

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

TERMS:

The subscription to the WESTERN CAROLINIAN is Three Dollars per annum, payable half-yearly in advance.

No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of the Editors; and any subscriber failing to give notice of his wish to discontinue at the end of a year, will be considered as wishing to continue the paper, which will be sent accordingly.

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.

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.

1st78 J. MURPHY.

Book-Binding Business.

The subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of the Western section of N. Carolina and the adjoining districts of S. Carolina, that he has established the Book-Binding Business, in all of its various branches, in the town of Salisbury, N. C. He has taken the store formerly occupied by Wood & Krider, on Main-street, three doors north of the Court-House.

Having devoted considerable time to acquire a competent knowledge of his business, in the city of Baltimore, the subscriber flatters himself that he will be able to execute every kind of work in his line, in a style and on terms that will give general satisfaction.

Merchants and others, can have Blank Books ruled and bound to any pattern, on short notice, as cheap and as well finished as any that can be brought from the North.

Old Books rebound on the most reasonable terms, and at short notice. Orders from a distance, for Binding of every description, will be faithfully attended to.

WILLIAM H. YOUNG.
Salisbury, June 8, 1821. 53

New Stage to Raleigh.

The subscriber, who is contractor for carrying the U. States Mail between Raleigh and Salisbury, by way of Randolph, Chatham, &c. respectfully informs the public, that he has fitted up an entire NEW STAGE; which, added to other improvements that have been made, will enable him to carry PASSENGERS with as much comfort and expedition as they can be carried by any line of stages in this part of the country. The scarcity of money, the reduction in the price of produce, &c. demand a correspondent reduction in every department of life: Therefore, the subscriber has determined to reduce the rate of passage from eight to six cents per mile. Gentlemen travelling from the West to Raleigh, or by way of Raleigh to the North, are invited to try the subscriber's Stage, as he feels assured it only needs a trial to gain a preference.

The Stage arrives in Salisbury every Tuesday, 8 or 9 o'clock, and departs thence for Raleigh the same day at 2 o'clock; it arrives in Raleigh Friday evening, and leaves there for Salisbury on Saturday at 2 o'clock.

May 22, 1821. 50 JOHN LANE.

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, N. 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. 50

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.

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 Wille, Concord, Cabarrus county, or 25 dollars if secured in any jail, and information given, so that I get him again.

EVAN WILLE.
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.

Writs Venditioni Exponas,
For sale at this Office.

Fresh Goods.

THE subscriber is just opening, and offers for sale, at his store, opposite Mr. Slaughter's, Salisbury, a good assortment of

Dry Goods, China in sets, and
Queen's & Glass-Ware, Hard-Ware.

Among his Dry Goods, are superfine black and blue Broadcloths, of a very superior quality; common Cloths, of different colors; very fine and common Cassimeres; Canton Crapes, black and other colors; Silks; Sarcenets; Vestings of different colors; Robes for Ladies' Dresses; Cambrics and Calicoes; Blankets, &c. &c. Also, Ladies' Bonnets; a general assortment of Hats and Jockey Caps, and of gentlemen's and ladies' Shoes, best and common quality; ladies' and men's Saddles; Bridles and Saddle-Bags; Cotton Cards; Gun Powder and Shot, of the best quality; and a variety of other articles.

He has, likewise, fresh Imperial Tea, of the first quality; as well as a good assortment of GROCERIES, in general.

As he wishes to make quick sales, he will dispose of his Goods, for cash, at a very small advance from cost.

8wt64 GEORGE MILLER.

Yadkin Navigation COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the President and Directors of the Yadkin Navigation Company have required the payment of the seventh, eighth and ninth instalments, of ten dollars each, upon every share subscribed, to be made to the Treasurer of the Company, or to such Agents as they shall appoint to receive the same: And that payment of said instalments be made on or before the 26th day of August next, otherwise the shares of subscribers failing to pay, will be sold at auction, at the town of Salisbury, North-Carolina, on Monday, the 10th day of September next; and on the same day, and at the same place, the shares of subscribers who have failed, or shall fail by that day, to make payment of instalments heretofore required by the President and Directors to be paid, will be sold at auction.

FREDERICK RANDLE,
Treasurer of the said Company.
July 14, 1821.—55tp10

Boot and Shoe Making.

BENEZER DICKSON begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Salisbury and its vicinity, that he has commenced the Boot and Shoe Making Business, in all of its branches, on Main street, nearly opposite the new bank. As our provisions are much cheaper than they formerly were, it is no more than right that we should reduce our prices to suit the hard times: I have, therefore, come to the determination to charge, in future, the following low rates, to wit:

Gentlemen's Bootes, first quality - \$ 6 50
Gentlemen's Shoes, do. - 2 50
Women's Shoes, do. - 1 75
Shoetes, best quality - 3 50
Footing Boots - 3 25
Bottoming Boots - 2 00

Although the price of work is reduced, the public need not be afraid that the quality of it is to be reduced also; but on the contrary, I will warrant my work to be made of the very best materials, and as fashionably and durably executed as any that can be done in this part of the country.

The public will please call and try;
And if they don't like...they needn't buy.

Boots and Shoes neatly repaired, at as low rates, in proportion, as the above prices for manufacturing.
E. DICKSON.
Salisbury, July 12, 1821. 58

State of North-Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

MAY Sessions, 1821: Andrew McBride, in right of his wife Harriet, vs. George Hampton, administrator of Doct. Thomas Henderson: Petition for distributive share of the estate. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant, George Hampton, resides without the limits of this state, it is therefore Ordered by court, that publication be made six weeks in the Western Carolinian, that the said administrator appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the fourth Monday in August next, and plead, answer, or demur to said petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso against him. Witness Isaac Alexander, Clerk of our said court, at Charlotte, the 4th Monday of May, 1821.

6wt62 ISAAC ALEXANDER, C. J. C.

State of North-Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY:

MAY Sessions, 1821: Petition for partition of the real estate: Henry Lewis vs. the heirs at law of Francis Lewis. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that some of the heirs at law of Francis Lewis reside without the limits of this state, it is therefore Ordered by the court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian, for the said heirs to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the fourth Monday in August next, and plead, answer, or demur to said petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso as to them. Witness Isaac Alexander, Clerk of our said court, at Charlotte, the 4th Monday of May, 1821.

6wt62 ISAAC ALEXANDER, C. J. C.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

ROWAN COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1821. Henry Williams vs. William Butler: Original attachment, Jesse A. Pearson and others summoned as garnishees. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, that the defendant appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Rowan, at the Court-House in Salisbury, on the third Monday in August next, then and there to replevy, plead, or demur, or judgment will be taken against him by default.

11wt63 Test: JNO. GILES, C. R. C. C.

Blanks,

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

AGRICULTURAL.



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

FROM THE AMERICAN FARMER.

CORN,

AND ITS FODDER, HOW BEST TO SAVE IT.

Sir.—Much has been said in your valuable paper about the cutting of corn in the fall. I have, for fifteen years past, cut mine off, and shall continue to do so. When your corn will bear the pulling of blades and taking the tops, you may then cut and put it on its butts, and as much together as will let it stand firmly in cocks, keeping the lower part a little open to admit air. My system is to have no more cutters than I have hands to follow and cock, as fast as it is cut down. If your corn is late, and you fear it will be injured by frost, by placing it in cocks it is secured against it. There is less danger in Corn shrivelling, managed in this way, than pulling your blades and taking the tops in the usual mode. My corn is husked in the field and the cocks doubled, and so they stand until fed away during the winter and spring—the quantity of feed for your stock is more than doubled, and the manure more than trebled—the whole is carried out in April and May on my tobacco lands, and ploughed in and the crop much improved by it. My mode of feeding is to draw in as much into the horseyard as will last the horses for the night—in the morning the cattle go in and are feeding through the day, much of the stalk is eaten—this is continued as long as the fodder lasts, and then we feed our hay on the top. Straw ought not to be given to your stock in the same yard—it will prevent the stalks from being cut fine by your stock.

My corn loft is fourteen feet in width—will hold about 450 barrels, and for some years I had much corn moulded and injured in it—I placed a ventilator through the middle; since then I have never seen an injured ear in the house. There have been strong prejudices in the neighbourhood against my system—they are wearing off, and it is right they should, as I raise five times the manure my neighbors do, who pursue the old way of securing their fodder and feeding. Your fodder will not bear ricking or putting in large bulk in a house—it will injure in either way—let it stand in the field and feed it away in the manner mentioned. If your cocks are kept on their butts the fodder will not injure—I speak from experience. Those who will go on in the old track ought not to let the dew fall on their tops in the field, but take them out as they are cut, and thatch the same day, leaving each end of their house open that the air may circulate freely—by doing so they will cure quite green and sweet—If they lay in the sun and dew they will be much injured by sun-burning, &c.—a wet spell while they are on the ground is ruinous to them and the blades also.

A MARYLAND PLANTER.

Cut Worm, and Corn Crop.

To the Editor of the American Farmer.

Fairfax County, July 2, 1821.

MR. SKINNER,

In your paper of the 15th June last, a communication from Mr. Minor, detailing the management of a field for Corn and the depredation committed by the Cut Worm, has called my attention.—The preparation of this gentleman for Corn gave him every right to expect a good crop—and I have no doubt he will gather a good one if he persevered in replanting, until the Worm ceased to depredate.—About 6 years past I prepared a field of 100 acres for Corn during the winter months—and by the 10th of May I had not more than one plant left out of

every hundred. I nevertheless continued to cultivate the land and replant it—the Worm pursued me with so much industry, that before the corn could sprout, they would eat out the heart—at the end of the first week in June, I began to despair, for my harvest was nearly ready for the scythe, but feeling that the comfort of my family required of me another effort, I determined, in the language of the gamblers, “to shuffle up the cards, and take a new deal.” I then treated the field as though it had never been planted, laying it into fresh squares and put from 6 to 7 grains into each square—the weather became very warm and moist, the Worm disappeared, and a better, or earlier crop I never made—since this, I have never despaired of making a crop of corn—it is so powerful a plant, that in land deeply broken, and well separated, its progress to maturity bears some comparison to the celebrated gourd vine of the Prophet Jonah.

If it be Mr. Minor's wish to avoid the Cut Worm entirely, he must break his land before November. My experience authorizes me to say that all the land broken in September, and to the 15th of October, will be free of Worm. Where oxen are used to break land, I see no reason why it should not be broken during the summer. Land broken in July and August, will be found to grow corn more promptly and vigorously than that broken in the winter. I stated to you, on a former occasion, that corn might be made by the use of the harrow, only, after the land was well opened and harrowed, before planting. I feel it to be my duty to call in this declaration, for although I have often made my crops in this way, it is an unsafe mode in the hands of inexperience—permit me, therefore, to recommend the use of Freeborn's small corn plough twice, before the introduction of the harrow. Wishing you every success in your valuable paper,

I am, Respectfully,
A VIRGINIAN.

Original.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Lincolnton, N. C. July 16th, 1821.

MESSRS. BINGHAM & WHITE:

It has been some ten or fifteen years since I moved to Lincolnton: when I moved here, I was a poor man. It is true, I had a wife, which was nearly my all; however, I soon observed we were among an industrious people. And the most of our citizens were then in moderate circumstances; our wives cooked their own victuals, washed their own clothes, and scoured their houses. And, Messrs. Editors, it would have surprised you to see how industrious those women were: It was then who could get breakfast soonest of a morning; and often did I hear the breakfast horn before day, which seemed to say, arise, sluggard. Our wives could then dress in their petticoats and bed-gowns, and those often of their own make. They seemed to vie with each other, who could go plainest, make the most cloth, &c. Then, sirs, our village was in peace; our men all busily employed: we had few idle street walkers, and no tea-parties. When night came, we could lie down in the sweets of conjugal felicity: we had no drunken stories to tell, or tea-party quarrels to relate. In this simple life, what happiness did we enjoy! But alas! how changed. Now we have street walkers and tea-parties in abundance.

After this introduction, Messrs. Editors, I wish to lay my case before you, and ask your advice how I shall proceed.

As I before stated, we were poor when we moved to this place. But my wife being a very industrious woman, and I endeavouring to do my part also, we in a short time, by hard work and a little economy, gathered a little property, and after a while made what you might call a decent appearance. But my dear wife was always a woman of what the people call a proud mind, and often would over shoot herself, which would frequently throw me into difficulties. However, we made out tolerably until Mrs. — came to town.

Mrs. — was raised to tea-parties, and high company; and, fortunately for her, she was able to support it. But it was not long before my wife and Mrs. — formed an acquaintance; and, as the old adage is, “birds of a feather will flock together;” so it was with my wife and Mrs. —, although there was a great disparity of

property; yet they appeared to have spirits congenial to each other. My wife was soon invited to see Mrs. — and take a cup of tea and have an evening's chit chat. My wife, fond of the invitation, could not help telling me of the company she shortly was going to keep. My dear, says I, I am truly glad you are noticed by Mrs. —; but I fear this tea-party business will not do so well. “Why?” says my wife, “what harm is there in a cup of tea?” very true, my dear, there is no harm in a cup of tea alone; but of course if you go and take tea with Mrs. —, you, in turn, must invite her to come and take a cup with you. Well, if the rest of your neighbour women come to see you, you must treat them in the same way, or you will give offence. “Ah,” says my wife, “you are always scared before you are hurt. I see no harm in these things.” I observed, you will see where it will end; you will have nothing but tea-parties, tea quarrels, &c. after a while; and more than that, Mrs. — is able to uphold the like, but we are not; the consequence is, we shall be broke up, and people will laugh at us for being such fools. “Ah,” says my wife, “you are only afraid I shall keep better company.” Take care, says I, my dear, that the smiles of the rich do not prove a curse to the poor. But all this had no effect. My wife went. Tea-parties were introduced in the place. I do not like this thing of disputing and quarrelling with my wife, so I said no more. But, Messrs. Editors, what has been the consequence? why, sirs, you might see half a dozen women gathered together at my house of an evening taking tea; and this, sirs, my wife often will do, to the little expense of her neighbours. For you must expect by this time my credit is at a low ebb: the consequence is my wife is often out of sugar, tea, coffee, butter, eggs, &c. Therefore, in order to have a tea party, she will borrow tea of this one, sugar of another, &c. and she always takes care to be saving in paying up her borrowed things; and very seldom ever pays enough, and never too much. Were it not for this cunning trick of my wife, I should have been sent to the brick house long ago. Indeed, Messrs. Editors, we have become so extravagant, I see I cannot stand it long. Pound-cake has become almost as plenty at my table as biscuit used to be. We have now as many pounds of sugar, as we used to have of sugar. To give you a little specimen of extravagance in my wife, she not long since had what we call a quilting; and in order to be up with the rest of her neighbours, she makes up some 5 or 6 pounds of sugar in pound cake, and you may expect every thing else in proportion.

Now, Messrs. Editors, what would you conjecture of all this? Why sirs, I am in debt to every body: my property mortgaged, and every one “calling me an easy silly fool.” And the ladies, who come and sip tea with my wife, “call her proud and foolish;” say “she lives above her abilities.” Indeed, we are something like the drunkard in the tavern; he buys for every body; they drink on his bounty, and laugh at his folly.

These things distract me, and in some of my fits of distraction, I wander off to the grog shop, and there try to get a little respite from my trouble. This is the way things are going on, and I have made this my last anchor of hope; for I am in hopes you will send me a radical cure. I hope, Messrs. Editors, you will excuse my homespun language, as I am a poor man and a poor scholar.

I am, sirs, very respectfully, yours,
JOHN POORMAN.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

MESSRS. EDITORS:

The article in your paper, some time since, respecting the additional facility with which bodies could be raised, by the application of the muscular powers of four or five men at the time of expiration, has excited considerable inquiry among the wiseacres and literati of the day. Some of them have gone so far as to insinuate that this secret and astonishing power can be usefully applied to agricultural purposes, viz: drawing cows out of the mire perpendicularly, so as not to endanger the loss of a tail or the dislocation of a leg, and clearing land of grubs and stumps, &c.

It is said that a celebrated American, while the French were running mad after every new theory that suggested itself to their wild imagination, inquired of the Literary Academy of Paris why a fish, of ten pounds weight, put into a tub full of water, would not cause it to run over? and that they commenced speculating immediately, without inquiring into the fact. It appears as if some one of that nation had designedly thrown this in our way, to set us agog in revenge for the bon mot of our philosopher.

“Quod nunc ratio est impetus ante fuit.”
After repeated trials of the experiment,