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Terms of subscription. Two dollars and fifty cents, per annum, if paid in advance; or three dollars, if paid within the year:—but if delayed after the close of the year, twenty-five cents will be added.

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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. tf5

POCKET BOOK LOST.

LOST by the subscriber on the 5th inst. in passing from Pattons Store in Burlington, to Moore's Mills, in Rutherford, a POCKET BOOK, which had in it \$20 in different bank notes, besides some small change; among the notes were two of \$5 and three of \$2, and the others are not recollected. The Pocket Book contained several notes of hand, two on Elizabeth Wilkins, one for \$125, as well as can be recollected, 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 note on Hezekiah Wilkins for \$27; and other papers, among which is an old grant made to Matthew Gaty for 100 acres of land. A drove of negroes were coming down Cane Creek on the day of the loss, & it is thought 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.
Irvinville, March 8, 1830. tf1

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. tf1

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 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.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of THOS. 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.

SCHOOL.

THE subscriber will commence his School in Charlotteville, on the 10th day of January next, for the instruction of boys, in the English, Latin, Greek and French languages,—which will comprise a session of little upwards of ten months. A vacation of one month will be given in August. The course will comprise, in the English Department, English Grammar, Geography, Book-keeping, Arithmetic, and a preparatory course of Mathematics; viz. Lacroix's Algebra and Legendre's Geometry; in the classical, the Latin, Greek and French languages with Ancient History, Geography, and Mythology. The instructor will be generally during the day with his pupils, save a sufficient time for exercise and recreation; so as to assist and instruct them both in the preparation and recitation of their lessons. As he intends his school to be permanent, and believes the advantages of an education, and the facility of acquiring it increased by pursuing a regular and systematic plan, he would prefer, as pupils, those boys who will probably complete their scholastic course with him. His course is such as to give boys all the necessary preparation for any of the Colleges or Universities, and especially for the University of Virginia, with an eye to those who has been prepared. He would be glad if those who intend to favor him with their patronage, would immediately apprise him of their intentions, for if the size of the school will justify it he will employ an assistant, so as to have the French Language taught by a native Frenchman. Those who may not be acquainted with the subscriber, he would refer to Thomas W. Gilmer, Rice W. Wood, V. W. Southall, James W. Saunders, Henry T. Harris, Dr. Ch. Cooke, Thomas J. Randolph, Philip P. Barbour and Wm. F. Gordon. Board in genteel families, can be obtained in Charlotteville from eight to ten dollars per month.

TERMS FOR A SESSION OF TEN MONTHS.
For instruction in the English branches, Latin, Greek, French and Mathematics, \$35
English branches, Latin and Mathematics, \$30
English branches only, \$25

GEORGE CARR,
Principal.
Charlotteville, Va. December 1, 1829.

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.

TO GEORGE W. JEFFREYS, ESQ.

Dear Sir,—Your communication dated the 25th ult. has lately been received, requesting information on the practice of agriculture, in this county. With an ardent desire for the advancement of knowledge in the cultivation of the soil, the most necessary and the most interesting of all human pursuits; I shall comply with your request, as far as my limited experience and observations, and my feeble abilities will admit. I regret, however, that I shall be so little able to do justice to the subject.

I rejoice to learn, that societies, such as that to which you belong, are forming, and that its members feel the importance of introducing an improved system of agriculture. The period has indeed arrived in the United States, particularly in that part east of the Blue Ridge: when the cultivators of the soil, should begin to preserve their remaining wood land, and improve that which has been cut down and exhausted. The necessity of such a course has been but little attended to in this state, and from your remarks, perhaps as little so in yours. From the exertions of such societies, however, a spirit may be aroused, which may be productive of much good. You observed, that you had been informed, that considerable improvements had been made in this county; and that from a detailed statement of the operations on my farm, you expected to receive some hints that might be useful to your society. I am not aware, from what source your information was derived, but I feel confident that from the pen of a plain farmer, forced by necessity to change a bad system of culture, that but little light can be afforded on the subject. With pleasure, however, I will render all the service in my power.

By a mode of cultivation, the reverse of what was formerly practised, the products of the soil have been greatly increased in this section of country. This improvement in agriculture was brought about by a state of things, similar to that you mention as existing with you. The previous modes were not only unprofitable to the cultivators, but highly destructive to the soil itself. Tobacco was followed by Indian corn, wheat succeeded, repeated crops of corn and wheat followed, till the soil was exhausted, and more wood land was cleared to supply the loss, till there was but little more timber to spare. It became apparent to reflecting minds, that this course of cultivation could not long continue, and unless a change was affected, that an emigration to the fertile lands of the west, could only save them from extreme poverty.

Such was the situation of my farm, in common with my neighbors, when about fourteen years since, I commenced a system, which though it may have many objections, has been of infinite advantage to me. Before I proceed to give you a sketch of that system, it will be proper to give an idea of the country, where it is practised. The Blue Ridge runs the whole length of this state and bounds the county of Culpepper, a considerable distance on its northwestern side. For about thirty miles below the ridge, the land is considerably uneven, broken here and there with small mountains, and though not rich, yet well repays the cultivator for his industry. In this section of country I reside, and my remarks are intended to apply to that section only, with which I am well acquainted. I will here observe, that the impoverishment of the soil, was here rapidly hastened by the wretched mode of cultivating Indian corn. Notwithstanding the unevenness of the land, it was the custom to plough shallow up and down the hills, and thus exposed, the soil was inevitably washed away in large quantities by every hard rain, which fell during the season of cultivation.

I commenced by dividing my farm into four fields or shifts; one of these I put in Indian corn each year. With this system I commenced deep ploughing, which could only be done on this uneven surface by ploughing round the hills, as nearly in a horizontal direction, as the situation would admit. This mode of ploughing possesses advantages, which do not appear at first sight. By ploughing round a hill, the friction against the mould board is considerably less, and consequently favored by the descent, a greater turf may be turned than the plough will cut, and with much more ease than on a level.—The land being well broken in the spring, the corn is planted in nearly the same manner, by rows listed horizontally to suit the shape of the hills. There are but few situations in this section of country,

that will admit of cross ploughing in the cultivation of Indian corn, without great danger from severe washing rains. This system did not obtain general use for some time in this neighborhood, under the supposition that it required more hoe work than the old mode, but this objection has nearly ceased, as it satisfactory appears, that the additional quantity of hoe work required is very small, and the advantage arising from the washings being thereby prevented, is great indeed. This mode of cultivating corn, I understand, is extensively practised in the county of Albemarle, Virginia where it was first introduced by Col. Thomas M. Randolph, at no distant period; as I never heard of it in that county, till long I since practised it on my own farm; and it is really surprising that the necessity of such a method did not sooner appear, and obtain general use. My mode of planting corn, is somewhat singular. The land after being well broken with barshare ploughs, is listed in the horizontal manner, I have before mentioned, and in doing this some judgment and experience are necessary to lay it off in the best possible manner, so as to avoid every detection that would tend to convey the water, so as to be liable to wash. Each hoer is accompanied by a small boy with a basket of corn, soaked and well rolled in plaster of Paris. The hoer then opens a small hole in the list, (or where the land is well broken a small single furrow answers very well) the boy that accompanies him throws in the corn, and it is immediately covered; another hole is then made at a proper distance, which the hoer will soon learn to judge of, by a measure on the hoe-helve, the boy throws in the corn, it is quickly covered; and so they proceed. This method may seem tedious, but in practice I have found that corn can be planted in as short a time, as in any other way.—The crossing of the lists is saved, and this saving makes up for the difference, if any in planting in the usual way.

After planting the corn, I seldom interrupt it till the first of June, unless to harrow down the clods, not yet dissolved after the spring ploughing; or to chop down bushes not cut by the plough. Land, well broken in the spring, does not require the corn to be cultivated sooner in this climate. In tending the corn, I use what we call shovel ploughs, without coulters, which are immediately followed by harrows, which lay the surface level, and lessen the danger from heavy washing rains. I have often remarked, that on land levelled by the harrow, large quantities of water in heavy rains will spread over the surface, without carrying off the soil, which would have certainly been the case, had the surface been left uneven after the ploughing.

I never plough my corn more than twice, followed then by the harrow, and often but once, with an additional dressing with cultivating harrows alone.—These last have broad teeth somewhat in the shape of grubbing hoes, and are of essential service in a light soil, with but little stone. For several years past I have been in the habit of using single coulters, affixed to plough stocks, instead of the plough in cultivating corn, and by following with the harrow, the soil is completely pulverised, without exposing it to the powerful action of the sun. The draft is also less, and when the corn is not grassy, I would recommend their use in preference to the plough or cultivator. There is another advantage in the horizontal cultivation of corn; when rain falls it does not run off so rapidly, but soaks into the soil on the level above each row, and is there longer retained, and consequently, the crop is less liable to injury from drought than that planted in the usual way, where the water quickly passes off down the rows.

The advantages of plaster of Paris as a manure, are no longer considered doubtful in this section of country. It is almost universally used in corn crops, as in these its effects are speedy and profitable. It operates on all kinds of soil here almost equally well, but in what way, it is not easy to tell. It is also generally used on red clover, and its effects on this grass may be considered as the greatest means of improvement, in this section of the country. The land on which Indian corn is raised, is sown down in wheat or rye, and in the succeeding spring it should be sown in red clover. The proper time for sowing clover depends much on the season. Clover is liable to be destroyed while young, by severe cold, by insects, and warm dry weather; there is, however, more to fear from warm draught, than from cold. From experience, I am satisfied, that the best time for sowing, is when the earth is open by frost, and before rain settles it. But the advantages of clover for pasturage, and as a means

of fertilization, depend mostly on the effects, produced on it by plaster of Paris. These are indeed very great, and I much doubt whether it were not better to sow plaster on the land not exhausted, for pasturage, than to sow clover seed without plaster. In the first instance, a luxuriant crop of white clover will spring up; in the next case, clover will flourish in few situations. But with a dressing of half a bushel or a bushel of plaster per acre, most soils will here produce a luxuriant crop. For pasturage, we have no grass that can be compared with it, and a light dressing of plaster the second year after it is sown, will be of great service. As pasturage, it is equally advantageous to horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, except that the second crop causes horses to slaver very much. To no kind of stock is it more serviceable than to hogs.—Where there is plenty of clover, it is seldom necessary to feed hogs from May till October; and in good clover fields, they will thrive faster than on corn. In the raising of hogs, it is important that they should be always kept growing, and this is cheaper and better done in a field of clover, than any other way that has come under my notice. Distillers in this section of country, who generally turn their attention much to the raising of hogs, cultivate clover as the principal support of their large stocks in the warm season.—Hogs are apt to keep so fat on clover, that is frequently difficult to rear pigs on that account. I have hitherto sowed my wheat, principally after corn, and I have generally succeeded pretty well. But after great crops of corn, which under the system I have practised, my land now generally produces, I find that very large crops of wheat, cannot reasonably be expected.

(To be concluded next week.)

Improvement of Candles, by J. Murray, F. L. S. I steep the common wax in lime water, in which I have dissolved a considerable quantity of common nitre or saltpetre. By this means I secure a purer flame and more superior light; a more perfect combustion is insured; snuffing is rendered nearly as superfluous as in wax candles, and the candles thus treated do not "run." The wicks must be thoroughly dry before the tallow is put to them.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Steam Carriages. There may be there must be—much of exaggeration in the accounts which are daily published respecting the increasing superiority of railways to all other roads, and the rapid improvements continually making in locomotive engines. But after all proper allowances for the amplifications and erroneous calculations and anticipations which the enthusiasm that has been excited on the subject of rail-roads naturally gives rise to, enough will remain to justify wonder and admiration at the new and great developments of ingenuity which are continually taking place. In a Baltimore paper before us are published some extracts and statements from a letter from a highly respectable gentleman in Liverpool, by which it would seem that the construction of the celebrated rail-way carriage, the Novelty, has been so improved, that the cost of transportation by it from Manchester to Liverpool—a distance of 31 miles, will be less than three farthings per ton. The same letter mentions that proposals have been made to the Liverpool and Manchester Rail-road Company to furnish them with engines which, themselves not exceeding five tons weight, shall be capable of drawing, on a level, 100 tons gross, at the rate of 37 shillings per ton for a distance equal to the circumference of the globe, estimating the price on the average Liverpool price on coke, which is the fuel to be used. The expenditure of fuel, according to the calculations which have been entered into, is about equivalent to one-third of a pound per ton for a distance of one mile. These results seem scarcely credible; but they are confidently stated to be correct by persons of intelligence who have had full opportunities of accurately examining the subject.

[N. Y. Evening Post.]

It is curious to find, that the conductor or lightning rod, which so many men of genius, learning, and ingenuity, have been at the pains to complete which in fact has been always regarded as one of the proudest trophies of science—was known & employed by a people of no more refined cultivation than the wild peasantry of Lombardy. The Abbe Burthollet, in his work on the Electricity of Meteors, describes a practice used on one of the bastions of the Castle of Duino, on the shores of Adriatic, which has existed from time immemorial, and which is literally neither more nor less than the process that enabled Franklin to

bring down lightning from the clouds.—An iron staff, it seems, was erected on the bastion of this castle during the summer, and it was part of the duty of the sentinel, whenever a storm threatened, to raise an iron point halberd towards the staff. If, upon the approach of the halberd, sparks were emitted (which to the scientific mind, would show that the staff was charged with electricity from a thunder cloud,) then the sentinel made sure that a storm impended, and he tolled a bell which sent forth the tidings of danger to the surrounding country.—Nothing can be more delightfully amiable than the paternal care of its subjects, which this interesting provision of the local government exemplified. The admonishing sound of the bell was obeyed like a preternatural signal from the depths of the firmament; shepherds were seen hurrying over the valleys, urging their flocks from the exposed fields to places of shelter. The fishing boats, with which the coast of Adriatic was generally studded forthwith began to crowd sail and man for the nearest port, whilst many a supplication was put up from many a gentle and devout heart on shore, before some halberd shrine, for the safety of the little fleet.

[Monthly Review.]

[From the Charleston Courier.]

Sea Serpent in Georgia! Capt. Delano, of the schooner Eagle, arrived here on Saturday from Turtle River, has furnished us with the following particulars, to the truth of which he declares himself willing, with his whole crew, to make affidavit.

On Monday, 22d inst. at 10 o'clock A. M. when about one mile inside St. Simon's Bar, endeavoring to beat out, observed at the distance of 300 yards, a large object resembling an alligator, occasionally moving along in the same course with the vessel, and at times lying nearly motionless upon the surface. Capt. D. finding himself likely to approach very near this strange visitor, charged a musket with ball, and tacked so as to run within 20 or 25 yards of him; at a moment when he was lying perfectly still, and apparently unconcerned, Capt. D. took deliberate aim at the back of his head, the only part then exposed, and fired—the ball evidently took effect. Instantly to the no small astonishment and apprehension of the crew, the monster aroused himself, and made directly for the vessel, contracting his body, and giving two or three tremendous sweeps with his tail as he passed, the first striking the stem, and producing a shock which was very sensibly felt by all on board. On seeing his approach, the Captain jumped upon his deck load of cotton, and some of the crew, were not less prompt in consulting their safety.

They had all a fair opportunity to observe their enemy, both before and after the shot, and concur in describing him as upwards of 70 feet in length; his body as large or larger, than a 60 gallon cask; of a grey color, shaped like an eel—without any visible fins, and apparently covered with scales—the back being full of "joints" or "bunches." The head and mouth resembled those of an Alligator, the former about 10 feet long, and as large as a hogs-head! A similar one of his appearance was observed at a greater distance, which vanished on the firing of the shot, but both were afterwards seen together passing the North breaker, where they finally disappeared. Capt. D. says he saw a similar creature off Dooley, about four years since, at which he fired three shots, but without obtaining quite as familiar an interview as in the present instance. He believes that this formidable nondescript has sufficient strength to injure seriously, if not totally destroy, a vessel of the Eagle's size, by a single blow fairly given, and deems himself very fortunate in the result of the encounter. He reloaded his musket before his enemy disappeared, but it was only in self-defence, as he felt no disposition to renew the contest with so potent an adversary.

The Depth of the Ocean is a point which has puzzled alike philosophers and practical men, and is after all, left in a wide field of conjecture. The most probable guide is analogy, and the wisest men, judging by this criterion, have presumed that the depth of the sea may be measured by the height of mountains, the highest of which are 20,000 and 30,000 feet. The greatest depth that has been tried to be measured, is that found in the Northern Oceans by Lord Brough, the heavy sounding lead, and gave out along with it a cable rope, of the length of 4,980 feet, without finding the bottom.

[M. Brun.]

Consolation. The finishing stroke to some infirm patient, who had not only lived in despite of physic, but seemed to thrive upon it.