

THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING—ASHBEL SMITH AND JOSEPH W. HAMPTON—EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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Number from beginning 802.

The Western Carolinian.

BY ASHBEL SMITH & JOSEPH W. HAMPTON

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

1. The Western Carolinian is published every Saturday, at Two Dollars per annum if paid in advance, or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid before the expiration of three months.

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

3. Subscriptions will not be received for a less time than one year; and a failure to notify the Editors of a wish to discontinue, at the end of a year, will be considered as a new engagement.

4. Any person who will procure six subscribers to the Carolinian, and take the trouble to collect and transmit their subscription-money to the Editors, shall have a paper gratis during their continuance.

5. Persons indebted to the Editors, may transmit to them through the Mail, at their risk—provided they get the acknowledgment of any respectable person to prove that such remittance was regularly made.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

1. Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly inserted, at 50 cents per square for the first insertion, and 33 cents for each continuance; but, where an advertisement is ordered to go in only twice, 50 cts. will be charged for each insertion. If ordered for one insertion only, \$1 will in all cases be charged.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

1. To insure prompt attention to Letters addressed to the Editors, the postage should in all cases be paid.

NEAT WORK.

THE PROPRIETORS OF THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN would respectfully inform the Clerks of Courts, Sheriffs, Constables, and other gentlemen of business, that they have now on hand, printed in a superior style, on the very best quality of paper, a large supply of

BLANKS.

Of almost every Description, Which they will sell on very moderate terms. To those who become regular customers—get all their Blanks of us—a very considerable reduction will be made from our regular price. Any Blanks that we may not have on hand, will be printed to order on very short notice. Orders from a distance will meet with prompt attention; and Blanks put up and forwarded in the safest and most expeditious manner.

JOB PRINTING.

They would likewise inform Merchants and others, that, having an assortment of Fancy Job Type, Cuts, &c., which is probably unsurpassed by any in the State, they are prepared to execute all kinds of BOOK and JOB PRINTING in a very superior style. Such as Books, Pamphlets, Circulars, Cards, Hand-Bills, Labels, Way-Bills, for Stages, &c. &c. All orders executed with despatch. Salisbury, June 27, 1835.

Current Prices of Produce, &c.

AT SALISBURY, October 14, 1835.

Bacon	10	Molasses	50
Brandy, apple	30 a 35	Nails	9 a 10
peach	40 a 50	Onions	20 a 25
Butter	10	Rye	75
Cotton, in seed	4	Sugar, brown	00 a 12 1/2
clean	14	loaf	16 a 20
Coffee	16 a 18	Salt	112 a 125
Corn	40 a 45	Tallow	10
Feathers	30 a 35	Tobacco	8 a 20
Flour	60 a 70	Wheat	80 a 100
Flaxseed	100	Whiskey	30 a 35
Linned Oil, per gallon	\$1 25		

AT FAYETTEVILLE, October 6.

Bacon	9 a 11	Iron	41 a 5
Brandy, peach	27 a 30	Molasses	29 a 33
apple	27 a 30	Nails, cut	63 a 7
Beeswax	22 a 23	Sugar, brown	9 a 11
Coffee	12 a 14 1/2	lump	15
Cotton	14 a 15	loaf	16 a 17
Corn	60 a 65	Salt	60 a 65
Flaxseed	130 a 140	Wheat	1 a 15
Flour	60 a 70	Whiskey	30 a 40
Feathers	35 a	Wool	16 a 18

AT CHERAW, (S. C.) October 5, 1835.

Bacon	8 a 10	Nails and Brads	71
Beeswax	20	Sugar, brown	9 a 10
Coffee	13 a 16	do. lump	14 a 16
Cotton	16 a 17	do. loaf	16 a 17
Corn	65 a 67	Salt, per sack	250 a 275
Flaxseed	100 a 120	do. bushel	65 a 70
Flour, country	750 a 800	Cotton Barging	25 a 30
do. northern	800 a 900	Bale Rope	10 a 12
Feathers	34 a 37	Wheat	115
Iron	41 a 5	Wool	16 a 18
Molasses	33 a 40	Whiskey	40 a 47

RATES OF EXCHANGE
At the Merchant's Bank of S. Carolina, at Cheraw:
Checks on New York, 1/2 per cent. prem.
do. Charleston, 1/4 per cent. prem.

AT COLUMBIA, (S. C.) October 3, 1835.

Bacon	9 a 12 1/2	Lard	10 a 12 1/2
Brandy, peach	75	Molasses	40 a 45
apple	40 a 50	Mackerel	700 a 950
Beeswax	15 a 16	Salt, in sacks	300
Butter	25 a 31 1/2	do. bushel	75
Coffee	16 a 22	Sugar, brown	10 a 12 1/2
Corn	87 a 100	loaf & lump	18 a 22 1/2
Cotton	14 a 15 1/2	Tallow	10 a 12 1/2
Flour	825 a 875	Tees	00 a 125
Iron	51 a 5 1/2	Whiskey	40 a 45

"Mother," said a little fellow the other day, "is there a y harm in breaking egg shells?" "Certainly not, my dear; but why do you ask?" "Cause I dropt the basket just now, and see what a mess I'm in with the nasty yolks."—Baltimore Star.



YOUTH RECALLED.

[BY J. G. PERCEVAL.]
In deepest shade, by fountain sparkling clear,
High o'er me darkly heaved the forest dome;
Sweet tones, long silent, melt upon my ear;
They soothe my spirit like the voice of home;
And blended with them, floats a beam of light,
Radiant, but gentle, through the shadowy night.
My heart, that sunk in dim oblivious dream,
Wakes at the tones, and feels its life again;
My downcast eye uplifts to the beam;
Light covers all around—the beam;
Softly untwines my bosom's heavy chain:
A stream of melody around me flows;
Anew the smothered fire of feeling glows.
The charm, long lost, is found; and gushing pours
From fancy's heaven, its beauty, as a shower:
The mystic deep casts up its wondrous stores;
Mind stands in panoply of fullest power;
Heaving, with wakened purpose, swells the soul;
Its rarities fall; its gathered treasures roll.
Light covers all around—light from on high,
Soft as the last retiring tint of even,
Full as the glow that fills the morning sky,
Pure as the midmost blue of cloudless heaven:
Like pillared bronze, the lofty trunks aspire,
And every leaf above is tipped with fire.
And round me still the magic music flows;
A thousand different tones dissolve in one.
Softer than ever gale of evening blows,
They blend in harmony's enchanted zone:
With pictured web and golden fringe they bind,
For higher flights, the renovated mind.
I feel it round me twine—the band of power;
Youth beats in every vein; life bursts in bloom;
All seems, as when at twilight's blissful hour,
Breathed from the flowery grove, the gale's perfume;
The laugh, the shout, the dance, and then the strain
Of tenderest love, dissolved the heart again.
Ye greet me fair, ye years of hope and joy,
Ye days of trembling fears and ardent loves,
The reeling madness of the impassioned boy—
Through wizard wilds again my spirit roves,
And beauty, veiled in fancy's heavenly hue,
Smiles and recedes before my longing view.
The light has fled; the tones that won my heart
Back to its early heaven, again are still.
A deeper darkness hovers; with sudden start
Repelled, my life relapses from its thrill:
Heavier the shades descend, and on my ear
Only the babbling fountain murmurs near.

ABOLITION.

[We cheerfully comply with a request to publish the following proceedings of a meeting of the Students of the Evangelical Lutheran Theological Seminary, at Lexington, S. C. on the all-engrossing subject of abolition. The Rev. EDWIN ABIEL BOLLES, we understand, is expected shortly to take charge of the Lutheran Congregation in this place.—EDITORS.]

From the Charleston Courier.

At a meeting of the Students of the Evangelical Lutheran Theological Seminary, located at Lexington, South Carolina, which was held in the Chapel of that Institution, on the 20th of August, for the purpose of expressing their opinions in reference to the incendiary conduct of the Northern Abolitionists, Mr. James P. Ring was called to the Chair, and Mr. Edwin Abiel Bolles requested to act as Secretary.

The Chairman, in a brief and pertinent manner, explained the object of the meeting. In his remarks, he stated, "that inasmuch as the rights of the Southern Country had been wantonly assailed by a class of fanatics, the Abolitionists, who under the garb of religious zeal, were throwing in our midst the fire brand of war and bloodshed, it was highly necessary,—yea, an imperative duty on every Southern, who loved his domestic institutions, to express his decided disapprobation of their conduct."

He also stated, "that, according to the declaration of Christ, the Christian religion was not of this world; and thinking that these misguided philanthropists had perverted its holy requisitions to answer their particular ends, it behooved every lover of his Bible to guard with vigilance any violation of the same. As members of this Southern institution," says he, "we ought, with Christian mildness, but at the same time with decision and firmness, to express our feelings on this all important subject, in order that those around us may know our sentiments, and be enabled thereby to calculate upon us as willing and ready at any moment to lend our aid in putting down the mad and dangerous schemes of these destroyers of our peace and happiness, and consequently enemies of religion."

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting do appoint a Committee of Five, for the purpose of drafting a Preamble and Resolutions, expressive of the sentiments of the members of this institution, relative to the efforts which are making by the Abolitionists to excite dissatisfaction and insurrection

among our slaves, by intruding upon us their inflammatory and seditious publications, and that the Committee report at a subsequent meeting.

Agreeably to the above Resolution, the Chairman appointed the following Gentlemen as the Committee, viz: Messrs. P. A. Strobel, David Bernhard, William Borly, Elijah Hawkins, L. Bedenbaugh.

Accordingly, in compliance with the above Resolution, an adjourned meeting was held on the 26th ult., at which the Committee read the following Preamble and Resolutions, all of which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, the public mind is at this time in a state of considerable excitement, on account of the efforts which have been made and are still making, on the part of certain individuals and societies, to interfere with the internal policy and peculiar institutions of the slave-holding States; we, the Students of the Lutheran Theological Seminary of South-Carolina and adjacent States, deem it a duty which we owe to ourselves, and the community in which we live, and in which we hereafter will be called to labor as Ministers of the Gospel, to give such a public expression of our sentiments, as will at once convince the misguided advocates of this unhallowed crusade against the rights of their brethren of the South, that they may expect no countenance or support from us, but that their course meets with our decided and unqualified disapprobation.

Resolved, That, as the religion of our Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ, is a religion which proclaims "peace and good will to all men;" and as the efforts of the Abolitionists can be productive of no good, and must inevitably result, (if they succeed) in discord, strife, and civil war, we consider such efforts as highly criminal, and springing from false and mistaken philanthropy.

Resolved, That, as citizens of the South, we feel a deep and lively interest in the welfare and prosperity of all our peculiar institutions, and we shall ever reprobate any and every scheme which may affect their permanency or their stability.

Resolved, That, in our humble opinion, the Abolitionists have been persuaded to the adoption of their mischievous designs, either from a desire to scatter "fire brands and death" into the Southern community, or from an absolute ignorance of the actual condition of our slave population. If from the former, we truly pity their motives: If from the latter, they are not excusable, for their ignorance must be either the result of negligence or of design.

Resolved, That we will use our best efforts to enlighten the public mind on this important subject; and we do hereby pledge ourselves (in as far as our situation will allow) to discontinuance and to counteract all the efforts which may be made by these misguided men, to interfere with those rights which have been guaranteed to us by the Constitution of our country, or to sow in our midst the seeds of discord and of civil war.

Resolved, That, as our Saviour, when he was on earth, did expressly declare "My kingdom is not of this world," we must consider the efforts of the Abolitionists, to set at defiance the laws and authority of the country, and to excite mistrust and insurrection amongst our slaves, under the pretence of advancing their spiritual interest, and springing from motives which ought not to be cloaked under the guise of christianity.

Resolved, That we deem it a duty, incumbent upon every slave-holder to see to it, that those whom God has placed under his authority and control, are duly instructed in the essential doctrines and precepts of the christian religion. And we do likewise deem it an especial duty of all christian ministers, to devote a portion of their time to this purpose, whenever an opportunity may be afforded them.

Resolved, That, as citizens, we do a deep concern for the welfare and happiness of our common country, as well as for the perpetuity of those civil and religious liberties for which our fathers fought, and which have been transmitted to us; and as lovers of our country, must ever deprecate any designs, which may tend to affect the permanency of our Government, or which may threaten the destruction of those blessings and privileges we now enjoy.

After singing and prayer, the meeting adjourned. JAMES P. RING, Chairman. EDWIN ABIEL BOLLES, Secretary.

SELECT MISCELLANY.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

Domestic Habits.—In advising as to the course of early female education, I have insisted on the necessity of cultivating, in childhood, the habits of Temperance, Order, Activity, Industry, and Self-command, as essential to the health, happiness, and usefulness of woman.

There is another branch of female education of the first importance, which involves many particulars, but may be termed the preparation for domestic life. This involves both habits and skill in domestic employments.

We must begin with forming domestic habits. No quality is more essential to the dignity of the female character; and without it there will never be patience in the acquisition of domestic skill.—On the other hand, the domestic disposition is best cultivated by giving domestic employments. Useless objects and occupations soon tire us. Splendid furniture and ornaments, and mere amusements, produce a weariness, from which there is no escape, but by perpetual change.

On this plan, how many females are made, not automotons, unfortunately, but locomotives, active only in vain and mischievous efforts for "some new things." As capable of happiness as their neighbors, they have never learned the true mode of enjoying it. They promenade the streets; they wander from shop to shop, from house to house, from street to street, gathering every subject for vanity or trifling, every secret or criticism, or report, they can find, to enlarge their supply of occupation for idle hours.

Such "busy-bodies," always leave their own duties undone, or ill done; and the habit of neglecting their own concerns necessarily leads them to occupy themselves with the affairs of others, and to interrupt them in their occupations, or interfere with their peace.

Let the daughter, then, be guarded against this pernicious fault. Let her be trained to feel, that her first great duty, when not engaged in the acquisition of useful knowledge, is at home—that she is her mother's natural assistant or substitute, in the care of the nursery, and the family. When she has well-learned the lesson of obedience and self-command, she may safely be entrusted with the direction of the other children, but not till then.

Under the direction of her mother, she may, in this way, complete her course of training in self-government, and learn to imitate her heavenly father, who is "kind even to the evil and unthankful."

But she must also learn in the nursery that peculiar duty of woman,—the care of the feeble and the sick. Every family, and every child, are every day liable to accident and disease. Nothing in the nursery is so important as habitual care to prevent disease, and to relieve pain, or remove the cause at once, when it occurs. More can be accomplished to secure the health of children by the faithful, interested nurse, always present, than by the absent physician, however skillful, in occasional visits, which often prove too late to remedy the evil.

This office, the elder sisters, and each of them, as they grow up, should be taught and accustomed to fill. For this purpose, she must acquire, not merely skill in watching and providing for the wants of her charge: presence of mind, gentleness of disposition, combined with firmness of resolution, are indispensable to the good nurse. These must, therefore, be cultivated and matured by constant practice. Daughters, who are not trained in this manner, can never be safely entrusted with the health of a family. Poor and pitiable matrons—still poorer and more pitiable, their companions, and their families!

But the nursery is not the only place for domestic duties and skill. Humble as the theme is, we cannot complete our view of female education without descending to the kitchen; for the table of the king himself must be furnished from it, and even the health of the family depends upon its right management. Order, and skill, and vigilance, must begin there, or comfort can never inhabit the house. She who governs it must learn in the only way possible—by acquiring practical skill in all that is to be done. This is an every-day business, not to be accomplished by one great effort, or by some wonderful plan; but by the regular, returning care of a directing eye, and a skillful hand. The mistress of a house becomes a pitiable cypher, if she has not the practical knowledge to direct the when, and the where, and the how, of every thing that concerns her family affairs; and she can learn this only by experience. Respect is paid to authority, only when those who exert it know how to give directions in the right time, and the right manner.

Let the daughter, then, as much as possible, learn every part of household duty, practically. It was a wise step in a circle of ladies in one of our cities, to finish the education of their daughters in a cookery school. They attended punctually, and daily, for a certain number of hours, long enough to give them a competent and practical knowledge of the arts and the economy of the kitchen. Their works praised them; and the convenience and pleasure of a well regulated, economical, and healthy table was the reward of their efforts. Regularity and order prevailed in every department of the house, because the whole was directed with intelligence and skill. The incessant causes of scolding, and fretfulness, and discontent, were in a great measure removed, by the training which not only gave these matrons habits of industry and self-command for themselves, but taught them how to direct the employments of others with regularity and success.

In visiting the house of Mrs. —, every one is ready to ask, "How could you bring your family to this regular, quiet, pleasant state?" The simple answer is, by understanding what every one ought to do, and how it ought to be done, by beginning

right, and persevering in the right course, until every one knew her duties, and could do them well. A course of actions will form a habit; and habit, we know, is second nature. In this way, hard things become easy, and labor pleasant. Idleness will be at length painful, and fretfulness intolerable. It will be easier to do right, than to resist the steady current of order in the family; and every disturber of the peace will be frowned upon, as an enemy of the whole.

And while I am urging this duty, I cannot help alluding to the said neglect of it in modern days. What is to be the history of the rising generation? Must it be told in language like this?

Fashion and accomplishments, and amusements, and unnecessary display in literature and science, absorbed the whole time of the females of this period. Domestic cares and virtue seem to have descended to the tomb with their grandmothers, or to be consigned with their pictures to the garret.—Their domestic skill was lost, and their domestic habits forgotten or despised; and when the tale was told by some relic or former days, or appealed to as an example, it was only met with a suppressed smile at such antiquated notions, or an open scoff at those who busied themselves at home in ignorance, or submitted to be slaves to their husbands and children. The immediate consequences were such as might be anticipated. The wealth which industry abroad and frugality at home had accumulated, was scattered by indolence and ignorance, and prodigal expense. The noble dwellings which it had raised and furnished, were sold to pay the debts of extravagance, or pulled down to make way for others, which soon shared the same fate.

Many a mechanic, who grew rich by the obsolete virtues of industry and economy, occupied the splendid house of those who looked down upon him, and despised his virtues; and his daughters held the first station in society, while those of his employment might be found in some obscure corner, with little to cover them but worn out finery, and apparently with little to sustain them but their pride in what they had been. Nay, the domestic was often to be seen taking the place of his master, and occupying the station from which his children had fallen, by the neglect of forming domestic and industrious habits in their education.

Whether this shall be the record of the whole generation or not, such is, unhappily, the history of many a family, and is likely to be that of many more. Perhaps I shall not even obtain a hearing from those who have already begun this course.—The whirlpool seldom permits any to escape who have once entered, even its margin. But those who are approaching it may, perhaps, hear me; and I warn them, that they guard against its powerful current before it is too late; for I have witnessed more examples than I can mention, of its ruinous effects.

I am aware that economy and its attendant train of minor virtues are old fashioned matters. They are found in here and there a family; but the very names seem rather to belong to the dictionaries of the last century. But there is a section in an old book, too seldom studied—the last counsel of a wise man—which recommends them; and as it describes particularly the virtues and the defects of women, it ought to be often read by mothers and daughters. Although not new, its very antiquity, I trust, will give it authority with most readers; and in addition to other salutary truths, they will learn that in female education, and in female duties, above all things, "the fear of God is the beginning of wisdom."

SENEX.

WASHINGTON AND THE HUCKSTER.

It has frequently been said, that Washington was not only distant and reserved with those of his own household, but more so with the soldiery. This was not the case, but the reverse, as many anecdotes will prove. The General, when not absorbed in the more important duties of his station, would familiarly sport with the rank and file, and sometimes engage in overing his troops with amusements; particularly at a time when the prospects of peace and a happy termination of the struggle wore an aspect of gloom and dismay.

An old corporal, who had been attached to Washington's service for many years, related several anecdotes of the old General; among them we remember that of the huckster of New Jersey.—"The army," said the veteran corporal, "had been a long time on a march, and when encamped was almost destitute of provisions. Reduced to allowance, every one prepared to receive his morsel, in hopes of seeing better days. During the encampment, there appeared among the troops a huckster, with a cart load of nuts and fruit, which to the soldiers offered a great temptation. Washington, who knew that his men were penniless, and would be grieved at not being able to purchase, ordered the huckster to leave forthwith the commons; but the man, anxious to sell, obstinately refused. The General (whose orders probably had been disobeyed for the first time,) sent for the man, and thus explained the condition of his men: that it was useless for him to remain any longer on the ground, and in the mildest tone requested him again to begone. The huckster still remained unmoved, and persisted in staying on the commons. Washington was determined not to be out-generated, and by this time had lost all patience at the stubbornness of the man, he therefore ordered a few soldiers to upset the cart, and such scrambling I have never seen before nor since. In a few minutes not a vestige was left, save the nutshells. This was the only time I had heard Washington laugh out.—During the scene of the eager contest, he seemed so diverted, that if it were possible for one to crack his sides, he surely did on that memorable day. Nothing was afterwards heard of the obstinate huckster, who must have discovered that it was no small thing to trifle with the General.—Army and Navy Magazine.

The celebrated Baron Humboldt, calling on President Jefferson, was received into his cabinet. On taking up one of the public journals which lay upon