

Western Carolinian.

SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C. TUESDAY, MARCH 17, 1829.

[VOL. IX. NO. 458.]

REARING SILK WORMS.

The following account of the manner of raising silk worms, preserving the silk, &c. is contained in a letter from Dr. Henry Brooks, dated at Magnolia Grove, near Dixon's Springs, (Tennessee) 30th Jan. 1829; and written to Charles Casady, Esq. of that State. As many persons in this section of North Carolina are turning their attention to the rearing of silk worms, we presume this account will not be unacceptable to many of our readers.

Hatching the Eggs, &c.—As soon as the leaves of the Mulberry tree, I mean the mulberry of this country, have acquired the size of a dollar, the eggs should be brought out, and placed on a table covered with clean white paper, in a warm room. In three or four days, the worms will be discovered crawling about on the paper, about the size of small red ants. At this time, the worms will attach themselves to the leaves. They are then to be removed to another table covered with paper, and to be constantly supplied with fresh leaves, about four or five times in twenty four hours, taking care to remove the rubbish from the tables every three days. As you will remove the eggs will hatch in something like succession, you will remove the worms as soon as attached to the mulberry leaf, to the second tables, or shelves prepared for the purpose.

The worms I raised last spring, were those called the worm of the four casts; that is to say, those which cast or shed their skins four times. These castings of the skins are sometimes called moultings; which usually take place on the 5th, 9th, 14th and 20th days, during which times the worms appear partially torpid, and refuse to eat. At each moulting, they eat more greedily, and grow more rapidly than before. They acquire their full size, in from thirty four to thirty six days, at which time their skins become as full and as transparent as a ripe cherry. They now elevate their heads, assume an animated and active character, and begin to ramble about in pursuit of a suitable place, to spin their "cocoon," vulgarly called their balls of silk. These things observed, place small bundles of twigs, or what is preferable, leaves of considerable size, within their reach. If you use leaves, wilt them in the sun until they begin to curl and double themselves up. The worms will invariably spin their balls of silk, in the concavities or doublings of these leaves; during which process of spinning, the least noise will disturb them in their task, and materially injure the silk by interrupting the continuity of the thread. The worms, if uninterrupted, will spin their balls of silk in six days; and sometimes I think in four. On the 8th day the balls of silk must be collected, and heated in a oven to kill the worms which are in their centres; care being taken not to raise the heat so high as to scorch the silk; or, as some think the preferable way of killing the worms, you may steam the balls of silk over boiling water always taking care not to handle them more than can be avoided; for fear of injuring the texture of the silk, until they are perfectly dry again.

The coarse silk, called floss or tow, on the outside of the balls; is then to be pulled off and the balls to be put into kettles of water, just so hot that the hand may be put into it without scalding. With a bunch of small twigs, proceed to stir the water gently, until a fibre of silk adheres to the brush; secure this, and proceed as before until you have 10, 12, 16 or such number of fibres as will be sufficient for your thread. Attach these to the bar of a light reel, and turn it briskly, adding a fibre from a new ball, every ten rounds, to keep up the even size of the thread taking care that the threads do not touch or wind on each other; for should this be the case, when dry the threads would be glued together, and be much injured in the separation. When dry, the thread is to be twisted on a common flax wheel—then boiled six hours in soap suds—rinsed in clear cold water—and thoroughly dried. It is then fit for use. The Boss or tow, may be spun on a common wheel without any difficulty, and is used for fabrics such as gloves, stockings, and sewing silks.

To select Silk Dalls to breed from, &c.—Choose the largest and firmest—place them in double rows—touching each other lengthwise the double rows about 4 inches apart—on clear white paper—and in a darkened room. About the 14th day the Butterfly (or Moth if you please) will moisten the end of the ball with a fluid from its mouth, shove the fibres aside with the point of its head; and soon disengage itself from its late habitation. This butterfly or moth is no sooner free, than he will be seen to flap his wings almost incessantly, as if shaking off the torpor of confinement. He next, and almost immediately, goes in pursuit of the female, &c. The 2d day after this, the female commences depositing her eggs, which are at first of a deep sulphur color,

but afterwards change to a deep blue or black.

I feed my silk worms on the native mulberry leaf, not having as yet been able to procure any of the white mulberry, which I think preferable. The soil and climate of our country, is certainly congenial to the growth and culture of all the varieties of the mulberry tree, native and foreign, to be found in any of the temperate climates of the globe; and I am at a loss to understand, why, we should be eternally dependent on foreign nations, climates, and soils, for materials with which the bounties of our own would furnish us, with even moderate attention and industry. The culture and manufacture of silk, is an elegant and tasteful employment for females; and a proficiency in it would far better comport with the noble and heroic character of our country women, than being able to throw a tune on a broken winded piano, fidget through the lascivious mazes of a German waltz, or play the bushless tomboy, in an Italian or French fandango. In conclusion, this letter being already longer than at first intended, I will remark, that the opinion expressed by Mr. S. Martin of Campbell's Station, in a late "American Farmer," is entitled to great consideration. He thinks, and very many of our countrymen will think with him, that the culture and manufacture of silk, ought to be a branch of education taught in all our Female Academies.

[For the information of those who may be desirous of procuring Worms, with the view of making an experiment in the Silk culture, we will state, that Eggs can be obtained at the office of the Salem Gleaner, at 80 cents per thousand; also of Dr. M. W. Alexander, of Mecklenburg, and of Mr. Albright of Guilford.]

HISTORY OF BANKS.

At the present time, when so much is said, done, and felt in relation to the Banks, the following sketch of the history of banks, from the Newbern Spectator, must be interesting to most of our readers:

In commercial language, a Bank is a repository or an establishment, for the purpose of receiving the money of individuals; either to keep it in security, or to improve it by trafficking in Bullion, bills of Exchange, &c. Among the ancients, the term Banker implied something different from its modern signification; and conveyed an idea corresponding with the profession of an agent, broker, or money-lender. By the Romans they were called *argentarii*, and *numularii*.

The first establishment of banking in a regular and systematic form, took place at Venice, about the middle of the 12th century, and it arose from the necessities of the State. Duke Vitale Micheli, being involved in expensive wars, embarrassed the finances of the republic, and had recourse, for relief, to a forced loan; the contributors to which were made creditors, and received interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum. "The Chamber of Loans" was established for the management of this fund, and regular payment of the interest, which gradually improved its plan, at last formed itself into the more perfect institution of the Bank of Venice.

This celebrated Bank has served as a model to almost every similar establishment in succeeding ages. Its capital is \$5,000,000, and the republic is security. It is properly a board for deposit, credit, and interest. All payments in Venice are made in *banco*, without the intervention of the precious metals, by crediting the one, and charging the other, except in the retail trade, and where foreigners wish to carry off the specie.

During two centuries and a half, the Bank of Venice was unrivalled; and it was not until 1401 that the magistrates of Barcelona, established a Bank in that city. It was called "The Table of Exchange," and was properly a bank of exchange and deposit. It was calculated for the encouragement of both internal and external commerce; and the funds of the city were pledged as security for the responsibility of the Bank.

In the year 1407, the Bank of Genoa commenced; it was entitled "The Chamber of St. George," and was first governed by eight protectors, annually elected by the creditors and stockholders. But the inconvenience of annual successions of new protectors, determined the Genoese, in year 1445, to elect eight new governors for the management of the bank, of whom two were to go out every year. During this period originated bills of exchange, the credit and currency of which were universally acknowledged when they bore the signature of the Banks of Italy; and for several centuries there were no other establishments of the kind in Europe. The Bank of Amsterdam was established in 1609. The magistrates of the city, under authority of the States, declared themselves the perpetual

cashiers of the inhabitants, and that all claims above 300 guilders, and all bills of exchange, shall be made in the bank; which obliged merchants to open accounts with it for the payment of their foreign bills. The beneficial effects of this establishment in Holland were soon perceived; and bank money immediately bore a premium or *agio*.

The four reigning burgomasters, are invested with the direction of the Bank; and the city of Amsterdam derives a considerable revenue from it, which arises from the following sources: For all deposits, a fourth, or half per cent. must be paid. From every person who opens an account, a fee of ten guilders is exacted—for every transfer two stivers.

Previous to the year 1624, there were only four considerable Banks in Europe; but on the 27th July of that year, a Charter was granted by William and Mary for establishing the Bank of England, which for opulence and extent of circulation is now the greatest in the world. William Paterson, a native of Dumfriesshire in Scotland, was the projector of this Bank, and it is said he took the bank of St. George, in Genoa, for his model. Michael Godfrey, a gentleman of great consideration in the city of London, assisted Paterson to arrange the establishment. The charter was at first granted for the term of twelve years, but has been extended from time to time, to the first of August, 1835.

Within a year after the establishment of the Bank of England, a royal charter was granted for instituting the Bank of Scotland. The same William Paterson, who projected the Bank of England, was also the projector of this Bank.

In the year 1727, the Royal Bank of Scotland was created by Charter; and in almost every town in Scotland, a bank has been established, and in some instances, two or three. But these banks are private copartnerships, for the purpose of discounting bills of exchange, and selling drafts on London, Edinburgh, &c.

In 1716 a Bank was erected in Paris by the celebrated John Law, of Louiston. This bank assumed the firm of the general bank of Law and Company; and soon obtained the confidence of the public. By act of council in 1718, the public were informed that his Majesty had taken Mr. Law's Bank into his own hands; under the name of the Royal Bank, of which Mr. Law was appointed director general, and branches were established at Lyons, Rochelle, Tours, Orleans, and Amiens. This bank now became a stupendous establishment, to which was granted at different times, the *Monopole*, the form of tobacco, the exclusive privilege of trading to Senegal, the East Indies, China, and the South Seas. The province of Louisiana was also granted to it, from which it came to be styled the *Mississippi System or Scheme*. The public credit of France was now at its height; but it soon experienced a reverse; and the Bank itself was ruined by an injudicious and despotic act of the government. Mr. Law's System was overthrown, and in its ruin involved thousands who had converted their property into Bank currency.

In the United States, the first Bank was established by Congress in 1781. It was planned by Robert Morris, entitled the Bank of America, and its capital was \$400,000.

The first Bank of the United States was planned by Alexander Hamilton, in 1790. Its capital was \$10,000,000, and its charter expired in 1811.

FROM THE NEWBERN SENTINEL.

The unanimous presentment of the Grand Jury for the County of Wayne to the County Court, at February Term, A. D. 1829.

The Grand Jury for the County of Wayne, feel it incumbent on them to direct the attention of their Fellow Citizens to the present deranged situation of the Currency of the State, which is most unfortunately under the control of a few monied individuals,—and the general embarrassment and immediate ruin which threaten the good people of the Commonwealth, for the want of a sound and sufficient circulating medium. It is not the intention of this Grand Jury to enter into the cause of this distress and difficulty, nor to heap reproach upon the authors thereof; accusation and recrimination are worse than useless,—their object is only to make such a statement of facts, that the People will instantly recognise the truth of the picture, and be awakened to the necessity of speedy relief.

To the different Banks of this State, the people owe at least five millions of dollars; the whole debt due from those Institutions, does not exceed \$1,400,000, of which sum it is not unreasonable to suppose that at least \$300,000 are in the hands of the wealthy, or of the creditors of the Banks, and consequently not available towards the discharge of the debts of the people to the Banks. Seven hundred

thousand dollars is therefore the whole amount of circulation, which can be applied to that debt. The Stockholders of the Institutions finding, or pretending to find it their interest to wind up the concerns of the Banks, require an instalment of one-tenth of the debt at every ninety days, together with the interest.

A very limited knowledge of arithmetic will be sufficient to show that such a regulation rigidly enforced, will in a few months completely withdraw the circulating medium from the community, and that consequently, the value of every kind of property, depending as it does on the greater or less supply of money in circulation, will be ruinously diminished. These are not the suggestions of mere apprehension, or the prognostics of mere theory; they are the melancholy deductions of experience, and have the solemn authenticity of facts.

One species of property only has escaped this depreciation, and the reason upon which the exception is founded, affords evidence of the truth of these statements. Young Negro Slaves, of both sexes, can command fair prices, for the purpose of being transported to other States, from which come the capital and money to purchase. Thus, is the State reduced to the lamentable necessity of selling off the effective force of the country to pay debts, a great part of which is due to the State herself. The labor which cultivates our fields—the hands which gather in our crops, and tend our turpentine trees—the house servants, that minister to our daily wants, and do our daily work, are therefore the first sacrifices, which must be made, if speedy relief be not soon applied. Every unprejudiced mind will perceive, that the tendency of this state of things, is to destroy the property of both debtor and creditor, and involve in one prostration of public and private confidence, the People and the Banks.

The Grand Jury hold it to be an unquestionable principle, that the interests of all classes of the community, in this question, are alike. The evils which threaten the State, require the co-operation of all, without distinction and without exception.

It is not for this Grand Jury to enter into the details of the remedy which ought to be provided in this emergency. They leave this subject to the consideration of the Representatives of the People. Thus much, however, this Grand Jury will say, that the State, through her influence as a Stockholder in those Institutions, should extend a liberal credit to the debtors, of not less than ten years, upon such terms as shall be consistent with the perfect security of the debt. Thus will the people be enabled to discharge the whole debt, by the fruits of their industry and the profits of their labor, without sacrificing, at inadequate sale, the estates and the property by which they hope to liquidate the demands of the Banks.

Let us not be told to look to our industry and economy for relief: Certain it is, that upon these resources we must ultimately depend, but we must have time, in which industry and economy can advantageously operate. The most rigid economy, and the most untiring industry, can operate only by slow but sure and accumulating influence—they cannot, in the time limited by the Banks for winding up their concerns, enable the debtors to meet any considerable portion of their engagements. Indulgence, therefore, must be had. The State, by the constitutional exercise of her weight in this, Banks, must grant that indulgence.

In the opinion of this Grand Jury, the evil is too near us to permit delay. Before the regular meeting of the Legislature in November next, ruin will be upon us and in our families. They therefore respectfully, but earnestly, recommend an extra meeting of the General Assembly of the State, to be called by the Governor and Council, at as early a day as possible, to take this subject into their exclusive consideration.

The Grand Jury request that the Court will direct a copy of this Presentment to be forwarded to the Governor of the State and to each of the Clerks of the Courts; who are respectfully solicited to hand the same to the Foreman of the Grand Juries of their respective counties, for their concurrence.

The Grand Jury further hope, that the Editors of Papers in this State, will insert these proceedings in their respective Journals.

By order of the Court, I hereby certify the foregoing to be a true copy from my Office. P. HOOKS, Clerk.

Hats.—A very superior new article, in hats, has been invented by Mr. Leary, of Chatham Square. They are cheap, light, durable, and beautiful. *New-York Enquirer.*

TO THE PUBLIC.

COWAN & REEVES,
Just received, from New-York and Philadelphia, at their Store at Wood Grove, Rowan county, twelve miles west of Salisbury, a general assortment of fresh

Dry Goods, Cutlery, Hardware, Groceries, &c.

which they are determined to sell unusually low for CASH or COTTON, or on a short credit to punctual customers. As they will receive their stock at short intervals, from the best markets, and keep the newest and most approved kinds of Goods, they feel a confidence in inviting their friends and the public to call, examine, and judge for themselves. COWAN & REEVES, Wood Grove, Sept. 1st, 1828. 6mt59

THE THOROUGH BRED HORSE

ÆRONAUT,

WILL stand this season in the county of Rowan: at Salisbury, on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Wednesdays; at the plantation of the late Dr. Robt. Moore, on Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays. The season will commence the 1st of March, and end 1st August. Twelve Dollars will be charged for the season, payable by ten dollars before the season commences; Eight Dollars the leap; and Twenty Dollars to insure. For Pedigree and description of Æronaut, see handbills.

STEPHEN L. FERRAND,
CHARLES S. BOWERS,
Feb. 12th, 1829. [54.—1st Aug.]
N. B. Great care will be taken to give general satisfaction; but we cannot be liable for accidents. Grain will be furnished, at the market price, to mares sent from a distance.

For Sale,

On moderate terms, for cash; or on a credit, for approved paper, a new, well made Sulkey. Those who wish to supply themselves with such a vehicle, would do well to apply soon, as it is believed so favorable an opportunity to procure one, will not soon offer again. EDWARD CRUSS, Salisbury, Feb. 7th, 1829. 54

Lots and Houses for Sale

IN MORGANTON, N. CAROLINA

THE subscriber wishes to sell a Lot and New Building, joining the Town of Morganton, situated about 150 yards from the court house, at the forks of two public roads, leading north and north-west of said Town. The new house lately built by John Roane, with two rooms above, and the same below stairs, with a fire place in each; and one room below stairs between the dwelling house and kitchen. There are on the lot, a good kitchen, with stone chimneys, good smoke-house, paved garden, and stables, &c.; all newly built in the years 1827 and 1828: the house has two brick chimneys, one of them built with a fire place above and below on the outside, intended to have built to it an addition when necessary. Terms; either cash notes or likely young negroes, as may be agreed on.

He would also sell the house in which he now lives, being a large two story house, just finished and painted, with all the necessary buildings on the lot; a good orchard, well, stables, &c. Terms, cash. He will sell low for cash, or young likely negroes. Application should be made immediately to the subscriber, who will be at home all spring, excepting three first weeks in April. WILLIAM ROANE, Morganton, 7th Feb. 1829. 54-55, 58, 60

N. B.—Also, a small tract of Wood Land, adjoining, is offered for sale.

Trotter & Huntington,

Watch and Clock Makers and Jewellers,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

HAVE just received an elegant assortment of articles in their line; which they will sell very low for cash, or to punctual customers on a credit. All kinds of Watches repaired, and warranted to perform well. July 3d, 1828. 23

Watches, Jewelry, &c.

THE subscriber has just returned from the North, with as good an assortment of

Jewelry, Watches, Silver-Ware, &c.

as was ever offered for sale in this place; his Jewelry is of the latest importations, and the most fashionable and elegant kinds to be had in any of the Northern Cities; elegant Gold and Silver Watches; plain Do.; &c. &c. And in a few days, he will receive a very elegant assortment of Military Goods. Also, all kinds of Silver-Ware, kept constantly on hand, or made to order on short notice. All of which will be sold lower than such goods were ever disposed of before in this place.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine these goods; their richness, elegance, and cheapness, cannot fail of pleasing those who wish to buy. All kinds of Watches repaired, and warranted to keep time: the shop is two doors below the court-house, on Main-street. ROBT. WYNNE, Salisbury, May 26, 1828. 20