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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.

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 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.

AGRICULTURAL.



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

FROM THE AMERICAN FARMER.

Manures.

[Concluded from our last.]

Sir Humphrey Davy informs us, that all vegetable and animal substances are consumed in vegetation, but they can only nourish a plant by affording matter soluble in water, or gaseous substances capable of being absorbed by the plants. This great principle appears to be confirmed by several of his experiments, and is probably as correct an account of the food of plants, as we are likely to obtain. We know that all dead animal or vegetable matter, if sufficiently divided, spontaneously undergoes a process; which brings it at length to be a fat greasy earth, which we call rich loam, or garden mould.—The woody fibre of vegetables is longer in undergoing this process, but its texture is at last broken down, and it is resolved into new elements. Animals' matter, therefore, and the mucilaginous parts of vegetables being more liable to decompose than dry woody fibre, their mixture is evidently required by their nature, and hence the origin and necessity of compost heaps.

With regard to the fermentation of compost heaps, by attending to the foregoing principle, we learn that whenever they are composed of substances easily soluble in water, or easily disengaging their grasses or vapours, their fermentation or putrefaction should be prevented as much as possible; and on the contrary, when they consist of woody fibre, and insoluble substances, such matter should be added to them as tend to promote fermentation. By attending to this simple principle, the farmer will be at no loss to prepare and manage his manure so as to make it most extensively useful.

Your committee having often had occasion themselves, to complain of the want of detailed, precise, and specific directions, in justly celebrated authors, will endeavor to avoid this reproach while they proceed to recommend the best method within their knowledge of forming this most essential requisite on every farm—a compost heap. The principles have been already stated; the practice is founded on them, and a small share of industry and judgment is alone requisite to give it the most beneficial results.

A beautiful Providence has placed every where, substances which form a manure for the soil; but man must not expect to sit still, and that manna will drop into his mouth. His faculties and reason were given him for exertion, and materials are placed within his reach, to enable him by their exercise, to improve his condition. In the first place, then, let every farmer mark out a small spot, from twenty to forty feet square, according to the size of his farm; this spot should be dug down from two to four feet deep, and the earth should form a bank round it; a few stout oak posts with crotches should be planted in a line along the middle of this pit, and shorter ones should be placed at the sides, to receive strong poles, on which to erect a shed of common clap-boards. Having thus cheaply made a shelter for your manure, which at once secures it from the sun, from rain, and from water running into it, while by removing a few of the boards, you can admit them when necessary; the next step is to bring to it a quantity of top earth or sods, and if your soil be stiff, a quantity of sand. These substances should be mixed, and a layer of one foot in thickness should be spread over the bottom of the pit; then cut down and collect all the weeds (before they seed) about your fence and farm, and spread another layer of them, of the same thickness, over the former one; then collect dead leaves, by scraping the surface of the adjacent woods, and spread

another layer of them; sprinkle this last layer with all the ashes and soot you can collect about the farm; next go into your stable and cattle yard; collect all the animal manure they contain, and lay on another layer of this dung; over this spread a layer of bad fodder, waste straw, sweepings of your yard, particularly after rain, and any kind of rubbish about your building. You will find that your compost heap will now be raised about five feet: but as this will probably settle, as decomposition takes place, to about three feet, you must begin again with your layers, and proceed till your pit is filled up. Should your soil be very stiff, it will be advisable to sprinkle two or three inches of sand or gravel between each of the layers, as one great recommendation of this plan is, that you may suit your manure to the nature of your soil. Should it on the contrary be light, sandy and porous, a layer of loamy clay should be occasionally introduced.

This mode of making compost manure, requires but one part out of five of stable manure, to create a fermentation through the whole mass. Should it not speedily commence, you have only to remove some of the boards during the first rain, and the moisture and the heat will soon produce the desired effect. All the materials for the compost heap should be placed ready round your pit before you commence, as perhaps it may be advisable to mix the substances a little together, and not let them lay in such detached layers.—Should the heap become very hot, the quality of your compost will be injured, unless you open the mass in dry weather. A very valuable addition to a compost heap, is pond or creek mud, where it can be obtained, together with the deposits of leaves and other trash, found in lagoons; and your committee will enumerate some of the materials, most of which are within the reach of us all, which they recommend to be collected and prepared for composts.

It is presumed as a matter of course, that every one who calls himself a farmer, carefully saves all the dung from his stock of all kinds; to increase this, your horses' stalls, and the sheds or yards of your cattle and sheep, should be kept constantly littered with either corn-stalks, refuse straw or fodder, dried leaves or shavings. This will both increase and preserve your stable manure. The materials for the compost heap, may be sand or gravel; sods of top earth from lanes and hollows; green weeds of all kinds; (and rag or hog weed is excellent) dried weeds and leaves; ashes and soot; sweeping of yards, and all kinds of rubbish; saw dust from mills; creek mud and pond trash; rotten wood and bark; tanner's bark and offal; house and kitchen offal of all kinds.

Let not the farmer be misled by the opinion that these necessary operations will consume too much of his time; let him seriously set himself to work in hauling materials to his manure pit, and he will himself be surprised to find how easily and how soon compost is made when he has a little stable manure before hand.

It is believed that one man and one boy, with a horse and cart, will in less than one week create a mass of compost sufficient for five acres of land, and how many idle weeks do we all spend. It will be recollected also, that the greater part of this work can be performed at leisure times; the most proper and convenient for us, appears to be immediately after laying by our drill crops, as the vegetables will then be in full luxuriance, and we have some weeks of leisure. In forming your compost, the manure from your sheep yard and poultry houses must not be forgotten, and as these are of a hot and fermenting nature, they should be spread over those layers least likely to decompose without their aid. From six to ten or twelve weeks is sufficient, with proper management, to reduce the compost heap to a condition fit for application, and on emptying your manure piles, care should be taken to turn and mix the heap as much as possible.

Your committee could add many others to these recommendations; but they forbear, relying both on the good sense and judgment of the Society to

supply their deficiencies; and fearful of exhausting a patience so largely claimed and so liberally bestowed. In conclusion, they will only permit themselves to express a fervent hope that their labor may be useful, which will be their best reward, and that their brother farmers will show forth their faith by their good works.

The remaining subject of consideration, that of fossil manures, together with the time and mode of application of all manures to the soil, must be the subject of a subsequent report, which your committee hope to have the honor of presenting.

All which is respectfully submitted.
THOMAS PINCKNEY, JR.
Chairman of the Committee of Manures.

Desultory.

ENGLISH BISHOPRICS.

The total of simple revenues of the English Bishoprics, exclusive of all sinecures, and places converted into sinecures for their benefit, has been estimated at 172,000*l.* and of the Irish bishoprics 153,000*l.* making a general total of 325,000*l.* The property possessed by Deans and Chapters, &c. of which in England and Wales there are between 30 and 40, (besides peculiarities) is equally magnificent and mysterious; and it is asserted that one of the metropolitan chapters is in the annual receipt of nearly 40,000*l.* Dr. Beeke (some years ago, and on a very moderate calculation) estimated the neat income from tithes in South Britain at 200,000*l.* and Mr. Colquhoun estimates the total professional income obtained by the established clergy in England and Ireland, independently of that received from the universities, at nearly five millions per annum. The whole influence created by the direction of such enormous property, (the sum of which is immense and unknown,) is retained with jealousy in only a few hands, and under the name of patronage, becomes a most formidable engine of political power. As a curious illustration of this evil, it was asserted in a public journal, some time ago, that three mitres were retained in one Irish family. Out of upwards of 11,000 benefices there are only about forty over which parishioners and inhabitants exercise any elective power. The following statement of the parties who possess the appointment for patronage of benefices in England and Wales will be found sufficiently accurate, and may serve to expose the nature of the system.

The King and Princess of Wales	1120
The Archbishops and Bishops	1835
The Deans, Chapters, &c.	1091
The Universities and Colleges	653

FRENCH VIEW OF NAPOLEON.

From the Paris Constitutional, July 11.
The death of a man who has exercised a great influence on the destiny of the people, is an event which gives birth to numerous recollections, and may furnish materials for important reflections. Few conquerors have had a fame so extended as Napoleon Bonaparte. The noise of his name filled all Europe, and was heard to the extremities of Asia. Placed by the force of events at the head of a great nation, wearied by a long anarchy, the heir of a revolution which had excited every good and evil passion, he was elevated as much by the energy of his own will, as the feebleness of parties, to the supreme power, placed France in a state of permanent war, substituted the illusion of glory for the real benefits of liberty, and identifying himself with the national independence, drew from the apprehensions of a foreign yoke the principal instrument of a boundless authority.

Napoleon had an entire faith in fortune. It was his belief that an insurmountable fatality governed his destiny. This error has been common to several eminent persons, and almost all those who have participated in it have experienced, after the most signal success, the greatest reverse. They left not sufficient scope to the councils of wisdom; the fruits of fifty victories were destroyed, perhaps, in one unfortunate day; of this Pultowa and Waterloo are memorable instances. We may speak freely. For a length of time he has been unconnected with all the questions agitated among us. He was no longer concerned in military conquests, but for the establishment of constitutional liberty, the most glorious conquest of civilization.—Napoleon necessarily made a strong impression on the minds and imaginations of mankind. A soldier, who, by the force of genius alone, raises himself above contemporaries, who gives tranquility to a disturbed society, and dictates his laws to sovereigns, appears in the world a wonderful personage, and the earth is silent before him.

History, an impartial judge, will confess that Napoleon has rendered singular

services to social order. The promulgation of those codes by which we are to this day governed, notwithstanding the many imperfections of the penal code, is a benefit which will not be lost for generations to come; a part of Europe is already in possession of it.

We will not speak of that astonishing military glory which is admitted without dispute: the improvements in the internal administration, the public works, the settlement of finances, present more durable titles to admiration and respect. In fine, Bonaparte is dead; truth should sit upon his tomb; and let us not be diffident in saying, that the prisoner of St. Helena will be reckoned amongst the great.

GENERAL BERTRAND.

There is perhaps no person in the civilized world, that holds in his hand more moral power at the present moment than gen. Bertrand. He possessed the undivided confidence of Napoleon; during his confinement in Elba, he solicited and obtained leave to attend his sovereign, during the whole course of that confinement. When Bonaparte was incarcerated in St. Helena, the confidence of gen Bertrand remained unshaken, and he shared his confinement with him, until the death of the emperor. Now, whatever he says of his deceased patron will be believed, and he is now probably gone to Austria, to engage the emperor of Germany, in the interest of his son-in-law, now deceased. The account states, that he solicited and was refused, the liberty of taking the heart of his benefactor along with him. This would, we presume, have been given to the son of the ex-emperor, accompanied with the dying injunctions of his parent. He goes home, we may rely upon it, from no friendly motives to the tranquility of Europe. The papers and manuscripts of Bonaparte, if taken possession of by the British government, even if published authentic, would weigh nothing in the scale against the solitary testimony of General Bertrand.

[Balt. Morn. Chron.]

GREECE.

Russia dissembles no longer. The Muscovite marches on the Mussulman. The Eagle pounces on the Pigeon of Mahomet. The inscription of Catharine, at Cherson, 'As she passes by, Caucasus shudders, and Byzantium trembles on her seven hills,' seems like the voice of truth from the spirit of prophecy. Constantine with his Greek cadets, pants for the sceptre which his ancestor designed him, and the lapse of fifteen hundred years may restore the name and the religion of its founder to the capital of the Greek Empire.

The revival of the Greek Republics is an episode in the Russian drama—a popular accompaniment of the Czar's ambition. That the Tartar and the Cossac should redeem the land of Apollo and the Muses, and unenlightened hordes revive the song of Liberty on the heights of Olympus, on the banks of the Peneus, in the valley of Tempe! To rescue that classic earth from the degrading tyranny of the Mahometan superstition is an effort which might awake and rally the sleeping spirits of the mighty dead. The Genius of place re-embodies the souls of the departed in the scenes of their celebrity. On the top of Mount OETA the shade of Hercules, and the shade of Leonidas at its base, inspire strength and confidence and valor. Shall not Larissa conquer, which was the land of Achilles—dwells not the spirit of Epaminondas on his victorious grave—shall Thebes forget the martial summons of Cadmus, and Philippi learn not from Brutus to die or to be free? Has Mycene lost Agamemnon, and Cephalonia Ulysses? Where is Archimedes with his consuming glass—where Harmodius and Aristogiton, their swords red with blood and green with amaranth? Shall Ida, the birth-place of Jupiter, and Delos of Latona, and Parnassus, the mountain of poetry, be unmindful of their ancient altars, and inspired votaries? Shall not the games be revived at Olympia, and the mysteries of Ceres be renewed at Eleusis? Shall not Marathon again behold an Athenian triumph, and the shining sea of Marmora the wreck of the invader? Shall the ignorant Turk possess forever Smyrna, where Homer was born, and Chereonea, which gave birth to Plutarch? Will not the beautiful forms of heathen mythology expel from the classic groves and valleys and gardens of Greece the foul superstitions of Turkish superstition?