



"Ours are the plans of fate, delightful Peace,
"Unwarped by party rage, to live like Brothers."

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NO. 1134.

FOR THE REGISTER.

WARREN, N. C. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE CONSTITUTION.

The undersigned, duly appreciating the importance of an improved system of husbandry; sensible of their own deficiency in the theory and practice of rural economy; persuaded that agricultural associations have proved eminently beneficial to other Counties and States—and desirous to procure for themselves and their neighbors the advantages of such institutions, have determined to associate together and to constitute an Agricultural Society, having for its attention and enquiry an improvement in agricultural and domestic economy, and for its government, the following Constitution:

ARTICLE I. This Society shall be styled The Agricultural Society of Warren County, North Carolina.

2. The officers shall be a President, first and second Vice-Presidents, two Curators, and a Treasurer and Secretary.

3. The Annual Meeting of the Society shall be on the second Thursday in January. There shall also be three other stated meetings—one on the second Thursday in April, one on the second Thursday in July, and one on the second Thursday in October, annually. Special meetings may be called by the President and five members in such manner and at such times as they may think proper.

4. A quorum for business shall consist of not less than nine members.

5. The officers of the Society shall be elected by ballot at the annual meeting; but in case of death, resignation or inability to act, a new election may be made at the first stated meeting ensuing, and the officer thus elected shall hold his office until the next annual meeting.

6. The President shall preside at all meetings when he is present, and shall call a meeting when requested to do so by any five members.

7. The Vice-Presidents shall, according to priority, perform the duties of the President in his absence, and shall also be the Corresponding Secretaries of the Society.

8. The duties of the Curators shall be to take care of all property and other articles belonging to the Society (books, papers and money excepted); to take measures from time to time for collecting all native fossils, earths and substances proper for manufacture, or deemed so to be, and to cause or procure the same to be analyzed, and report to the Society the result.

9. The Treasurer shall keep his accounts stated in a book to be procured for that purpose, and when required produce it for inspection. At every annual meeting, and also whenever his office ends, he shall produce a fair and regularly stated account of all receipts, payments and expenditures, and shall deliver such account, together with all books, papers and money of the Society in his hands to his successor in office, or to the order of the Society.

10. The Secretary shall have in charge all the books and papers of the Society other than those in the hands of the Treasurer.—He shall perform all the usual duties of the office.

11. New members may be elected by ballot, two-thirds of the members present at any meeting voting for their admission.

12. No person elected a member shall be entitled to the privileges of the Society unless he shall have subscribed this Constitution and paid his subscription to the Treasurer.

13. The election of officers shall be by ballot, and a majority of the members present shall be necessary for the appointment of any officer.

14. Every member shall on the day of his admission and also on the day of every annual meeting, pay to the Treasurer the sum of two dollars. Any member of the Society may withdraw from the same by sending a letter of resignation to the Secretary and paying all arrears which he may then owe.

15. The funds of the Society shall be appropriated by a majority of the members present at regular meetings to the objects of the Institution, in such manner as shall be deemed most beneficial, and to no other purpose whatsoever.

16. No new rule or alteration in any old rule shall be made, unless it be sanctioned by two-thirds of the members present.

17. The Society may from time to time pass such bye-laws as two thirds of the members present shall approve.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Gentlemen—Permit me to congratulate ourselves, in thus assembling to promote the Agriculture of our Country. Were my talents equal to the importance of this occasion, or could I with the eloquence of a Virgil paint the charms of Agriculture, while I brought in review before you the many improvements which have been made in this art by our predecessors and contemporaries, great would be your entertainment. But feeling as I sincerely do, my incompetency to the performance of such a task, I shall be more humble in my undertaking: I shall only at-

tempt to shew some of the disadvantages which agriculture labors under in this section of country; and point out some of the advantages which may result from our association. In doing this, I must rely on that partiality which placed me in this chair to balance the deficiency of the performance, by the zeal of the undertaking. For be assured, Gentlemen, that nothing less than an ardent zeal to promote the objects of our Institution could have induced me to address you.

At no period of our history since our forefathers rescued our soil from its long slumber under Indian indolence, have agricultural associations been more needed than at the present moment; whether we regard the declining fertility of our soil or the portentous crisis which threatens to make agriculture the victim of cupidity and speculation.

In enquiring into the causes, why agriculture the real 'alma mater' of all other arts and sciences, has in most ages and countries been the dupe of other arts, we find the most conspicuous to be the want of those very associations which we have just formed—Agricultural Societies are the only organs by which its interest and its influence can be known or felt. Even in our own country, without such associations, how inoperative to the farmer is that great palladium of our rights secured to us in common with every other fellow-citizen by our Constitution, of expressing our wants and our feelings on all important national subjects! While year after year the tables of Congress are laden with petitions and memorials from the Manufacturer and the Merchant, the Farmer has remained silent, as if uninterested in the great political drama. It is from the want of such societies that Agriculture has never occupied that high station among the arts & sciences which, from its great influence on the happiness of mankind, it was justly entitled to.—Indeed it is but lately it has been thought worthy to be ranked among the branches of political economy. If the soil, as has been justly observed by a late able economist, be the capital stock of a nation, from the produce of which the farmer, merchant and manufacturer are not only supported but enriched—if it be the source from which a nation draws the greatest part of its revenue, what exertions should a nation not make to improve its soil? And that it is this source there can be no doubt, even in governments supposed to be manufacturing and commercial, as the late income tax in Great-Britain has sufficiently proved. If half the millions which have been spent in establishing manufactures, and extending and protecting commerce, had been applied to the improving the soil, or what would amount to the same thing, had those sums not been drawn from the farmers, but remained with them as accumulating capital for agricultural improvement, there is no estimating at this day the increased sources of human happiness. It is true, from the happy organization of our government, and from the majority of our legislators being chosen from the body of farmers, we have less to fear from such taxation and injudicious expenditure.—But, at a time when every interest is under full sail for individual aggrandisement, and when the restless spirit of commerce & manufactures so far out-travels the slow pace of agriculture, it becomes the farmers in every section of the country to form Societies for the purpose of protecting their rural and political interests.

Another cause which has retarded the progress of Agriculture in this section of country, is the acquirement of such vast and fertile regions in the south and west. Since these acquisitions, such a spirit of enterprise and aggrandisement has burst forth as knows no bounds, forcing thither a tide of emigration which carries with it a large portion of our most industrious and enterprising citizens with all their capital—and fostering to the destructive system of cutting down & wearing out the land rather than improving it, under the idea of retiring to a more fertile Egypt in the west, when their fields are exhausted in the east. And what increases this tide of emigration, is the unequal policy of our Government in bestowing one sixteenth of all these lands to public schools. This donation operates as a bounty on emigration, which is more seriously felt by the agricultural than any other interest. I mention it, however, not in the language of complaint—for I envy not our sister states—but I mention it as a fact illustrative of the position, that without Agricultural Societies the interest of agriculture is dormant.

What now remains for the farmers of our section of country to do to counteract these predominant advantages of the west, is to increase the facilities of Education to every class of citizens; to improve our system of husbandry; to enrich our soil; to improve our roads and extend our inland navigation—thereby increasing and facilitating all the comforts and accommodations of life. The co-operative hand of the Legislature may be needed in accomplishing some of these objects. Let the farmers, who compose the great body of the people, judge for themselves: let them teach the politician who wishes popular promotion to seek it through measures promotive of the great

and permanent interest of the country: let them be taught to bring into activity our many natural and local advantages. And thus, while we increase the national grandeur of our state & multiply the comforts of private life, a check may be given to that migration which carries from us some of our most valuable citizens.

Another cause which has operated in no small degree to retard agricultural improvement, is our attachment to old customs and habits; which not only rejects new improvements and experiments, but often attacks them with ridicule; while no country gives less countenance to such prejudices.

Our Ancestors received this soil from the hand of nature, rich with a vegetable mould, which had been accumulating for ages, and which required but little more from their hands than to sow and to reap. Scarcely two centuries elapsed before this rich layer, this magazine of food for plants, is exhausted by their system of husbandry. And the time has now come when our fields, as descended to us, exhausted of their pristine fertility, require great labor and skill to furnish a plenteous harvest. It was a question of easy solution with them, when land was so plentiful as to be worth but little more than taking up, whether it was best to clear a new field when the old one was worn out, or improve it? Consequently the system they pursued was a succession of exhausting crops without intermission, then alternately, exhausting crops and pasturage, under the fallacious idea of rest, until it was completely worn out—it was then abandoned and new land cleared to undergo the same deadly routine. Is it not time, then, to change that system which, in so short a time, has marked its course with such devastation?

Here, gentlemen, is a wide field for our associated operations.—And may the first fruits of our Society be the arousing a general spirit of systematic improvement. This is an auspicious period for our undertaking; for although agriculture has been carried on for ages by a greater number of people than any other art; although the light of science has illumined the path of most other arts, and fixed their principles, it is but very lately that agriculture has received the attention of men of science or men of capital. Hitherto it has had no fixed principles to govern its operations. How numerous and diversified, for instance, have been the opinions concerning the food of plants, the operation of manures, the utility of fallows, and a variety of other important subjects on which the theorist has done but little more than exhibit an ingenious imagination.—But lately, from the numerous experiments and observations which practical farmers have published, such an increase of knowledge has been acquired, and its principles have been so simplified, that this may be called a new era in agriculture. I shall not take up your time in tracing these ingenious theories, nor shall I weary you indulgence in speculations of my own; I shall only detail to you some principles derived from practical farmers, and which have been confirmed by my own experience.

1st. The soil should be drained from all superfluous moisture, by enlarging natural or making artificial drains.

2d. The land should be kept rich by preserving its natural fertility, or restoring it if lost, by rest, manure, or ameliorating crops.

3d. It should be kept free from all noxious weeds and grasses, by deep ploughing and frequent harrowing.

4th. We should never plant until the earth is in the most favorable state for the speedy germination & vigorous growth of plants.

These may be called the fundamental principles of operative farming; and wherever they are carried into effect, the soil never fails to reward the husbandman with a bountiful harvest. There are many other minor principles in the minutia of farming; among which may be placed first in importance the rotation of crops, or what in books on farming is called the "ameliorating course." All farmers agree in the necessity of a rotation of crops, but they differ widely in their selection. If the object of agriculture, like all other arts, be first maintenance, and secondly profit, a variety of considerations will present themselves in deciding on a judicious rotation. I shall only mention a few: as climate, soil, and market. With regard to our climate, while we are led to admire the adventurous spirit of our forefathers, who emigrated to this country with no other implements than the mariner's compass, we regret their neglect of the physical properties of the climate; nor has their course been much amended by their successors—so that we are at this day ignorant of our climate, except some of the most palpable phenomena which are obvious to the most careless observer. It is true that some barometrical, and a few pluviometrical observations have been made, but they were too limited in number and detached in place to form any data for fixing the character of our climate. In an agricultural point of view, however, it is favorable to the production of a variety of crops. As to our soil, it is true we can boast of as great a variety as any section of country; and that too

with a capacity to produce as great a variety of crops; but since it has lost its pristine fertility, this capacity has become latent, and it now requires skill and labor to arouse it into activity. The most important consideration is our market.—In this respect we are unfortunately situated as regards a variety of crops. We are contiguous to no large market, in which we can dispose of every blade of grass we raise, either in the form of stock or hay. We have no populous villages to consume our surplus bread-stuff; and the proportion of unproductive consumers, to those who raise bread-stuff, is too small to afford a market among ourselves for such articles. It gives me pleasure, however, to congratulate you, gentlemen, that our disadvantages, in this respect, are daily lessening. From the highly praiseworthy and patriotic co-operation of our Legislature with individual companies in the great work of internal improvement, and from the great progress in clearing some of our large rivers, particularly the Roanoke, we have a well founded anticipation that, at no distant day, we shall have a safe, expeditious and cheap conveyance for our produce to distant markets. When that period shall arrive a new policy may dawn upon us. It may then be our interest to enliven our farms with stock, and to cover our fields with grain and grasses. But until that period does arrive, our immediate policy would seem to be to raise only a sufficiency of bread-stuff for the maintenance of our families, and appropriate all the remainder of our time and labor to raise a greater surplus of the only marketable articles among us, which are cotton and tobacco. Limited as this policy appears to be, it nevertheless opens a wide door for agricultural improvement. For, situated as the generality of our farms are, we are obliged to appropriate our most fertile land to the culture of cotton or tobacco, thereby compelling us to resort to the woods or exhausted fields for our bread-stuffs. Here then is the field for agricultural skill—to renovate our exhausted fields and to produce from them the greatest crops from the least labor.—This is one of the primary objects of our institution. Could we, in this section of country, anticipate the wonder-working effects of Clover & Plaster of Paris which are experienced in more northern latitudes, there could be no hesitation in selecting them as the favorite ameliorator & restorative of our exhausted fields. But from the aridity of our climate, and the little disparity in the temperature of our days and nights, thereby preventing that copious deposition of atmospheric moisture in the form of dews, which is the palpulum of grasses, I am induced to conclude that clover can never be a profitable rotation crop. Should future experiments confirm this opinion, we should not be discouraged, for we shall find a valuable substitute in the field pea; its adaptability to our arid climate is well known; its fertilizing effects on the soil have been experienced for ages, and its prolificness in food for man and stock is equally known. Its being an annual plant gives it a decided preference over clover, which, to improve the land, must occupy it four or five years. And there are but few farms among us which for some time to come, will admit a longer rotation than three years.

The rotation which I recommend to the consideration of the Society is,
1st year, Corn;
2d year, Peas;
3d year, Wheat.

The advantages of this arrangement are obvious: 1st, because the ameliorating crop is interposed between the two exhausting crops. 2d. The seeding the pea crop by harrowing them in broad cast at the proper season upon the naked field which follows the corn crop, will be more easily effected than at any other period of the rotation. 3d. The wheat crop may be seeded in better time upon a summer fallow, and will be more productive, than when it follows the corn crop. 4th. The corn crop will be easier managed and less infected with cut worms & other insects when planted on stubble land.

I would further submit, for the consideration of the Society, whether, as the corn crop is a much greater exhauster of our land and time than the wheat crop, and as large crops of corn must be made where it is relied on exclusively for bread-stuff, it would not be good economy to diminish the corn crop, and increase the wheat crop & other small grain to supply its place? The objection that wheat bread is not healthy for laborers cannot be founded in fact, seeing it is used by nine-tenths of the world. On this and every other subject connected with rural economy, our Society should not only be ready to receive, but to make communications. Let each one of us, then, while we individually set the example of contributing our mite, invite similar societies and individuals to reciprocate their aid. Thus shall we receive the double advantage of informing and being informed. A long life, as Judge Peters judiciously remarks, may be spent in acquiring knowledge by individual exertion, but information is soon acquired in Societies where the exertions and experience of many are concentrated.

BLANKS OF ALL KINDS
May be had by applying at this Office.

YADKIN NAVIGATION COMPANY.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Yadkin Navigation Company will be held in the town of Laurensville on Wednesday, the 20th June next.

A. D. MURPHEY, Pres't.
May 18. 1821. 32 3t

GREENSBORO' ACADEMY.

THE Examination of this Institution will take place on Monday the 11th June next, and will continue until Friday following, at which time the Report of the Trustees will be read. Parents, Guardians and the friends of Literature are respectfully invited to attend.

The exercises of the Male and Female Departments of the Academy will be resumed on the first Monday of July next.

A. GEREN, Sec'y.
May 14. 31 4w

TOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE.

As it is my intention to settle in the out-part of the City, I wish to dispose of my Town Property.

The improved Lot on which I live, is one of the most desirable in the City for a dwelling, and at the same time, public enough for any Business. I have two other Lots, very valuable on account of their relative situation and of the handsome sites they afford for Building.

Purchasers are invited to view the premises.
H. POTTER.
Raleigh, June 1 30t

VALUABLE LAND & MILLS,

FOR SALE,
Or Exchange for Western Lands.

THIS Property lies four miles west of Raleigh, on Mine Creek, and contains about 330 acres of Land. The Millhouse 36 by 40 feet, 3 stories high, and calculated for four pair of stones, two pair are now running, and two others might be set to work at a small expence. Also a Saw-Mill. All of which are new and in good order. The mill-dam of rock, well executed. The situation is as healthy as any on this side the mountains.—The land is of excellent quality and well watered.

A further description of the property is believed to be unnecessary, as those wishing to purchase will no doubt first view the premises. Persons desirous of viewing the land are referred to Dr. Gilchrist living near the mills, Mr. Ellis on the premises, or to the subscriber in Raleigh. Terms will be made accommodating.

THO'S COBBS, Es'or of
Jehu Scott, dec'd.
Raleigh, May 31. 32t

The Editors of the Wilmington and Newbern papers are requested to insert the above four times, and send their accounts to T. C.

\$100 REWARD.

RAN off from my Plantation near Ellizabethown, Bladen county, on the 10th instant, my negro Man WELCOME. He took with him a surcoat of grey cloth, blue pantaloons of cloth and of velvet, a suit of mixed homespun, the coat cut with plain busts, also a suit of striped homespun dyed with copperas, coat cut double breasted, a white hat, and probably other clothing. Welcome is about 34 years of age, is stout and well set, legs a little bowed, full face, large thick neck, a man of great strength, has large thick and flat feet, walks rather slow and heavy, his countenance somewhat heavy, speaks easy and with some address, and generally not in a high tone, is a negro of fine understanding, can read and write a little and has some knowledge of figures, has no appearance of hard usage, much inclined to be fleshy, would weigh about 180, and supposed to be about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high.

Welcome took with him his daughter BETSEY, in her 13th year—she is well grown, complexion very fair for a negro, stout features, a small dimple in her chin, looks growing and thrifty, was raised a house servant, when vexed sticks out her mouth and look impatient; took with her some homespun frocks, and a calico one blue with white spots and a sippet of the same. Betsey had a good pair of leather shoes, and Welcome had a pair with high quarters.

I was absent for 8 days; Welcome was entrusted with the farm and stock. He took his daughter in the day time from the possession of their mistress.

Welcome, I think, was raised in Pasquotank; he will probably attempt to pass both himself and daughter as free persons; he may a forged pass, and will likely make for some seaport. Betsey knows her letters and can spell a little.—Welcome likely has books, pen, ink and papers with him, and I expect he has money.

One hundred dollars will be given for their apprehension and delivery to me—if taken out of the county fifty dollars for lodging them in jail so that I get them, either in or out of the State.

Also, ran off from my White Farm in Bladen, a negro fellow named GEORGE, 45 years of age, spare built, scrawny thin features, about 5 feet 10 inches high, large mouth, and is talkative. George left the farm last summer, and should he now be in jail will probably not discover to whom he belongs. I will give Ten Dollars for his apprehension and lodging him in any Jail.
ISAAC WRIGHT.
Bladen county, N.C. April 17. 27t