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By PHILLO WHITE.

The terms of the Western Carolinian will be as follows: Three Dollars a year, payable in advance. No paper discontinued, (except at the option of the Editor) until all arrearages are paid. Advertisements will be inserted at fifty cents per square for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent one. All letters addressed to the Editor, must be post-paid, or they will not be attended to.

Agricultural.

THE FIG.

The Warrenton (North Carolina) Reporter, contains the following information relative to the culture of this delicious fruit:

The Fig may be seen in perfection in more than one garden in Warrenton. It is a delicious fruit, wholesome and nutritious. The Fig with us grows upon a bush, which will be larger or smaller according to care and situation. Even here, in a favorable year like the present, it begins to ripen before the peach, and continues to bear until frost. In Florida it becomes a tree larger than the Damson. An intelligent gentleman from Georgia, observes, that there it comes to great perfection, and with the same, or perhaps a little more attention, it might be brought to equal maturity here. It is a great bearer; but a slight frost not only destroys the young fruit and the leaves, but a large portion of the wood. A few fig bushes will afford enough for a family. Before the approach of frost, make of rail a pen around the bush and cover it well with straw; during the cold weather, the straw will keep the tender limbs, and even the young fruit of the Fig from injury. In the spring, after all danger from frost is over, remove the covering—the little fruit will immediately begin to grow, and before the expiration of the month of June, and from then to the first of October, you will be sure to have that sacred fruit which our Heavenly Father planted in Paradise, as fine as the Fig of Judea.

FROM THE MILTON GAZETTE.

TO PRESERVE HAMS.

Wrap up the meat in tow, of either flax or hemp, after shaking out the loose shives, and pack it in a tierce or barrel, taking care that there be next the tierce, and between every piece of meat, a thick layer of tow, packed in as close as possible; then set it away in a dry cellar or upper room. Tow and flax are such bad conductors of heat, that a piece of ice will be preserved a long time wrapped up in tow. Cut straw answers extremely well to keep hams in. Ashes are apt to communicate a bad taste to meat.

HORSES.

To effect a more complete saving of Corn, it would be well if mills were established to grind the cob with the corn. The practice of grinding Indian Corn in the cob to powder for the purpose of horses' feed, is now common with our German farming fellow-citizens. Those industrious men are ever attentive to the health and general welfare of their farm stock, and readily adopt any measure calculated to promote either object; and as they are convinced of the nourishing quality of the cob, and the economy of the practice of using it as an article of food, they have encouraged the general erection of the necessary apparatus in the mills in their different settlements.—Indian corn is of itself too nourishing and too heating as a constant article of food for horses; and if fed alone, a sufficient quantity cannot be given to them to produce the stimulus of distension (which is as necessary for a working horse, or even to man, as nourishment) without great expense, and at the same time endangering the health of the animal. Corn meal is therefore mixed with a portion of cut straw and coarsely ground rye or shorts, and in Pennsylvania constitutes the daily food of that fine body of draught horses that do so much credit to the industrious farmers of that state.

ibid.

ORIGIN OF LIFE AND DEATH.
cur f w d dis and p
A bed-ridden rough cat ease
bles fr b br and ag
N. B. The second or middle line should be read with the first or third.

MULES.
Extracts from a communication in the American Farmer, on the natural history of the Mule, his capacity for labor, &c.

Mules were in use and highly esteemed at a remote period of antiquity; and are mentioned in scripture as of importance in the equipage of princes.—Herodotus, who is styled the father of profane history, frequently speaks of them; and it is known that they were introduced in the chariot races at the Olympic games, in the seventeenth Olympiad, about five hundred years before Christ. The Romans well knew their value. Pliny informs us, from Varro, that Q. Aetius, a Roman senator, paid four hundred thousand sesterces, upwards of thirteen thousand dollars, for a male ass, for the propagation of mules. And he says further, that the profit of a female ass in breeding stock for the same purpose, was estimated in Cæsar's time, now the kingdom of Valencia in Spain, at a like sum. We may infer from a passage in Tacitus, and in Plutarch's life of Marius, that mules were generally employed to transport the baggage of the Roman armies; and that it is not improbable the superior officers rode those of a high grade, having their horses led, except when they engaged an enemy. It seems that the dilettanti of Rome held them in great estimation; as we are informed that the mules of Nero and Poppæa were shod with gold and silver—not plates, as iron shoes are now formed, but the whole hoof enclosed.

Spain has continued to support the reputation for a superior race of mules to the present period; and it is probable that the Arabian breed of Jacks were introduced by the Moors, when they held possession of that fine country; which, by crosses, and the effects of climate and soil, have formed two valuable races; which we shall notice in the sequel. The Portuguese race have been generally considered as differing but little from the Spanish; those however, that have come within my view appear evidently inferior. It was not until near the close of the sixteenth century, that coaches were used in France; before which, it is said, the nobles rode to court, parliament, &c. on mules, that were brought from the vicinity of the Alps and Pyrenees. They were usually black, of large size, well made, and mostly bred from fine Spanish mares. Very little can be said of those animals in Great Britain. The Catholics pretense brought over a number of superb mules, prior to the Reformation; but in the reign of Elizabeth so little was known of them, that a writer of that period says, "in Devonshire some were produced by a Jack brought from France, and were knocked on the head by the people, who viewed them as monsters."

The longevity of the mule has become so proverbial, that a purchaser seldom inquires his age. Pliny gives an account of one, taken from Grecian history, that was eighty years old; and though past labour followed others that were carrying materials to build the temple of Minerva at Athens, and seemed to wish to assist them; which so pleased the people, that they ordered he should have free egress to the grain market. Dr Rees mentions two that were seventy years old in England. I saw myself in the West Indies, a mule perform his task in a cane mill, that his owner assured me was forty years old.

FROM THE WASHINGTON GAZETTE.

Speech of an Indian Chief, who assisted in killing M'Intosh.

Brothers!—M'Intosh is dead. He broke the law of the nation—the law which he made himself. His face was turned to the white men, who wish to take our lands from us. His back was to his own people: his ear was shut to the cries of our women and children. His heart was estranged from us. The words of his talk were deceitful; they came to us like the sickly breeze that flies over the marsh of the great river. The Great Spirit turned away his face from him. He fell by the hands of red men, at his own place, in the sight of his women and children. The false men who joined him fell also with him.

Brothers!—M'Intosh was brave—the deeds of his youth were mighty; but his heart became changed; he spoke the words of deceitfulness. He deceived us, and we slew him. The land is red with his blood, and with the blood of his friends. Our vengeance is satisfied. We bury the hatchet of revenge. Let us obey the Great Spirit, that he may lead his children in the path of their wandering. My talk is finished.

HOT WORK.

A western paper says, that in Herkimer village, apples were plucked from trees during the late hot weather, with one side of them roasted by the sun, almost to a pulp. [This hardly comes up to boiling eggs in the sun!]

COURT OF DEATH.

Death, the King of Terrors, was determined to choose a prime minister; and his pale courtiers, the ghostly train of diseases, were all summoned to attend; when each preferred his claim to the honor of this illustrious office. Fever, urged the number he destroyed; cold Palsy set forth his pretensions by shaking all his limbs, and Droopy by his swelled unwieldy carcass; Gout hobbled up and alleged his great power, in racking every joint; and Asthma's inability to speak, was a strong though silent argument in favor of his claim. Stone and Cholick pleaded their violence; Plague, his rapid progress in destruction; and Consumption, tho' slow, insisted that he was sure. In the midst of this contention, the court was disturbed by the noise of music, dancing, feasting and revelry; when immediately entered a lady, with a cold lascivious air, and flushed and jovial countenance; she was attended on the one hand by a troop of cooks and bachanals, and on the other by a train of youths and damsels, who danced half naked, to the softest musical instruments: her name was Intemperance. She waved her hand, and thus addressed the crowd of diseases—Give way, ye sickly band of pretenders: nor dare to vie with my superior merits in the service of this great monarch. Am not I your parent? the author of your being? Do not ye derive the power of shortening human life almost wholly from me?—Who then so fit as myself for this important office? The gristly monarch grinned a smile of approbation, placed her at his right hand, and she immediately became his principal favourite and prime minister.

INTERIOR OF AFRICA.

The long agitated question of the termination of the Niger seems to be now settled beyond doubt. The hypothesis first maintained, we believe, by the German geographer Richard, afterwards countenanced by Malte Brun, and supported with great ingenuity and research by Mr. M'Queen, in a work published a few years ago at Edinburgh, that the waters of the Niger are discharged into the Gulph of Guinea, by the Bights of Benin and Biafra, or one of those channels, is said to be fully established by the testimony of Messrs. Dedham and Clapperton, who have lately returned to England. We published three or four years ago an analysis of the principal arguments of Mr. M'Queen in support of his hypothesis, which seem to leave but a shadow of doubt on the question. It was undoubtedly under this impression that the late Mr. Belzoni resolved to penetrate Africa by way of Benin, which resolution he was on the point of carrying into effect when he died.

Messrs. Dedham and Clapperton, began their voyage in the year 1821, and after spending three whole years in the interior of Africa, arrived at Tripoli in January last. The English Consul at Tripoli, celebrated their arrival by a splendid fete. Two of their party, Mr. Oudney and Mr. Toule, died in Africa. They left Mr. Tyrwhit at Bornou in the capacity of English Consul, and Mr. M'Laing was left to descend the river from Tombuctoo to Benin, where it is hoped he will arrive in the Spring of 1826.—[Boston Daily Advertiser.

NEW METHOD OF RIPENING FRUIT.

A certain farmer a few miles from Boston, who was noted for bringing the earliest fruit to market, was asked by what method he contrived to force his pears and apples, to render them so fine and mellow. He observed that his fruit was naturally no earlier than his neighbour's; but as soon as it arrived at a certain age he gathered it, and after exposing it to the sun for a day or two, he placed it between the straw and feather beds, on which he and his wife slept, and in two nights it was fit for the market: perfectly ripe and of delicious flavour. By this bed-ridden fruit, alone, he has cleared, as he says, \$200 in a season. [Mirror.

At a late election, a man was killed in Jones county. How it happened, we know not; but believe whiskey was the proximate cause.

UNACCEPTABLE GRATITUDE.

Capt. —, (we spare his name) was walking in company with the Marquis of Anglesca, down Piccadilly, when he was accosted by a fellow, half soldier, half beggar, with a most reverential military salute. "God bless your honor!" (said the man, whose accent betrayed him to be Irish) and long life to you. "How do you know me?" said the Captain. "Is it how do I know your honor (responded Pat) good right sure I have to know the man who saved my life in battle." The Captain, highly gratified at this tribute of his valor in such bearing, slid half-a-crown into his hand, and asked him, When? "God bless your honor, and long life to you (said the grateful veteran) sure it was at New Orleans, when seeing your honor run away, at hard as your legs would carry you from the Yankees, I followed your lead, and ran after you out of the way; whereby, under God, I saved my life. Oh! good luck to your honor, I never will forget it to you."—London paper.

FROM FLINT'S SEVERAL HISTORY.

THE EARTH.
It is the earth that, like a kind mother, receives us at our birth, and sustains us when born. It is this alone, of all the elements around us, that is never found an enemy to man. The body of waters drenches him with rains, oppresses him with hail, and drowns him with inundations; the air rushes on in storms, prepares the tempest, or lights up the volcano; but the earth, gentle and indulgent, ever subservient to the wants of man, spreads his walks with flowers, and his table with plenty; returns with interest every good committed to her care; and though she produces the poison, she still supplies the antidote though constantly teared more to furnish the luxuries of man, than his necessities, yet, even to the last, she continues her kind indulgence, and when life is over, she piously hides his remains in her bosom.

FUR TRADE.

The Detroit Herald states that a vessel arrived there from Mackinac, July 25, with a cargo of furs and sundries, estimated to be worth 270,000 dollars. The island of Michilimackinac, commonly called Mackinac, situated in the straits of the same name, about three hundred miles above Detroit, is the seat of the fur trade. The outfits of goods and provisions are made at this island, and the furs and peltries received of the Indians in exchange are brought here: The American Fur Company employs a very large capital in this trade. The whole north western region of the Union tends furs to the grand depository at Mackinac, where the packs are made up for New York, London, Hamburg, Peking, &c. This island commands a water communication with almost every portion of country where peltries can be obtained.—"No spot on the globe" says a writer in the Herald "situated so far from the sea can be approached in vessels, boats and canoes, through so many avenues."

EGYPT.

Egypt contains, according to Volney, a population of two millions and three hundred thousand; and D'Anville estimates the land capable of tillage at two thousand square leagues. The temperature varies according to Fahrenheit from 50 to 80 deg.—the hot season commences in March and ends in September. The present Pacha, who has given such an impetus to his province, and drawn out her resources so extensively, led away by dreams of personal aggrandizement, has made a common cause with the Grand Seigneur against the Greeks; but is he not doing what he is himself unconscious of, and that is, preparing the way for the emancipation of his subjects from the Ottoman yoke?—is he not the pioneer of a revolution in Egypt? He is teaching to his subjects the value of their own resources—to cultivate the growth of cotton, he has been employed in the construction of a magnificent canal to secure commercial advantages—he has established schools on the Lancastrian principle, and has founded academies. When the Egyptians combine all these advantages, and learn by experience how resolutely the Grecians fight in defence of their liberty—when they see an example of successful struggle brought to their very door, who is prepared to say that they will not themselves follow the Grecian example?

A man of integrity must be a man of religious principle; who will retain his integrity at home and abroad, in secret and in public, by night and by day; who would be as faithful to his principles in the solitude of a desert, as before the eyes of the assembled world.

Glass Ware.

Dr. Duggins, (China Merchants, Country Storekeepers, and Dealers in Glassware.)
20,000 gross Apothecaries' Vials; 15,000 do. Patent Medicines do.; 1,000 do. Cologne water bottles; 1,500 do. Mustard and Cayenne bottles; 7,000 dozen Quart bottles; 3,000 do. half gallon do.; 3,000 do. Washington and Eagle pint Basks; 3,000 do. La Fayette and Eagle do.; 3,000 do. Drott and Franklin do.; 3,000 do. Ship Franklin and Agricult. do.; 3,000 do. assorted Eagle, &c. do.; 1,000 do. common ribbed do.; 4,000 do. Eagles; Cornucopia, &c. half pints; 4,500 do. Jars, assorted, all sizes; 3,000 do. druggists' and confectioners' show bottles; 5,000 do. druggists' packing bottles, assort. sizes; 3,000 do. acid bottles, gro. stoppers; 2,000 do. tincture bottles, assorted sizes; 3,000 do. mineral water bottles; 6,000 do. snuff bottles; 3,000 do. demijohns, different sizes.

With a variety of other Glass Ware—all of which is manufactured at the Philadelphia and Kensington Glass Factories, and in quality and workmanship is considered equal, and in many of the articles, superior to English manufacture. For sale by T. W. DYOTT, Corner of Second and Race-sts. Philadelphia.

3 or 4 first-rate vial blowers, will meet with constant employment and good wages, by applying as above. Editors throughout the United States who advertise for T. W. Dyott by the year, will please insert the above till forbid. March 1, 1871. G. O. F.

Mahy's

APPROVED PLASTER CLOTH.
RECOMMENDED by Dr. B. Rush, Dr. P. N. Physick, and the most eminent of the faculty in the United States.
This Plaster Cloth has by its beneficial effects and surprising cures, procured the approbation and recommendation of the most eminent Physicians.
It is a more and safe remedy for insectaria ulcers, all sorts, wounds, bites, quinsey, scrofula, fistula, white swellings, cancers, sore breasts, sore legs, whitlows, felon, cuts, bruises, scalds, burns, malignities of the negroes, pains in the breast, weakness of the joints, sprains, rheumatism, gout, pains and weakness in the back and loins. It is also successfully used for the cure of corns, frost-bites, dressing issues, &c. &c.
A bill of directions for using it, accompanies each plaster—small size 25 cents, middle do. 50 cents, large do. 1 dollar. Liberal allowance made to those who purchase to sell again.
For sale, wholesale and retail, at the Proprietor's Drug and Family Medicine Warehouse, Nos. 137 and 139, N. E. corner of Second and Race Streets, Philadelphia, and by his agents in every principal City and Town throughout the United States. J. Murphy, agent, Salisbury.
Observe that each genuine Plaster has the signature of the sole proprietor, T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

Doctor Dyott's

APPROVED ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.
WHICH prevent and cure all bilious complaints, malignant fever, &c. These pills if timely administered, will counteract the causes which commonly produce yellow or bilious fever, acute or fall fever, bilious cholera, pleurisy, dysentery, worms, sick and foul stomach, head ache, loss of appetite, flatulence, epistaxis, hiccup, indigestion and various complaints, sour stomach, heart burn, dyspepsia or indigestion, &c. They remove habitual constiveness, colds and coughs, asthma, strangury, gravel, rheumatism, gout, neuralgia, scorbutic blotches, impurities in the blood, female complaints, &c.
If they are taken about once a fortnight during the spring and summer months, they will prove a certain preventive against the ague and prevailing fall sickness.
A bill of directions for taking them, accompanies each box of Pills—small boxes, 25 cents, large boxes, 50 cents. Liberal allowance made to those who purchase to sell again.
For sale, wholesale and retail, at the Proprietor's Drug and Family Medicine Warehouse, Nos. 137 and 139, N. E. corner of Second and Race streets, Philadelphia, and by his agents in every principal city and town throughout the United States. J. Murphy, agent, Salisbury.
Take notice, that each box of genuine PILLS has the signature of the sole proprietor, T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

The Itch.

THIS disease is most commonly communicated by infection; it generally appears on wrists, or between the fingers, afterwards it affects the arms, legs, &c. These pustules are attended with an intolerable itching, especially when the patient is warm in bed or sets by the fire; sometimes, indeed, the skin is covered with large blotches or scabs, and other times with a white scurf or scaly eruption.
For safety, pleasantness, expedition and certainty of cure, for this most disagreeable and tormenting disorder,
Dr. Dyott's Patent Itch Ointment
Is recommended as the most effectual remedy.
The above Ointment is so certain in its operation, that it has never failed, in any one instance, of effecting a cure, though applied to many thousands. It is free from any disagreeable smell, and may be used on the youngest infant with safety.
For sale, Wholesale and retail, at the Proprietor's Drug and Family Medicine Warehouse, Nos. 137 and 139, N. E. corner of Second and Race streets, Philadelphia, and-retailed by his Agents, and every principal Druggist and vendor of Medicine, throughout the United States.
Price fifty cents per box, with full directions for using. J. Murphy, agent, Salisbury.
Take notice, that each box of Genuine Ointment, has the signature of the sole proprietor, T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

Entry takers' warrants,

For sale at this Office.