

Office of the Western Carolinian, Salisbury, June 19, 1823. As the expenses of this establishment are beginning to bear rather an inverse ratio to the receipts, the Editor is compelled to adopt some plan that promises a better reward for his labors in future.

Executor's Sale.

On the next August Court, there will be for sale, that large and convenient lot in Salisbury, three doors east from the Court House, the property of late Hans...

Farm for Sale.

THERE will be sold, on Wednesday, 17th of August next, if not previously sold at private sale, a tract of Land lying on the waters of...

House for Sale.

I WILL sell my House and Lot in Salisbury, on accommodating terms. Apply to T. L. Cowan, Esq. or to myself, in Raleigh.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscribers, living in York District, S. Carolina, on the 26th May last, five Negroes, Gilbert, Phillis, Littleton, Frank, and Phillip Mulatto child.

25 Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the night of the 8th inst. a bright mulatto man, named Sam, between 30 and 40 years of age, five feet 7 or 8 inches high, and middle heavy made, black and straight hair, with large whiskers extending round under his chin, bold spoken, and not a very pleasant countenance.

Coach and Gig Making.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public at large, that they intend carrying on the Coach and Gig making business, at the shop formerly conducted by A. N. Junn.

Windsor Chair Making.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends, and the public at large, that they have associated, under the firm of Grimes & Cooper, for the purpose of carrying on the above business in all its branches.

AGRICULTURE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

LETTER III.—GYPSUM.

To Charles Fisher, Esq. Secretary of the Rowan Agricultural Society.

SIR: In enumerating those substances which the Mineral Kingdom affords to Agriculture and the Arts, the substance which deserves our attention next to Iron, is GYPSUM OR PLASTER OF PARIS. By surprising have been its effects as a manure in certain parts of our country, that whole districts have been fertilized and greatly enriched by it, and the intrinsic value of estates been greatly enhanced by the discovery of a bed of it in the vicinity.

In Virginia, it is said to have been used with most admirable effect; and it is reported, that some of the upper counties have been greatly benefited by the discovery of a bed of it near the Abingdon Salt Works.

The loudest encomiums have reached us from the north, respecting its utility there; and the opinion of its virtue as a manure, seems to be the same in Virginia. The following testimony of its effect, is given in Taylor's Arator, an authority generally respected among our Farmers.

The immediate benefit of Gypsum to Indian Corn (says this writer) is vastly greater than to any other crop, except clover, whilst its benefit to land is equally great. Unplastered places, left across large fields of clover, have, in sundry instances, produced a third or fourth only of the adjoining plastered clover. Unplastered spaces across large fields of corn, have been frequently visible during the whole crop, producing not an equal, but a considerable abundance.

Manures, no doubt, are the food of land, as the productions of land itself are the food of animals. Both alike languish without their respective aliments. To restore to land under cultivation, an equivalent for the amount of exhaustion which each crop occasions, is the way to prevent it from wearing out forever; and if the food thus supplied, exceeds the loss of strength induced by cropping from year to year, land will obviously grow more fertile the longer it is cultivated.

I have before alluded to the extensive and profitable use that is said to be made of Gypsum in the New-England States. But there are reasons why it is still more important to us than to them.

There are numerous varieties of Gypsum usually found in the same bed, and it becomes important to learn which of them is the best adapted to the purposes of manure. Some kinds of land receives great benefit from this substance; others none at all. Nor are the kinds of land so well known as to render it unnecessary to institute experiments on the soil of every county, where it is applied. Hence the

profit which would otherwise accrue from its use, and, in many instances, render it quite unprofitable.

All these things considered, it is a most desirable object to our agricultural interests, to discover beds of Gypsum within our own State. None, so far as I know, has hitherto been discovered east of the Blue Ridge.

Shall we probably discover Gypsum in any other part of this State?

The kind of rocks among which Gypsum occurs, is well known to Geologists, and they can at once decide that large sections of country do not contain it, and that it would be useless to look for it there. In accordance with these general principles, we must admit that the geological features of the greater part of our State are incompatible with the existence of beds of Gypsum; and so far as geological observations have extended, it would be useless to look for it here, except in two or three limited districts.

Moreover, within those large tracts of country, whose general features are so unfavorable, other limited districts may come to light, of the proper kind for affording Gypsum. We may also derive encouragement from the well known fact that this substance, like most other substances particularly useful and important to society, exists in the earth in very great abundance, and that hardly any territory on the face of the globe so extensive as ours, and so diversified in its structure, is probably destitute of it.

Supposing, then, that this most fertilizing manure may exist in our State, let us next inquire.

Would the Geological Surveys proposed, conduce to its discovery?

Geology, by teaching that Gypsum is never found among certain kinds of rocks, and other mineral formations, cuts off at once a great part of the State, and thus prevents fruitless researches. By thus limiting the field of observation, to a comparative narrow space, we increase, proportionally, the chance of making the desired discovery.—I he argument is precisely this: an article of great value is supposed to lie concealed somewhere in the State of North-Carolina—that is, somewhere in the space of 40,000 miles. It seems a hopeless task to search for it, but just as we are going in quest of it, we are informed, on good authority, that in nineteen twentieths of this space, it is already ascertained not to exist, and therefore we may confine our search to the comparatively small space that remains.

The particular minerals with which Gypsum is associated is well known, the occurrence of one or more of these frequently leads to the discovery of the mineral sought. Should it chance to be found in any place, the rules of Geology would make us decide upon its probable extent, and by ascertaining the course or direction of the bed, to point out other places where it might reasonably be looked for, and specify, at the same time, at what depth it would be below the surface.

If, therefore, any beds of Gypsum exist in this State, I think it is evident that a Geological Survey, conducted with the requisite ability, will have a great tendency to bring them to light. In case, also, of the discovery of Gypsum, a great variety of useful and necessary information respecting it might be communicated in the proposed "Report" to the Board of Agriculture. Besides including information respecting some of the foregoing particulars, namely, the probable extent, the course, the places in the same range where it might be found again, and at what depth below the surface—the Report might point out various other particulars arising out of the following considerations.

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utility of well conducted experiments, the result of which shall be made known to the public to save individuals from useless and wasteful expenses.

Gypsum, though an excellent manure when properly used, may easily become unprofitable, or even hurtful, by judicious application. Rules, therefore, are especially necessary to those who are unaccustomed to its use. These might be furnished in the Report, whether derived from personal experience, or the experience of others, as found recorded in works of good authority.

I trust, sir, the foregoing considerations bring the subject to which they relate fairly before the public. While they are intended to show the utility of Gypsum as a manure, and the peculiar benefit which our Agriculture might receive from it, were it found among ourselves, still they are not intended to inspire any false hopes as to the probability of finding it, but it may be, and ought to be understood, that a smaller degree of probability, and such a degree as is evidently afforded to us, is sufficient to induce us to bring in all the lights which Geology can afford to aid our attempts to discover it.

I remain, sir, your obedient servant, WALTER RALLIGB.

EXTRAORDINARY FANATICISM.

SWITZERLAND, MARCH 25.—The follies of the religious sects, of which we had not heard any thing for some time, have just been renewed in the same place that formerly were the theatre of these offensive proceedings. A disbelieving sect took place some days ago in the village of Troikon in the canton of Zurich. A dozen individuals, men and women, shut themselves up in a house, under pretext of praying. An hour afterwards a dreadful noise was heard. The people assembled, the inhabitants of the neighborhood hastened to the spot, and demanded in vain that the house should be opened. Meantime the tumult increased every moment, and the door was at length forced open, and these wretched people were all found stretched on the ground in various groups, closely embracing each other. They were all arrested. Their depositions present nothing but instances of deplorable folly; they pretend to be inspired by God, and a girl who is pregnant is always the organ by which his will is manifested to them. Some of them have been taken to the mad-house.

P. S. It was hoped that measures taken by the Government of Zurich would suffice to enlighten the fanatics, or at least to restrain them within bounds, but the ridiculous scenes which took place at Troikon have suddenly been succeeded by others that are tragical and horrible.—In the night of the 14th, a young female visionary pretended that Buonaparte had appeared to her, and had inspired her with the resolution to die, to save several thousand of souls. Her apparition inflamed the imagination of several families, and the sacrifice was instantly resolved upon. Men, women, and young girls, immediately prepared instruments for the execution, fastened the unfortunate young woman to a board, and amidst the cries of joy uttered by the victims, they drove nails into her feet and hands, tore her breast, dashed her head to pieces with a mallet, and sung pious hymns to celebrate her death. The Magistrates being informed hasten to the spot. Six of the guilty have been arrested, and the investigation is still going on.

Later accounts just announce to us that a sister of this unhappy young woman has also perished in the most cruel tortures, likewise a victim of religious rage. Her brother-in-law has declared himself to have been her assassin; but he pretends to have fulfilled the will of God, and boasts of his crime.—Journal de Frankfort.

PLAYING.

It is said that Talma, in playing lately at Paris, produced so great a sensation among the audience, by imitating Napoleon in his wig, and in carrying his hands behind him, as to provoke the interference of the government, who prohibited a repetition of the offence. What a comment is this upon Monarchy! One might write volumes against it, without saying as much as is contained in this anecdote. However firmly established in the good sense and affections of the people must be that government, for its own security is obliged to prohibit a man from carrying his hands behind him!—Thanks to "Democracy," every American may, without asking permission of government, fashion his wig and carry his hands behind to his own liking. Northern paper.

Credulity on one part is a strong temptation to deceit on the other.

Sign, Coach, and House PAINTING.

GEO. W. GRIMES begs leave to inform the citizens of Salisbury, and the surrounding country, that he still continues to execute all kinds of house, sign, coach, and ornamental painting. Having preserved an ample supply of materials, and having, for a number of years past, devoted almost his whole attention to acquire a competent knowledge of this branch of business, he feels confident of being able to give satisfaction to those who may be pleased to favor him with orders in the above line.

Watch Repairing, etc.

JAMES B. HAMPTON respectfully informs the public, that he occupies the old shop formerly owned by his father, on Main-street, a few doors south of the Court-House, Salisbury, where he is now prepared, with a good set of tools, to repair all kinds of

WATCHES & CLOCKS.

He assures all who may favor him with their patronage, that their work shall be executed in as good a style as at any other shop in this part of the country. All kinds of old jewelry repaired, and some kinds made. Jobs of every description in his line of business, will be thankfully received, and executed on a short notice.

NORTH CAROLINA. BURKE COUNTY.

SUPERIOR COURT of Law, March Term, 1823. Lovice Penington vs. Ezekiel Penington. Petition for divorce and alimony. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant in this case resides without the limits of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Star and Western Carolinian for three months, that the defendant appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the county of Burke, at the Court-House in Morganton, on the fourth Monday of September next, then and there to plead to said petition, otherwise the petition will be heard ex parte, and decreed accordingly.

NORTH CAROLINA. IREDELL COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Session, 1823. James Torrence vs. Charles D. Conner. Original attachment, levied in the hands of Alfred D. Kerr, and he summoned as garnishee; also, on one negro boy. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant in this cause resides out of this State, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for three months successively, that unless the defendant appear before this Court on the first day of the next term to be held for the county aforesaid, at Statesville, on the third Monday in August next, and reply to the property levied on, and plead to the said cause, the plaintiff will be heard ex parte, and judgment rendered against said defendant pro confesso.

NORTH CAROLINA. DAVIDSON COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Session, 1823. Nicholas Michael, vs. John P. Mataw. Original attachment levied on lands. 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 Davidson, at the Court-House in Lexington, on the 4th Monday in July next, then and there to reply and plead, or judgment will be taken according to the plaintiff's demand.

Writs Venditioni Exponas.

For sale at this Office.