

# NORTH CAROLINA SPECTATOR

## AND WESTERN ADVERTISER.

VOLUME I.

RUTHERFORDTON, FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 21, 1830.

NUMBER 14.

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ROSSELL ELMER, JR.

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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.

### 300960 ACRES OF LAND

For Sale in the County of Macon, N. C.  
At the June term of the County Court in Macon County, I will expose to public sale, for taxes, 200,960 ACRES OF LAND, in said county, being a body of land granted by the State, in the year 1796, to John Holdinan and Jacob Esselman, situated and bounded as follows: Beginning at a White Oak, Locust and Hickory, and runs North 15 deg. West 8100 poles to a White Oak; then South 75 West 4000 poles to a poplar; then South 15 East 8800 poles to a White Oak; then North 75 East 4000 poles to a White Oak; then North 15 West 700 poles to the beginning. This tract is estimated as 45 miles in length and 20 in breadth, and comprehends the body of the County of Macon.

ALSO, at the same time and place, I will sell for taxes, due for the year 1829; so much of the lands granted to Catcarr and Stedman as lie in the County of Macon, containing, by supposition, about 100,000 acres.

BYNUM W. BELL,  
Sheriff of Macon County.

April 23, 1830. 10tf

### SADDLE WALLETS LOST.

ON the evening of the 13th inst. between Geo. Suttles and John Babers Esq. a pair of SADDLE WALLETS 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.

JAM. S. M. WALKER.  
Mouth of Broad and Green Rivers.  
April 14, 1830. } 9tf

### LAND AND MILLS FOR SALE.

THE subscriber wishes to sell his TRACT OF LAND lying on Brushy Creek, containing One hundred and twenty acres, with a tolerable good FARM, two good GRIST MILLS and a good assortment of BOLTING CLOTHS, all in a large framed house, a place of great culture, and a permanent stream sufficient for a furnace of common description. It is situated six miles east of Hamilton's store, and three miles west of William Weathers' Esq.; which if not disposed of at private sale, will be offered to the highest bidder, at William Weathers', on the last Saturday in May next.

MARTIN S. ELLIOTT.  
Rutherford, April 30, 1830. 11p3t

### State of North Carolina,

Rutherford County.  
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—April Session, 1830.

Daniel Coleman  
vs.  
Mark Alexander and  
wife Sarah.

Petition for Partition.  
IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants in this case, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made six weeks successively, in the North Carolina Spectator and Western Advertiser, that unless they appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Rutherford, at the Court House in Rutherfordton, on the second Monday in July next, then and there to answer, plead or demur, plaintiff's petition will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte.  
Copy. Teste, ISAAC CRATON, C. C.  
May 7, 1830. Pr. adv. \$3.50. 126v

### 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. Cooke, 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.

### 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 about 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. 3f

### AGRICULTURAL.

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

#### [From the Baltimore Gazette.] CULTIVATION OF SILK.

The fixtures necessary for raising silkworms are, appropriate tables or shelves, in number or size corresponding with the number of worms to be fed. The best form for shelves that I have seen is that adopted by my friend Mr. J. Y. Tomkins of this city. It is about 2 1-2 feet wide, by 5 or 9 feet long, made of thin boards, with a piece 2 inches wide nailed flat on the upper edge along the sides and ends, with legs about a foot long in the corners. The legs do not pass through the table, but leave a part of the hole on the upper side, for the feet of another table to set in. Thus contrived, five or six of these tables are set one above another, and are taken down, cleaned and again set up with facility. One of these shelves will accommodate about 500 worms. If I could suggest any improvement upon these shelves, it would be the substitution of twine net-work for the board floors, with slides to catch the excrement of the worms. The room or laboratory must of course be of a size proportionate to the number of worms raised, and should be provided with windows or other ventilators on the north and south sides at least; and if one or two ventilators are opened in the ceiling, it will be of great service. These ventilators, however, should have shutters that they may be closed at any time when necessary. Fire places or stoves should also be provided for use when necessary. For the accommodation of 1,000,000 of worms, a room about 80 feet long and 40 wide would be required. A large establishment would also require a ware-room for the deposit of the leaves, and this should be large, so that in wet weather the leaves may be shaken and scattered about for the purpose of drying. This room might be advantageously situated above the laboratory. A cool, dark cellar, will also be useful, for keeping the leaves fresh in dry weather:—white mulberry leaves will thus keep fresh three days—the native mulberry leaves will not keep so long.

The number of attendants necessary for 1,000,000 of worms, will be two the first week, four the second, eight the third, and sixteen or twenty the remainder of the feeding season; one half of which may be boys and girls.

At the period of hatching, which in Maryland is generally about the 1st of May, the eggs, which are presumed to have been kept in the cellar, may be called the hatching table. The proper period is always best ascertained by the state of the mulberry leaves. I consider the best and most safe time to be that when the leaves are about the size of a half dollar. The hatching table may be kept in the common laboratory. If the weather be mild and warm, the eggs will begin to hatch in eight or ten days. The first day or two there will but few leave the eggs—they need not be attended to. On the third day a considerable quantity will hatch. Some fresh leaves should then be laid on them, when they will soon attach themselves to the leaves, and should be removed on to a shelf, and be thinly spread out. The next day all that have hatched should be treated in the same way; and so on till they have all hatched, which will generally be in five or six days.—Each day's hatching should be placed on different shelves, and the whole laboratory arranged into as many divisions of shelves, as there were day's hatchings, that they may be continually kept separate. This is important, that the first periods of moulting and spinning may be as nearly the same with all the worms as is possible.

In large establishments, a small, close room, with a stove, will be very useful in hatching the eggs; as the temperature may be regulated at pleasure. But in this case the thermometer is almost indispensable, as there would be danger of too high a degree of heat, which would spoil the eggs at this season, and the necessary equality and gradual increase of temperature could not be secured without one. In this mode of hatching by artificial heat, the worms will be brought out with more regularity and in less time, than in that above described, and therefore it is preferable in large establishments. The hatching room should be, when the eggs are carried into it, of about 70 degs. temperature, which should be increased one degree a day till the worms are hatched. The hatching room will therefore be of about 80 degs. temperature when the worms are hatched, and if the laboratory is not then about the same temperature it should be raised to it, or nearly so, before carrying in the young worms, that they may not experience too great and sudden a change.

The leaves may be torn in small pieces whilst the worms are small, and the worms should be fed during the first week, two or three times a day, by scattering the leaves over them. The second week the worms will require food three times a day; the third, fourth or fifth, it should be given them as fast as it is either consumed or become withered. The periods of moulting are, generally, about the 7th, 13th, 19th and 24th days of their age, but these periods are materially influenced by the care and attention bestowed on the worms—some worms will begin to spin on the 25th day; while others will delay their spinning even to forty-five or fifty days, according as they are well or ill attended to. At the periods of moulting, the worms do not eat, and if they all moult together, no food need be given them; but should they not be thus simultaneous in changing their skins, those which require food should be supplied, even though the others may be disturbed by it. They are about 36 hours shedding their skin.

The Italians strenuously insist upon cutting the leaves fine, before giving them to the worms; but, having tried this plan, I found an objection to it which induced me to reject it. When the leaves are cut fine, the worms easily press them down, and they are lost, having become a mere carpet for the worms. I therefore, never cut the leaves after the worms are two weeks old; but for several reasons, I prefer laying on the whole leaves, and even the small branches. When laid on whole, the leaves keep fresh till consumed; especially when left upon small twigs. The small branches have another advantage—the worms can climb, and fix upon them, over and under them, so that the same shelf will accommodate many more than when the leaves are cut fine and they are obliged to remain on a common level surface. The worms also prefer this mode, as it approaches nearest to the nature of the limbs of the tree.

Every two or three days the shelves should be well cleared of litter and excrement, to effect which the worms may be removed in the following manner:—lay on either large leaves or twigs with leaves, and as soon as the worms attach themselves to them, bear them to a clean shelf; repeat the operation till all are removed. Some lay fresh leaves on one side of the shelf, and leave the worms to go over to them, and then clear off the other side. I prefer the first plan. Very few leaves will suffice for the first ten days; a dozen, torn into small pieces will be enough for each shelf, the 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th day; double the quantity the next two days. However, it is unnecessary to attempt estimating the quantity, as the intelligent attendant will readily discover what is necessary, and be able at all times to guard against both stinting the worms and waste of leaves. They should always have as much as they will consume and no more. Great care must be observed that the leaves be perfectly free from wet, and fresh. When they have been kept some time, the leaves begin to turn black or dark colored, and should be thrown away. In wet weather, the leaves may be dried by taking them into a large room, spreading them out, and occasionally shaking them up.  
(To be continued.)

#### EDUCATE YOUR CHILDREN EARLY.—

What is the object of education? To form the character. How is this to be done? Not by lessons, but principally through the influence of example, and circumstances, and situation. How soon is the child exposed to these influences? From the moment it opens its eyes and feels the pressure of its mother's bosom—from the hour that it becomes capable of noticing what passes around it, and knowing the difference of one thing from another. So powerful are the gradual and unnoticed influences of these early months, that the infant, if indulged or humored, may grow into a petty tyrant at ten months old; and tottle about in two years a selfish, discontented, irritable thing, that every one but the mother turns from with disgust. During this period every human being is making his first observations, and acquiring his first experience; passes his early judgments, forms opinions, acquires habits. They may be ingrained into character for life. Some right and some wrong notions may take a firm hold, and some impressions, good and bad, may sink so deep as to be, with scarcely any force, eradicated. There is no doubt that many of these incurable crookednesses of disposition which we attribute to nature, would be found if they could be traced, to have originated in the early circumstances of life; just as a deformed or stunted tree not from any natural perversity of seed from which it sprung, but from the circumstances of the soil and situation under which it grew.  
[Journal of Education]

**To Dye Wollen Black.** When a good black is wanted upon fine woollen cloth, the cloth must first be dyed of a deep blue; it is then to be immersed for some time in a decoction of galls; one pound of galls is necessary to every twenty lbs. of cloth; the cloth is then to be passed through a decoction of logwood and copperas, containing six pounds of the former and one of the latter for every twenty pounds of cloth. When it has remained for an hour or two in this liquor, it is to be taken out and washed till the water comes quite clear, after which it is to be dipped in a bath of weld or yellow wood. For coarse stuffs the blue ground is to be omitted; then the stuff must be boiled along with the ingredients we have mentioned.

**To Dye Cotton and Linen Black.** After the stuff has been well scoured, it must be galled, alumed, and afterwards dipped in a well-bath. It is then to be dyed in a decoction of logwood, to which a quarter of a pound of copperas has been added for every pound of stuff. After this it must be washed and rung, but not too hard. It is then to be dyed in a madder bath, in the proportion of half a pound of madder to each pound of the goods. This produces a fine and durable black.

### POLITICAL.

#### MR. POTTER'S LETTER.

[From the Washington Telegraph.]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

April 27, 1830.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TELEGRAPH.

Sir: I have seen in your paper of yesterday, extracts from several Southern papers, in relation to a speech said to have been delivered here by Gen. Speight, of North Carolina, on the subject of the Tariff. An extract from the Charleston Mercury, among other remarks upon the speech, says, "It is a voice from North Carolina, and one which represents truly, as we believe, the feelings and opinions of that respectable and injured State." The extract of the Raleigh Star follows that of the Mercury in these words: "We would add that the views of Gen. S. in relation to the unconstitutionality, injustice, and ruinous tendency of the Tariff, will, unless we grossly mistake the sentiment of our own State, meet with the hearty concurrence of a large majority of our citizens. It is true they are couched in bold, warm and nervous language. But the contempt with which the petition of our State Legislature, relative to the salt tax, was treated, (it having been contemptuously laid aside, unnoticed and unread) and the little respect shown to every effort made to procure a fair investigation of the general system of the tariff, were circumstances, situated as he was, well calculated to excite his indignation: and it was perfectly natural that he, as the fearless and faithful representative of a sovereign and insulted state, should freely express the honest feelings of his heart." I am unwilling to disturb the newspaper laurels of any one; but I cannot permit the people of North Carolina to be deceived, by such statements as these, in relation to what has transpired here—knowing that no part of the proceedings of Congress had thrown the slightest disrespect on those of the Legislature of North Carolina, and satisfied, from my knowledge of the editors of the Star, that no wilful misrepresentation could find its way into their paper, I recur to the speech of Gen. Speight, to see if there was any thing to justify those exaggerations. The noise which prevailed in the hall prevented me, though present, from hearing the speech when it was delivered. On turning to the report of it; however, in your paper, where it was printed about a month afterwards, I find the following passages, upon which, I presume, the statements of the Mercury and Star must have been founded:—viz: "Even the State from which I come, one of the old thirteen members of the confederacy, and the first to declare themselves, of right, free and independent, has been refused to be heard in a remonstrance against the high and oppressive duty on salt—and, to prevent a reference of her memorial to a committee who had prejudged the subject, and who had reported that it was inexpedient to make any alteration of the tariff, the memorial was laid on the table." Further on, the General again remarks—"I ask the friends of the American system, what must be the indignation with which North Carolina will look on the proceedings of this House in relation to their remonstrance against the high and oppressive duty on salt; and what must be her feelings when she comes to learn that, instead of its receiving a respectful reference, it has been indignantly laid on the table. I have no doubt she will view it as I do, with contempt and indignation." It is not true in the first place, that any

memorial or remonstrance, in relation to the tariff, has been addressed by the Legislature of North Carolina to Congress. A resolution of the Legislature of North Carolina was addressed to each individual of the North Carolina delegation, requesting us to use our endeavours to procure a repeal of the salt tax. Before this resolution was received, a member of the delegation, on his own responsibility, had introduced a resolution on the same subject, which the House refused to consider.—When the resolution of the Legislature reached us, and which, as I have already remarked, was addressed to us individually, and not to Congress, it was laid before the House, a proceeding in my opinion somewhat irregular, as it was not addressed to the House. Yet, when it was offered, so far from "having been contemptuously laid aside, unnoticed and unread," it was noticed, read, considered and discussed; and instead of being "indignantly laid on the table," it was so disposed of on the motion of a gentleman whose whole faculties were at the time, and are at this moment, engaged in an effort to procure the repeal of the duty on salt, and who stated to the House, as the reason of his motion, that the Committee of Ways and Means, of which he was chairman, and to which it was proposed to refer the resolution, had already determined to report a bill in accordance with the resolution, and thereupon Gen. Speight himself voted to lay the resolution on the table. To show exactly the action of the House upon this resolution, I here subjoin the minutes in relation to it. Which I have this moment copied from the Journals of the House viz:

"27th January, 1830. Mr. Conner laid before the House the following resolution, adopted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, viz:  
"Resolved That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives be requested, to use their utmost endeavours to procure the repeal of the salt tax."  
"W. M. J. ALEXANDER, S. H. C.  
"D. F. CALDWELL, S. S.  
"Ordered, That this resolution do lie on the table.

"2d February, 1830. A motion was made by Mr. Conner, that the resolution of the General Assembly of North Carolina, presented by him on the 27th of January, ultimo; instructing the Senators, and requesting the Representatives of that State in Congress, to use their endeavors to procure a repeal of the salt tax, be referred to the Committee of Ways and Means. Pending this motion,  
"Mr. Coulter moved that the resolution be referred to the committee on Manufactures; when "Mr. Taylor moved that the resolution be referred to the Committee of the whole House on the state of the Union; and, after debate thereon, the hour allotted by the rules of the House for the consideration of reports and motions expired, and the House passed to the orders of the day.

"3d February, 1830. The House resumed the consideration of the resolution of the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, instructing the Senators and requesting the Representatives of that State in Congress, to use their endeavors to procure the repeal of the salt tax.  
"The question recurred on the motion made by Mr. Taylor, yesterday, to refer the said resolution to the Committee of the whole House on the state of the Union; when "On motion of Mr. M'Duffie, it was "Ordered, That the said resolution lie on the table."

It is true that the expected bill, on account whereof the resolution was laid on the table, was in a few days brought before the House, embracing, however, extensive alterations of the tariff, as well as the reduction of the duty on salt. That bill was voted down without debate; but therein North Carolina received no indignity, which was not common to the whole South.

I regret to have been under the necessity of making this communication, but I could not acquiesce in the erroneous statements alluded to above, from which it would seem that North Carolina had been treated with contumely here, nor am I willing that it should be believed in N. Carolina that it could be done with impunity. Respectfully, your obedient servant,  
ROB. POTTER.

The Concord Yeoman says—The 55th Anniversary of Concord Fight was commemorated in this town by a parade of the Volunteer companies. On the 19th of April, in the afternoon they marched to the site of the old North Bridge, where the Fight was first commenced in 75, and on that holy ground listened to a prayer offered by Rev. Doctor Ripley.  
The best religion is that which prompts us to a faithful and cheerful discharge of all our duties.