



AND NORTH-CAROLINA GAZETTE.

Our motto is the plan of fair, delightful peace, unwarp'd by party rage, to live like Brothers.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1819.

NO. 1049.

FARMERS' HOLIDAY.

We have already had the pleasure of publishing the account of one of these Fairs, or Cattle Shows, as a sample of the rest. We are tempted, however, to copy another of them, in the hope of exciting emulation, where, for the purpose of the improvement of agriculture, it is most needed.

From the Utica Gazette, Oct. 12.

We are indebted to the Corresponding Secretary of the Oneida County Agricultural Society for the following interesting account of the Cattle Show and Fair at Whitesborough, on the 5th and 6th inst.

CATTLE SHOW AND FAIR.

The morning of the 5th inst. the dawn was ushered in by the ringing of bells and firing of cannon. The flag of our country was seen at a handsome elevation, floating in majestic grandeur, opposite the house of Mr. J. White, near the village of Whitesborough. At an early hour the domestic animals were seen approaching in every direction; these were received by Marshal Rice, and conducted by his assistants to their proper places.

Amongst the animals were many of the first rate in point of size and beauty. The fat oxen of Mr. Gridley were very superior, perhaps the fattest animals ever seen in the country—they did credit to the attention and experience of their owner. The working oxen of Mr. Ter of Sangerfield, might serve for model of that useful and valuable animal.

In the ploughing match, although accompanied with some inconveniences inseparable from the first essay, we viewed with pleasure the proof that the ox may be trained to an equal pace with the horse, and saw with admiration a sixed pair of oxen breaking up a tough sod; the thousands who witnessed this scene will never forget the usefulness of this invaluable animal when properly trained.

Albany—has progressed to Montgomery, and except its progress is arrested by Mr. Burden's plough, will be found, in less than ten years, on every well regulated farm in the state.

On the 6th inst. after the accompanying ceremonies, an appropriate, excellent and affectionate address being delivered by the President, who signified his intention to resign, the following premiums, in silver plate, were announced by the President, and delivered by the Secretary to the successful candidates!

PRODUCE.

Winter Wheat. Reuben Gridley, of Paris, best two acres, (72 bushels per acre) \$20 2d best, Benjamin Northrop, Deerfield, (71 1/2 bushels per acre) 15 3d best, Jedediah Sanger, Whites-town 10

Spring Wheat. Jonathan Wilcox, Paris, 44 bushels per acre 20 2d best, Isaac Miller, Paris, 34 bushels per acre 15 3d best, Jonathan Warran, Verona 10 4th best, Hosea Foster, Verona 8 5th best, 1 acre, Ira Cook, Whites-town 6

Spring Rye. Best two acres, Elijah Kingsbury, Boonville 10 2d best, 1 acre, Joseph Phelps, Paris 5

Winter Rye. Joseph Castleman, Utica, 40 bushels per acre 10

Indian Corn. Best two acres, Samuel Cary, Deerfield, 119 bushels per acre 25 2d best, Asa P. Tyler, Rome, 111 bushels 1 1/2 qrts. per acre 20 Best one acre, Anthony Peck, Paris, 124 bushels per acre 15 2d best do. Jno. Bellinger, Utica, 119 bushels per acre 10

Barley. Best 2 acres, Richmond Southworth, Paris, 56 bushels 28 qrts. per acre 15 Best 1 acre, Isaac Saxton, Paris, 60 bushels per acre 5

Oats. Best 2 acres, Jedediah Sanger, Whites-town, 84 bushels per acre 15 2d best do. David Barton, Paris, 83 bushels per acre 10 3d do. Needham Maynard, Whites-town 5

Peas. Best 2 acres, David Barton, Paris, 52 bushels per acre 10 2d do. Luther Hall, Deerfield, 51 bushels per acre 5 On half an acre, George A. Cary, Steuben, 55 bushels per acre 4

Potatoes. Best one acre, Abraham Bartlett, Paris, 505 bushels per acre 10 2d do. Alex. Coventry, Deerfield, 480 bushels per acre 8 Best half acre, Charles I. Brooks, Steuben, 571 bushels per acre 10 2d do. Benjamin Allen, 464 bushels per acre 5

Cheese. No. 1. For the largest quantity and best quality made from one dairy, Luther Butler, Rome 20 No. 3. In proportion to number of cows, Samuel Cary, Deerfield 15 No. 5. Do. John Young, Whites-town 14 No. 4. Do. Henry McNeil, Paris 5

Butter. No. 1. Largest quantity and best quality made from one dairy in the county, Abm. Brooks, Steuben 20 No. 2. In proportion to the cows, David Barton, Paris, 5107 lbs. already made from 21 cows 20 No. 3. Nathaniel Ames, Steuben 16 No. 4. George A. Carey, Steuben 8

Maple Sugar.

No. 1. Truman Himman, Augusta. 15 No. 2. Isaac Miller, Paris 10

DOMESTIC ANIMALS.

The best and 2d best (and some 3d and 4th best) bull, cow, yoke of work oxen, fat oxen, pair of 2 and 3 year old oxen, yearlings, calves, sow and pigs, boar, pen of fat hogs, flock of sheep, ram, stud horse, breeding mare, two year old colt, yearling colt—premiums from 5 to 20 dollars.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

No. 1. Best piece of cloth, 30 yards, Bela-Cary, Deerfield. \$12 No. 2. Best piece of flannel, 26 yards, Philip Taylor, Paris. 12 No. 3. Best piece of pressed flannel, 32 yards, Stephen Mott, Paris. 10 No. 4. Best piece of carpeting, 25 yards, Dolly Wells, Paris. 10 No. 5. Best piece of table linen, 22 yards, Sally Maynard, Whites-town 8 No. 6. Best piece of linen sheeting, 31 yards, Jacob Kellogg, New-Hartford 10 No. 7. Best piece of linen shirting, 25 yards, Abigail Mann, Whitesboro' 10 As no building in the county could have contained a quarter of the spectators, a platform had been erected under some large locusts in the front of Judge Platt's house, on which the President occupied an elegant chair, made for the purpose, and presented by Mr. Hurburt of New-Hartford; on his right and left sat the Vice-Presidents, and around him were placed the clergymen who honored the Society with their company. About \$800 worth of plate, assorted into 84 parcels,

were arranged in three rows, on an elevated table immediately before the platform. Here the Treasurer and Secretaries were placed. Marshal Pease sat on an elegant steed, in an open area. The first circle was composed of the gentlemen officers of the 134th regiment of militia and the members of the Society; his rank were seated; behind them stood the spectators. On the right and left the fair daughters of Oneida attracted more eyes than even the dazzling plate. The whole filled the beautiful court yard which the liberality of our excellent Judge had accorded for the occasion. The whole business of the two days was conducted with an order and decency highly creditable to the character of our country; and much praise is due to the sheriff, who, at an early period, evinced his determination that no scenes of gambling,unkenness, or immorality, should interrupt the proceedings, or disgrace the occasion.

Large squashes.—Of the many remarkable productions of nature and art which were exhibited at the Cattle Show and Fair in this county, none attracted more attention than six acorn squashes raised by Mr. Jason Parker, of this village, the produce of a single seed. The largest of these squashes measured 5 feet 9 inches in circumference, and weighed 100 lbs. 4 oz—the whole weighed 317 lbs. Several smaller squashes grew on the same vine.

AGRICULTURE.

From the Albany Argus.

He that maketh two blades of grass grow where but one grew before, does more for the good of society, than all the political partizans from the days of Aristotle to the present time. We would not wish to underrate the other professions. The merchant, manufacturer, mechanic &c. are all necessary; but it is principally to AGRICULTURE we must look as the great source of National wealth; and the strength and durability of our Republican Institutions. Commerce may fluctuate, or be wholly cut off; and the merchant who was worth thousands yesterday, may be worse than nothing to-morrow. The prices of manufactures may vary and produce poverty and distress. It is not so with the farmer. He is in a great measure independent of these circumstances. His trade cannot fail him while the earth endures, and continues to yield her increase. He must in some degree, like other classes in the community, feel the pressure of the times; but notwithstanding this drawback upon his interests and pleasures, how much reason has he at the close of a fruitful season, when his granaries are crowded with the produce of his labor and industry, and his table loaded with plenty to relax his cares for a season, and participate in the pleasures of a festival peculiarly his own!

Arrangements have been made for blending utility and amusement in this rural celebration, and every one is busy in making ready for the joyous occasion. The sound of hammers in fitting up the implements of husbandry "give note of preparation"—not for battle and slaughter, but for rivalry in the arts of peace. The farmer is furnishing—not his arms to meet the enemies of his country—but the ploughshare that he may be able to bear off the palm of victory over his friends and neighbors. He is engaged in training—not the war horse whose neck is clothed with thunder—but his peaceful team for the rural contest. Nor does the emulous and industrious housewife neglect her part, but "plies her evening care" in putting the specimens of her skill in a state of readiness for exhibition.

The splendor of military glory—the sound of the drum & bugle—the neighing and prancing of steeds; the nodding of plumes; the glitter of armour; and circumstance of war may dazzle and delight for a moment; but what dissimilar associations does the scene awaken, and how widely does it differ in character from the one which is approaching! The laurel which entwines the hero's brow is bathed in blood, and wet with the tears of the widow and orphan. But the civic wreath of the farmer is green from his own woods, unstained with gore and unmix'd with blood. His achievements do not wring the heart with anguish, nor draw down curses upon his head; the shouts of his victory are not blended with the voice of wailing and distress; but the applauses of his fellow-citizens follow him from the field of contest to his rural shades, and he is remembered as the friend and benefactor of society.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

There is no subject or special duty which is of so much vital interest, and so little understood, as the management of children. It is confirmed in the opinion from attentive observation, that this branch of domestic economy is very much neglected, and that children were better governed some 25 years ago, than they are at present. Parents, as well as society at large; the interest of our country & the welfare of mankind, depend in a great measure, on early impressions—on a proper impulse and direction given to children's minds; and this cannot be neglected without violating those great obligations which morality imposes.—I am excessively fond of children when they are not rude or noisy, and can possibly have no higher gratification than in mixing in their innocent amusements and participating in their joyful gambols.—I take great delight in conversing with a sensible, modest boy, and can nurse a rosy cheek'd infant for hours, if the urchin does not cry. With such feelings, I accepted an invitation, from a friend to dinner, who had a large family of young children, and who seasoned his invitation by assurances that I should meet some gentlemen of intelligence, as well as be gratified with the sight of a promising family.—These were sufficient inducements; and at the appointed hour I was there, for nothing is more rude than to keep a family waiting dinner beyond the hour of invitation. I met with a friendly welcome; and the young ones, consisting of three boys and a girl, were, severally, ordered up to shake hands with me and be exhibited. They each made some resistance, shuffled off a little, and came very reluctantly. I did not augur well from this specimen of breeding: a child should be instructed to approach a stranger with respectful confidence, divested, alike, of assurance or timidity. I would not judge hastily, and dinner was shortly announced. The children were almost the first seated, and there was some indecent scuffling for chairs, which required the interference of the father to stop, and which was done not without some difficulty. As mana begged him not to create a riot. Order being restored, I began to eat my soup, but with little comfort; the young ones were again noisy and clamorous: one did not like mutton—the other vociferously demanded the ship of a turkey—a third called for beer, with an air of authority—and papa whispered the fourth to ask me to drink a glass of wine with him, an honor which I would have declined, but was fearful of hurting the feelings of the father, who was thus ruining his child, by teaching him maxims of high life, and customs of mature age, while yet an infant. We got through the dinner after some wrangling: a few tears, expostulations from the father, and opposition from the mother. The desert was introduced; and the young ones made a dash at the finest of the fruit—helped themselves plentifully—and, while two were fighting for a peach, they knocked over a butter boat with sauce for pudding, which safely lodged, partly in mama's lap, and partly on my black small clothes. I was very near losing my temper on the occasion; it fretted me to see children so much neglected. However, while the urchins were busily engaged in destroying whatever they fancied, I was conversing, with a gentleman who sat opposite to me, on the subject of manufactures, and the means of decreasing pauperism and giving employment to our poor; but this deeply interesting topic was interrupted by the nurse entering, with an infant in her arms, and a boy of two years old, leading by the hand. A new scene of uproar commenced; the children seized the baby—the baby squaled for fruit—the young one grasped at every thing in his way—a perfect riot ensued—and it was with great difficulty that the room was cleared, after bribing each of them with something eatable. I took my departure with pleasure, happy in terminating this unpleasant interview.

Times are strangely altered, or rather wholesome doctrines have become unfashionable. When I was a boy, my breakfast with seven others, consisted of milk and water, or very weak

coffee, which was placed in a large earthen pan, and each of us had a tin cup, and two good slices of bread and butter: all our meals were served up, in this manner, under the superintendance of one of the family, and we were dispatched to school at the proper hour: we had a reasonable proportion of delicacies reserved for us, and at night we joined the family party, who were all pleased to see us, and that was the season for mirth and judicious hilarity: our education was not neglected—our appetites were not pampered—our minds were not ruined by extravagance—our principles were not vitiated by bad examples. Nothing can have a better effect than adopting a system with children, and never departing from it, if the principles are sound. A very sacred and solemn duty is imposed upon parents, not only to feed and clothe their children, (for that seems to be the boundary attention with many persons) but to preserve their minds and morals pure—to inculcate, by precept and example, lessons of prudence, economy and industry. This can only be effected in one way; by decision and judicious severity. Unless a child fears his parent, he will never obey or respect him. This severity does not consist in beating a child—but keeping him at a respectful distance; admitting him only at stated periods into his presence, and at those periods conversing rationally and affectionately with him; crushing in the bud every attempt at wit, or, what is called, smart sayings, the precursors only of insolence, rudeness and ill manners; but, on the contrary, imprinting upon their waxen minds, lessons of mildness, temperance and industry. Some will say, that by this cold and repulsive course, you teach children to hate you; but it should be remembered, that familiarity destroys respect; and where there is no respect, there is no fear—where there is no fear, there is no obedience. A child may fear his parent; but in time he will discover the good qualities of his father, account for his severity and love him; and that very severity will induce a child to do nothing that may offend him. Let them live hardy when young; partake of rough, but wholesome fare; abstain from luxuries; dress plainly; give them little or no money; teach them to earn it; give them a trade when they are able to work, or a suitable profession; see that their time is employed, and compel them while under your care, to obey your commands, and they will turn out good citizens. It is a fact, which is undeniable, that seven eighths of the bad characters, who disgrace the world—who are useless to themselves—of no credit or service to their families, have been thus reduced to extremities, from the culpable neglect and unpardonable indifference of parents. HOWARD.

AGRICULTURAL ESSAYS.

JUST PUBLISHED, By J. GALES, Raleigh, Price \$1 25 Cents, neatly Bound, THOSE MOST ADMIRABLE

ESSAYS ON AGRICULTURE

Which have from time to time appeared in the REGISTER within the last two years, under the signature of AGRICOLA, with additions and corrections by the Author.

THE Publisher deems it unnecessary to say any thing in favor of these Essays, the public opinion of them having been unequivocally expressed by their eager publication in other papers, and by the many applications which have been made for them in a Volume. All indeed who have read these Essays in the Papers have desired to possess them in a more durable form, that they might at any time recur to them the more conveniently.

The Publisher believes it may be truly said of these Essays, that they contain sound information on the all-important subject of Agriculture, and plain directions for carrying into effect the latest and most improved modes of cultivating the earth to advantage, than are to be found in any other Work of the same compass, it having been the Writer's constant aim to divest the subject of all technical and difficult terms, and to place whatever he advances in such plain language as cannot fail being understood by Farmers generally, for whose use the Essays were originally written and published.

Sold also by J. M. EAR and GURLEY & Co Fayetteville; by D SMITH, Jr Wilmington; by R. DAVISON, Warrenton; by J. H. PERKINS, Milton; by S. HALL, Newbern and by H. WILKS, Edenton.

WHILE MAY BE HAD Haywood's Manual & Potter's Justice May 21