

The WESTERN CAROLINIAN is published every Tuesday, at THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable at the end of six months.

No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of the editors.

Whoever will become responsible for the payment of nine papers, shall receive a tenth gratis.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted on the customary terms.

No advertisement inserted until it has been paid for, or its payment assumed by some person in this town, or its vicinity.

All letters to the editors must be post-paid, or they will not be attended to.

Wilkinson & Horah,

DIRECTLY OPPOSITE THE STATE BANK,
MAIN-STREET, SALISBURY.

WOULD inform the inhabitants of this place and its vicinity, that they intend carrying on WATCH and CLOCK REPAIRING, GOLD and SILVER SMITHING—and that they have procured from the city of New-York workmen of the first rate, and also the necessary machinery for manufacturing Jewelry and Silver-Ware.

The subscribers return their thanks to the public for favors already received, and hope, by a faithful application, to merit the continuance of a share of public patronage. Those who favor them with their custom, may rely on having their work done in the best manner.

Watches, Clocks, and Timepieces, of every description, carefully repaired, and warranted to keep time.

Orders from the country promptly attended to.
N. B.—A supply of Watches, Jewelry and Silver-Ware, constantly kept on hand.

CURTIS WILKINSON,
H. HORAH.

JOHN NORRIS,

TAILOR, FROM ENGLAND,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Citizens of Salisbury, and its vicinity, that he has commenced the

TAILORING BUSINESS,

in the house formerly occupied by Messrs. Wood and Krider, and where he intends carrying it on in the most fashionable manner, in all its various branches, with the greatest neatness and despatch. He pledges himself that no exertion on his part shall be wanting to deserve the public patronage, which he respectfully solicits.

Orders promptly executed.
Salisbury, N. C. June 20, 1820.—4w3.

THE CELEBRATED HORSE NAPOLEON,

NOW in full health and vigor, will stand the Fall Season at my plantation, seven miles west of Salisbury, at the moderate price of fifteen dollars the season, which sum may be discharged by the payment of twelve dollars, if paid at any time within the season; eight dollars the single leap, and twenty dollars for insurance; which will be demanded as soon as the mare is discovered to be with foal, or the property is transferred. The season will commence the 15th of August, and end the 15th of November. Pasturage will be furnished gratis. Mares sent from a distance will be kept on moderate terms. Proper care and attention will be paid, but not liable for accidents or escapes of any kind.

August 1, 1820. MICHAEL BROWN.
Description.—NAPOLEON is a beautiful sorrel, nine years old last spring, sixteen hands and one inch high, of most excellent symmetry, and possesses as much power and activity as any horse on the continent; and as a race horse, stands unrivalled.

M. B.
Pedigree.—Sky-Scraper, the sire of Napoleon, was got by Col. Holmes's famous imported horse Darc Devil, who was bred by the Duke of Grafton, and got by Magnet, out of Hebe; Hebe was got by Chrysolite, out of an own sister to Eclipse. Sky-Scraper's dam was the celebrated running mare Oracle, who was got by Obscurity; his grand-dam by Celar, his grand-dam by the imported horse Partner. Obscurity, Celar and Partner, were all fine bred horses, descended from the best blood in England. Slow and Easy, the dam of Napoleon, was got by the imported horse Baronet; her dam, called Camilla, was got by Cephalus; her dam, who was sister to Brilliant and Bunel's Traveller, was got by Old Traveller; her grand-dam by Fear-Nought, out of Col. Bird's famous imported mare Killster. (Signed) JOHN ALLSTON.

Performance.—I do hereby certify, that Napoleon has run four races, which he has beat with great ease; the last over the Salisbury turf, three mile heats, beating Branch's Sir Druid, Singleton's bay Horse, and Jones's Colt. Branch's and Singleton's horses he distanced. He has never been brought to the track since. And I do recommend him as a sure foal-getter.
5w8
(Signed) JOHN THOMPSON.

In Rowan Court of Equity.

Alexander Long, versus Lewis Beard, Jonathan Merrell,
Moses A. Locke.

THE depositions of Thomas Todd, Thomas Hartley, George Willis, sen. Samuel Sillamon, John Clements, Nicholas Simpson, John Travis, and others, will be taken on the twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh days of June next, at John Howard's tavern, in Salisbury; and if not all taken on that day, the depositions of the same witnesses, or of them not taken, and others, will be taken at John Howard's tavern, in Salisbury, on the twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh days of July next; and if not all then taken, the depositions of the same witnesses, or of them not taken, and others, will be taken at John Howard's tavern, in Salisbury, on the twenty-fifth and twenty-sixth days of August next; and if not all then taken, the depositions of the same witnesses, or of them not taken, and others, will be taken at John Howard's tavern, in Salisbury, on the twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh days of September next; and if not all then taken, the depositions of the same witnesses, or of them not taken, and others, will be taken at John Howard's tavern, in Salisbury, on the sixth and seventh days of October next. Which depositions are intended to be read as evidence on the trial of this suit; and when and where you may attend, and cross-examine, if you think proper.

ALEX' R LONG, Sen.
5w1
Filed by request of MOSES A. LOCKE.

BLANKS, OF VARIOUS KINDS,
For sale at the Office of the CAROLINIAN.

AGRICULTURAL.



*Like the first mortals blest is he,
From debts, and usury, and business free,
With his own team who ploughs the soil,
Which grateful once confessed his father's toil.*

FROM THE AMERICAN FARMER.

THE GREAT DESIDERATUM.

To prevent fly from destroying turnips, always choose a piece of poor land for your turnip patch, plough and harrow it until you get it very fine, then manure it well with ashes, or well rotted stable manure; sow your turnip seed with Indian meal, that you may see whether you sow it too thick or too thin, then harrow in the seed with an iron tooth harrow, be not afraid of putting them in too deep—if you bush them in, they are scarcely covered, they are up before the root has taken any hold, and lying on the surface of the ground, they nearly all perish the first dry spell that follows after their coming up, and you find it very convenient, without further inquiry, to cry out—Oh! the cursed fly has eat up all my turnips; but choose poor land, make it fine and rich, and cover your seed deep, and the fly will fly away to your neighbors. The advice here given rests on the authority and practice of an experienced cultivator, on the Reisterstown road, who has not missed a crop of turnips for thirty years. For the common turnip, sow between the 20th and the last day of July. If you want them sweet, a week or ten days later will make them so.

Diseases in Horses.

How to treat dry, hard, and brittle Feet.

To ease pain in a horse's foot, or to make a dry, hard, brittle or contracted foot supple and expand, I know nothing equal to boiled linseed, applied warm to the foot.

Of Wounds in the Feet.

When the foot be wounded by picking up a nail, cut by glass, or by some other accident, in which case gravel may have got into the foot, it will be necessary to apply a common poultice with Venice turpentine, to draw the gravel out. Never grease Horse's hoofs, but dab them with Chamberlie.

Never on any account grease a horse's hoof, which all-wise John Grooms do, as they say, to keep it from cracking; grease has a contrary effect. Take your horses out from the clean straw and dab their hoofs well, morning and evening, with stale chamberlie.

Different effects of Chamberlie and Grease on a Horse's hoof.

Take a dry hoof of a horse, cut it in half, steep one half for several days in a pot of chamberlie, and the other in a pot of grease; take them out, wash them both clean, and lay them aside. In a short time you will find the one steeped in chamberlie tough, genial, and pliant, the other steeped in grease, will be hard and brittle: this has been tried. You may anoint the coronet of the foot with a little fresh grease, but no other part.

Of Splints, how to treat them.

Provided a splint lies on the bone of the leg, so as not to impede the action of the sinew, I recommend, by all means, to let it alone and do nothing to it; but, if it lies near the sinew, it must be taken away. The best method I am acquainted with, is to rub it with a round stick, till it feels somewhat soft, then prick it in many places with a bodkin or packing-needle, moderately hot; be sure to make two or three holes quite at the bottom. A gentle blister will then reduce it.

Of Spavins and Ring-bones.

With spavins and ring-bones I will have nothing to do. Send for a skilful veterinary surgeon. It requires skill and practice to operate on the vein in blood-spavins, and I believe bone-spavins, generally incurable; at least the horse will not have the free use again of his joint; and ring-bones are very bad maladies.

Of Corns.

Corns should be clean cut out, and a wide wash extended from the shoe, in the form of two-thirds of a circle, and about two inches broad, over the part where the corn was, to guard it from sharp stones, gravel, &c. I do not approve of a bar shoe, it confines the dirt in the foot too much.

Of Lameness in the shoulder: infallibly how to distinguish it from Lameness below.

A horse cannot easily be lamed in the shoulder, except from a fall, a blow, or from running against some hard substance. But wise John Grooms and the farrier, provided they know not where the lameness really lies, swear the horse is lame in the shoulder; whereas the lameness is in their heads, and not in the horse's shoulder.

I will give you an infallible method to know whether a horse be lame in the shoulder or not. When you trot the horse, if he be lame in the shoulder, the muscles are affected, so as to prevent his extending that leg, or stepping out so far with it, as he will with the other leg; he will step considerably shorter with that leg. When the lameness lies below, he will extend the lame leg as far as the other; but, when he puts the foot to the ground, will shew lameness. If the cause of lameness be not very visible to the eye, you may rest assured it lies in the foot or fetlock joint; in this case, send for a veterinary surgeon; for, to cure it, great skill and practice is necessary, and a thorough knowledge of the anatomy of the foot, and fetlock joint. I have known several horses totally spoiled by lameness in the feet, and never fit for any other use but to draw a cart or waggon, where they never are forced beyond a walk.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

"Woman, with inborn rectitude, displays
A finer sense of what is right and fit,
Than we by our philosophy acquire,
With all the aid that education lends."

Those whose minds have been habitually subjected to the pursuits of worldly gain, can seldom derive from the objects of creation any pleasure unconnected with pecuniary interest; but estimate every thing as the Spaniards did their discoveries in America, only in proportion to the gold it produces. But to minds expanded by the genial rays of intellectual light; to hearts susceptible of the finest feelings of our nature, the universe teems with pleasures. Such can drink joys from innumerable fountains, and luxuriate in those intellectual and imperishable delights, which approach the enjoyment of angels.—They can meditate with calm solemnity in the mellow beams of an autumnal morn, smiling serenely upon the slumbering world beneath, or gaze with rapture at her meek but glorious orb,

"Wheeling, unshaken, through the void immense."

They can exult with gratitude in the prolific glow of a summer sun, or penetrate, with the eye of the understanding, the gloomy darkness of a wintry night, and read the glories of the storm. Whithersoever their steps are directed, they can find something to please and to instruct—something which bears the impress of the wisdom and goodness of Him who rules over all. They can find

"Tongues in trees, books in the running brooks,
Sermons in stones, and good in every thing."

But in no object of creation is that wisdom and goodness so interestingly manifested, as in that kind and sympathizing soother of our cares, lovely woman.—How much our glory and moral grandeur depends upon her influence, is too seldom acknowledged. From her we receive our earliest, most permanent, and consequently most important impressions. The seeds of the intellect germinate under her immediate influence of the mother; under her care the "tender thought is reared;" her plastic hand gives direction to the scions of the understanding and the heart, and "as the twig is bent, the tree's inclin'd."

It is remarked by Dr. Rush, that "there have been few great men who were not blessed with wise and prudent mothers." Woman stamps the character of man, stimulates him to glory by her smiles, or debases him by her frowns: She rules over the destiny of nations; and, in fine, governs the whole moral world.

How anxiously, how sedulously, then, should my fair country-women cultivate the faculties of the mind, and cherish the virtues of the heart. I would not recommend a thorough acquaintance with the abstruse branches of metaphysics and philosophy, nor too much attention to external accomplishments; but a sufficiency of the one to refresh the intervals of domestic business, and of the other to cheer

the declining years of life. Too much of the first is apt to engender fastidiousness and pedantry; of the latter, a disgusting insipidity of character. But I would most earnestly entreat them to study diligently the human character; to penetrate the motions of all human actions; to dive into the secret recesses of the heart; to search curiously the roots of all the passions; to discover the causes and cure of the evil ones, and the most wholesome nutriment of the good. And where are these things to be learned? In your own breasts, my fair country-women. Study yourselves, if you wish to acquire a knowledge of human nature, and the love and admiration of men; for be assured, you are the most interesting books in the world, to those who are worthy of that name. Many of you (I hope all) will be wives—in this event, the importance of self-knowledge and self-government is obvious. Without these, none can taste those pure intellectual pleasures, which were designed by the author of our nature to dignify man. Without these, your lives will be a tempestuous sea, subject to the influence of impetuous passions, and ruffled by every breeze that may blow in opposition to the capricious tide of your inclination.

"With thee conversing, we contemplate all
That Providence bestows to heal our cares,
Correct our errors, and refine our hearts."

FARRAGO.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

CORSETS.

Messrs. Editors: You, as men of observation, must have remarked the predominant influence fashion exercises over juvenile minds, especially of females. No sooner is a new fashion announced from the *beau monde*, than it "takes wings, and flies away," in every point of the compass: It catches like tinder, and spreads with the rapidity of wild-fire: The yard-stick of the shop-keeper, the needle of the seamstress, and the scissors of the milliner, are all put in requisition upon the occasion.

"Then all the birds, of varied feather,
Whom kindred feeling knits together,"
By a simultaneous impulse, assemble, momentane, to settle the color, the quality, and the quantity, of their new-fashioned dresses.

The unconquerable propensity in young people to ape the fashions of the day, often leads them into the most ridiculous, and sometimes very barbarous extremities. What can be more unnatural and cruel, than for a healthy, beautiful young lady to swathe herself up in one of those evil-conceived, torturing machines styled *corsets*? Tottering about as though she had but one joint in her, and that at the root of her tongue; or sitting braced and fixed up on a sofa, or in a chair, so helpless, and apparently lifeless, that one might, were she noiseless, too, very naturally mistake her for a marble statue, fresh from the chisel of the sculptor. Indeed, Messrs. Editors, although I have always been very cautious of touching these things, for fear they would break off, as brittle as a clay pipe-stem, I did, once or twice, actually begin to examine one, with the scrutinizing eye of an admirer of the fine arts: and even after it spoke, I could not convince myself but that it was a trick of some ventriloquist, to deter me from viewing the noble specimen of the sculptor's genius, until it moved, and I discovered, to my no small discomfiture, that it was, *bona fide*, flesh and blood; and that the vital spark of life, notwithstanding it was confined to a very narrow tube, by means of external pressure, was still glimmering in its once expanded and glowing socket.

The rage for wearing corsets once spread with such a contagious sweep, that it was not only caught by a herd of non-descript males, (dubb'd dandies,) but extended even to the witless slave. The untimely death of a poor old female negro, in Virginia, about a year ago, who was determined to follow her young mistresses in the fashion, and accordingly laced tight to her shriveled old carcase the handle of a broken frying-pan, in which condition she was found dead in a corn field where she had been at work, must be fresh in the recollection of every one.

I feel a peculiar pride and satisfaction in beholding the pleasing contrast most of the young ladies of Salisbury exhibit to that rickety tribe, who are so marvellously deficient in most of the physical qualifications belonging to the human species. In fact, I believe our ladies never did carry the rage for wearing corsets to such obnoxious lengths as has been done in some of the northern towns.—I recollect an acquaintance of mine, in one of