

# NORTH CAROLINA SPECTATOR

## AND WESTERN ADVERTISER.

VOLUME I.

RUTHERFORDTON, FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 16, 1830.

NUMBER 22.

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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.

### THE JOURNAL OF HEALTH

By an Association of Physicians.  
**PROSPECTUS.**—For the information of their medical brethren, whose assistance they invoke, & of the public at large, for whom the work is mainly intended—the conductors of the *Journal of Health* deem it proper to state with brevity, the aim and scope of the efforts.

Deeply impressed with a belief, that mankind might be saved a large amount of suffering and disease, by a suitable knowledge of the laws to which the human frame is subjected, they propose laying down plain precepts, in easy style and familiar language, for the regulation of all the physical agents necessary to health, and to point out under what circumstances of excess or misapplication they become injurious and fatal.

The properties of the air, in its several states of heat, coldness, dryness, moisture and electricity; the relative effects of the different articles of solid and liquid aliment; the manner in which the locomotion organ, senses, and brain, are most beneficially exercised, and how, and under what circumstances, morbidly impressed; clothing, protection against atmospheric vicissitudes, and a cause of disease, when under the direction of absurd fashions; bathing and frictions, and the use of mineral waters,—shall be prominent topics for inquiry and investigation in this Journal.

The modifying influence of climate and localities; legislation, national and corporate, on health; a branch of study usually designated by the term Medical Police, will furnish subjects fraught with instruction, not less than amusing and curious research.

The value of dietic rules shall be continually enforced, and the blessings of temperance dwelt on, with emphasis proportionate to their high importance and deplorable neglect. Physical education—so momentous a question for lives of children, and happiness of their parents; shall be discussed in a spirit of impartiality, and with the aid of all the data which have been furnished by enlightened experience.

The Journal of Health will on all occasions be found in opposition to empiricisms; whether it be in form of nursery gossip, mendacious reports of nostrum makers and vendors, or recommendations of even scientifically compounded prescriptions, without the special direction of a physician the only competent judge, in the individual case of disease under his care.

The prevention of diseases incidentally arising out of the practice of the different professions, arts and trades, will be laid down with clearness and precision, nor shall the situation of those engaged in naval and military life, be overlooked in this branch of the subject.

Divested of professional language and details, and varied in its contents, the Journal of Health will, it is hoped, engage the attention and favour of the female reader, whose amusement and instruction shall constantly be kept in view during the prosecution of the work.

**Terms.**—The Journal of Health will appear in Numbers of 16 pages each, octavo, on the second and fourth Wednesdays of every month. Price per annum, \$1.25, in advance. Subscriptions and commissions, (post paid) will be received by Judah Dobson, Agent, No. 108 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia.

### WILKESBORO' ACADEMY.

**THE** Summer session of this institution will commence on the first Thursday of May, under the superintendance of the Rev. A. W. GAY. Good boarding can be had in the village at \$30, and in the country at from \$20 to \$25 per session of five months. Tuition, \$10 per session for Latin and Greek, and \$7.50 for English studies.

Wilkesboro' is situated in a romantic valley between the Blue Ridge and Brushy Mountain, and affords a pure air, good water, and as much good health, as perhaps any other village in the United States. To those who are desirous of placing their sons at an institution combining the requisites of competent teachers, cheapness of board and tuition, and an almost absolute certainty of good health, this presents inducements which probably are not surpassed.

By order of the Board,

S. F. PATTERSON, Sec'y.

Wilkesboro' N. C. April 10, 1830. 10p

### EXECUTOR'S SALE.

**PURSUANT** to an order of Court, the subscribers will sell, on Thursday the 22d day of July next, at the dwelling house of the late Joshua Taylor, the personal estate of the deceased. Consisting of—Negroes—Hogs—Cattle—Horses—Household furniture—Plantation tools—Mill irons, &c. &c. on a credit of twelve months. Bond with approved security to be given before the delivery of the property.

JOHN BRADY, } Executors.

ELIAS LYNCH, }

THOS. EDWARDS, }

Rutherford, June 16, 1830. ad. \$1. 18 tds

### NOTICE.

**THE** subscribers having been duly qualified as executors of the last will and testament of Joshua Taylor, decd. Notify all persons having demands against the estate, to present them for payment—otherwise this notice will be plead in bar.

All persons indebted to the estate, are also requested to make speedy settlements, otherwise compulsory measures will be enforced.

JOHN BRADY, } Executors.

ELIAS LYNCH, }

THOS. EDWARDS, }

June 16, 1830. pr. adv. \$1. 18 tf

### LAND FOR SALE.

**TWO** LOTS in the town of Rutherfordton, adjoining 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.

### State of North Carolina,

#### Haywood County.

Superior Court of Equity—Spring Term, 1830.

Information filed by the Attorney General of this State, in obedience to a resolution of the Legislature, praying that two grants for 49,920 acres of land each, lying in the counties of Macon and Haywood, issued upon Entries, made in the county of Buncombe, by William Cathcart and which grants are in the name of William Cathcart, and bearing date on the 20th of July, 1796, may be vacated, annulled and revoked, and declared absolutely void.

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, as 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.

### GEORGE C. SPECK,

**RESPECTFULLY** informs the citizens of Asheville and the public generally, that he has located himself at Mr. Patton's, for the purpose of carrying on the TAILORING BUSINESS in all its various branches. He flatters himself that from his long experience and perfect knowledge in every minutia of his business, to merit a share of the public patronage. Unremitted attention will be paid and no exertions shall be spared to accommodate those that may favor him with their custom. His charges will be moderate to comport with the hard times and scarcity of money. The subscriber has made his arrangements to receive the Philadelphia Fashions quarterly—  
Asheville, June 7, 1830. 17 3w.

### 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

### 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, Sofas, Ladies' Work Stands, Candle Stands, Wash Stands, Easy Chairs, Cradles and Cribs, Cnpboards, 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.

### 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

### 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 there 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. ad. \$3.50. Clerk and Master.

### NOTICE TO MINERS.

**THE** subscriber claims the right of invention to the CAST IRON PLATES, or SIVES used for the purpose of separating Alluvial Gold from the auriferous earth and pebbles; and hereby forbids all persons from making or using said Plates or Sives as he intends applying for a Patent.  
T. W. A. SUMTER.  
Harrisburg, Burke Co. March 27, 1830. 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 free man 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.

June 16, 1830. 18 tf

### TAKEN UP,

**BY** the subscriber, living on First Broad River, near Kerken-dall's Ford, on the 13th of May, TWO MULES—one 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

### TAILORING BUSINESS.

**THE** subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Lincoln County and its adjacent country, that he has commenced the TAILORING BUSINESS, in the town of Lincolnton, East of the Court-House, Second door from the corner of the Square, in a room belonging to Mr. Michael Shencs, formerly used as a Store room. The subscriber wishes to inform the public, that he is in every respect prepared to accommodate all gentlemen who may want work done in his line of business. He is a subscriber to the best system of Cutting now extant in the United States, and receives the Fashions every three months from Philadelphia and New York, which are the spice of the Fashion in Liverpool and London. He flatters himself, that in point of workmanship, there is none can excel him in the Western part of North Carolina. He warrants the fit of any garment to be neat and have a graceful appearance, and the execution of the work to be good; and surpassed by none. The subscribers experience enables him to announce to the public, his proficiency in cutting Ladies Riding Dresses, and any work that the public may want in that way, shall be punctually attended-to. All orders from a distance, shall be faithfully executed and sent to customers, without disappointment—and all prices proportioned to the times.  
WILLIAM C. BEVENS.  
Lincolnton, June 25, 1830. 20

### SILK WORMS.

**HAVING** procured from the lower part of the State, last winter, a few SILK WORM EGGS, not exceeding 1000, I have been fortunate enough in raising and hatching the eggs and rearing the worms, and expect to have by next fall, 30 or 40,000 eggs, which I am willing to distribute among the citizens of this county, at a low price. The white mulberry is recommended as the best for the purpose of raising the worms; yet, I find from experience, that the common black mulberry will do very well. Having taken considerable pains to obtain information as to the management of the silk worms, I have not the least doubt that they can be raised in this county to advantage. I have been advised to save all the eggs for the use of the public, as it is difficult to obtain them in this section of the country. My family have made a trial to wind some of the silk from the cocoons, in which they succeeded with ease, and have made some very nice sewing silk.

THOMAS GOODE. 21 tf

Rutherford, July 7, 1830.

**FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,** SUPERFINE Letter Paper, Writing Paper and a general assortment of Blanks.

### AGRICULTURAL.

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

### THE SILKWORM.

Extract of a letter from Dr. F. S. Constance, at Paris, to Dr. F. Pascalis, of New York.

"I have read attentively, and with much interest and pleasure, your two numbers on the Mulberry and the Silkworm, in which I remarked very many well-judged observations. In my judgment, your opinion of the nature of the Silkworm is the only true one, and is very ingenious also; of course, I approve the principle that you lay down for the rearing of these useful insects, that of providing them with atmospheric electricity according as it is required. It appears to me, that instead of any electric apparatus, such as the trough, the pipe, or Leyden jar and machine, it would be preferable to cover the walls and floors with cheap indio-electric substances, and to attract the electricity of the atmosphere by means of metallic conductors, pretty much as it has been proposed for the hail-rod. By the different means combined, there might be kept up, around the insects electric currents without any stock; which, it seems to me, would be preferable to any abrupt development or charge of that powerful element, the nature of which is a secret, and the action of which is so universal and so wonderful. The ancients would have made of it their Supreme Being, had they studied it as we have; as it is, they seem to have divined its existence in the attributes of their ether, which, in fact, they placed above all the celestial bodies, the primitive gods of every nation. The choice of the wood for the hurdles, is, I think of importance; it may be, that by diligent search, some kind may be discovered infinitely preferable to all others for the preservation of the worms through their several ages. You are more familiar than I with the difference between various kinds of wood in the power of retaining or transmitting electricity, according as they are wet or dry, and oily or resinous in a slight or great degree. The ancients have remarked that some kinds of trees were never struck by lightning. Perhaps silk alone will be an efficacious means of securing constant electricity to the worms, a simple course web of it perhaps, or one coated with inodorous gums or resins.—Since you have established that air, heat, and light are not the essential principles of the prosperity of the insect, and that its life and vigor depend on electricity alone, I think that a suitable selection of materials under and around it, would create and maintain for it, at our pleasure, the atmosphere most congenial to its nature.—As for guarding against humidity, the means proposed seem to me excellent and indispensable, especially in the U. States, the most hygrometric country on the globe. On the other hand, it is also the most electric that I know, which peculiarity will much forward the propagation of this new branch of industry. Among the cheap substances that just strike my mind, as fit for lining or coating the hurdles, walls, or floors where the worms are to be reared, which deserve a trial, I may instance, straw, the spartium, horse-hair, fur, felt, silk, tow, &c.

**The Advantages of an Agricultural Society.** What is the object of a Farmer's Society? And what good will it do? are questions which have been frequently put to us, since the establishment of such an institution, in this place, was suggested.—It is generally known by all persons, that its object is the promotion of agriculture, but they wish to know the *modus operandi* and the minutiae of the matter. They want to learn how and in what manner this thing is to be done. We answer it is to be done by disseminating agricultural knowledge, and offering premiums for the growth or manufacture of certain articles. The farmers will have periodical meetings, and at those meetings it will be the duty of each one, to make known any information or new improvements, that they may have acquired. Persons becoming members will have to make some small contribution annually, perhaps two or three dollars, for the purpose of making up the premiums. The advantages resulting from such a society, are, indeed, too numerous to be mentioned. It will, as we have once before said, act as a stimulus to those engaged in agriculture, and set them to thinking about the business which they follow. It will encourage them to attempt something new, and leave the beaten track of their forefathers. It will beget inquiry, and cause a desire for information on subjects connected with the culture and tillage of the earth. It will be the means of affording the most ignorant farmer in the community, an opportunity of obtaining

all the information possessed by the most intelligent one. How many useful and valuable improvements are there in agriculture, which never become known to the great mass of farmers in the country?—How many little things are known and practised by one farmer, which would be of great service to others, if communicated to them? One man knows more about planting than another, and perhaps less with regard to manuring. Let them inform each other, and they will both be benefited. It is just so in a hundred other things.—Such are some of the advantages resulting from an Agricultural Society.  
[Greenville Mountaineer.]

**Hard Times.** It is a fact that nine tenths of the young men of the present day, by some means have come to the conclusion, that it is degrading to till the soil or to perform any manual labor for a livelihood—they seem to entertain the idea, that they are all born to literature, that they possess intuitively the skill of a lawyer, the physician, the clergyman, the merchant or the author—that they have nothing to do but to lie themselves to New York, Boston or some other city, as soon as they are fairly flegged and can be trusted out of their mother's apron string, and that their superlative talents will at once bring them into notice. With these views, many a young man, who might have made a most excellent farmer or mechanic, leaves his home is gone two or three years, expends perhaps, half his kind father's fortune, which he has labored hard to amass, and returns a poor lazy, idle, blockhead, complaining of 'hard times.' This is the cause often, very often. If all those young men who have been born and bred to that most honorable of all employments, tillers of the soil, would attend to that business, instead of gadding off and attempting to become contemptible coxcombs, we should seldom hear of hard times.  
[N. H. Spec.]

**Vineyards.** It is something among the strange things, that in a climate that will produce good grapes, there is no vineyards.—The grape, if cultivated solely for fruit, will yet well repay the expense of cultivation. It is recommended to all persons, who have half an acre of land, to appropriate a warm corner for a few vines.—They will not only grow while he sleeps, but will present him when he awakes, with a refreshing luxury.

William B. Wilson, an intelligent farmer of this county, informs us that, from one grain of wheat, he produced twenty-two stalks,—one of which had one hundred and one grains on it; and the twenty-two stalks, produced fourteen hundred and eighty five grains? [Beat this, who can?]  
[Western Carolinian.]

A very interesting account of the state of the National Debt and Revenue of Great Britain was given in the House of Lords on the 6th ult. by Viscount Goderich. The following abstract of his remarks is from a late British paper;

"One position of the late Premier (formerly Sir Frederick Robinson, Chancellor of the Exchequer,) was that it was absurd to estimate the amount of the reduction of our debt by the diminution of capital. 'An ordinary debt was composed of capital lent to the debtor; it was confided to the borrower to repay what he borrowed at his own convenience, and it was confided to the lender to demand back his principal. Of these two conditions only one was applicable to the National Debt. By the contract the State had entered into with its debtors, it had the right to pay them off whenever it was convenient or advisable for the State to do so; but by the terms of the contract, the public creditor could never claim from the State a single shilling of what he had advanced. The utmost which he was entitled to claim—and to that alone had the State pledged itself—was the payment of an annuity' [hear! hear! from the Duke of Wellington.]—His Lordship compared the charge for the debt in 1816 and at present. In 1816 the total of the charge for the Funded and Unfunded Debt, was £32,938,751. In 1829 the charge for the Funded Debt was £28,277,117, and the interest on Exchequer Bills £878,494, so that the total diminution on that of 1829, compared with 1816, was £3,783,140. When the operation respecting the Four per Cents should be completed, the reduction on the charge for the National Debt for next year, as compared with 1816, would be four millions and a half. This diminution in the charge he contended, was equivalent to a reduction of 150 millions of capital at three per cent.

"The Duke of Wellington considered that the Government and the people were