

“Ours are the plans of fair, delightful Peace, Unsway’d by party rage, to live like Brothers.”

AGRICULTURAL.

FROM THE PALMADIUM. EXTRACT OF A LETTER On the subject of sowing Indian Corn for Fodder.

“I have found the advantages of sowing Indian Corn for Fodder so many, that I hope it will be brought into general use. The quantity which can be produced on an acre, when compared to any other fodder, is immense, and the quality, (if cut in proper season, and well cured,) is superior to the best hay.

The manner in which I proceed, is to plough the land as is usual for corn, and about the same time.—Then lay it off into a foot wide, and two and a half feet distant from each other, so as to admit a small horse plough between the rows. Spread manure in the furrows, and then sow SOUTHERN Corn on the manure, so that the seed may be about six or seven inches apart, and cover them the same depth as corn is. Southern corn will afford a much greater quantity than northern corn.

When the corn is about eight or ten inches high, it will be proper to pass a horse plough up and down, between each row. Hoe up all the large weeds, and cover the small ones. It is important that this ploughing and weeding should be done faithfully.

About the middle of July it will be fit to mow, which should be done while it is succulent, and before it spindles; for if it is not cut early, it exhausts the land unnecessarily, and the stalk grows hard and tough, and loses its nutritive quality, consequently becomes unfit for use. Care should be taken not to cut it too near the ground, for it will sprout again, and in September you will have another crop. The value of this kind of fodder, more than any other, depends on the success of curing it, as rain or dew injures it extremely. If possible it should be carried where it could be placed under cover during a shower, or thrown into stacks, and as soon as it is sufficiently cured, it should be immediately housed for the winter use—when cattle and horses will prefer it to the best and sweetest clover.

If, in consequence of a spring drought, you should apprehend that your crop of hay will fall short of the necessary quantity to support your cattle through the ensuing winter, you can “break up” a piece of land, even as late as June, sow it with corn as above described, and it will produce you, if a good season, eight tons of excellent fodder to the acre. If your pastures are parched with heat, and afford little feed, which often occurs in July and August, you can provide against this exigency, by appropriating in the spring, a portion of land for the cultivation of this article, to be used as green fodder. You will be amply repaid, in an abundant quantity of rich milk from your cows, and your butter will be as sweet as a violet, without sugar, and as yellow as gold without any assistance from dye stuffs.

FROM THE AMERICAN FARMER.

CORN.

And its Fodder, how best to save it.

SIR—Much has been said in your valuable paper about the cutting of corn in the fall. I have, for fifteen years past, culled mine off, and shall continue to do so.—When your corn will bear the pulling of blades and taking the tops, you may then cut and put it on its butts, and as much together as will let it stand firmly in cocks, keeping the lower part a little open to admit air. My system is to have no more cutters than I have hands to follow and cock, as fast as it is cut down. If your corn is late, and you fear it will be injured by frost, by placing it in cocks it is secured against it. There is less danger in corn shrivelling, managed in this way, than by pulling your blades and taking the tops in the usual mode. My corn is husked in the fields and the cocks doubled, and so they stand until fed away during the winter and spring—the quantity of feed for your stock is more than doubled, and the manure more than trebled—the whole is carried out in April and May on my tobacco lands, and ploughed in and the crop much improved by it. My mode of feeding is to draw in as much into the horse-yard as will last the horses for the night—in the morning the cattle go in and are feeding through the day, much of the stalk is eaten—this is continued as long as the fodder lasts, and then we feed our hay on the top. Straw ought not to be given to your stock in the same yard—it will prevent the stalks from being cut fine by your stock.

My corn loft is fourteen feet in width—will hold about 450 barrels, and for some years I had much corn moulded and injured in it—I placed a ventilator through the middle; since then I have never seen an injured ear in the house. There have been strong prejudices in the neighborhood against my system—they are wearing off, and it is right they should, as I raise five times the manure my neighbors do, who pursue the old way of securing their fodder and feeding. Your fodder will not bear rickling or putting in large bulk in a house—it will injure in either

way—let it stand in the field and feed it away in the manner mentioned. If your cocks are kept on their butts the fodder will not injure—I speak from experience. Those who will go in the old track ought not to let the dew fall on their tops in the field, but take them out as they are cut, and that the same day, leaving each end of their house open, that the air may circulate freely—by doing so they will cure quite green and sweet.—If they lay in the sun and dew they will be much injured by sun-burning, &c.—a wet spell while they are on the ground is ruinous to them and the blades also.

A MARYLAND PLANTER.

From the American Centinel. TO MY BROTHER FARMERS.

I am sorry that there is so much need of the admonitions I am about to give. Depend on it you do not “work it right,” or you would make your farms and stocks twice as profitable as they now are. Many of you farm too much. You would find it much more profitable to farm twenty acres WELL, than forty by halves. The last season, I made ground produce at the rate of one hundred bushels of Indian corn to the acre. Is not this much better than a common crop of 30 or 40 bushels? You will most certainly say it is, and with the same breath ask how I manage to make it produce so plentifully? My ground being much infested with ground mice, or moles, and also overrun with gubs and other vermin, I put on, early in the month of March, about seven bushels of salt to the acre, which thoroughly destroys all kinds of vermin, being an excellent strong manure; early in April, I gave it a good coat of stable manure, and ploughed and worked the ground over and over until it became completely mellow; I then had every corn hole filled with hog manure, and after dropping my corn, (which had been previously soaked in warm water, I scattered a pint of lime over every hill, and then covered the whole with a little mellow earth. In about one week the corn began to come up plentifully, after which I nursed it well with the plough and hoe every other week for eight weeks, at which time it was as high as my head, and not a spire of it was destroyed either by the frost, grub or birds. My other things I nursed equally as well, and I have been amply paid for all my extra care and trouble, as I raised more than twice as much per acre as any of my neighbors, and did it in much less time, I mean I got all my harvesting done two or three weeks before many others. This is accomplished in a great measure by redeeming time; rising between 3 and 4 o'clock in the morning; then if the day be very sultry and hot, I lie by from 12 to 3, and then I feel refreshed and able to go to work until quite dark—This I call “working it right.” Whereas, should I lay in bed until the sun be up and shame me, haunt the taverns at night, drink too much whiskey, but half manure, half plough, half plant, half nurse, half harvest, and do every thing else by halves, I surely should not “work it right,” nor get half a crop.

I shall now conclude, by giving you, for further consideration, a few excellent observations from a wiser head, perhaps, than my own, which I shall endeavor to improve for myself, and hope every brother farmer will do likewise, viz.

“I often say to myself, what a pity it is our farmers do not work it right. When I see a man turn his cattle into the road to run at large, and waste their dung, on a winter’s day, I say this man does not work it right. Ten loads of good manure, at least, is lost in a season, by this slovenly practice—and all for what? For nothing indeed but to ruin his farm.

So, when I see cattle late in the fall, or early in the spring, in a meadow or mowing field, poisoning the soil, and breaking the grass roots, I say to myself, this man does not work it right.

So when I see a barn yard, with a drain to it, I say the owner does not work it right, for how easy is it to make a yard hollow, or lowest in the middle, to receive the urine and all the wash of the sides, which will be thus kept dry for the cattle.

The wash and urine of the yard, mixed with any kind of earth, or putrid straw, is excellent manure; yet how much do our farmers lose by neglecting these things;—in fact, they do not work it right.

When I see a farmer, often going to the retailer’s store, with a bottle or jug, lounging about a tavern, or wrangling about politics, or quarrelling with, and defaming his neighbor’s good name, I am certain such a man does not work it right.”

A PENNSYLVANIA FARMER.

WATCH-MAKER & SILVERSMITH. JOHN C. STEDMAN has commenced the above business in this place, and hopes, by his attention, to merit a portion of public patronage. All kinds of repairing usual in such an establishment, done with despatch, and on the shortest notice. An assortment of Silver Work will be constantly kept on hand; Spoons, Ladles, &c. manufactured to any pattern.

N. B. An experienced Watch-Maker will meet with good wages if application be made soon.

An Apprentice will be taken to the Silversmith’s trade. Cash given for old Gold, Silver, and Brass. Raleigh, Aug. 14, 1822. 95-#

From the Edenton Gazette.

[Published in the Register by request.]

TO THE PRINTER OF THE EDENTON GAZETTE.

A faithful sketch of the transcendent power and authority of our Justices of the Peace, out of Court, in civil cases, will shew the great innovations which we have made upon the maxims and principles of the common-law, as well as the dangerous course of bad policy, into which we have been seduced, by the violation of our Constitution. It abundantly appears, from the acts of 1715, ch. 24, and 1741, ch. 15, that the original design, of giving jurisdiction to single justices of the peace, was to relieve the public courts of record, from the trial of trifling and mean causes, when in the sum in controversy was too small, to compensate for the time and trouble of deciding them.

This design, which was strictly adhered to by our ancestors, and afterwards, by our fathers, incorporated into the provisions of our Constitution, has been totally changed by us, since the time of the revolution. Their jurisdiction is no longer confined to the cognizance of a few mean and trifling causes of inconsiderable value, but has grown with the growth and strengthened with the strength of our institutions; and at this time, extends over a great number of debts of almost every denomination and description. The act of 1803, ch. 1, gives jurisdiction to the justices of the peace out of court, in all cases “for a balance due on any specialty, contract, note or agreement, or for goods, wares and merchandise sold and delivered or for work and labor done, or for specific articles whether due by obligation, note or assumpsit, or for a judgment given by a single justice of the peace, upon which no execution has issued within twelve months, or for any penalty, or forfeiture, incurred by virtue of any act of Assembly,” where the sum in controversy does not exceed the amount of sixty dollars. And the act of 1820, ch. 1, still further increases their jurisdiction to one hundred dollars in cases of bonds and liquidated accounts. To carry their judgments into effect, they have full power and authority, to issue executions against the goods and chattels, and for the want of them, lands and tenements, or the body of the defendant, at the option of the plaintiff. It is believed, that in consequence of the extensive jurisdiction, given by these acts, the number of suits brought, and the amount of debts recovered, before the single justices of the peace, exceed the number of suits brought and the amount of debts recovered, in both the County and Superior Courts together. Their jurisdiction, therefore, is now so extended, as to include a circle of civil injuries, much greater than that over which the public Courts of Record have cognizance.

What an enormous power, then, must the single Justices of the Peace possess over the persons and property of the people! What a commanding, what a dangerous influence, must not so much power, in the hands of any judicial magistrates, give them over the liberties of their country! Is this power of our Justices of the Peace guarded and secured from abuse, in such a manner, as prudence and policy require? Or have the people the same check on them as it has over the Judges of the Courts of Record, whose proceedings are open and public, and whose decisions are founded upon the verdict of an honest and impartial jury?—The single Justices of the Peace are not bound, by law, to hold their petty Courts at any certain time or place, but are at liberty to consult their own ease or convenience, as to both.—They are not bound to keep any record of their proceedings, nor indeed is any ever made; nor is there any place or office, in which they are required to deposit their papers. The only evidence of their transactions is furnished by the warrant and the note or account which usually accompanies it; but even these are almost always left in the hands of the Constables. And after the satisfaction of the judgment, all the papers connected with the suit, are generally, either retained by the officers, or given up to the defendant.—Truth, therefore, obliges us to declare, that this enormous power, given to our Justices of the Peace, is not accompanied with the security, to preserve it from abuse, which a free people, jealous of their liberty, ought to require. That their summary civil-law mode of trial, without a jury, ought to make us jealous of magistrates, whose decisions, must be subject to all the infirmities of humanity. That they are liable to be influenced by favor or affection, tempted by reward, or inflamed by resentment or malice, to prostitute their authority to the worst of purposes; and may be used by designing men as the instruments to harass, distress and oppress the people. In a republic such extensive grants of power, given with so little caution, and so insufficiently guarded, are dangerous in the extreme, & ought never to be resorted to, but in cases of the highest necessity. For if our liberties are to be subjected to such fiery trials, who is there so mad as to believe, that they can long survive the experiments?

From the extensive range, which has been given, to the jurisdiction of our single Justices of the Peace, over debts and contracts, many important and interesting

questions of law and fact, must frequently arise in their trials, which would require Judges of integrity and talents to decide. And as they act in the capacity of both judge and jury, the whole weight and burden of the trial must fall upon them, and render their duties doubly arduous, and proportionably difficult. To discharge, therefore, faithfully and properly the important task conferred upon them, to settle with justice the conflicting rights and claims of opposite parties, and to proportion with equity the redress to the injury, does require such qualities of the head and heart, as are seldom found in one individual. To perform such various and important duties as are necessarily incident to the office of Justice of the Peace in this state, would require a body of magistrates, upon whose knowledge of our laws, upon whose integrity and patriotism, the people could, with safety and confidence depend. But such magistrates could not be chosen, from the body of any nation, without a thorough acquaintance with the people, and greater discrimination, in the selection, than is observed by us. For our Justices of the Peace without any regard to qualifications, are selected from every rank and class in society, and are too often appointed, to answer some county electioneering purpose. With some few rare and honorable exceptions, they neither know or pretend to know, the very laws, or even the forms of the laws which they undertake to administer. Indeed, a very great proportion of them are not only entirely destitute of any qualification whatever, but scarcely possess the ordinary rudiments of a common education. In fact, so little discretion or choice has been used to select proper characters, to fill this office, that it has fallen into considerable disrepute, even among the people. At this time, very few men of character and intelligence can be persuaded, to accept a mere honorary commission, the duties of which are now so laborious and troublesome. Are such men then, as now fill the office of Justice of the Peace, proper persons, in a free country to be trusted with such enormous power over the persons and property of their fellow citizens? Are our liberties safe in the hands of such men, over whom we have scarcely any control and from whom we have no security, and can have no security, against the abuse of their authority? Is it possible, that our people, can hope for, or expect, a proper execution of the laws, or a fair administration of common justice, from a body of magistrates so composed, and so qualified? or can they believe, that the administration of justice or the execution of the laws, is the only business of life, which requires no talents, no previous preparation and study, no knowledge and scarcely any learning? For unless they can believe, that a knowledge of the law is attainable by inspiration, that the forms of administering justice are learned by intuition, it is folly to think, the present race of our Justices are competent to decide, the ordinary questions of law, which daily come before them, or to conduct their business in such a manner, as not to bring innumerable losses upon the people. Poor and wretched is the prospect of that state, where the administration of justice, to so great an extent as here is placed in the hands of men, who neither read or know the laws which they are appointed to execute: who are unacquainted, even with the necessary forms of dispensing justice! Can she hope to preserve her liberties or to attain political greatness or happiness, by disregarding those lessons of prudence and wisdom which the experience of other governments points out. It is not sufficient for us to be free; but it is absolutely necessary we should watch over that freedom, with care and vigilance: to defend and preserve it by every means in our power, and to prevent its running into oppression and tyranny. We can only preserve our rights, by endeavoring to avoid those things, by which the freedom of other states has been destroyed. To prevent, even the entrance of those principles, which will imperceptibly undermine and eventually sap the foundation of our institutions.

Were our fathers, so regardless of their rights, and so blind to the influence of dangerous precedents of bad policy, upon society, as we have been, since the time of our Republic? they were not. They were careful to guard their freedom from every attack, by defending it with such bulwarks, as prudence, enlightened by experience, suggested. As one of the objects of a wise and good government, they endeavored to secure the foundations of justice, from pollution. And to prevent bribery or corruption, or the influence of our passions from mingling themselves in the administration of justice, they retained the ancient common-law trial by jury, in almost all cases. This trial, the subject to such imperfections as are incident to all human institutions, secures to the parties at law, a fairer and more impartial hearing, than any other mode which has yet been discovered by man. One man may be corrupted or influenced by many motives to do wrong; but there is scarcely any principle but that of justice, which can actuate a jury of upright and intelligent men, who are our equals.

Our fathers acted, because they felt like freemen: not like the crouching slaves of

a tyrant. Their sturdy spirit of independence was not broken down, as ours must be, by a long course of acquiescence in, & submission to, the arbitrary commands of a set of pulse judicial officers, who under the forms of law, domineered over the people at pleasure. They could see and feel the slightest encroachment upon their rights, as a wound inflicted upon the body politic; and they had courage to resent the injury. But if they had been as indifferent to obtain, as we have been negligent in preserving, the freedom which has been transmitted to us, hope forbids the belief, that they could or would have undertaken, the accomplishment of the revolution. If then we have any regard for the liberties which have descended from our fathers, let us not only endeavor to defend and preserve them while it is yet in our power, but let us profit from the lessons of our fathers and imitate their watchfulness and caution. And let us fear to make too many innovations upon the maxims and principles, upon which our political institutions are founded. Aug. 21. LAOS.

RANAWAY

FROM the Subscriber on the 2d inst. his boy DUKE. He is about 27 years of age, very black, and speaks quick.

Any person who will apprehend and deliver the above negro to me, or to my Overseer, or confine him in any Jail, shall receive a reward of Ten Dollars.

JOHN SUGG.

Near Raleigh, 2d Sept. 98#

CARRIAGE MAKING

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

THE Subscriber begs leave to return his grateful thanks to those who have favored him with their patronage since his commencement of Business in this place, and to inform them and the Public, that he has removed his Workshop to a most central and eligible situation on Wilmington-Street, about 60 yards from the southeast corner of the State-House Square; where he will constantly keep an assortment of COACHES, CARRIAGES, GIGS and light SULKEYS, for travelling, of the most fashionable and convenient construction, made from the best materials that can be procured, and of a superior style of workmanship—which he will sell at very moderate prices and on accommodating terms.

Having made arrangements to be constantly provided with a complete stock of Trimmings and all other necessary Materials of the best quality; he most respectfully solicits that patronage from the public, which it has ever been his earnest wish to deserve.

JOHN RORKE.

Raleigh, Sept. 10. 99 8#

NORTH-CAROLINA.

Treasury Office, 2d Sept. 1822.

THE Public Treasurer, reflecting with state pride and self complacency on the punctual and praiseworthy manner in which the Sheriff and the other Revenue Officers of North-Carolina have, for many years past, acquitted themselves of the trusts and duties enjoined on them by law, with respect to the collecting and accounting for the public dues; holds it unnecessary here to call on them or any of them, in regard to the Taxes of the current year; and will therefore consider that enough is said when they are reminded, that the time fixed by law for settling their Accounts and making Payment at the Treasury, is now at hand; and that it, of course, remains for those concerned to continue so to conduct themselves, as effectually to support and sustain that reputation and high standing which have been hitherto so generally and deservedly accorded to them, as Revenue Officers aforesaid.

JOHN HAYWOOD, Pub. Treas.

BY THE GOVERNOR

OF THE STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA. A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS by an Act of the General Assembly of the State of North-Carolina, the Governor of the State is authorized to cause the unsold Lands lately acquired by Treaty with the Cherokee Tribe of Indians, to be offered for sale.

Now therefore, I, GABRIEL HOLMES, Governor of the State of North-Carolina, do hereby declare and make known that a Public Sale for the disposal, agreeably to law of the said lands shall be commenced at Waynesville, in the County of Haywood, on Monday the 28th of October next, under the superintendance of a commissioner appointed for that purpose, who is authorised by my letter of instructions to adjourn the said sale to or near the spot which shall previously be laid off for a Town on the said lands, should such adjournment be deemed advisable. One eighth part of the purchase money will be required of the purchaser at the time of the sale, and bond and security for the payment of the balance, in the following instalments, viz: one-eighth at the expiration of one year, one-fourth at the expiration of two years, one-fourth at the end of three years, and the remainder at the end of four years. The sale to continue for two weeks and no longer.

Given under my hand and the Seal of the State, at Raleigh, on the 10th day of September, 1822. 99 # GAB'L HOLMES.