

NORTH CAROLINA SPECTATOR

AND WESTERN ADVERTISER.

VOLUME I.

RUTHERFORDTON, FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 16, 1830.

NUMBER

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NOTICE TO MINERS.

THE subscriber claims the right of invention to the CAST IRON PLATES or SIVES used for the purpose of separating Alluvial Gold from the auriferous earth and pebbles; and hereby forbids all persons from making or using said Plates or Sives as he intends applying for a Patent.

T. W. A. SUMTER.

Harrisburg, Burke Co. March 27, 1830. 71f

WHO WANTS MONEY.

THE Commissioners of the HICKORY-NUT GAP ROAD, have let that part of the road marked by them "below Wm. Porter's to Dobson Freeman's," to Robinson Freeman; the contract to be completed on the 16th of October next. The Lots of pieces of Road, marked for alteration and improvement, at the Stand Ridge, above Washington Harris', and from the Island Ford, above John Davenport's, to Wm. Ledbetter's, are still undisposed of, and now offered for contract at private sale. All persons desirous of making some money, at a leisure time, after they lay by their crops, would do well to examine these alterations and make proposals to the Commissioners, or either of them, immediately, as these contracts will be let in a short time. Bond and security will be required for the completion of the work—and the Road to be finished on the 16th of October next. The money will be paid beyond all doubt according to contract.

JAMES GRAHAM, } Commis-
T. F. BIRCHETT, } sioners.
Rutherfordton, March 18, 1830. 51f

BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTORY.

MAURICE MCCARTHY, & Co. inform their friends and the public at large, that they intend carrying on the above business, in Rutherfordton, on a larger scale than has heretofore been done—that they will keep constantly on hand a good assortment of Northern Leather which will be made up to order, in the neatest and most serviceable manner. All orders sent by mail or otherwise will be promptly attended to.

A number of good workmen will meet with constant employment and liberal wages.
Rutherfordton, March, 18, 1830. 1f5

POCKET BOOK LOST.

LOST by the subscriber on the 5th inst. in passing from Patrons' STORE, in Burke, to Moore's Mills, in Rutherford, a POCKET BOOK, which had in it \$20 in different bank notes beside some small change; among the notes were two of \$5 and three or four of \$2; and the others are not recollect-ed. The Pocket Book contained several notes of hand, two on Elizabeth Wilkins, one for \$125 as well as can be recollect-ed, there were several credits on the note,—the other of \$55.50, according to the best recollection; a note on Daniel Blanton due Elizabeth Wilkins for \$15 with a credit of five dollars; a note on Granderson Blanton due Green B. Palmer, for \$10 with a credit of five dollars; a note on Green B. Palmer for \$16; a duobell on Hezekiah Wilkins for \$27; and other papers, among which is an old grant made to Mathew Gaty for 100 acres of land. A drove of negroes were coming down Cane Creek on the day of the loss, & it is tho't some of them may have picked it up. Any person who may find said pocket book or any of the papers, and return them to the subscriber shall be well rewarded. All persons are hereby warned against trading for said notes or papers.

REUBEN WILKINS.

Irvinestown, March 8, 1830. 1f4

DR. D. W. SCHENCK,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Rutherford County, that he has established himself, as a practitioner of Medicine, in Rutherfordton; and has taken the room formerly occupied by Dr. Schieffelin, at Mr. McAfee's; where he may be found; except when engaged on professional or other duties.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, JOSEPH LAYPOLE was bound to me by the County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Lincoln County, and he the said Joseph having run off from me, I do hereby forwarn any person from harboring the said Joseph.

MARTIN ZIMMERMAN.

Lincolnton, N. C. March 9, 1830. 34.

LAND FOR SALE.

TWO LOTS in the town of Rutherfordton, joining the Main-street, one Front Lot containing one acre of ground, and is one half the square formerly held by Mrs. Gilbert.

Also 33 or 34 acres adjoining the town lands, surrounding the Academy, on which is a field of 8 or 10 acres cleared and enclosed with a good fence. For terms inquire of Mr. Jacob Michal of this town, or the subscriber.

ANDREW LOGAN.

March 1, 1830. 31f

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of THOS. A. N. PETTIS, deceased, are requested to make payment immediately; and all those having demands against said estate are requested to bring them forward legally authenticated for settlement, or this will be pled in bar of their recovery.

JOHN S. FORD, Administrator.

Rutherford, March 8, 1830.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of BENJAMIN HERNDON, deceased, are requested to make payment immediately; and all those having demands against said estate are requested to bring them forward legally authenticated for settlement, or this will be pled in bar of their recovery.

JOHN S. FORD, Administrator.

3wpd4 CESILY HERNDON, }
Rutherford, March 8, 1830.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are forwarned from cutting or removing any timber, or committing any other depredations on the lands of John L. Bitting, in the county of Rutherford, adjoining the town of Rutherfordton, under the penalty of law in such cases.

REUBEN D. GOLDING, Agent for
JOHN L. BITTING.

AGRICULTURAL.

"The agricultural interest of our country is essentially connected with every other, and superior in importance to them all."—A. Jackson's Message.

ON ORCHARD GRASS,

As adapted to the soil and climate of North Carolina.

It is about eight years since the Orchard Grass was introduced on my farm; and the experience of every year, increases my opinion of its value. For the information of the farmers of this state, I will give some account of the valuable properties of this grass, which induce me to think it well adapted to the greater portion of the soil and climate of North Carolina.

The Orchard Grass grows rapidly, and upon soils too much exhausted to bring clover—it resists the hoof and the tooth, and bears the frosts of our winters, and drought of our summers, better than any other; from this circumstance, it affords the earliest and latest pasturage. It is amongst the most nutritious food for fattening cattle and milch cows; for sheep pasture it is unequalled, as even in our climate it affords an abundant bite throughout the winter.

As orchard grass is a very early, as also a late grass, it ought to be cut for hay while in blossom; if suffered to grow longer, it becomes harsh and coarse. From experience, I am well convinced that Orchard Grass when cut in the proper season, makes the best of hay, and after producing a heavy crop of hay, it affords the best of pasturage until Christmas. It is not adapted to wet lands, but thrives best in dry high lands, hence its great value for making highland meadows. Either a red, grey or tolerable sandy soil, seems to be well adapted to it. I would advise all those who first attempt the cultivation of this grass to begin upon a small scale and let their lots be well manured in good heart, and thoroughly cleansed from all other grasses and noxious weeds, by either a corn, cotton, or pea crop; let the crop be removed, the land thoroughly ploughed and pulverised, the seed sown and harrowed in. The seed should always be sown in the fall either in September or early in October, and it is the best to sow the seed alone as it will come on much more rapidly and take better root, to preserve it against being thrown out by the frosts of the winter or killed the succeeding summer by a long spell of dry weather. I always sow two bushels of Orchard Grass seed to the acre, or as nearly so as can be ascertained. This quantity is by some farmers deemed too much, but I am satisfied of the contrary, for it cannot well be too thick; and if a smaller quantity is sown, it does not cover the ground, but grows into large tussocks, supposed by many to be its natural propensity, but occasioned in fact, from being too thinly sown.

The seed being remarkably light, requires a calm day and great nicety in sowing; a cast of more than 4 feet should not be sown at a time, which should be marked out by stakes in a straight line or by straight furrows laid off by an experienced ploughman. This grass should not be grazed the first year after sowing, except by small calves; the second and third years it will spread and thicken, and take such a firm hold on the soil, as to bear without harm, the heaviest attacks of the tooth and hoof. As to its permanency, no experience has yet been able to say to what number of years it will reach. The following circumstance, often referred to, would seem to establish its permanency. Nearly thirty years ago a lot near Ellicott's Mills, was sown with Orchard Grass, and for several years, fine crops of hay were cut from it; however from neglect the fencing got out of repair, and the lot was turned out into the common, exposed to the whole stock of the village for a number of years. The proprietor again took the management of the property, a few years ago, and without sowing a grain of seed, has annually cut fine and heavy crops of hay from it. Judge Peters (President of the Philadelphia Agricultural Society) first called my attention to the importance of cultivating this grass, and his letter under date of March 1st 1817, where he says, that he has cultivated it for a period of more than forty years, and prefers it decidedly to all other grasses for uplands. The following experiments made in South Carolina, in the cultivation of this grass, would seem to prove it to be well adapted to our southern states:

"The seed was planted in February, 1820, and the grass was but little affected by the severe cold during the late winter and spring. Upon 16th May, 1821, I cut one row of the Orchard Grass, 16 feet long, which weighed 7 pounds in its green state, and when well cured into hay, one pound. Being planted in rows two feet apart, it yielded at the rate of more than 6500 lbs. of green food, and 1361 lbs. of good hay at this cutting. The land is rich

high land, and the grass was cut down till 20th March. On 16th July, it was again cut—this was six pounds, or at the rate of 8166 lbs. of green food per acre. When well cured into very fine hay, it weighed one pound and one eighth, or at the rate of 1531 lbs. of dry food to the acre. So that this second cutting of this valuable grass, though it made less of green food than on the 16th of May, it turned out more of cured hay. From seventeen months culture of this grass, I must conclude it would be of essential benefit to a southern planter as a winter and spring pasture."

Second experiment. "The grass called Orchard Grass, has been found valuable for grazing, as will appear by the following experiment. One of your committee some years back, sowed a small lot with this grass, which came up too thin, the seed being bad; but notwithstanding this, he pastured it all seasons of the year with cattle, horses and sheep, for ten or twelve years; he then cultivated the lot in corn, and some bunches were to be seen in it for some years after it had been thus cultivated. We may therefore presume that this grass, sown a proper thickness, in good strong ground, would be very durable and valuable for grazing."

My impression is, that if this valuable grass was extensively cultivated in this and the other southern states, it would open a new source of profit and independence.

GEORGE W. JEFFREYS.

American Silk. The Precursor, a paper published at Lyons, in France, mentions that samples of Philadelphia silk have been assayed in that city, with the most favorable results. The assay was made at the request of the Chamber of Commerce; and the following is a notice concerning it, which will naturally interest many of our readers.

"The assay took place recently upon a sample prepared by Mr. d'Homergue, of Nismes, son of Louis d'Homergue, late proprietor of a splendid filature of silk in said town.

It results from the assay, publicly executed at Lyons, by Pierre Mazel, licensed assayer of silk, that the raw silk obtained in Philadelphia is of an extraordinary quality, and is admirably adapted to all the uses of fabrication, its degree of fineness is 16 dwt. so that it would produce singles of 50 dwt., orgazine of 32, and tram or wool silk of 30, a quality of silk extremely rare in our country. American silk is fine, good regular, clean, of a fine color, and, in a word, it unites all the qualities that can be wished for. Its market price in the state of raw silk, well reared, according to its different qualities, and well prepared, would be 26 francs a pound, and the sale of it at Lyons would be very easy, particularly if there was a constant supply of bales weighing from 100 to 150 pounds.

The Chamber of Commerce loses no time in publishing information so satisfactory. They ought, more than ever, to excite the Americans to plant mulberry trees and raise silk, a kind of industry that will afford great advantages to both countries, and may in future give birth to establishments of various kinds, and be a new source of wealth to the United States. [Nat. Int.]

The Cotton Cleaner. This is a machine invented by Mr. JAMES GILLIAM, of Greenville, for removing the dirt and trash from Seed Cotton, and for which he has obtained a patent. The purposes of this invention are thus explained by the patentee.

"The Cleaner may be attached to the gearing of a Cotton gin, and run at the same time that the gin is at work, as some require about a half horse power to clean from 3000 to 6000 lbs. per day. It separates the dirt and trash from the Cotton, and prepares it for the Gin; and it has been observed that the Gin does not cut the staple of the Cotton so much to pieces after passing through as it does without it. Therefore this machine preserves the staple of the Cotton and brushes off the stain that collects on it from remaining in the field under heavy falls of rain—consequently it is restored to its natural state, and in market it will command a higher price. The farmer can have at least one third more picked out per day, with the same number of hands."

Mr. GILLIAM has disposed of the right of using the machine in the States of South Carolina and Georgia, to Mr. NATHAN BERRY, of Reedy Fork, Greenville District, (S. C.) who offers the right to individuals, Districts, or Counties, at a price so low as to place it within the reach of almost every farmer. Information respecting the utility of the machine, &c. may be obtained by addressing Mr. BERRY, at Reedy Fork. [Charleston Cour.]

[From the Turf Register.]

CINCINNATI, Dec. 20, 1829.

Mr. Editor—I once purchased in the province of Texas, from some Spaniards, a beautiful three year old stallion; the condition of the purchase was, that the horse should be caught and rode; from the dexterity of the Spaniard in throwing the rope, (or lasso) the first part of the contract was soon accomplished, although not until one Spaniard was nearly trampled into the earth by the charge of more than two hundred head of literally wild horses; and another Spaniard, who held one end of the rope that was attached to the horse I had selected, was by the impetus of the charge, thrown and dragged more than one hundred yards, the rope being in a slip noose, became so tightened, the animal at length checked up, for want of breath; a blind was then placed over his eyes, an additional rope secured to his fore foot, and preparations were then made to saddle him. Mr. B. a gentleman from Tennessee, who accompanied me on the tour, observed that if a pen of about twenty-five feet diameter was constructed, he would engage to ride him, and furthermore, could, in two hours, teach him to move at the word, stand, wheel, kneel, and if forty drums were beating, to pass through them at his command.

My curiosity was consequently much excited, and all joined with alacrity in collecting logs, poles, brush, &c. and in thirty minutes we completed a pen around the horse. Our friend then cut four rods of about ten feet in length, leaving the twigs on the top end, and one other switch of four feet—the horse was loosened, and the blind removed.

A single dash against the sides of the pen, proved to him his liberty was curtailed—then with ears and tail erect, boldly fronting us, he snorted defiance. Mr. B. now entered the pen, and as the horse would move from him, he would gently approach, at length placing himself in the centre of the enclosure, he commenced his first lesson, which was "forward;" and if the order was not instantly obeyed, a slight twitch on the rump would enforce the order. This was repeated several times when the animal became perfectly obedient; the next command was, "approach," and the switch was applied with considerable vigor, before the horse could so far overcome his fears as to approach as near as Mr. B. desired; but finding no peace (from the application of the rod,) except near the person of Mr. B. who always forbore the use of it whenever the horse manifested a disposition to approach, he became so obedient that when the word was given, he would run his nose under the arm of his teacher. Shaking a handkerchief or hat, at first, would frighten him off; but the prompt application of the rod soon induced him to overcome his fears; bear skins were then produced and rattled around Mr. B.; but at the word the horse would pass through them to reach the person of Mr. B. Our friend then raised himself on the sides of the pen, and giving the command to approach, he laid his hand, hat or leg, on the back of the horse, and every manifestation of fear, or departure from the command was followed by the switch, at length seating himself firmly on the animal's back, he was rode round the pen. All of which was accomplished in less than an hour from the time he commenced operations.

The Spaniards who witnessed it expressed a dislike to Mr. B. as one who was too intimate with the devil. The subduing effects of the rod, gently and judiciously applied, was so instantaneously and extraordinary and so different from the usual treatment, that it required strong evidence than was then presented to induce a belief that there was not some superhuman aid exercised. J. C. L.

[From the Cherokee Phoenix.]

MEADSVILLE, Halifax Co. Va. }
March 15th 1830. }

Mr. Editor—A narrow section of our country, about a quarter of a mile in width, and fifteen or twenty miles in length, was visited on the evening of the 7th inst. by a most alarming and destructive hurricane. It was accompanied with an unusual degree of thunder and lightning for the season, and commenced its ravages some four or five miles south of this place, driving with incredible fury from S. W. to N. E. raising from their foundations, almost indiscriminately, every negro cabin, tobacco barn, stable, or other low bodied houses, and depriving the firmly constructed framed houses, of porches, roofs, or chimneys; and in some few instances, upsetting them, or moving them from their original positions. We have heard

[From the Jeffersonian Republican.]

MEADSVILLE, Halifax Co. Va. }
March 15th 1830. }

as yet, of but three deaths, which occurred among the negroes at Mr. Bruce's by the fall of the chimney, after the house had blown over them, without doing any injury. There was in other places, many hair breadth escapes, for it frequently happened that houses were blown down over six or eight negroes, without any other suffering than some slight bruises. Upon taking a survey of the whole scene, these escapes seem truly miraculous. One unfortunate individual lost every house, large and small on his plantation, from having been snugly situated, in one moment, in a twinkling of an eye, his tenements were converted into a wreck; fortunately, and his daughter were in the only spot, three feet square in the whole house, which afforded any security. The horse who was carried off with the right fore limb, suffered no violence. The crops of tobacco subjected to the rage of the storm, were fortunately high in order, and great deal disfigured, were not damaged. A number of food stacks, have been scattered by the winds. The timber, which has been prostrated, and even the sapling could scarce resist the shock, enable you to estimate more correctly the mighty force of the storm, I will state, that the gable end of a large tobacco barn was borne almost entire, nearly a quarter of a mile—a long and heavy plate of a house, 8 by 10 inches, was carried two hundred yards, and then shivered into a thousand splinters—shingles have been found near three quarters of a mile from the house to which they belonged—the tops of the largest pine trees, with a considerable portion of the body, were sported with as feathers. One more circumstance I must add, even though it staggers your credulity, and jeopardize the credit of the communication, for it can be well attested:—A pine tree, that would square foot, was broken off half way down the body, carried like a javelin before the wind two hundred yards, then driven to the ground so firmly, that it was twisted off again, and the top blown to some distance farther; the stump part could not be moved by two men. This you may consider a bit of fiction, thrown in for embellishment and effect; but the truth is, the scene, if it could be properly depicted, was too full of sublimity to require any false coloring. The oldest inhabitants of this country, have never witnessed a storm which would, in point of violence and the damage it has done, compare so nearly with the tornado of tropical latitudes.

I am, very respectfully,
A CITIZEN OF HALIFAX.

[From the Cherokee Phoenix.]

The Indian Committees in both houses of Congress have reported, recommending, as we anticipate, the removal of the Indians to the west of the Mississippi. The question is therefore now open for discussion, and soon we shall hear what is to become of us. The crisis is at hand. Will justice prevail? Will honor and pledged faith be regarded, and the poor Indians be shielded from oppression? These are momentous questions which must in a very short time receive a practical answer. If justice prevails, the Indians will assuredly be protected. But if treaties are disregarded and declared of no validity, as many high in office have already done, then indeed shall we be delivered over to our enemies—it matters not whether we hide ourselves in the western prairies—our enemies will have no difficulty in finding us there. If therefore, we are to be sacrificed, let the bloody tragedy be accomplished here, on our own native soil, around the graves of our fathers, and in the view of the people of these United States. The good people of this boasting republic may stand and gaze at the oppressive acts of Georgia, consenting or not, as they please, to our destruction. It will not require their aid to destroy us—they need only stand still—Georgia can accomplish her design easily.—But there will be a reckoning hereafter.

It is said, however, that the Government and the state of Georgia do not contemplate using force. We never intimated that open force resorted to—this would be too barbarous measures are in operation which facts upon us are the same as the compulsion. The object is our removal and if it is ever accomplished, it is done contrary to our wishes and intentions, by means which honor and justice must forever reprobate. It makes no difference whether we are ousted at the point of the bayonet, or by indirect and oppressive measures—it is the same thing to us, and wish the public to know it. People of the U. S. our appeal is to you, will you, with a reluctant hand, extinguish all our rising expectations?