

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 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 there 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.

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 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
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. Grimes, 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 Law, 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. Woolsey, 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 SILLIMAN,
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. 6w166

Days of Sale Altered.

WILL be disposed of at Public Sale, on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 11th and 12th days of September next, all the stock of the subscriber, consisting of Milch Cows, Calves, Horses, Hogs, Farming Utensils, Fodder, Hay, &c. &c. and likewise, some Household Furniture. Also, his Distillery, containing two Stills, one of 110 gallons, of a superior quality, and one of 60 gallons, with a complete set of hogsheads and troughs.

Terms of purchase will be made known at the time of sale.
At the same time, the subscriber will rent to the highest bidder, (unless previously rented by private contract,) for one year, the plantation, with all its appurtenances, on which he now lives.

THOS. HOLMES.
August 28th, 1821. 3w64

Negroes for Sale.

ON the 4th day of October, at Mook's Old Field, there will be sold, on a credit of six months, several valuable young NEGRO BOYS and GIRLS, belonging to the estate of the late Col. Richmond Pearson, deceased.

J. A. PEARSON, Executor.
E. PEARSON, Executrix.
August 24, 1821. 64ts

Plantation for Sale.

NOTICE.—For sale, a valuable Plantation, 12 miles from Salisbury, on the Main Yadkin river. This plantation contains 360 acres of fine land, attached to which is a very valuable Ferry. Terms will be made convenient. For particulars, apply to Dr. Ferrand, in Salisbury.
Rowan Co. July 3, 1821. 57

Writs Venditioni Exponas,
For sale at this Office.

AGRICULTURAL.



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

FROM THE AMERICAN FARMER.

On Manures.

The committee on manures, in obedience to the direction of the Pendleton Agricultural Society of South-Carolina, at their last meeting, beg leave respectfully to submit the following REPORT:

JULY 9th, 1818.

Aware of the great importance of the subject, and of the difficulty of arranging a system, at once simple and efficient, your committee have felt themselves embarrassed by another consideration of a painful nature. A conviction that an incompetent discharge of their duty may lead their fellow citizens into errors and losses, and endanger the reputation of a system on which all good farming is founded, and which, when judiciously prosecuted, has always been attended with the most beneficial effects. Your committee, however, have not suffered themselves to be deterred, even by this consideration, from uniting their most zealous efforts in so good a cause; trusting to superior wisdom for a happy issue, they will only add, that the subsequent recommendations are founded either on their own knowledge and experience, or derived from the best and latest authorities, to which they have had access.

Before entering upon the subject of their immediate duty, your committee would earnestly recommend to their brother farmers to examine and ascertain precisely, the nature of the soil which is to be the subject of improvement. In the vegetable, as in the physical world, the nature of the defect should be completely understood, in order to adopt the appropriate remedy; and as our fields not only differ materially, but are even sometimes of an opposite quality, it is evident that a very judicious course of management for one field, may be extremely pernicious for another.

Believing this point to be of primary importance, your committee will endeavor to assist the judgment, by enumerating the different soils of this district, as far as they are acquainted with them; for this purpose it will be sufficient at present to consider them under three divisions: First: Stiff clay soils, generally red, with more or less sandy vegetable earth on the surface.

This soil is mostly sterile, after a few years of cultivation in the ordinary way; but as one principal cause of its sterility is its adhesion, and as clay is known to contain a great portion of the food of plants, it follows that the first step towards improvement, is to destroy its adhesive quality, in order to enable its fertile particles to act. To accomplish this object, clay soils should be mixed with such particles as tend to open them and break the cohesion of their parts; when this is accomplished, this land becomes highly valuable, retaining manures for a length of time, and with good management will never return to its former state. Among other substances proper to be mixed with this soil, may be enumerated sand or gravel, ashes, sawdust from mills, rubbish from old buildings or yards, straw, stubble, rotten wood, burnt clay, farm yard manure, and gypsum, or plaster of paris. Tanner's bark, and substances which promote a strong fermentation, are peculiarly excellent, and it is believed that a mixture of any or of all of the above mentioned substances, in a compost heap, would triple the product of such land, if properly ploughed in and brought into good tilth by the plough and harrow.

The second division may be called a loamy soil. This kind of earth is less cohesive and more fertile than the former, and is composed of sand, clay, and an oily vegetable substance, with a substratum of red clay at some depth, on uplands, and generally of bluish clay on river or creek bottoms. These latter are generally admitted to be so fertile as to require little aid from manures; but the uplands, after a few years cultivation, will require a compost of stable manure, sand and vegetable rubbish, to break the tenacity, and recruit the poverty which successive crops will produce. Loads of mud and decaying leaves, hauled from creeks and stagnant pools, are very highly recommended for this soil, and the proportion of sand or gravel should be increased as the land becomes more stiff. The third division will comprise light

sandy soils, with an ash colored mould at top. This soil is more porous and open than those which we have considered. It receives moisture with great facility, but parts with it as easily. To improve this soil, clayey loamy earth must be spread over it, and composts of animal and vegetable substances; but all light sandy particles must be carefully avoided. This kind of earth is the only one in this district, which will bear what "Arator" calls, "the American custom of penning," as the treading of animals imparts a firmness of the soil which in a great measure will prevent the continual evaporation of moisture, while it receives great benefit from their manure.

Your committee having thus briefly endeavored, (by the classification of the great bulk of the farms of this district,) to erect some standard by which an intelligent farmer may correctly ascertain the nature of his soil, its defects, and their appropriate remedy, will proceed to the subject immediately committed to them; the collection and application of manures.

All the manures which can be used in this district, may be classed under four heads: animal, vegetable, compound, and fossil.

Animal manure, by which we at present mean, the dung of horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs, with the refuse of the poultry yards, is one of the most powerful manures that can be applied to the soil, and the most approved modern writers strongly recommend that it be immediately buried beneath the surface, there to undergo its putrefactive process, that the earth above may be benefited by the ammoniacal gas which it evolves in its decomposition. The dung of horses, hogs, and poultry, on account of its great tendency to fermentation and putrefaction, is best adapted to cold, stiff, and clayey soils; while that of cattle may be most beneficially applied to warmer soils. On sandy porous soil, cattle may be confined by a temporary fence, on a strip of land, which being removed at a given time, (according to the number confined thereon,) their dung should be immediately ploughed under; that it may not be exposed to the action of the sun, or of rain. But as nine tenths of the farms of this country would be materially injured by the poaching of the soil; and as very few of our farmers keep a sufficient stock to improve any quantity of land, in any way, by animal manure alone, your committee will not detain you longer on this head, but will proceed to the consideration of the second class, or vegetable manure.

In this division, we comprehend either green plants turned under by the plough while growing, or parts of vegetables, after they have been decomposed or burnt, with their ashes, roots and fibres.

The only experience your committee themselves have had of ploughing under any vegetable substance standing on the soil, is the case of ploughing in stubble. This practice has for a number of years been performed on cold, stiff, blue clay river bottom land, from which a succession of the same crops for perhaps seventy years, had worn away all the top or vegetable earth. This practice has always been attended with beneficial results; for though the stubble is a long time in decomposing, and affords but little soluble matter for the food of plants, yet the tenacity of the soil is always broken and a considerable degree of tilth produced, enabling the fibrous roots of the plants to penetrate in all directions in search of their food.

But if dry stubble ploughed under, produces such happy results, how much greater would be the benefit, if a green crop, in full luxuriance, in the season of its blossoms, were treated in a similar manner? The interior woody fibre of the vegetable, taking a longer time to decompose, would have the same effect as the stubble, of opening the soil, while the juicy bark and leaves, speedily undergoing the putrefactive process in the earth, would impart a richness and fertility to the soil, which would amply repay the little labor and expense that would be incurred. Lord Kaimes objects to ploughing under green vegetable crops, merely because the vegetables commonly used for this purpose, are proper food for animals, and he conceives that the best way of converting it into manure, is to pass it through the body of an animal, which will increase its value, while the dung and urine will enrich his soil more than ploughing under the green crop. Your committee will indulge themselves in two remarks on this objection. The first is, that so little labour and expense is required in seeding and the two ploughings required by the vegetable system, that any common industrious farmer may sow one field for feeding and others for turning under, and if the green vegetables are to be cut, and carried perhaps some distance, to the stalls and sheds, to prevent poaching, this continued daily labor will

make it the most expensive mode. The other and stronger objection to Lord Kaimes' plan, is that few, if any of our farmers keep a stock sufficiently large to manure any quantity of land, by the dung of animals alone, while the vegetable system manures the whole field at once, and equally. [TO BE CONTINUED.]

WHIG DOCTRINES.

FROM THE NASHVILLE "WHIG."

"And presently the Wolf came, sure enough, but the Shepherds, who had been so often deceived, came not to his relief."

"Take care of a consolidated government! Guard your rights! Your liberties are in danger!" are ejaculations so often made by noisy politicians, and busy printers, that one just waking from a dream might think we were on the eve of being made slaves—of being compelled to do homage to some liege lord.

From Ohio we hear it echoed, that the *ultima ratio regum* must be looked to, to guard the country from danger. The United States' Bank sent its money there at the earnest entreaties of the people, and kindly loaned it. Presently, however, they wanted it back; and because they had the effrontery to say so, suddenly the institution became remarkably unpopular. The state laid a tax upon it; and forcibly, by her authorities, entered the Bank and took away \$100,000. All this Ohio thought was very right; and because the courts of the United States are likely to decide against this high stretch of power, the cry is raised that we are about to have a consolidated form of government, and that the liberty of the people is endangered.

Kentucky goes a step or two farther: She is with Ohio on this bank subject; but, stranger still, seems shrewdly to suspect that revolution is wrapped in the late decision of the Supreme Court on the occupant law of Kentucky. A candidate for the legislature of that state, in an address to the people, lately published in the Reporter, remarks, that "the adjudication of the Supreme Court of the United States, on the occupant claim law, is a deadly stab at the sovereignty and independence of Kentucky; that the legislature ought therefore to express her determination to appeal to arms rather than submit to a decision so adverse to her interest, rights, and dignity."

Virginia, too, is quite open mouthed in her complaints; and, like the other two, is of opinion, that the Supreme Court having lately determined or rather hinted, that Congress might possibly have power to authorize lottery tickets to be sold in that state, was aiming a dangerous blow at the happiness, prosperity, and liberty, of the American nation.

Delaware has also lately imposed a tax upon every body travelling through that state in a public stage: With the same propriety, it is apprehended, she may tax people on foot or on horseback, or after any other manner travelling. Should some obstinate fellow question this right, and obtain a decision of the Supreme Court in his favor, another cause of alarm and apprehension for the liberty of the country will be forthwith added.

Now, we know nothing to which all these sage apprehensions can be so well likened, as to a story we have somewhere heard, or perhaps read in some modern Almanac. A beautiful young lady was sitting by a heated oven, bathed in tears, when her mother entered: alarmed at the seeming distress, the old lady enquired the cause. "Oh dear," said she, "I was just thinking that suppose I had been married, and had a beautiful little child, just beginning to run about; and you and I being at the same time absent, the little darling should have crept into this heated oven and been burnt to death—Surely I should never have survived it." The young lady was relieved though, by learning from her mother that, for the present, and perhaps for some time to come, her children would most likely be in no danger; a circumstance which before had not occurred to her.

These things serve but to prove the complaining nature of man. The slaves of continental Europe complain, and justly too, of the despotism under which they groan; and the people of the United States murmur because they are not only free but happy. If we are oppressed, who is it by? Ourselves: and if we should really take up arms, and wage war for higher privileges, against whom shall we wage it? Against ourselves, surely. It will be a contest, then, to excite the admiration of all time to come; a contest by a people free and happy, that they may obtain freedom and happiness; a contest in which the wonderful spectacle shall be presented of a people warring against themselves.

We mean not, by our remarks, to insinuate that this complaining spirit should be put down; it can do no harm; and while we are a convert to the opinion of a great