

# NORTH CAROLINA SPECTATOR

## AND WESTERN ADVERTISER.

VOLUME I.

RUTHERFORDTON, FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 22, 1830.

NUMBER 36.

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.

### 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 dietetic 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 makes 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 a 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.

### SPECULATION LANDS.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN,  
Notice is hereby Given,

WHEREAS an Injunction has been obtained from the Honorable, one of the Judges of the Superior Court of Law and Equity, for the State of North Carolina, against Good Hope, Arthur Bronson, and James B. Murray, of the City of New York; at the suit of Eliza Thomson, Executrix, Peter A. Jay, and Peter W. Radcliff, Executors and Trustees of the Estate of James Thomson, of the City of New York, (deceased,) upon certain Lands situate in the Counties of Buncombe, Rutherford, and Mecklenburg, forbidding and Enjoining them, their Agent, or Agents, Attorney, or Attornies, all persons claiming under them: from leasing or working any Gold Mines, Breaking or erecting Buildings, Cultivating any of said Lands, disposing of, or in any way interfering with said Lands, or any part thereof, until the ultimate decision and termination of said Suit. All Persons concerned will therefore take notice of the same, as a strict Observance will be made of any Infringement of said Injunction.

CHARLES L. H. SCHEFFELIN,  
Attorney for ELIZA THOMSON,  
PETER A. JAY, &  
PETER W. RADCLIFF.  
Rutherfordton, N. C. August, 1830. 27 tf

### AUGUSTA BRIDGE

FREE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all produce in Wagons and Carts, containing one or more barrels of Cotton, Hogsheds of Tobacco, or barrels of Flour, are from this date, entitled to pass the AUGUSTA BRIDGE, free of Toll.

This arrangement has been made, for the purpose of enabling the Planter, to avail himself of this extensive Market, free of all expense.

(Signed)  
JESSE KEAY, A. CUMMING,  
THOMAS MCGEAN, JOS. BIGSON,  
JOHN BOYES, JOHN WOODFORD,  
Committee.  
Augusta, Aug. 28, 1830. 34

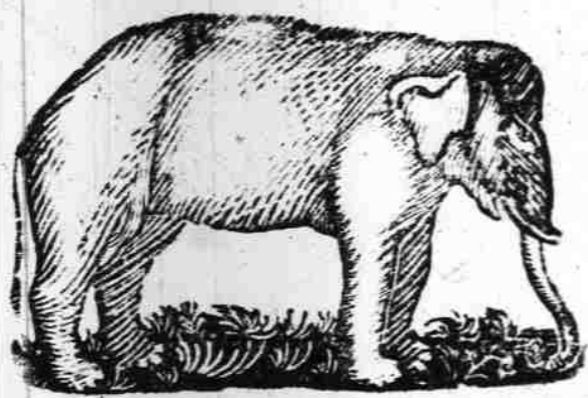
### NOTICE.

HEREBY forewarn all persons from trading for three several promissory NOTES, executed me to Ransom L. Moore, on the 7th instant, for hundred dollars each, the first payable 30 days after date, the second 12 months after the first, and third 12 months after the second—as I have not given the bonds of title to certain lands, in consideration for which they were given; and all each which I protest and will not pay unless compelled by Law and Equity.

JAMES LEMONS,  
Rutherfordton, Aug. 13, 1830.

### FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

UPERFINE Letter Paper, Writing Paper and a general assortment of Blanks



### GRAND MENAGERIE OF LIVING ANIMALS.

To be exhibited at Lincolnton, on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 26th, 27th, inst. for two days only, among which are the

### TIPPOO SULTAN, The great Hunting Elephant.

**DESCRIPTION AND PERFORMANCES.**  
Among the variety of singular marks of sagacity in this Elephant, he takes a stand in the middle of the yard, and moves briskly round; his hind feet remaining in the centre, forming a circle with his head, places his keeper on his tusks, and in continued repetition round the circle, tosses him up to the height of 12 or 14 feet, and with the most singular and seemingly studied accuracy, catches him upon his tusks and trunk, and in conclusion gives him a toss in the air, and safely lodges him upon the back of the Elephant.

The nature of the circumstance, and want of security to the keeper, render this exploit both more dangerous and intrepid than the laughable feats of the celebrated Mr. Stoker. This Elephant is a male, and superior in size to any in this country, being about ten feet high, and weighing ten thousand pounds, and has tusks about four feet long.

### THE BRAZILIAN TIGER.

AND  
*Dandy Jack on his pony.*  
The exhibition will be accompanied with Good Music.

Admittance 25 cents—children under 12 years of age half price.

### ORNAMENTAL AND HOUSE PAINTING.

MR. HENRY E. SPENCER, late of Philadelphia, respectfully informs the public that he has located himself in Lincolnton, where he intends carrying on the above business, in all its different branches; he informs the citizens of the neighboring villages, that all work sent to him shall be done with neatness and despatch, and from his long experience and attention to business, he hopes to merit a share of public patronage.  
Lincolnton, October 6, 1830. 35 4w

### CARRIAGE MAKING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he still continues to carry on the above business, in Lincolnton, N. C.; and that he will in a good style and on the shortest notice, attend to all orders for work, of the following kinds:

Gigs; Carriages;  
Yankee Wagons;  
Family Carriages; and Stages.  
ISAAC ERWIN.  
Lincolnton, October 8, 1830. 35 6w

### LIST OF LETTERS.

Remaining in the Post-Office at Rutherfordton, on the 16 of Oct., 1830; and if not taken in three months, they will be sent to the General Post-Office, as dead letters.

Ambrose Ezekiel  
Allison Robert Dr.  
Adams Abednego  
Birchett Thos.  
Brown William  
Blanton John  
Giggerstaff Aiken and  
Sally  
Orson John Gen.  
Casey John  
Cunningham Robert  
Cobb Robert  
Christopher Ambrose  
Cobb Edmund D.  
Carter William  
Cabanis George  
Crow William  
Cragg Wilson  
Deck Henry  
Davis Philip  
Deveny Joseph  
Doggett Susannah  
Duncan Hiram  
Dedman William Dr.  
Eliot Martin  
Erwin William M.  
Erwin Arthur A.  
Franklin George  
Fisher Jacob  
Fisher David K.  
Fisher Alfred  
Fisher Andrew  
Gory Jackson  
Giger William J.  
Gis William  
Gis Amos, Esq.  
Go Martha Mrs.  
Gill Jane Mrs.  
Hank Lorenzo  
Hank James M.  
Hentz B.  
Hami Adam  
Hami Andrew  
Hort Margaret Mrs.  
Hamb Nathan  
Hamb Mary Miss  
Hawkin  
Hills Cas  
Hardin  
Jenkins J.  
Jolly Jan. William

35 3  
GEORGE WALTON, P. M.  
Rutherfordton, Oct. 1, 1830.

### JOB PRINTING AND BLANKS.

FOR set this office the following kinds of

Law books:  
Subpoena  
Constables Warrants,  
Appeal Bonds,  
Prosecution Bonds,  
Writs of Habeas Corpus,  
Blank Not  
Apprentice As  
Writs,  
Expectations,  
Sheriff Deeds

Administration Bonds,  
Constables Warrants,  
Judgments and Executions,  
Orders of sale upon Constables levies,  
Entry Takers Warrants,  
Marriage Licences,  
Witness Tickets,  
Deeds of Bargain & Sale.

### VIRGINIA

#### Military Land Warrants.

I WILL purchase claims to Land Warrants and Warrants already granted by the State of Virginia for the services of her Officers and Soldiers in the Revolutionary War; as well as those on the Continental and State establishment. Or I will locate all warrants that may be entitled to me for location, upon the most desirable and valuable lands in Ohio, Indiana or Illinois, as may be preferred, for such part thereof as will be a fair compensation for the services rendered—and this service shall be such as ought to be expected from one who has resided 22 years in the West, and whose time has been constantly and exclusively devoted to land and land matters.

Every Officer and Soldier, and every Chaplain and Surgeon who served in the Continental army, or in that of the State, or in the Navy of the State of Virginia, who, or their representatives, have not yet drawn a bounty in land, (and not more than one tenth of all the soldiers, sailors and marines have yet obtained their warrants,) are entitled to one, and can now obtain it, under the late law passed for their benefit.—And to all such as do not know how to proceed to obtain their rights, my services are now tendered and will be promptly rendered.

Letters, postage paid, addressed to me at Richmond, Virginia, until the 1st of January next, will be attended to, and in all cases where necessary, I will call in person upon those interested.

#### CADWALLADER WALLACE

Chillicothe, Ohio, June 15, 1830. 39 4w

### THE LADY'S BOOK.

CHARLES ALEXANDER, Publisher of the Daily Chronicle, and well known, as having been connected in the publication of the Saturday Evening Post and Casket, Proposes in conjunction with LOUIS A. GODEY, to commence, on the first of July next, under the above title,

A MONTHLY LITERARY MISCELLANY.

This work will be devoted especially to the service of the LADIES, and looking chiefly to them for patronage, no exertion will be spared to merit it. The plan contemplated varies materially from that of any of the American Periodicals now circulated; and if executed in the style which the Proprietors believe to be within their means, will be found, they trust, to be an improvement, in some respect at least, upon the best of its predecessors. In the choice of materials, though original contributions of decided merit will always be acceptable, they never will be introduced to the exclusion of other articles of superior value. The numerous Magazines will always afford a plentiful supply of matter suitable for the LADY'S BOOK, when republished, will possess, for all but a few, the attraction of novelty. Extensive arrangements have been made at home and abroad that will give every facility to the ready attainment of the choicest and earliest productions. The design includes every thing which may be expected to afford entertainment and instruction, in an inviting form, to those for whom the work is intended. It is presumed, that a MISCELLANY deserving the notice of the Ladies, cannot but prove worthy of the attention of the other sex. Among the subjects which may be enumerated as likely to be prominent, will be found music, including notices of new compositions, with occasional discussions on the science, and reprints of such NEW SONGS as may be thought worthy to be so distinguished; BIOGRAPHICAL ANECDOTES, TALES, and INTERESTING NARRATIVES from writers of real talent; the FASHIONS, with an illustrative engraving quarterly, fancifully coloured. This department will be under the superintendance of persons well versed in the art, and no pains will be spared to render it not the least attractive part of the contents.

A word or two now and then will be introduced, touching those exercises and sports which are generally regarded as improving to both health and beauty, among which RINGING and DANCING may be specified; with appropriate wood cuts by skillful artists. POETRY, of course, will be one of the departments to which great attention will be paid; and EMERGENCY, the POETRY OF NEEDLE WORK, will fill its due space. On this latter subject it will be difficult to find contributors who can write clearly, but the engraver will be perfectly intelligible.

The work will be issued in numbers, on the first of every month, and comprise fifty-six octavo pages; to be printed on a fine super royal paper with entirely new type, and carefully stitched in coloured covers. Every number will contain a piece of MUSIC, one COPPER-PLATE ENGRAVING, and at least four WOOD CUTS illustrative of some of the contents; and every three months a COLOURED PLATE OF THE LATEST LONDON or PARIS FASHIONS. The subscription price will be \$3 per annum, payable in advance—25 per cent., semi-annually, will be added to all subscriptions that remain unpaid, and the work discontinued to those who neglect to settle up their arrears. Great attention will be paid to forwarding the work to country subscribers, that they may receive it uninjured by mail transportation. Agents, receiving subscriptions, and remitting the amount to the publishers, will be allowed 15 per cent. discount, or a proportionate number of copies of the work. Address

#### LOUIS A. GODEY & CO.

Daily Chronicle Office, Philadelphia.

June 1, 1830.

Subscriptions received at this Office for the above work.

### HAVE 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 \$25 for me.

#### JOHN MOORE.

White Oak, June 1, 1830. 18 5wp

### 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 going 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.  
Rutherfordton, July 7, 1830. 21 tf

### AGRICULTURAL.

**SUNFLOWER OIL.** Many enquiries have been made of us relative to the variety of Sunflower most proper for making oil, and the process of the improved mode of expression. It has before been stated in the Farmer, that the single-headed Sunflower is supposed to be the best. Whether the multiflora, or many-headed, is not so profitable, or does not afford oil of as good a quality, we are uninformed. The many-flowered is the common Sunflower of this part of the country, and we do not recollect to have seen the single-headed here. In the north, the latter is quite common, and we would suggest, that the seed be collected and sent to us for sale, as we have no doubt a ready market will be obtained for it. The seed should be of the genuine single-headed variety, and should have been raised where no other of the *helianthus* tribe, such as is commonly called *Jerusalem Artichoke*, as well as any other kind of Sunflower, grew in its vicinity, as they would be very apt to injure it.

The improved mode of expressing the oil has been patented by the inventor, Mr. Charles A. Barnitz of York, Pa., and could not be practised by any one without first obtaining the right from him; therefore even were we able to give it, no advantage could be derived from it by our readers. But Mr. Barnitz, in a spirit of great liberality, offers to dispose of rights upon terms so low, that any person disposed to go into the business, will be able to do so.

As to the quality of the oil, we have no doubt of its perfect adaptability to all the purposes of Olive oil, as well as many others, and that it will supersede Olive oil at least in this country. We have used it in various ways—on the table—to prevent rust on steel and iron, on hones, &c. and think it at least equal to the best Olive oil, and in some cases preferable; we prefer it for table use. It has also been used on the table by many other gentlemen, all of whom decidedly approve of it. When its great facility of cultivation in every part of this country, and the well ascertained impossibility of cultivating the olive in more than a very small portion, are considered, therefore, it is not hazardous to say, that the Sunflower will very soon become a very important item of agricultural produce. Mr. Barnitz calculate that from fifty to seventy-five bushels of the seed may be raised per acre; and with his machinery, which will cost with the right to use it about \$300, a gallon of oil can be made from a bushel. From this a very correct idea may be formed of the profits of the business. Balt. Farmer.]

A Western paper informs us, that it has been ascertained, that thirteen bushels of corn on the cob, ground up, afford as much nourishment to cattle as nine bushels of shelled corn, which are commonly supposed to be about the equivalent of 15 or 18 bushels unshelled. And a writer in the American Farmer says, that corn or rye, ground and boiled, will fatten hogs much faster, than the same grain, in its raw state—that half the quantity will go as far.

Those hints may be useful to our farmers, as our corn crop is light.  
[Fayetteville Jour.]

### VARIETY.

**The Holy Alliance.** The New York Commercial Advertiser, in an article entitled *The French Revolution*, contains a number of extracts from the "state papers and proceedings published by the several European Congresses, from the first formal treaty of alliance against Napoleon, in March 1814, down to the general congress, held at Verona in 1822."

The most pointed passage, however, from the documents brought into view by the journal we have quoted, is one from the proceedings at the Congress of Verona. The first and second articles, as they cannot be made to seem more monstrous by comment, we quote entire, to speak for themselves.

"Art. 1. The high contracting parties, well convinced that the system of representative government is as incompatible with the monarchical principles, as the maxim of the sovereignty of the people is opposed to the principle of divine right, engage, in the most solemn manner, to employ all their means, and unite all their efforts, to put an end to the system of representative government, wherever it is known to exist, in the States of Europe, and to prevent it from being introduced into those States where it is not known.

"Art. 2. It cannot be disputed, that the freedom of the press is the most efficacious means employed by the pretended defenders of the rights of nations, to injure those of princes, the high contracting parties reciprocally promise to adopt every possible measure for its suppression, not only in their own States, but in all others in Europe."

It is scarcely credible that such doctrines of government could be promulgated in the nineteenth century.

**Rich and Comfortable.** One of the wealthiest farmers on the Connecticut, tells the following story.—"When I first came here to settle, about forty years ago, I told my wife I meant to be rich—all she wanted was enough to make her comfortable." I went to work and cleared my land—I've worked hard ever since; and have got rich, as I want to be. Most of my children have settled about me, and they all have good farms.—But my wife is not comfortable yet."

**Manner of making Caster Oil very palatable to children.** Take the quantity of oil you purpose for the dose, and boil it for a few minutes in an equal quantity of milk, then sweeten it with a little sugar. When the mixture has cooled, stir it well, and give it to the child.

There will be no necessity of giving the child any thing to drink after taking the mixture, for the taste of it is more pleasant than any drink you can give.

### THE VETO.—A COMPARISON.

Two men, a Jackson man and a Clay man, were holding a political dispute in the country, the other day, when a cart, which had been separated from its team, came rolling down the hill with great swiftness, while the driver stood at the top of the hill, holding up his hands, and making outcries that were sad to hear, but stirring not a step to benefit his condition. "Do you see that vehicle?" said the Clay man; "this is the Union on the down hill to destruction." The Jackson man, catching up a large block that lay in the way, ran before the vehicle, threw it under the wheels and stopped its progress; and then turning to the Clay man, he exclaimed, pointing at the block, "Do you see that veto?" So the vehicle might have gone to ruin, for all that a Clay man would have done to prevent it; and so the Union might, if President Jackson had not, by his veto, placed a block under the wheel, a few years would have seen the ark of our safety at the bottom of the hill in ruins.

It is stated in the Boston Palladium, that the Duke of Orleans was formerly, for a short time, a resident in Boston, and boarded with Mr. Amblard, a Frenchman, who lived at the west corner of Wilson's Lane and State Street. He also resided, for a short time, in Baltimore, where he offered his hand to a young lady of that city, who refused him.—The Duke has long been popular with the liberal part of France. Mr. Amblard, the gentleman spoken of in the above extract, was an ardent admirer of Napoleon, and like many of his countrymen, was eternally talking about that great warrior. He was a tailor, a man of infinite humour, with a powerful bass voice, and would occasionally afford his friends much amusement by his conversation. He spoke the English language imperfectly, as many of our citizens will recollect. He once made a pair of pantaloons for a Mr. Lamb, but forgetting the name of his customer, he went into the market, and taking hold of a leg of mutton, inquired of the butcher, "what you call this?" "That, sir, is mutton." "Mutton, ha? What you call mutton's baby then?" The butcher answered, "lamb." "That is him—I have it—Lamb is my customer!" and off he started for his shop. The anecdote is worth repeating.

A large meeting was held in London Aug. 17, to express an opinion on the recent success in France, raising a subscription &c. A great crowd assembled. Mr. Browning in seconding the Resolution proposed, among other remarks said:—"The Bourbons had done no more than follow the *Quarterly Review*. He could not call the *Quarterly Review* an official publication, but it had always been considered a demi-official one at least. That publication had encouraged the Bourbons in their work of mischief; it had told the King the Nation is nothing and you are everything cut up the press that disturbs you by the very roots; by firmness we have done every thing; follow our example; be you firm also." The record of those sentiments remained; it could not be denied. If he should see again that Prince, who was now in a very different situation to that in which he had formerly known him, he would advise him to have that essay of the *Quarterly Review* printed in Gold and bound in pure white—the Bourbon color with this inscription upon it—

"The Bourbon's fall."

"By Basil Hall"