

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 paid, or they will not be attended to.

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.

1st 27 J. MURPHY.

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 DEJORNATT.

Huntsville, Dec. 17, 1820.—30th

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.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, at Charlotte, Mecklenburg county, N. Carolina, a Negro Boy by the name of SIMON; dark complexion, stout made, and five feet seven or eight inches high. He speaks low when spoken to. It is supposed that he will make towards the county of Prince William, Virginia, as he was purchased in that county. I will give the above reward if the said negro is delivered to Isaac White, Concord, Cabarrus county, or 25 dollars if secured in any jail, and information given, so that I get him again.

EVAN WILIE.

March 24, 1821. 50

The Editors of the Richmond Enquirer are requested to insert the above advertisement six weeks, and send their account to the office of the Western Carolinian for payment.

Millinery Business.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform the public, that she intends carrying on the MILLINERY BUSINESS, in all its various branches. Viz: Making Ladies' Dresses, Head Dresses, Bonnets, &c. &c. Having procured some of the newest Northern and Southern fashions, she flatters herself with the hope of being able to suit the taste of the ladies of Salisbury, and those of the adjacent country. She will alter and clean Straw Bonnets. Merchants wishing to have goods worked up, can procure them done at short notice, and on reasonable terms, by applying to the subscriber at Mr. Wm. Rough's, next door to Mr. John Beard's, Main-street, Salisbury.

Orders from the country will be carefully and punctually attended to.

ELLEN DUFFY.

Salisbury, May 18, 1821. 50

NORTH CAROLINA,

SURRY COUNTY:

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, for May, A. D. 1821: Stephen Herring, assignee, vs. James Bolt and Charles Bolt, sen.: Original attachment, levied on four negroes, &c. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendants are inhabitants of another state, it is therefore Ordered, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for three months, that unless the defendants appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Surry, at the court-house in Rockford, on the second Monday of August next, and then there replevy and plead to issue, judgment final will be entered up against them, according to the plaintiff's demand. Witness Joseph Williams, Clerk of said Court, at office, the 2d Monday of May, A. D. 1821.

13wt62

J. WILLIAMS, Clerk.

NORTH CAROLINA,

SURRY COUNTY:

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, for May, A. D. 1821: President and Directors of the State Bank vs. Alexander Bryson: Original attachment, levied on land. It appearing to the satisfaction of court, that the defendant is an inhabitant of another state, it is therefore Ordered by the court, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for three months, that unless the defendant appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Surry, at the court house in Rockford, on the 2d Monday of August next, and then and there replevy and plead to issue, judgment final will be entered up against him, according to the plaintiff's demand. Witness Joseph Williams, Clerk of said court, at office, the 2d Monday of May, 1821.

13wt62

J. WILLIAMS, Clerk.

Blanks.

OF the various kinds commonly in use, for sale at the Office of the WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

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—Ruddiman's and Adam's Grammar, Cordet's, Historix Sacre, Viri Romæ, 6 books of Cæsar, Ovid Expurgata, Virgil, Cicero's Select Orations, Salust's wars with Cataline and Jugurtha, Horace throughout, Mair's Introduction, Prosody.

In Greek—Valpy's or Wetenhall's Grammar, Greek Testament, Evangelists and Acts of the Apostles, Græca Minora, Græca Majora, Xenophon, Homer, Neilsen'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 or 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 wits, 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 well built, yellow complexion, and has a white scar on his forehead. Any person securing him in any jail, or bringing him to me, will be reasonably rewarded.

April 14, 1821.—4526 JACOB HOYLE.

AGRICULTURAL.



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

FROM THE AMERICAN FARMER.

ON DEEP PLOUGHING AND THE CULTIVATION OF INDIAN CORN.

Mr. Skinner—You have regretted to me that you did not receive more communications from North Carolina, a state from which you numbered so many respectable patrons to your paper.—It is to be lamented that there is not more interest felt and displayed in this state on the important subject of agricultural improvement; more especially so, when it is considered that North Carolina is almost entirely agricultural, as the number of those engaged in other pursuits, can be said to bear hardly any proportion to the vast majority engaged in the cultivation of the earth. Why does not this state emulate the noble examples set by Massachusetts and New York? who have so munificently patronized agriculture; who have by legislative acts, given new life and energy to agricultural improvement, and what is not to be disregarded, added highly in the public eye to its importance and respectability, by the fact that their most distinguished citizens were the most forward to promote so laudable an object. If there is a state in the Union where agriculture eminently deserves to be encouraged and patronized, it is in this, where nature has been so liberal of her gifts—a highly diversified, but generous soil, and varied climate, offer to the cultivator, as a rich reward for his toils, the most valued productions, either for sustenance, commerce, or manufactures—and the numerous rivers which intersect the state, are so many facilities, if their navigation was skilfully improved, for conveying those products to ready markets. Let the motto of every Carolinian be, "Honour the Plough," and let us duly appreciate the great natural advantages we enjoy, and skilfully improve them, and we shall soon reap the rich harvest of Individual Wealth, State Prosperity and State Importance.

But to return to the subjects of this communication, which is to offer some remarks on DEEP PLOUGHING, and the cultivation of Indian Corn. Several of your late numbers have contained remarks as to the best modes of ploughing and cultivating corn, and as there appears to be a difference of opinion among your correspondents, I am induced to offer you mine, sanctioned by experience. The most important point to be attended to in the cultivation of Indian corn, and upon which the success of all other operations depends, is deep ploughing. The Maize is a "little tree," and has roots correspondent to its size, which strike deep in the earth for sustenance, and hence require a deep stirred soil for this purpose. But how is deep ploughing to be most easily and effectually attained? I answer by cultivating corn in ridges and furrows.—By the aid of these we are enabled to stir a soil much deeper, with the same draught, than we could do upon a flat surface, and in less time too. This is an advantage gained by the position of ridges and furrows—it is very important, and one which I suspect few have rightly considered. If I were asked what was the first and cardinal principle to be kept steadily in view, in the improvement of land, I should answer, the gradual deepening of the soil. I would rather dispense with manuring than deep ploughing, because a soil that was once originally good, may be brought back to its pristine fertility, (however exhausted) by deep ploughing, rest and change of crops without the aid of animal manure. Let us suppose a field in the position of ridges and furrows—the ridges five and a half feet apart, from centre to centre, with deep and wide water furrows between them, and that it is to be broken up for Indian corn. I would proceed by reversing the ridges and making the new ridge over the old water furrow; in doing this, much labor is saved in ploughing, because the deep water furrow enables the plough to cut off a wide slice on each side of it, by which it is filled,

without needing itself a touch of the plough share, leaving a strip of the old ridge, so narrow, that a large trowel-hoe-plough with two mould boards, may split it.—And thus three furrows reverse ridges of five and a half feet wide. The old water furrow enables the ploughing to be done deeper than could otherwise be effected, as it is a receptacle for the two slices by which it is filled; and these leave wide and deep furrows, to receive each moiety of the residue of the old ridges. The deep ploughing and complete subversion of the soil, produced by the strength of three horses, with the advantage of the water furrow to receive the slices, bury seeds so deep, that few can pierce the tegument, which greatly facilitates the culture of the corn crop. If the ploughing has been well executed according to the mode just described, it will be found by running a stick into the centre of the new ridge, that it will penetrate a mass of loosened earth ten or twelve inches deep, before it reaches the hard pan below, and precisely too in the place where the Indian corn is to stand and grow, which gives fine scope for its roots to push forth deep and vigorously in every direction; and should there have been turned under a good coat of vegetable matter, it is buried so low by means of the deep and wide water furrow, which is a receptacle for it, as not to be disturbed in the after cultivation; and moreover, the corn is enabled to be planted, and to sprout in a bed of clean earth above it. By the advantages of high ridges and deep furrows you not only gain a much deeper tilth, but you do the work in less time (by reversing five and a half feet ridges at three slices) than the same ground could be ploughed by flushing it into a flat surface.

Planting commences by opening a furrow in the centre of each ridge, by a trowel-hoe-plough having two mould boards, and I endeavor to have the furrow as deep as practicable, without disturbing the vegetable cover turned under below, in order that the corn may be planted deep. My reasons for deep planting are these: when we first commenced the system of ridging in this section of the state, we committed the error of not opening the ridge deep enough, and of planting the corn too high; the consequence was that the corn did not take good root, that when it grew large, it fell down by its own weight, and that every gust of wind prostrated it injuriously. But since it has been planted deeper, much labour is saved in putting dirt to the corn, for if there is a mass of loosened earth around, the roots will take a wide and sure hold on the soil and will stand up well.—I have a machine for covering the seed corn which effects a great saving of labour. With it you could cover as much corn per day, if drawn by a brisk walking horse as ten hands can drop; it is of quadrangular shape, light and easily managed by a boy—the fore part consisting of teeth knocks off all the clods that may be found on the ridge, whilst the hinder part covers the corn with the loosened earth, and all done at one stroke of the machine. It is equally well adapted to cover all other drilled crops, such as peas, cotton seed, sweet and Irish potatoes, &c. As soon as the corn is fairly up, the cultivator is introduced, an implement which cannot be too much valued by those who raise drill crops. It is drawn by one horse, penetrates to the depth of six inches, (where the ground has been previously deeply ploughed,) effectually stirs and loosens the earth, destroys grass and without exposing the soil to the sun.—After the cultivators have gone over the corn, they lie by until the grass begins to appear, then they are again introduced, the hoe following.

But the hoe work is light, as the hoers have only to weed about four inches along the line corn, on the centre of the ridge; boys of 12

There never was a more absurd practice in Southern Agriculture, than the old one of hilling up corn with hoes at the time of "laying by the corn." This practice consisted in making a large conical hill immediately around the stalk of the corn, by taking the dirt with broad hoes from a space of two or three feet circumference around the stalk; which was in fact taking the dirt from the place where there was the greatest mass of roots, and putting it where it was to do an injury by stifling those prop shoots which the stalk puts forth at the surface of the ground to support it against winds. In deep and pulverized ground, the greatest ramification of corn roots will be found at some distance from the stalk, and there is no necessity under such circumstances, to aid the stalk by a hill of dirt immediately around it, as it will in such a prepared soil, if let alone, deep root itself.—See this practice exposed in Thomas Moore's work on "The errors of American Agriculture."

Let furrow be appropriated to the space in which the plough moves, and the small hollows that appear between the slices when a ridge is ploughed, may be termed seams.