

“Ours are the plants of affar, delightful Peace,
“Unwarp'd by party rage, to live like Brethren.”

POLITICAL CREED.

The annexed remarks (says the Editor of the Cincinnati Inquisitor of Sept 17.) from General Harrison, in which he makes public his political opinions and feelings, we insert in today's paper willingly, and shall publish, with equal pleasure, his concluding observations, when they come to hand, if they prove to be a continuation of the same sound republican doctrines. We hope to see the example he has thus set followed by other gentlemen who are before the public as candidates at the election next month, not only in our district, but elsewhere throughout the state.

To the Editor of the Inquisitor. SIR—In your last paper, you recommended to the candidates at the ensuing election, to publish their political creeds, that the electors may have a fair opportunity of choosing those whose sentiments best accord with their own. I have ever believed that every elector has a right to make his call upon those who offer their services to the people, and that the candidates are bound to answer it. I might, it is true, avail myself of the kind exception which you make in favor of those who have had an opportunity of showing their political opinions by their conduct. But as I have no reason to dread the most minute investigation of my opinions, and that my fellow-citizens may be enabled to compare my actions with my professions, I offer you the following outline of my political creed, which you may publish if you think it worthy of a place in your paper. The measure is the more necessary at this time, as some of my new friends have very kindly, in various handbills and other anonymous publications, undertaken to make one for me, which (if I have a correct knowledge of what I myself believe) is not a very exact likeness of that which I profess.

I deem myself a Republican, of what is commonly called the old Jeffersonian School, and believe in the correctness of that interpretation of the Constitution which has been given by the writings of that enlightened statesman, who was at the head of the party, and others belonging to it, particularly the celebrated resolutions of the Virginia Legislature, during the Presidency of Mr. Adams.

I deny, therefore, to the General Government, the exercise of any power but what is expressly given to it by the Constitution, or what is essentially necessary to carry the powers expressly given, into effect.

I believe that the charter given to the Bank of the United States, was unconstitutional; it being not one of those measures necessary to carry any of the expressly granted powers into effect: and whilst my votes in Congress will show that I will take any constitutional means to revoke the charter, my votes in the State Legislature will equally show that I am opposed to those which are unconstitutional or violent, and which will bring us into unnecessary collision with the General Government.

I believe in the tendency of a large public debt to sap the foundation of the Constitution, by creating a monied aristocracy, whose views and interest must be in direct hostility to those of the mass of the people.

I deem it the duty, therefore, of the representatives of the people to endeavor to extinguish it as soon as possible, by making every retrenchment in the expenditures of the Government that a proper performance of the public business will allow.

I believe in the right of the people to instruct their representative when elected; and if he has sufficient evidence that the instructions which may be given him comes from a majority of his constituents, that he is bound to obey them, unless he considers that by doing it he would violate the Constitution. In which case I think it would be his duty to resign, and give them an opportunity of electing another representative whose opinions would accord with their own.

I believe that the existence of slavery in our country is the greatest evil that we lie under, and I believe it to be the duty of the non-holding slave states to offer to their sister states every inducement, and afford them every facility to get rid of this curse. But I am equally convinced that upon constitutional grounds, as well as those of expediency and propriety, all the measures for the accomplishment of the important object of emancipation, must be begun and supported by the states holding the slaves; the Constitution having given us no power to interfere in this domestic concern without the consent of those most interested; and every step which we may take without their concurrence, will assuredly rivet the chains we wish to break.

I believe that upon the preservation of the union of these states, depends the existence of our civil and religious liberties; and that the cement which binds it together is not a parcel of words written upon paper or parchment, but the brotherly love and regard which the citizens of the

several states possess for each other.—Destroy this, and the beautiful fabric which was reared and embellished by our ancestors, crumbles into ruins. From its disjointed parts no temple of liberty will again be reared. Discord and wars will succeed to peace and harmony—barbarism will again overspread the land; or what is scarcely better, some lordly tyrant will promulgate the decrees of his will from the seat where a Washington and a Jefferson dispensed the blessings of a free and equal government. I believe it, therefore, to be the duty of a representative to conciliate, by every possible means, the members of our great political family; and always to bear in mind that as the union was effected only by a spirit of mutual concession and forbearance, so only can it be preserved.

WM. HENRY HARRISON.

On the Planting and Cultivation of ORCHARDS.

By Wm. Coxe, Esq. of New-Jersey.

The first thing to be determined upon in the planting of an orchard, is the proper distance of the trees: if a mere fruit plantation be the object, the distance may be small—if the cultivation of grain and grass be in view, the space between the trees must be wider: at thirty feet apart, an acre will contain forty-eight trees; at thirty-five feet, thirty-five trees; at forty feet, twenty-seven trees; and at fifty feet, about eighteen to the acre—these are the usual distances. In my own plantations, I have adopted the various distances according to the depth and character of the soil; about two thirds of the ground, comprising about one hundred acres, are planted at 50 feet; on the remaining 50 acres, I have tried 30, 35, and 40 feet; and as far as could be conveniently done, I have planted the trees of smallest growth on the lightest soil: taking every circumstance into consideration, it will probably be found, that forty feet is the most eligible distance for a farm orchard. It will admit sufficient sun and air, in our dry and warm climate; and until the trees shall be fully grown, will allow of a profitable application of the ground to the cultivation of grain and grass.

Much trouble will be saved, and much accuracy in planting will be ensured, by marking the sites of trees by stakes, previous to digging the holes. In shallow soils, I would recommend making the holes of the depth of two spits of earth, scattering the lower spit at some distance; and supplying its place by an equal quantity of the neighbouring surface earth—the depth of the hole must depend on that of the sub-soil.

An eligible mode, which I have practised with success in a large portion of my orchards, on the lighter soils, is to supply the place of the stratum of poor earth, by one or two loads of meadow mud, ditch banks, or good surface soil, laid round each tree after planting; ploughing the ground for a fallow crop the next spring, when the mud has become completely pulverized by the frost: the size of the hole should be sufficiently large to admit a spade handle, when laid horizontally in the bottom; affording ample space for the expansion of the roots in loose rich earth. Well digested compost is useful round newly planted trees, in stiff or cold soils—both lime, and fresh stable manure, I have found prejudicial in the dry and hot weather of summer; the latter substance is also frequently a cover for moles and field mice, which are extremely injurious in winter, to trees of even six or eight years old in light soils I have found great benefit from the application of every kind of manure on the surface, and mixing it gradually by cultivation with the soil, as the best security against drought in summer, and vermin in winter.

The proper season for planting, will be found to depend on a variety of circumstances—in light soils, the winter settles the earth round the roots, and best secures them against the drought of the following season—it is a time of leisure to the farmer, and affords an early selection of trees from the nursery. In stiff or wet soils, I should give a preference to spring planting, other circumstances being equal—I have planted at both seasons, and have generally found that care and attention ensured a correspondent success in the growth of my trees. In whatever season an orchard may be planted, too much attention cannot be given to extend the roots in every direction; to cut off all wounded parts, and more especially, not to plant too deep; this I believe is the common error of inexperienced planters: as a general rule, I would recommend that the tree be placed in the orchard with about three inches of earth over the upper tier of roots, which will make it about two inches deeper than it stood in the nursery; that the tree, after being partially covered, should be well shaken, to admit the finer particles of the earth among the fibrous roots, and that it be well settled, by treading the earth around it—with these precautions, I have never found the necessity of stakes. The tops of young trees should never be shortened, lest it should produce a growth of suckers; I would recommend in preference, that they be thinned, if found too heavy; if the trees have been long out of the

ground, and the roots have become shrivelled at the time of planting, the labour of pouring a pail full of water round each tree, will be amply repaid in the success it will ensure in their growth.

The looser the ground is kept for the first, and indeed for several succeeding years, the more certain and more vigorous will be the growth of the orchard—in the luxuriance and colour of the foliage of contiguous plantations, I have found every stage of cultivation strongly marked; those orchards which have been two years under cultivation, exhibit a striking superiority over those which have been but one year under the plough; while these in their turn, surpass the fields in clover or in grain, both in the quantity and size of the fruit: when clover is sown in young orchards, I have been in the habit of digging the earth for about three feet, at the root of each tree: a man will dig round one hundred trees in a day; the trifling loss of grass and labour, will be fully remunerated by the improved vigor of the tree. When the ground can be spared from cropping, four or five furrows on each side of a row, will be found a most eligible mode of promoting the growth of a young orchard.

All fallow crops are most favorable to the growth of orchards, at every early stage of their cultivation—Indian corn, potatoes and vines, are preferable to oats or barley; and these again are more favorable than winter grain: Buckwheat is among the most beneficial crops for the promotion of the autumnal growth of trees—Clover is by many farmers believed to be injurious to young trees; its tendency to check the growth of trees will be found, I believe, to be in proportion to the air and moisture which its greater or less vigorous growth may keep from the roots; light and heat, appear as necessary to the roots as to the branches of trees—clover, while it occupies the ground, must prevent cultivation; so far I apprehend it will be found pernicious, but probably not in a greater degree than any other luxuriant and deeply rooted species of grass, absorbing the moisture, and exhausting the strength of the soil which covers the roots of small trees. In the arrangement of an orchard, both convenience and beauty will result from planting each kind in distinct contiguous rows. Some cultivators pay particular attention to continue in the orchard the aspect of the tree maintained in the nursery: I have sometimes adopted the practice, without much confidence in its efficacy; nor can I think it probable, that trees growing in close rows, not much exposed, in the nursery, can by any habit so limited in its duration, be affected by any permanent contraction or rigidity of the bark, or sap vessels, which are the only effects I have ever heard ascribed to the influence of aspect, on the stems of young trees.

The prevalent winds of our climate, are from the north-west: in light soils, their violence will sometimes give an inclination to newly planted trees to the south east: this may easily be remedied by setting up the trees while young; and when they have attained a large growth, it may be overcome in a great degree, by cutting off the leaning branches, and by freely pruning the leeward side of the tree.

Moss is a plant produced by poverty and neglect; it is very prejudicial to trees, and should be carefully removed: this can be readily done, by rubbing the trees in damp weather with a bone, or the back of a knife; good cultivation will generally prevent the growth of moss—whitewashing the stem, not only cleanses the tree of moss, but destroys many kinds of lice very injurious to fruit trees; it is followed by a cleanliness in the bark after it has been dissolved by rain, and promotes the health and vigor of the tree whenever applied.

From the Emporium.

DEBT AND CREDIT.

I dislike the whole matter of debt and credit—from my heart I dislike it—and think the man who first invented a ledger should be hung in effigy, with his invention tied to his feet, that his neck might support him and his works together. My reason for thus sweeping at the whole system is, not that I believe it totally useless, but that I believe it does more mischief than it does good—produces more troubles than accommodation, and destroys more fortunes than it creates honesty. These opinions are not of recent date with me, they are those upon which I set out in early life, and as I grow older, I become more and more confirmed in them—not that I changed my practice while I held fast my profession, and got my fingers burned at last by trusting my name in a day book, for I never did it because I saw the evil effects of Credit around me in every shape and form.

And a visit this morning to my old friend Timothy Coulter, called the subject up so forcibly, that I concluded to write you a line on it. His last cow was sold this very morning by the constable for six dollars, though she cost him sixteen, and they have not left an ear of corn in his crib, or a bushel of rye in his barn, much less any of his stock; it was what was called the winding up of the concern;

and he is now on his good behaviour, for I heard one of his creditors say that if he did not go on very straight he would walk him off to the county prison ship. Thus has ended Timothy's game of debtor and creditor. When he first commenced farming, he was as industrious and as promising a young man as was to be found; he worked day and night, counted the cost, and pondered the purchase of every thing; for a year or two he kept out of debt, lived comfortably and happy, and made money; every merchant that knew him was ready to make him a polite bow, each knew him as one of your cash men, and liked his custom; the mechanic shook him by the hand and begged his company to dinner; hoping to get a job from him; and even the lawyer in contemplation of his character, tipped his beaver as he passed him, with a sign as much as to say, Tim, you have more sense than half the world—but that is no consolation to us.

By some fatality, Timothy found out, however, that there was such a thing as credit; he began soon to have many running accounts; seldom paid for what he got; it soon followed, the enquiry, “do I really want this article?” before he bought it, was neglected; then the price was frequently not asked; then he began to be careless about pay day, his accounts stood; disputed them when rendered; was sued; charged with costs, and perhaps shyly, with interest too; and he became a money borrower before long; but their friends, after a law suit had brought them their money, were ready to trust him again, and he was ready to buy. The same farce was played over and over until now the end of those things has come; and, poor fellow, he is turned into the wide world without a friend, save a wife and six miserable babes.

I asked the constable for a sight of the execution, and he shewed it to me. It was issued by young square Bell. And I could not but recollect how different was the history of this man from that of T. Young Bell was a poor boy; commenced his life with nothing but health and trade, but he adopted as a sacred maxim, “Pay as you go;” and he frequently told me he found little difficulty in sticking to his text; the necessities of life are few, and industry secures them to every man; it is the elegancies of life that empty the purse; and the nicknacks of fashion, the gratification of pride, and the indulgence of luxury that makes man poor. To guard against these, some resolution is necessary; and the resolution once formed, is much strengthened and guarded by the habit of paying for every article we buy, at the time.—If we do so, we shall seldom purchase what our circumstances will not afford.

This was exactly the manner in which Jack Bell proceeded. Habit, strengthened by long continuance, and supported by reason, became second nature. His business prospered by reason, his old price became filled with Spanish dollars; all his purchases being made for cash, were favorable, and by always knowing how he stood with the world, he avoided all derangement in his affairs. He is now the superior of a little village with a good property, a profitable business, and has the respect of all who know him.

Young reader, who has entered on the stage of business, when you come forward in the world, go and do likewise, and ye shall have like reward.

OAKWOOD.

SHARON FOR SALE.

THE place on which I reside, may be had on reasonable terms, for negotiable paper with Bank accommodation. It contains about 49 acres of Land, of good quality, bordering on the City of Raleigh, and on a public road leading from the City. Sixteen or eighteen acres are cleared and under cultivation, the rest is covered with a heavy forest growth, abounding with fire-wood and timber. The land contains an excellent rock quarry; is well watered by branches, and has two rock springs near the house, equal probably to any in the county. My dwelling is about 300 yards from the town line. The situation, therefore, has the advantages of town and country united, and is, in my estimation, the most desirable spot for a residence that I know in the State.—Apply soon.

H. POTTER. Sharon, 8th May, 1822. 31-

HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT.

MRS. ARMSTRONG, at her large and commodious two story House, on Fayetteville street, opposite to the Court House, is well prepared to accommodate Twenty or Twenty five MEMBERS of the approaching Assembly with BOARD—and takes this opportunity to inform them that every attention shall be paid so as to render their entertainment comfortable and agreeable. Her House is large, affording convenient and private Rooms for Families and Travellers. Her Bar is well furnished with the best of Liquors.

N. B. Transient people will be accommodated as usual, as there is an excellent Stable on the lot, well furnished with Corn, Fodder, Oats, and every thing necessary. Her terms of Board are low and reasonable. Raleigh, Sept. 1. 98 5;

FOR SALE

A LIKELY NEGRO GIRL, between 17 & 18 years of Age. Apply to ROSS & SCOTT. Sept. 19. 100f

NOTICE.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber on the night of the 28th inst. AMOS, a dark mulatto fellow, tall and spare made, large white eyes, quick speech when spoken to, about 25 years old; had on home made clothes. The said fellow is supposed to be in pursuit of a negro trader by the name of Shivers, as he has formed an attachment to one of his girls. The said Shivers left Hicksford, Greensville county, Virginia, on the 27th instant, and is travelling to the State of Georgia, by way of Raleigh, Camden and Columbia. Any information directed to Hicksford Post Office, Greensville County, State of Virginia, will be quickly received and duly attended to by the subscriber. The apprehender of said Slave will be rewarded, on my getting him.

LITTLETON WILLIAMSON. May 30. 87 18f

JAMES LITCHFORD,

Taylor,

HAVING just arrived from the North and settled himself in Raleigh, next door above Mr. Richard Smith's Store, offers his services in the various branches of his profession, to the citizens of the place and the public in general; and hopes from his attention to business to merit a portion of patronage. He flatters himself, from the great pains he has taken in being instructed to cut on Mathematical principles, a plan superior to any other hitherto invented, and now in general use in most of the northern Cities, that it will be in his power to give ample satisfaction to all those who may favor him with their custom. He has also entered into an arrangement to be at all times furnished with the newest and most approved fashions. Raleigh, 3d October, 1822. 2-f

NORTH-CAROLINA.

A Proclamation.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

WHEREAS, it has been represented to me, that a certain Negro Man, named JIM, believed to be the property of David Stone, Esq. of Wake County, stands charged by the verdict of a Jury of Inquest, with the murder of a young Negro Man, named Burton, the property of Green Ligon, of said county, a minor, and that said negro Jim has made his escape;

Now, therefore, to the end that he may be brought to justice, the above reward will be given to any person or persons who shall apprehend and confine the said negro Jim in any Jail, so that he may be brought to trial for said offence: And I do moreover enjoin and command all Officers, Civil and Military, within this State, to apprehend and bring said negro Jim to justice.

Negro Jim is well known in this County and in Bertie, where he formerly lived; he is about five feet ten inches high, not very stoutly made, but is a negro of desperate character, and will probably resist all attempts to take him. He has a slit in his lower lip, one of his ears has been bitten off, and he wears his hair platted and turned up under his hat.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the Great Seal of the State to be hereunto affixed, and signed the same at the City of Raleigh, this 12th day of July, Anno Domini, 1822.

GAB'L HOLMES.

By the Governor, Wm. H. HARRIS, Private Sec'y.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell his Land and Plantation on Cape-Fear River. The Tract contains 618 Acres, or thereabouts; and produces Corn, Wheat, Cotton, or Tobacco, equal to any land in the neighbourhood. There is cleared land sufficient to work six or eight hands to advantage—there is about 25 acres of River Low Ground of a good quality, and upwards of 40 acres of fresh Land cleared last fall. The cleared land is all well inclosed with a good fence and in good order for a crop; the up land is broken, but of a good soil, and is as well watered by good Springs as any land in the County. The improvements are tolerable; a good Shad Fishery is attached to the land, besides several Traps, where from 5 to 6000 Shad are annually taken. There is also on the premises, a large Whiskey Distillery, 27 by 60 feet in the clear, with Sulls and Casks ready to carry on the business largely; the Distillery is within 300 yards of a good Mill on the River. There is also, the best young Apple Orchard in the county, of about 800 choice fruit trees, on a high level place, where the crop never fails.

With a small expense, this could be made one of the most pleasant Summer Seats in the county; and when the contemplated improvements are finished on the river, this property will be very valuable, as there is the best seats for Mills or any other machinery that requires a water power, on the river. Any person wishing to purchase, will do well to apply soon, as possession may be had in time to sow wheat. The purchaser can also be supplied with a considerable quantity of Corn and Fodder. This land is situated 23 miles from Raleigh, and 35 from Fayetteville.

A great bargain will be given if early application be made. The land will be shewn by the subscriber, on the premises, or in his absence, by Henry Branson, sen.

GEO. LUTHER, Buckhorn Falls, Chatham County, 2

October 1, 1822. 3-4f