

NORTH CAROLINA SPECTATOR

AND WESTERN ADVERTISER.

VOLUME I.

RUTHERFORDTON, FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 2, 1830.

NUMBER 20.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, BY
ROSWELL ELMER, JR.

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.

State of North Carolina,

Superior Court of Equity—Spring Term, 1830.

Romulus M. Saunders,
Attorney General,

Margaret Lattimer,
James Lattimer,
Elizabeth Lattimer, and
Margaret Lattimer Jr.,
Dorothy Dale,
John M. Dale,
Edward C. Dale,
Sarah Dale, and
Elizabeth Dale,
John R. Lattimer,
Margaret Lattimer,
Henry Lattimer, and
James Lattimer.

The Information charges that these grants were fraudulently, irregularly and illegally obtained upon untrue suggestions, and in direct contravention of the Acts of Assembly, touching the entering, surveying and granting of lands, which allegation is founded upon the following statement of facts:

1. That at the time the said lands were entered they were in the occupancy of the Cherokee Indians, and constituted a part of their territory. 2. That the said William Cathcart and Stedman, were not then and never have been citizens of this State. 3. That no actual survey ever was made of the said lands, previous to obtaining the grants, and that Joshua Williams, who signed the plats as Deputy Surveyor, was the Agent of the said William Cathcart, and directly interested in the grants. 4. That the entries contain no definite description of the lands entered, are deceptive in this particular and intended to deceive. 5. That the grants were made to William Cathcart alone, irregularly and without any authority. 6. That the surveys include more than 640 acres each, and that separate surveys were not made of the land mentioned in each entry. 7. That no taxes have been paid to the General or State Governments from the year 1796 to the year 1827, on the said lands, but that on the contrary, the said William Cathcart, by himself or his agent, in the year 1799, claimed that the said lands were exempt from taxation upon the ground that they were within the boundaries set apart for the Cherokee Indians.

The Information further charges and the fact is verified by affidavit, that the said William Cathcart was a citizen of Pennsylvania, and is believed to be dead, and that one John Brown, an agent of the defendants, who are citizens of Pennsylvania, has in their names commenced suits in Ejectment, against divers citizens of this State in the Circuit Court of the United States for this District, for the lands included in the said grants.

It is ordered by the Court that a copy of this Information be served upon the said John Brown, and that publication be made once a week, for six weeks, in the North Carolina Spectator and Western Advertiser, printed at Rutherfordton, and the National Gazette, of Philadelphia, that the said defendants appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at Waynesville, on the second Wednesday after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead, answer or demurr to the said Information or the same will be taken *pro confesso*, and heard *ex parte*.

Witness, Joshua Roberts, Clerk and Master of said Court, at Office, the second Wednesday after the fourth Monday of March 1830. — 17 6w
Pr. adv. \$7 50. J. ROBERTS, C. M. E.

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

UNDER authority from the President and Directors of the State Bank of North Carolina, I will on Monday, the 12th day of July next, expose to public sale, to the highest bidder, in the Public Square, in the Town of Rutherfordton, the following tracts of land, owned by the Bank, and lying in the county of Rutherford, viz:

453 acres, on Broad River, formerly the property of Robert H. Taylor.
80 acres, formerly owned by Robert Harden.
700 acres, in Green River Cove, formerly owned by Richard Allen Esq.
100 acres, formerly owned by James Levans.
170 acres, on the Road leading from Rutherfordton to Morgantown, formerly owned by Frederick F. Alley.

A credit will be given, on all sums over one hundred dollars, by the purchasers giving bonds with approved security. Terms will be more fully made known, and information, as to the Title given, on the day of sale. By

ISAAC T. AVERY, Agent of
the S. Bank of N. Carolina, at Morgantown.
Rutherfordton, May 22d, 1830. 15 tds

CABINET FURNITURE.

CABINET FURNITURE of every description, made in the best workmanlike style, and of various kinds of wood, can be had at the Work Shop of the subscriber, in Asheville, Buncombe County. The following are a few of the many articles in his line of business which he is in the habit of making:

Sideboards,	Bedsteads of every kind,
China Presses,	Sofas;
Secretaries, and	Ladies' Work Stands,
Book Cases,	Candle Stands,
Bureaux of various kinds	Wash Stands,
Breakfast dining, and	Easy Chairs,
tea Tables,	Cradles and Cribs,
Card and Dressing Tables,	Cupboards,
	Clock Cases & Coffins.

Having served a regular apprenticeship to the above business in one of the principal cities in Virginia, he has no hesitation in saying that his furniture, for style and durability, cannot be surpassed by any in the State. Those wishing to purchase can be supplied on reasonable terms. Orders from a distance will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

ALSO—on hand and for sale 11 barrels of SUPERFINE FLOUR.
17 4w
Asheville, June 7, 1830. SAMUEL ROGERS.

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.

ON Saturday the twenty-first day of August next, I will expose to sale on the premises, to the highest bidder, under decree in Equity, all the lands belonging to the ESTATE OF RICHARD BLANTON decd., comprising, one tract of about six hundred acres, situate a few miles north of Quin's ferry, on the Post Road to Lincolnton, affording a good situation for a mercantile establishment.

One other tract, containing about five hundred acres, situate on Shoal Creek, near to M'Swain's ford on First Broad River, adjoining or nearly adjoining the former tract.—On this, is a good grist mill now going (the only one and the only situation for one,) in a populous neighborhood, and good water power for additional machinery. On each tract their is good soil—on the last, is some of very fine quality. The exact quantity of each tract will be made known on the day of sale.—A credit of twelve months will be given—bonds and approved security will be required of the purchaser, to whom titles will be made under the direction of the Court.
18 2m
June 10, 1830. T. F. BIRCHETT,
Pr. adv. \$3,50. Clerk and Master.

WHO WANTS MONEY?

THE Commissioners of the Hickory Nut Gap Road, have lately marked off an alteration at a place known by the name of Paris Gap, just below Jay Freeman's; and, now propose to let the work to any person desirous to contract for its execution. It is believed the contemplated road can be almost entirely constructed without encountering rock, as the outward surface appears quite loose—all persons wishing to undertake this improvement, can examine the line distinctly marked for the lower side of the road, and make proposals immediately to the Commissioners—ample time will be given to complete the work. Bond and good security will be required of the contractor; and the money will be punctually paid according to contract. Opportunities of getting cash for labour, at a leisure season of the year, are few and far between—make up your minds quickly, and say what you will do for, as it must and will go soon.

JAMES GRAHAM, } Commis.
T. F. BIRCHETT, } sioners.
June 1, 1830. 16 tf

DR. W. F. THOMAS,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Burke County and the public, that he has established himself at Maj. J. E. PATTON'S, (Harrisburg,) on the road leading from Morganton to Rutherfordton, where he may at all times be found unless professionally absent, ready to attend to all who may desire his assistance in the different branches of his profession, viz: Surgery, Obstetrics and the Practice of Medicine. He hopes from his unremitted attention to business to receive a share of public patronage.
Harrisburg, (Burke Co.) May 13, 1830. 16

NOTICE TO MINERS.

THE subscriber claims the right of invention of 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. 7tf

RUNAWAY.

RANAWAY on the 26th day of May, 1830, from the subscriber, living in Buncombe County, North Carolina, her negro man, named DICK, about 45 years of age, about five feet 4 or 5 inches high, rather yellow complexion, no scars recollected, that are visible—though he has a very remarkable one on one of his thighs, occasioned by a knife, his countenance is surlily when interrogated. His clothing supposed to be a cassinet coat, his shoes with large nails in the heel, with a budget of clothes. It is supposed he is aiming for the free States, and is supposed to have been conveyed off by some freeman or has got a free pass.

Any person taking and securing him, in Buncombe, Rutherford, Burke, or Haywood, shall receive full satisfaction; and, if taken in any other State, the reward shall be, viz: if in South Carolina, or Tennessee, \$20, if taken in Georgia, or any other state, not mentioned \$25.

ANN ASHWORTH, 18 tf
June 16, 1830.

TAKEN UP.

BY the subscriber, living on First Broad River, near Kerken-dall's Ford, on the 13th of May, TWO MULES—one a horse and the other a mare; about three years old each, 4 feet 2 in. high. The horse has a white spot on his right thigh, a dark brown color, and no marks or brands are to be seen. The mare is of a bay color.—The owner is requested to come forward, prove his property, pay charges, and take them away.
SAMUEL M'BRAYER,
Rutherford, May 14, 1830. 14 3w

NOTICE.

IN obedience to an order of the Superior Court of Rutherford County, I will expose to sale before the Court House in Rutherfordton, on Monday of next July Court, A LIKELY NEGRO FELLOW, aged about thirty or thirty five years; of the estate of George Moore, decd. late of Sandy Run. A credit of five months will be given; bond and security will be required.

JAMES MORRIS, Clerk. 18 tds
June 10, 1830.

NOTICE.

THE NORTH CAROLINA TEMPERANCE SOCIETY, will hold their annual Conference, on Monday the 5th of July next, at Sandy Run Meeting House, on Sandy Run in this County.
HAZZAEL HICKS, Secretary.
Rutherford, June 12, 1830. 18 tdm

SAVE YOUR FLAX SEED.

THE subscriber continues to purchase clean sound FLAX SEED, at seventy five cents per bushel. Wm. Twitty, and Robert Twitty, at Rutherfordton, will take in seed for me.
JOHN MOORE, 18 5w
White Oak, June 14, 1830.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

THE subscriber having been re-appointed by the Court as STANDARD KEEPER for the County of Rutherford, is now ready to attend to the duties of his office.
JOHN LOGAN.

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. REELING, TWISTING, &c.

According to the arrangements I have adopted, the direction for preserving cocoons should have been given in the last number, but were omitted in consequence of the length of that essay.

After clearing the cocoons of the loose tow, such as are intended for reeling, and cannot be wound off immediately, must be subjected to some process by which the chrysalis will be killed, to prevent its perforating the cocoon. Heat is most commonly applied. In Europe the modes of its application are various. Some bake the cocoons in an oven about half heated for bread; others apply steam, and others expose them to the rays of the sun for several days during the heat of the day.— There is danger of scorching the silk in the first mode; of decomposing the fibres, in the second; and not properly accomplishing the object in the third. I have found the following mode preferable to any other, as the object is perfectly effected without danger to the silk. I put the cocoons into a tight tin vessel, with a cover closely fitted; and put this vessel into another a little larger, containing such quantity of water as will nearly fill it when the other is put into it; fire is then applied, and the water kept boiling half an hour or more, according to the size of the vessel, and until the cocoons in the inner vessel shall have become as hot as the boiling water. The cocoons are then spread out in a dry room, that whatever moisture there may be, may evaporate. By this mode, the heat can never be raised so high as to injure the silk, and the fibre is not loosened by the moisture; on the contrary, much of the natural moisture of the cocoon is dispersed. After this operation, the cocoons are ready for the reel or for sale. All the cocoons that can be reeled in the course of the first week after they are taken from the brush, may be reeled without this operation; and a considerable advantage is gained by thus reeling them, as they unwind much easier than when they have been heated. Cocoons intended for sale, or keeping on hand for future reeling, must be secured against mice and roaches.

To reel the cocoons, is considered the most difficult part of the duties of a domestic silk cultivator. On the first attempt, the reeler is ready to give it up as too difficult and tedious for his skill and patience. It is at this point where all who give up the business stop; thousands of persons in this country have gone thus far, and after a short trial, abandoned the culture of silk in despair. But the difficulty of reeling silk is only in appearance; it is easily overcome, and only requires a little patient perseverance. The extreme delicacy of the fibres seems to defy the skill of the young reeler to handle and wind them without breaking; and even if he could wind them off, they appear so light and insignificant as to be unworthy of the trouble—he does not recollect that they are like fine particles of gold, and equally reward the patient gleaner. Let the young reeler summon all his patience, and sit down to his basin of cocoons with a determination to succeed. Let him not try to make the best silk at first, but to become expert in catching the ends of fibres, and in clearing them from loose silk floating among the cocoons, in combining them, and ascertaining that they will unwind.— If he wastes a few pounds of cocoons in this way, it will be no great loss. In a short time he will be able to reel equal to the most expert Piedmontese. Let me, therefore urge the young silk cultivator to try the experiment before he gives up. A few days, or even weeks, and a few pounds of cocoons, are trifling sacrifices for so great a reward as awaits his success.

These essays are intended of course, for the instruction of farmers and others, to enable them to make silk in a domestic and small way, and by no means for large establishments, the proprietors of which will not need my aid. But whether it be on a large or small scale, the reeling, to produce good silk, must be done in the same way, and with the same care. Therefore it will be necessary that the family that undertakes the making of silk, should be provided with a proper reel, and on the Piedmontese principle, which will cost from twelve to twenty dollars. Reels of the proper kind can be obtained in Philadelphia for twelve dollars. Good silk, it is true, can be made with the common cotton reel, but it requires great care, and frequently taking off the skein, as well as other precautions and troubles, which are avoided by the Piedmontese reel. It is necessary that the threads should be cross-

sed on the bars of the wheel, to prevent their gluing into a mass, and thus becoming worthless; also that two threads should be reeled at the same time, and wound round each other several times between the basin and the reel, which makes the thread round and firm. All this is effected by the Piedmontese reel, but cannot be by any other, not on the same principle. I have constructed a reel, which works exactly upon the principle of the Piedmontese, but is more simple in its parts, and works equally as well. With either of these reels an expert hand can reel a pound of raw silk a day with ease.

A handful of cocoons, having been cleared of all loose silk and ends, is to be put into a basin provided for the purpose near the reel, which is kept nearly full of hot water. This basin may be set on a small earthen furnace over a few live coals to keep it of the proper heat. The common cooking furnaces are well calculated for the purpose. With a small wisp of clean broom corn the cocoons must be stirred about till the fibres of the cocoons are observed attached to the straw; they are then to be taken in the hand, drawn through the fingers to clean them of motes and loose fibres, and drawn out until they are found to run well, when they are to be passed through the eye of the plate on the reel, and handed to the girl who turns the reel; another thread is to be obtained in the same way, passed through the other eye of the plate, and handed to the girl, she then passes these several times round each other like twisting two strings, and separates the ends, passes them through the eyes of the wires on the traversing bar, and attaches them to the reel. The reel is then set in motion, and the attendant at the basin begins to catch the fibres of other cocoons and attach them to the threads alternately, by dexterously throwing the end on the thread as it passes up, to keep the size of the thread equal, for the first set of fibres will be reduced in number and size by breaking and exhausting of cocoons, and must thus be continually replenished. The basin must be kept supplied with cocoons, but in such order that none will have been in the water over ten or fifteen minutes; and that the water must be kept of an equal temperature; for if it be too hot, the silk will run off in clusters, and thus become knotty; if too cool the cocoons will be drawn out of the water and the fibres broken—when either of these occur, it is a sign that the water is too hot or too cold, and the remedy must be applied by adding a little cold water and reducing the fire in the first, or boiling water and increasing the fire in the second. Generally, the water is required to be from 130° to 175° of temperature; but never boiling. The most common size of thread, is twenty fibres; for very fine stuffs five fibres are reeled, and even single fibres for some.— Let those who learn to reel, however, begin with twenty or thirty, or even fifty, which will be proper for coach-lace floss—the most profitable kind for American cultivators for some years to come—and for sewing silk. After learning to reel coarse silk with facility, it will be easy to learn to reel the finer qualities. From the beginning, however, let the young reeler attend strictly to certain rules and precautions, viz. whatever be the number of fibres he begins with, let him keep that number steadily in the thread, that it may be uniform and even; change the water as often as it becomes foul, and always use perfectly clean rain or river water, letting it stand for a time before use, that the sand, if any be in it, may settle before putting it into the basin—he will scarcely be able to reel silk with well or spring water that is hard; and generally, let him pay strict attention to neatness, avoiding the slightest degree of slovenliness, even though he do not reel so much in a day. These precautions will add to the value of the silk, and the reeler will soon become habituated to their observance. Let him also bear in continual remembrance, that the value of the silk is enhanced or depreciated by good or bad reeling very materially. A pound of raw silk may be made, by care and attention in reeling, worth eight dollars; but by careless slovenly reeling it will be reduced to three or four dollars a pound; and when it is considered that a pound of the best reeled silk is only a day's work, and that the same quantity of poor silk cannot be reeled in much less time, the care and attention necessary to make the best will be richly compensated.

When moderate sized skeins are wound on, the reel may be taken from the frame, the silk smoothed over with the hand and set aside to dry; after which it may be wound into bobbing, doubling it to make the thread as large as required. If for carriage lace floss, and twenty five fibres have been reeled, two thirds may be combined, which will make a fifty fibre thread, a ve-

ry good size for it. From the bobbins it may be twisted on a common spinning wheel, when a *throwster* is not at hand.— For carriage lace floss, it should be partially twisted. For sewing silk, the same operation is necessary, except that it will require a second doubling, three of the threads for carriage lace floss will make very fine sewing silk—they should of course be twisted more than for floss.—For both floss and sewing silk, after the first partial twisting, the skeins must be folded short by taking one or two turns as in preparing yarn for dyeing, put into some perfectly clear rain or river water, in which a quarter of a pound of good soap to the gallon has been dissolved, and simmered over a fire three or four hours, or till the silk is perfectly freed of its gum and becomes white. It must then be taken out, rinsed in hot rain or river water, and then in cold water, in which operation great care must be observed to dip it gently, that the silk may not be tangled. It may then be hung up to dry, after which it may be doubled and twisted for sewing silk, or put up for floss. The silk should never be put up in large skeins, especially floss as it is apt to tangle. One hundred threads is a good size. If the whole work has been properly done, the silk will be beautifully white, with a rich gloss, and if carriage lace floss, will be worth ten dollars per pound.

There is always a considerable quantity of waste silk, perforated, and imperfect cocoons. All this is easily converted to some useful purpose.—The cocoons may be cut open, the dry shell of the Chrysalis taken out, and together with all other waste silk, put into the water and the gum extracted. It is then to be rinsed, dried, picked fine, carded and spun, like flax-tow, and makes most beautiful and durable stockings, mits, gloves, &c.

I have now brought these essays to a conclusion—they are intended for the practical instruction of persons who may wish to enter upon the culture of silk, and many new and practical improvements calculated to simplify the art, and to be found in no other written work, being entirely my own, will be found in them. If they shall be of any service either to the public or individuals, I shall be amply compensated for writing them.

GIDEON B. SMITH.

The Farmer. It does one's heart good to see a merry round-faced farmer. So independent, and yet so free from vanities and pride. So rich, and yet so industrious—so patient and persevering in his calling, and yet so kind, social, and obliging. There are a thousand noble traits about him which light up his character. He is generally hospitable—eat and drink with him, and he won't set a mark on you, and sweat it out with a double compound interest, as some I have known will—you are welcome. He will do you a kindness without expecting a return by way of compensation—it is not so with every body. He is generally more honest and sincere—less disposed to deal in low and underhand cunning than many I could name. He gives to society its best support—is the edifice of government—he is the lord of nature. Look at him in homespun and gray black; gentlemen, laugh if you will—but believe me, he can laugh back if he pleases.

Farmers might easily save the flesh of Horses and Cows, and confer a great kindness on their animals in preventing the usual annoyance of flies, by simply washing the parts with the extract of Pennyroyal. Flies will not alight a moment on the spot to which this has been applied. Every man who is compassionate to his beast, ought to know this simple remedy, and every livery stable, and country inn, ought to have a supply at hand for travellers.

Important Discovery. Or how to kill Crows with New England Rum. At length the ingenuity or good luck of this ingenious and lucky age has discovered one valuable use to which ardent spirits can be applied, viz. the clearing of our cornfields of crows. The first experiments have proved quite successful, and are reported in the Wisconsin Citizen as follows:

Some lads in a neighboring town within a week past highly delighted with the new law giving a bounty of eight cents on crows, but thinking the bounty too low for powder and shot, took the following method of testing the law as well as the profits by killing crows with something more sure and deadly in its effects than powder and shot; viz. New England Rum!— They soaked some corn in a quantity of Rum until it was saturated therewith, and then spread it in a corn field infested with crows. The boys were in ambuscade—the crows came on as usual by platoons, and commenced devouring the corn. In