

# WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

VOL. III.]

SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1822.

[NO. 118.

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 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.

## State of North-Carolina, BURKE COUNTY.

SUPERIOR Court of Law, March Term, 1822. Leeroy 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. D. S. C.  
3rd 21. Price adv. 84.

## NOTICE.

BY a decree of the Court of Equity, made at April term, 1822, I will expose to Public Sale, at the Court-House in Salisbury, on Monday, the 23d of September next, lots No. 17 and 18, in the great north square of the town of Salisbury, on which there are improvements; and lots No. 26, 27, and 28, in said town, unimproved. Also, two tracts or parcels of land, lying and being in the county of Rowan, to wit: one of three hundred acres, lying on the waters of Flat Swamp Creek, and one of a hundred acres, lying on the top of a mountain, called little mountain, near to the Flat Swamp Springs, belonging to the heirs at law of Evan Alexander, deceased. A credit of twelve and eighteen months will be given. Bonds, with approved securities, will be required.

GEO. LOCKE, C. M. C.  
August 5, 1822.—5w18.

## State of North-Carolina, RUTHERFORD COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Sessions, 1822: Noah Hampton vs. Thomas McGuire.—original attachment, levied on land and negro man. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian, for the defendant to appear at our next County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Rutherford, at the Court-house in Rutherfordton, on the third Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, then and there to plead or demur, or judgment final will be entered up against him.

Witness, ISAAC CRATON, C. C.  
19.

## State of North-Carolina, RUTHERFORD COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Sessions, 1822: Noah Hampton vs. Augustus Sackett.—original attachment, levied on household furniture. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant in this case is without the limits of this state, it is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian, for the defendant to appear at our next County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Rutherford, at the Court-house in Rutherfordton, on the third Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, then and there to plead, or demur, or judgment final will be entered up against him.

Witness, ISAAC CRATON, C. C.  
19.

## State of North-Carolina, RUTHERFORD COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Sessions, 1822: Thomas Lyles vs. John Lyles.—original attachment, levied on negro man. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant in this case is without the limits of this state, it is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian, for the defendant to appear at our next County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for Rutherford county, at the Court-house in Rutherfordton, on the third Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, then and there to plead, or demur, or judgment final will be entered up against him.

Witness, ISAAC CRATON, C. C.  
19.

## State of North-Carolina, MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1822—Alfred Randall, vs. Jonathan M'Daniel and Nancy his wife, Joshua Fox and Tabitha his wife, and others.—Petition for Partition.—It appearing that Joshua Fox and Tabitha his wife, are inhabitants of another state, Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian, that they appear at the next county court, to be held for the county of Montgomery, at the Court-House in Lawrenceville, on the first Monday in October next, and plead, answer or demur, or the petition will be heard in part.

JOHN B. MARTIN, C. C. M.  
Price adv. 84.

## 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, Rice, Figs, Raisins, Salt, and also, the usual supply of Confectionaries. Likewise, pint and half pint Tumblers. THOMAS HOLMES.  
June 16, 1822.—106

## Blind Horses....cured.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of the United States, that he has obtained a patent from the President of the United States for a new and useful discovery in the method of curing Blindness in Horses. The manner of treatment is simple, and very easily performed. Numbers of people have given certificates of the great usefulness of this discovery, and others are ready to testify in the same way, should they be called on. The subscriber wishes it not to be understood, that horses whose eyes have become dead, can be brought to their sight again; but, in many cases, where they have been blind from one to seven years, by his method they have been restored to perfect sight, and ever after remained so.

Rights for States, or single counties, may be obtained by applying, either personally or by letter, to the subscriber, or his agent, in the town of Huntsville, Surry county, N. Carolina. A right for a single county will be sold at from 50 to 100 dollars, proportioned to the population thereof. JOSEPH SATER.  
Surry county, N. C. Aug. 12, 1822. 3w126

## A Swindler.

A SHORT time since, a man by the name of George Cartwright, a journeyman shoemaker, commenced working with me, and after getting into my debt, absconded without paying. He went off with a journeyman tailor, by the name of Lemons. It is supposed he will make for Tennessee, by the way of Lincolnton and Morganton. The object of this notice is to put the public on their guard, and let the character of the man keep pace with himself.

ASA TOMPSON.  
Concord, July 29, 1822.—4 13

## NOTICE.

THE subscriber, being about to settle in Mississippi, has appointed William Lun, Esq. his true and lawful agent, to transact all his business in his name. W. JONES.  
August 17, 1822.—3w119

## Tanning Business.

THE subscriber having been informed that it is not generally known that the above business is still carried on by him, takes this method to inform his former customers and the public, that he has kept, and will at all times keep, a supply of LEATHER, of the best quality, on hand; and will give the current price, in cash or leather, for Hides of every description. And by so doing, hopes to meet a share of public patronage.

N. B. A few loads of Bark wanted.  
JNO. BEARD, Sen.  
Salisbury, Aug. 14, 1822.—4w118

## Blacksmith Business.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to execute all orders in his line of business, and solicits the patronage of his friends. Any person that wishes to purchase new wagons, can have them completely finished, on short notice. Corn, flour, whiskey, or brandy, will be taken in payment, at the market prices. The subscriber has also furnished himself to keep private Entertainment, at his house, about five miles from Salisbury, on the main road from that place to Mock's Old Field.

3w118. PETER J. SWINE.

## Please to Observe.

WHAT at the August term of Rowan County Court, the subscriber obtained Letters of Administration on the estate of Robert Stuart, deceased. All persons indebted to said deceased, are requested to come forward and settle their accounts respectively; and all persons having claims against the estate, are requested to bring them forward legally proven, within the time limited by law, or they will not be attended to, as it is desirable that the estate may be settled without unnecessary delay.

DAVID STUART, Adm'r.  
August 19, 1822.—3w118

## NORTH-CAROLINA, BURKE COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Session, 1822.—John H. Steville vs. Ezekiel Penington.—D. Att.—It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, Ezekiel Penington, resides beyond the limits of the said state; Ordered, therefore, that publication be made three weeks in the Western Carolinian, that unless the said defendant appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county, at the Court-House in Morganton, on the 4th Monday in September next, and reply or plead to issue, judgment final will be had for the plaintiff's demand against him.

Witness James Erwin, Clerk of said court, at office, the 29th day of July, 1822.

J. ERWIN, Clerk.  
3w119

## NORTH-CAROLINA, BURKE COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Session, 1822.—John Caldwell vs. Jesse Martin, Adm'r. of John Turner and Harrison Turner.—Justice's judgment served on land.—It appearing to the Court, that the heirs at law of Polly Swain, wife of Richard Swain, late of Kentucky, reside beyond the limits of this state—therefore it was ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for three weeks, that unless the said heirs appear before the said county court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held at the Court-House in Morganton, on the fourth Monday in September next, then and there to make themselves parties in this case, and show cause wherefore execution should not be had against the real estate, otherwise judgment ex parte will be awarded against them.

3w119. J. ERWIN, Clerk.

## AGRICULTURAL.



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

ON THE INFLUENCE OF THE MOON. Remarks of Mr. Pickering, published originally in the Massachusetts Agricultural Repository.

"Having noticed the folly of regarding the Moon in relation to the time of sowing peas, I add, that the idea of its influence in any other operations in husbandry, ought to be alike discarded. It is a mischievous supposition kept alive by tradition, and countenanced and supported by the idle remarks and representations in almanacks. The figure of a man marked with the signs, and the prognostications of the weather, ought to be expunged; and every well disposed almanack-maker would banish them if he knew the injuries they occasion, by misleading the farmer in any branch of rural economy. I once heard some farmers—speaking of spreading manure on grass land in the spring—say very gravely, that it should not be done when the horns of the moon were turned upwards, for then the manure instead of sinking into the ground, would rise with the grass and do no good. On the contrary, they mentioned one farmer who would not set up his worm fence when the horns of the moon pointed downwards—for then the stones placed under the angles of the fence would sink, and the lower rails touch the ground and rot. And an industrious farmer in another state told me that he had slaughtered a fine heifer calf which he wished to have raised, because it was dropped in the dark of the moon. If I had not witnessed these facts, I should have hardly thought it possible that such ridiculous notions could have been entertained by any persons who claimed a share of common sense. Even the changes of the weather, so generally supposed to be influenced by the phases of the moon, have been found by a long course of observations, to happen at all periods of the moon's appearance indiscriminately. This fact which your father mentioned to me twenty years ago, was this day repeated to me by the gentleman who had noted those observations. Were it otherwise, he remarked—did the moon's influence determine the weather—then should not this be fair or foul, at the same times, in all countries on the globe?"

The following observations of a Vermont Farmer, show that we should consult our real interest, as well as the finer feelings of our nature, by defending the innocent robin from the attacks of both boys and men. There are also other kinds of birds who prey on the insects which devour our crops, and whose industry would amply reward us for protecting them.—Farmer's Journal.

"I know of no method whatever to extirpate this larger species, which human ingenuity can devise. But Providence seems to have provided an antidote to this evil, in the *rubecula*, or common Robin. This innocent and useful bird preys with peculiar avidity upon this species of worm. This fact may be ascertained by visiting a nest of young robins in the vicinity of a corn field, when it will be perceived that they are fed lavishly upon this kind of worm. At other times, this bird feeds upon different species of worms and bugs, which are found upon the surface of the ground, which services are of immense value and benefit to the farmer, and ought to recommend it to his peculiar care and patronage. But its innocence and utility are inadequate to protect it from the wanton cruelty of boys and sportsmen. What immense numbers of these our benefactors are annually destroyed through mere wantonness and cruelty, while we are constantly hearing of the ravages of

worms and bugs in the various departments of vegetation. Even whole corn-fields have been laid waste the present season by this larger species of worm, which calamity might have been obviated by having spared and fostered the robin. The utility, in fact, of this invaluable bird, is so obvious, that even legislative interference is imperiously demanded to rescue it from the bloody fangs of the Fowler. Other states have their protecting laws for the benefit of innocent and useful birds, and why should we be distanced in the sacred cause of humanity? The subject may appear trifling and novel at first, but a little reflection will convince any one that it is by no means unimportant."

Potatoes may be spoiled by bad management in harvesting. They should be dug in cool overcast weather, and picked immediately after the hoe free from sun and air, and kept moist with much dirt about them. If dug in fine weather, and they remain exposed to the sun, they will sweat in the summer, and be soft, waxy and strong. By lying to dry in the sun, they turn green, become in a degree poisonous, operate as physic of a purgative nature, and, it is said, sometimes prove fatal.—New-England Farmer.

## Desultory.

JOSEPHINE.

A biographical sketch of Josephine, late Empress of France.

She was born at St. Pierre, Martinique, on the 24th of June, 1768, or as some say, two or three years afterwards, of wealthy parents, and was baptised under the name of Maria-Francoise-Josephine Tascher de la Pagerie. Whilst yet young, she had espoused the Viscount Alexander Beauharnois, so well known since by his talents and misfortunes. Endued with an ardent imagination, and fond of pleasure, she gave herself up to them with a vehemence that injured her reputation, and marked her conduct as more than equivocal. The revolution commenced, but did not so much put an end to these gallantries as it changed their objects. Having escaped with difficulty from the reign of terror, during which she had been detained in the Magdelonnets, she afterwards entered into particular connexions with Hoche and Barras, and strove all in her power to sustain the latter. She in general, shewed much benevolence and humanity.—When the contest of the 13th of Vendemiaire had made Bonaparte conspicuous, and after he had obtained the command of the army in Italy, Josephine became his wife, and remained for the time at Paris.

In the following year, when Napoleon was covered with laurels, she went to join him at Milan, and almost always accompanied him in subsequent journeys. Crowned Empress in 1804, she softened, as much as she could, the asperity of character of her spouse, obtained from him many acts of clemency, saved the lives of a number of persons, and from that period manifested virtues which were calculated to obscure the remembrance of her former errors. Bonaparte, thus far triumphant, thought to put the seal to his power and glory, by marrying, after the campaign of 1809, an Austrian Arch-Duchess. To do this, he repudiated Josephine, who has been denominated his *Star*, and which, in effect, she was, if we refer to posterior events. Napoleon employed all the address possible to sweeten this cup of humiliation, and preserved to her the title of empress dowager. Disgusted with the grandeur of life, which she had purchased at the expense of her tranquility and happiness, she retired, after having taken several journeys to her country seat of Malmaison, still maintaining some small interest over the mind of the emperor. This, however, she exerted in vain, at the moment of the campaign of Moscow, to make him sensible of the danger of that enterprise. Given up to the anguish which followed, she saw crumbling piece-meal, into nothing, that phantom of glory and power whose birth she had witnessed, and remained almost alone in the midst of the ruins

of her family. The occupation of the capitol of France by the enemy, plunged her into profound sorrow, from which, however, she found some solace in the visits which she received from those kings and princes who knew how to appreciate her merits.

It was at the end of a walk in her garden, at her beautiful country seat, in the spring of 1814, with the Emperor Alexander, that she increased the disorder, of which, a few days afterwards, she died. She was universally regretted by the inhabitants, and all those persons who from indigence or misfortunes, had become acquainted with her.

## WAVELY NOVELS.

Blackwood's Magazine has christened the author of this series of popular works, which succeed each other with the rapidity of sky rockets, as the "Great Unknown," or as Virgil, perhaps, would have expressed it, "Ingenia civa lumen ademptum." This obscurity is likely to be short lived, however; for, as in the play of Abellino, the Great Bandit turns out to be the same with the courteous Flodoardo, so the "Great Unknown," even in this early part of the drama, is clearly identified with Sir Walter Scott, the author of Marmion and admirer of the diamonds and jewellery of Prince Esterhazy.

A laborious but very successful effort to fix upon the author of Marmion and Roke by the authorship of Waverley, Guy Mannering, &c. has recently been made public in the form of letters to Mr. Heber, (member of Parliament from Oxford,) containing critical remarks on the novels, and an inquiry into their real authorship. The character of Scott and the author of the novels, as they appear in their works—their language of human nature and of antiquity—their susceptibility of beauty, animate and inanimate—their acquaintance with Scotch law—their fondness for rural sports—their love of warlike achievements—their sympathetic admiration of suffering innocence and beauty—their modes of thought and of expression—their topics—the structure of their style—the similarity, not to say the identity of their metaphors: in a word, their talents and their defects—their beauties and their errors, are collated and placed in so strong a point of view as to render it proved beyond a doubt, that the author of Marmion and of the Novels is one and the same person.

A host of analogous passages are brought together in this work, which it is surprising how they should occur to any one but the author himself, in whose memory they would naturally awaken each other. May it not then prove that this anonymous work is the work of Scott also, who, in escaping one metamorphosis, immediately puts on another. This cannot be; for he is represented as a modest, unpretending man; and, perhaps, he was never so unfortunately seduced from the artless simplicity of genius, as when he broke out into raptures at Prince Esterhazy's coat of stars at the coronation, while a native Indian of our woods surveyed the whole of the pageant with the most unaffected philosophy, and without the slightest emotion of wonder.

Taking it for granted that Sir Walter Scott is the author of the Novels, the writer of the Letters proceeds to discuss his motives for concealment. This is a question of more difficult solution than the preceding, and he leaves it where he found it.—Charleston Courier.

Slavery in America.—The Edinburgh Scotsman, in an article on the subject of Slavery in America, remarks:

"Our anti-jacobins have been very eloquent upon the existence of slavery amidst the boasted freedom of America. But before they indulged in invective, it would have been wise to inquire who were the authors of the evil? Other nations may have a right to taunt the Americans on the subject, but assuredly we have none. The slavery existing there is the misfortune of America—but it is the crime of Britain. We poured the foul infection into her veins; we fed and cherished the leprosy which now deforms that otherwise happy country."

## ANCIENT REMAINS.

On the 3d instant, a piece of white pine board, an inch thick, a foot wide, and several feet in length, together with a small square block of the same timber, were dug up in a sand hill in the village of Malone, Franklin county, ten feet below the surface of the ground, in such a state of preservation as to support their weight when handled. The strata above and around were perfect and appeared never to have been disturbed—indicating that they must have remained there for ages.

[A. F. Conn. Ed.]