

# WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

VOL. II.]

SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1821.

[NO. 62.]

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 Hantsville, 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.

Hantsville, 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.

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

EVAN WHIE.

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 Grapes, black and other colors; Silks; Sarcenets; Vestings of different colors; Robes for Ladies' Dresses; Cambrics and Calicoes; Blankets, &c. &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.

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. 55SP10

## 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 Boots, first quality - \$ 6 50  
Gentlemen's Shoes, do. - 2 50  
Women's Shoes, do. - 1 75  
Shootees, 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 our 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. M. 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. M. 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 reply, plead, or demur, or judgment will be taken against him by default.

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

## 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.

PETERSHAM, OCT. 2, 1820.

## ON THE PRESERVATION OF FRUIT TREES.

SIR—Should the following communication respecting the preservation of fruit trees from decay and premature old age, appear to be entitled to notice, you will oblige by presenting it to the Trustees of the Society.

Several years ago I owned a tanyard on the bank of a pond, raised by a dam across a small rivulet, which passes through my farm in Petersham. Some of the tan, after it was taken from the vats, was occasionally thrown into the pond. I noticed from time to time, that the fish in the pond died. I was induced to believe, that some deleterious property in the tan produced the effect on the fish, and that it might be converted to some valuable use in agriculture.

At that time, from various causes, many of my fruit trees, and particularly my pear, peach, and plum trees, were in a state of decay. For the purpose of an experiment, I applied a small quantity of tan to the roots of my decayed trees; the result exceeded my most sanguine expectations. The trees began to revive, and the next season I made a similar and more extensive use of my tan about my fruit trees; and the result has been obvious in all, but more particularly in my pear, peach and plum trees, which are the most liable to decay in this section of the country.

Tan about the roots of trees, loosens the earth, and prepares it to receive and communicate greater quantities of nutriment to the trunk and branches. The tree is thereby invigorated, and acquires more strength to resist any disease, by which it may be attacked. But the most beneficial effect of the use of tan is to prevent the approach of all kinds of insects, which prey upon the very life of the tree. My fruit trees, which have been prepared with tan, have been wholly free from the ravages of caterpillars, canker-worms, grubs, and every kind of insects; while others, which stand near by, and which have been neglected, have been more or less injured by these common nuisances, too common in fruit orchards, through the careless neglect of the husbandman. Tan also prevents the black gum from oozing from the trunks and branches of fruit trees; which is more frequently the case in damson, plum, and peach trees, than in any other, arising from the constitutional weakness of the tree, or from some other cause, which is prevented by the application of tan. This was the state of my trees, and of those of my neighbours, before I made the experiment by using tan. The result is obvious and notorious to all, who examined the trees at the different periods. My trees are healthy and flourishing and vigorous, while those of my neighbours, who have neglected the use of tan, are either dead or in the last stages of decay. My fruit has not only been greatly increased in size and quantity, but its flavour has been much improved and enriched.

A remarkable instance of the wonderful effect of tan in restoring decayed fruit trees to health and vigour is observable in a pear tree, which stands in my garden. Six or seven years ago it was almost lifeless. It had but one or two small green branches on it; the rest were entirely dead and dry. I was induced to try the effect of tan upon it, but with little hope of success. In the course of two or three years I was astonished to see new branches shoot out from its trunk; and it is now the most flourishing fruit tree on my farm. This fact can be attested by hundreds.

It has generally been my practice to renew the tan about the roots of my trees once in two years. It may possibly be expedient to renew it annually, as soon as the snow has been dissolved from the roots. I have usually appropriated from half a bushel to two bushels to each tree, according to its size. It may be carelessly placed around the trunk of a tree; and it will soon spread itself at a proper distance over the roots.

I feel the most perfect conviction of the sure and certain effect of tan in restoring decayed fruit trees to health and preserving them to vigour. Should any one, however, entertain doubts, the experiment may be easily made, with trifling expense, particularly by those who live in the neighbourhood of tan yards. Tan has been esteemed useless, after it has been thrown aside by the tanner. Any one, who will ask, may receive without fee or reward.

JOHN GATES.

Petersham, Oct. 2, 1820.

We have seen and examined the fruit trees of Mr. Gates, a respectable farmer of this town. We are satisfied that his statement respecting the effect of tan, in restoring decayed fruit trees to health, and preserving them in a flourishing state, is correct. Mr. Gates has paid great attention, in improving his fruit trees, and we have no hesitation in saying, that we have no doubt that his discovery of the good effects of tan, will be most valuable to the community.

HUTCHINS HAPGOOD,  
JARED WHEEL.

FROM THE AMERICAN FARMER.

Extract from Editorial Notes on the Agriculture of certain counties in Virginia.

Leaving Winchester for Staunton, a kind letter from Judge H. introduced me the same evening to the civilities of Major H. whose spacious mansion of more than 100 feet in length attracts the notice and admiration of the traveller soon after passing Middletown. It serves to adorn a fertile farm of six thousand acres, and is built of a kind of stone which abounds in that country, and which is beautifully adapted to the purposes of building and fencing. On learning the extent of his estate, I could not help reflecting on the vast difference that exists in the rural and social economy, habits and circumstances of sister states; living, nevertheless, in the greatest harmony under the same general government. How wonderful is the political structure which binds together parts apparently so heterogeneous! How much to be admired is the patience and wisdom of the fathers who devised and established it! South of the Chesapeake, it is not uncommon to find from one to ten thousand acres of land occupied by a single proprietor, whereas to the question put by the Massachusetts Agricultural Society to one of the County Societies, "of what quantity of land do the farms in your vicinity generally consist?"—The answer was, "from fifty to two hundred; generally about one hundred acres." Fifty acres is there considered adequate to the sustenance of a large family, nor will this appear at all incredible to the Southern farmer, when he considers the immensely productive capacity of the earth, if pushed to its greatest yield by the skilful application of labor and manure. In proof of her amazing fruitfulness when properly engaged to display it, I will here introduce for the notice of the large landholder of the South, one or two examples.

In 1814 the Androssan Farmers' Society offered a silver medal for the best and heaviest crop of turnips in the parish of Dundonald, situated in the west of Scotland; and appointed two judges to inspect the different fields, cultivated within the bounds.

They proceeded in the execution of their duty, and in compliance with the requisitions of the society, by weighing a square rod taken from the average of the fields in different parts—the result of their investigation was, that on one farm, a Scotch acre, which is short of an acre and a quarter English measure, produced in turnips—

Of bulbs, without leaves	76 0 0
Of leaves, by themselves	14 0 0
	90 0 0

Forty bushels of turnips are about equal to a ton; and the quantity per acre, therefore, in bulbs alone, arises to the enormous amount of 3040 bushels, besides fourteen tons of leaves, of highly nutritive quality. Estimating the bulbs at 33 cents per bushel, an acre will fetch upwards of one thousand dollars, a sum sufficient to awaken the utmost agricultural industry. On another farm the same judges found—

The bulbs weighed	49 11 17
The leaves	17 5 51
	65 16 68
On another they found that the bulbs weighed—	48 7 16
The leaves	20 0 0
	68 7 16

Another impressive example worthy of being mentioned, is that of the Alms House farm in Salem, Ms. which consists of about thirty-five acres. In 1816 it is represented to have been in a rough uncultivated state, and in 1818 it produced—

Of pork killed, 7960 pounds	
12 live pigs sold for 42 dollars	
On hand 57 live pigs	
Corn, 490 bushels	
Potatoes, 2250 bushels	
Turnips, 960 bushels	
3 tons squashes	
50 tons pumpkins—and all the common summer vegetables for the use of the Alms House.	

Let these examples serve to demonstrate what may be done by labor judiciously exercised, and determine the farmer to concentrate his manure and his toils that he may apply them with much more effect on a smaller surface; extending gradually the sphere of his operations as fast only as he can do it with profitable effect. It were useless here to speculate on the moral and political causes which have and will continue to retard the progress of this great state in fertility and population; or to calculate her amazing physical strength when, if ever, a happier order of things shall have drawn her immense resources into fair and full operation.\*

\*It has been estimated that in Massachusetts proper, on an area of 6,000 square miles, there is at this moment a population of half a million, or eighty to the square mile—and that in a general survey, their climate and soil may be considered as of a medium character. An equal denseness of population, would give Virginia upwards of 5,000,000.

## THE PRINTER.

FROM THE WEST JERSEY GAZETTE.

'I pity—I pity the printer,' said my uncle Toby. 'He is a poor devil,' rejoined I. 'How so?' said my uncle Toby. 'In the first place he must endeavor to please every body, and ten to one if he pleases any body: In the negligence of the moment, perhaps, a small paragraph pops upon him; he hastily throws it to the compositor—it is inserted—and he is d—d to all intents and purposes!' 'Too much the case,' said my uncle with a sigh, 'too much the case.' 'Nor is that all,' continued I, 'he sometimes hits on a piece that pleases him mightily, and he thinks it cannot but go down with his subscribers; but alas! who can calculate?—he inserts it, and all is over with him. They may forgive others, but they can't forgive a printer. He has a host to print for; he has fools, and he has wise men; and every dunce that knows B from a bull's foot, sets up for a critic. The pretty miss exclaims, why don't he give us more poetry and bon mots?—away with these stale pieces.—The politician claps his specks on his nose, and runs it over in search of violent invective; he finds none; he takes his specks off, folds them, claps them in his pocket, declaring the paper good for nothing but to burn. So it goes. Every one thinks it ought to be printed expressly to please himself, as he is a subscriber, and thus, weekly, it is brought to the grand ordeal.'

Trim could no longer contain himself; but rising, and making a stride to the middle of the floor, with his arms a-kim-bo, and his head upright, exclaimed, with a loud voice, 'If I was a printer, an't please your honor, I'd please myself.—I'd never give up the ground to any one or renounce one sentiment. I would not be swayed by the whim, caprice or folly of every one, but would mark out a straight line, and pursue it.' (Here Trim traced with the point of his stick a right line from my stool.) 'If I could not succeed in a plain independent course, I'd freely kick the beam.'

Q IN THE CORNER.

Times of general calamity and confusion have ever been productive of the greatest minds. The purest ore is produced from the hottest furnace, and the brightest thunderbolt is elicited from the darkest storm.