

Western Carolinian.

PUBLISHED BY KRIDER & BINGHAM.

SALISBURY, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1820.

Vol. I....No. 20.

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.



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

OBSERVATIONS

On sowing wheat among Indian Corn—before and after the corn is gathered—the result compared—on white clover—horizontal ploughing—high land meadow oat, &c. &c. in a letter from Col. John Taylor, of Caroline county, Virginia, to G. W. Jeffreys, Esq. of North-Carolina. Communicated for publication in the American Farmer.

Virginia, Caroline, Port Royal, March 2, 1817.

DEAR SIR: I have repeatedly tried the difference between sowing wheat among Indian corn, before it is gathered, and sowing it after taking off the stalks, without being able to discern any. Forward corn, especially in your climate, might be cut and removed in time to sow wheat; but this cannot be done to any advantage in large crops. Because the labor cannot be performed in time by the hands on the farm, and in leaving the corn out to dry after being taken off, much loss is sustained. In your climate, I suppose the season for sowing wheat extends from the 20th of September to the first of October. Even here it is done in that period. By this time, the fodder being gathered, the corn sustains but little injury, and the wheat may be equally distributed. All depends upon ploughing it in properly. To make the earth meet in the line of the corn—to plough deep and cover the wheat shallow—and to leave very deep and wide water furrows, are the objects to be attained. The hoes following the ploughs only for the purpose of chopping the few spots in the line of the corn remaining uncovered, and hanging to the ears that may be broken off. In sowing wheat, I mix up gypsum or wood ashes bushel to bushel with the seed, and find it useful to check insects—to preserve the seed from theft—and in some degree to improve the crop.

The white clover, having horizontal roots, and being a dwarf species, seems to me to be less calculated than the red for improving land. Nor can it, I think, be brought into general use, or made to flourish under the inclosing system, because it requires a close soil, and that system will render even a stiff land too open and friable for it. Hence I have seen it extirpated from soils by changing their texture with inclosing, where it existed previously in some degree. It is, however, decidedly the best grass I ever saw to be combined with grazing. Treading the ground seems necessary for its existence. And when red clover is severely grazed, it never fails, in stiff land, to be eaten out by white. Perhaps in land so strong as to produce the luxuriant growth you mention, the white clover ought to be encouraged. That species of manure which will have the least effect in loosening the texture of the soil, must be the best. This is ashes. But any combined with grazing to prevent the earth from becoming too friable for it, will highly improve it. This closeness of the soil, with the nature of its roots, causes deep ploughing to be more difficult in white than in red clover sods. Yet in lands so peculiarly adapted to white clover, it is probable that it may be preferable to any other grass; and that by partial and judicious grazing, united with manuring to the utmost extent, it may be made to afford copious sup-

plies of vegetable matter to the earth. From my experiments I have not discovered that it derives much benefit from the gypsum, but as these have been attended by inclosing, which soon extirpated the white clover, I do not consider them as conclusive. Had my soil been as congenial with it as yours, it would have excited a greater degree of attention to the point.

One of my sons having a very hilly plantation, has gone into the horizontal ploughing with considerable success, in ridges of only 5 feet width. The steepness of his hill sides required them to be thus narrow. Wherever the declivity is moderate, they ought to be made wider. The success depends on the exactness of the level to suspend, and the depth of the ploughing to absorb the water. It has not been complete, but yet so considerable as to have doubled the value of his land in seven years, in union with inclosing and manuring. Inclosing is indispensably necessary to make it beneficial, as by that, the earth is brought into a proper state for absorbing more water, and the suspension of the progress of this water by its vegetable cover, allows more time for the operation of absorption. In heavy rains, however, when the ground is in tilth, instances occasionally occur of breaches across the horizontal beds. The remedy is to fill them immediately with brush having the leaves on, well packed. These, however, have been inconsiderable, and easily thus cured. The result is, that a large plantation, as hilly as any I know, from being excessively galled and gullied, is relieved probably of nineteen parts in twenty, of these calamities. Its soil was particularly liable to be washed away.

For ten years past I have been trying a grass called here the "highland meadow oat—the Egyptian oat—and the Peruvian grass." It is probably known among you by some of these names. At first I was discouraged by its growing in tussocks. But by sowing it thick, I find it to be the best highland grass I know, and I would sooner relinquish the red clover than part with it. Its qualities are—to produce heavy crops of fine hay in strong land—to bear drought better than any other grass—to live in land where red clover perishes, and to afford it cover, and vegetable matter—to bear grazing well—to adhere long to the land—and to yield both good seed and good hay at the same cutting. The greatest defect I have perceived, is a propensity to shed its seed whilst yet green. This is only to be watched and remedied by cutting it at the proper juncture for the sake of securing seed. It is an excellent grass to be sown with red clover, by rendering the hay more easy to be cured. It may be sown with oats or wheat, or alone. Its power of resisting drought, and preference of high land, and capacity of existing in sandy soils, seems to adapt it for North-Carolina and Virginia. I have given its character to induce your society to give it a trial. Lest you may not have it, a few seeds are inclosed, planted this spring and properly nursed, they will be a stock, equal to that which has furnished me with many bushels. This grass for high, and the red top for low land, are likely, I think, with us to prove more valuable than the red clover and timothy.

Perhaps the book stores may afford some new agricultural books, but being old, retired, and not conversant with them, no knowledge of any such have reached me.

I remain, sir, your most ob'dt servant,
JOHN TAYLOR.

Yesterday morning, says a late N. Y. Mercantile Advertiser, the wife of Mr. John Pringle, watch-maker, No. 29, Nassau-street, was safely delivered of three fine healthy boys; the mother and boys are doing well. Mrs. Pringle is a native of Scotland, and has been less than twelve months in this country. Our correspondent observes, this rather contradicts the doctrine of the English Revue, who say that every thing degenerates in America.

COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.
Call now to mind what high capacious powers
Lie folded up in man.

Man is distinguished from all other animals by reason. This noble faculty enables him to acquire and preserve dominion over all the inferior orders of creation; to perceive, from the works of nature, the existence of a supreme, intelligent Being, and to have some idea of the reverence and worship due him, even when unassisted by the lights of science and of revelation. But this "spark of heavenly birth" shines but dimly in the untutored and uncivilized savage—gives man, while in a state of nature, but little superiority over the brute creation. It is only when refined and expanded by civilization and knowledge, and enlightened and guided by revelation, that it places him on that proud eminence, but a step lower than angels, and makes him the connecting link, as it were, between matter and pure intelligence.

Seeing, then, that we are endowed with so noble a faculty, and knowing and feeling the importance of its being cultivated and enlightened, how necessary is it that we devise such means as will tend to expand and ennoble it. We daily exert ourselves to obtain those things which will perish with the using—to gratify our passions, or please our appetites: We assiduously employ our time in accumulating wealth: But how little do we bestow on that better part, without which, what is man? and with which, uncultured and perverted, what is he? We submit to incessant toil; we involve ourselves in daily perplexities and troubles; we trespass on the hours which should be devoted to the repose of wearied nature, to treasure up wealth for our children: But we let their minds lie neglected, like an unweeded garden, and permit those "high capacious powers" which "lie folded up in" them, to be enfeebled, or perverted to such uses, as will only render property a curse, by enabling them to gratify, to their fullest extent, those passions which reason has never curbed, and which the plastic hand of education has not mollified and pruned.

We need no arguments to convince us of the importance of education; and we need only to cast our eyes abroad, to be sensible of the deplorable effects of the want of it. We daily witness the human "mind in ruins," and see the wretched state of man, when subject to the wild fury of unrestrained passion, and destitute of the influence of enlightened reason. To the sympathetic heart, that feels for the wretchedness of others, that pities their follies, and would fain be blind to their frailties, this sad debasement of the mind, this brutalizing of the man, is most torturing. To the moralist, who looks only to the good of society, and who deprecates whatever has a tendency to disturb its peace and endanger its safety, it imparts anxious disquietude and a gloomy prospective. To the christian, who looks beyond the ken of mortality, who believes in the realities of eternity, and in the truths of revelation, it is a cause of much grief, and of the most solemn and awful apprehensions. Let all, then, unite their endeavors to bring about a reform, and to make the blessings of education as diffuse as the air we breathe, and as easy to be enjoyed. This can be done, and done, too, at a trifling expense, and with a trouble not worth mentioning. It cannot, however, be accomplished in a moment; but it will not take years. We have no experiments to make, to learn what plan will be the best; for we have plans matured to our hands, and systems which have stood the test of experience. All we have to do is to adopt them and put them into active operation.

I am necessarily compelled, Messrs. Editors, to be brief. A considerable length of time has elapsed since I first addressed you on this subject, and perhaps it will be as long ere you hear from me again. But as often as circumstances will permit, I shall continue my remarks, until I shall have finished what I first intended to say on the important subject of education, important to our country generally, and peculiarly so to this part of it in which we live.

ALIQUIS.

OSSIAN'S POEMS.

It is said that in opening a vault at Connor, Ireland, a box has been found, containing the original Manuscript of the Poems of Ossian, written by an Irish friar named Terrence O'Neal, in 1463. The translation by Macpherson is now noticed imperfect.

Foreign Adverses.

REVOLUTION IN PORTUGAL.

FROM THE BOSTON CENTINEL OF SEPTEMBER 30.

Arrived brig Jones, captain Geo. G. Jones, 25 days from St. Ubes.

Capt. Jones informs, that there was a Revolution in Portugal, and handed us the following proclamation of the Patriots:

PROCLAMATION.

Soldiers! Our sufferings are ended: our country in chains; your consideration lost; our sacrifices rendered of no avail; the Portuguese soldier reduced to beg alms. Soldiers! this is the time! Let us fly to the salvation of our country, and to our own salvation! Fellow-soldiers! come along with us; let us fly with our brothers in arms, to organize a provisional government, who will call the Cortes to make a Constitution, the want of which has been the origin of all the evils that oppress us. It is needless to particularize them, because they are felt by each one of you. It is in the name and preserving of our august sovereign, Lord Don John 6th, that we are to be governed. Our holy religion will be preserved. As our efforts are pure and virtuous, so God will bless our efforts. The soldiers who composed the brave Portuguese army, will run to embrace our cause, because it is also theirs. O! soldiers! power is ours—we therefore must not allow tumultuous meetings. If our country is indebted to us for her salvation, the nation must also be indebted to us for her safety and tranquility. Confide in a chief who never showed the way but to honor. Soldiers! you must not judge the greatness of our cause by the simplicity of our language; wise men will one day record this deed, greater than a thousand victories. Let us sanctify this day. Henceforth let the cry be from the bottom of our hearts, long live the King Don John 6th! long live the Army! long live the Cortes! and by them the National Constitution! (Signed.) The Chevalier Sebastiano Drago Valente de Brito Cabrera, colonel of the fourth regiment of artillery; Bernardo Corraera de Castro Sepulveda, colonel 18th regiment; Domingos Antonio Gil Figueiredo Samento, lieutenant 6th regiment; Sodo Perura de Silva Leito, lieutenant 6th police regiment; Joze de Souza Pimentel de Faria, major com. Porto militia; Joze Pedro Corzoza Silva, major com. Mara militia.

ST. UBES, SEPT. 2.

The latest news from Lisbon mentions, that government are treating with the patriotic army, and will call the Cortes immediately.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE UNIVERSAL.

MADRID, AUG. 31, 1820.

By an express which has arrived at this Court from Corunna, which place it left on the 28th inst. we learn the following news of the revolution of Portugal: That it was commenced in Oporto and its provinces, by the Portuguese troops, who proclaimed the Constitution, and whatever the Cortes might institute, and their august sovereign, Don John VI., that several other garrisons had followed this example, that D. N. Barros, a Portuguese colonel of the 9th regiment of infantry, had taken command of the province of Minho, General Wilson, who commanded there, having been displaced; that all the offices held by the English had been given to natives; and finally, that the liberty of the nation had been proclaimed at Lisbon, and the authorities arrested, after some bloodshed.

This information is confirmed by other expresses which have just arrived from Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajoz.

It is said that they have adopted the Spanish Constitution.

CONSPIRACY IN FRANCE.

The following is extracted from the Government Gazette, published at Madrid, August 29, 1820.

PARIS, AUG. 20.

The government has been for some time advised of the existence of plots for exciting the troops to rebellion. It was assured that the excellent spirit which animated the French soldiers would render abortive the projects of some individuals, always ready to sacrifice their honor and the repose of the country, to their pride and avarice. The government watched their steps.—These fools thought it was in their power to overturn the throne, and the institutions which France owes to her king. A certain number of the officers and sergeants of the corps composing the garrison of Paris were seduced, and some of the royal guard were among the conspirators.

Last night these officers proposed to go to the barracks, to assemble the soldiers, to march against the palace of our kings, and proclaim as sovereign a member of the family of Bonaparte; but several of those who were supposed to be seduced by perfidious propositions, informed their chiefs, without loss of time, of the plot which was about to be put in execution. The government could no longer delay. The persons concerned in this criminal conspiracy were arrested by the gens d'armes.

It appears that the plan of the conspirators was to get possession of Vincennes, where a fire broke out about 3 P. M. but was soon extinguish-