

PURBURY
SONG.
My life is like a summer rose
That opens to the morning sky.

My life is like the autumn leaf
That trembles in the moon's pale ray.
To hold its frail - its date is brief,
Restless and soon to pass away!

My life is like the track of feet
Left upon Tampus' sacred strand;
Soon as the rising tide shall beat,
Their marks shall vanish from the sand.

My life is like the dew on flowers,
That glistens bright and beautiful;
And every bright and beautiful flower,
To gem the spot, I'll bring;

My life is like the bird in flight,
That strikes upon the air;
And ere my lips can end the song,
She will, she will be there.

My life is like the hallowed form divine,
Which sanctifies the spot;
As the floral wreath we twine,
We'll sing - Forget me not!

My life is like the morning dew,
That glistens bright and beautiful;
And every bright and beautiful flower,
To gem the spot, I'll bring;

My life is like the bird in flight,
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And ere my lips can end the song,
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(From the New England Farmer.)
BOTS IN HORSES.
I have read very attentively the article in your paper of yesterday, copied from the American Farmer, relating to bots in horses. Every thing that may throw light upon the subject is important, as this insect has become generally and I must still believe rightly, though the most formidable enemy to the horse. I feel a deep personal interest in the subject, having lost one valuable horse, I doubt not in the least by a direct attack of the bots, and another, as I firmly believe, by cholera, occasioned by his stomach being disordered originally by the depredations of bots. The last mentioned horse died at a distance from home, I did not see him after he was taken ill and had no opportunity to examine the condition of his stomach. The more remote cause of his death is therefore a matter of conjecture. A case, however has come under my observation, which I cannot reconcile with the new theory of Mr. Harden. To illustrate this case I must first refer to another. In February, 1828, one of the horses above mentioned died, after having been ill about 24 hours. As soon as he could be skinned, I commenced dissection to ascertain the cause of his death. On coming to the stomach I found very many bots, and about two thirds of the inner or villosa coat of the stomach entirely eaten away - not eaten through, as the outer or muscular coat remained almost entire. Now if their object had been to make their escape as speedily as possible from the stomach of the dead animal, they would not have passed over so much surface. They might have eaten through in any part immediately. Now could it have been their object to gorge themselves at law with one desperate meal of flesh ten times their number, voracious as they appear to be, could not have devoured so much, in the time that elapsed between the death of the horse and the time of dissection. In fact, they discovered no disposition to leave the maw of the horse. At the lower passage where it appeared to have been thinner they had eaten through in shreds; but had not made their escape. Where most of them were present they seemed leisurely at work, to satisfy their natural appetite.

I published some remarks upon this case at the time, in the New England Farmer, with a reference to the natural history of this insect in the 4th volume of the New England Farmer, page 345. Dr. Green of Massfield, a gentleman well known to be one of our most learned entomologists, uncommonly accurate in his observations and thorough in all his investigations. Dr. Green's account should be read by every person at all interested in the subject. If he is correct, as I doubt not he is, bots are not bred, though they may be said to be raised in the bowels of a horse. The other horse I lost seven or eight years ago. He was young, and had been easily kept in good condition. The spring before he died, he perceptibly lost flesh, and discovered symptoms of being troubled with bots. Through the following summer, I had but little and light work for him, with much better keeping than usual I could not hide his ribs. In the autumn, he was seized with cholera on a short journey, in the hands of an experienced and careful driver, and died before the next morning. His death was caused by a small quantity of corn remaining undigested in his stomach. Taking all the circumstances together and in connexion with my late experience, I have concluded that he had been essentially injured by bots. For I can hardly conceive that double the quantity of corn he had eaten would have injured a horse with a sound stomach.

I have yet to state the case on which I chiefly rely, to prove that bots prey upon the stomach of the living horse, always to his injury in proportion to their ravages, and very often to his destruction, if they are very numerous. In the winter of 1829, a mare in my employ ment kept a horse in my stable. He was seldom used, and put to no hard service. He was not merely poor when he came but lean. He would eat what good English hay he would eat, and gain daily. Still to my surprise, he seemed to gain no flesh. At length, he was seized with cholera, which caused an entire stoppage in his bowels. We could not remove it by cathartics or clysters. After death, I examined his stomach myself, and found only two or three bots, and those of small size. There was abundant evidence of their former ravages. About two thirds, I should think more, of the inner coat of his maw had been eaten away clean, long ago, as was evident by a scarred and sunken edge of the stomach. The nature had been making an effort to repair the injury, after the

murders had finished their brief existence and retired. I may be told it is not absolutely certain this injury was caused by bots. Yet, appearances so exactly corresponded to those in the case of my own horse, where I found them in the very act, that I have no doubt upon the subject. If the knife had been applied, as recommended by Mr. Harden, this horse might possibly have been relieved, for the time; but never could have been a serviceable beast. His intestines were greatly inflamed, and distended like blown bladders, by the air produced by the fermenting undigested food that was stowed away in them. Many cases described to me by others, still more confirm me in the belief, that bots do prey upon the stomach of the living horse as their natural food. It did not occur to me in describing the case of my own horse, but I might have added, that I kept many of the bots several days, under various experiments, and often applied them to the stomach of the horse after soaking it in warm water. They uniformly seemed at home, frily applied their hooks and went to work, greedily sucking any blood that flowed from the minute vessels. For many interesting particulars, relating to this subject, I would again refer to the communication of Dr. Green, above mentioned.

The article of Mr. Harden contains many valuable hints, but I can only subscribe to his theory. Instead of colic being the original cause of death to horses, in so many cases as he supposes, I am confident the colic is much often occasioned by the bots feeding upon the stomach, till it is rendered incapable of performing its natural functions. When they leave the horse, having attained their growth, they leave him peculiarly liable to colic, for his food can never after be well digested, and much of it will pass through him but imperfectly digested, always a pretty certain indication of the presence of an unhealthy or unsound state of the stomach. I will not further extend this article, or comment particularly upon the theory of Mr. Harden. The attentive reader will perceive that his facts may easily be accounted for, without adopting his theory. It is very natural, for instance, that bots, when disturbed by dissecting or handling the placenta of their abode, should endeavor speedily to hide themselves from observation. But this is one thing, and less surely eat away the inner coat of the stomach, leaving the outer nearly entire, is quite another.

At this season of the year, it may not be amiss to add a few words on the proper mode of treatment for the bots. It is evident they cannot be killed with in the horse, without endangering his life. The object therefore is to administer something which they may prefer to feeding upon his stomach, to induce them to leave their fast hold; and then to discharge them as speedily as possible by the most active and powerful cathartics. If a horse is violently attacked, first give him laudanum to reduce the spasms. Bleed freely in the jugular vein. But I think there is danger in bleeding any animal till he falls. Turn down a quart or two of the blood, warm as it flows; or give that quantity of warm milk and molasses; and in a few minutes a powerful dose of castor oil, or other like medicine. Commencing down the entrails of a fowl may be considered a ludicrous prescription; and indeed I should never think of recommending it. Still I have heard of cases so well attested of relief being gained by it that I can easily conceive it to be a rare dainty to the insects in the failure of their natural food. Respectfully, LEMUET CAPEN.

DEFERRED ARTICLES.

A late London paper contains the following account of the wonderful longevity of an eight year old Highlander, called M. Kean, whose father has been in King's army by exhibiting him in the British Museum: - We found a boy about the age mentioned, and without any thing extraordinary in his appearance, and a numerous company of ladies and gentlemen assembled to witness his performance, in which he was assisted by his father, and which evidently excited the very highest degree of wonder. It would be impossible to make a full and particular description of the various performances that were exhibited. A brief sketch of a few may serve to give some idea of what, in a different age of the world, would certainly be deemed supernatural. The Child or phenomenon stood at a chair in a corner of a room, with his hands turned to the company, and a handkerchief over his eyes. His father then went round to the company, and a schoolboy's slate, which answered four plates, collected from the company any thing they chose to put in. Some put money - some a trinket - some a button, and some a glove. The father then took the articles sev-

erally in his hand calling on the phenomenon to describe each, which he did, or appeared to do, in the most particular; and even when an attempt was made to mislead him, he instantly detected it. For instance, the father took a glove from the plate, saying, declare what piece of money have I taken up? - It's not money. What is it? - A glove. What colour is it? - Black. What hand is it for? - The left hand. All answers perfectly correct. Another instance: - What have I taken up now? - Money. What coin? - Half-a-crown. What King's sign? - George the fourth. What year? - 1824. All perfectly correct. There was coin of different dates and some of the reign of George the Third and William the Fourth, but he never made any mistake. The father asked some of the company to write their names on a slate. A lady and two gentlemen did so. We can answer for it, there was no collusion in one of the names, and we are not less certain of the others. They were all called over by the phenomenon in the order they were written, without a moment's hesitation. - We shall mention but one more wonder: - The phenomenon was led up to the room, and the door closed; his father then stood at the opposite side of the room and called upon any of the company who chose to go to him, and whisper to him in the lowest possible voice. Three gentlemen did so. There could be no collusion - one of the gentlemen was one of the most distinguished harrieters at the bar. The phenomenon was brought to the room, and after taking his post at the chair, with his back turned to the company, was asked what the first gentleman said, what the second said and what the third? They all declared the answers to be true to the letter. We doubt whether the gift of tongues excited more wonder amongst Mr. Irving's congregation, than the performance, of which we have mentioned but a part, excited amongst those who witnessed them, though in justice to ourselves we must say that we by no means intended to contend Mr. M. Kean, who makes no pretensions to supernatural gifts, with the pretenders of the Caledonian chapel.

THE DANGER OF PRECEDENT.
Letter of Thomas Jefferson to Albert Gallatin. Oct. 13, 1802.
You know my doubts, for their conviction, about the constitutionality of the act for building piers on the Delaware, and the fears that it will lead to a boundless expense, and the greatest abuses. There is however one intention of which the act is susceptible, and which will bring within the constitution; and we ought always to presume that at the real intention, which is alone consistent with the constitution. Although the power to regulate commerce does not give a power to build piers, wharves, open ports, clear the beds of rivers, dig canals, build water courses, build manufacturing machines, set up factories, cultivate the cotton, &c. all of which the power would go, if it went to the first yet a power to provide and maintain a navy is a power to provide receptacles for it, and places to cover and preserve it. For choosing the places where this money should be laid out, I should be much disposed as far as contracts will permit, to confine it to such place or places, as the ships of war may be at, and be protected from ice; and I should be for stating this in a message to Congress, in order to prevent the effect of the present example. This act has been exercised on the power of building light houses, as a regulation of commerce. But I well remember the opposition on this very ground, to the first act for building a light house. The utility of the thing has not been the objection. But if on that objection we build a second, or that second a third &c. any one of the powers in the constitution was he made to comprehend every power of Government.

Lord Brougham, is said to acknowledge that his best speeches are the products of great labour - and that the preparation of his defence of the Queen was written in "some dozen times." Caning was elaborated in a minute in preparation, and Burke's best speeches were composed. A Review says that after all the criticism in the "Millennium's Night-Drama" in the facility with which Bottom might play his part, is founded in just observation, "you may speak it in any language, for it is nothing but ranting."

BAXTER and JEFFRIES. - When Baxter was on one occasion brought before Judge Jeffries, Richard, said the brutal Chief Justice, "I fear a rogue in the face." "I had not known before," quoth Baxter, "that my face was a mirror."

FRESH, FANCY GOODS!
A CHOICE selection of goods with subscribers Store in Salisbury, selected by himself with care and attention in Philadelphia, a few weeks ago, brought under the most favorable circumstances, at reduced prices, suitable for cash, consisting of:
Cloth, Cassimere, Blakets, Hosiery, Flannels, Gingham, Plaid, Merino, for Ladies, Dresses, Bonnetines, Circassians, Hosiery of all descriptions, Cassimere Blanks and Tippets, a great variety of Linen Prints, Bordering and Fustians, Calicoes, Dimities, and Gingham, Pad-Rings and Buckrams, Threads of all sorts, brown and bleached Domestic, Grape and Gauze, Handkerchiefs, assorted; Pocket and Craple, Lyons, Bonnet Laces, assorted; Sarcenet, Sewing and Embossed, Satin, Mull and Jammet, Mulling fine Sewing and low priced Robes, cabinet and double Capes, Blakets, Trimmings, Lighurs, Dinstable and Nararone, Bonnet's, Strain Cotton, Tuck and Side Combs, Shoes, Handkerchiefs, Saddle, Tapes, Gig mounting, Saddler's trimmings, Roping, Barging, Ploughs, Shovelboards, &c. &c. and another Building Cloth, &c.
The variety of his assortment, and the extreme lowness of his prices, present to the public an extraordinary inducement at for their call and attention. JOHN MURPHY.
- ALSO -
20 Hds. St. Croix, Porto Rico, and New Orleans Sugar, of the best quality, very low.
2 Hds. Prime Green Coffee.
2 Bags of choice Rio de Janeiro Tea, Ceylon, Madras, Spanish Indigo, Saltpetre, Lambblack, Raisins, Cheese, Pepper, Gunter Chocolate, Liverpool and Alum Salt, Firebricks, White Lead in kegs Red Lead, Venetian Red, Mackerel, No. 2 & 3, Rice, Cheese in casks &c. &c.
CALL AND SEE J. M. Salisbury, Jan 2, 1832.

SHERIFF.
WILL be sold for cash at the Court House in Salisbury on the 11th Monday in February next, in the 20th day of the month, That Well Known Slave from Virginia belonging to Charles B. Bowers and by order of Doct. Stephen L. Ferrand, name of the Horse formerly belonging to Doct. Robert Moore and sold at his Sale and bought by Bowers and Ferrand.
Also,
AN negro man name Lewis, the groom of Doct. Ferrand's Account, sold to S. Bowers and the estate of said Ferrand. Said property will be sold in order of a Sale of Commissioners between said Bowers and the Administrator of said Doct. Ferrand.
S. B. Ferrand, Sheriff. Salisbury Jan 18th 1832.

TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.
RUNAWAY from the subscriber residing in the County of Georgia, a white male, about 35 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, black hair, black eyes, and a round face, wearing a black frock, and a pair of black trousers, and a pair of black shoes. The above reward will be given for their apprehension and delivery in any safe jail, or that we get them.
JOHN W. RAINES, LEVY HILL.
January 5 3/9

ESTATE OF THE REV. JAMES MCKNIGHT.
The undersigned having obtained letters of administration on the Estate of the Rev. James M. McKnight, deceased, the November term of Ireddell County Court, hereby notifies all those indebted to said estate, to come forward and pay their debts. And all those having claims against the estate are requested to present them for payment, legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be published in their recovery.
WM GRAHAM Admr. Jan. 11th 1832.

State of North Carolina, DAVIDSON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, Term 1831.
Joseph Albertson vs. Isaacson Judgment levied on their acres of land joining the lands of and John King and others, in Jeremiah Glendon, said County.
In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendants have not had notice of said levy, it is therefore ordered by the court that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for three weeks, that the said Joseph Albertson and Jeremiah Glendon, and appear before the justices of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county, at the Court House in Lexington, on the 2nd Monday in February next, then and there to show cause, if any they have, why the plaintiff shall not have judgment and an order of sale granted for six hundred and eighty dollars of said.

Driving to Fayetteville.
WILL send it to their advantage, to stop at the Wagon Yard, where every convenience is provided for Man and Horse, to make them comfortable, at the moderate charge of 25 cents a day and night for the privilege of the Yard, the use of a good house, fire, water, and shelter. Attached to the Yard, are a Coffee and Provision Store, Bread Shop and Confectionary, and a Store for Saddlery and Leather Goods, plain, cheap, and of the most reliable style. - Fayetteville, April 1st 1832.

SELLING OFF! COME & BUY BARGAINS
THE Subscriber, who has some portions of the firm of KYLE & Meenan, has determined to sell off the whole of his extensive STOCK OF GOODS. Henceforward, every article will be offered at prices, that cannot fail to attract those who are desirous of purchasing.

Cheap Goods.
MERCHANTS, wishing to add to their stock, would do well to call on them, as they may depend on getting BARGAINS. LOOK TO THIS.
The peculiar situation of the concern, renders it necessary that every person indebted to them should make an immediate settlement. They must, in future, sell exclusively for cash.
ROBT KYLE } Surviv. partner of the firm of HAZL T. KYLE } K & M of Salisbury, Jan. 2, 1832 6 10

Land for Sale.
THE subscriber, being desirous of removing to the West, is anxious to sell the tract of land on which he now lives, 6 miles West of Salisbury. The tract contains 434 acres of land of a good quality, about 150 of which are cleared. On the premises is a good dwelling house, with all the necessary out buildings. The land is situated in a healthy, and a moral neighborhood. An early application is requested. The land can be viewed at any time. MATTHEW B. LOCKE, January 14, 1832 3 8

FRESH SUPPLY.
THE Subscriber has just received a FRESH SUPPLY of Ladies' PRINCE'S BOOTS, Ladies' PRINCE'S SHOES, GENTLEMEN'S OPERA BOOTS, which with his stock already on hand, renders his assortment most very complete. EBENEZER DICKSON, Salisbury, Dec. 26th 1831.

State of North Carolina, DAVIDSON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Nov. Term, 1831.

CHRISTOPHER HEDRICK & Man vs. David Billings, Executors of Frederick Billings, dec'd.
Petition for division of Negroes: It appearing to the satisfaction of a Court that David Billings one of the defendants in this case is not an inhabitant of this State: It is in motion, ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, that the said David Billings, do appear at the next term of this court to be held for the County of Davidson, at the Court House, in Lexington, on the 2nd Monday in February next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, to said Petition, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso & set for being executed. 6 9 D. MOCK &c.

Committed.
TO the Jail of Lincoln County, in the 10th of August, 1831, a negro man, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, well formed, he speaks polite. He has a scar on his right cheek, he calls himself Nicholas Demus, and says he belongs to North Carolina. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property charges and take him away. 13th JACOB REINHARDT Jailor.

Runaway.
ON the 10th of September last, from my plantation in Jones County, two negroes, one named WASHINGTON, about 27 years of age, a very bright mulatto, on one of his hands there is a scar occasioned by a gin; he will change his name and endeavor to pass for a free man. The other named JOHN, a common mulatto, about 30 years of age, very intelligent; he will probably pass as the servant of Washington, and change his name. A reward of 25 Dollars will be given for the delivery of either in any jail, so that I can get them. JAMES LAMAR, October 16th 429.

WANTED.
IMMEDIATELY THREE FOUR JOUV men Tailors of steady habits to whom constant employment and good wages will be given. THOMAS DICKSON. Salisbury, Jan 7th 1832 5/1

Lost or Mistaken.
THE first volume of Aschough's Shakespeare. The volume is well bound and has green edges: No name is recollected to have been written in it. Any person having such a book would confer a favor on the subscriber, by turning it to this office. 60

WAGGONERS.
Driving to Fayetteville.
WILL send it to their advantage, to stop at the Wagon Yard, where every convenience is provided for Man and Horse, to make them comfortable, at the moderate charge of 25 cents a day and night for the privilege of the Yard, the use of a good house, fire, water, and shelter. Attached to the Yard, are a Coffee and Provision Store, Bread Shop and Confectionary, and a Store for Saddlery and Leather Goods, plain, cheap, and of the most reliable style. - Fayetteville, April 1st 1832.