

AGRICULTURAL.

FOR THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

Of Cotton, its Cultivation, Diseases, &c.

Mr. GALES—The following extract on an interesting subject of Agriculture, is from a communication to the American Farmer, by "A Planter of Johnston County, N. C." The writer, unless I am greatly mistaken, is well known to both of us and to the state, and it is to be regretted that he should have thought proper to withhold his name from the communication. In all cases the authority for facts ought to be known, and in this, they would derive great additional weight from that knowledge. With these remarks, I submit to you for republication, the concluding part of the Essay, which relates to the *Cultivation of Cotton and its Diseases*, containing facts and opinions new to me, and which appear to be important. As to his preliminary observations, though I admire the zeal he manifests for the just fame of North Carolina, yet I can by no means subscribe to the sentiments he expresses with respect to our Internal Improvements; excepting so far as they relate to the embryo towns which have been forced into an untimely existence. A neatly pointed paragraph has often times the force and effect of a syllogism, but in this case, *Facts* will soon speak a language that will impose silence upon both Wit and Argument.

CALVIN JONES.

The Extract.

"From what little I have seen of the rot in Cotton, I am unable to form a satisfactory opinion as to its probable cause. In a crop of about 200 acres, I have sustained very little injury by it, and this is the first year, so far as my information extends, of its appearance in this state. Neither was I much troubled by the worm, which I believe has now also for the first time infested our cotton, by eating into the pod when about half grown, which utterly ruined it. Our summer has been universally wet and warm, which, we all know, is that state of the atmosphere most favorable to the generating insects.

To this in a great measure, do I attribute the large quantity of worms, that have appeared this season. They are of the same genus and species as those which make their way into the ears of Indian corn at the tassel end, while in its milky state; I planted this year about four acres of Indian corn, and cotton together; the corn was planted in the same ridge with the cotton, one stalk in a place, and six feet apart, the ridges or beds being 5-12 feet apart. I saw no difference in the growth of this cotton, and the corn, so far as I could discover, was equally good as that where no cotton had been planted. But in these four acres, not a worm had presumed to puncture a single pod, there were several in the ears of corn, and I saw on this compartment, but a single pod that had the rot. Corn planted with cotton, and at the same, arrives at that state in which the worm has the greatest fondness for it, some time before the cotton forms its bolls; a half grown cotton bolls, at or about which time the worm attacks it, is full of juice containing considerable saccharine matter; so has corn in the milky state, and this it is which attracts the worm. And as the corn soon perfects that food for the worms, I suspect from this year's observation, that it protects the cotton from their ravages; for after they enter an ear of corn they will not leave it to feast upon another plant. Again, the worms destroy but a small part of an ear of corn, while it totally ruins a pod of cotton. If corn injures cotton where planted with it, the small trial that I have made and described, does not prove it. I should be unwilling, however, to risk a whole crop upon it in that way, but I intend to plant the next year fifty acres in that manner, and to observe it minutely in every stage of its growth, and its effects upon the worm, and the rot. If the rot in cotton is occasioned, as is generally supposed, by an insect, why will not some other vegetable, when planted with it, in a mode that will not injure its growth, protect it from this insect, as securely as wheat will the turnip from the fly or flea?

I applied plaster last year and this, to the half of a field of cotton, containing about 20 acres; the last year was extremely dry, but the plastered cotton imbibed sufficient moisture from the atmosphere to keep it of a dark green colour, while that without plaster was very yellow and grew slowly; yet I could discover no difference in the product. That without plaster, yielded as much cotton wool to the acre as that with it. The same observation has held good this year, except as to colour; the wet kept all the plants green until frost, no visible difference in their product; this warrants me in an opinion I have long entertained, that plaster as a manure adds to the growth and

size of the plant, but nothing to its fruit or seed.

I doubt very much whether clover, upon which it is said to have such wonderful effect, produces any more seed to the acre by being plastered. I have tried other manures, and especially cotton-seed deprived of its vegetating principle, and they have not only increased the size of the stalk, but the pods containing the wool."

MR. WILLIAMS'S CIRCULAR.

To the Thirteenth Congressional District of North Carolina.

FELLOW CITIZENS,

Our differences with Spain have been amicably settled. On the 22d instant, the President sent a message to Congress, informing them the treaty concluded at Washington, on the 22d of February, 1819, and which had been so long suspended, was ratified by Spain, and the ratifications duly exchanged by the contracting parties. Thus ends a long protracted controversy with that government, and we have the satisfaction to know that we are now at peace with the world. Had Congress determined, as was proposed at the last session, to occupy Florida, our situation might have been very different. It is true we could, at any time, have taken Florida by force, but it might have endangered the pacific relations between the two countries and eventuated in a war. The more prudent course of waiting a little longer was adopted, and recent events amply testify as to its correctness. They prove that war is always to be avoided if compatible with the honor and safety of the nation. For although Spain had unreasonably postponed an adjustment of the controversy between us, and although we had such a ground of complaint against her, as would, in ordinary cases, have justified war, yet a due regard to the interest of our own country has forbid that resort. It must be admitted, however, that the treaty is more desirable as a means of preventing war, than in any other point of view. We obtain Florida, but give up the claim we have urged to Texas, a very extensive and valuable region of country, lying to the west of the state of Louisiana. Some have entertained the opinion, that had the negotiation been judiciously managed, we could have secured to ourselves much better terms. Be this as it may, we could not refuse our assent after the treaty had been ratified by the other party, without manifesting something of caprice; and especially when considered as the termination of an old and embarrassing dispute, the obligation upon us to ratify it seemed almost irresistible.

I have heretofore communicated to you the boundary line as agreed upon in the treaty between the United States and Spain, but it may not be uninteresting to state it again. In the third article it is thus described: "The boundary line between the two countries, west of the Mississippi, shall begin on the gulph of Mexico at the mouth of the river Sabine in the sea, continuing north along the western bank of that river to the 32d degree of latitude, where it strikes the Rio Roxo of Natchitoches or Red River; then following the course of the Rio Roxo westward to the degree of longitude, 100 west from London and 23 from Washington; then crossing the said Red River, and running thence by a line due north to the river Arkansas; thence following the course of the Southern bank of the Arkansas to its source in latitude, 42 north; and thence by that parallel of latitude to the South sea."

By this arrangement the western limit of the state of Louisiana will be much curtailed. But as it is important to settle our differences with other governments by negotiation rather than by war; as we now have boundless tracts of unsettled and uncultivated territory, as one campaign for hostile purposes would probably cost us more than both Florida and Texas are worth, we have sufficient reason to be satisfied with the treaty, and to hope that it will be faithfully executed. The acquisition of Florida is valuable to us in many respects. In a commercial point of view, it is said, we shall have entire command over the trade of the gulph of Mexico. Were this in the hands of any foreign government possessing much naval strength, the interest of all the Western and some parts of the Eastern states, situated on the waters of the Mississippi, would be very much affected in time of war. In a military point of view, we get clear of a bad neighbor, who has been too often disposed to instigate the savages on our frontier to acts of predatory and murderous warfare upon the people of the United States. If our government should hereafter wish to acquire Texas, it may be done by future negotiation. It is certainly not so important to Spain as it would be to the United States, and she could not think of asking for it, any equivalent within reasonable bounds, which we should not find it our interest to give.

It would afford me great pleasure if I could say that our pecuniary embarrassments were also at an end. Such a multitude of evils have been entailed upon the country by unwise and improvident issues of Bank paper, that it is impossible to foresee their termination. It is to be hoped,

however, that the severest trials, the most perplexing difficulties, have either passed by or will be concluded at no very distant day. The quantity of money is not a matter of absolute importance, provided the amount actually in circulation, has a fixed and determinate value. But while many petty local banks exist; while each one is endeavoring to further its own selfish views, without regard to the people upon whom it speculates, and whose interest it materially affects, it is impossible to give our circulating medium that fixed and determinate value so essential to its character as money. So long as the Banks exist in their present state, so long will the evils flowing from them continue to be felt. The only effectual way to cure evils of any kind, is to attack the source from whence they emanate. This power the people possess, and I hope they will exert it in a manner not to be resisted by those who have fattened upon their distresses, and who therefore are interested in continuing the present state of things.

The revenue has again proved inadequate to meet the expenditures of government. Many statements have been made of the condition of the Treasury, and the subject appears to be involved in some uncertainty. The committee of Ways and Means, who are charged particularly with the investigation of that matter, submitted a report to the House of Representatives on the 6th instant, showing that the balance against the Treasury on the first day of the present year was four millions five hundred and seventy-nine thousand and ninety-four dollars and ninety-nine cents, (\$4,579,094.99). From any views taken of the subject, even the most favorable, it was very evident that Congress were called upon to provide for a deficiency of several millions. A serious and important question was then presented, whether we should borrow money, lay taxes, or curtail our establishments and bring the expenditures within the limit of our receipts. The last alternative was, in my judgment, unquestionably to be preferred. In private life, if an individual should depend on borrowing money to support his ordinary expenses, he will soon find himself out of credit, and totally unable to obtain further supplies. If he draws upon his capital, (which may be compared to a government laying taxes) to procure such means of indulgence, as his fancy or folly may direct, he will soon see that his whole estate is exhausted. The more judicious, prudent and profitable course would be to lessen his expenditures and never go beyond his income. The same conduct which leads to individual, will likewise lead to national prosperity; and it has always seemed to me, that the best way for a government to raise money is to save it. These views operated upon Congress and determined them to resort to a system of retrenchment and economy, as the surest and most practicable means of supplying any deficiency in the revenue which might hereafter arise. But there was great diversity of opinion as to the extent to which this plan should be carried into operation. Some were for going through every department of the government, while others thought we should at the present session lop off only the most prominent branches of expenditure, and then stay the work till the next session, in order to see its effects. For my own part I have been in favor of a radical reform, because I cannot perceive the necessity for so great expenditures as have prevailed in every department of the government. But this preference did not hinder me from co-operating with others and supporting those measures of partial retrenchment which have been adopted. Although I cannot say we have done every thing we ought, yet I am happy in being able to state, that something has been done towards relieving the government, and consequently the people, from future embarrassments. The appropriations made this year will be less by about two millions of dollars than they were last year. In the reduction of the army a very important saving of about one million of dollars will be effected. You know, fellow citizens, I have always been favorable to the course of policy adopted at the present session. If it had been pursued at an earlier period, it is probable we should not now see a deficiency in the Treasury. Will any one, can any one, tell what use the army has been to us since the first time I made a proposition to reduce it? If it has been of no use, then all the money expended upon it since that time has been literally wasted. I did not at first move in all this business unadvisedly;—I obtained from a source entitled to the highest credit, information as to the number and position of military posts on our whole frontier, both maritime and inland; also the number and description of troops necessary to be stationed at each, and was thoroughly convinced that half of the army we have had would be entirely sufficient to answer every purpose which the nation could desire. Being satisfied of this fact, I should have failed in my duty to you if I had not pressed the consideration of the subject at every session till the object was accomplished. It was, therefore, with real pleasure that I saw a determination in Congress at the present session, to reduce the army to six thousand men. Some details of the bill yet remain to be settled, there being a difference of opinion between the Senate and House of Representatives. But no

doubt is entertained of its becoming a law in such shape as to save considerably of the public money.

A resolution has this day passed the House of Representatives, for the prospective admission of Missouri into the Union. The objections to her admission at an earlier date have appeared to me altogether frivolous. Any one of common sense and candour, ought to admit that, if there were any thing in her Constitution repugnant to the Constitution of the United States, it would, upon receiving her into the Union, be abrogated by the paramount authority of the Constitution of the United States. But our Northern and Eastern brethren have professed to think differently, and have caused this subject to consume an unreasonable portion of time. There can be no doubt of the resolution passing the Senate, and of the question being put finally to rest.

The bankrupt bill, a bill proposing to establish a new Tariff, & a bill for relieving the purchasers of public lands are important measures, but are not yet conclusively acted upon by Congress. It is likely the two first will be passed over for want of time to consider them, and the last will probably receive material amendments before it can become a law.

Among the questions to be presented to Congress at the next session, that of fixing the ratio of representation according to the census which will then have been taken, will claim particular regard. The House of Representatives, at this time, is sufficiently large for all practical purposes. Some indeed have thought it too much so for the ready despatch of public business. In our government every distinct portion of the community, every substantial interest in society ought to be protected through the medium of their Representative on the floor of Congress. But any number beyond what is necessary to effect this object would be useless, as well as expensive, to the nation.

The amendment of the Constitution, which proposed to establish a uniform mode of choosing electors of President and Vice-President, has been rejected at the present session. The large states are unwilling to part with their influence in this respect, and it seems no alteration can be expected till the other states shall have increased in number and size sufficient to command the requisite majority.

I avail myself of this opportunity, fellow citizens, to tender you my sincere thanks for the honor you have conferred on me, and to inform you that I shall be a candidate for your suffrages at the next election. Should I be so fortunate as to obtain your support, I can assure you, that my best efforts will be contributed to promote your welfare.

Your friend and fellow citizen,

LEWIS WILLIAMS,

Washington, Feb. 26, 1821.

BY AUTHORITY.

Resolution providing for jails in certain cases, for the safe custody of persons committed under the authority of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That where any state or states, having complied with the recommendation of Congress, in the resolution of the twenty third day of September, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine, shall have withdrawn, or shall hereafter withdraw, either in whole or in part, the use of their jails for prisoners committed under the authority of the U. States, the marshal in such state or states, under the direction of the Judge of the District, shall be, and hereby is, authorized and required to hire a convenient place to serve as a temporary jail, and to make the necessary provision for the safe keeping of prisoners committed under the authority of the United States, until permanent provision shall be made by law for that purpose; and the said marshal shall be allowed his reasonable expenses, incurred for the above purposes, to be paid out of the Treasury of the United States.

Approved—March 3, 1821.

An act to amend an act, entitled "An act for regulating process in the courts of the United States."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in all suits and actions in any District Court of the United States, in which it shall appear that the judge of such court is in any ways concerned in interest, or has been of counsel for either party, or is so related to, or connected with either party, as to render it improper for him in his opinion to sit on the trial of such suit or action, it shall be the duty of such judge, on application of either party, to cause the fact to be entered on the records of the court; and, also, an order that an authenticated copy thereof, with all the proceedings in such suit or action, shall be forthwith certified to the next circuit court of the district, and if there be no circuit court in such district, to the next circuit court of the state, and if there be no circuit court in such state, to the most convenient circuit court in an adjacent state, which circuit court shall, upon such re-

cord being filed with the clerk thereof, take cognizance thereof, in the like manner as if such suit or action had been originally commenced in that court, and shall proceed to hear and determine the same accordingly, and the jurisdiction of such circuit court shall extend to all such cases so removed, as were cognizable in the district court from which the same was removed.

Approved—March 3, 1821.

An act to establish a port of entry in the District of Sandusky in the state of Ohio, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the first day of May next, the town of Portland, in the District of Sandusky, in the state of Ohio, shall be the port of entry for that District, and that from and after that time the present port of entry established at Danbury, shall cease to be the port of entry for said District.

Approved—March 3, 1821.

An act to authorize the Clerk of the District Court of the United States for the District of Louisiana to appoint a deputy to aid him in the discharge of the duties of his office.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Clerk of the District Court of the United States for the District of Louisiana shall be authorized to appoint a deputy to aid him in the discharge of the duties of his office; and that the said Clerk shall be, in all respects, liable for the acts of his said deputy.

Approved—March 3, 1821.

An act to revive and continue in force "An act fixing the compensations of the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House of Representatives, of the Clerks employed in their offices, and of the Librarian," approved the eighteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act entitled "An act fixing the compensations of the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House of Representatives, of the clerks employed in their offices, and of the Librarian," approved the eighteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, be, and the same is hereby, revived and continued in force from the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, until the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four.

Approved—March 3, 1821.

An act authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States to sell and convey a certain tract of land in Northumberland county, in the state of Virginia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized and empowered to sell and dispose of, at public or private sale, all the estate, right, title, interest, claim, and demand, of the United States of America, of, in, and to, all that certain tract, or piece of land, situate in Northumberland county, in the state of Virginia, formerly owned by Presley Thornton, of the said county and state, and late of Sharp Delany, containing about two thousand five hundred acres, be the same more or less; the same being the premises which William Lewis and Thomas Robinson, by deed of indenture, executed on the second day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and nine, granted and conveyed to the United States, the moneys arising from the said sale to be appropriated towards the payment of a debt due from the late Sharp Delany to the United States, and the residue thereof, if any there be, to be paid over to the legal representatives of the said Sharp Delany.

Approved—March 3, 1821.

JUST PUBLISHED.

And to be had at J. Gales's Store,
Price only 12 1/2 Cents.

A LETTER to the Rev. Dr. Miller, Professor of Ecclesiastical and Church Government in the Theological Seminary of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, at Princeton, on the Charges against Unitarians, contained in his late Ordination Sermon in Baltimore.—Extracted from No. 3 of the Unitarian Miscellany, a monthly periodical work, price \$1 50 a year, the Prospectus of which appeared in the Register a few weeks ago. March 23.

LOOK HERE.

WRITTEN Proposals will be received by the undersigned, at any time between the first and sixth of April next, for building a Court-House in Ashboro', Randolph county—Walls brick 34 by 33, two stories high. Further particulars will be made known by application to

ALEXANDER GRAY,
ELISHA MENDENHALL,
SHERAL GARDNER,
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JOHN LONG.

Feb. 14, 1821.

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