

Office of the Western Carolinian,
Salisbury, June 10, 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. The practice in this office, hitherto, has been too careless. Papers have been sent to a great many who are unknown to the Editor, either personally or by report; they pay \$1.50 in advance; and it seems that in all many of them over intend to pay, after receiving the paper one, two, and three years. In future, the terms of the Western Carolinian will be as follows:

Three dollars a year, payable yearly in advance. Every paper sent at a distance, will be discontinued after the time has expired for which it has been paid for, unless the subscriber is known to be good; in the latter case, the paper will be sent until paid for and ordered to be stopped.

Advertisements will be inserted at fifty cents per square for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent one. Advertisements from a distance must be paid for, or their payment assumed by a responsible person, before they can be published.

All letters addressed to the Editor, must be post-paid, or they will not be attended to.

PHILO WHITE.

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. There is a good office belonging to the lot, convenient for a Lawyer or Physician.
JOHN BECKWITH,
Salisbury, March 8, 1823.—446f

Estate of J. A. Pearson.

AT May Term of Rowan county court, 1823, the subscriber obtained letters of administration on the estate of Jesse A. Pearson, deceased.
All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make payment without delay; and those having demands against the same, are requested to have them duly presented for settlement within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pled in bar of recovery.
June, 1823. 64162 A. NESBITT, admr.

The thorough bred Horse

DION,

WILL stand this season at my stable in Salisbury, and be let to mates at the price of eight dollars the season; five dollars the leap, to be paid when the mare takes the horse, with liberty to turn to the season should the mare not prove with foal.
Dion is now nine years old. His dam was by the imported horse Chariot; his sire, the old imported Dion, whose pedigree almost every person is well acquainted with.
Dion certainly ranks with the best horses ever trained on the Salisbury turf, having been a running horse since three years old. During this time, he has won six races—three two-mile, and three one-mile heats; also, the best three in five.
Dion is a beautiful bay, rising fifteen hands high. For muscular power, and elegance of action, he cannot be excelled.
There are a few colts from Dion; and though they are the produce of common mares, they are uncommon in point of size, form and beauty.
The season has already commenced, and will terminate the 1st of August.
MOSES A. LOCKE,
Salisbury, May 15, 1823. 10664

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; has, perhaps, some scars on his head. I expect he will try to pass for a white man, or at least for a free man, and may have some kind of a false certificate or free pass with him, as the like has been lately found in his possession, in which he called himself Samuel Knox, signed by several names, but all the same hand. If he procures another, he may give himself some other name. He also took with him his wife, named Grace, about 25 years of age, a stout hearty woman, perhaps taller than him, large boned, straight and trim made, pleasant countenance, and not a very black negro. She has a scar on the calf of her right leg, occasioned by a burn. She is in the habit of wearing her hair middling long, and combed up to the top of her head, and tied. They have both been raised near Hill's Iron Works, York, S. C. If they leave that, I expect they will make either to the north or west. Any person taking up said negroes, and delivering them to me, living in Mecklenburg county, N. C. near Charlotte, shall receive the above reward and all reasonable expenses paid; or \$15, if confined in any jail, and a letter sent to me by mail, to Charlotte.
JAMES M. BLACK,
June 14, 1823. 4162

NORTH CAROLINA.

DAVIDSON COUNTY.
COURT OF Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Session, 1823. Jesse Hargrave vs. John P. Matak. Original attachment, levied on Lauds. 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.
Test, DAVID MOCK, C. C. C.
Price adv. \$2. 662

State of North Carolina,

IREDELL COUNTY.
SUPERIOR Court of Law, Spring Term, 1823. Catharine Cowan vs. Thomas Cowan. Petition for divorce. In this case it is ordered by the Court, that publication be made for three months in the Star, and Western Carolinian, that the defendant appear at the next court to be held for the county of Iredell, at the Court House in Statesville on the 5th Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and plead, answer, or demur, otherwise judgment will be had pro confesso, and the cause heard ex parte.
Witness, R. WORKE, C. P.
Price adv. \$4. 3mt71

State of North Carolina,

ROWAN COUNTY.
SUPERIOR Court of Law, April Term, 1823. Jane Weaver vs. William Weaver. Petition for divorce. If appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, that the defendant appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for the county of Rowan, at the Court-House in Salisbury, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur, or the petition will be heard ex parte.
Test, GILES, C. S. C.
Price adv. \$4. 6mt79

Dr. Bradshaw Egan,

HAVING located himself at Mount Vernon (Rowan county,) close by the store of Mr. Jacob Krider, offers to the inhabitants around the most prompt and assiduous exercise of the several duties of his profession.
Mount Vernon, July 1, 1823. 61f

Ran Away

FROM the subscriber living in Burke county, on the 17th instant, one bound or indentured boy, about twenty years of age, by the name of Jack Owens. Said boy is a mulatto. Five cents reward will be given to any person delivering said boy to me, but no thanks or charges paid.
ANDREW H. TUTTLE,
June 28, 1823. 5163

\$10 Reward--Ran Away

FROM the subscriber, living in the county of Rowan, on the 24th June, a negro man named Dewy, this boy formerly belonged to Gen. J. A. Pearson, dec'd; he is well known as his carriage driver and servant. He is tall in stature, of very black complexion, about twenty-one years of age, his clothing not recollected. I have no idea where he is gone. Any person giving information to the subscriber, at Mock's Old Field, or securing him in jail, or otherwise, so as he may be again in my possession, shall receive the above reward.
E. M. PEARSON.
June 25, 1823. 61

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. Jump. They are well supplied with a variety of chais-timbers. And those who may prefer to favour them with their custom, may rest assured their work will be well executed. All kinds of repairing will be done at the most reasonable terms. Gun-boats and Yankee Wagons will be made, by applying to the subscribers.
CHRIS WEST,
FRANCIS PINKSTON.
Salisbury, July 1, 1823. 5164

NORTH CAROLINA.

DAVIDSON COUNTY.
COURT OF Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Session, 1823. Nicholas Michael, vs. John P. Matak. 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.
Test, DAVID MOCK, C. C. C.
Price adv. \$2. 6162

NORTH CAROLINA.

BURKE COUNTY.
SUPERIOR Court of Law, March Term, 1823. Lovice Pennington vs. Ezekiel Pennington. 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.
Copy test, W. W. ERWIN, C. B. S. C. L.
Price adv. \$4. 3mt69

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, one negro boy. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant in this case 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.
Test, R. SIMONTON, C. P.
Price adv. \$4. 3mt71

Ran-away, or Stolen.

FROM the subscriber, on the 4th July, a mulatto fellow named BILL, 23 or 24 years of age, 5 feet, 4 or 5 inches high, with a remarkable singular mark on the right side of his nose, rather of a purple colour, his clothing not recollected; he has been in the jail of Salisbury.
I will give a reward of 10 dollars, to any person who will deliver the said negro to me, or secure him in jail so I may get him; or 25 dollars if stolen, on delivery of him and the thief. If he has a free pass, I will give a reward of 50 dollars, for the delivery of him and the person who gave it to him, upon its being satisfactorily proven that he is the person. I purchased said negro of Dr. Isaac Philips of Rockingham county.
SAMUEL GUY,
Iredell County, 4th July, 1823. 62f

Blanks,

OF the various kinds commonly in use, for sale at the Office of the WESTERN CAROLINIAN
Writs Venditioni Exponas.
For sale at this Office.

From the Raleigh Register.

AGRICULTURE OF NORTH-CAROLINA. LETTER IV.—SALT AND LIMESTONE.

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

SIR: The remarks offered in my last letter respecting Gypsum, apply so well to SALT, that I shall be very brief on this article notwithstanding its great importance. Indeed it is almost a constant associate of Gypsum; in a Geological point of view, nearly the same laws apply to both; and where we find one of them, we may look with great expectation for the other. It may not, however, be improper to remark, that few people are probably aware, how profusely a beneficent Providence has provided, for the use of man, this substance which is so indispensable to his happiness. All, it is true, cannot but know that the wide ocean conveys it to every shore; but all, perhaps, are not aware to what extent the solid earth itself is stored with it—betraying itself in one place, by incrustations on the surface, and in another by copious and perennial springs of brine—rising here into lofty hills, and sinking there into the abysses of the earth.

I allude to these facts to show that we might derive some little hope of finding Salt among ourselves, merely from the extent of our territory. But, with regard to actual indications, there appear to be the following. Throughout that part of the Blue Ridge which passes through this State, and throughout that part of the State which lies westward of it, Salt may be looked for with the greatest probability of success. Gypsum, it is said, has already been discovered there; if so, I could almost venture to predict that Salt its constant companion, will be found there also. With regard to the other parts of the State, the probability of finding Salt rests on very nearly the same grounds as that of finding Gypsum, and these were pointed out in my last letter. As in that case, so in the present, the probability is not very strong from any indications hitherto observed; but still, they are deemed sufficient to encourage some search, and this, as was shown with respect to Gypsum, would be greatly assisted by the lights of Geology.

In regard to a subject so important as this, it is certainly desirable that the public should be informed in what particular districts of our state to look for Salt, and where it would be useless to search for it—what are regarded as signs of a Salt Formation—how an effectual examination is to be conducted—and what would be the best mode of carrying on the manufacture of the article when found. Information on all these points, is amply supplied by the experience of others, and is deposited for our use in works of the highest authority. In the proposed "Report" to the Board of Agriculture, this subject, in all its details, might be presented before that body, and through them to be exhibited before the public.

LIMESTONE. In considering the two last articles (Gypsum and Salt) our zeal has been somewhat tempered by the want of any very encouraging probability of finding them—But, in the the present case, we have every thing to encourage us. No part of our State is unfavorable in its geological structure, to the existence of Limestone; indeed in most parts of the State it is already known to exist in larger or smaller quantities. The Low Country yields the Shell Limestone and Marl; the Upper Country, the finest Mountain Limestone; and the westernmost district affords the Blue Limestone in the greatest abundance. Having offered itself to our notice already, in numerous places, with little or no search, and there being, so far as geological observations can decide, great reason for supposing, that it is found in various other places in this State, we have the strongest motives to bend our attention, in the first place towards discovering Limestone, and in the second place, towards the introduction of it into far more general use.

There are three respects in which Lime is particularly important to society;—namely, in Architecture, in Metallurgy, and in Agriculture.

1. It is well known that great quantities of Lime are required for the purposes of ARCHITECTURE. Public buildings, as the Capitol at Raleigh, a College at the University, a Court-house, or a Church, are occasionally erected in the interior of the State, where is fully displayed the importance of this article, from the great expense incurred in supplying it. We will suppose that 400 barrels would be required for such a building as the Capitol. This probably could not be furnished for a less sum than from four to five dollars per barrel, including transportation from Fayetteville. We will suppose it to cost only four dollars—then the Lime for such a building would cost 1600 dollars.—Now in some parts of our country, where Lime-quarries are abundant, this article sells for one dollar per barrel; were such a quarry discovered near the city of Raleigh, the saving in the undertaking supposed, would be 1200 dollars; and the remaining 400 would be expended among ourselves, instead of being sent to foreign markets. This instance may furnish an average estimate of the extravagant price paid for lime, throughout half the State at least. If being four times as much as it would be, were beds of it so common among ourselves as to furnish the requisite quantity of lime to every builder, in his own vicinity.

I have Sir, no data from which to estimate the quantity of lime at present imported into the State, and conveyed from our sea-ports into the interior; but, for sake of illustration, we will suppose it to be only 3000 barrels annually; and that this, including transportation, will average at the price of four dollars per barrel. On such a supposition, the state pays \$12,000 a year, for an article which, it is believed with much confidence, exists within her own territory in numerous places beside those already noticed; in places sufficiently numerous indeed, to supply more than all our need. If the fact be so, we are paying at least 6000 dollars annually for unnecessary carriage, and 6000 more to foreign markets for an article which we could manufacture at a very small expense among ourselves. In some parts of our country, as has been mentioned already, lime is sold at the kiln for only one dollar per barrel, and still affords a handsome profit to the manufacturers. The proprietors of the few kilns already established in this state do not sell it at so low a price, and probably cannot afford to do so; but the natural tendency of multiplying establishments of this kind, is to introduce skill and economy into the management of them; and no reason appears to prevent the supposition, that were Limestone found as abundantly in N. Carolina as in the places above referred to, Lime also would become as cheap here as it is there. It is to be remarked too, that in the foregoing estimate (or rather illustration) of the expenses incurred for this article in foreign markets, we have only contemplated the quantity which is consumed in the interior, leaving out of view the great amount required to supply the wants of our commercial cities. It would be no less desirable to supply these exigencies also from our domestic resources.

But another consideration evinces, in the same manner, the importance of finding Limestone in greater quantity and frequency among ourselves, in order to supply materials for building. I allude to the great advantages that would result to Architecture from using Lime more freely. For the sake of illustration we have supposed, that 3000 barrels of this article are annually used in the interior of our State, besides what is manufactured among ourselves. Whether this quantity corresponds in any degree with the amount actually consumed, or not, there can be no doubt that an adequate supply of Lime for the same district of country, would require, not three thousand barrels only, but thirty thousand! I speak merely of a supply for architectural purposes. It will occur to a little reflection, or at least it will be found by a little experience, how vastly more firm and durable all structures of brick or stone are when laid in good lime-mortar, than when stuck together with mud. It may be added that, were Lime abundant and cheap, plastered walls would be found much more economical than ceiling. They would cost less at first; if well executed, they would be at least as durable; being easily washed or colored; they are, not, like unpainted ceiling, so liable to wear a foul or gloomy aspect; and when the greater part of a house is plastered within, the remainder may be painted at a very small expense, compared with that of painting so large a surface as a house entirely ceiled within. Many persons have been discouraged from using lime, and have been led to prefer ceiled walls, on account of the unskillful manner in which those of mortar have been executed. Much ground of complaint, without doubt, exists on this point; but we must reflect that a more frequent use of this article, will be the means of introducing better workmen, and of improving those already among us. In Architecture, therefore, durability beauty and economy, are all intimately connected with a full supply of Lime.

2. In METALLURGY, or the art of extracting metals from their ores, Limestone is often of indispensable use. Some species of iron ore can hardly be reduced without its aid; and in almost all cases where iron ore is reduced by fusion in a furnace, Limestone is employed as a flux to assist the fusion. In short, hardly one of the Arts can be carried on upon a large scale without the aid of a great number of natural substances. Thus the manufacturer of Iron, before he engages extensively in the business, must not only