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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.



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

MANAGEMENT OF A FARM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN FARMER.

DEAR SIR: I should have made my acknowledgments for your late friendly letter, but for a lame hand which deprived me of the use of my pen. I feel sensible that every aid should be rendered by the agricultural part of the community, in not only disseminating your truly useful paper, but also by furnishing remarks which may have a tendency to throw light on the subject. In complying with your request, to give a statement of the product of the farm I reside on, I am induced, by a desire to gratify you, and with a hope that others may be led to offer suggestions and experiments more useful; confident, that with proper management, and more personal attention, my own may be greatly surpassed.

The farm contains, by actual measurement, two hundred and sixty acres, including woodland, roads, homestead, and waste-ground. Every field and lot on the farm is accurately surveyed, which I deem absolutely necessary; for here suffer me to remark, that though I have often heard of fields producing forty or fifty bushels of wheat to the acre, I have never, from twenty years' experience, been able to exceed thirty bushels per acre, from a field of thirty-six acres, though my neighbors have, in some instances, given me as high as forty. I am led, therefore, to believe, that those who are particular in surveying their fields, and ascertaining accurately the number of bushels per acre, have never, from a field of forty acres, made thirty-five bushels per acre. The cleared land on my farm is divided and cultivated in the following manner: I have seven fields of 25 acres each, on paper, (the fences will take off a little,) and five lots of different sizes, from one and a half to seven acres, the five lots together making 25 acres, including the grounds about my house. Two of the above fields are cultivated annually, in wheat, clover-hay, one field in corn, one-half of a field in rye, and one half in oats; this takes four of the seven fields, and leaves me three fields in clover for pasture. My woodland is inclosed separately, which makes a fourth pasture field until harvest. My five lots furnish my hay. Oats and rye always succeed corn, and my fields of small grain are sown in clover every spring. This has been my general plan for seven or eight years. I have the present year commenced a different course, by keeping up one of my clover fields for soiling. This mode I always highly approved, though I could not prevail on myself to make the experiment. We farmers, my dear sir, are too much wedded to old established systems, and frequently pursue them in direct opposition to our better judgment. So far, my trial leads me to rejoice at the change; and I am fully convinced, that one of my fields of 27 acres, well set with clover, will soil 19 head of steers, afford me two acres for ruta бага, one acre for potatoes, and leave me eight or ten acres of clover to cut for hay.

Such is my present impression. In preparing my corn ground, it is well ploughed in the fall, and harrowed the same way we ploughed it. In the month of March or April following, all the manure I collect on my farm is put on my corn ground; the manure is ploughed under as fast as carried out, and the ground then harrowed, after which it is laid off for planting, by single furrow, four feet each way. My time of planting is between the 1st and the 12th of May. So soon as my corn is up, I run a fallow harrow over the rows of corn, and my hands, with small rakes, dress the hills of corn. I then sprinkle a tea spoonfull of plaster on each hill; the plough is then used in throwing the furrow from the corn; my rakes I still employ to uncover the corn; and our next process is to return the furrow to the corn, and plough out the middles. When the corn is about knee high, we add a half bushel of plaster to the acre, in broad cast; a double shovel plough, or a small harrow, will then be sufficient to keep the ground in order. I pay very great attention to my farm-yard, which is dug out sloping from the outer edges to the centre, and forms a basin of about four feet deep in the centre, which retains the water. In taking out my manure, my hands begin on one side of the farm-yard, with grubbing hoes made very sharp, and about six inches wide, the manure is cut through to the bottom; the corn stalks, &c. thus cut, which are six or eight inches in length, are easily managed, and without difficulty turned under by the plough. We also, by this mode, avoid exposing too large a surface of the manure, the bad effects of which is obvious to every farmer in the smallest degree conversant with the subject. In cutting the manure and loading the waggons, the collection of water from the manure is sometimes so great, as to render it necessary for my hands to use planks to stand on, in order to keep themselves dry. The manure thus completely saturated, with the water dripping from the waggons when loaded, is in a fine state to plough under. So soon as my farm-yard is cleared of manure, in the spring of the year I commence making my crop of manure for the next year, by drawing into the yard the corn stalks left the preceding winter: my cattle are still kept in the yard, where they remain until the middle of May, and are fed on the balance of wheat straw, which is carefully preserved for them, and thus lay a good foundation against the month of November following, at which period my stock cattle, (purchased during the month of September and October,) are brought into the farm-yard, to remain until spring; at the same time, I begin to draw in my corn stalks, on which and my wheat straw the cattle are supported during the winter. By this mode I take out every spring from 250 to 300 large waggon loads of good manure, in a nice state for my corn ground. This dressing each field receives once in seven years; which, with plaster and clover, I find sufficient. But if soiling will answer my present expectations, my quantity of manure will be greatly increased, as my cattle are still in my farm-yard, never having been out, (except to water,) since last fall; nor will they leave it until ready for the butcher, which, from present appearances, they will be by the first of August. My farm-yard is one hundred feet long, by sixty feet wide; and enclosed on three sides, generally with a shed.

The product of the above farm,* on an average, is

1100 bushels of	Wheat,
1100 do.	Corn,
400 do.	Oats,
300 do.	Rye,
7000 weight of	Pork,

thirty head grass-fed Beef, between two and three hundred head of sheep kept, winter

about forty head of black cattle, fifteen ditto of horses, and have always an abundance of provender. My horses, milk cows, work oxen, and sheep, have hay and corn fodder; my stock cattle live on wheat straw, and what they pick from the corn stalks after they have been thrown into the farm-yard.

Respectfully, your most obedient,

F. TILGHMAN.

Rockland, (Md.) June 1, 1820.

* I can give you assurances that the average is a low one.

Occasional Articles.

FROM THE MILTON INTELLIGENCER.

We have noticed, in some of the late numbers of the *Western Carolinian*, that the Grand Juries of Burke and Rutherford counties have complained of the unequal and oppressive system of representation that exists in our state under our present constitution. We rejoice to see that this subject begins to excite so much attention in the Western part of our state; and we know of no plan more effectual that can be devised, by which the sentiments of the people may be publicly known. A presentment by the grand jury of a county, we know, can be of little avail in itself; yet it cannot fail to indicate in what light the subject is viewed by the great body of our Western citizens. We do not at all hesitate in declaring it as our opinion, that their efforts, though for a while ineffectual, must ultimately prevail. Our eastern friends may not consent to a convention this year or the next; but we think the time is not far distant, when a due consideration for the interest of the state, and for the vital principle of democratic representation, must bring all parties to the same opinion. We are willing to admit, that the framers of our constitution have shown in that instrument a degree of wisdom above all praise, and that the constitutions of states should never be attacked "for slight and transient causes;" but the least reflection on our political situation, must lead all candid men to deprecate our present system of territorial representation; under which, contrary to all the tenets of republican principles, the minority, (instead of the majority,) do really direct the councils of our state.

THE PUBLIC.

EXTRAORDINARY CORN.

A writer in the Philadelphia American Daily Advertiser, noticing an account of corn 14 or 15 feet high, which was supposed to be an uncommon height, says that Mr. Jesse Sharpless, of that city, "has had corn growing in rank luxuriance some feet higher than his three-story brick house in Market-street, [prodigious!] which house rises proudly pre-eminent above its peers. However improbable this may appear, it is an absolute fact, and is not considered as a phenomenon by Mr. Sharpless, who possesses the means of producing this cloud-capped corn annually, without bestowing upon the culture of it any more labor than corn usually requires." After this, Jack-the-Giant-killer's bean, which grew so high that the top was out of sight, will hardly be considered fabulous. We do not mean to say, however, that such corn never grew as is described; but.....we should like mightily to see it!

FROM A BATAVIA, (N. Y.) PAPER.

FEMALE INDUSTRY.

We have just had the pleasure of examining an elegant specimen of linen shirting, in imitation of fine Irish linen, manufactured by Mrs. L. Smith, of Middlebury, in this county. The neat and finished appearance of the fabric would do honor to our first rate manufactories, and is an example of domestic ingenuity and industry worthy the imitation of our fair country-women. Some estimation of its quality and texture may be obtained from the fact, that Mr. J. Lay, merchant of this village, paid Mrs. Smith one dollar and fifty cents per yard for the whole piece.

WARNING TO HUSBANDS.

A farmer in the village of Geneva, (N. Y.) infatuated by a woman of abandoned character, lately turned an amiable wife and children out of doors, to give room to a wretch who had seduced him by her allurements. Information was given to the magistrates that he had absented himself from his wife, and thereby violated the law; they accordingly directed the overseers of the poor to enforce the 22d section of the "Act for the relief and settlement of the poor," by taking and seizing the goods and chattels, and to let out and receive the annual rents and profits of the lands and tenements of this unfaithful husband, for the benefit of his wife and children: this was duly performed; and the alluring Dulcinea who had decoyed the unwary farmer into her snares, not having gained a legal residence in the town, was brought before the justices to give an account of herself: she obstinately refused to give them any satisfaction; she was therefore convicted as a disorderly person, and committed to jail for sixty days, at hard labor. This is as it should be.

[N. York paper.]

FOREIGN.

REVOLUTION AT NAPLES.

[From Bell's Weekly Messenger, of July 24.]

We think that all our readers will concur with our satisfaction at this termination of a system of Government, as disgraceful as any thing which has existed in modern history. When we employ these terms to express the character of the Neapolitan Government, we do not use them hastily nor without due consideration. It is perfectly true, and we know it, that the character of the King of Naples was neither despotic nor even vicious, in the moral sense of the word. It is perfectly true that he is a man of simple habits, of humane and benevolent feelings, and of affable and ingenuous address. But when we have made these acknowledgments, we have said all that can be said in his favor. He is a prince, if not totally without education, at least without any of those benefits from culture which are necessary to qualify a person even for a king. His understanding is of an inferior order. His pleasures are in the chase. He has no will of his own, because without the information upon which to form one. He is, and always has been, governed by his favorites, and those favorites, even in the best times, of that degree of talent and knowledge, which we are accustomed to see in England in men appointed to be Lord Chamberlains and Masters of the Horse, or Masters of the Ceremonies at Bath or Cheltenham.

It may readily be imagined, what must have been the system of administration under such a King and such ministers, when a constitution, so loose and open as to oppose no restraint whatever to the royal will, rendered the actual government of the country nothing more than the will and discretion of the minister of the day. Accordingly, Turkey alone excepted, and scarcely excepted, there were more examples of the grossest tyranny and ill government in Naples than in any other kingdom in the world. Almost all the Barons, and who are nearly as numerous as our forty-shilling freeholders in England, had a signorial jurisdiction on their lands—all their Baronies were franchises, or rather County Palatinies; they had the power of imprisonment, and of all corporal punishment, short of death; they tried all offenders in their courts, and imposed penalties at their pleasure. Every man within their district was totally within their power and at their mercy. They abused this power to the monopoly of all the necessaries of life and of the produce of the land. No one could gather their own vintage, nor reap the harvest on their own lands, until the Baron's steward made his circuit through every field, and appointed the quota which every one was to send to the Baron at a fixed price,—such price moreover, to be fixed by the steward. This monopoly extended to every thing. All the remaining produce might be sent to market, but under the restriction, that it must be ground at the Baron's mill.

The next intolerable burthen was in the taxes,—not, indeed, in the rates, but in the vexatious and merciless manner in which they were collected. The taxes, like the Baron's quota, are in kind, and were assessed in the same manner. The collectors travelled the country like the Baron's steward, and, like him, surveyed every field severally. They then affixed the portion to be paid by the proprietor.—If there were afterwards any failure of payment, the most merciless proceeding was resorted to.—The family of the proprietor was effectually eradicated from the district, and the proprietor himself sent to a prison, where he remained forgotten for ever, and therein, most probably, a prisoner for life. Besides, there was a poll-tax, or so much per head for every male and female above twelve years old; the effect of which filled the prisons with defaulters from one end of the kingdom to the other. All those who did not pay it were subject to be seized and imprisoned; and as such imprisonment was afterwards reviewed by no one, it was equivalent, as above said, to imprisonment for life. If a neighbourhood was at any time infested by more beggars than was deemed convenient, they might be all seized for the poll-tax, and sent by dozens and scores to the common jail in the capital.

The security of person and property in the privileged classes, depended only upon their own personal power. The roads and caverns, were covered with travelling brigands, so that travelling after sunset, even in the vicinity of the capital, was to expose the traveller to certain robbery, and probable assassination or murder.—Women—young girls in particular, were watched beyond the walls of a town or city, and then seized and carried off to the house of any profligate Baron, who might choose to employ his servants or hired brigands in such service. It was totally fruitless to appeal to the laws, even where the criminal was known. The judgment was intercepted by privilege, fear, or direct favor. By privilege, as perhaps the place where the act was committed was within the jurisdiction of some other Baron, and who had, therefore, a right to hear and decide the cause in his own court; by fear, as perhaps the judge was personally threatened with the vengeance of the brigands in the interest or employ of the offender, and as he well knew