

THE WESTERN WINDICATOR.

VOL. 2.

RUTHERFORDTON, NORTH CAROLINA, SEPTEMBER 20, 1869.

NO. 26.

The Windicator.

Monday Morning, Sept. 20, 1869.

Advertising Rates:
One Square, ten lines.....\$1 00
Each subsequent insertion.....50
Liberal rates to monthly and yearly
advertisers.

Special Advertising Rates.
One square, 1 mo. 2 mos. 3 mos. 6 mos. 1 year
1 20 4 35 6 50 11 00 18 00
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Five " 2 00 3 50 5 50 10 00 15 00
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Seven " 2 40 4 25 6 50 12 00 17 00
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TERMS:
Two Dollars per year in advance.
CLUB RATES:
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Agents for the Windicator.
The following gentlemen are authorized agents for the WESTERN WINDICATOR:

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PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

Churchill & Whiteside,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW,
RUTHERFORDTON, N. C.

WILL practice in all the Courts of Western North Carolina, in the Supreme Court of the State, and in the District, Circuit and Supreme Courts of the U. S.
L. F. CHURCHILL, G. M. WHITESIDE,
apr12-17

Professional Card.

DR. J. M. CRATON having returned from the North, will attend to all professional calls as heretofore.
622

Dr. Jno. W. Harris.

WILL give prompt attention to all professional calls, and hopes to merit a continuance of his long established practice. Has constantly on hand a fine supply of pure Drugs at his office infirmary, etc.
N. C. dec19

Dr. Hicks,

RUTHERFORDTON, N. C.
CONTINUES the practice of Medicine, Surgery and Midwifery, in Rutherford and the surrounding counties. Charges moderate.
next 17r

Jos. L. Carson.

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND SOLICITOR IN BANKRUPTCY.
RUTHERFORDTON, N. C.
WILL give his undivided attention to the practice of his profession in the Supreme and Federal Courts, and will attend to all business entrusted to his care in the courts of Law and Equity for the Seventh and Eighth Judicial Districts of North Carolina.
dec15

Dr. Thos. S. Duffy,

CONTINUES the Practice of Medicine. Special attention paid to Operations in Surgery.
Office hours from nine o'clock, A. M., to one P. M. dec16

M. H. Justice.

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
RUTHERFORDTON, N. C.
CLAIMS collected in all parts of the State.
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Drs. Rucker & Twitty,

HAVING associated in the practice of Medicine in all its branches, respectfully offer their services to the public. Thankful for every favor, they hope, by prompt attention to all calls, to merit a continuance of their established practice.
Charges moderate.
Office in the Andrew Moore House, first door above J. A. Miller & Co. jan11

GIDNEY & M'AFEE,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
SHELBY, N. C.
PRACTICE in the Superior Courts of Western North Carolina. may10-17

JOHN T. BUTLER,

WATCH and Clock Maker,
JEWELLER, &c.
MAIN ST., CHARLOTTE, N. C.

DEALER in Fine Watches and Clocks, Jewellery, Spectacles and Watch Materials, &c.
Fine Watches, Clocks and Jewellery of every description repaired and warranted for twelve months.
Work left at the WINDICATOR Office will be forwarded at my expense. jan15

Harness Manufactory.

A. D. Farnsworth,
LOGAN'S STORE, N. C.
RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has opened a new Harness Shop, near Logan's Store, where he is prepared to do all work in his line and at prices to suit the hard times. Give us a call. feb1-17

W. P. LOVE & Co.,

SHELBY, N. C.,
WHOLESALE dealers in Liquors of all kinds. The trade supplied at lowest rates, and dealers are respectfully invited to examine their large stock. apr12-17

Tinware.

I AM now prepared, at my old stand in Rutherfordton, to furnish the public with Tinware.
I have secured the services of a No. 1 workman, enabling me to fill all orders.
REPAIRING done at short notice.
Tinware sold by retail or wholesale.
H. D. CARRIER.
613-17

EXTRAORDINARY.

The Woman who has been Preaching every 2 weeks in a state of Unconsciousness for Twenty-three Years—Scientific Men Nonplussed.

[Correspondence of the Cleveland Herald.]

NEW PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 10.

Eds. Herald: Having for many years heard strange stories with regard to the case of a Mrs. Birney, near Tippecanoe, Harrison county, Ohio, the writer, in company with a friend, visited her residence on Sunday, August 8, 1869.

I had heard that she would preach at 9 o'clock on that day while in a perfectly unconscious condition—not herself being able, after recovering from the mesmeric or unconscious state, to tell a single word that she had spoken.

Before relating what I saw and heard, I will give a brief account of this wonderful woman, and the reason assigned by herself and family for the strange phenomenon which has attended her for the past twenty-three years. Mrs. Nancy Birney was born March 20, 1807, near Cadiz, Ohio. Her father reared thirteen children, of whom five boys and four girls are still living. At the age of eighteen, while pitching a load of hay from a wagon in a mow, she was struck by lightning, which paralyzed the right half of her body from the crown of her head down. She was entirely insensible for the space of two hours. She recovered from the effects of the stroke, and at the age of twenty-three years married her husband, Mr. Birney, who is a gentleman and a Christian. He was born in 1806, so that there is not much difference in their ages. They are considered wealthy, having a fine farm and a good brick residence about one mile east of Tippecanoe. They have reared three children; two sons, aged 30 and 28 years, and one daughter, aged 26, all married and in good circumstances.

Mr. Birney is an exemplary member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, while his wife belongs to the Presbyterian Church, but she says she is not a sectarian in any sense whatever. She bears a good name, which is better than worldly riches, and is beloved by all who know her best. She is an intelligent, sensible woman, and in no respect her discourse on the occasion referred to, did not, in language and thought, come up to her capacity when in her normal condition.

About twenty-three years ago she was suddenly taken ill, as was supposed, and while in an unconscious state delivered a religious discourse. From that time until the present these spells have come upon her regularly every two weeks. At first they occurred on week days, but for the past twenty years they have invariably happened on Sunday, at about 10, A. M. For a long time the house was crowded on her preaching days, but latterly the novelty of the case has ceased to excite the wonder of the neighborhood, and those who now attend her preaching are mostly persons from a distance. But rain or shine, summer or winter, whether there be a crowd or only her own family present, she regularly passes into an unconscious state, and delivers a religious discourse, always one hour to an hour, and thirty minutes in duration. She always feels unwell for hours before and after the delivery of a sermon. She says that she feels a painful pricking sensation in the right half of her body, which begins several hours before, and lasts until unconsciousness takes place. Between these spells she feels perfectly well, and performs her household labors as vigorously as if she were many years younger than she really is—being now in her sixty-second year. She thinks that the "spells" which come upon her are caused by the stroke of lightning received when she was 18; but she attributes the speaking to Divine power, and says she has always struggled against the wonderful influence which comes over her. She affirms most solemnly that she is not conscious, before or after her discourses, of a single word she utters. Indeed, it was a long time before her family and friends could convince her that she spoke at all while in this strange state of utter obliviousness, as to what is passing in the outer world around her. When in her normal state she cannot bear to hear music—neither vocal nor instrumental. When attending church she is compelled to retire during the time of singing, but the "spell" came upon her so rapidly that she was forced to leave the house of worship, else she herself might have been the preacher on the occasion. So sensitive is her nervous system that she cannot bear to hear any loud, sharp noise.

On the occasion of our visit we arrived at the family residence about 8 o'clock in the morning, and were courteously received by Mr. Birney and his wife. She was sitting in an arm rocking-chair by the side of a bed, and taking an occasional sip of what seemed to be some kind of tea. The influence was coming upon her, but she was able to converse with us more than half an hour. In the meantime she kept rubbing the right side, and occasionally also the left side of her forehead. She seemed finally to suffer considerable pain, and at about 10 o'clock she became very pale, her system relaxed, her head fell upon her breast, and she was as powerless as a sleeping infant. In this condition her husband lifted her into the bed, and placed her in a sitting posture. For two or three minutes she had to be held from falling

AGRICULTURAL.

Letter from Mr. David Dickson.

[From the Southern Cultivator.]

SPARTA, GA., Jan. 6th, 1868.

Editors Southern Cultivator: There is a great demand for me to re-write my plan of cultivating corn, preparation of land, &c., by new subscribers, and by persons who are not subscribers to your paper.

In the first place, I refer then to my system of improvement, rest and rotation, given in the Southern Cultivator last year. Many inquire, when is the proper time to break up land. I write for this latitude, and every person must make due allowance, as his farm may be North or South of this line. The plowing must be commenced the first day of January, to get it done in time, or as soon as you are done sowing wheat. If I had my choice, and could get all the work done in one day, I would not have the plowing done more than ten days before planting, for the following reasons, derived from actual experience: If it is a dry, cold, freezing winter and spring, the fall plowing is the best; in some springs of this kind, as those of 1839 and 1854, I left belts through the middle of a field, which were not plowed until a few days before planting, and I could distinguish the belts all through the year—the corn in them being from eighteen to twenty-two inches lower than the rest. For the crop and improvement of the land, in about one winter out of seven, fall plowing is the best. In the cases where the belts were left, when the winter was warm and the rains abundant, the late plowing would beat the early plowing twenty-five per cent in the crop; besides, according to my experience, there is less loss from washing. Land must be well broken before planting, so commence in time to do it—the later it is done the better for the land, taking seven years together, but not so good for teams.

Have good turning plows, and according to your ability, use one or two horses, and subsoil; ride over the field, and lay off the land so that the horses will go round on a level, and the dirt will fall down hill—a team will break up the soil nine inches deep in this way, as easily as they could seven inches, on a level piece of land. Continue to take the lands in the same way until the field is finished, one team following another—all the time going round the circle; and if you subsoil, have one team between each turning plow, running in the bottom of the furrow. When you finish, the field is ready for planting, if the proper time has arrived. In deciding this point, you must be governed by the weather—it varies from the tenth of March to the first of April. According to my experience, a manly gains hard work and more of it, by every early planting.

Now for the planting: Lay off furrows with a long shovel plow, on a level, seven feet apart. Commence at the opposite end, with a longer shovel, and for this, you get up to trees and stumps, and make a better finish at the ends. This furrow should stand open seven or eight inches deep. Whether you use compost, cotton seed or guano, let each hand have his three-foot measure, and deposit the manure in the bottom of the furrow, just three feet apart. Then drop the corn within three or four inches of the manure, one or more grains, as is your custom—dropping on the near side of the manure, as the dropper goes; then, with a very light harrow, cover the corn one or one and a-half inches deep. The harrow should go the same way the dropper goes, to keep from pulling the manure on the grain.

If you cover deep, you lose all the advantages of low planting, (but not the deep breaking) and for this reason, corn, in good weather, will come up from a depth of one to six inches, but will strike out of roots about one inch from the surface of the ground, and all below that will perish. That is one reason why I am opposed to dirting corn as soon as it comes up—it brings the root of the stalk to the top of the ground.

My plan is to finish the first working from the 20th of April to the 10th of May. Sometimes I have not finished before the 25th of May. With the land well turned, very little grass and weeds will come up, except in the bottom of the furrow, and this is easily managed.

For first plowing, have a heavy twenty-two inch sweep, with the right wing to set, that its back end will not be more than one inch above the ground. This is to run near the corn, and should fill the furrow within one or one and a-half inches of the general surface. Break out the middles with the same sized sweep, with the back of both wings turned up; if the plowing is well done, four furrows will finish up—four hands completing fourteen acres every day, by going sixteen miles a day.

Second plowing, have the wing of the sowing sweep turned a little more than half up; run close to the corn, leaving nothing for the hoe; for the plowing is well done, there is no use of a hoe. Break out the middles with three furrows, to make a good place to plant peas. From the first of June to the 20th is a good time to plant peas. Proceed in this manner: After the second plowing, run a shovel furrow in the middle of a corn row; drop one bushel of peas to every eight acres—say six to eight peas to a hill. You

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Editors Southern Cultivator: There is a great demand for me to re-write my plan of cultivating corn, preparation of land, &c., by new subscribers, and by persons who are not subscribers to your paper.

In the first place, I refer then to my system of improvement, rest and rotation, given in the Southern Cultivator last year. Many inquire, when is the proper time to break up land. I write for this latitude, and every person must make due allowance, as his farm may be North or South of this line. The plowing must be commenced the first day of January, to get it done in time, or as soon as you are done sowing wheat. If I had my choice, and could get all the work done in one day, I would not have the plowing done more than ten days before planting, for the following reasons, derived from actual experience: If it is a dry, cold, freezing winter and spring, the fall plowing is the best; in some springs of this kind, as those of 1839 and 1854, I left belts through the middle of a field, which were not plowed until a few days before planting, and I could distinguish the belts all through the year—the corn in them being from eighteen to twenty-two inches lower than the rest. For the crop and improvement of the land, in about one winter out of seven, fall plowing is the best. In the cases where the belts were left, when the winter was warm and the rains abundant, the late plowing would beat the early plowing twenty-five per cent in the crop; besides, according to my experience, there is less loss from washing. Land must be well broken before planting, so commence in time to do it—the later it is done the better for the land, taking seven years together, but not so good for teams.

Have good turning plows, and according to your ability, use one or two horses, and subsoil; ride over the field, and lay off the land so that the horses will go round on a level, and the dirt will fall down hill—a team will break up the soil nine inches deep in this way, as easily as they could seven inches, on a level piece of land. Continue to take the lands in the same way until the field is finished, one team following another—all the time going round the circle; and if you subsoil, have one team between each turning plow, running in the bottom of the furrow. When you finish, the field is ready for planting, if the proper time has arrived. In deciding this point, you must be governed by the weather—it varies from the tenth of March to the first of April. According to my experience, a manly gains hard work and more of it, by every early planting.

Now for the planting: Lay off furrows with a long shovel plow, on a level, seven feet apart. Commence at the opposite end, with a longer shovel, and for this, you get up to trees and stumps, and make a better finish at the ends. This furrow should stand open seven or eight inches deep. Whether you use compost, cotton seed or guano, let each hand have his three-foot measure, and deposit the manure in the bottom of the furrow, just three feet apart. Then drop the corn within three or four inches of the manure, one or more grains, as is your custom—dropping on the near side of the manure, as the dropper goes; then, with a very light harrow, cover the corn one or one and a-half inches deep. The harrow should go the same way the dropper goes, to keep from pulling the manure on the grain.

If you cover deep, you lose all the advantages of low planting, (but not the deep breaking) and for this reason, corn, in good weather, will come up from a depth of one to six inches, but will strike out of roots about one inch from the surface of the ground, and all below that will perish. That is one reason why I am opposed to dirting corn as soon as it comes up—it brings the root of the stalk to the top of the ground.

My plan is to finish the first working from the 20th of April to the 10th of May. Sometimes I have not finished before the 25th of May. With the land well turned, very little grass and weeds will come up, except in the bottom of the furrow, and this is easily managed.

For first plowing, have a heavy twenty-two inch sweep, with the right wing to set, that its back end will not be more than one inch above the ground. This is to run near the corn, and should fill the furrow within one or one and a-half inches of the general surface. Break out the middles with the same sized sweep, with the back of both wings turned up; if the plowing is well done, four furrows will finish up—four hands completing fourteen acres every day, by going sixteen miles a day.

Second plowing, have the wing of the sowing sweep turned a little more than half up; run close to the corn, leaving nothing for the hoe; for the plowing is well done, there is no use of a hoe. Break out the middles with three furrows, to make a good place to plant peas. From the first of June to the 20th is a good time to plant peas. Proceed in this manner: After the second plowing, run a shovel furrow in the middle of a corn row; drop one bushel of peas to every eight acres—say six to eight peas to a hill. You

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