

WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

VOL. II.]

SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1822.

[NO. 86.]

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 all 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.

Baking Business.

THE subscriber having employed a competent person, will keep on hand a constant supply of

Bread and Crackers, and Cakes, of every description,

as well as the various articles usually kept in a Confectionary Store,—all of which he will dispose of on very reasonable terms.

THOMAS HOLMES.

Salisbury, Dec. 18, 1821.—80

For Sale,

The celebrated Horse

NAPOLÉON.

FOR terms, apply to the subscriber. If not sold previous to the 15th of February next, he will again stand the ensuing Spring Season, in this place.

MICHAEL BROWN.

Salisbury, Dec. 3, 1821. 78F15

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

Private Entertainment.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Salisbury and the adjacent country, that he has removed from his late residence on the north side of the Yadkin river, on the main road leading from Salem to Danville, 15 miles from Salisbury, and has taken the house formerly occupied by Capt. Ja. Krider, in town, on Main street, a few doors north of the Court-House; where he is prepared to keep a *House of Private Entertainment* for Travellers and citizens. He will at all times furnish Stabling, Fodder and Grain for Horses.

THOMAS HOLMES.

Salisbury, Sept. 25, 1821. 78
N. B. Eight or ten BOARDERS will be taken at the customary prices in town.

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

EVAN WILIE.

March 24, 1821. 50

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, at 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.

JOHN LANE.

May 23, 1821. 50

MORE NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber is now opening, at his Store in Salisbury, a large and choice selection of

Dry Goods and Groceries,

Just received from Charleston, Philadelphia and New-York; which will be sold at fair prices, and all kinds of country produce received in exchange. His customers and the public are respectfully invited to call, examine, and judge for themselves.

J. MURPHY.

December, 1821. 5mt91

TO SURVEYORS,

Or Teachers of the Art of Surveying.

The subscriber proposes publishing a small book under the following title:

The Surveyor's Auxiliary,

OR

ARITHMETICAL TRIGONOMETRY;

Containing rules for solving all cases which may occur in practical Surveying, by common Arithmetic; to which will be added Tables of Latitude and Departure.

W. MOORE, Surveyor.

Salisbury, N. C.

The terms of subscription will be \$1 for a single copy, payable on receiving the work; but any one becoming responsible for six copies, shall receive a seventh gratis. Persons wishing to subscribe, may signify the same in a note, directed to the Post-Office in Salisbury, and the book will be sent to any Post-Office they may require.

N. B. The rule proposed has never yet appeared in any system of surveying with which the publisher has made himself acquainted, and is calculated to find the difference of latitude and departure without tables or instruments.

To Carpenters.

THE subscriber wishes to employ, immediately, two or three Journeymen Carpenters, to whom good wages and constant employ will be given. He will also take two or three lads of good character, as apprentices to the Carpenter's Business. None need apply but such as are sober and industrious.

JOHN ALBRIGHT.

Salisbury, October 3, 1821.—69tf

30 Dollars Reward.

BROKE JAIL on the night of the 17th instant, a white man and two negroes. The white man is by the name of John Prince, said to have come from Grayson county, Virginia, who was confined on a charge of counterfeiting money; he is about 35 years of age, dark complexion, about five feet ten inches high.—One of the negroes says he came from Charleston, S. C. and that his name is Bill, and is a runaway; he is a trim built fellow, of a middle size and age, has been cropped, or lost a piece of one ear, I think the right ear. The other is of a yellow complexion, heavy built, thick lips, and a small scar on his under lip, supposed to be about 35 years of age, says his name is Owen, and is a runaway from the state of Georgia. It is thought by some that Prince will pass for their master, and perhaps sell them.

Any person that will apprehend them, and confine them in any jail, or bring them so that I get them again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable expenses; or 10 dollars for each or either of them.

WM. ARMFIELD, Sheriff.

Greensboro', Guilford Co. N. C.

November 26, 1821. 5mt11M

State of North-Carolina,

ROWAN COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November sessions, 1821: Martin Rendleman vs. Samuel Trotter....Original attachment, levied, &c. 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 six weeks successively, in the *Western Carolinian*, printed in Salisbury, that the defendant appear at our 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 February next, then and there to plead, or judgment will be entered according to the plaintiff's demand.

JNO. GILES, Clerk.

State of North-Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

In Equity.
JOHN WILLIAMSON, Joseph McConaughy, vs. Ann Cowan, Stephen Cowan, David F. Cowan, and others....In this case it is ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the *Western Carolinian*, that David F. Cowan and Stephen Cowan may appear at the next Superior Court of Law and Equity, to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, on the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday of March next, and plead, answer or demur, or the bill shall be taken pro confesso, and judgment be entered against them.

D. R. EUNLAP, C. J. C.

State of North-Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

SUPERIOR Court of Law, Fall Term, 1821.... Margaret Duffey vs. Robert Duffey....Petition for Divorce. It appearing to the satisfaction of Court, that Robert Duffey, the defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State: Ordered, that publication be made for three months, in the *Raleigh Star* and *Western Carolinian*, that unless he appear at the next term of the Superior Court of Law, to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the sixth Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, and answer said petition, it will be set for hearing ex parte, and a decree made in favour of the petitioner. Witness *George Graham*, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in September, A. D. 1821, and in the 46th year of American Independence.

GEO. GRAHAM, Clerk S. C. L.

Nov. 24, 1821.—78m3

Blanks,

OF the various kinds commonly in use, for sale at the Office of the WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post-Office at Charlotte, N. C. on the 1st of January, 1822.

A. Vincent Ivans
E. A. Beaty
Anderson Beaty, 2
Isaac Bryan
Robert Buchanan
John Bowden
William Blair
John Barnett
Mary Baldwin
C. Victor Crook, 2
Messrs. W. & J. Cook, 2
William A. Cannon
Dr. David T. Caldwell
James Cathey
John Carlock
John Cuthbertson
Robert T. Check
Benjamin T. Curtis
Rev. D. F. Christenbury
William Clark
Moses Christenbury
D. Mark Derden
William Donell
John Dulin
William Duckworth
Walter Davis
F. John W. Frisbie
David Foster
Reuben Freeman
James H. Fraser
Frederick Festerman
G. James Gibson
Rev. Isaac Greer
James Gillespie
Agness Galloway
Daniel Galloway
H. Robert Henegal
John Henderson
Richard T. Hickson
J.—I.
John B. Irwin
K. Allison S. William Klatts George
A. Alsobrook H. Lem'l. 2
Allison James
Alexander P. Caleb
Allen David
B. Buie William
Barnhart Joseph
Bost Hannah
Boyer Captain
Bostain John
C. Criseo William
Cooper David
Churchill John
Crittendon John
Cannon Izbaz
Crothers John
D. Dry Martin
F. Fleming Allison
H. Harris S. James Dr. 2
Harris James Maj.
Harris Charles Dr.
Hunt Memucan, 2
Houston Eleanor
Houston William
Hope Thomas
Hope Levi
Hudson Seth
Harris S. Elam Dr.
Houston John
Hall Robert, 2
J. Johnston Solomon
Jones Uriah
Irwin Samuel
3wt86
K. Kirkpatrick Laird
Karacer Mones
L....Locke C. Davin
Love Jonas
M. Means W. John
McClellan Joseph
M'Kinly John, 2
Miller George, 2
Misenhimer John
M'Fee A. Richard, 2
Mortin Samuel
Motly Thomas
N. Newsman Paul
P. Phifer F. John
Phifer A. George
Porter William
Petre Henry
R. Ray Robert
Rorgers John
Rogers Seth
Ribbon Jacob
S. Shullenbarger David
Scott Mrs.
T. Taylor David
U. Ury George
W. Walcher John
Wilson M. John Rev. 3
Wallace John
Wallace Hugh
Williams Robert.
D. STORKE, A. P. M.

LETTERS

Remaining in the Post-Office at Concord, N. C. Jan. 1, 1822; which, if not taken out previous to the 1st day of April next, will be sent to the General Post-Office, as dead letters.

A. Allison S. William Klatts George
A. Alsobrook H. Lem'l. 2
Allison James
Alexander P. Caleb
Allen David
B. Buie William
Barnhart Joseph
Bost Hannah
Boyer Captain
Bostain John
C. Criseo William
Cooper David
Churchill John
Crittendon John
Cannon Izbaz
Crothers John
D. Dry Martin
F. Fleming Allison
H. Harris S. James Dr. 2
Harris James Maj.
Harris Charles Dr.
Hunt Memucan, 2
Houston Eleanor
Houston William
Hope Thomas
Hope Levi
Hudson Seth
Harris S. Elam Dr.
Houston John
Hall Robert, 2
J. Johnston Solomon
Jones Uriah
Irwin Samuel
3wt86
K. Kirkpatrick Laird
Karacer Mones
L....Locke C. Davin
Love Jonas
M. Means W. John
McClellan Joseph
M'Kinly John, 2
Miller George, 2
Misenhimer John
M'Fee A. Richard, 2
Mortin Samuel
Motly Thomas
N. Newsman Paul
P. Phifer F. John
Phifer A. George
Porter William
Petre Henry
R. Ray Robert
Rorgers John
Rogers Seth
Ribbon Jacob
S. Shullenbarger David
Scott Mrs.
T. Taylor David
U. Ury George
W. Walcher John
Wilson M. John Rev. 3
Wallace John
Wallace Hugh
Williams Robert.
D. STORKE, A. P. M.

Public House to Rent.

ON the last Thursday in January, (the 31st inst.) will be rented, at the Court-House in Salisbury, the large and commodious House and premises now occupied by Capt. Thos. Holton. Also, at the same time and place, two back Lots, belonging to the estate of the late Francis Coupee.

THOS. HOLMES,

JACOB FISHER,

Guardians to the heirs of

Salisbury, Jan. 15, 1822. 3wt86

Journeymen Tailors.

THE subscriber wishes to employ, immediately, three or four sober and industrious Journeymen Tailors, to whom liberal wages and constant employ will be given.

WILLIAM DICKSON.

Salisbury, January 1, 1822.—6 83

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscribers, either by book account or note, are once more earnestly requested to call and make payment on or before the last day of February next. Those who fail to attend to this notice, may expect to find their notes and accounts in the hands of an officer for collection.

COWAN & YAIL.

Charlotte, Jan. 7, 1822. 4wt87

AGRICULTURAL.



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

FROM THE AMERICAN FARMER.

COTTON.

NOVEMBER, 24, 1821.

Mr. Skinner,

In Number 33, third volume, of your paper, Agricola, jr. solicits information on the subject of the culture of cotton. Almost every plantation in our country has a system of its own—hence the difficulty of entering into details. I have attempted a hasty sketch of the most important objects of attention in this culture; and should these hints be of any use to your correspondent, or to others, it will afford me pleasure. In this culture, as in most others, different soils require different modes of preparation.

In light soils the plough only is used in the formation of the "beds" or "ridges," which generally consist of from three to five furrows thrown together.

For this purpose the common shovel plough is in most general use, as it also is in the cultivation of the crop. My manner of preparation, however, is somewhat different. My beds consist of five furrow slices, the first of which is thrown nearly in the centre of the interval between the old beds, (whether of cotton or corn, if the distance suits) with Wood's patent plough, followed in the furrow by a narrow shovel fourteen inches long. Two furrow slices on each side are thrown to the first, with the same plough, followed in every furrow by the narrow shovel. On light soils this is deemed sufficient, the intervals being left, until the crop receives its first ploughing.—On stiff clay soils, this would be hazardous—the five furrows are run, however, in the same manner as in light soils, the intervals are also ploughed at the same time: it is not, however, material in ploughing these, to go to the same depth—the whole is then drawn together and shaped by the hoe. This is to guard against the danger of a drought in the spring, which would so bake the land, as to render the breaking of the middles extremely difficult. These observations apply to the preparation of lands that have been in cultivation the year preceding. With those that have been at rest, and on which there is a large quantity of vegetable matter, I would recommend a different treatment.

The preparation on these should commence as early as the 20th of August. Deep furrows should be run at the distance it is contemplated to have the beds: all the grass, &c. should be drawn with the hoe into them; the whole surface should then be ploughed, and followed by the hoe, so as to form the beds immediately over the vegetable matter. It is important to commence and to finish this operation early, to insure the complete rotting of the matter thus drawn into the furrows, before the cotton plant begins to shoot its long tap root into the earth. Should circumstances delay the preparations until after Christmas, in clay soil particularly, it is then best, I think, to turn the vegetable matter under with the plough, and form the beds with the hoe. The distance between the beds will depend of course upon the quality of the soil. On lands capable of producing from 10 to 15 bushels of corn, they should be, about 4 ft. apart, from 15 to 25 bu's—5 feet, from 30 to 50 bu's—6 ft. 50 to 70 bu—7 ft.; and 8 ft. I deem sufficient space for any land, if well thinned in the drill. It is important to be in readiness to plant, so soon as all danger of frost is over; one week in the first of the season, is worth a fortnight in the latter part of it. I generally plant the first open weather after the 20th of March, always reserving seed sufficient for replanting in case of accident. On the centre of the bed, a narrow trench is

opened with the corner of a hoe, the seed dropped carefully into it, and covered with rakes, as lightly as possible, the covers, taking care to move the rake lengthwise of the beds, to prevent the teeth removing the seed from the drill. The seed are to be rubbed, before planting, with dirt, or ashes which is better, and a moderate quantity of water, to enable the sowers to drop with regularity. The quantity of seed to the acre, depends on the lightness or stiffness of the soil; in light land from three to five bushels, in stiff from 10 to 15. So soon as the cotton begins to come up, it should be lightly drawn down with the hoe. In stiff clay soils, it is sometimes necessary to perform this operation, to enable it to come through, as it frequently happens that a heavy fall of rain, followed by hard winds, may form a crust over the seed, which, if cut on each side of the drills, the seed, in coming up, will easily throw off. The drawing down is followed by a close ploughing to the cotton; it is then carefully drawn up with the hoe, and all the loose dirt drawn to the bed.—At this stage it is proper to give it its first thinning—the best and most expeditious mode of doing which, is to put a few of the most intelligent hands to chopping it out with the hoe, immediately before those who are drawing up. A practised hand will go over four acres per day, (if the rows are not nearer than five feet,) and remove all but five or six plants, the fine dirt is then drawn carefully round these. So soon as the fourth leaf makes its appearance, it is then thinned by hand, to two stocks; when these begin to grow finely, draw all out but one.—There is a great variety of opinion as it regards the proper distance in the drill; my own experience is decidedly in favor of great distance—in no land, however poor, would I have it nearer than 9 inches, and in the best low grounds from two and a half to three feet. The cultivation of the crop depends much on the season. If dry, plough and draw dirt to the cotton, and cover the young grass; if wet, draw the grass lightly from the cotton; plough, and then earth up as early as the weather will permit. This system of ploughing and hoeing is to be continued, until the cotton becomes so large as to be injured by the plough passing through it: it must then be chopped over with the hoe until the crop is made, of which a judgment may be formed, by its beginning to open freely at the bottom. From five to seven acres is the usual crop to the hand, exclusive of corn. Ten hands could cultivate one hundred acres of cotton with ease; but if a good crop it would require twenty to pick it out. I have never planted in hills, because I think the drill has many advantages, not only in the culture of cotton, but of every other crop. The isinglass is generally deemed the best soil for the production of cotton—it is beyond a doubt the most certain; but any land that produces good corn, in a proper latitude, will produce good cotton. In low grounds a dry season is preferred, because with common industry the crop can be kept free from grass, which is all important; high lands will bear more rain, because they may be worked in all seasons. I have never seen any work on the subject of "the culture of cotton," nor do I believe such an one has been printed. I believe I have now answered all the interrogatories of Agricola, jr. and if done to his satisfaction, I shall be truly gratified. A Short Staple Cotton Planter.

One of the lower order of Ranting Preachers, not many miles from Bolton-in-the-Moors lately addressed his auditory in the following metaphorical language:—"I dare say you'd all pay to see a boxing match between Turner and Randall; but you don't like to pay to see a pitched battle between me and Beelzebub. Oh, my friends, many a hard knock and many a cross buttock have I given the black bruiser for your sakes! Pull! do pull off these gay garments of mammon; strike the Devil a straight blow, and darken his spiritual day lights. Hit him manfully, and I'll be your bottle holder. I asked nothing but your money, which I hope you'll not forget before you go."