

WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

VOL. III.]

SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1852.

[NO. 117.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, EVERY TUESDAY,
By BINGHAM & WHITE.

TERMS:

The subscription to the WESTERN CAROLINIAN is Three Dollars per annum, payable half-yearly in advance.

No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of the Editors; and any subscriber failing to give notice of his wish to discontinue at the end of a year, will be considered as wishing to continue the paper, which will be sent accordingly.

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

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted on the customary terms. Persons sending in Advertisements, must specify the number of times they wish them inserted, or they will be continued till ordered out, and charged accordingly.

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.

State of North-Carolina, BURKE COUNTY.

SUPERIOR Court of Law, March Term, 1852. Leeroy Burnett, vs. Elijah Fouch.—Jud. at. levied on land.—It appearing to the court that the defendant lives out of this state—it was therefore *Ordered*, that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian, that the said Elijah Fouch appear before the Judge of the Superior Court of Law for the county aforesaid, at the next court to be held at the Court-House in Morganton, on the 4th Monday in September next, and replevy and plead to issue, or judgment will be entered against him for plaintiff's demand.

Test. W. W. ERWIN, C. B. S. C.
3mt'21 Price adv. \$4.

NOTICE.

By a decree of the Court of Equity, made at April term, 1852, I will expose to Public Sale, at the Court-House in Salisbury, on Monday, the 23d of September next, lots No. 17 and 18, in the great north square of the town of Salisbury, on which there are improvements; and lots No. 26, 37, and 38, in said town, unimproved. Also, two tracts or parcels of land, lying and being in the county of Rowan, to wit: one of three hundred acres, lying on the waters of Flat Swamp Creek, and one of a hundred acres, lying on the top of a mountain, called Little Mountain, near to the Flat Swamp Springs, belonging to the heirs of an Evan Alexander, deceased. A credit of twelve and eighteen months will be given. Bonds, with approved securities, will be required.

W. W. ERWIN, C. B. S. C.
August 5, 1852.—6mt'18.

State of North-Carolina, RUTHERFORD COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Sessions, 1852: Noah Hampton vs. Thomas M'Guire.....original attachment, levied on land and negro man. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore *Ordered*, that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian, for the defendant to appear at our next County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Rutherford, at the Court-house in Rutherfordton, on the third Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, then and there to plead to demur, or judgment final will be entered up against him.

Witness, ISAAC CRATON, C. C.

State of North-Carolina, RUTHERFORD COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Sessions, 1852: Noah Hampton vs. Augustus Sackett.....original attachment, levied on household furniture. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant in this case is without the limits of this state, it is therefore *Ordered*, that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian, for the defendant to appear at our next County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Rutherford, at the Court-house in Rutherfordton, on the third Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, then and there to plead, or demur, otherwise judgment final will be entered up against him.

Witness, ISAAC CRATON, C. C.

State of North-Carolina, RUTHERFORD COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Sessions, 1852: Thomas Lyles vs. John Lyles.....original attachment, levied on negro man. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant in this case is without the limits of this state, it is therefore *Ordered*, that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian, for the defendant to appear at our next County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for Rutherford county, at the Court-house in Rutherfordton, on the third Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, then and there to plead, or demur, or judgment final will be entered up against him.

Witness, ISAAC CRATON, C. C.

State of North-Carolina, MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1852.—Alice Randall, vs. Jonathan M'Daniel and Nancy his wife, Joshua Fox and Tabitha his wife, and others.....Petition for Partition.—It appearing that Joshua Fox and Tabitha his wife, are inhabitants of another state, *Ordered*, that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian, that they appear at the next county court, to be held for the county of Montgomery, at the Court-House in Lawrenceville, on the first Monday in October next, and plead, answer or demur, or the petition will be heard in part.

JOHN B. MARTIN, C. C. M.
Price adv. \$2.

Brigade Orders.

Head-Quarters, Statesville, N. C.
August 24, 1852.

THEOPHILUS FALLS, Esq. of the county of Iredell, having been appointed *Aid de Camp* to the Brigadier General of the seventh Brigade of North-Carolina Militia, with the rank of *Major*, will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

ANDREW ALLISON, Esq. of Iredell county, having been appointed *Brigade Inspector*, with the rank of *Major*, will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

ENSIGN PHILIP WHITE, of the town of Salisbury, having been appointed *Brigade Quarter-Master*, with the rank of *Captain*, will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

GEORGE LEE DAVIDSON,
Brigadier General.

The several regiments composing the seventh Brigade, will be reviewed by the Brig. General at the times and places following, to wit:

The Iredell regiment, commanded by Colonel Young, at Statesville, on Monday, the 23d of September next, at 12 o'clock, M.

The 3d Rowan regiment, Col. Jones, at Mocks Ville, on Tuesday, the 24th of September, at 12 o'clock, M.

The 4th Rowan regiment, Col. Wilborn, at George Ellers, on Wednesday, the 25th Sept. at 12 o'clock, M.

The 2d Rowan regiment, Col. Jarratt, at John Miller's, on Thursday, the 26th of September, at 12 o'clock, M.; and

The 1st Rowan regiment, Col. W. H. Kerr, at Salisbury, on Friday, the 27th of September, at 12 o'clock, M.

The Commandants of the foregoing regiments will attend at the times and places above specified, with their regiments equipped as the law directs, for general review.

The Brigade Inspector will attend, on each day of the review, and examine minutely into the condition and number of arms of the troops.

By order of the Brigadier General,
THEOPHILUS FALLS,
Aid de Camp.

Valuable Situations TO BE SOLD.

ON the 19th and 20th September next, will be sold in Lincolnton, a number of LOTS, to the highest bidder. These lots are generally beautifully situated for building, and may be purchased for a small price.

Gentlemen wishing a pleasant and healthy situation, where they can have the advantage of a male and female Academy, would do well to attend this sale. This is, perhaps, the only opportunity that will offer to acquire these valuable situations. The terms will be 12 months' credit, with approved security.

DANIEL HOKE,
E. H. BURTON,
JACOB RAMSOW,
MICHAEL REINHARDT,
B. REINHARDT,
Commissioners.

Lincolnton, August 19, 1852.—3mt'18

Watch Repairing, &c.

JAMES B. HAMPTON respectfully informs the public, that he occupies the old shop formerly owned by his father, on Main-street, a few doors south of the Court-House, Salisbury, where he is now prepared, with a good set of tools, to repair all kinds of

WATCHES & CLOCKS.

Having employed a competent workman to help him, he assures all who may favor him with their custom, that their work shall be executed in as good a style as at any other shop in this part of the country. All kinds of old jewelry repaired, and some kinds made. Jobs of every description in his line of business, will be thankfully received, and executed on a short notice. People who reside at a distance, by sending, may depend on having their work as faithfully attended to and returned, as though they were present.....and only the old established Salisbury prices charged.

Salisbury, Aug. 13, 1852. '14

GROCERIES, &c.

The subscriber has just received a choice supply of GROCERIES, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms, for cash. Among them are: Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Rum, Rice, Figs, Raisins, Salt; and also, the usual supply of Confectionaries. Likewise, pint and half pint Tumblers. THOMAS HOLMES.
June 16, 1852.—106

Blind Horses.....cured.

The subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of the United States, that he has obtained a patent from the President of the United States for a new and useful discovery in the method of curing BLINDNESS in Horses. The manner of treatment is simple, and very easily performed. Numbers of people have given certificates of the great usefulness of this discovery, and others are ready to testify in the same way, should they be called on. The subscriber wishes it not to be understood, that horses whose eyes have become dead, can be brought to their sight again; but, in many cases, where they have been blind from one to seven years, by his method they have been restored to perfect sight, and ever after remained so.

Rights for States, or single counties, may be obtained by applying, either personally or by letter, to the subscriber, or his agent, in the town of Huntsville, Surry county, N. Carolina. A right for a single county will be sold at from 50 to 100 dollars, proportioned to the population thereof. JOSEPH SATER.
Surry county, N. C. Aug. 12, 1852. 3mt'26

A Swindler.

A SHORT time since, a man by the name of A. George Cartwright, a journeyman shoemaker, commenced working with me, and after getting into my debt, absconded without paying. He went off with a journeyman tailor, by the name of Lemons. It is supposed he will make for Tennessee, by the way of Lincolnton and Morganton. The object of this notice is to put the public on their guard, and let the character of the man keep pace with himself.

ASA TOMPSON.
Covard, July 29, 1852.—of '18.

FROM THE LONDON FARMER'S JOURNAL.

ON THE ILL EFFECTS OF IRON BOUND FEET.

Little Marshall, Ide, near Exeter,
Devon, May 24, 1851.

SIR—A letter in your Journal of Monday last, renews in my mind a subject I have often been on the point of addressing you upon; and one, as relates to horses of quick action, of as much importance as Wardrop's Essay on the Diseases of the Eye: I mean the consideration of the Horse's Feet, and the injury induced by the application of an inelastic ring as a protection to a part, formed, in all its outward parts, by Nature, for full and free exercise of elasticity. Twenty years ago, or rather more, in the indulgence of a regard to my riding horse, so naturally the feeling of youth, I was led to observe in my own, and, indeed, more or less in the horses of every one else, a degree of contraction taking place in the foot: in some, the affection (for it was not at that period supposed a disease) was of slow progress, while in others it was rapid and destructive. Various were the methods tried to avoid the growing evil, but all proved abortive. At an early period, after my mind had become alive to the subject, I became acquainted with Bracy Clark, an eminent London Veterinary Surgeon, who was prosecuting a similar inquiry, and through his professional information I was ultimately indebted to the knowledge of what was requisite to the healthy protection of the foot of that truly noble animal, the horse. This induced me, six years ago, to make use, with some trifling alteration, of a shoe, known formerly in the sporting world by the name of "the huntsman's shoe;" it being customary for them to be carried by huntsmen for the accommodation of gentlemen whose horses might accidentally throw a shoe; and, having a rivet in the toe, was, from its capability of expansion or contraction, easily accommodated to the foot of any horse. After I had used this shoe twelve months, I wrote Bracy Clark an account of the result, which had proved beneficial beyond my most sanguine expectations; still they were not altogether fit for general use, and therefore no public exhibition took place of them. I however, continued their use, and with great success, getting such alterations as circumstances seemed to dictate the necessity of; always communicating my experiments, as I proceeded, to my worthy and respected friend B. C., who, I am happy to find, has now brought a shoe to perfection, which stands the test of public experience. It is now six years since I have used jointed shoes, and I therefore think I may be allowed, from the success I have experienced, to name it for the benefit of the public, and particularly for that part of the agricultural world who are engaged in breeding and breaking valuable horses, many of whom are sent, at early ages, to London, with contracted feet from shoeing, not as the general mode of expression is, "bad shoeing," but from shoeing which, as generally used, is altogether, in the BEST HANDS, BAD!

I send you herewith (which I shall be glad, when your curiosity and that of your friends in your immediate vicinity are gratified, to have returned) two coffin bones; the one formerly belonging to an animal that had been shod in the common mode, and the other to one that had never worn other than the jointed shoes, and leave you to make your own comments. The natural age of the horse is from 25 to 30 years! How many never reach seven or nine, from bad feet, arising from the mode of shoeing in general practice!

The horse arrives at his full growth at seven, and full beauty and roundness of parts at nine, after which they are capable of their greatest exertion; yet, from the uncorrected evil in the old mode of shoeing, few persons like to buy a horse without a mark of childhood in his mouth.

I remain, Sir,
Yours,
Very obediently,
JOHN HALL.

ORIGINAL.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Messrs. Editors: I have read, with no small degree of interest, a temperate and ingenious essay on local prejudices, which appeared in the Southern Intelligencer, an excellent religious journal, published at Charleston. The subject has frequently occurred to my mind, while the illiberal and unfounded prejudices existing between the inhabitants of the Northern and Southern sections of our country have been noticed with deep and painful regret. A very moderate acquaintance with the world is sufficient to teach the falsehood of those sweeping conclusions, so often made to the injury of particular communities. That men, with similar advantages of education and religious instruction, are influenced by similar motives, and that place and situation have little to do with their moral or religious character, are reflections confirmed by the experience of ages. Yet, while the inhabitants of the North indiscriminately condemn their Southern brethren with respect to slavery, luxury, intemperance, and a neglect of their religious duties and obligations, the inhabitants of the South, forming their opinions from the pedlers and adventurers they meet with, pronounce, in the same unqualified terms, respecting the moral character of their Northern brethren; and set them down as cheats, swindlers and hypocrites. That both parties are egregiously wrong in their conclusions, a very slight degree of acquaintance with them, as they really are, would be sufficient to prove.

Let us, in the first place, examine the charges so often brought against the inhabitants of the South; in the front of which stands the holding of slaves. That the present generation had no agency in bringing this evil, for such they all admit it, on the one hand, is a stubborn fact, which their accusers cannot controvert; nor can all the acknowledged acuteness of yankees devise any means by which, consistently with the safety of both parties, they can free themselves from this calamity, were they inclined to do it—and that many of them do ardently desire it, we know to be a truth. With respect to their treatment, although here, as in other places, there are, unquestionably, men so devoid of the feelings of benevolence and humanity, as to treat their domestics with unmerited cruelty, yet, on a residence in this country, the first thing we notice is, the many comforts enjoyed by the slaves, the moderate degree of labor usually imposed upon them, their comfortable and often handsome clothing, their frequent relaxation from labor, and, in many instances, the almost paternal tenderness with which they are treated. Indeed, however extravagant the assertion may appear, we may confidently affirm, that, in the towns and villages of this state, their services are lighter, their clothing and diet better, and their freedom from care greater, than is enjoyed by the laboring classes in other states. That the most severe task masters among us, are foreigners, that is, Europeans, or the inhabitants of other states, is a fact well known and attested by those who have made any observation on the subject. Since the prejudices of the North are so strong on the subject of slavery, and their consciences and feelings so tremblingly alive to its religious and moral turpitude, how can we account for the fact, that no instances are found of men from that part of our country, obtaining slaves by marriage, execution, legacy or purchase, all of which do happen, who are disposed to grant them manumission? On the contrary, those residing in this country know it to be a fact, that such men are as tenacious of this kind of property, more rigorous in their exactions of labor, and as ready to make money by their sale, as the men of the South. During a residence of many years in one of the larger towns, in the eastern part of this state, the writer of this article knew instances of men from that state, which claims to itself the exclusive title of "the land of steady habits," who, merely to gratify "the finer feelings of the soul," would solicit the office of whipping offending slaves. From these instances of individual depravity, would it be just or liberal to infer, that the inhabitants of the Northern states delighted in the infliction of human misery? Yet such has been the "measure meted" to the inhabitants of the South. The expressions of acrimony, amounting almost to a wish, that the scenes of St. Domingo might be acted over in the Southern states, which, during the Missouri question, fell from members of Congress, were a subject of humiliation and regret to gentlemen from the North, residing in this state. That such language and feelings could have their origin only in ignorance of the condition of the slaves and the conduct of their masters, was their unanimous and decided opinion.

With respect to the broad assertion, that "no slave holder can be a christian," hundreds of us can unite our testimony, that many men, of the most distinguished piety, are owners of slaves—who are as careful of their religious education as any christian parent, even at the North, can be of the education of his children; who, while they render their situation comfortable and happy here, endeavor to teach them the way to happiness hereafter. In the Old Testament we are informed that Abraham, the father of the faithful, had upwards of 300 servants, born in his own house. Job, "a man who feared God and eschewed evil," had many servants. That professing christians were in the habit of owning servants, all we read on the subject in the New Testament, serves to shew; while, in no one instance, do we find the practice reprobated. The writer of this article never did, nor ever expects to own a slave; but he has many among his dearest and most valued friends who do, and whose piety and humanity, he is confident, would lose nothing by being compared with that of the men who so loudly reprobate the practice. That slavery is an evil, attended by many unhappy and demoralizing effects, none are more ready to admit, than the inhabitants of the South. None more bitterly deplore the calamity—none, it is believed, would make greater sacrifices to effect its total abolition. Did our northern brethren duly reflect on these circumstances, were they aware of the difficulties attending them, and especially did they know the full extent of the comforts and privileges enjoyed by the slaves, and the tenderness so often manifested by their masters,—although they might lament the evils, which certainly do exist, yet they would cease to heap unmerited reproaches upon the innocent. The conduct of one class of our citizens cannot be too severely censured, namely, those who, in defiance of the laws of their country, of humanity and of God, are in any way, either as ship owners or ship masters, concerned in bringing these miserable creatures into our country. That these men, or demons in their shape, are often, if not wholly, from the North, we blush to admit.

As to the other charges of irreligion, intemperance, and prevailing licentiousness, it is to be lamented that too much of these evils prevails every where in our country; yet we feel a degree of confidence in saying, that the impressions, with respect to the Southern states, have been greatly and wickedly exaggerated. That our situation differs materially from our brethren at the North, they should bear in mind. Our scattered population, having few towns or villages, deprives us of the facilities for public worship which they enjoy, in so distinguished a degree. But the proportion of professing christians, and of those who are the friends of religion, is much greater than is usually imagined, and we flatter ourselves is daily increasing. Luxury and intemperance are apt to bear some proportion to the facilities of living; yet we believe it would be difficult to produce examples of a greater degree of refinement in correct morals, and of attention to the duties of religion, than exist, at this time, in a number of the larger towns in this state. That some improvement is visible throughout the Southern states, we trust is obvious. Much most certainly remains to be done. Many and great evils do exist; and we have reason to humble ourselves before God, for our manifold transgressions. Yet from others, we feel a proud consciousness in saying, we do not deserve the severe censures and sarcasms cast upon us by them. In a future essay, I shall endeavor to show how unfounded are the prejudices cherished against yankees, as they are reproachfully termed. One observation shall include the present remarks. Were none, agreeably to our Saviour's benevolent rule, to cast stones, but those who are free from faults, our windows and limbs would remain unbroken: Did we receive what we deserve, at the hands of divine justice, both would be "as Sodom and like unto Gomorrah."

CANDIDUS.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

The Grand Jury of Rowan to their Fellow-Citizens of the County.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: Impelled by every consideration of right and justice, we feel it our duty to bring before you an oppressive grievance under which the people of Rowan, in common with a large majority of their fellow-citizens of the state, have for a number of years labored. This grievance arises from the great inequality in the operation of our present constitution, particularly that part of it which prescribes the mode of electing members to the General Assembly. It is one of the fundamental rules of a republican government, that all the free people living