

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, EVERY TUESDAY,  
By BINGHAM & WHITE.

TERMS:

The subscription to the WESTERN CAROLINIAN is Three Dollars per annum, payable half-yearly in advance.

No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of the Editors; and any subscriber failing to give notice of his wish to discontinue at the end of a year, will be considered as wishing to continue the paper, which will be sent accordingly.

Whoever will become responsible for the payment of nine papers, shall receive a tenth gratis.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted on the customary terms. Persons sending in Advertisements, must specify the number of times they wish them inserted, or they will be continued till ordered out, and charged accordingly.

No advertisement inserted until it has been paid for, or its payment assumed by some person in this town, or its vicinity.

All letters to the editors must be post-paid, or they will not be attended to.

### New Goods.

THE subscriber is now opening, at his Store in Salisbury, a general and well selected assortment of

DRY GOODS,  
HARD-WARE, and  
MEDICINES.

Just received direct from New-York and Philadelphia, and laid in at prices that will enable him to sell remarkably low. His customers, and the public, are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves. All kinds of Country Produce received in exchange.  
1st78 J. MURPHY.

### Book-Binding Business.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of the Western section of N. Carolina and the adjoining districts of S. Carolina, that he has established the *Book-Binding Business*, in all of its various branches, in the town of Salisbury, N. C. He has taken the store formerly occupied by Wood & Krider, on Main-street, three doors north of the Court-House.

Having devoted considerable time to acquire a competent knowledge of his business, in the city of Baltimore, the subscriber flatters himself that he will be able to execute every kind of work in his line, in a style and on terms that will give general satisfaction.

Merchants and others, can have *Blank Books* ruled and bound to any pattern, on short notice, as cheap and as well finished as any that can be brought from the North.

Old Books rebound on the most reasonable terms, and at short notice.  
Orders from a distance, for Binding of every description, will be faithfully attended to.

WILLIAM H. YOUNG.  
Salisbury, June 8, 1821. 53

### New Stage to Raleigh.

THE subscriber, who is contractor for carrying the U. States Mail between Raleigh and Salisbury, by way of Randolph, Chatham, &c. respectfully informs the public, that he has fitted up an entire **NEW STAGE**; which, added to other improvements that have been made, will enable him to carry PASSENGERS with as much comfort and expedition as they can be carried by any line of stages in this part of the country. The scarcity of money, the reduction in the price of produce, &c. demand a correspondent reduction in every department of life: Therefore, the subscriber has determined to reduce the rate of passage from eight to six cents per mile. Gentlemen travelling from the West to Raleigh, or by way of Raleigh to the North, are invited to try the subscriber's Stage, as he feels assured it only needs a trial to gain a preference.

The Stage arrives in Salisbury every Tuesday, 8 or 9 o'clock, and departs thence for Raleigh the same day at 2 o'clock; it arrives in Raleigh Friday evening, and leaves there for Salisbury on Saturday at 2 o'clock.  
May 22, 1821. 50 JOHN LANE.

### Fifty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, at Charlotte, Mecklenburg county, N. Carolina, a Negro Boy by the name of SIMON; dark complexion, stout made, and five feet seven or eight inches high. He speaks low when spoken to. It is supposed that he will make towards the county of Prince William, Virginia, as he was purchased in that county. I will give the above reward if the said negro is delivered to Isaac Willie, Concord, Cabarrus county, or 25 dollars if secured in any jail, and information given, so that I get him again.  
March 24, 1821. 50 EVAN WILLIE.

The Editors of the Richmond Enquirer are requested to insert the above advertisement six weeks, and send their account to the office of the Western Carolinian for payment.

### Information Wanted,

EDY the children of John Cunningham, deceased, who departed this life in Greenville District, S. C. whose wife was named Jane. Their youngest daughter, Jane Cunningham, is now residing in Bloomfield, Nelson county, Ken. and is desirous of obtaining any information that will open a correspondence between the widow of said Cunningham, or John, James and George, children of the aforesaid John and Jane Cunningham. The said Jane was bound or put under the care of Mrs. Armstrong, of South-Carolina, who removed to Kentucky and brought the said Jane with her. Any information relating to them will be thankfully received, by  
JANE CUNNINGHAM,  
Bloomfield, Ken.

Editors of newspapers in Washington City, North and South-Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Tennessee, will confer a particular obligation on an orphan child, by giving the above two or three insertions in their respective papers.

### Private Entertainment.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Salisbury and the adjacent country, that he has removed from his late residence on the north side of the Yadkin river, on the main road leading from Salem to Danville, 15 miles from Salisbury, and has taken the house formerly occupied by Capt. Ja. Krider, in town, on Main street, a few doors north of the Court-House; where he is prepared to keep a *House of Private Entertainment* for Travellers and citizens. He will at all times furnish Stabling, Fodder and Grain for Horses.  
THOMAS HOLMES.  
Salisbury, Sept. 25, 1821. 78

N. B. Eight or ten BOARDERS will be taken at the customary prices in town.

### Tailoring Business.

THE subscriber begs leave most respectfully to acquaint the good citizens of the town of Salisbury, as well as those of the surrounding counties, that he still continues (and has all along continued, in spite of interlopers, patent rights, &c.) to carry on the *Tailoring Business* in the town of Salisbury, as extensively, perhaps, as ever. Having made arrangements to receive from the large cities the latest fashions, and having in his employ the best of workmen, he feels assured in saying that he is able to execute his work in as *fashionable and substantial* a manner as any of his brother chips in this part of the Union. Those who have heretofore generously favored him with their custom, will please accept his acknowledgments; and he hopes, by a judicious management of his business, to merit the continuance of their patronage.  
Orders from a distance, for Cutting and Making, will be faithfully attended to.

WILLIAM DICKSON.  
Salisbury, Oct. 8, 1821. 4ut73

### Laborers Wanted.

THE subscriber having contracted with the Commissioners of the state of N. Carolina to improve Broad River, in Rutherford county, wishes to employ from 10 to 20 hands to work on said river. He would employ them by the year, give good wages, and make prompt payments in cash. He would be glad to make a contract with any person who has the hiring of slaves, for the hire of 10 or 12 stout hands by the year. Application, either personal or written, to be made to the subscriber at Rutherfordton, N. Carolina. GREEN B. PALMER.  
Oct. 8, 1821. 472p

### Take Notice.

THE firm of MOSES A. LOCKE & CO. having dissolved more than two years since, it was hoped that all debts due to said firm would have been liquidated ere this. It is now become our painful task to say, that unless all debts due to said firm are paid before the 1st of December next, that the bonds and accounts due will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.

MOSES A. LOCKE,  
EZRA ALLEMONG.  
4th September, 1821.—\$w65

### To Carpenters.

THE subscriber wishes to employ, immediately, two or three Journeymen Carpenters, to whom good wages and constant employ will be given. He will also take two or three lads of good character, as apprentices to the Carpenter's Business. None need apply but such as are sober and industrious.

JOHN ALBRIGHT.  
Salisbury, October 3, 1821.—69tf

### LIST of Letters remaining in the Post-Office at

Charlotte, N. C. on the 1st of Oct. 1821.  
COL. Charles T. Alexander, Revd. Thomas Alexander, Martha C. Alexander, Isaac Alexander, William Andrew, 2. B—James Berryhill, William Black, Siederick Bonds, Walter Bibb, James Burns, Rev. Archibald Brown, Hugh Bryson, William Beard, John Buckingham, Matthew Bigham, Jacob Bake. C—Thomas Capps, Caleb Capps, David Chambers, Robert L. Caldwell. D—Doctor Dunlap, Charles Dorton, Maj. Joseph Douglass, David Dougherty, James Dinkins, Mrs. Dinkins. E—Isaac Erwin. F—Henry Foster, Isaac Freasure, Nathaniel Farrow. G—Nathaniel Guire, William Goforth, David Graimshaw, Jonathan Griffin, Henry Golson, Daniel Galispie, Saml. Graham. H—Miss Nancy Houston, Whitmil Hill, Joshua Hadley, Daniel Harrison. I—John Irwin. J—Mrs. Rebecca E. Jones. K—Mrs. Nancy Kenaidy, Joseph Kerr. L—Miss Sarah R. Long 2, John Little, William A. Lawing, Mrs. Richard Long. M—John McCullah, Job Mills, Adam Meek, John L. McRee, Charles Mason, Thomas Macky, John McNeer, Judith N. Munroe, William Matthew, Thomas Murray, Adam McRaven, James Mulwee. N—Sterling Nicholson, John Neely. O—Joseph Ormand. P—Col. Thomas G. Polk 2, Capt. James Potts, David Pervines, William Porter, Joseph Pervines 2, Wilson Parks. R—John Ray, Tomp Ray, James Rodgers, John Ritch 2. S—John Stansil, Seth Sexton, A. Sing, Addison Sample. T—William Thompson, John L. Thompson, Capt. Samuel J. Thomas. W—John C. West, John Walker, William J. Wilson, Miss Catherine E. Wilson, William Willie, John Wents, Jeremiah Wents 2, David Walkup, Joseph Wilson, Thomas Waggoner, John Wilson. 472  
WM. SMITH, P. M.

### LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office at Con-

cord, N. C. Oct. 1, 1821.  
ELIZABETH ALMAN. B—John C. Barnhart 2, Andrew Bain, Thomas G. Barnett 2. C—John Case, Jacob Coleman, John Crittendon, William Carrigan. D—Philip Dry, G—Gideon Green, Nathan Green, E. A. Green, Robt. Glass. H—James S. Harris, Abigail O. Harris, Lewis Honeycut. M—Samuel McCurdy, Job Mills, Gideon McRee, John S. McCurdy, Thomas McEwen, Richard A. McRee, George Millar, Wm. McLean, Francis Miller, Macamoy Morgan. N—Daniel Neiser. R—William Rose. S—Henry Sossaman, John Stevenson, William Sifford, Margaret Sifford, James Scott, Esq. Alexander Scott, Alexander Scott, Jr. Elihu Stafford. T—Hugh B. Taylor. W—Wm. E. White, Andw. Walker. 472p  
DAVID STORKE, P. M.

### Writing Paper.

LEFT at this office, for sale, five reams of Foolscap Writing Paper, at \$3 25 pr. ream.

### AGRICULTURAL.



Hail! first of Arts, source of domestic ease; Pride of the land, and patron of the seas.

### FROM THE AMERICAN FARMER.

#### LUNAR INFLUENCES.

Upon Animals and Vegetation disputed.  
"He that observeth the winds shall not sow,  
And he that regardeth the clouds shall not reap."  
Ecclesiastes.

Among other prejudices established in the United States, and which sometimes appear in your paper, I know none more unreasonable than that which supposes the moon to exert a malignant influence upon the labour or industry of man—hence many of our countrymen kill their meat, plant and sow, and perhaps reap their harvests at what are called proper times of the moon, and avoid other times as carefully as if some great injury was to be apprehended.

Although I have frequently inquired of persons advocating "proper times" of the moon, how, or in what manner its effects were produced, I have never yet received any other answer, than—*it is so*; and that such and such consequences always follow.

For my part I have never seen any of the effects, either good or bad, that the moon is charged with—and am of opinion, that no one has made a fair experiment of such effects since those dark and ignorant times, when philosophy and astronomy were displaced by ignorance and astrology, who have maintained a broken empire even to our days. The time was (and is yet) in some countries, where eclipses, comets, and conjunctions of planets, would alarm the world with apprehensions of war, pestilence and calamity—and the truth of their evil influence is abundantly insisted upon, by many grave writers who lived a century ago. Human reason gradually has got rid of such unreasonable incumbrances in despite of all their pretended proofs—and left us at liberty to do what we please, whether Mars and Saturn be in conjunction—whether comets blaze, or eclipses darken; and it requires only a little more philosophy to get rid of the evil or good influence of the moon; which, like the prejudices just mentioned, belongs also to astrology.—The phenomena of the phases of the moon, upon which such direful causes depend, are as follows: The moon revolves once a month round our earth, and, according to her position, is apparently more and more enlightened, in a like proportion, until we lose sight of her altogether; the explanations of the various appearances of the moon, during her monthly course, are sufficiently familiar; but it is not so well known, or remembered, that the moon's revolution, on her axis, is precisely equal to her revolution in her orbit; and, therefore, that though the moon is a globular body—yet she constantly keeps the very same face, or half, presented to us—and that we are as ignorant of the appearance of the other half as we are of what is going on in the planet Herschell.

Having premised thus far, let us examine whence the supposed influence of the moon can be derived. If it proceeds from the substance or body of the moon, we constantly have the same quantity of influence exerted on us—whether the moon be new, full, or in her last quarter; for, as before observed, the very same face, or half of the moon, is always presented to us—and as the influence is equal at all times, if there be any, how can one time be more proper than another?

If this evil influence depends on the light that we perceive, or receive from the moon, how is it that the direct rays of the sun have no such influence? and that, when reflected from the moon, they are so injurious? This sounds like saying any thing warm injures more than when red-hot—or, that a little cold is more disagreeable than intense cold. But, in the proportion that the light from the moon increases,

it also decreases; and, therefore, this reflected light is equally beneficial or equally injurious—in the first as in the last quarter, in the second as in the third; and should be at its maximum at the full. But the advocates of lunar influence say, the good effect belongs to the increase, the evil to the decrease, which is inconsistent with their theory; therefore, Mr. Editor, there can be no such good or evil influence attributable to the phases of the moon; and farmers may kill their meats, and sow their grain at those times that are most convenient, without in the least minding the moon more than the fixed stars.

The influence of the moon on lunatics, and on the tides, is often quoted as proof of the power of that planet—and is wrongly twisted to support the fore-mentioned prejudice, as upon lunatics, the moon exerts no influence at all—I appeal to medical men and their writings for proof.

And the moon influences the tides in a manner very different from that ascribed to her by the believers in her good or evil influence—for they depend on her position in her orbit—and on her quantity of matter which attracts, and is attracted by our earth, exactly in proportion to their respective quantities of matter; this, with the added attraction of the sun, causes the tides—and if there are seas in the moon, our earth causes tides there as she does here.  
A. K.

### FROM THE SARATOGA FARMER.

Instead of an essay on the impolicy of feeding grass grounds too closely in the fall, I will now merely remark, that the ground, and the roots of grass, want a coat to protect them from the extreme rigor of winter, and suffer severely if left without it. The warmer the coat of fog, covering the ground through the winter, the more vigorous and early will be the spring growth; and besides, the decay of this fog, (which is the growth of the soil,) is the best of all possible manures for that soil, not only to enrich it by a supply of perfect vegetable mould, but to keep the soil light, permeable and warm. I dare say every good farmer has noticed all this, but still the too general neglect of it forms one of the most striking features in the bad part of our husbandry. Observations on the coming forward of grass fields in spring, comparing such as have been close fed in autumn, with those having a good covering of grass at the sitting in of winter, would soon convince every man that the one case is *bad economy*, as well to the present crop, as to the land, and that the other is the *true economy* for good farming. The rowen taken from meadow land, except in cases of urgent necessity, would be worth more to the farm, left as a blanket on the soil, than gathered into the barn. I am satisfied of this, by long experience and observation, and earnestly recommend a trial to every one who yet has his doubts.

**Manures.**—One load of dung, buried one foot, or less, according to the soil and other circumstances, *under ground*, is worth ten loads laid on the surface, especially in light loamy or sandy soils. Try the experiment in the garden, or in a small way, at first, and if it succeed well, then try it in field agriculture. To try it effectually, lay down some dung in furrows, the deeper the better, and cover it by light furrows right and left, throwing the ground into ridges. Try a small square in this way, and another one adjoining with the same quantity of dung applied to the surface, and observe the crops, as well as the condition in which they leave the soil. A garden, cultivated in the way I propose, and it is the way I have practised for many years, bears the drought enough better to pay for all the extra labor. I treat of every farmer, at least, to try this mode of manuring his garden. Dig trenches 1 or 2 feet, this fall—fill them with dung from the stable, ridge them up and let them lie till spring, nor ever bring any part of the dung to the surface while it remains dung, nor until converted to a fine dark mould, earth that will stand drought well, and excessive rain.

It is a great misfortune to be tired of home.

### Desultory.

#### PERSEVERANCE ILLUSTRATED.

King Robert Bruce, the restorer of the Scottish monarchy, being one day reconnoitering the enemy, lay at night in a barn belonging to a loyal cottager. In the morning, still reclining his head on the pillow of straw, he beheld a spider climbing up a beam of the roof. The insect fell to the ground, but immediately made a second essay to ascend. This attracted the notice of the hero; who, with regret, saw the spider fall a second time from the same eminence. It made a third unsuccessful attempt. Not without a mixture of concern and curiosity, the monarch beheld the insect twelve times baffled in its aim; but the thirteenth essay was crowned with success—it gained the summit of the barn; when the king, starting from his couch, exclaimed, "This despicable insect has taught me perseverance; I will follow its example. Have I not been twelve times defeated by the enemy's superior force? On one more fight hangs the independence of my country." In a few days his anticipations were fully realized, by the glorious result to Scotland of the battle of Bannockburn.

**BLACKING**.....which, when on the boots or shoes, can be rubbed with a cambric handkerchief without soiling it in the least, and will assume the lustre after being plunged in water as before.

Quarter of a pound of ivory black, one ounce linseed oil, one ounce spirits lavender, one ounce oil vitriol, two ounces of sugar candy, three pints best vinegar, and the juice of two lemons.

*Note.*—The ivory black and linseed oil to be well mixed in a mortar, the sugar candy to be put in a glass of water, and let stand till cold. The spirits lavender and oil vitriol not to be put in until the ingredients have been well mixed.

### FROM THE NATIONAL ADVOCATE.

#### THE CRITICAL OBSERVER.

"AYE, AYE.....'TIS TIME ENOUGH YET."

"Dominic," said my uncle Bartholomew to me one day, as I was busily engaged at play with a party of youngsters of my own age, "Dominic, take your shoes to be mended." "Aye, aye.....'tis time enough yet," replied I; and without paying any further attention to the command, immediately resumed my play. Now, although I thought it "time enough," my shoes were really fit candidates for the cobbler's stall; and, at any time but the one in question, I might have attended to my uncle's advice; but my mind was entirely taken up with the sport—which is the natural consequence of a meeting of frolicsome boys. In a few minutes, while engaged in the execution of some feat, the sole of my shoe became loosened....and, as it occasioned me rather an awkward gait, I was not very tardy in applying a knife to it. This, as may be supposed, ruined my shoe completely—for in a few minutes the gravel found its way through the inner-sole; and the purchase of a new pair, I was well aware, would be the inevitable consequence of my neglect. But this was not all....I had yet to receive my uncle's reprimand: and although I knew he was far from being a severe man, I appeared before him in no enviable plight. "Dominic," said he, laying down a book which he was reading, after I had made known my case, "a *stitch in time saves nine*?" and immediately resumed his book.

"A stitch in time saves nine," true enough, thought I. Had I paid a cobbler one shilling for mending my shoe, I might have saved the nine shillings which I had to pay for a new pair!—But there are too many 'time enough yet' folks in these our times!

Tell a merchant, that through his neglect his business has become deranged, his credit impaired, his clerks careless, and his agents unfaithful, and that it is time he looked more sharply about him.....and what is his answer? "It is time enough yet."

Tell a *private gentleman* that his family is too extravagant; that they frequent too many balls and assemblies;