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AND WESTERN ADVERTISER.

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ROSWELL 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 Holdiman 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 Cathcart 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. 10t

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. Tests. ISAAC CRATON, C. C.
May 7, 1830. Pr. adv. \$3.50. 126w

SADDLE WALLET'S LOST.

On the evening of the 13th inst. between Geo. Sattles and John Babers's 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. 9t

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 custom, 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's Esq.; which if not disposed of at private sale, will be offered to the highest bidder, at William Weathers's, on the last Saturday in May next.

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

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 systematical 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 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. 3t

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. [Concluded.]

Great care should be taken to guard against mice and ants: mice devour them with avidity, and the bite of an ant is almost instant death to the worm. Isolating the shelves from the walls and setting the feet in basins of water will protect them from ants; but the access of mice to the room must be cut off.

The success of the crop depends upon the cleanliness of the shelves, and purity of the air in the room, especially in hot, and more particularly in damp weather. If the excrement and litter be allowed to accumulate, fermentation and putrefaction soon commence, and the consequence will be fatal to the worms, especially in hot, damp weather; besides, the worms at all times thrive better when the shelves are kept clean, and nothing but fresh leaves allowed to remain about the worms. To guard against impurity of air, which is the greatest enemy the silk worm has, a small quantity of *chloride of lime* should always be kept in a plate in some part of the room. It is a cheap and most effectual preventive of this cause of disease in worms, as well as a powerful remedy for the *tripes*, and other diseases that have become epidemic. It is generally retailed at the drug shops at 25 cents a pound, and four pounds will be sufficient for the largest laboratory. A couple of spoonfuls may be put into a plate with about a gill of water, and should be replenished every three days.

Where proper cleanliness and due attention to ventilation are observed, there is little to be dreaded from hot weather. Nevertheless, in very hot weather all the means at hand should be availed of for the reduction of the temperature of the room; for worms will thrive best in moderate temperature. But ice, or sprinkling the floor with cold water, should never be resorted to, as has been recommended; for the vapour thus produced will do more injury than the heat. Where convenient, the laboratory should be shaded with high trees on the south side. An open, high piazza to shield the south front of the house from the sun's rays will also be of service. Opening the windows and doors, and the ventilators in the ceiling, will then be all that can be done to cool the room; and this should never be neglected, in hot weather. There is much more danger from cold than heat; and on the slightest appearance of a cold night, fire should be made in the fire places or stoves, and replenished as often as necessary. The temperature should be kept as equable as possible, and sudden changes guarded against. For this purpose a thermometer will be useful; but the senses of the attendant will be a sufficient substitute if care be observed. I do not pretend to give the degrees of temperature most suitable for silk worms; for although we can increase the heat, it is not easy to reduce it in a large room, when the surrounding atmosphere that supplies the air circulating in it, is of a high temperature. It may be observed here, that the cool sensation felt while sitting in a current of air, is no evidence of that air or place we sit in being of a lower temperature than the air of a room where there is no such current. The air passing over the surface of our bodies carries off heat, and thus causes the cold sensation, while at the same time the current of air, that "feels cool," is many degrees warmer than our bodies. But silkworms are not warm-blooded animals, and of course they do not experience the same relief, having no excess of animal heat to be carried off.—Although many persons have told me that they had lost many worms, by hot weather, I am constrained to think, that the heat was not the sole cause of the loss; for I have never lost a worm that I could attribute to that cause. Hot weather will undoubtedly cause the destruction of the whole of them, if the litter and excrement be left unmoved; and I always suspect some such want of attention in every instance of the destruction of worms by hot weather. Heat does not injure the worms in their natural state, nor will it in their state of domestication, if they are kept as free from filth as they are on their native trees. Keeping the shelves clean, the worms not too much crowded, the air in the room pure by the use of *chloride of lime* and ventilation, and feeding with fresh dry leaves, I consider the best and only preventives of any ill effects from hot weather.

Between the 25th and 35th days of the worm's age they will show signs of a disposition to spin. They will become somewhat of an amber-color about the joints of

the body, semi-transparent, throw out fibres of silk on the leaves, and wander about. The brush for the cocoons should now be provided. The best and simplest that I have been able to find is the *broom-corn*. Clear it well from seeds, and cut it from the stalk close to the junction of straws; spread out the top in imitation of a small tree, and set it on the shelf with the top pressing against the bottom of the upper shelf to hold it in its position. It may be set in rows of six or eight inches apart, across the shelf, and over the top shelf an extra one may be placed for this purpose. The worms will readily find and climb these little trees and spin their cocoons in them: the worms will be four days spinning their cocoons, and they will all generally be finished on the 8th day after they first began—that is, all of the same day's hatching. The brush may then be taken down, the cocoons taken off, cleared of the loose *toz*, and prepared for reeling.

The cocoons from which eggs are expected must be spread out in a room, secure from mice and ants, and in five to ten days the moths will come out of the cocoons, when the males and females will couple; they must then be taken by the wings in pairs without separating them, and placed upon sheets of paper disposed for their reception, where they are to remain. There is generally about an equal number of each sex. I have found the best mode for fixing the paper for the moths to lay on, as follows: stretch two pieces of strong twine across the room from wall to wall, about two feet apart, and another about a foot over the middle of these. Lay large sheets of paper (old newspapers will do) over them and pin them down at each side to the lower twine. The sheets of paper will then be in the form of the roof of a house. As many pairs of moths as can conveniently lie on the papers may be placed there. This mode has the advantage of security against ants and mice, which are very destructive to these insects. The room should be dark, if possible, while the insects are on the papers, and each sheet should be filled before any are put upon another, and as soon as the moths on one sheet are done laying eggs, it should be taken down, folded, and put in a tin box in a cold cellar, where all the eggs must be kept till wanted for use next spring. The moths are in the form of a greyish white butterfly, and generally begin to lay eggs in 24 to 36 hours after leaving the cocoon. The eggs are at first of a yellow, or somewhat of a sulphur colour, but in three days turn to a light slate colour, and subsequently to a dull brownish slate colour. When seen through a microscope they are speckled. Those that remain yellow have not been fecundated, and of course are worthless. Each healthy female moth will lay about 450 eggs, generally handsomely disposed and firmly attached to the paper in a circular form, the whole covering a space about the size of a fifty cent piece.

Should the eggs be permitted to remain exposed to the warm weather, they will hatch, and, unless another crop be desired, they will be lost. This is the only injury they are liable to from warm weather.—The flies eat nothing after leaving the cocoons, and die in a few days after depositing the eggs. The tin box in which the eggs are directed to be kept, is intended to protect them from mice and insects.—The eggs should be kept in a dry cellar, as mould and mildew will injure them.—There will be many double cocoons, those which have two or more worms in them; these and as many more of the others as are wanted should be selected for eggs.

GIDEON B. SMITH.

Extract from Mr. M'Duffie's Report from the Committee of Ways and Means, on the subject of a National Bank.

Having said thus much on the constitutionality and expediency of an incorporated National Bank, the only question which remains to be examined by the committee is, the expediency of establishing a National Bank founded upon the credit of the Government and its revenues.

It is presumed to have been the intention of the President, in suggesting the inquiry as to a bank founded upon the credit and revenues of the Government, to be understood as having allusion to a bank of discount and deposit. Such a bank, if taken for granted, would have branches in various parts of the Union, similar to those now established by the Bank of the United States, and co-extensive with them. The great object of furnishing a national currency, could not be accomplished with an approach to uniformity, without the agency of such branches; and another object, second only in importance to the one just stated, the extension of the commercial facilities of bank ac-

commodations to the different parts of the Union, could not be at all effected without such agency. If there should be simply a great central bank established at the seat of Government, without branches to connect its operations with the various points of the commerce of the Union, the promise to pay specie for its notes, whenever presented, would be almost purely nominal. Of what consequence would it be to a merchant or planter of Louisiana, or a manufacturer or farmer of Maine, that he could obtain specie for bills of the national bank, on presenting them at the City of Washington—a place wholly unconnected either with Louisiana or Maine by any sort of commercial intercourse, and where, consequently, these bills would never come in the regular course of trade? A promise to pay specie at a place so remote from the place of circulation, and where the bills would never come but at a great expense, and for the sole purpose of being presented for payment, would neither give credit to the notes, nor operate as an effective check upon excessive issues. Whatever credit such notes might have, at a distance from the place of issue, would not be because they were redeemable at the pleasure of the holder—for such would not be the fact; but principally because of the ultimate responsibility of the Government, and of their being receivable in payment of all dues to the Treasury. They would rest, therefore, upon almost precisely the same basis of credit as the paper money of our Revolution, the assignats of Revolutionary France, and the Treasury notes of the war. These were receivable in discharge of debts due to the Treasury, and the Government was of course ultimately responsible for their payment; yet the two former depreciated almost to nothing, and the latter, though bearing interest, sunk to 20 per cent. below par. But the notes of a central Government Bank, without branches, would be subject to depreciation from a cause which constitutes a conclusive objection to such an institution.—There would be nothing to limit excessive issues but the direction and prudence of the Government or of the direction. Human wisdom has never devised an adequate security against the excessive issues, and, consequently, the depreciation of the bank paper, but its actual, and easy, and prompt convertibility into specie at the pleasure of the holder. Experience has shown that, where the paper of a bank is, by any means, habitually circulated at places remote from the point where it is issued, and not connected with it by a regular commercial intercourse, there will not exist that easy and prompt convertibility which is so essential to the credit of bank paper. When bank bills are confined to their appropriate sphere of circulation, a redundant issue is certainly followed by a run upon the bank for specie. This timely admonition is as useful to the bank as it is to the community: for it enables the directors to avoid, with unflinching certainty, an excess equally injurious to both, and which no human sagacity could anticipate or prevent, by calculation merely. Whatever, therefore, in a system of bank circulation, prevents the reflux of redundant issues, necessarily destroys the only adequate security against these injurious and ruinous excesses.

But a Government Bank, without branches, would be obnoxious to another objection, which could not be obviated. Its loans would be confined to the District of Columbia; or, if extended to the various parts of the Union—to say nothing of the inconvenience to which it would expose those at a distance who obtained accommodations—they would be unavoidably granted without any knowledge of the circumstances of the persons upon whose credit the Government would depend for repayment. It would, in fact, be, for all useful purposes, a mere District Bank.

These views of the subject have brought the committee to the conclusion, that, if a Government Bank should be established, it would have at least as many branches as the Bank of the United States, and probably a much greater number. Few administrations would have the firmness to resist an application to establish a branch, coming from any quarter of the Union, however injudicious the location might be, upon correct principles of commerce and banking.

The bank of the United States now employs five hundred agents, in the various parts of the Union where its offices are established. From this fact some idea may be formed of the very great addition which would be made to the patronage of the Executive Government by the establishment of such a bank as the one under consideration.

But the patronage resulting from the appointment—the annual appointment—

of these, agents great as it would doubtless be, would be insignificant and harmless, when compared with that which would result from the dispensation of bank accommodations to the standing amount of at least fifty millions of dollars! The mind almost instinctively shrinks from the contemplation of an idea so ominous to the purity of the Government and the liberties of the people. No government, of which the committee have any knowledge, except, perhaps, the despotism of Russia, was ever invested with a patronage at once so prodigious in its influence and so dangerous in its character. In the most desperate financial extremities, no other European government has ever ventured upon an experiment so perilous. If the whole patronage of the English monarchy were concentrated in the hands of the American Executive, it may be well doubted whether the public liberty would be so much endangered by it as it would by this vast pecuniary machine, which would place in the hands of every administration fifty millions of dollars, as a fund for rewarding political partisans.

Without assuming that a corrupt government patronage, a very slight acquaintance with the practice of all political parties, whatever may be their professions, will be sufficient to satisfy any reflecting mind that all the evil consequences of corruption would flow from its exercise. Have not our political contests too frequently degenerated into a selfish scramble for the offices of the country? Are there not those who sincerely and honestly believe that these offices are legitimate objects of political warfare, and the rightful reward of the victorious party? And, disinterested and patriotic as the great body of every party is admitted to be, the fact is no less true than it is lamentable, that the most devoted and active partisans are very often mere soldiers of fortune, who watch the political signs, and enlist, at the eleventh hour, under the banners of the party most likely to prove successful. Such being, more or less, the composition of all political parties, what would be the probable use made of fifty millions of bank patronage, by a political party which conscientiously held the doctrine that all the offices in the gift of the Executive should be divided among the partisans of a successful political leader? Would not the same principle be even more applicable to bank loans? and would not the Treasury of the United States, under the sanctifying influence of party delusion and party infatuation, be literally plundered, by mercenary retainers, bankrupts in fortune, and adventurers in politics?

Even if the administration should be ever so much disposed to restrain the abuse of this patronage, it would be utterly impracticable to exercise any efficient control over the great number of bank directors who would be scattered over the Union, and who, upon all the known principles of human nature, it may be confidently predicted, would principally consist of busy and officious political partisans.

Such would be the depositaries—acting, not under the public eye, but under the protecting mystery of a sort of concealment and secrecy deemed indispensable in banking operations—to whom not only the whole Treasury of the Union would be confided, to be squandered, perhaps, in profligate favoritism, but the tremendous power of putting the whole property of the nation under mortgage, for the redemption of the bills issued at their discretion. To say nothing of the utter insecurity of the public revenues under such a system, a new species of legislative power, unknown to the Constitution, would be committed to these irresponsible bank directors, of which no human sagacity can predict the consequences.

A just analysis of the operation of granting loans by this Government bank, in exchange for the notes of private individuals, will show, that it involves the exercise, on the part of the directors, of the two-fold powers of appropriating the public revenue in the most dangerous of all forms—discretionary loans—and of pledging the responsibility of the Government, to an ultimate extent, for the payment of the debts at the same time created against it. These are among the highest functions of legislative power, and have been expressly and exclusively vested in Congress. Unless, therefore, it be assumed, that Congress may rightfully transfer the powers with which it is invested these bank directors, it will be difficult to find any warrant, either in the letter or spirit of the Constitution, for the creation of this tremendous engine of pecuniary influence. It may, indeed, be doubted, whether all the branches of the legislative authority united, have any constitutional power to