

WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

VOL. II.]

SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1821.

[NO. 65.]

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.

1st 78 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 a 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.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

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

March 24, 1821. 50 EVAN WILLIE.

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.

Information Wanted.

BY the children of John Cunningham, deceased, who departed this life in Greenville District, S. C. whose wife was named Jane.—Their youngest daughter, Jane Cunningham, is now residing in Bloomfield, Nelson county, Ken. and is desirous of obtaining any information that will open a correspondence between the widow of said Cunningham, or John, James and George, children of the aforesaid John and Jane Cunningham. The said Jane was bound or put under the care of Mrs. Armstrong, of South-Carolina, who removed to Kentucky and brought the said Jane with her. Any information relating to them will be thankfully received, by

JANE CUNNINGHAM,
Bloomfield, Ken.

Editors of newspapers in Washington City, North and South-Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Tennessee, will confer a particular obligation on an orphan child, by giving the above two or three insertions in their respective papers.

Select School.

MR. JAMES H. LINSLEY has removed his Select Boarding School to Stratford, Fairfield county, Connecticut, 13 miles from New-Haven, and 65 from New-York; where he occupies one of the most elegant and commodious houses in the State; and the number of his pupils is limited to 15 only.

The principal design of the School is to prepare young gentlemen for Yale College, or any other University in the U. States. Students desirous of entering the Freshman Class in the College above named, will pursue the study of Arithmetic, Adam's Latin Grammar, Prosody, Virgil, Cicero's Select Orations, Clark's Introduction to the making of Latin, Sallust, Greek Testament, and Dalzel's Græca Minora.—Those desirous of entering a more advanced Class, will be instructed in Geography, English Grammar, Adam's Roman Antiquities, Algebra, Mensuration of Superficies and Solids, Heights and Distances, Plane and Spheric Trigonometry and Geometry, Surveying, Navigation, Natural and Moral Philosophy, Astronomy, Elements of History, Composition, Rhetoric and Belles-Lettres, &c. with the Latin and Greek Languages continued through various authors.

In addition to the above will be taught, if desired, the French and Hebrew Languages, and the study of Botany as an amusement, during the floral season.

The terms for Board, Tuition, bedding, washing, fuel, candles, and room, are two hundred and twenty-five dollars per annum, payable half-yearly; the first half year in advance.

The discipline and government of this School will be addressed to the pride and honour of the student; and an appeal by letter to the parent will in all cases precede in any ultimate measure.—It is believed this school will be equal to any of the kind in the United States; as the number is more limited, the circle of sciences tendered to the student more extensive, and the undivided attention of the preceptor insured to his pupils.

Gentlemen desirous of more particular information on the subject, are referred to the Hon. Stephen Elliott, LL. D. Thomas S. Grimke, Esq. Joseph Bennett, Esq. Benj. F. Hunt, Esq. in Charleston; to the Hon. James M. Wayne, Abraham Richards, Esq. Savannah; John Devereux, Esq. Newbern, N. C.; the Hon. John C. Calhoun, Secretary of War; the Hon. Henry W. Edwards, Edmund Laws, Esq. Washington city; William Gwynn, Esq. Baltimore; John Spangler, M. D. Yorktown, Penn.; the Hon. Langdon Cheves, Philadelphia; the Hon. Peter A. Jay, Wm. W. Woobey, Esq. Wm. Stillman, Esq. New-York.

And for general information, the subjoined Certificates are respectfully submitted.

MR. JAMES H. LINSLEY has received a regular education at this College, and sustained, while here, an excellent character, and a respectable standing in his class. He has been employed for some years as a teacher of youth, with success and approbation; and it is believed that he is qualified to give instructions in the various branches specified above.

JEREMIAH DAY,
President of Yale College.

New-Haven, Oct. 23, 1820.

In the above recommendation, I fully and cordially concur.

BENJAMIN STILLMAN,
One of the Professors of Yale College.

New-Haven, Oct. 24, 1820.

Copy of a letter from the Rev. J. DAY, D. D. LL. D. to the Hon. JOHN C. CALHOUN, Secretary of War, dated Yale College, Oct. 23, 1820.

DEAR SIR,
There may, perhaps, be put into your hands, a copy of an advertisement of Mr. JAMES H. LINSLEY, of this State, who proposes to establish a select School, for the accommodation of a small number of youths from the South. Considering him as a man of estimable character, of liberal attainments, and correct principles; I have taken the liberty of furnishing him with a certificate, for the purpose of encouraging him in his proposed plan of instruction. Should any of your friends think proper to afford him their patronage, I trust they will not find their confidence misplaced.

With the highest respect,
Your obedient Servant,
JEREMIAH DAY.

The Hon. JOHN C. CALHOUN,
Washington City.

P. S. A similar letter was also written by President DAY to the Hon. STEPHEN ELLIOTT, LL. D. Stratford, July 20th, 1821. 6wt66

House of Entertainment.

At the sign of the Eagle and Harp, west corner of Broad and King streets, and one door north of the Court House, CAMDEN, S. C.

M. M. McCULLOCH,

HAVING recently established himself in the above line, in that elegant house formerly occupied by Col. F. A. Deheselle, respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. The house is elegantly situated, large, airy and commodious, fitted for the immediate reception of families and travellers, who wish to be retired, particularly for families travelling for their health. His House, Bar and Stables, are always well supplied with the necessary comforts and refreshments for man and horse.

Camden, July 26, 1821. 3 62

TO THE PUBLIC.

I HAVE been credibly informed that there are persons on the north and south side of the Yadkin river, and on different roads leading to my ferry, who are and have been in the habit of telling travellers that I have quit keeping up my ferry, which I say is a grand falsity: And some of them have gone so far as to tell the traveller that I charge for a loaded wagon and team from seventy-five cents to one dollar, which is another falsity. I think it my duty, therefore, to inform the public at large, that I still keep my ferry up, and that I have as good boats as there are on the river, and that they will be well attended to. The charges are as follows:—A loaded wagon and team, 30 cents; an empty, the same; a two horse wagon, loaded or empty, 25 cents; a cart, 25; pedler's wagon, with one horse, 25 cents; chairs, 25; a four wheel carriage for pleasure, with two horses, 30 cents; a carriage with four horses, the same; horsemen five cents; footmen five cents.

JOHN S. LONG.
August 12, 1821.—3 62

AGRICULTURAL.



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

TURNIPS—how to protect from Fly; OATS in the straw contrasted with Hay as Forage.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN FARMER.

Washington, 3d August, 1821.

Sir—I sowed five acres in turnips, but they have been almost all destroyed by the fly or burnt up. A neighbor of mine whom I deem the first of farmers, has saved his turnips by working the earth up to the young sprouts; whereby, first, the roots were made more distant from the great heat, and secondly the earth sprinkled on the young plants, prevented the fly from eating—the same effect was produced on cucumber and melon plants when young. This hint I give in haste, as many persons have not yet sown their turnips.

Oats cut with the straw and put in the crib, are better food for horses than hay, and one ton will go as far as two tons of hay—the former are all eat, and the latter being picked out by the horses from the racks, is half lost. Oats with the straw cost 50 cents per ton, and hay costs one dollar per ton. If, therefore, I sell my hay and buy oats unthreshed with the straw, I benefit thirty dollars in forty.

I trust that these two suggestions, will compensate for my neglect of agricultural subjects for some time.—I mean to destroy my racks—dry leaves and corn stalks must be my litter in the winter—Verbum sapient.

10th August, 1821.

I wrote a few lines to inform you of the ravages of the fly among my turnips, &c.—About a week ago I despaired of my crop, but threw on the rows burnt clods, and now to my joy, find a most agreeable change—many that I thought dead have revived—The fly has disappeared and new leaves pushed out, although my ground is very dry for want of rain. I mention this in haste, that others may save their turnips.—If we have not rain soon our corn will be all destroyed. I rely on turnips and straw to preserve my cattle. If others make the same experiment and are successful, we may have found a preventive against the fly, whilst we add a good manure.

Yours,
T. LAW.

WORN OUT LAND—A MINE OF WEALTH.

FROM THE ALBANY PLOUGH BOY.

From the first settlement of America, lands have always been considered so plenty and so cheap by our predecessors, that little attention has heretofore been had to economise the soil.—Recently, from a variety of concurring circumstances, especially from the stimulating measures of numerous agricultural societies, it is found much to the interest and happiness of individuals to renovate worn out lands, as they have been called, in preference to submitting to the privations and miseries of seeking new lands in distant regions. Among numerous successful experiments to renovate worn out lands, the following well authenticated fact is worthy the notice of every farmer.—David Lawton, a Quaker farmer, from Rhode-Island, settled some years ago in the town of Washington, county of Dutchess, 13 miles east of Poughkeepsie. His neighbor, Amos Herrick, pressed him for some time to purchase 20 acres of land adjoining his farm, which had been lying in common, as worn out abandoned land, for seven years. At length Lawton purchased the 20 acres at \$5 an acre, payable in five years without interest, with the privilege to abandon at the termination of that period. Lawton's purchase was the sport of the neighborhood; it was pronounced worth nothing, as it was subject to a small tax, and that even mullen would not grow on it.—

The ensuing spring Lawton fenced in the 20 acres with substantial rails, and proceeded as follows:

First year, ploughed deep, sowed oats, and put on 8 quarts of clover seed; and a bushel of plaster, immediately after sowing, to the acre; and soon after the field became green, a second bushel of plaster to the acre; left the crop to rot on the ground, and permitted no creature to run on the land.

Second year, put on another bushel of plaster to the acre in the spring; there was a good crop of clover, which was again left to rot on the ground, and no creature permitted to feed on it.

Third year, nothing was done in the spring, but a vigorous growth of clover covered the whole twenty acres, which was ploughed in with 4 oxen to a good depth; the whole field smoked while the clover was in a state of decomposition. As soon as it was sufficiently rotted, the field was cross-ploughed, and when mellowed it was thoroughly ploughed for a crop of wheat, which was neatly got in, and in a sufficient quantity, in the month of September.

In the 4th year, reaped as fine a crop of wheat as Dutchess county had ever produced, which sold for two dollars a bushel. Lawton paid the purchase money before it was due, refunded all his expenses, and had \$20 in pocket. Two years after he refused \$50 an acre for the same land, and fairly turned the tables upon his sneering neighbours. The soil was a dark loam intermixed with coarse gravel.

CA-IRA.

Desultory.

INTEMPERANCE.

On looking over files of English papers the following instance of the horrible effects of the beastly practice of intoxication, presents itself:

"A very distressing event took place at the house of Mr. J. Christopher, inn-keeper, in Ecleston, near Leyland. A man in a state of beastly drunkenness, went into a room adjoining the one in which he had been drinking, and sat himself down upon a cradle in which a child was sleeping. The mother, that it might not be disturbed by the noise and confusion of the company who frequented the tavern, had removed into the retired apartment.—The anxiety she felt on seeing the cradle occupied by a drunken man may therefore easily be conceived—but the shock was inexpressibly increased, when, on removing the stupified brute, she found that the poor innocent had breathed its last, having died through suffocation."

Although we have not heard of any occurrence so shocking as this in our country, yet scarcely a week passes without a coroner's verdict being returned of one, sometimes two persons, dying of intemperance. This vicious propensity seems, indeed, to be gaining ground every day, notwithstanding the many fatal consequences which arise from its indulgence. Nor can this be a matter of surprise when it is considered, that spiritous liquors are now selling in some of the grog shops of this city at a price little higher than the price of milk. So long, therefore, as it can be got at this easy rate, and with so much facility, it is in vain to denounce the use of liquor, or to expect a diminution of the many accidents, and the innumerable crimes, consequent on its abuse. The evil must be attacked at its root: the number of dram shops must be reduced; and all kinds of liquors must be increased in price, before any effectual check can be given to intemperance. It is in the power of the police to withhold licenses from liquor stores. The general government might, by a tax on foreign and domestic spirits, lessen their consumption. We believe a measure of this nature would be generally acceptable. Considering that it would greatly increase the revenue, we trust that a project so essential to the preservation of public morals, will not be lost sight of.—[National Advocate.

DOMESTIC COFFEE.

Rye, manufactured by a process similar to malting, is becoming extensively a substitute for imported coffee. The manufacture has thus far been carried on chiefly, if not wholly, in Philadelphia, and almost every vessel from there to this

port brings ten, twenty, or even fifty barrels. It is perhaps a closer imitation of foreign coffee than any thing else which has been hit upon. It has been substituted in many respectable families. The price is from four to six cents a pound, not more than one fifth as much as the foreign article. [Bost. Rec.

Cobbett is publishing, monthly, a work entitled Religious Tracts, in numbers, at three pence each. The following are the titles of his three first numbers:—

No. 1. Naboth's Vineyard; or God's vengeance against hypocrisy and cruelty.

No. 2. The Sin of Drunkenness in kings, priests, and people.

No. 3. The fall of Judas; or God's vengeance against bribery.

Upon this publication, in his advertisement he says, "The six acts of parliament tying down the press, make an exception in favor of religious publications, and the author thought it hard, if he could not get his nose in among the privileged classes."

There was in June last, on sale at Mr. Ackerman's in the Strand, London, one of the most splendid specimens of Bibliography, which has ever perhaps been offered to the world. It consists of the History of Westminster Abbey, published by Mr. A. and this copy is characterized by the following circumstances—the letter press is on vellum, the eighty-four original drawings have been introduced, the titles of the drawings and the volumes, are by the late Mr. Tomkins, and the binding unites every point of magnificence, having cost no less than 278l. [1235 66.] The total cost of the three volumes in drawings, vellum, writing and binding, has been 1796l; (\$7982 22.) but the proprietor, gratified with the honor of preparing such a book, asks no more than 1500l. (6666 dollars 67 cents,) for it. [Dem. Press.

FROM THE AMERICAN FARMER.

THE PEERAGE OF ENGLAND.

"Stuck o'er with titles, or hung round with strings,
That thou may'st be, by kings, &c. POPE.

In your paper of the 13th, there is inserted an account of the peerage of England, amounting to several hundreds, whose descent is reckoned, in a number of instances, to ancestors of many ages past, as far as the days of William 1st, the Norman conqueror of the kingdom.—This detail of vanity has, however, as much falsehood as imposition in it; and, it may not be amiss for the American reader to know one who bears the figure, and breathe the spirit of a human being, to be told the truth—that they may know at once their own equal value in the creation, and the worthlessness of those who have endeavored to gild their names with the insolent titles of nobility—and have abused the rest of mankind with debasing appellation, vassalage, villainage and slavery.

The heads of bands of freebooter in every instance—the robbers and spoilers of people and countries, were they who assumed these sounding names and titles. And who are they who claim honor of being descended from thieves and murderers? William the conqueror, is the title of a bastard sprung from a barbarous woman, the chief of mongrel bands of sea and land robbers, who possessed themselves by force of a part of France—became a duke, and his spurious descendant, by like force, made himself king of England. Was he such who is the acknowledged head of this boasted nobility?—and what are then the bearers of the names of his vassals, who now tell the world, that they are as old as he; which, in their language, mean nearly as good? The last need not be denied; but, though they are the sons of sons of men, who lived in his time, as every one now living is; yet it may be boldly said, that hardly any of these claimants of nobility can show that their fathers were even the title bearers, then, or for many ages after. The continual wars and rebellions of the barons of former days, destroyed their persons and families—and transferred their confiscated estates and titles to the supporters of the strongest party. These new earls, dukes, &c. soon became, in their turn, the victims of new changes: and, after the destroying vicissitude of York and Lancaster successions, scarcely an old noble remained. Henry 8th accomplished the ruin of the rest; and still, as new men appeared with the old titles, the convulsions of religions, civil wars, and the blasting lewdness that came with the restoration of monarchy, swept away the last comers. But, from that