

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, EVERY TUESDAY,
By BINGHAM & WHITE.

TERMS:

The subscription price of the WESTERN CAROLINIAN is Three Dollars per annum, payable half-yearly 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.

The Celebrated Horse Napoleon,

NOW in full health and vigor, will stand the ensuing season at my stable, in Salisbury, at the moderate price of twelve dollars the season; seven dollars the single leap, and twenty dollars for insurance; which will be demanded as soon as the mare is discovered to be with foal, or the property transferred. The season will commence the first day of March, and end the first of August. Fifty cents to the groom, in every instance.

MICHAEL BROWN.

February 9, 1821.—38450

DESCRIPTION.—Napoleon is a beautiful sorrel, ten years old this spring, sixteen hands and one inch high, of most excellent symmetry, and possesses as much power and activity as any horse on the continent; and as a race-horse stands unrivaled.

PEDIGREE.—Sky Scrapper, the sire of Napoleon, was got by Col. Holmes's famous imported horse Dave Devil, who was bred by the Duke of Grafton, and got by Magnet, out of Hebe; Hebe was got by Chrysolite, out of an own sister to Eclipse. Sky-Scrapper's dam was the celebrated running mare Oracle, who was got by Obscurity; his grandam by Celar; his grandam by the imported horse Partner.

Obscurity, Celar and Partner, were all fine bred horses, descended from the best blood in England. Slow and Easy, the dam of Napoleon, was got by the imported horse Baronet; her dam, called Camilla, was got by Cephalus; her dam, who was sister to Brilliant and Burrell's Traveller, was got by Old Traveller; her grandam by Fearnought, out of Col. Bird's famous imported mare Killister. The above pedigree of Camilla, was given by Gen. Wade Hampton, of S. Carolina, who bred her for Gen. Gunn, of Philadelphia.

Signed, JNO. ALLSTON.

PERFORMANCE.—I do hereby certify, that Napoleon has run four races, all of which he has beat with great ease; the last over the Salisbury turf, beating Branch's Sir Druid, Singleton's bay horse, and Jones's colt; Branch's and Singleton's horse he distanced. He has never been brought to the turf since; and I do recommend him as a sure foal getter.

JOHN THOMPSON.

State of South-Carolina.

IN EQUITY.
CAMDEN DISTRICT.
February Term, 1821.

Robert Cunningham, Adm'r D. S. Bailey, deceased, vs. Peter Smith, jun. et al.—Bill for relief.

THE complainant having filed in this court his bill, among other things, praying that the creditors of Daniel S. Bailey may come in and establish their demands, and receive their proper proportion of the assets of the said estate, and that he might be discharged from his administration under the direction of this court; and it appearing, to the satisfaction of this court, that the following persons, having demands against the said estate, reside out of this state, viz: Jane Troy, Peter Smith, Peter Smith, jun. George Hedrick, Henry Frailley, Pearson & Murphey, James Smith, Satterwhite & Travis, Jacob Boe, Thomas Allison, John Frailley, Thomas L. Cowan, Peter W. Smith, Moses A. Locke, Alfred D. Kerr, Clary & Doherty, Anderson Ellis, Gen. Pearson, James Clay, Dr. S. L. Ferrand, Thomas Scott, Robert Woods, Crider, William Dixon, Robert Moore: It is therefore ordered, that the persons above named do appear to the said bill on or before the first day of June next, or in default thereof, an order will be made that the said bill be taken pro confesso, as to the said defendants. And it is further ordered, that Sarah Bailey, who resides out of this state, do appear to the said bill before the next court.

JOHN CARTER, Com. Eq. Camden Dist.
March 3, 1821.—Ucl 41

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 DESJORNATT.
Huntsville, Dec. 17, 1820.—30f

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

M. D.

A Runaway Negro

WAS taken up and committed to the jail of Lincoln county, on the 9th of April last. He says his name is EDMOND. He is about 25 or 30 years of age, about 5 feet 10 inches high, dark complexioned, has a scar on his left foot, says he is a carpenter by trade, and says he belongs to Robert D. Wade, in Person county. Any person claiming said negro, is requested to come and prove property, pay charges, &c.

JOHN COMBERMAN, J.
Lincoln, N. C. May 5, 1821. 2w49

Salisbury Academy.

ON the 16th of April the exercises of the male department of this Institution commenced, under the care of the Rev. Dr. Freeman, who will also superintend the education of the females. During upwards of twenty years Dr. Freeman has presided, principally, over the flourishing academies at Edenton and Newbern, in this State; from which institutions he received the most honorable testimonies of his superior talents as a teacher and his uncommon success in the difficult task of uniting gentleness with a due regard to discipline, in the government of his pupils. The best evidences which can be given of the qualifications of Dr. Freeman, may be derived from the facts, that during this whole period, the institutions over which he has presided have flourished beyond any former example. For the satisfaction of those, who may not be acquainted with the character of Dr. Freeman, we would subjoin the following extracts, from a "voluntary tribute of thanks" communicated by the Trustees of Newbern Academy, on his retiring from their service; among whom we notice some of the most distinguished names our state can boast:—"This Seminary, under his direction, has flourished beyond all former experience. In school discipline, in the varied qualifications of a teacher, in success in advancing the progress of his pupils and in unwearied diligence and zeal, Dr. Freeman has always been considered by the Trustees as unrivaled, and entitled to their undivided acknowledgments; and the Trustees would avail themselves of the opportunity to tender their testimony in the highest commendation of his social, moral, and religious deportment."

The following branches of education are taught: English—Reading, Writing, Spelling, Arithmetic, Mathematics, Geography, and use of the Globes, Natural and Moral Philosophy, Rhetoric, Logic, Composition and Declamation.

In Latin—Riddiman's and Adam's Grammar, Cordeiro, Historiz Sacra, Viri Romæ, 6 books of Cæsar, Ovid Expurgata, Virgil, Cicero's Select Orationes, Salust's wars with Cataline and Jugurtha, Horace throughout, Mair's Introduction, Prosody.

In Greek—Valpy's or Wettenhall's Grammar, Greek Testament, Evangelists and Acts of the Apostles, Græca Minora, Græca Majora, Xenophon, Homer, Neilson's Exercises and Prosody.

In the Female Department, Dr. Freeman will be assisted by Miss Slater, in the literary and classical branches, while Miss Mitchell will continue to conduct the ornamental. Of the talents and qualifications of these Ladies, to improve the minds, and polish the manners of their pupils, the Trustees, from ample experience, can give the most decided approbation.

Under such auspices, the Trustees feel assured this Institution must flourish. To render it a nursery of all the polite and useful branches of education, as well as of correct moral and religious principles and feelings, will be their unremitting aim; and they feel confidence in saying, that no similar institution in the State can now claim superior advantages.

In this department the studies and books used will be Reading, Writing, Spelling, English Grammar, Pike's and Walsh's Arithmetic, Geography with the use of the Globes, Whelpley's and Tyler's Histories, Blair's Rhetoric, Conversations on Natural Philosophy, Moral Philosophy, Astronomy, Andrew's Logic, Chemistry, Euclid, Composition; and, if required, Algebra, and the Languages.

As it is the natural disposition of youth, when unrestrained, to run into extravagance, the trustees earnestly desire that parents or guardians bringing scholars to this academy, should place them under the special care of some judicious person, with instructions to attend to their wants, and regulate their purchases of necessary articles out of the stores. The importance of this requisition must be apparent to every person of reflection and experience. The trustees have no other interest in the success of these institutions, than to furnish to the rising generation opportunities of education. To accomplish this object, they have devoted much of their time and attention, and have gone to very considerable expense in erecting two large and commodious edifices, in procuring maps, and other indispensable articles for the schools. Besides these disbursements, the current expenses of the institution, for salaries to the teachers, and other purposes, amount to about \$3,000 per year. It is therefore indispensable that parents and guardians should be punctual in paying the tuition charges; and to avoid the uncertainty and trouble of after collection, it is positively required that the tuition money, in all cases, shall be paid when the certificate of admission is taken out.—By order of the Board.

May 1, 1821. T. L. COWAN, Sec'y.

Boarding may be had in respectable families for 75 to 80 dollars the year.

Catawba Navigation Company.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the President and Directors of the Catawba Navigation Company have required the payment of the third instalment, of Ten Dollars, upon each and every share subscribed, to be made to the Treasurer of the Company, or to such agent as he shall appoint to receive the same. The shares of subscribers, failing to make such payment, will be sold at Auction, in the town of Lincolnton, on the 18th day of June next, and if the stock should not sell for the amount due, with interest from the time it was called for, and expenses of sale, the stockholders will be immediately proceeded against for the balance, according to the terms of the charter.

By order of the Board, ISAAC T. AVERY, President.

May 8, 1821.—6w48

Committed to Jail,

IN Montgomery county, North-Carolina, on the 18th of April, a NEGRO fellow, who says he belongs to Jacob Hyles of Lincoln county, N. C. Said negro is of a dark complexion, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, about 30 or 35 years of age, and says his name is TOM. The owner is requested to come forward, pay charges, and take away his property, otherwise the law will be strictly attended to.

April 29, 1821. 4w49 P. KIRK, Sheriff.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Lincoln county, seven miles above Lincolnton, on the South Fork, on the 3d instant, a Negro man named TOM. Tom is 35 years of age, five feet eight inches high, pretty active, yellow complexion, and large white eyes.—Any person securing him in any jail, or bringing him to me, will be reasonably rewarded.

April 14, 1821.—57 JACOB HOYLE.

AGRICULTURAL.



Columbia's sons spurn not the rugged toil; Your nation's glory is a cultur'd soil.

ON TILLING THE GROUND.

"With timely care I'll sow my little field,
And plant my orchard with its master's hand;
Nor blush to spread the hay, the hook to wield,
Or range my sheaves along the sunny land."

The labors of the field rank first in point of utility. To these all classes of human beings, from the king on the throne to the peasant in the cottage, are indebted for the necessities of life. They also lay the surest foundation for national independence and wealth. Nor is agricultural labor, properly considered, less honorable than it is necessary and useful. ADAM in innocence was a gardener, and his fair EVE assisted him in that occupation. VULCAN, the blacksmith, had divine honors paid to his memory, for forging the tools of husbandry; as also BACCHUS for his skill in raising the vine, and expressing its juice; & CERES, a notable house wife of old, for her skill in making bread. CINCINNATUS was taken from the plough to be general of the Roman armies, and dictator over the commonwealth; and as soon as his country could dispense with his services, he contentedly returned to his plough again. DIOCESIAN, voluntarily resigned the government of the Roman empire, to follow the occupations of agriculture; and declared from experience, that in point of real happiness he gained much by the exchange. GIDEON marched from his threshing floor to deliver Israel, as a general in chief. ELISHA was ploughing when he received his sacred commission as a prophet of the LORD. Our great and good WASHINGTON, and our venerable LINCOLN, were practical farmers; the latter, if I have been rightly informed, used before the revolution to drive his own team, and labor daily upon his farm with his own hands.

It betrays want of sense, or at least want of due information, to despise an occupation which the first of men in his best estate followed, of choice, and by some of the noblest and greatest of his posterity. It is an employment, highly favorable to health, to self enjoyment, and to morals: it affords the greatest variety of scenes and occasions for religious contemplation, and for raising the eye of gratitude to him who "giveth rain from Heaven, and fruitful seasons."—Divers of the parables and other divine lessons of our blessed Saviour, were taken from rural scenes, and the employment of husbandry. A garden he chose as his place of resort, on divers occasions and particularly at the commencing agonies of his passion. The varying seasons, the growth of vegetables, sowing and reaping, and other labors of the field, he improved for lessons of morality and religion.

The pursuits of agriculture, with diligence and prudence, seldom fail of yielding, if not wealth, a moderate independence. For the Farmer who is not in debt, and the produce of his farm is sufficient with industry and frugality, to support his family, is really as independent in his circumstances as though he were worth a million.

This calling, the least dependent of any, and the least exposed to fatal accidents, affords on the whole, the greatest sum of contentment.—Gilbert Burns, of Scotland, himself a laboring farmer, remarks in a letter written in the year 1800, "I have always been of opinion, that if a man bred to the habits of farming life, who possesses a farm of good soil on such terms as enables him to pay all demands, is not happy, he ought to look somewhere else than to his situation, for the cause of his uneasiness." This Mr. Burns, a man of superior cast of understanding, was a small farmer on lease land: and if such a situation could afford contentment and happiness to one of the first rate sense, much more might a moderate farm in our country free from incumbrances, and belonging exclusively to the occupier. A farmer in these circumstances,

did he truly estimate his own lot in life, would see a hundred reasons of gratitude to one of complaint.

A practical farmer, whose livelihood depends upon his calling—should make it the pinnacle of his worldly ambition to excel in it. If he neglects his farm for almost any thing else, he is generally a loser, both in interest and credit.—Solomon, the wisest observer of men and things, tells us of his disgust at the sight of the lands of a slovenly farmer. "I went by the field of the slothful—and lo, it was all grown over with thorns, and nettles had covered the face thereof, and the stone wall was broken down." Owner, where art thou? Perhaps dozing away thy time in slumber and sloth: perhaps spending it at the tavern: or perhaps dreaming of promotion, or engaged in the business of some petty office.—Better mind thy own business; else "shall thy poverty come as one that travelleth and thy want as an armed man." A farmer, on the other hand, who keeps his lands and his stock in excellent order, need not be ashamed even were Solomon himself passing by. Every passing traveller no sooner casts his eyes over such a farm, than he honors the proprietor in his heart.—The proprietor, moreover, is sure to receive for his pains something more solid than mere honor—a comfortable, decent livelihood, for which he is indebted to him only, whose is the earth, and the fulness thereof.

It is not the abundance of land, but the thorough and skilful cultivation of it, that fills the barn with hay, the cribs with corn, and the mansion house with plenty. For one to crave a larger farm than he can cultivate to profit, is therefore an expensive folly; for whatever a neglected field is worth, the interest of the capital, together with yearly taxes, will at length eat the field up.

If a farmer neglects his farm, his farm will neglect him. The husbandman must first labor, else he partaketh not of the fruits. He must be economical and frugal, else his out goes exceeding his income, he is sure finally to come out of the little end of the horn. He must not feel above his business, else he will find himself below it. He must always mind to do every thing in its season, else he will have double work and half crops. Finally, he must study agriculture as a practical science, and make use of the means in his power to increase; else will he neither shine in his calling nor reap the profits from it, which he might and which others actually do.

Farmers, venerate the hoe, the scythe, and the sickle. If you exchange the implement of husbandry for other means of livelihood, you venture where there are several blanks to a prize! "Look over your lands, and see what parts may be cultivated to more advantage—how you can raise more grain and flax, keep more cows and sheep; fat more cattle—sell more beef and pork, and other articles of produce. Study agriculture; carry it to the greatest perfection. It is the basis of our wealth; of manufactures and commerce." [Connecticut Courant.

Napoleon and the Alps.—In passing through the stupendous and sublime scenery of this part of the Alps, Napoleon will have no inconsiderable share in exciting your wonder; especially if you are a disciple of that sect, which sees nothing sublime or beautiful that is not founded on utility. For, while you gaze with astonishment at the monstrous masses which nature has here heaped one upon another, in every mode of shapeless desolation; and feel that sensation of awe, which it is the effect of such scenery to produce, by impressing the mind with a vague but overwhelming idea of the power of the mighty Master of nature, it is impossible not to be filled with admiration of the man who had the boldness to undertake, and the genius to accomplish, a complete triumph over such fearful obstacles. In this, as in many other instances, he has far outdone all former achievements. Hannibal, it is true, passed the Alps at the head of his army; but Napoleon not only did this, but, as a lasting record of his contempt of all impediments, physical, as well as moral, that stood in the way of the execution of his purpose, he has left this "royal road," by which every puny whipster may do the same, without the precaution of even dragging the wheel of his carriage.

This work does, I think, eclipse all the fabled accounts which *Græcia mendax* or *Roma mendacior* have handed down to us. Xerxes's adventure with Mount Athos was nothing to it. Napoleon has burst through solid rocks, that would have defied Hannibal with all his resources.