



Quotations: "Quot are the plans of fair, delightful Peace, Unwarped by party rage, to live like Brothers."

From the Baltimore Morning Chronicle.

ECONOMY IN FEEDING HORSES, STOCK, &c.

In consequence of the unparalleled drought which a very large section of country in the middle states has been visited during the summer, there has been an almost total destruction of every species of pasture, as well as all late crops, such as corn, turnips, potatoes, &c. of which the present high price of such articles is full proof, renders it highly necessary, that every agriculturalist and feeder of stock, should economize in the article of forage, as far as in his power. I have been credibly informed, that a large number of farmers have already been compelled to feed their horses, &c. at this season, as in the depth of winter. In perusing the 4th volume of the memoirs of the Philadelphia Agricultural Society, I have seen several communications laid before that body, by its members, on the subject of chaffing forage of every description; but most particularly hay and corn tops. Mr. Jones, an enterprising and practical farmer, states the result of an experiment made by him, in feeding four horses for eight weeks, viz: the first four weeks, he fed his hay in racks, as is usual, previously having it correctly weighed; the last four weeks he made use of a straw cutter, cutting his hay about one inch long, and feeding it dry in troughs;—during the whole eight weeks, his horses were regularly fed with the same quantity of grain each day; the experiment amply compensated him for his trouble—the difference between feeding in racks and of chaffing and feeding in troughs, resulted in the great saving of upwards of half a ton of hay, in feeding four horses for four weeks, in favor of the latter mode; and he further states, that his horses performed as well, and were equally thriving as before. I know of several persons who have for months past, fed nearly all their forage chaffed, and their accounts accord with that of Mr. Jones, that the saving is very great, and well worth the attention of farmers. From the very great improvements lately made in straw cutters, the labor of chaffing is rendered very inconsiderable—a machine invented by a Mr. Eastman, called the cylinder straw cutter, performs to admiration; two boys, with his largest sized machine, can cut from 40 to 60 bushels of straw per hour, and a greater quantity of hay, and that without labouring hard; the smaller sizes cut in proportion; they are also perfectly adapted to cutting corn stocks, husks, &c. A machine has been in operation on the farm of R. Smith, Esq. near this city, for upwards of ten months, and has been used in cutting every description of forage, and given entire satisfaction. In the American Farmer, a full description of these machines is given, which, for durability, good workmanship, ease and expedition in operation, in my opinion, are excelled by none. From the very great scarcity of provender, it will be of the utmost importance to farmers, more particularly the ensuing winter than heretofore, to use every means by which a saving can be effected, for if a horse is not sufficiently fed, he cannot work well, nor without good feeding will an ox make good beef. It may be necessary for me to state, I am not in any way interested in the manufacture or sale of machines, as it might be so inferred, by my recommending the cylinder straw cutter, and I would advise those wishing to purchase, to judge for themselves.

ON FATTENING HOGS.

As there is so little economy observed in fattening hogs in this part of the country, I beg leave to notice that also, and point out a better and a cheaper mode.—The common practice is to put them in a large pen, and throw the corn on the ground; in a wet season, they are soon up to their knees in mire, and not a dry spot to lay on. In this situation there must be much corn wasted, and they cannot possibly thrive but very slowly. My practice has been to make two square pens adjoining; they are both floored with rails, and one of them is so covered as to turn the rain, and is well littered with leaves or straw; and fresh litter added at least once a week. In the other pen a trough is placed, in which they are fed from twice to three times a day. One meal they are fed on peas, and the other two on corn; it is sometimes boiled and well salted; and at other times raw. This has been my practice for three winters; and my hogs have always fattened very fast, and eat much less than those fed in the uncomfortable manner above described. Last winter after killing off half my fattening hogs, the others were fed altogether on fine corn meal, and although the weather had got much more severe, they fattened much faster than they had done before, and eat still less. Last winter when my fields were cut out, I commenced feeding my little stock of out hogs on corn; their allowance was six quarts; but when the weather became severe, they fell away fast on this allow-

ance. I then laid the corn aside, and had four quarts of corn meal boiled every day, in ten gallons of water, until it boiled down to about eight; in this a half pint of salt was occasionally thrown while boiling; when done it was taken up in a large tub and given them the next day, and in one week from the day this practice was adopted they looked much better, and from that time increased in flesh. When the spring opened, they were fed only three times a week, in the same manner, and in the month of May, reduced to twice a week, and by the middle of June it was discontinued. Had I persisted in giving them the six quarts of raw corn, I am satisfied more than half would not have seen the spring.

I have also adopted the practice of grinding all my horse corn into fine meal, and I find that I save a third after paying the toll.

With much respect, your obt. serv't, J. D. GAILLARD.

J. T. LEWIS.

From the Providence Journal.

CIDER.

A few years ago I was dining with a friend, who knew my fondness for cider with my food. He remarked—my friend I have no cider to offer you. Our apples have been principally cut off by frosts and insects, for several years past; but I can give you some cider wine. I took some of it, and diluted it with water, sufficient as I calculated to reduce it to the strength of late made cider. When I drank of it, to my surprise, I found I had a glass of very excellent cider, with only a taste of a little apple brandy in it. The discovery of this fact suggested to my mind, the following conclusion. That farmers in a plentiful year of apples, may with a little care, lay up a supply of good cider, against a year of scarcity. This may be done within a small compass in the following manner.

Take your first made cider, which is fit only for the still, and convert it into brandy; put nine gallons of this brandy into a new barrel; then fill the barrel with late made cider, well strained, and bung it tight. This gives you the strength of near four barrels of cider in one. The strength given to it by the brandy will preserve its sweetness entire for many years. That which I drank was ten or twelve years old; and it was not impaired by age. When it is used, it only requires a sufficient quantity of water mixed with it, to render it excellent cider. The barrel should be new and clean. To guard against the rotting which is caused by damp cellars, they should be iron bound and well painted. In this manner, any farmer, who has the fruit, may put up, in six barrels, the essence of twenty barrels of good cider, and keep it until a time of need. It will fine itself; and will grow better with an increase of age. Besides; if it is not wanted as cider, it is a very pleasant cordial, when undiluted; and with the addition of a bushel of wild grapes bruised, and put into a barrel, it imbibes the peculiar flavour of the grape, and becomes a very pleasant wine. As there is an unusual quantity of apples this year I have thought this communication might be useful to agriculturalists. Now is the time for grinding up the early windfalls; and the cider which these produce, if distilled, will furnish the brandy necessary for making the cider wine. And I assure you, my friends, prepared in this way, it is much pleasanter, and less injurious to health and morals than when drunk, in the usual manner, mixed with water.

Those farmers, who are fond of good cider with their food, and who have felt the want of it, in consequence of a scarcity of apples, will, I trust, feel the importance of attending to this subject, now, when they are blessed with abundance of fruit. And another season, when their neighbours are destitute, the possession of plenty of excellent cider, in their cellars, will more fully realize to them the value of this communication, if they will make the experiment.

ON PROCRASTINATION.

From the Brief Remarker.

The nation from which we derive our language, has been distinguished, above perhaps all others, for steady persevering industry; and several English old sayings, or proverbs, correspond with this prominent feature of national character. One of these ancient sayings of English origin, is, "Never to put off till to-morrow what may be done to-day." On the contrary, sluggishness and procrastination are national attributes of the Spaniards, who, though acting with great spirit and vigor when roused to action, continue slothful and dilatory at all other times. Nor is it a little remarkable, that there is a Spanish proverb directly of opposite meaning to the English one just now mentioned.—Laborde, in his View of Spain, affirms it to be a Spanish proverbial maxim, "That one should never do to-day what may be put off till to-morrow."

Whether it be owing to nature, or to education and habit, or from whatever

cause it may spring, there is, in this goodly country, a prevailing disposition to follow the last of these two opposite maxims; though we are all ready to admit the reasonableness of its contrast. No infatuation is more deplorable, nor yet more general, the whole christianized world over, than the vain hope that leads us to put off from day to day the great work which must be done, or ourselves be forever undone. But I now am to speak not of the common and most deplorable infatuation which relates to the concerns of immortality, but of that which concerns our temporal interests. Of the fatal error of the former, the Holy Volume and of some of the mischiefs of the latter, it is mine to treat in this short essay.

Few things are more ruinous, even to our secular affairs, than customary procrastination. It confuses and blights every kind of worldly business; for business not attended to in the proper time and season, is either not done at all, or done with more labor and difficulty, and to less purpose.

Some men are in the practice of letting their accounts lie unsettled for several years together. It is no matter forsooth; they are near neighbors and close friends, and can come to a reckoning at any time. At length a settlement between them commences. The accounts of each, however honest, are swelled beyond the expectation of the other. On both sides, several items are vanished from the remembrance of him who is charged with them. A warm dispute ensues; perhaps an arbitration; peradventure an expensive lawsuit; and these close friends are severed forever.

Some men neglect to make their Wills, though they know their estates would be inherited contrary to their own minds and to the rule of equity, if they should chance to die intestate. Knowing this, and sincerely wishing that right may be done to their heirs, they are fully determined to perform the necessary act and deed, some time or other. "But why just now? Another time will do as well." And thus they delay the thing from year to year, till at last the time of doing it is gone by; a precious widow, or a beloved and deserving child is left to suffer through life the bitter consequences of this default.

Some farmers double their labor, and lose half their profits, for want of doing things in the proper season. Their fields are overgrown with bushes and thorns, all which a little reasonable labor might have prevented. Their fences, and even their buildings, are neglected, till the cost of repairs becomes increased several fold; besides their sustaining a train of inconveniences and of serious injuries from the neglect. And so also their crops cost more labor, and at the same time are leaner in bulk, or inferior in quality, by reason that much of the labor that had been bestowed upon them was out of season. Nor is it uncommon to see farmers of this sort in a mighty hurry and bustle. They are behind their business and running to overtake it; which is the cause of their being so often in a greater hurry than their neighbors.

Many a one loses his custom as a mechanic, by not doing his work in season. It makes no odds, he thinks, whether the thing be done precisely at the time agreed upon—but so think not his customers.

What does not a merchant lose, in custom, in credit, and in cash, by neglecting his books, though it be only a few months, or a few weeks. How hard does he find it to set right, what might easily have been kept right if he had done the work of each day within the day.

Honest Jonathan borrows a sum of money of his particular friend, on the express promise of scrupulous punctuality. He gets the money by the day; but being busy here and there, he delays to carry or send it. The money happens to be wanted the very day it becomes due; and, with that particular friend, Jonathan's borrowing-credit is utterly lost.

Doctor—possesses undoubted skill in his profession, but loves talk better than practice. Called away in a case of pressing emergency, he sets out with speed; but meets an old acquaintance, to whom he opens a budget of news and politics, which takes him up half an hour in the relating; and by the time he arrives, all is over. Half an hour sooner, and his patient might have been saved.

Violent pains and fevery chills seize us. If they go not off, we will send for the physician to-morrow. Ere to-morrow arrives, the distemper gains a firmness that baffles the physician's skill.

Hark! The cry of fear and dismay.—The Small Pox! Our children have caught the contagion; we meant to have them vaccinated, but had it put off, and the time for it is now past.

Upon the whole:—That which may be done at any time, is seldom done in season, and often left undone; whereas a little time that is known to be the only time, suffices for bringing much to pass. Again, when we have various means of obtaining our object we are less likely to obtain it than if we had only one, and that a feasible and good one; for a vibrating mind is inactive, and he that loiters rarely succeeds. For the same reason, one good calling is better than half a dozen.

MORALS.

That every man would be rich if a wish could obtain riches, is a position which I believe few will contest, at least in a nation like ours, in which commerce has kindled an universal emulation of wealth, and in which money receives all the honors which are the proper right of knowledge and of virtue.

Yet though we are all laboring for gold as for the chief good, and, by the natural effect of unwearied diligence, have found many expeditious methods of obtaining it, we have not been able to improve the art of using it, or to make it produce more happiness than it afforded in former times, when every declaimer expatiated on its mischiefs, and every philosopher taught his followers to despise it.

Many of the dangers imputed of old to exorbitant wealth are now at an end.—The rich are neither way laid by robbers, nor watched by informers; there is nothing to be dreaded from proscriptions, or seizures. The necessity of concealing treasure has long ceased; no man now needs counterfeit mediocrity, & condemn his plate and jewels to caverns and darkness, or feast his mind with the consciousness of clouded splendor of finery which is useless till it is shown, and which he dare not show.

In our time the poor are strongly tempted to assume the appearance of wealth, but the wealthy very rarely desire to be thought poor; for we are at full liberty to display riches by every mode of ostentation. We fill our houses with useless ornaments, only to shew that we can buy them; we cover our coaches with gold, and employ artists in the discovery of new fashions of expense; and yet it cannot be found that riches produce happiness.

Of riches, as of every thing else, the hope is more than the enjoyment; while we consider them as the means to be used, at some future time, for the attainment of felicity, we press on our pursuit ardently and vigorously, and that ardour secures us from weariness of ourselves; but no sooner do we sit down to enjoy our acquisitions, than we find them insufficient to fill up the vacancies of life.

One cause which is not always observed of the insufficiency of riches is, that they very seldom make their owner rich. To be rich, is to have more than is wanted; to have something which may be spent without reluctance, and scattered without care, with which the sudden demands of desire may be gratified, the casual freaks of fancy indulged, or the unexpected opportunities of benevolence improved.

Avarice is always poor, but poor by her own fault. There is another poverty to which the rich are exposed with less guilt by the officiousness of others. Every man, eminent for exuberance of fortune, is surrounded from morning to evening, and from evening to midnight, by flatterers, whose art of adulation consists in exciting artificial wants, and in forming new schemes of profusion.

Johnson.

FOR SALE

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

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 SULKYS, 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 99 8w

Raleigh, Sept. 10

JUST PUBLISHED, GALE'S ALMANACK, FOR 1823.

Containing, besides the Astronomical and Weather Calculations, some valuable pieces on Farming and Rural Affairs; many useful Miscellaneous Articles, Medical Receipts, Anecdotes, &c.; a list of the Officers of the Government of the United States and of this State, with their salaries; the times of holding all the different Courts in this State, a list of the Members of Assembly, &c.

Sold wholesale & retail by the Publishers; by Stuart, Birdsalt, & Co. Fayetteville; D. Smith, Wilmington; and Salmon Hall, Newbern; and retailed by most of the Storekeepers in the State. Sept. 25.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

THE Board for Internal Improvements for the State of North Carolina will meet at Raleigh on Monday the 25th of November next. Of which all persons having business with the Board will please take notice.

J. GALES, Secretary to the Board. October 14. 4tm

IN THE PRESS

Of Joseph Gales & Son, Raleigh, AND SPEEDILY WILL BE PUBLISHED, "The North-Carolina Register and United States Calendar, for the year of our Lord 1823, being the 47th of the Independence of the United States—compiled from authentic documents. By the Rev. Colin M'Iver."

THIS Work, besides an accurate Calendar, with the usual astronomical calculations, will contain the names of the several Officers who conduct the State Government, either in a Legislative, Executive or Judicial capacity—the names of all the Magistrates and subordinate Officers of the several Counties within the State—the names of the several incorporated Companies and voluntary Associations for useful, beneficent and pious purposes which exist within the State, with lists of the principal officers employed in conducting the affairs of these Institutions—a list of the Post Offices in the State, with the names of the several Postmasters; and a great variety of other matters, both of a Civil and Ecclesiastical nature, relating to this State and to the United States, a reference to which must prove a considerable convenience to all our citizens. The Work will be completed by the time fixed for the meeting of the Legislature; and should it meet with suitable patronage from the public, a similar Work may, in future, be annually expected. Oct. 25. 5—4t

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

NORTH-CAROLINA DISTRICT. District of Cape-Fear—to-wit.

BE IT REMEMBERED, that on the 14th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, and of the Independence of the United States of America the forty-seventh, the Rev. Colin M'Iver, of the said District, has deposited in this office the title of a Book, the right whereof he claims as proprietor, in the words following, to-wit:

"The North-Carolina Register and United States Calendar, for the year of our Lord 1823, being the 47th of the Independence of the United States. Compiled from authentic documents. By the Rev. Colin M'Iver." In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, entitled, "An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned."

In witness whereof, Carleton Walker, Clerk of said District, has hereunto set his hand, the date above written.

CARLETON WALKER.

FOR SALE.

THE valuable Plantation, late the property of George Nichols, dec'd, containing about 800 acres, lying 5 miles south of the City of Raleigh, adjoining the lands of Hutchins Atkins, Richard King, and others.

There is enough cleared land to employ 6 or 8 hands to advantage; the balance is wood land, of superior quality. Part of the tract is superior, and all of it of as good quality as any so near Raleigh. On the premises is a comfortable two story dwelling-house, near an excellent Spring, with necessary out-houses.

The vicinity to Raleigh of this Land, where every article of produce will find a ready cash market, its being in a good neighborhood, and withal very healthy, renders it a desirable residence.

Those wishing to purchase, will, of course, view the premises. The more it is known, the more valuable it will appear. If not sold before it will be rented on the first of January next for the ensuing year.

FOR RENT.

Two dwelling-houses in Raleigh, one now occupied by the Subscriber, which is two stories high, with all the necessary out-houses, and a large and excellent garden. The other is now occupied by Mr. H. Webb, and to it is also attached all necessary out-houses, and a large garden.

Possession of the one I occupy may be had on the first of December; and of that occupied by Mr. Webb, on the first of January next.

Benjamin A. Barham is authorised to sell the land and rent the houses.

MARGARET N. HASSAM. Oct. 24th, 1822. 5—

TO GAOLERS.

PETER left my Plantation in Lancaster District, S. C. on the 5th inst. He is 22 years old, 6 feet 2 or 3 inches high, of slender make and thin visage; speaks with much consequence, and commonly with his head thrown a little back. He has a cancerous affection on the bottom of his right foot. The sore at present is small, but the surrounding scar larger than a dollar; his toes on that foot are useless, and he always wears a shoe on it. I bought him last May of Mr. J. in R. Vincent. Mr. V. said that he brought him from Orange County, N. C. near the Caswell line. It taken up I expect he denies his name and owner.

Any Gaoler who may have him in custody, will please direct a line to me at Liberty Hill, S. C. and satisfactory acknowledgments shall be rendered. JOHN GOOCH. Sept. 20, 1822. 5—6t