

The WESTERN CAROLINIAN is published every Tuesday, at THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable at the end of six months.

No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of the editors.

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 is a cultured soil.  
Rome's Cincinnatus, of illustrious birth,  
Increased his laurels while he tilled the earth:  
L'En China's Monarch lays the sceptre down,  
Nor deems the task unworthy of the crown.*

## Management of Fruit Trees.

[CONCLUDED FROM OUR LAST.]

There are two ways of grafting. One is upon the stock, after two, three, or four years growth in the nursery. The manner is—to cut the entire head of the stock off and then to make a cleft in the top and insert the scions in it, covering up the whole crown afterwards with a composition. But this method is attended with this disadvantage, that should one of the grafts not take (two are usually inserted, one on each side) the cleft remains open, after the composition falls off; and thus the cavity at the top on one side, not being filled up with new wood, becomes a receptacle for moisture and is very apt to decay.

The other method, and the best, is to let the stock remain until large enough to be grafted in the boughs, namely, until the trained boughs be about an inch in diameter.

By taking a view of the natural enemies of fruit trees, we shall be better able to judge of the art requisite to their preservation.

The enemies of fruit trees, are, a redundancy of wood; moss; spring frosts; blights; insects; an excess of fruit; old age.

Some of them are beyond human reach; but most of them are within the control of art.

A redundancy of wood is the cause of numerous evils. The roots, or rather the pasturage which supports them, is exhausted unprofitably; the bearing wood, robbed of part of its sustenance, and the natural life of the tree unnecessarily shortened; while the superfluous wood, which is the cause of this mischief, places the tree in perpetual danger by giving the winds additional power over it; and is injurious to the bearing wood, by retaining the damps, and preventing a due circulation of air.

The underhanging boughs weigh down, especially when loaded with leaves, the fruit-bearing branches they are preying upon, giving them a drooping habit or at least preventing their taking, as they ought, and otherwise would, an ascending direction. While those, which grow within the head, are equally injurious in crossing and chafing the profitable branches.

The outer surface is only able to mature fruit properly. Every inward and every underlying branch ought therefore to be removed. It is no uncommon sight to see two or three tiers of boughs pressing down hard, one upon another; with their twigs so intimately interwoven, that even when their leaves are off, a small bird can scarcely creep in among them. Trees thus neglected, acquire, through a want of ventilation and exercise, a runty, stunted, habit, and the fruit they bear, becomes of a crude inferior quality.

The great object of the fruit farmer is, to produce a crop every year; and nothing is more likely to obtain it than keeping the trees in perfect health, and endeavouring to prevent their bearing beyond their strength, in a general fruit year.

Moss is chiefly, perhaps, owing to the nature of the soil, and cannot be altogether prevented; but it may, in most cases, be checked, and its evil effects in a great measure avoided. I have seen several orchards in which the trees were almost entirely subdued by this vegetable vermin. Some of the trees, with, perhaps, only one bough left alive, and others entirely killed, and yet suffered to remain an incumbrance to the ground and a disgrace to the country. What avails the number of trees, if they are not productive? How absurd then to spare any reasonable expense to preserve them in a state of health and productivity; or to suffer those to encumber the soil, which are past recovery.

Spring frosts are an enemy against which, perhaps, it is most difficult to guard orchard trees. Dry frosts are observed to have no other effect than keeping the blossoms back; consequently are frequently serviceable to fruit trees. But wet frosts, namely, frosts after rain or a fog, are

and before the trees have had time to dry, are very injurious to the buds. An instance is mentioned, in which a flying hazy shower in the evening was succeeded by a smart frost; that side of the tree against which the haze drove, was entirely cut off; while that side of the tree which escaped the moisture likewise escaped the effect of the frost.

Much, however, may depend on the strength of the blossoms. The spring of the year, 1788, had its frosts, and all hopes of fruit trees were more than once given up; yet for quantity or quality taken conjointly, there has, perhaps, seldom been so good a fruit year. But this year, the buds formed, and the blossoms broke forth with unusual vigor, and were enabled, by their own strength, to set common enemies at defiance. On the contrary, in the succeeding spring, the blossoms sickened in the bud, the consequence was, that scarcely an apple succeeded.

The assistance, therefore, required from art, in this case, is, by keeping the trees in a healthful vigorous state, to enable them to throw out a strength of bud and blossom; and by keeping them thin of wood, to give them an opportunity of drying quickly, before the frost sets in.

The term blight is of vague signification. Black blighting winds are talked of every where, but no definite idea is any where affixed to the expression. That corn and fruit become unproductive, without any visible cause, and that fruit trees are liable to be infected with insects, are certainly facts. But whether insects be the cause or the effect of blights does not appear to be yet settled.

With respect to blights, all the assistance, which art can render, is to keep the trees in a state of healthfulness, and prevent as much as possible an excess of fruit. As old age cannot be prevented, we have only to consider how the productiveness of trees may be protracted. I have seen healthy bearing apple trees, which now wear their second top. The first tops being worn out were cut off, and the stumps saw-grafted. Sometimes we see trees so far gone in decay, that their productiveness no longer repays their encumbrance of the soil! How injudicious in such case is the conduct of the proprietor, who permits such trees to remain year after year imbibing and wasting the substance of his soil!

## INTELLIGENCE.

He comes, the herald of a noisy world,  
News from all nations lumbering at his back.

### Foreign.

#### FRANCE.

FROM THE COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

*Situation of France.*—We give some extracts from the proceedings of the French Chamber of Deputies. The papers that we have received contain, in fact, not a single item of interest, excepting these debates. We have selected and arranged, from a number of papers, only those passages which are the most interesting, as showing the state of alarm which seems to be universal in the French capital. Such is the disaffection, and such the insubordination prevailing there, that we should not be surprised if the next arrival brought us accounts of an open rebellion. The present monarch of France is a very prudent and discreet sovereign, and if he cannot maintain himself upon the throne, he may almost bid adieu to the Bourbon dynasty.

The following is an abridged translation from the proceedings of the Deputies, which fill several Paris papers.

#### CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

June 5.....The Session commenced at half past one.

Mr. De Wendel, Secretary, read the process verbal of the sitting of the day before yesterday. This was hardly terminated, when six or eight persons rose at once to speak upon it. Mr. Camille Jordan proceeded. Before proceeding to deliberate, said he, it is necessary to assure ourselves whether the liberty of this assembly exists, either within these walls or without; whether suitable measures have been taken by the government, not only to prevent the scandalous excesses which were committed day before yesterday, but to punish the authors of those excesses; for this only can give us tranquility for the future. Without doubt the subject is delicate; but the dignity of the national representatives is deeply concerned. In England, when an outrage is committed towards a member of parliament, all deliberation is suspended till the outrage is repaired. I expect no less from this assembly, and venture to believe that those who have not been insulted will be the most determined in obtaining satisfaction for the insult. Particular circumstances induced me to ascend this tribune, first in order. Many facts have fallen under my observation. I have been the careful witness of them, and I can speak of them with impartiality, since I know, by my own experience, the terrible consequences of an outrage committed upon the national representation. After a lapse of twenty years, I beheld renewed the scenes which preceded the 18th Fructidor. It was thus that groups surrounded the place of our deliberations; but the disorder was less. Men posted to attack us were subjected to their leaders, and preserved some appearance of decency. They insulted us; but they did not, as was done day before yesterday, proceed to open acts of violence.

To change public opinion is a vain attempt.—Several journals have given a false representation of the whole, with the approbation of the tribunal of the censors of the press. It has been boldly asserted, that an immense crowd of people surrounded the House of Deputies, and received, with transports of joy, the adoption of the first article of the project of a law. It has been said, that two parties had been arranged in hostile array against each other, and had been restrained by the public force. No, gentlemen, that is an imposture which should not be suffered to extend to our provinces. It is not true that two parties have been arranged against each other; but a single party came to assault the Deputies of the nation, and to give itself up to the most enormous excesses. A scene had taken place some days before. A Deputy had been received with applause, and accompanied home by a number of young people. This is not forbidden by any law: it is, however, by tacit consent, and I shuddered at it myself. The hostile party have not confined themselves to the consideration of this as the triumph of opinion of a single Deputy.—They have gone so far as to commit violence on other Deputies. These outrages commenced the day before yesterday, upon the person of Mr. Chauvelin, and continued in the last sitting upon many other members, who will succeed me in this tribune. These men were not made up promiscuously from the populace. They appeared to belong to the same corps, and to come from and return to the same place. They violently cried Live the King, and tried to compel all who were passing to join in the same cry, and to prevent them from crying Live the Charter. Every one must see that these outrages were committed in the very presence of an armed force, and in no way restrained by it. It was feared that there might be found, among the guilty, powerful and authorized persons. These are the facts, and which will be confirmed by those who will succeed me in this tribune. After outrages upon the Royal Majesty, there are none more serious than those against the national representatives. What respect can you enforce for the laws, if the national representatives are not respected? What respect can the government hope for, if such excesses remain unpunished? I demand that all deliberation be suspended, till the ministers come to this tribune to give an explanation concerning the excesses committed day before yesterday; and, above all, the measures which have been taken to bring the culprits to justice. It is impossible that they should not have sufficient information—a report has been made to the military authority; I demand that it may be communicated to us.

Mr. La Fite—I rise, gentlemen, to add a fact to support the opinion and the conclusions of Mr. Camille Jordan. I am going to read a letter written by Mr. Lallemand, father of the young student of law, shot by one of the royal guards, near the place of Caroussel.

"Sir: Yesterday my son was killed by a soldier of the royal guard, and to-day he is defamed by the 'Drapeau Blanc,' by the 'Quotidienne,' and by the 'Journal de Debates.' I owe it to his memory, to his bereaved mother, and to myself, to repel the statements of these journals. The statement is false: My son did not attempt to disarm the soldier of the guard. He was walking without arms, when he was mortally wounded from behind. Such is the truth. It will result from the prosecution of the murderer."

"LALLEMAND."

Gentlemen, this letter was sent to the several journals. The censor of the press refused the insertion of it. [Here was a considerable interruption; a gloomy silence on the right, and the benches of the ministers. Many deputies raised their hands, and, by their words and gestures, expressed their horror and indignation.]

Mr. La Fite continues—Gentlemen, very worthy citizens of Paris have addressed a petition, in which they testify the facts as stated in the letter of Mr. Lallemand. This petition is not long, I will read it to the House.

From the right—no! no!  
From the left—read! silence!

The President speaks, in a low voice, to Mr. La Fite, who waves the reading of the petition, but states several facts, fully confirming the letter of Mr. Lallemand.

Mr. Lesigneux makes a long address; and states, in substance, that in the crowd young Lallemand was heard to cry Vive la Charter! that he was accused of wishing for a revolution, and immediately received his mortal wound. Mr. Lesigneux further continues, that he and several other deputies were surrounded by a crowd of people, who appeared not to belong to the lower class, and who were armed with large canes pointed with iron; that they were told, that to cry Vive la Charter was seditious, and they were compelled to cry Vive le Roi! They were seized by the collars, their clothes torn, and were otherwise very ill treated.

Mr. Suard de Boileau and Casimir Perrier, followed with similar statements.

Mr. Benjamin Constant—I shall say nothing relating personally to myself; but I shall speak of facts concerning our honorable colleague, M. La Fayette.

On retiring from the sitting, day before yesterday, I was informed that those who attacked Mr. Chauvelin the day before, were preparing for a similar scene. A woman told me, "caution M. La Fayette, that he keeps upon his guard: they are watching for him." A young man of the group, who was watching for M. La Fayette, was heard to say, we will make him cry Live the King.

Mr. Keratry. I was passing the street of St. Honore: at the bridge of Louis 16, I heard many cries. Among others, 'Live the King, by himself; no charters.' I was ordered to withdraw, and was abused and injured because my retreat did not appear sufficiently precipitate. I showed my medal as a national representative. They laughed me in the face, treated me as a Clubbist, and ordered me back to the club.

Mr. Mechin said, Mr. Chauvelin had been grossly ill treated.

The Keeper of the Seals. It is proposed to suspend all deliberations. It becomes my duty to ascend this tribune, to give all necessary security. It is proper, first, to distinguish between the interior and external police of the House. I charge myself with what belongs to the exterior police. I shall confine myself to this general fact. There have been collections, in which the public tranquility has been disturbed, and hitherto they have been spoken of in an incomplete and partial manner. The contrast of opinions in this House, the heat of discussions, ought not to occupy France; but you know the whole, gentlemen; both before and since the session, every thing has been put into operation to scatter suspicion abroad. [From the left...it is you, you yourself, who have done it.] Lately, in a discourse, to which I replied, an appeal was made to the youth. It is thus, gentlemen, that the general irritation which has been manifested, has been excited. M. de Chauvelin was conducted home by a throng who uttered cries of Live the Charter! Live Chauvelin! It was to have been desired that Mr. Chauvelin had given less eclat to his conduct. [Ironical smiles from the left.] The authority, gentlemen, have taken their measures; but the factions have also taken theirs. If the government had shown too much preparation, it would have produced alarm. The next day, two parties were marshalled against each other; one crying Vive le Roi! and the other, Vive Chauvelin! The procurator of the king, went to the honorable gentleman, and it is difficult to conceive why he should refuse to furnish to the cause of justice the information which he has just communicated. We know nothing of it. Mr. Chauvelin said nothing of it to the procurator of the king. As to the members of this Chamber who have been insulted, an inquest shall be instituted with firmness and impartiality, and the guilty shall be pursued and punished. In reference to the lamentable transaction which has deprived the unfortunate Lallemand of his son, it belongs to the common course of justice, which will be left to itself with all the independence of which it has need. All the facts recited are not sufficient to justify the proposition of Mr. Camille Jordan. There is security for all...we are responsible for it; and it would be unworthy this House to give the signal of public alarm.

Mr. Manuel follows, in an address of considerable length, and much severity. He states, that serious disturbances had taken place, endangering the public safety, the national representation, and the individual safety of the members—that the conduct of ministers was partial, deceptive, and tyrannical. He inveighs particularly against the arbitrary control of the press.

Mr. Laine follows, on the side of the ministry; accuses the opposition of virulence, and presumes there is no further serious cause for fear.

Mr. Denarcey represents the royal guard as having mixed with the crowd in citizens' dresses, armed with pointed canes, joining in the excesses, encouraging the insults to the Deputies, and aiding the soldiers of the police, who arrested only the advocates of the constitution, though the ministerial party were the aggressors.

Mr. Benj. Constant, after many interruptions, and much confusion, proceeds at considerable length on the disturbed state of affairs, which he attributes to the partiality, and tyranny of the ministry. Among the mob, the ministerialists raised the cry of down with the charter! Let us avenge the blood of the Duke of Berry in the blood of the liberales!

After much confusion, and frequent calls for the vote, and for adjournment, and much mutual recrimination, the session closed at 7 o'clock, the principal members of the opposition having refused to join in the discussion, and left their seats.

JUNE 7.—Mr. Benj. Constant complained, that the continued dangers which threatened the capital and the Chamber, precluded the possibility of deliberate proceedings. The safety of a considerable number of the Deputies was endangered. He instanced an attack made on Mr. Duhtef, a respectable merchant, on the preceding day, at the Place Louis XV. by an officer commanding a detachment of dragoons.

M. Lafite, as a deputy from Paris, claimed a right to be heard with especial attention. He alluded to the daily renewal of the tumults of the