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

Advertisements will be inserted on the customary terms.

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.

AGRICULTURAL.



Columbia's sons, spurn not the rugged soil;
Your nation's glory to a cultured soil.
Rome's Cincinnatus, of illustrious birth,
Increased his laurels while he tilled the earth:
E'en China's Monarch lays the sceptre down,
Nor deems the task unworthy of the crown.

Management of Fruit Trees.

The following directions for the management of Fruit Trees, in every stage of their growth, will be found satisfactory. They are from Marshall's Rural Economy.

A seed bed and nursery ground should be kept perfectly clean, and be double-dug, from a foot to eighteen inches deep. The seedling plants ought to be sorted agreeably to the strength of their roots, that they may rise evenly together. In transplanting, the tap or bottom root should be taken off, and, at the same time, the longer side rootlets should be shortened. The young plants should then be set in rows, three feet apart, and from fifteen to eighteen inches asunder in the rows; care being taken not to cramp the roots, but to bed them evenly and horizontally among the mould. In strictness of management they ought, two years previous to their being transferred to the orchard, to be re-transplanted into unmanured double-dug ground, four feet every way apart, in order that the feeding fibres may be brought so near the stem that they may be removed with it into the orchard, instead of being, as they generally are, left behind in the nursery. Hence, in this second transplantation, as in the first, the branches of the root should not be left too long, but ought to be shortened in such a manner as to induce them to form a regular globular root, sufficiently small to be removed with their plant, yet sufficiently large to give it firmness and vigor in the plantation.

If the raising or improving of varieties be the object in view, the nursery-ground should be naturally deep and well soiled, and highly manured; and the plants repeatedly moved at every second, third, or fourth year, that they may luxuriate not only in rich but fresh pasturage; thereby doing, perhaps, all that art can do, in this stage of improvement, towards giving freedom to the soft vessels, and size and richness to the fruit.

The intervals may, while the plants are small, be cropped with such kitchen garden produce as will not crowd or overshadow the plants; the rows being kept perfectly free from weeds.

In pruning the plants, the leading shoots should be attended to. If it shoot double, the weaker of the contending branches should be taken off. If the leader be lost, and not easily recoverable, the plant should be cut down to within a hand's breadth of the soil, and a fresh stem trained.—Next to the leader, the stem boughs require attention. The undermost boughs should be taken off by degrees, going over the plants every winter; always cautiously preserving sufficient heads to draw up the sap, thereby giving strength to the stems and vigor to the roots and branches; not trimming them up to naked stems, as in the common practice, thereby drawing them up prematurely tall and feeble in the lower part of the stems.—The thickness of the stem ought to be in proportion to its height; a tall stalk, therefore, requires to remain longer in the nursery than a low one.

Best Method of Planting in the Orchard.

Describe a circle about five or six feet diameter for the hole. If the ground be in grass, remove the sward in shallow spits, placing the sods on one side of the hole; the best of the loose mould placed by itself on the another side; and the dead earth from the bottom of the hole in a third heap.

The depth of the holes should be regulated by the nature of the sub-soil. Where this is cold and retentive, the holes should not be made much deeper than the cultivated soil. To go lower is to form a receptacle for water, which, by standing among the roots, is very injurious to the plants. On the contrary, in a dry light soil, the holes should be made considerably deeper, as well to obtain a degree of coolness and moisture, as to be able to establish the plants firmly in the soil. In soils of a middle quality, the hole should be of such depth that, when the sods are thrown to the bottom of it, the plants will stand at the same

depth in the orchard as they did in the nursery. Each hole, therefore, should be of a depth adapted to the particular root planted in it. The holes ought, however, for particular reasons, to be made previous to the day of planting. If the season of planting be spring, and the ground and the weather be dry, the holes should be watered the evening before the day of planting, by throwing two or three pailfuls of water into each, a new but eligible practice.

In planting, the sods should be thrown to the bottom of the hole, chopt with the spade, and covered with some of the finest of the mould.—If the hole be so deep that, with this advantage, the bottom will not be raised high enough for the plant, some of the worst of the mould should be returned before the sod be thrown down.

The bottom of the hole being raised to a proper height, and adjusted, the lowest tire of roots are to be spread upon it; drawing them out horizontally, and spreading them in different directions, drawing out with the hand the rootlets and fibres which severally belong to them; spreading them out as a feather, pressing them evenly into the soil, and covering them by hand with some of the finest of the mould: the other tires of roots are then to be spread out and bedded in a similar manner. Great care is to be taken to work the mould well in, by hand, that no hollowness be left—to prevent which, the mould is to be trodden hard with the foot—the remainder of the mould should be raised into a hillock round the stem, for the triple use of affording coolness, moisture and stability to the plant. A little dish should be made on the top of the hillock; and from the rim of this the slope should be gentle to the circumference of the hole, where the broken ground should sink some few inches below the level of the orchard. All this detail may be deemed unnecessary—by those, I mean, who have been accustomed to bury the roots of plants in the grave digger's manner; but I can recommend every part of it to those who wish to ensure success, from my own practice.

Plants which have been transplanted in the manner here recommended, whose heads have been judiciously lessened, and which have been planted in the manner here described, seldom require any other stay than their own roots. If, however, the stems be tall, and the roots few and short, they should be supported in the usual manner with stakes, or rather in the following manner, which is at once simple, strong, and most agreeable to the eye: Take a large post and slit it with a saw, and place the parts flat way, with the faces to the plant, one on each side of it, and two feet apart, and nail your rails upon the edges of the posts. [Concluded in our next.]

EXTRACT FROM THE LETTERS OF HIBERNICUS,
Published in the Albany (N. Y.) Statesman.

It is not a little extraordinary to observe the strong propensity of this republican people for titles and for claims to high distinction of family. The foundation of their government is the equality of human rights. "All men, (says their celebrated declaration of independence) are created equal," and yet we perceive a continual aspiration after the gewgaws and mummeries of aristocratical governments. The golden eagle which adorns the buttonholes of the heroes of the revolution, is a favorite addition to their exalted merits. Titles abound to superfluity. Every governor is styled *Excellency*, whether he preside over a state or a territory. *His Honour*, and the *Honourable*, are applied to deputy governors, Speakers of Senates and General Courts, Chancellors, the Members of the higher Judicatories, Members of Congress, and State Senators; and now and then you observe the *Worshipful* members of Corporations and County Courts dropping their appropriate titles, and taking a seat among the *Honourables* of the land. *Esquire* is applied to the magistracy in general, and to the members of the bar. Sometimes *His Excellency* and *The Honourable* are invested with this magnificent appendage in order to lengthen out an *Alexandrine* line of mighty honors.—Every man who practices physic or surgery, or undertakes to tinker in any way the human body, is called *Doctor*. Even the village apothecary and culler of simples; and then *Gentleman* is most liberally applied to the *Dii minorum* of this title-loving people, who seem to be anxious to keep constantly out of view the distich of old Chaucer,

"When Adam delv'd and Eve span,
Then there was no gentleman."

Mr. Granger informs me, that at the first establishment of the present national government, a strenuous attempt was made to introduce high sounding titles. It was proposed to style the President, *His Serene Highness*—the Vice President, *His Highness*—Senators, *The Right Honourable*—Representatives, *The Honourable*, &c. &c. For the honour of the country, this ridiculous effort was overruled by the good sense of the nation.—Drawing rooms, levees, regulations of rank, prescriptions of etiquette, are, however, permitted to disgrace the government; and questions of high import, and of great pith and importance, with respect to precedence, are debated with wonderful zeal and astonishing ability. Shall the wife of the President return visits—shall the

wife of a Secretary pay the first visit to the wife of a Member of Congress—shall the Secretaries outrank the Senators—shall clerks and the wives of clerks visit the President's drawing room—are questions which have been discussed in solemn council and which have employed every tongue and every mind in the sublime Bagdad of America. A little more than two hundred years have elapsed since the first settlement of this country; and as a generation averages but thirty-three, few families here can boast of more than five generations; and yet our ears are saluted in all quarters with panegyrics on great families, who have come, perhaps,

"From Greenland, Zembla, or the Lord knows where."

I assure you that I feel infinitely disgusted at this ridiculous apery of nobility. I have seen enough to know, that the true noble is the noble of nature, and that the really great man is the man who stands on his own legs, not on the crutches of his fore-fathers: who relies on his own intellectual and moral powers, without any wish to climb into consequence over the tomb-stones of a venerable ancestry.

"Nam genus et proavos et que non fecimus ipsi
Vix ea nostra voco."

Let me not be misunderstood, as undervaluing the advantages of a respectable family. What I censure, is the absurd pretensions of little men to resolve themselves into great men by a species of genealogical alchemy. It is not a little amusing to see the efforts of a *novus homo*, (as styled by the old Romans) to attain the advantage ground of honor, formerly occupied by the ancestors of these pretenders—and the ridiculous counter-exertions of this factitious nobility in endeavouring to barricade the advances of their antagonists by a line of genealogical trees. I accidentally lit on a rare book of five octavos, in petto, styled *Alden's Epitaphs*, &c. where I found the lineal and collateral consanguinities and affinities of some families arranged with so much precision, and their remote ramifications laid down with such perspicuous delineations, that I was almost tempted to believe that I had stumbled on the *British Peerage*. Ages, marriages, children, names, sites, professions, offices, follow each other in the true nobility style.

"Stuck o'er with titles and hung round with strings,
That thou mayst be by kings or w—s of kings;
Boast the pure blood of an illustrious race,
In quiet flow from Lucrece to Lucrece:
But by your father's worth if your's you rate,
Count me those only who are good and great.
Go! if your ancient but ignoble blood,
Has crept through scoundrels ever since the flood,
Go! and pretend your family is young,
Nor own your fathers have been fools so long.
What can enoble sots, or slaves, or cowards?
Alas! not all the blood of all the Howards."

ROBERT GOURLAY.

The famous Robert Gourlay, who alarmed the government of Upper-Canada so much, a short time since, by his political writings and schemes, and who was imprisoned, and finally expelled the province, is now in Scotland, where he has published a statement of his case, and his determination to apply to Parliament for redress.—In reference to his imprisonment and trial, his statement contains the following paragraph.—*Richmond Enquirer*.

"It was reported that I should be tried only as to the fact of refusing to leave the province. A state of nervous irritability, of which I was not then sufficiently aware, deprived my mind of the power of reflection on the subject. I was seized with a fit of convulsive laughter—resolved not to defend such a suit—and was, perhaps, rejoiced that I might be even thus set at liberty from my horrible situation. On being called up for trial, the action of the fresh air, after six weeks close confinement, produced the effect of intoxication. I had no control over my conduct; no sense of consequences, and the little other feeling but of ridicule and disgust for the court which countenanced such a trial. At one moment I had a desire to protest against the whole proceeding—but, forgetting that I had a written protest in my pocket, I struggled in vain to call to mind the word *protest*—and in another moment, the whole train of ideas which led to the wish had vanished from my mind. When the verdict was returned, that I was guilty of having refused to leave the province, I had forgot for what I was tried, and affronted a jurymen by asking him if it was for sedition!"

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

[The following letter, written by an Englishman from Quebec to an acquaintance there, delineates the palpable inconvenience and increasing expense of supporting the poor in South-Carolina, upon the present plan of that state; and, while it demonstrates the utility of poor-houses, pronounces a well merited eulogium upon the wisdom which guided the people of Rowan county in establishing such a house for the reception of their poor.]

"DEAR SIR: I herewith send you a copy of the laws of South-Carolina. Excellent as you will be disposed to pronounce these laws in the general, and beneficial as their state institutions have proven themselves in their results, you will, no doubt, discover, in the perusal of their laws, a great inattention to a class of their population comparatively small to what it is in most European states.

"The poor in South-Carolina are few in number. The abundance and fertility of the soil in this, as well as all the American states, joined with the thinness of their population, places the means of competent livelihood within the reach of every man. These barriers to the increase of paupers, operative as you may be inclined to think

them, are very much counteracted in their influence by causes which are not so readily perceived. To one removed from habits of daily intercourse with them, and unable, through the medium of history, as yet to contemplate these causes, and observe their effects, they require some explanation.

"The poor of this state have, of late years, increased to a number which fills some reflecting men with alarm. Before I say any thing of the inadequacy or inexpediency of the poor-laws of this state, it will be proper first to give you an account of their provisions and leading features. They provide, that certain persons called "Commissioners of the Poor," shall be appointed in each district of the state. These commissioners organize themselves into a board, and take into their charge the interests and necessities of the poor in their respective districts. They are most generally selected from the most respectable citizens of the country; they meet at stated periods, to take into consideration the condition of the poor: the times of these meetings are always known, and persons deserving the assistance of their body are always represented to them either by their friends or themselves. According to the aggregate mass of poverty and helplessness thus presented to this body, (or board, as they style themselves,) will be the amount of the poor-tax to be levied upon each district, and commensurate to it they frame a draft upon the collector of the state taxes. The amount of the poor-tax is, however, limited by law—it cannot exceed a given proportion of the state tax. The sum of money so ascertained, is paid by the collector into the treasury of the board of commissioners, and they disburse it to the best of their judgment. The commissioners are not required by law to publish their proceedings, and are irresponsible, except by tedious proceedings in a court of chancery, or an action at law to recover certain specific penalties for enumerated acts of malfeasance. I believe they are elected annually, and by the people.

"This feature of the poor-laws here, as well as many other instances of their state economy which might be mentioned, evinces a most intemperate and pernicious propensity to place offices in the gift of the omnipotent people, and to secure a recurrence of the exercise of their power as often as possible.

"The leading objections I make to the provisions of the poor-laws as stated above, is, that the manner of permitting them to partake of the public bounty is calculated to increase their numbers. So long as applicants for this state charity can remain quietly at home, undistinguished by any mark of their dependence, they will be willing, on slight pretences, to avail themselves of its benefit. Although the character of the poor man's friend has in it a cabalistic charm for the popular ear, yet it cannot be disguised that there is a conceded disgrace, in a country so bountiful to industry as this, in being enrolled on the list of paupers. With common exertions, an industrious man may, in a few years, lay up a sufficiency to secure himself against the attacks of misfortune in after life.

"Poverty, with most who whimper forth
Their long complaints, is self-inflicted woe;
Th' effect of laziness or sottish waste."

COWPER'S TASK.

Therefore it is, that, even while the tear of compassion drops upon the head of the gray-headed pauper, there is, at the least, a conviction, that if the history of his life could be unfolded, he would be discovered to be the author of his own misery.

"On the plan of supporting the poor in this state, the pauper remains in private, hardly known to any one, (unless, perchance, by his extreme helplessness,) except to the very persons from whom he receives his subsistence. It must be obvious, that, under such regulations, fraud must and often will be practised on the commissioners by dishonest persons, too indolent to labor, and too much disposed to invent means for continuing in idleness. The objects of this injudicious charity are scattered in various sections of every district, unobserved by any one to detect them in their innumerable pretended complaints, maims, or other fictitious distresses. In this way they have ample opportunity of protecting and nourishing themselves under the broad and imposing mantle of pauperism. The prime evil, therefore, of the present system of poor-laws here, consists in the facility with which paupers are made, and the temptations which the system itself holds out to vice and idleness to take refuge under its wings. And there can be no doubt but that to this cause must be referred the late increase of the poor list in South Carolina.

"Another objection to the existing system of poor-laws here is, that in all countries there is among their poor a mass of industry capable, under suitable regulations, of being called into exercise, both beneficially to the poor themselves and profitably to the state. This, however, cannot so fairly be said to be an objection to the present system as a vital recommendation to some other system that would bring this industry into requisition. And by way of recommending public poor-houses, for the purpose of bringing this mass of industry into the most efficient exercise, North-Carolina and Virginia have, in some of their counties, erected them, and found them of