

WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

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SALISBURY, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1821.

Vol. I.....No. 38.

The WESTERN CAROLINIAN is published every Tuesday, at THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable semi-annually in advance.

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. 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.

Education.

THE connexion formerly existing between the Trustees of Statesville Academy and the subscriber as Teacher, being dissolved, parents and guardians are hereby informed, that the different branches heretofore taught in this Academy, he will still continue to teach in a suitable house prepared for this purpose. The satisfaction which the discharge of his office has given during the term of five years, and the respectable standing of his students in the different higher seminaries which they have entered, afford a well grounded hope that the usual liberal support and encouragement will be continued. Parents and guardians may rest assured, that every necessary attention will be paid to the deportment, the progress and accuracy of pupils.

The school commenced on the first of the present month. To accommodate the people of South-Carolina, whose patronage has been liberal, there will be but one vacation in the year: the first vacation to commence the 16th December, 1821.

Boarding can be had, as usual, at the houses of Messrs. Work, McKnight, and Hart, &c. JOHN MUSHAT. January 22, 1821.

N. B. From the inexperience of youth, it often happens they are too easily led into habits of extravagance. In these they too successfully indulge, notwithstanding the care and vigilance of the teacher and trustees. The teacher, especially, suffers the blame, although errors of this kind are committed without his knowledge and permission. Aware of this, and at the same time desirous to afford every reasonable security to parents and guardians, the following rules will be strictly attended to:

Every student shall be confined to one particular store for the purchase of those articles of which he may stand in need; his account in said store to be carefully examined once in every month.

No student shall be permitted to play at unlawful games, nor indulge in the use of ardent spirits; and to prevent these evils, their accounts in taverns shall be examined and a report obtained from the owners of boarding houses respecting the conduct of their boarders, once in every month.

These and the other regulations of the school will be carried into execution by the following gentlemen: Col. Richard Allison, Dr. Joseph Guy, Rev. Dr. McTeer, Robert Worke, Esq. Wm. McNight, Esq. Gen. George L. Davidson, John Huggins, Esq. Capt. Alexander Dunlap, Thomas Allison. J. M.

To Boarding-House and Hotel KEEPERS.

FOR SALE, the premises situated on the corner of King and Market, and York and Market streets, Camden, S. Carolina, recently occupied by W. Vaughan, Esq. They are close to the Public Offices, and would be well suited for either a Private Hotel, or a Boarding House. A frame is now ready to be erected, so as to afford every possible facility to a purchaser who has either of those objects in view. The whole property, showing three fronts, with every necessary out-building, and among them an excellent brick Store-house, Smoke-house, &c. would be sold on favorable terms. Apply on the premises.

Camden, S. C. Dec. 11, 1820.—6w33

N. B. Good paper would be taken in payment.

A tract of 250 acres of LAND, within three miles of Camden, well calculated for any one becoming the purchaser of the above property. Apply as above.

Private Entertainment.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends, and the public in general, that he has established himself in the house formerly occupied by the Rev. Peter Eaton, in the Town of Huntsville, Surry county, North-Carolina; and has been at considerable expense in making his rooms commodious and comfortable, for the reception of Travellers, and all who may favor him with their custom. His sideboard is provided with Liquors of the best quality, and his Stables with every thing requisite for Horses; and hopes, by particular attention, to merit a share of public patronage.

MUMFORD DEJONNATT.

Huntsville, Dec. 17, 1820.—30d

N. B. The subscriber continues to carry on the Cabinet Business, and will execute all orders with neatness and despatch, for cash, credit, or country produce.

M. D.

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.

Dec. 12, 1820.—1a27

J. MURPHY.

State Bank of North-Carolina,

RALPH, 2d JANUARY, 1821.

RESOLVED, That the debtors to this Bank and its Branches, be required to pay instalments of one-tenth of their respective debts on Renewal, after the 25th instant. Published by order of the Board.

Agricultural.



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

FROM THE AMERICAN SENTINEL.

TO MY BROTHER FARMERS.

I am sorry that there is so much need of the admonitions I am about to give. Depend on it, you do not *work it right*, or you would make your farms and stocks twice as profitable as they now are. Many of you *farm too much*. You would find it much more profitable to farm twenty acres well, than forty by halves. The last season, I made ground produce at the rate of one hundred bushels of Indian corn to the acre. Is not this much better than a common crop of 30 or 40 bushels? You will most certainly say it is, and with the same breath ask how I manage to make it produce so plentifully? My ground being much infested with ground mice or moles, and also overrun with grubs and other vermin, I put on, early in the month of March, about seven bushels of salt to the acre, which destroys all kind of vermin, being an excellent strong manure; early in April, I gave it a good coat of stable manure, and ploughed and worked the ground over and over, until it became completely mellow; I then had every corn hole filled with hog manure, and after dropping my corn, (which had been previously soaked in warm water,) I scattered a pint of lime over every hill, and then covered the whole with a little mellow earth. In about one week the corn began to come up plentifully, after which I nursed it well with the plough and hoe every other week for eight weeks, at which time it was as high as my head, and not a spire of it was destroyed either by the frost, grub or birds. My other things I matured and nursed equally as well, and I have been amply paid for all my extra care and trouble, as I raised more than twice as much per acre as any of my neighbors, and did it in much less time. I mean I got all my harvesting done two or three weeks before many others.—This is accomplished in a great measure by redeeming time; rising between 3 and 4 o'clock in the morning; then if the day be very sultry and hot, I lie by from 12 to 3, and then I feel refreshed and able to go to work until quite dark. This I call *working it right*. Whereas, should I lay in bed until the sun be up and *shame me*, haunt the taverns at night, drink too much whiskey, but half manure, half plough, half harvest, and do every thing else by halves, I surely should not *work it right*, nor get half a crop.

I shall now conclude by giving you, for further consideration, a few excellent observations, from a wiser head, perhaps, than my own, by which I shall endeavor to improve myself, and hope every brother farmer will do likewise, viz.

“I often say to myself, what a pity it is our farmers do not *work it right*. When I see a man turn his cattle into the road to run at large, and waste their dung, on a winter's day, I say this man does not *work it right*. Ten loads of good manure, at least, is lost in a season, by this slovenly practice—and all for what? For nothing indeed but to ruin his farm.

So when I see cattle late in the fall or early in the spring in a meadow or mowing field, pouncing the soil, and breaking the grass roots, I say to myself, this man does not *work it right*.

So when I see a barn yard, with a drain to it, I say the owner does not work it right, for how easy is it to make a yard hollow, or lowest in the middle, to receive the urine and all the wash of the sides, which will be thus kept dry for the cattle. The wash and urine of the yard mixed with any kind of earth, or putrid straw, is excellent manure; yet how much do our farmers lose by neglecting these things;—in fact, they do not *work it right*.

When I see a Farmer, often going to the retailer's store, with a bottle or jug, lounging about a tavern, or wrangling about politics or quarrelling with, and defaming his neighbor's good name, I am certain such a man does not *work it right*.

A PENNSYLVANIA FARMER.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

The Club...No. V.

New customs,
Though they be never so ridiculous,
Nay, let them be unmanly, yet are followed.

HENRY VIII.

There is, perhaps, no nation in the world better skilled in the theoretical principles of economy, than the United States; yet we know of no people more miserably deficient in its practical branches. In order to convince the most incredulous of this truth, nothing more is necessary than the use of his eyes. Let him visit the fashionable or unfashionable assemblies, and there view the unbounded and ridiculous extravagance which is exhibited by almost every grade of persons. There he will see the beaux and belles, cap-a-pie...yes, and the dandies,—the fashionable lads,—strutting to and fro as stiff as whale-bone! with their sack pantaloons, drawn up to their arms, and there fastened with shoe buckles,—and their pretty vests, not more than a span long, with a score of sparkling buttons on them! These are the lads that please the ladies! And, indeed, they are well calculated to please persons of the other sex, particularly such as are delighted with puppet shows. But the ladies, we fear, will not relish it so well, when they are informed that their favorites, the dandies, have adopted their fashion of wearing corsets!—this is evidently the case, as it may be ascertained from the stiffness of their joints, if they have any.

The costume of the fair ones is almost as ridiculous as that of the gentlemen dandies! Their huge bonnets very often frighten the domestic cart horse; and it is with the utmost difficulty their pretty faces can be seen. Ay, and the little girls too, may be seen running through the streets, with a huge top-knot on their heads, and their large merino shawls sweeping through the streets; the whole resembling the mountain in labor! And, besides, the satins, canton crapes, &c. &c. which we shall for the present pass by.

Many persons thus absorbed in the fashions of the times, which are as ridiculous as unnecessary, cannot, with all their industry, discharge their merchant's bill annually; yet they live as though their income exceeded ten thousand pounds a year. Such superfluous and injurious pride is naturally calculated to enlist our feelings in favor of that wise and prudent economy which characterised our fathers, and which is illustrated in the following lines:

“I am a true laborer. I earn what I eat; get that I wear; owe no man hate, envy no man's happiness; glad of other men's good, and content with my farm.”

SHAKESPEARE.

These lines, notwithstanding their rural simplicity, contain instruction worthy of the attention of every American citizen: And if the information which they contain were viewed as it should be, there is no doubt but double the real happiness that is now experienced, would then be fully realized; and the unpleasant sound of *hard times*, which has been so long jingling in our ears, would vanish from the world.

N. B. After the publication of the present number, the Club will be discontinued for some time, in consequence of a zoological correspondence which we have commenced with Dr. M—, of the north. One of the objects of this correspondence is to ascertain the true genus and species of the *dandies*; a classification and nomenclature of which has, we understand, been made by the learned Doctor.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Missrs. Printers: An attempt which was made at the last session of the General Assembly of this State, to relieve that numerous and unfortunate class of citizens who are in debt, by statutory provision, failed, it would seem, partly from an apprehension of the inexpediency of the proposed remedy, and partly from an opinion of the unconstitutionality of legislative interference. I am not disposed to question either the humanity or intelligence of that honorable Assembly; but when a matter is before the public, it is the privilege of every freeman to discuss it. Whether the proposed remedy was expedient?—whether it was the best that could be devised? or whether any remedy but industry and economy in the great mass of the people can effectually remedy our situation? are questions worthy the attention of every individual.

sure attention, it will be found that any temporary relief must be fallacious; that nothing can be available to the extent required by the times, but a reformation in our system of economy: in a word, we must sell more and buy less, and restore the balance, before we can rationally hope to see better times.

It would seem, after having thus disposed of this matter on the ground of expediency, that I might excuse myself from considering its constitutionality: but as my opinion on that part of the subject is in opposition to the decision of the highest judicial authority in the State, as well as to the avowed sentiments of some of the first law characters in the Assembly, it may, perhaps, amuse some of your readers to compare the reasons that have influenced my mind with the arguments that have been used on the other side. The constitution provides that no state shall pass any law impairing the obligation of contracts. The pith of the dispute is and must be, not what impairs a contract, but what impairs the obligation of a contract; and this must be determined by defining what and wherein the obligation of a contract consists. Now it appears to me to consist in the sense wherein the obligor understands it at the time of entering into the contract. An example will help us to understand this definition: A note, with proper endorsers, is negotiated at the Bank of Salisbury, promising to pay a certain sum of money on a certain day; but the understanding of the obligor is, that if he pays on the day mentioned, or within three days thereof, one-tenth of the sum, and gives a new note, with sufficient endorsers, for the balance, that he may have ninety days more to pay the remainder. Now what I say is, that the obligation of the contract is the way in which he understands it at the time of entering into it. I should have added, however, that the obligee must have accepted of it in the same sense; which, indeed, is necessary to complete the definition, otherwise obligors would be at liberty to feign an understanding of their own to the injury of their creditors. Inquire we then what this understanding and acceptance, in the ordinary transactions of life is, and of course what the obligation of contracts in those transactions consists in? I take it to consist in a moral obligation on the promiser to perform certain stipulations at a given day, with an understanding on both sides that in case he fails to perform, the law of the land shall coerce the performance. But as the law depends on the Legislature, a body not within the control of the contracting parties, it is straining the matter rather too far to suppose that either of them expected to influence the decisions of that body by their manner of making their agreement. And, indeed, all legislation on the subject implies a power of regulating contracts, which must be a very different thing from impairing their obligation. Let us suppose a contract made prior to any law on the subject; and let us suppose the obligor disregards the moral obligation thereof: The creditor or obligee then applies to the legislature to make a law to coerce the obligor, and make him comply with his contract: may not the legislature circumscribe and mark the bounds of relief that they voluntarily afford him? And may they not, from time to time, alter, modify and differently arrange the relief? I think it is unquestionable. Every donor has a right to fix the terms of his favors; and as every law to enforce contracts is gratuitous, the legislature may, with great propriety, lay down the terms on which the obligee may avail himself of the law. If these principles are correct within themselves, they are also sanctioned by numerous acts of the legislature of our own state, and, I presume, of all our sister states.

The obligation of a contract, in the very nature of the thing, must remain entire until the covenant or contract is performed. You sell your neighbor a watch, or any other article; he promises you a speedy payment; but he neglects it, and you neglect to enforce the payment for three years; you then attempt it by law, and he pleads the statute of limitations. Has time impaired or removed, or does the statute of limitations impair the obligation that binds, and must for ever bind, the obligor to discharge his debt? Neither. But you have not prosecuted the remedy within the time wherein the law extended its force on your side; and now it leaves you with the obligation of the contract impaired, indeed, but unenforced by legislative provision. It is in vain to attempt to elude the force of the reasoning, to say that the law