

Yadkin & Catawba Journal.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, BY LEMUEL BINGHAM, AT SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C.

VOL. I. NO. 48.—[New Series.]

TUESDAY APRIL, 14, 1829.

WHOLE NO. 228. VOL. V.

TERMS.—The Journal will be afforded to subscribers at \$3 a year, or \$3 50 in advance. No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid and charged accordingly.

DISSOLUTION.

THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between THOMAS TROTTER & Co. was dissolved on the 15th instant, by mutual consent. Persons indebted to us will please call and settle their respective accounts, without delay, as we wish to close the concern as soon as possible. Charlotte, Jan. 22, 1828.—66.

TROTTER & HUNTINGTON,

WATCH MAKERS AND JEWELLERS, OF the late firm of THOMAS TROTTER & Co. have removed their establishment to the building opposite Mr. Jno. Sloan's new house, about 30 yards north of the court-house, where they are prepared to carry on the above business, in all its various branches, with neatness and despatch. They have a handsome assortment of gold and silver Patent Levers, and good plain watches; Gentlemen's and Ladies' gold Chains, Seals and Keys; Pearl, Filagree and Paste Ear Rings, Breast Pins and Finger Rings, of handsome patterns; Silver Table and Tea Spoons, and various other articles in their line, which they will sell low for cash. No exertions will be spared, on their part, to give complete satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage. Charlotte, N. C. Jan. 29, 1828.—66.

ALBERT TORRENCE,

HAVING associated himself with Horton & Hutton, of Fayetteville, as partners in trade, the business will hereafter be conducted under the name of *Horton, Hutton & Co.* in Fayetteville, and *A. Torrence & Co.* in Salisbury. A. Torrence & Co. are now receiving, and will continue to keep on hand, an extensive assortment of **DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES**, which they offer low for CASH. Also, a large assortment of **Shoes and Leghorn Bonnets.** All those indebted to the subscriber, will please call and settle their accounts. A. TORRENCE. January 12, 1829.—17*.

The Wilkesboro' Hotel

IS now open and amply provided for the accommodation of the valley. Its local situation on the valley of the Yadkin, nearly central between the Blue Ridge and the Brushy mountains, is picturesque, healthful and inviting. Add to this, a pure and salubrious atmosphere, excellent water, the agreeable society of a pleasant village, spacious and commodious rooms, a chalybeate spring in the vicinity, and but little would seem wanting to insure the traveller a few weeks repose and enjoyment among the mountains. The subscriber has been accustomed to this line of business in one of our northern cities; and he assures those disposed to favor him with a call, that no exertion shall be wanting, on his part, to render them comfortable. The lines of stages from Salem to Knoxville, and from Cherow to Wilkesboro', stop at the Hotel, affording an easy access to the above establishment. Fare, five cents per mile—Way passengers six and a quarter cents. G. V. MASSEY. Wilkesboro', N. C. May 30, 1828.—84tf.

For Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his House and Lot on Main Street, in the town of Salisbury, at present occupied by Alexander Boyd. The payments will be made accommodating. Any person wishing to purchase, can apply to the subscriber, living in Salisbury. S. L. FERRAND. June 24, 1828.—87tf.

SILKWORM EGGS.

Doct. M. W. Alexander, of Mecklenburg, has deposited with the editor of this paper, several thousand eggs of the Silkworm. Persons desirous of entering into the cultivation of SILK, or of making experiments in rearing the Silkworm, can be supplied with eggs, at a moderate price per thousand, on application at this Office. Salisbury, March 9.—

State of North Carolina.

Mecklenburg County.

Wm. Hunt in right of his wife. The heirs of Simon Duckworth. ORDERED, by the Court that publication be made three weeks in the Yadkin and Catawba Journals, for Robert Duckworth to appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for this county, on the 4th Monday of May, and plead, answer or demur, otherwise judgment will be taken against him. ISAAC ALEXANDER, C. M. C. 3129.

Fayetteville Paper Mill

HIGHEST prices paid in CASH for RAGS, of all descriptions at the Paper Mill in Fayetteville, N. C.—66.

Valuable Real Estate FOR SALE.

THE subscribers will sell, without fail, at Mocksville, on Friday, the 15th day of May next, on accommodating terms, the most valuable plantation in the county of Rowan. The tract is situated in the Forks of the Yadkin, on Cedar Creek, and contains

Between four & five hundred Acres: the dwelling-house is new and commodious, with suitable out-houses and a Brick House.—The plantation is in excellent repair.

The healthiness of the situation and superior fertility of the soil, give this plantation a fair preference, for all the purposes of agriculture, over any in the county. ALSO will be sold at the same time, the Tavern House in Mocksville, accommodated with out-houses, stables, Garden, &c. being an eligible situation for that business as any in the county, and two other houses and lots in Mocksville. Persons wishing to purchase, may call upon the subscribers, at any time before the day of sale.

J. D. JONES, B. G. JONES, JNO. CLEMENT. March 16, 1829. 6r29

Duncan G. MacRae

INFORMS his friends that he has removed to Wilmington and will be happy to serve them as

COMMISSION AGENT,

in the sale, purchase, or shipment of produce and merchandise. Being advantageously situated for such business, and having the agency of the Cape-Fear Steam Boat Company, with some experience in the trade of Fayetteville and the back country, he flatters himself that he will be able to give satisfaction to his employers. WILMINGTON, N. C. Feb. 10, 1829. 6tovt32.

PHILADELPHIA

Coach Establishment.

THE subscriber, No. 288 & 290 Race Street, between 8th & 9th Streets, Philadelphia, has constantly for sale a great variety Of Coaches, Chariotees, Dearborns, Gigs, Sulkeys, &c. &c. which, with a general assortment of HARNESSES, will be sold at the lowest prices. All of which will be warranted as to materials and workmanship. HENRY HUBER, jr. Philadelphia, Jan. 17, 1827.—6mt64

Plated Saddlery Warehouse,

NO. 40 North 3d Street, Philadelphia, —OPPOSITE HIBBEL'S HOTEL.—Where a large and general assortment, comprising every article in the above line, is offered by wholesale as low as can be purchased in this City. Among which are plated, brass, Japan, and tin'd Coaches, Gigs and Harness Furniture; Worsted, Cotton and Straining Web; Plush; Hog Skins; Oil Cloths for curtains and carpeting; Steel and Wood Coaches and Gigs Springs; Saddle and Gig Trees; Stirrups, Bits, &c. &c. Also, Patent roller STIRRUPS, A beautiful article and far superior to Spring Stirrups. H. & F. A. HUBER. Philadelphia, Jan. 17, 1827.—6mt64

THE THOROUGH BRED HORSE

ERONAUT, WILL stand this season in the county of Rowan: at Salisbury, on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Wednesdays; at the plantation of the late Dr. Robt. Moore, on Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays. The season will commence the 1st March, and end the first August. Twelve dollars will be charged for the season, payable by ten dollars before the season expires, eight dollars the leap; and twenty dollars to insure. For Pedigree and description of Eronaut, see hand-bills. STEPHEN L. FERRAND, CHARLES L. BOWERS, Feb. 12, 1829.

N. B. Great care will be taken to give general satisfaction; but we cannot be liable for accidents. Grain will be furnished, at the market price, to mares sent from a distance. [40th, Aug.]

THE HIGH BRED HORSE

JANUS,

WILL stand the ensuing Season, (already commenced, and will expire on the 15th of July,) at the following places, viz:—at Robert Walker's on Monday and Tuesday; on Wednesday and Thursday, at my stable; and on Friday and Saturday, at Edward Smith's, on Steel Creek; to be let to mares at the reduced price of Five Dollars the season, payable 15th of October next; Three Dollars the single visit, paid at the time of service; and Ten Dollars to insure a mare with foal. Care will be taken to prevent accidents; but I will not be liable for any. JANUS was got by Gen. Hampton's Old Twig; Twig by Old Celar, and Celar by the imported Janus. A further recommendation is deemed useless; having stood the last season at my stable, a specimen of his colts, it is hoped, will ensure a liberal share of public favour. JAS. DINKINS. March 14, 1829.—3128.

A. TORRENCE & CO.

HAVE on hand a quantity of Thomaston Sugar, Coffee and Molasses, wholesale or retail, low for Cash. Likewise an assortment of IRON, suitable for Wagon, Stage and Gig Tires. 4r28.

Deeds for sale at this Office.

We promised some time ago to publish directions for the cultivation of Silk, and the rearing of Silk Worms. The following are instructions from Mr. Gideon B. Smith, of Baltimore, to Dr. M. W. Alexander of Mecklenburg county, in this State who made successful experiments in raising Silk the last season; and no doubt these directions contain all that is necessary relative to the subject, for experiments on a small scale. Gleaner.

CULTIVATION OF SILK.

I have long and earnestly devoted much time and attention to this subject, from a conviction, that the United States at large, particularly the Southern and Middle States, and more particularly the Eastern Shore of Maryland and Virginia, and the State of Delaware, are well adapted to this species of agricultural production; and that the many millions annually sent abroad for Silk in its various forms, might be saved to the country without any material addition to its expense or labor. I have for several years kept Silk Worms and managed them through the whole process, and therefore speak from practical knowledge. It is a fact, which ought to be published and circulated throughout this union, that one acre of land will produce in Silk more than double the value that it will in any other production whatever: and this too with less labor than the same land would require in the production of any other crop. It is stated, and I believe upon good authority, that four acres of land planted with Mulberry near Boston, have supplied food for as many Silk Worms as made 420 pounds of Silk, worth three dollars and 50 cents a pound—the four acres producing fourteen hundred and seventy dollars; and all the labor was performed by four girls, whose attention was required but for a short period in the year. Now where is the land and what else is the article, that will afford such a product, with so little labor? The whole process is extremely simple, so much so, that children and superannuated servants, are as capable of attending to it as any other person; and I would suggest, that the occupants of our Poor Houses, and those of similar institutions throughout the country, could not be better or more profitably employed than in the culture of Silk. The farm attached to our Alms-House would not only maintain the paupers of the City and County, but return a handsome revenue to the treasury. It is hoped that this suggestion will receive the attention it deserves from the proper authorities.

The opinions as to the best mode of planting and cultivating the Mulberry, are various. Either of the two following, however, appears to the writer to possess all the necessary advantages: First, sow the seed broad-cast, and the second year the young plant will be fit for food for the Worms, when it may be mowed as wanted, like clover, and the whole of the shrub will be so tender that the worms will eat the greater part of it. Second, sow the seed in drills, and allow the shrubs to attain the height of three to four feet, which will require three years, when the leaves, together with the tender part of the branches, may be gathered, as wanted for Worms. In this process, the shrubs should be kept from attaining too great a height, by cutting off the top limbs, which may be used for feeding the Worms.—The latter process admits of culturing for the purpose of keeping down weeds and nurturing the young trees. Both of these processes are adapted to extensive establishments, and probably produce more Mulberry foliage than the same ground would do if occupied by full grown trees, besides saving the labor necessarily required by the latter in gathering the leaves. For small establishments, for farmers, and who have large trees already growing, full grown trees may be used, the labor of gathering the leaves being, in their case, the only objection to them. The White Mulberry is generally preferred, and probably makes the finest Silk; though the common Black has been found to answer very well. Directions for managing the SILK WORM.

In the Spring, when the temperature is at 30° or upwards, and the Mulberry leaves of the size of a silver dollar or larger, bring out the eggs and lay them on a table prepared for that purpose, in a dry airy room, partially darkened. In from four to eight days the worms will leave the eggs. They will be about the size of the smallest of the little red ants that infest our houses. Immediately procure a few Mulberry leaves and lay them close beside the Worms, taking care not to cover the eggs with them, as there will be many not hatched, which the leaves would cool and probably prevent, certainly retard in the process of hatching. As fast as the leaves become wilted, lay on fresh ones, and once in three days remove the dry leaves and rubbish, which you will be enabled to do by laying the fresh leaves beside the dry ones, when the Worms will leave the latter and take to the former. Fresh leaves will be required three times a day for the first twenty days, after which they ought to be laid on as often night and day as they are devoured or become dry, and after this time the dry ones need not be removed, as they will be so nearly consumed, and Worms will have become so vigorous, that no injury will be derived by the Worms from them. The leaves must be free from wet and filth when given to the Worms.

The weather ought to be pleasant and settled before the eggs are brought out for hatching. The room must be free from tobacco smoke or other effluvia, and persons must not be permitted to breathe on the worms, as they are very sensitive, and the human breath is very offensive even to worms of a larger growth. If a cold spell of weather happen, a little fire must be kept in the room, as also if it be very damp—in the latter case, a little pulverized saltpetre, say a small tumbler full, should be sprinkled on a shovel of firecoals in the middle of the room. Care must be taken to keep ants from the worms, as I have had full grown worms not only killed, but entirely devoured in one night by the common little red ant.

At first a thousand worms will only require half a dozen leaves at a time, which should be torn in pieces, the more widely to distribute them; after the twentieth day, they will eat a full grown leaf each in the course of the day, and often more. You will find it a great advantage to give them as much as they can eat, night and day after the 20th day from hatching—they will begin to spin the sooner for it. About the 6th, 10th, 16th and 22d days the worms will shed their skins, at which times they appear stupid and sickly. If at any time any of the worms are sick, which will be easily observed, remove them to another table, as there is danger that they will infect the others. The worms must not be too much crowded on the table; a thousand, full grown, will require a table three feet wide and twelve long. Between the 30th and 35th the worms begin to spin, and must be attended to accordingly. They will cease eating, wander about, become partially transparent in their bodies, and leave fibres of silk, resembling those of a spider, on the leaves in their path. These things observed, lift the worm exhibiting them, by means of a leaf on which it is found, and carrying it to twigs or leaves prepared for it, which will be described presently, it will begin to spin, and requires no further attention till its cocoon or ball of silk is completed. There are various things for the worms to spin on, the best of which, according to my experience are chestnut-leaves. Gather a parcel of chestnut twigs well hung with leaves, and lay them on a table near that on which the worms begin to spin, place it on the chestnut leaves. The leaves when gathered green, soon begin to curl, and the worm will spin its cocoon in its cavity.—Where chestnut leaves are not at hand, chinquapin, or chestnut oak will answer. Another mode is to gather small twigs, such as are used for stable brooms and weave them into little arbors, trees, &c. and place the worms on them. Some erect these arbors, &c. on the table with the worms, and leave the worms to climb of their own accord, when they are prepared to spin; but I have found it better, especially in the management of a small number, to place the worms on the bushes myself. The worms that begin spin each day, should be kept separate, and on the 8th day from the commencement of spinning the cocoons or balls of silk, should be removed, and those intended for silk, stripped of the loose coarse silk, called tow, must be put in an oven about half heated, and baked for half an hour for the purpose of smothering the insects, which, if not thus killed, will work out of the cocoon and spoil the silk. Care must be taken that the oven be not hot enough to scorch the silk. After this, the cocoons may be laid away for reeling.

The cocoons from which the eggs are expected for a future crop, must be taken on the 8th day from the commencement of spinning and laid in rows about a foot apart on white paper, either on the floor of a dry airy chamber or on a table. Three or four cocoons may lie beside each other, the whole touching lengthwise in a row. In from 8 to 12 days, the worm will have changed its form to that of a grayish butterfly or miller, and will come out of the cocoon; and in 24 to 36 hours the female will commence laying eggs on the paper between the rows of cocoons. There will be about an equal number of males and females; and each female will lay about 450 eggs, of at first a beautiful sulphur color, about the size of mustard seed. In a day or two, the eggs become of a bluish lilac color, to the naked eye, but when seen through a microscope, they are beautifully speckled like some kinds of bird's eggs. Those that remain yellow or of a sulphur color, have not been fecundated by the male, and are good for nothing. As the flies cease laying, the eggs must be removed on the paper to a cool dry place for future use. It is not necessary to keep them in a temperature of 45 or 50 degrees to prevent their spoiling as has been asserted; the only injury they are liable to from a high temperature is that of hatching, which, after the Spring, they will not be apt to do in any temperature lower than 75 deg. They ought to be kept in a dry place to prevent mildew which would be injurious, protected from insects, and where they will have the benefit of air. The flies eat nothing after leaving the cocoon and die in a few days after laying their eggs. The cocoons from which you expect silk, after having been baked, as above, may be reeled at any time after your attention to the other parts of the process ceases, for which purposes, put about fifty of them into a kettle of water as warm only as you may put your hand in without scalding, (at which it must be steadily kept by means of coals under the kettle,) and with a wisp of twigs stir them about briskly till you observe the end of a fibre of silk sticking to it, when you must secure it and proceed as before until you have as many fibres as you wish for a strand of the thread you intend, say 15 or 20, then join them and attach them to a reel and wind off the silk, carefully observing when a fibre breaks to secure it or another that the thread may not be diminished. Some only wind 4, 5, or 6 fibres in a strand, and double the strand, after reeling. The bars of the reel should be pretty long, that you may spread out the silk without letting the strands touch until the first laid on be dry, as the gum in the silk will make them adhere. In this way proceed till you have reeled all the cocoons. The silk may now be wound from the skein into balls and twisted with a common spinning wheel, and doubled, as may be required for sewing thread, or twist for weaving; after which, it must be boiled for four or five hours in water in which a little soap is put, and then well rinsed in clear water for the purpose of freeing it from the gum with which it is incumbered, when the silk will be fit for use. It will be white, of course, and if other colors are wanted it must be dyed.

It is proper here to remark that the Silk culture is naturally divided into two branches, both of which can hardly be advantageously combined in the same establishment, when carried on a large scale—the production of cocoons, being the first and the remainder of the process the second. When the culture of silk shall become extensive, factories ought, and no doubt will be established, to purchase the cocoons and manufacture the silk. It may be calculated that an acre of ground will afford mulberry leaves enough to produce from 50 to 150 pounds of silk; That 1000 worms will produce from half a pound to a pound of silk; that fifty pounds of leaves will be required to feed 1000 worms, and that a common full grown mulberry tree will afford from one to two and sometimes three hundred pounds of leaves. A tree thickly set, will measure ten feet square as it stands, may be calculated to afford 100 pounds of leaves without injury to its health. It will be observed that these directions are intended only for the management of a small number of worms by farmers and others who intend only to make a few pounds of silk annually; the deviation from them however required in the conduct of extensive establishments are very simple, and will suggest themselves. They are merely the providing of a separate house adapted to the purpose,