

# WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

VOL. III.]

SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, JULY 30, 1822.

[NO. 112.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, EVERY TUESDAY,  
By BINGHAM & WHITE.

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 fine 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.

## State of North-Carolina,

ASHE COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Sessions, 1822. Elizabeth Humphris, Administratrix, vs. John Humphris. Original Attachment. Ambrose Parks summoned as Garnishee. Whereas it appears to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant is an inhabitant of another state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months in the *Western Carolinian*, that the defendant appear at the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Ashe, at the Court-House in Jefferson, on the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in October next, and there to answer, plead, or demur, otherwise judgment will be taken pro confesso.

I, Thos. Calloway, certify, that the foregoing is a true copy of record, as appears from the minutes.

THOS. CALLOWAY, C. C. C.

## State of North-Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

THE Petition of Guy Maxwell, in right of his wife Elizabeth, John Gibney and Alexander Gibney against William Gibney and William Alexander, in right of his wife Nancy, praying partition of the real estate of Nicholas Gibney, deceased. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendants, William Gibney and William Alexander, reside beyond the limits of this state—it is therefore ordered by court, that publication be made in the *Western Carolinian* for six weeks, that unless the said William Gibney and William Alexander appear at our next court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in August next, to plead, answer, or demur to said petition, otherwise the petition will be heard ex parte, and judgment awarded accordingly.

Test. ISAAC ALEXANDER, C. J. C.  
6th/12—Price adv. \$2.

## State of North-Carolina,

ROWAN COUNTY.

SUPERIOR Court of Law, April Term, 1822. Ruth Harris vs. John Harris. It appearing to the court, by return of two subpoenas, that said John Harris is not to be found in the county, and the requisition of the act in other respects having been complied with, it is ordered by the court, that publication be made three months in the *Western Carolinian* and  *Raleigh Star*, for the said John Harris to appear at the next Superior Court, to be held for the county of Rowan, to answer this petition, otherwise it will be heard ex parte. Leave is given to the petitioner to examine testimony without giving notice to the defendant; it appearing to the court that he has absconded and gone without the limits of the state, to parts unknown.

Witness Alex. Frohock, Clerk of the Rowan Superior Court, at office.  
5th/14 ALEX. FROHOCK, C. S. C.

## State of North-Carolina,

LINCOLN COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, A. D. 1822. Peter Forney vs. Christian Reinhardt. Original attachment, levied on six negroes and sundry articles of personal property. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Christian Reinhardt, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this state—it is therefore ordered by court, that he appear at the next county court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for Lincoln county, at the Court-House in Lenoirton, on the third Monday in July next, and reply and plead to issue, or judgment by default final will be entered up against him. Ordered by court, that publication hereof be made three months successively in the *Western Carolinian*.

Test. VARDRY M'PHEE, C. C.  
5th/12

## NORTH-CAROLINA,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1822. James Wilson, vs. Samuel W. Lindsay. Attachment. Levied in the hands of Alex. Porter, Richard Robinson, and others, and they summoned as Garnishees. In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state, or has absconded, or so conceals himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him: It is therefore ordered, by the court, that publication be made for three months in the *Western Carolinian*, that unless the said defendant appear at the next court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday of August next, and reply, judgment final by default will be taken against him, and the case heard ex parte.

Test. ISAAC ALEXANDER, C. J. C.  
5th/16 Price adv. \$4

## CLOCK & WATCH REPAIRING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has again taken his shop in Salisbury, on Main street opposite the State Bank, where he is prepared to execute all orders in the line of his business. Clocks, Watches, Jewellery, to be repaired on the shortest notice. He solicits the patronage of his friends, his old customers, and the public in general, and assures them that he will do their work, and sell them all articles in his line, on lower terms than at any other shop in this part of the state.

HUGH HORAH.  
Salisbury, May 23, 1822. 103

## GROCERIES, &c.

THE subscriber has just received a choice supply of GROCERIES, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms, for cash. Among them are: Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Rum, Rice, Figs, Raisins, Salt; and also, the usual supply of *Confectionaries*. Likewise, pint and half pint Tumblers.

THOMAS HOLMES.  
June 16, 1822.—106

## Yadkin Navigation Company.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the stock of all those stockholders, who may be in arrears for all or any part of the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, or tenth instalments, on the 15th day of August next, that the stock of such delinquents will, on that day, be sold at vendue in the town of Salisbury.

FREDERICK RANDLE, Secy.  
June 29, 1822.—96/14

## Taken Up.

AND committed to the jail in this place, two negroes, who call themselves Charles & James, or James Dill. The first mentioned says he belongs to Dr. Tarborough, living in the state of Georgia; was purchased by him in Dorset county, Maryland, and left him at Tiger river, in South-Carolina, on his return to Georgia. Said boy Charles is about 35 years of age, five feet seven and a half inches high, stoutly formed. James Dill a very likely man, about five feet eight inches high, rather of a slender form, supposed to be about 23 years of age; says he belongs to Wm. Yates, of Alabama, and left him in company with Charles and two others, (belonging one of each to himself and Tarborough,) at the above named Tiger river. The last mentioned two succeeded in making their escape, although in company with Charles and James at the time they were taken.

ABRAHAM LAWRENCE, Jailor.  
Statesville, N. C. July 14, 1822.—20/13

## Taken Up.

AND committed to the jail in Burke county, N. C. a negro man, who first called himself Sam, and said he was the property of Maj. John Cummings, of Washington, in Geo. but on further examination, he reports his name to be York, and says he belongs to Samuel Mills, of York District, S. C. He appears to be about 39 or 40 years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, light made, is active, and speaks with a good deal of boldness. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

JOHN M'GUIRE, Jailor.  
July 15, 1822.—34/13

## State of North-Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

WILLIAM FLINN vs. Thomas Moore. Original attachment levied on 309 acres of land. Whereas it appears to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant in this case lives beyond the limits of this state—it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the *Western Carolinian*, that the defendant appear at the court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, on the 4th Monday in August next, to answer, plead or demur, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be entered against him.

Test. ISAAC ALEXANDER, C. J. C.  
6th/12—Price adv. \$2.

## State of North-Carolina,

BURKE COUNTY.

SUPERIOR Court of Law, March Term, 1822. Leroy Burnett, vs. Elijah Pouch. Jud. att. levied on land. It appearing to the court that the defendant lives out of this state—it was therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months in the *Western Carolinian*, that the said Elijah Pouch appear before the Judge of the Superior Court of Law for the county aforesaid, at the next court to be held at the Court-House in Morganton, on the 4th Monday in September next, and reply and plead to issue, or judgment will be entered against him for plaintiff's demand.

Test. W. W. ERWIN, C. B. S. C.  
5th/21 Price adv. \$1.

## NORTH-CAROLINA,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1822. Thomas Greer, vs. Samuel W. Lindsay. Attachment. Levied on a tract of land, sundry articles of merchandise, household furniture and other property, and Mr. J. Robinson and others summoned as Garnishees. In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state, or has absconded, or so conceals himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months in the *Western Carolinian*, that unless the said defendant appear at the next court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the fourth Monday of August next, and reply, judgment final by default will be taken against him, and the case heard ex parte.

Test. ISAAC ALEXANDER, C. J. C.  
5th/16 Price adv. \$4

## AGRICULTURAL.



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

FROM THE AMERICAN FARMER.

## ON THE BEST MODE OF HARVESTING INDIAN CORN.

Eastern Neck, Kent County, Md. June 20, 1822.

J. S. SKINNER, Esq.

Having derived much valuable agricultural information from your useful papers, I conceive it incumbent on me in return, to communicate to my brother farmers, any improvement or discoveries, in my experience, to facilitate the operations of farming.

Much has been said in your paper, upon the subject of gathering and securing the crop of Indian corn. Some writers recommend cutting down close to the ground, with the stock, blades, and ears together. Others object to this method, on account of the loss of the blades, which cannot be dispensed with on farms that do not raise hay, to supply the place of blades. Another objection is, that the blades below the ear will decline, before the corn is sufficiently matured to cut down.

The plan I have pursued for two years past in securing my corn, I am so well satisfied with, that I never expect to abandon it. It obviates the objections to the system of cutting down, and is, in my estimation, infinitely preferable to the usual method of gathering corn. My object in writing this letter, is to give you an account of the process of this plan, that you may, if you think it of sufficient importance, communicate it to the public.

As soon as the corn will bear it, the blades below the ear are stripped off and secured in the usual way. The stock, with the ear and top, is then cut close to the ground with common butchers' knives, having square wooden handles, the same as we would cut tops with in the usual way, fixed at right angles in the lower end of a stick, the thickness of a hoe handle, and about three feet long; or, to shew the instrument on paper thus:—

The cutters with this instrument, cut the stock close to the ground with one hand, holding it in the other, and when the holding hand becomes full of stalks, they are thrown crossways the furrow, like tops when cut as usual, each cutter taking two rows, and then throwing together across the furrow the middle one walks in.—

Hands follow the cutters, to stack their corn, which is done by sitting it up with the bulk end of the stock a little further out than the top, two hundred and forty hills in a stack, or twelve hills by twenty apart. I find this to be about the right size for a stack in the field to stand without tying, and to cure well. By the time a whole field is cut down and stacked, the first cutting will be cured enough to haul off and put in larger stacks, one cart load to a stack, made in the same way as in the field. I make my stack yard adjoining my feeding yards; and as the corn is husked out, the stacks are put in ricks, to be fed to the cattle during the winter.—

These stacks will stand the whole winter, and the corn is as good as if in the corn house. But it is unnecessary to let them stand, for you may husk them out before your neighbors are done gathering in the usual way.

The advantages I find in this plan are these: that I can cut and stack my corn in the field, as soon as I can secure my top fodder after pulling blades; that the hands that would be employed in sitting up corn and hoeing, in seeding wheat among the stalks can draw the corn off the field before the seeding ploughs, and stack it where it is to stand, and be husked out; that I have double the corn provender for my cattle obtainable in the old way of

gathering corn, and can make more than double the quantity of manure; that my corn is gathered and secured by the time I have finished seeding wheat, that I have no occasion of carting over my wheat, perhaps through mire, to gather corn, nor is any of it left covered up in the ground in seeding wheat; and finally that my corn is sounder, heavier, and reputed the best corn that is carried to the Baltimore market, since I have adopted this plan.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.

JAMES RINGGOLD.

P. S. I omitted to state that I consider my wheat crops to be better, on account of the wheat being better put in, and no carting on it after the corn is removed.

J. R.

## ASHES FOR MANURE.

Ashes, as a manure, are very deservedly rising in the estimation of Agriculturists; but they have hitherto been considered as suitable only for low and moist soils: a cold and sour spot undoubtedly needs them more than any other, but I have, after long experience, found them better than any other manure, in all sorts of lands.— They are, besides their nutritive qualities, an excellent antidote to the ravages of worms and insects; consequently are better calculated for cabbages, turnips, cucumbers, melons, peas and other pulse: the ashes should be spread evenly, and not in too great quantities. Wood ashes are an excellent nourishment for the roots of trees; they restore to trees what has been taken from them. Ashes should always be laid on the surface, for there is nothing in them that will evaporate; their tendency is downwards, and their salts sink too low, if they be put under the surface. They should be spread upon planted ground immediately before rain, which will dissolve and soften their acrimony, for tender plants, in dry weather, will be apt to receive injury from them. A few bushels on an acre are a good dressing for low, grass lands. Ashes in their full strength are certainly preferable to manure, but when leached they answer a very good purpose; the earthy particles are but little diminished, and some of the saline particles remain.

AN ESSEX FARMER.

## Desultory.

FROM THE CHARLESTON MERCURY.

## THE LAW OF WIDOWS.

ENGLAND.

"It has been decided at the Dorset Assizes, in the case of a Baronet's widow, that, by the custom of the manor, a widow, entitled to an estate during widowhood, forfeits it by incontinency."—London paper.

So much for the law of England, which, as we see, is confined to certain manors.

FRANCE.

The law of France has lately been settled in the same way; but extends throughout the Kingdom. I extract from the London Times of January 18, 1822, the following paragraph:

"A French widow has lately been disappointed by the principal tribunal of Toulouse, in an expedient which she had adopted to satisfy at once, her husband's will and her own. The whole of her husband's property was left her on condition of her not marrying again. She took the property, and did not marry; but was unlucky enough to have several children. The question was, whether this notorious breach of the spirit of the husband's will was not sufficient to defeat her right in the property. After a long argument, the court decided that it was."

In England, an estate given during chaste widowhood, would be lost in the same manner, in every case. Without this express condition, this law is applicable only to certain districts, or manors. Among these are the manors of East and West Enborne, in Berkshire, where, "if a customary tenant die, the widow shall have what the law calls her *freebench* in all his copy-hold lands, while she lives single and chaste; but if she deviates, she forfeits her estate. Yet, if she will, even after such deviation, come into the court, riding backwards upon a black ram, with his tail in her hand, and say the words following, the steward of the manor is bound, by the custom, to re-admit her to her *Free-Bench*."

"Hec Jani,  
Riding upon a black ram," &c.

As we have, doubtless, no such wi-

dows among us, it would be useless to state more of the condition of restitution; the curious, however, may be gratified by reference to the *Spectator*, No. 614, where the poor widow's confession is printed at length. The whole of this number is well written and instructive; and, as modern novels have nearly driven the "*Spectator*" out of circulation, I will extract a sentence or two from this production of Mr. Addison, who probably did not at that time foresee that marriage with a widow would cost him his life.

"If we look into this class of women, we find that, according to the different characters or circumstances wherein they are left, widows may be divided into those who raise love, and those who raise compassion.

"There are two things in which consists the glory of a widow; the love of her deceased husband, and the care of her children; to which may be added a third, arising out of the former, such a prudent conduct as may do honor to both. A widow possessed of all these qualities, is not only a virtuous, but a sublime character.— There is something so great and generous in this state of life, when it is accompanied with all its virtues, that, in the person of Andromache, it is the subject of one of our finest tragedies." SPECTATOR.

## ART OF FLYING.

A writer in the Baltimore Morning Chronicle enters on a formal vindication of Mr. Bennett's project for flying, accounts for the general ridicule which this adventurous proposal has drawn forth, upon the principle of a universal prejudice against strange inventions, and cites the following authorities in support of the feasibility of Bennett's plan.

Roger Bacon, a man of great genius, expresses himself, that it is possible to make a flying machine, so that a man sitting in the middle, can by some expedient produce a rotary motion, which shall occasion the percussion of artificial wings on the air like the flight of a bird.

It has also been recorded, that at the coronation of Edward VI. an Arragonese descended a rope stretched from the battlements of St. Paul's steeple to the ground, running on his breast as if it had been an arrow from the bow; and in the thirteenth century a monk named Eilmurous, flew above a furlong from the top of a tower in Spain; also a flight was attempted from St. Mark's steeple in Venice, and at Nuremberg, a man named Dante of Perouse, by means of a pair of wings was enabled to fly; while amusing the citizens he fell on the top of St. Mary's church, and broke his thigh; Besnier, a locksmith of Sable in France, obtained considerable effect from the aid of four wings.

In the year 1808, Mr. Degan, a watch maker of Vienna, actually realized the most sanguine expectations; it is said he mounted in the air, and exhibited by the means of wings a flight resembling that of a bird.

Bishop Wilkins was so confident of success, that he anticipated at some future day, a person should as readily call for his wings as his horse before starting for a journey.

Sir George Cayley, a philosopher of a later day, examined this subject, asserted that it was possible for men to fly, and constructed a small instrument for this purpose, which is described in the 24th volume of Nicholson's journal, which is extremely curious.

From the facts above mentioned, and the opinions of the scientific, it does not appear that the art of flying and constructing machines for that purpose, are by any means visionary, but founded on strict philosophical principles. A machine has been constructed by Dr. Bushnel of Connecticut, which by means of manual power, could be propelled under water, and heavy bodies are daily seen propelled by steam with amazing velocity. Now upon considering the atmosphere in common with water, and the effects produced by mechanical powers being the same on both fluids, it is rational, provided light substances are employed, and these so disposed as to move with sufficient velocity—that similar effects could be produced in the atmosphere, nor does