

# NORTH CAROLINA SPECTATOR

## AND WESTERN ADVERTISER.

VOLUME I.

RUTHERFORDTON, FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 30, 1830.

NUMBER 11.

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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.

No paper will be discontinued until all arrears are paid, or at the discretion of the publisher.

Advertisements inserted on the usual terms.—All persons advertising will please note the number of times they wish to have them inserted, or they will be continued and taxed accordingly.

### RUTHERFORD HAT FACTORY.

The subscriber would inform his friends and customers that he continues to carry on the MANUFACTURE OF HATS of all descriptions, made of the best stock in a superior and excellent manner and after the latest and most approved fashions, at his shop in Rutherfordton, where he invites his customers to call upon him and examine for themselves. All orders will be punctually attended to, and the subscriber will warrant his work equal in quality to any that can be procured.

An experienced Journeyman will meet with good wages and constant employment by applying to the subscriber.

MARTIN BEAM.

Rutherfordton, April 16, 1830.

### BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTORY.

MAURICE M'CARTHY, & 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.

### SADDLE WALLET'S LOST.

ON the evening of the 13th inst. between Geo. Sattles and John Babers Esq. a pair of SADDLE WALLET'S nearly new, containing sundry papers and blanks and a pair of shoes. Any person who may find said wallets, and return the same to the subscriber, shall be liberally rewarded.

JAMES M. WALKER.

Mouth of Broad and Green River.

April 14, 1830.

### TAKEN UP.

By the subscriber living on North Packolet, on the 30th of March, a small BROWN MARE and a MULE COLT, supposed to be two years old. The owner is requested to come forward and prove his property, pay charges and take them a way.

ASPACIO EARLE.

April 14, 1830.

### POCKET BOOK LOST.

LOST by the subscriber on the 5th inst. in passing from Patton's Store, in Burke, 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 or four of \$2, and the others 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 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 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.

### SCHOOL.

THE subscriber will commence his School in Charlottesville, 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 which it 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. Cocke, Thomas J. Randolph, Philip P. Barbour and Wm. F. Gordon. Board in genteel families, can be obtained in Charlottesville 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.

Charlottesville, Va. December 1, 1829.

### NOTICE.

ALL persons are forbidden from cutting or removing any timber, or committing any other depredations on the lands of John L. Biting, 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.

(Concluded.)

I have lately begun in addition, to sow wheat on clover lays. This has been considerably practised in my neighborhood, and with a success highly gratifying. We follow our clover land for wheat in August and September. We use no cross ploughing; but with large harrows, the soil is pulverized, the wheat sown and then harrowed or ploughed in, late in September. The late ravages of the Hessian Fly, make it unsafe to sow earlier. The experience of this section of country, is much in favor of following clover land for wheat at this season. It is a season of more leisure, and the product is greater, than on land fallowed in the spring and crossed afterwards. In ploughing land, if the improvement of the soil be an essential object, and this should be the object of every farmer, the greater the growth of vegetable matter ploughed in, the greater will be the improvement of the soil; but experience favours the belief, that wheat will succeed better after the turning over a bare sward of grass, than of the most luxuriant crop. This is a subject that well deserves the attention of the agriculturist, and I merely throw out the hint, as worthy of notice.

As I observed before, my farm is divided into four shifts. Perhaps where putting in wheat on clover lays is much practised, five would be better; the size of my farm, however, does not admit it; but under the system I have mentioned of cultivating my land, once in four years in corn, and following with wheat and clover, my farm has greatly improved. On land which, when I first commenced the system was scarcely worth cultivating, I have for eight or nine years averaged nearly six barrels to the acre; and the two last seasons, which have been very favorable, I shall have averaged, at least, nine barrels per acre. Wheat on corn land, has produced from ten to twenty bushels; after sowing crops of corn, the best wheat succeeds. On good land fallowed in August and September, from fifteen to 25 bushels may be expected.

You ask if deep ploughing is much practised, and what are its advantages. Deep ploughing is becoming much more general every day, and this is greatly facilitated by the use of cast iron mould boards, which are not generally used here. By a little use they become bright and smooth, the obstruction is consequently less, and deep ploughing is more easy. The advantages of deep ploughing in corn crops, are very great. The deeper the soil is ploughed the greater may be the quantity of corn planted on an acre, or any given quantity, and the crop thereby greatly increased. At the commencement of my system of farming my corn was planted about six feet by three. I now plant it on the same land, five feet by two, in many places nearer, with two stalks in the hill, being near doubly as close as formerly, and the crops are nearly in the same proportion.

I have already stated my impression, that as a means of improving the soil, and for pasturage, that red clover is superior to any other grass amongst us. On this, with plaster of Paris, we principally rely for fertilizing our land, when aided by deep ploughing. But much may be and ought to be done, by a careful attention to making and applying manure. In addition to manure from my stable, I pound my cattle near my stack yard, adjoining a row of pens, in which wheat straw is nicely stacked up, so that the cattle can eat as much as they choose, and frequently straw and corn husks, are spread over the pound, and after being picked over by the stock, are trodden down and incorporated with the other manure, and add greatly to its quantity. I have also for a few years past, drawn a considerable quantity of corn stocks to the same place, which are also picked, then trodden to pieces, and converted to manure in the same way; and I am strongly of opinion that as materials for manure, that corn stalks are greatly superior to wheat straw, were the practice generally adopted, of penning and feeding cattle on exhausted spots of land, after being covered well with corn stalks, they would become productive, sooner than in any other way. The straw of clover, cut for seed, is also an excellent manure, and from some experiments, I am satisfied the same bulk is equal to the best stable manure. The high price of clover seed, makes that article a considerable item in the expenses of a farm: as it is generally necessary for it to be sowed every time after the land is cultivated. For a few years past, I have gathered the heads of clover with a small machine, and sown it in that state. Were farmers to

adopt this plan generally, they could gather enough seed, without the necessity of cleaning it, which requires much labour. The machine, I mentioned, is a box like frame about 4 feet wide, 5 feet long, and one foot deep, open before with a comb of wood, iron or steel attached to the floor of the box, with teeth about twelve inches long. This frame is fixed upon two small wheels, with a handle behind to elevate or depress the comb, agreeable to the height of the clover. A horse is harnessed before the comb, and the frame is drawn along, taking off the heads of the clover in its progress.

Though red clover is preferable for pasture to any grass we have, yet I do not think it possesses those advantages for hay. It is very apt to fall before it is fit to cut, to the injury of the hay; it is difficult to cure well, and easy to brake and waste after being cured, and when cured, the hay is not heavy. All kinds of stock however, are extremely partial to it. When sown with orchard grass, they form I believe, the best upland crop for hay. These two produce a heavy crop in good upland, are easily cured, and stock are as partial to the hay as to that of clover alone. But for hay, timothy is much to be preferred on a level clayey soil without sand. In this section the crops of hay produced from it, are greater than from any other grass, and in quality inferior to none.

The effect of plaster of Paris, on the soils here, where it has been used, is not very discernible. I am, however, induced to believe that it gradually stiffens the soil, which is here light and friable, thereby rendering it better for wheat; but this is only conjecture; time and greater observation are necessary to establish this opinion. We know that plaster of Paris, operates as a most powerful manure, and without knowing the precise manner in which it operates, we continue its use as a great means of fertilization.

Since the introduction of clover and plaster, the cut worm has sometimes been very destructive to the corn in the spring, particularly in cold seasons. Several experiments have been made, which go to prove that by planting corn in land well broken the preceding fall, their ravages will be mostly prevented. By ploughing in the fall, the insects are exposed to the frost of winter, and perish before the corn is planted. Before I close, I will mention a little experiment I made a year or two since. It is generally seen that corn, wheat or any other crop will not flourish near a fence of woods; and that for a considerable distance, nothing of importance will grow. Impressed with the belief that the land adjoining the woods, was exhausted by the roots of the trees, and that the crop was seldom injured by the shade alone, I cut a ditch on the east side of a piece of tall woods, deep enough to cut all the horizontal roots, and several hundred yards long; and I have been gratified to observe that the product of the field was as good up to the very bank of the ditch, as in any other part of the field, though it was shaded near half of the day. I am so well satisfied with the result of this experiment, that I shall repeat it in every situation that may require it.

I have thus endeavored, in my poor way, to give you all the information in my power on the points requested, though without system and unconnected. Wishing your society success in the objects of their pursuit, and hoping that you may render service to the agricultural interest, I am with respect, Sir, your humble servant.

JOHN S. SLAUGHTER.

Woodville, Culpeper Co. Va.

September 14, 1818.

**American Silk.** The silk alluded to in the following certificates, was sent to Baltimore as a specimen to try the market. There was enough of it for the purpose, as well as to establish the fact of the practicability of the culture of silk in the United States, beyond doubt. It establishes another fact, that in the art of reeling from the cocoon, there is no insuperable difficulty; for the Miss Waties say in their letter, that their servants reel the silk "with great ease." There were twenty-one ounces of silk; it was the kind used by coach-lace weavers, which commands ten dollars a pound in the Philadelphia market. The following certificates on Miss W.'s Floss Silk, will show its excellence: I have examined a skein of Floss Silk, said to have been made by the Miss Waties of S. C. which I pronounce to be equal in quality to any imported Floss Silk, I have seen.

HENRY KORN,

Coach Lace and Fringe manufacturer—Phila.

Philadelphia, March 27, 1830.

I agree with Mr. Korn in the opinion of the excellent quality of Silk made by the Miss Waties.

WM. H. HORSTMANN,

Coach Lace and Fringe manufacturer.

Philadelphia, March 29th, 1830.

We have this day examined with great pleasure, the skein of Floss Silk made by the Miss Waties, and pronounce it excellent. Congress could not more effectually encourage the culture of Silk in South Carolina, than by enabling the above named ladies, to become the teachers of a number of persons to Reel cocoons and make Floss Silk.

C. F. HOECKLEY,

C. F. FISHER,

Manufacturers of Coach Lace and Fringe.

Philadelphia March 29, 1830.

EXTRACTS FROM MR. P. P. BARBOUR'S Speech, on the subject of constructing a National Road, from Buffalo, N. Y. to New Orleans.

"Sir, there is one argument addressed to the States which charms the Syren's song, which I beg leave to examine closely, and to expose to the people at large; I wish to prove to them, and think I can, to demonstration, that they are under utter delusion in relation to it. The gentleman from Pennsylvania has given us a glowing description of the value of good roads, and other channels of communication; they enhance the value of land, they diminish the price of transportation, they almost annihilate time and space, and, in the fashionable figure of speech, they are to the body politic, what the veins and arteries are to the body natural. The gentleman, not content with a mere description of their value, has held up to us in bold relief, the thousands of turnpikes constructed by Napoleon, the splendid bridges, &c; he might have added the 18,000 miles of turnpike in England; he might have gone further back, to the time of Louis 14th, the Grand Monarque, and described the Canal of Languedoc; he might have gone further back, to Henry 4th of France, and spoken of the splendid road constructed by Sully, from Paris towards Brussels, adorned with triple rows of elms; nay, Sir, he might have gone back further still, & spoken of the magnificent aqueduct of Rome, her Appian and Emilian ways. This, Sir, is the splendid illusion which charms and captivates our people; until this shall be dispelled, they can never be brought to dispassionate reasoning on the subject. I wish the gentleman had held up to our view, on the same canvass, the thousands of miles of turnpike in England, and the tens of thousands of people, who either go suppersless to bed, or are driven by taxation to live on the least sustenance which will support human life; and the 7000 Irishmen, the most brave and the most persecuted people on earth, who subsist, as O'Connell tells us, each, upon three half pence per day; so on the French canvass, he should have presented the roads, the canals, the bridges, and, at the same time, the ruinous, grinding, and oppressive gabelle and corvee; so, on the Roman canvass, he should have presented the splendid aqueduct and the paved ways, and, at the same time, he should have told us, in the eloquent language of a modern writer, 'that the pavement and ruins of Rome are buried in dust shaken from the feet of barbarians.' Sir, let it not be supposed, that I am hostile to good roads and canals; the gentleman may exhaust himself in their eulogy, and I shall not object; by rightful means, let mountains be leveled, valleys filled up—even the Appalachian mountains, if you please, subdued by the hand of man. The value of all this, compared with the value of all the turnpikes, and the millions of the arts and manufactures in this last condition, may be happily represented by the description which has been given of a splendid city, that, when viewed at a distance you behold only lofty turrets, magnificent steeples, and superb edifices; but when you shall have entered in, and taken a closer view, you find wretched hovels, dark and narrow alleys, which shut out the light of heaven, and I will add, many of those who inhabit these abodes, with famine in their eyes, and ragged misery on their backs.

"I now beg leave to address myself to the sober sense, the interest, nay, the pride of the States, and the people of the States, and to say as I will clearly shew, that if, instead of heaping up their treasure here; they will keep it at home, they can execute for themselves all their splendid works, so eloquently described by the gentleman, without coming here, in the language of supplication, to beg us to do it for them; and that they will then maintain their independence, and continue to occupy their place as a respectable constellation in the political firmament, and not, like little twinkling stars, be so eclipsed by the meridian blaze of this Federal sun, as not to emit light enough even to make 'darkness visible.'"

"I ask the attention of the Committee, whilst I exhibit to them some plain and practical proofs of this proposition. 'The revenue of the United States, which is the fund by which these improvements are to be executed, is derived by the contribution of the people of the States. It unquestionably cannot be good policy for the States to furnish it to this Government, to be re-distributed by us, in the form of internal improvement, if that redistribution be made in proportion to the respective contributions; for then it is apparent, that the portion which each State would thus receive back, would be less than that which it had advanced by the amount of the expenses of collection: what, then, is the only remaining part of the alternative? Why, Sir, that the redistribution must necessarily be unequal. To those States which may receive more than their proportionate share, I propose this solemn question: Is it reconcilable with the principles of justice, for them to make such a demand? To those which, on the contrary, may receive less than their due share, I put this question: Are you prepared then to sacrifice your own interests, to give up the fruits of your own labor, to gratify the cupidity of those who, in the distribution of a common fund, clutch at more than the eternal principles of justice authorize them to ask? The demand of the one class would be as

incompatible with the immutable principles of right, as the sacrifice of the other would be at war with their self-preservation. Sir, the force of this argument is infinitely increased by the consideration that, as it has already happened, so it would most probably hereafter happen, that the States which contributed the least, would be precisely those which would receive the most—thus presenting the injustice of such a course, in the most vivid lights of contrast. And will the States which are to be the losers by this operation, continue longer blind to the plainest dictates of interest and act as willing instruments in the promotion of the very scheme which is thus to injure them? Do they not, must they not perceive, that it can only be pressed forward by those States which are to profit by it? If they were to receive their fair portion, they would, at least, as I have said, suffer the loss of the expense of collection; if they were to receive less than their due share, this loss would be greatly increased; it is only, then, because they expect, and intend to receive more, that they can desire it; but whatever they receive more than that share, some other State, or States, must receive just so much less.

"But, Mr. Chairman, I now beg leave to bring this question still nearer home, as to the interest of the States.

"Sir, as soon as the public debt shall have been paid, if the present revenue shall continue, there will be an excess beyond the current disbursements of the year, probably of twelve millions of dollars per annum. This I will suppose to be distributed in the form of Internal Improvement. Now, Sir, I will illustrate my idea of the practical operation of the system, take the case of some individual States. Supposing, for the present, that each State should contribute a share of the revenue in proportion to her population, and, with the exception of the South, which contributes much more, it may serve as a tolerable basis for calculation, Virginia, containing at least one-twelfth of that population, would advance one million of dollars of this excess, each year. If this excess were left at her own disposition, in the course of ten years she could cover her whole territory with turnpike roads, and intersect the whole Commonwealth with improved streams and canals. What, Sir, has Virginia ever received from this Government? I believe the appropriation of \$150,000 to the Disposal Swamp Canal. Now this is less than one-sixth of one year's surplus of the revenue advanced by her people. Sir, let me put the case stronger. The annual amount of duty on coffee is about \$1,300,000, of which the twelfth part, the share paid by her, is almost precisely \$150,000, the amount which she has received; and yet I doubt not, many of my fellow-citizens in Virginia, and especially near Norfolk, seeing an immediate advantage from that single advance, have been clamored for the benefit of this Government, and its wonderful liberality; though, as I have said, it is obvious that one year's excess of the revenue paid by that State alone, is between six and seven times the whole amount; that, in a few years, that excess if kept at home, would pave all her roads, and improve all her rivers; and that, if you would even let her people drink their coffee duty free, for one year, when you do not want the money, that even that duty on coffee would be equal to the mighty boon which she has received.

"Let me, Sir, say a word to my Kentucky friends, whom I value for their own good qualities, and on account of their descent; they are indeed well descended, coming, as they do, from the loins of the 'Ancient Dominion.' She too 'sees as in a glass darkly' in relation to this subject. For the sake of three or four cents per yard on cotton bagging, and a duty on hemp, which in practice does not much aid her, (for still Russian hemp drives her's for cordage out of the market) she has gone in support of the Tariff; though by its operation, I think her members here must admit, that she does not receive more than \$300,000, and pays an import duty near a million. I ask pardon, Sir, for mentioning the tariff; but it crossed my current of thought, and I could not forbear to advert to this fact. But to come to her supposed great interest in Internal Improvement, education, &c.; she has gotten, I believe, \$100,000 for her Portland Canal, and is begging now, (I hope the term does not give offence) for another \$100,000, for that object, and some land for the Transylvania University.—Suppose, by impudent solicitation, in the general scramble, first for the loaf which adorns the Federal table, and then the crumbs which fall from it, she succeeds in her application, and thus, in two years, squeezes through with \$300,000 or \$400,000. Does she not perceive, do her members here not perceive, that one year's excess of the revenue, contributed by her alone, is equal to, nay greater than, all she has, and will be able to get here by two years supplication?

"What, Sir, shall I say to the State of New York—yes, mighty New York—the strongest pillar of them all, upon which this Government rests for its support? If she were to contribute in proportion to her population, which may now be estimated at near a sixth of the whole people of the Union, her whole contribution would approach four millions per annum, and her part of the annual excess, after the payment of the public debt, would be two millions—but call it a million and a half—and how much of the Federal loaf has she gotten? Sir, out of her own gigantic means, she has completed her great canal, by which, the astonished Atlantic, if it has not heard Lake Erie roar, as was said by the poet of the Euxine and the Baltic, yet it has at least been made to communicate with that lake. And what, I repeat, has she gotten? Her members here can best answer the question; she, too, I believe, has some applications to us for aid. For how much? Is it for four, or five hundred thousand dollars? Suppose New York, too, to succeed in procuring this mighty sum, from this beneficent Government, can she be blind to the fact, that one year's excess of the revenue, paid by her own people, would be three times the amount? I could go on, and multiply similar examples, and propound similar questions; but these are sufficient to illustrate my views in relation to this branch of the subject. And now, Mr. Chairman, let me ask Virginia, Kentucky, New York, and, through them, all the States of the Union, are you willing blindly to give away your own means, by scholastic, and then come here, and humbly ask that a small part may be given back to you by retail? Are you willing to exchange the certain independent command over the whole excess of your own revenue, for a doubtful hope, that, by addressing the capricious will of this body, you may have a small part returned in the form of charity or beneficence? Every consideration of interest, of pride, of State sovereignty, conspires to forbid such a course. Mr. Chairman, must it not be humiliating to such a State as New York, instead of dispensing of her own resources, by a *sic volo, sic juro, sic steterunt*, to come here with an humble petition? Let us see, Sir, how it would read. The petition of the State of New York humbly represents, that whereas she has lately and blindly poured forth her treasures into the Federal lap, by the contribution of millions, she begs