

WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

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SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1821.

[NO. 67.

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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.

Lat 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 & Knider, 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.

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

March 24, 1821.

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 Bloomsfield, 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,
Bloomsfield, 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.

AGRICULTURAL.



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

FROM THE AMERICAN FARMER.

Manures.

[Continued from our last.]

Sir Humphrey Davy, in his lectures on agricultural chemistry, observes, that "all green succulent plants contain saccharine or mucilaginous matter, with woody fibres, and readily ferment. When they are to be employed for enriching a soil, they should be ploughed in when in blossom, for it is at this period that they contain the largest quantity of easily soluble matter, and that their leaves are most active in forming nutritive matter. Green crops, pond weeds, or any kind of fresh vegetable matter, require no preparation to fit them for manure. The decomposition slowly proceeds beneath the soil: the soluble matters are gradually dissolved, and the slight fermentation that goes on, checked by the want of a free communication of air, tends to render the woody fibre soluble, without occasioning the rapid dissipation of elastic matter." In speaking of dry straw, the same author states, that when it is made to ferment it becomes a more manageable manure, and that it is usual to carry it to the dung hill for this purpose; but he says, "it is worth experiment, whether it may not be more economically applied, when chopped small by a proper machine, and kept dry till it is ploughed in for the use of a crop. In this case, though it would decompose much more slowly, and produce less effect at first, yet its influence would be much more lasting."

On this latter point, of dry straw, it is sufficient to remark, that this celebrated chemist does not positively recommend that it be ploughed in without undergoing fermentation; he states it as a subject of doubt, and *worth experiment*, and only believes it to be more economical. He has himself given us the result of an experiment of his own, which should teach us that the only use of applying dry chopped straw, would be the opening a stiff soil. In the very same page from which the above recommendation is extracted, he says, that from "400 grs. of dry barley straw, I obtained 8 grs. of matter soluble in water, which had a brown colour, and *tasted like mucilage*." From 400 grs. of wheat straw, he obtained only 5 grs. of a similar substance. This experiment sufficiently demonstrates, that there can be no comparison between mere woody dry fibre, and the succulent luxuriance of a vegetable in full sap; but should any further elucidation be wanted, we have, in the very next page of the same author, a fact which ought to satisfy the most sceptical. It is in these words: "Woody fibre will not ferment, unless some substances are mixed with it, which act the same part as mucilage, sugar, and extractive or albuminous matters, with which it is usually associated with herbs and succulent vegetables."

For precision and accuracy in chemical experiments, Sir Humphrey Davy may be safely trusted; but your committee cannot believe he was a good farmer. Indeed most of his experiments, instead of being applied to the valuable productions of the field, were made on "mint" and "primroses," in his garden.

Your committee have read with much pleasure, two small agricultural tracts, published by Mr. Matthew Peters, and recommend them to the attention of the Society, particularly those parts which relate to the subject now under consideration. These works, "The Rational Farmer," and "Winter Riches," contain many valuable hints on all subjects connected with husbandry; but he appears to be most intelligent and zealous on the

subject of the vegetable manures, at equal war with both hot and short muck farmers. He goes on so far as to say that all animal and compound manures should be excluded from tillage land, and should be applied to meadow and pasture alone. Two of his reasons are so strong, as to carry conviction of their truth, while others are so plausible, as to invite the experiments of all farmers. The former may be stated briefly to be, first, the comparative facility with which a whole field may be manured at once; and secondly, the exemption from weeds, slugs, trash and vermin, which farm-yard manure never fails to introduce. Your committee, in the absence of their personal experience on this subject, will briefly state his mode of bringing a field into good tilth and fertility, and it is worthy of remark, that his soil resembles that of far the greater part of our farms.

About the 1st of October, he breaks up a stiff field, and sows, pretty thick, turnips and barley, or rye and oats, (in all cases of turnip sowing, he mixes one quart of radish seed with four quarts of turnip.) This crop is sown on land, ridged for winter fallow. In February you may put in ewes and lambs. In April or May this vegetable crop is turned completely under, with a proper plough, and on the furrow he sows buckwheat, turnips, and vetches, any or all, (but a mixture seems preferable,) and harrows them in lightly. Thus you have one crop of vegetable manure under furrow, while another is growing above it. The end of July, or beginning of August, he turns under this second crop as before, and the end of September his field is ready for wheat.

This is perhaps too brief an analysis of his mode, a continuance of which he strongly recommends, and in conclusion he calls on all farmers, with the consciousness of all agricultural integrity, to throw aside the worn-out thread-bare garment of ignorance and perverseness, and to consider the advantages arising from two vegetable manurings, and a sprinkling of sheep manure, performing their putrefactive office within the soil, and keeping therein all their native salts and fertile oily juice, with only three ploughings.

Your committee, though inexperienced on this subject, cannot avoid recommending to this Society, the adoption of a plan on principles similar to those of Mr. Peters. The end of September, any of the following seed, or a mixture of them, as judgment may dictate, should be sown, on one ploughing and harrowing in: turnips, barley, Egyptian oats, rye, Hanover turnip, or any other succulent vegetable, not usually injured by frost. In the yearning season your ewes and lambs, and your calves may be pastured on it without injury. The end of April or beginning of May, this vegetable crop should be neatly turned, three to five inches deep, with a good bar share and two horses, having previously rolled it. Immediately on this furrow, any or a mixture of any of the following seeds should be sown, and harrowed in, so as not to bring up the under part of the furrow just turned. Buckwheat, vetches, or tares, turnips, cabbage seed, peas, chickory, and in general, all luxuriant, juicy vegetables. The first of August this second crop should be rolled, and neatly turned under; and if wheat, barley, or Egyptian oats are to be the crop for the ensuing year, they may be sown any time in September, or first half of October, taking great care so to water furrow your field, as to cause as little washing as possible. Should this field be wanted for corn the next spring, it is recommended to sow it with turnip and radish in September, and your cattle hogs and sheep may be fed with the turnips in winter, and the field be broke up for corn the end of March.

All clover and other grass lays have long been used with unvarying success, as a vegetable manure. Their direct effect is to open and divide the soil by their woody fibre and roots, and to enrich it with their mucilaginous substances, which are easily soluble in water. Old pasture fields should be suffered to grow up, or some

time previous to being turned in, that a larger portion of vegetable matter may be imparted to the soil. It is not uncommon to see some worn out fields, thrown out of cultivation on account of their sterility, growing up in rag weed; the farmer of good judgment, keeping stock of every kind out, would turn under these weeds, before the seed begins to form. This process would encourage a more vigorous growth on the land, which should be treated in the same manner, and if he would but assist the benevolent designs of nature, and sow down a winter vegetable crop, the poorest soils would be restored to a state of fertility. Let the farmer who is afraid of a little trouble, compare the labor and expense of a few ploughings, with all the heavy and laborious operations necessary in clearing new lands, and placing it in good order to receive seed; and he will find it less laborious to improve twenty acres of his worn out home fields, than to clear two. This calculation is within the reach of any one.

The ashes of all vegetables is an exceedingly useful manure, particularly to low wet and stiff soils. The vegetable alkali contained in them, gives solubility to all vegetable substances, and from its strong attraction for water, may tend to give some degree of moisture to the soil, or to other manures; on this latter account it is of great service, properly mixed in a composted heap.

There are many other vegetable substances which may, with success, be used in restoring worn out tillage land, but as most, if not all of them, may with far greater effects be transferred to the compost heap, your committee will proceed to the consideration of the third division, or compound manures.

[To be concluded in our next.]

Desultory.

DR. FRANKLIN.

FROM THE FREEMAN'S JOURNAL.

The following is the copy of an original letter from the venerable Franklin, to a minister of a church in the south part of New-Jersey, which has been recently discovered there among some old family papers. It is a composition perfectly in the manner and spirit of that great and worthy man.

PHILADELPHIA, JUNE 6, 1755.

"DEAR SIR—I received your kind letter of the 2d inst. and am glad to hear that you increase in strength—I hope you will continue mending until you recover your former health and firmness. Let me know whether you still use the cold bath and what effect it has. As to the kindness you mention, I wish it could have been of more serious service to you; but if it had, the only thanks I should desire, are, that you would always be ready to serve any other person that may need your assistance; and so let good offices go round; for mankind are all of a family. For my own part, when I am employed in serving others, I do not look upon myself as conferring favours, but as paying debts. In my travels and since my settlement, I have received much kindness from men, to whom I shall never have an opportunity of making the least direct return; and numberless mercies from God, who is infinitely above being benefited by our services. These kindnesses from men, I can, therefore, only return to their fellow men; and I can only show my gratitude to God by a readiness to help his other children, and my brethren; for I do not think that thanks and compliments, though repeated weekly, can discharge our real obligations to each other, and much less, to our Creator.

"You will see, in this, my notion of good works, that I am far from expecting to merit heaven by them. By heaven, we understand a state of happiness, infinite in degree and eternal in duration. I can do nothing to deserve such a reward. He that, for giving a draught of water to a thirsty person, should expect to be paid with a good plantation, would be modest in his demands compared with those who think they deserve heaven for the little good they do on earth. Even the mixed imperfect pleasures we enjoy in this world, are rather from God's goodness than our merit; how much more so

the happiness of heaven? for my part, I have not the vanity to think that I deserve it, the folly to expect it, or the ambition to desire it, but content myself in submitting to the disposal of that God who made me, who has hitherto preserved and blessed me, and in whose fatherly goodness I may well confide, that he will never make me miserable, and that the affliction I may at any time suffer, may tend to my benefit.

"The faith you mention has, doubtless, its use in the world. I do not desire to see it diminished, nor could I desire to see it lessened in any man; but I wish it were more productive of good works than I have generally seen it. I mean real good works, works of kindness, charity, mercy and public spirit; not holy-day keeping, sermon-hearing, reading; performing church ceremonies, or making long prayers, filled with flatteries and compliments, despised even by wise men, and much less capable of pleasing the Deity.

"The worship of God is a duty—the hearing and reading may be useful; but if men rest in hearing and praying, as too many do, it is as if the tree should value itself on being watered and putting forth leaves, though it never produced any fruit.

"Your good master thought much less of these outward appearances than many of his modern disciples. He preferred the doers of the word, to the hearers; the son that seemingly refused to obey his father and yet performed his commands, to him that professed his readiness but neglected the work; the heretical but charitable Samaritan, to the uncharitable but orthodox priest and sanctified Levite; and those who gave food to the hungry, drink to the thirsty and raiment to the naked, entertainment to the stranger, and never heard of his name, he declares shall, in the last day, be accepted; when those who cry, Lord, Lord, who value themselves on their faith, though great enough to perform miracles, but have neglected good works, shall be rejected. He professed that he came not to call the righteous, but sinners to repentance, which implied his modest opinion that there were some in his time so good that they need not hear even him for improvement; but now-a-days we have scarcely a little parson that does not think it the duty of every man within his reach to sit under his petty administration, and that whoever omits this offense God—I wish to such more humility, and to you health and firmness. Being your friend and servant,

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN."

Meteoric Iron from Baffin's Bay.—The officers in the expedition under captain Ross, lately returned from Baffin's bay, expressed their great astonishment in having found the native Esquimaux in possession of instruments made of iron, which led them to imagine either that they must at some period have had traffic with other nations, which seemed almost impossible, or that iron must be produced there. A diligent search, however, satisfied them on the point, for an immense mass of iron was discovered on the surface of the earth, a lump of which they brought with them to England, which has since been analyzed by some scientific gentlemen at the royal institution, and found to be composed of 3 per cent. nickel, the rest iron.

From the circumstance of nickel never having been found in iron, but in one instance, viz: a lump brought by professor Pallas from Russia, which the royal academies of London and Paris pronounced to be meteoric, and fallen from the clouds, there remains no doubt of that brought from Baffin's bay being of a similar kind. This extraordinary fact, perhaps the most important result of the expedition, may not only teach us ultimately how to explain the phenomena of the *northern lights*, from which it is possible meteoric iron may be produced to an extent hitherto unimagined, but also to account for the remarkable variations of the compass in these latitudes, if not to unravel the entire mystery of magnetism and the needle.

The red snow seen by captain Ross is said to be occasioned by the excrements of the myriads of birds which