

THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

THE PAPERS NOT DEPOSITED TO THE UNITED STATES BY THE CONSTITUTION, NOR PROHIBITED BY IT TO THE STATES, ARE RESERVED TO THE STATES RESPECTIVELY, OR TO THE PEOPLE.—Amendments to the Constitution, Article I.

BY JOSEPH W. HAMPTON,

SALISBURY, N. C., MAY 13, 1837.

Number 49, of Volume 17.

THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN. BY JOSEPH WADE HAMPTON.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

1. The Western Carolinian is published every Saturday, at Two Dollars per annum in advance, or Ten Dollars per Five Dollars if not paid before the expiration of three months.
2. No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of the Editor.
3. Subscriptions will not be received for a less time than one year; and a failure to notify the Editor 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 Editor, shall have a paper gratis during their continuance.
5. Persons indebted to the Editor, may transmit to him through the Mail at his 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 37 cents for each continuance; but, where an advertisement is ordered to go in only two, five, ten, etc. will be charged for each insertion. If ordered for an insertion only, \$1 will in all cases be charged.
2. Persons who desire to engage by the year, will be accommodated by a reasonable deduction from the above charges for transient custom.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

State of North Carolina; ROWAN COUNTY.

In the Court of Equity, Spring Term, 1837.

SAMUEL LEMLY vs WILLIAM H. HACKETT. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant William H. Hackett is not an inhabitant of this State. It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the "Western Carolinian," a newspaper published in Salisbury, requiring the said defendant to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Rowan, at the Court House in Salisbury, on the 4th Monday after the 2d Monday in August next and answer, plead or demur to complainant's Bill, otherwise judgment pro reo/rae will be entered, and the cause set for hearing, as parts as to him.

Copy from the Minutes.
S. SULLIVAN, c. j. s.
April 1, 1837.

Notice.

All persons indebted to Dr. Ashbel Smith, either by note or account, and desiring to settle the same, can do so by calling on Jesse Kincaid, who holds Dr. Smith's notes and accounts, and is authorized to settle the same. There are a few papers in the hands of Mr. George Utman, Constable, which can be settled, without cost, by calling on him.
J. KINCAID,
Attorney for Dr. A. Smith.
April 29, 1837.

OPERATIONS ON THE TEST.

DR. J. L. LEE,

DENTIST, (of Camden, S. C.)

Will visit Salisbury about the 1st of June next, to remain a short time. He will be happy to attend to the extraction of teeth and gentleness desiring his professional services.
April 15, 1837.

THE MARKETS.

AT SALISBURY, May 13, 1837.

Bacon	10	18	Molasses	70
Brandy	45	58	Nails	9
peach	60	Outs	25	30
Butter	15	20	Wax	60
Cotton	10	35	Sugar	11
clean	6	8	lard	19
Corn	10	15	Salt	150
Corn	55	60	Tallow	10
Feathers	30	35	Tobacco	8
Flour	70	80	Wheat	12
Flaxseed	100	Whiskey	55	60
Lined Oil	per gallon	\$1 25		

AT FAYETTEVILLE, May 4, 1837.

Bacon	10	Iron	51	6	
Brandy	50	30	Molasses	40	45
apple	65	70	Nails	74	8
Beeswax	23	Sugar	8	11	
Coffee	124	134	lump	16	
Cotton	6	8	lump	16	
Corn	75	80	Salt	50	75
Flaxseed	100	Whiskey	55	60	
Flour	80	90	Wheat	12	14
Feathers	45	50	Wool	25	30

AT CHERAW, (S. C.) May 2, 1837.

Bacon	12	13	Nails and Brads	84	9
Beeswax	20	22	Sugar	10	12
Coffee	124	140	lump	14	16
Cotton	6	8	lump	16	16
Corn	90	95	Salt	3	25
Flaxseed	100	120	do	140	
Flour	850	1000	Cotton Baggings	18	25
do northern	1300	1600	Bale Rope	12	14
Feathers	40	45	Wheat	100	
Iron	5	6	Wool	10	15
Molasses	50	62	Whiskey	40	45

AT COLUMBIA, (S. C.) May 5, 1837.

Bacon	11	14	Lard	12	13
Brandy	75	80	Molasses	45	62
apple	45	50	Mackinell	850	1400
Coffee	15	18	Salt	3	25
Butter	20	25	lump	14	16
Corn	15	17	Sugar	10	15
Corn	100	120	do	140	
Cotton	4	7	Tallow	18	22
Flour	1000	1200	Rope	115	150
Whiskey	45	50			

Fayetteville and Western RAIL-ROAD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That Books of Subscription to the Stock of the Fayetteville and Western Rail Road Company, will be opened in the following Counties and under the direction of the following named persons, at such places as said Counties, and at such times as the said Commissioners may direct. An instalment of Two Dollars on each Share will be required at the time of subscribing; the Commissioners are requested to forward the money as paid, and the Lists of Subscribers, as they progress, to E. L. Winslow, of Fayetteville.

BRUNSWICK. Dr. F. J. Hill,
Robert McCracken,
A. Baker.

NEW HANOVER. James Owen,
Aaron Lazarus,
Alexander Anderson.

BLADEN. James Barney,
Joseph Gillespie,
John L. McMillan.

SAMPSON. W. McKay,
W. Paison,
Ollen Mobley.

COLUMBUS. A. Troy,
Josiah Maulsby,
Augustus Smith.

ROBEESON. John W. Powell,
Archibald A. T. Smith,
Richard C. Bunting.

WAKE. W. R. Gales,
W. H. Haywood, Jr.,
S. F. Patterson.

CHATHAM. N. A. Stodman,
Charles J. Williams,
John J. Alston.

MOORE. John B. Kelly,
Charles Chalmers,
C. W. Doad.

RICHMOND. Alfred Dockery,
Walter F. Leak,
C. Thomas.

ANSON. A. Myers,
John A. Meigs,
Joseph Medley.

MONTGOMERY. Dr. F. J. Cutler,
Deacon McKee, Jr.,
W. Harris.

DAVIDSON. Samuel Hargrave,
Henry Duncubay,
W. R. Holt.

ROWAN. Hamilton C. Jones,
Hon. J. M. Pearson,
William Chambers.

RANDOLPH. Alexander Gray,
Jesse Houshaw,
A. Brower.

GUILFORD. N. Mendenhall,
Jesse Lindsay,
John Morehead.

CABARRUS. Paul Barringer,
William F. Fisher,
George Kluttz.

IREDELL. Thomas A. Alston,
C. P. Davidson,
Rufus Reid.

MECKLENBURG. Samuel McComb,
John Irwin,
Andrew Grier.

LINCOLN. David Reinhardt,
Alfred M. Burton,
M. Huke.

RUTHERFORD. Edmund Bryan,
John G. Bynum,
John McEntire.

ASHE. Roderick Marchison,
John Harbin,
J. M. Nye.

BURKE. Robert C. Pearson,
Isaac T. Avery,
James C. Smith.

SURRY. Josiah Cowles,
Nathaniel Boyden,
R. H. Parks.

WILKES. William P. Waugh,
Thomas J. Bouchelle,
W. C. Emmett.

STOKES. M. R. Moore,
C. H. Matthews,
Peter Critz.

It is confidently believed, that the gentlemen named will take a deep interest in this work, which, by its completion will unlock the riches of the West, and regenerate a large section of North Carolina.

By at once securing the subscription of the State, the construction of the Road to the Yadkin and the two branches will be rendered certain.

The time for action has arrived; will the people of the West and the Cape Fear fire the advantage offered to their acceptance? Let every man do what he can, and this work will go on.

E. L. WINSLOW, President,
Fayetteville and Western Rail Road Company.

NOTICE.—IF GRAY BEXNER GARDNER and VERTINA HULLY, (formerly Gardner) the children of Mary Gardner, (formerly Bynum) are living and will address a note either to Almer Carmichael, at Wilkesboro, N. C., or Thomas Hampton, Jr., at Fayetteville, N. C., they can have of something much to their interest. If the above named individuals are not now living, some friend will do us the justice by communicating the fact as above requested.

The Chronicle and Sentinel, Augusta, and the Southern Recorder, Millersville, Ga., will confer a favor on orphan children by inserting the above a few lines.

April 15, 1837.

Blanks! Blanks!!

FOR SALE,
AT THIS OFFICE.

WILLIAM W. GRAY'S



INVALUABLE OINTMENT, For Ulcers, Tumours, &c.

Can now be obtained of the proprietor, at the office of the Raleigh Register.

Single Pot, 1 dollar.—One Dozen, 9 dollars.

WILLIAM W. GRAY,
Raleigh, October 8, 1835.

For five or six years previous to the Spring of 1834, a Negro man of mine had been much afflicted with an ulcerated arm and hand, which rendered him almost useless. The ulcer embraced that part of his arm from the elbow down, including his entire hand, which was literally a mass of putrefaction. A joint of one finger, and a part of the thumb, perished and dropped off. A more distressing and hopeless case I have never beheld. It was abandoned by his physicians as incurable, except by amputation of the hand.

The best medical treatment having failed to relieve the man, I placed him under the care of Mr. William W. Gray, in this place, who, with his Ointment, has effectually cured the case, although the Negro was frequently absent for weeks and months together. He has been entirely well for the last eight months, and I have good reason to believe will continue so.

WILLIAM BOYLAN,
Raleigh, September 21, 1836.

ANOTHER GREAT CURE!

I am now 59 years of age—when in my 17th year, I received a wound on my left leg, which became ulcerated, and continued so until the first of March last. It would occasionally burst up, and then break out again; but most of the time, it was in a very painful condition, the sore having extended to a large size, and become very deep. I tried many remedies to make a cure, without success, until I applied Gray's Invaluable Ointment, two pots of which have effectually cured my leg, and reduced it to its natural size. The cure would have been made much sooner, had I strictly attended to the directions for the use of the Ointment; but this I failed to do, while I took much exercise, and very imprudently used tight bandages. My leg has been well for more than six months, during which time, I have walked much, yet it remains firm and free from all soreness or inflammation. After having been afflicted for a period of forty-one years. I now enjoy the benefit of a sound leg again.

LEWIS HOLLOWAY,
Inches and Proceedings
IN THE
N. CAROLINA CONVENTION.

A FEW copies of the above work—neatly printed and elegantly bound—just received, and for sale at this Office—price \$3 per copy. Subscribers to the work at Salisbury and Millsboro, can get their copies by applying as above.
Jan. 7, 1837.

Poetic Recs.

From the Metropolitan Magazine.
NONE THEIR END OBTAIN.
The miser has his anguish,
The merchant woe and pain,
The lover long and languid,
Yet none their end obtain.

The toiling farmer soweth,
The reaper reaps the grain;
The traveller forward goeth,
Yet none their end obtain.

The miser leaves his money,
The merchant all his care;
The lover—gall and honey—
For thus it is they fare.

The farmer in death's borrow,
Is buried like his grain;
The labourer on the morrow
From labour both refrain.

All pay the life they borrow,
For all that end obtain.

They lie them down to slumber
Beneath the churchyard stone,
With all the woes they number,
Their destiny unknown.

And what thus could they follow,
With such continued quest!
With dreamy dream and blow
This robbed them of their rest.

Power, wealth, or love, or leisure,
Alone would not be sought;
By none must be some treasure,
Some phantom of the thought.

They sought, this truth confesseth,
But erring, failed to find,
Want heaven above possesseth,
The calm and happy mind!

Distinction.—"Sir, do you mean to say I lie?" said a person to a French gentleman. "No, sir, I say not that you lie, but, sure, dat you walk round about de-truth!"

Wheat Fly.—It is said that one bushel of unshelled fine, ground fine like Plaster of Paris, to the acre, and sowed in the spring, just as the wheat begins to grow, will destroy the wheat fly.—*Albany Argus.*

The influenza still rages throughout the continent of Europe with unabated violence. Our last accounts say that a thousand persons were buried in Dublin in a single day. The mortality of this disease is much greater than that of the Cholera.

From the New York Spirit of the Times.

THE HORSE-TAMER.

LEANDER, Ky., February 19, 1837.

DEAR SIR—It was on the 20th of May, 1833, at Orange Court House, in the Old Dominion, (God bless her!) where I then lived, that I first saw the late Jonathan Smith. It was court day, and he, surrounded by a crowd of gentlemen, began this: "A very good and true, gentlemen, let us have a way of bridling, and leading, and managing horses. I am a teacher of the art. I can tame the most ungovernable horse on this green in one hour. And if any of you want to know how, I will teach you the theory, and show you the practice, on this condition. If I fail, you shall pay me nothing; if I succeed, and satisfy you that you can do it as well as I, you and each of you who are taught, shall pay me ten dollars. I will make the horse follow me without bridle, halter, or saddle, through this crowd; stand quietly while I crack this whip repeatedly over his back; making him give me any foot at command; and he do as you require." "Agreed, agreed!" cried half a dozen voices, of which mine was one. "Bring up Madison's mare, and if he can do half what he says with her, he must deal with the devil." "No, gentlemen," said Smith, "there is no devilment in it, but plain common sense, as you will see. Take the mare into that house out yonder, (it was a log house about twenty feet square) all horses may be managed in the this way." The mare was a wild, skittish young thing, high bred and vicious withal, disposed to kick and bite, and would not let a stranger touch her. "Come, gentlemen," said Smith, "let us go to the stable." As he went along, he examined carefully a whip which he carried, formed like a wagoner's, but lighter in the handle, and longer in the thong and lash. When we got to the door, Smith said no man but himself must enter. "I look through the cracks, and see what I do, and how I do it. Shut the door after me, and fasten it." In he went suddenly, and very boldly, and before the mare could survey him, he was giving her the lash on her hind legs and thighs, with quick sharp strokes.—Around she went, kicking, jumping, backing out, and seeming as if she would break through the side of the house, keeping at the greatest possible distance from him. No rest, no breathing time was given; the sweat began to flow, and the mare to be sown in her movements, and occasionally to turn so as to screen her hind legs from the lash. When she turned her head towards him, and approached nearest, he stopped the whip, stretched out his hand towards her and said "come along." But she was off again instantly, and again the lash was applied. Presently she stopped, turned, looked at him, and inclined slightly towards him. He reached out his hand, stopped whipping, and touched her neck, saying again, "come along." But there was no coming along in her; there she stood silently. Again he leaped, and plied the lash, and still re- towards him, and stopped. He was whispering now, and the moment she began to advance, he did also so that now he was near her, he patted her; stopped whipping, and as he moved away said, "come along." She began to move with him; but as if some check, a moment afterwards started off. The lash was putted into her. She stopped, trembled and quaked. "You'll see now," said Smith to us, "they generally do this when giving up." She approached; he patted her neck, stopped whipping, and said, "come along," moving slowly from her. She now obeyed, following him several times around the room. He patted her neck, and as she was following him, he suddenly darted away, and began with the whip, crying "come along." Instantly she was at his side, and the whip ceased to flash through the air, and he was patting her neck as she followed him around. Whenever she lagged, he was away, and the whip applied. Never after that would she remain two feet from him.—"You see, gentlemen," said he, "the principle.—The whip never touches her to hurt when near me; nothing near me, or that I bring to her, is to hurt her so much as her fear of me, or any thing in contact with me." He then took off his glove, thrust his fist into his armpit and then rubbed it on and in her nostrils. After a few more times around the room, the mare followed close to him, he said upon closed the door, and said, "this, gentlemen, is always the first lesson, and never has to be repeated. After a horse follows in the stable, it is but to make him do it in a small lot, where he cannot escape you. It has taken about thirty minutes. On the whole, it is humane, for it prevents all future contention. On entering her stable hereafter, she should be reminded by a single touch of the whip, and "come along." She will now follow the smallest boy, who will go in alone, give her the hint with the whip, and say "come along," for a treaty has been formed with her to this effect, that when near you, she is never to be struck; but if at a distance and disobedient, she suffers, not after the fault, but during its commission. By this treatment her whole nature will be changed, and she may be taught, by the rational application of the principle, to do any thing that a horse can do. I will now show you that she will let me handle her feet, &c. so soon as I touch her when I want to do." He went in, and closed the door. She came up to him; he patted her shoulder; then her arm, and carried his hand down the foreleg; she drew back and trembled. In an instant he was away from her, and the lash applied, with "come along."—Up she came, and he began again; she now stood fast, while he ran his hand over the leg, patting and soothing her. "See is very satisfied, you see, that she is not to be hurt when I touch." He then went forward to her, till she stood perfectly quiet while he handled them. He then slightly tapped the inside of the foreleg, and said, "foot, foot." She raised it on the toe; he took hold of it gently, but firmly, raised it from the ground, and patted her, then stopped a few moments, and repeated it

ill when he tapped it she raised the foot off the ground for him. This he did repeatedly to every foot. "She now understands," said he, "that when I slightly tap her leg, and say 'Foot,' I want her to give it to me, and she will do it; she does not, she will know the consequence, I will be off yonder, and the lash will take its place; I'm the most agreeable of the two. Horses taught this will never kick you; they are not only gentle, but from the association of ideas, take pleasure in your touch; it is the sign of peace. I will now put her to the severest test." He raised the whip, laid it on her back, rubbed her with it; she trembled like a leaf till she stood never to him, as if for protection. He patted her; shook the whip over her, then increased its motion parallel to her back till it whizzed in the air, without ever touching her; louder and louder it sounded, till he began to crack it over her; once only did she retire, and was back again instantly; for the moment she was off she hit the lash. After this he suddenly cracked, raised the whip, and said, "come along." Up she came; then he cracked it over her very often, and she never moved from him.

You see now, gentlemen, that the cracking the whip is also a sign of peace. She will come to it if you do not deceive her. My horse comes to it if he sees me, although a quarter of a mile off. Suppose your horse is afraid of an umbrella, or any thing else; take it into the stable; make him follow you with his nose; then touch him, then hold it over his head, then on his back, and then take him into a lot so small that he cannot escape you, and make him follow there in like manner.—He will soon grow; for any thing which you thus prove to him that it will not hurt him; or if he is afraid, the great fear of distance and the lash will cast out the least fear of any thing in contact with you. Back your colts and fillies in accordance with these principles, applied by common sense, and they will play no tricks. Give your colts a first lesson; at the next, make him come up, lay the bridle on his head; when used to put it on, make him follow with the bridle on without leading it; then lead him. Handle his legs, and feel as you have seen done to-day. Teach him also to bear the crack of the whip near him, and over his back. These several teachings should occupy fifteen or twenty minutes, twice a day, for three or four days; then you may bring your blanket and cir- cular to him; go on as with the umbrella.—When he is used to them, girth the blanket on; make him follow with it on; do this several times; after that, bring in your saddle—make him sit in the same manner. Put it on, and make him follow; after he is used to it, lay over it a long narrow lag, with thirty pounds in each end, and let him follow with these on the stable and in the lot, with the bridle drawn as tight as when in the hands of a rider. Repeat this several times, and you may put up your boy in the stable; still let him follow you; then in the lot several times. After a day or two, you may increase your distance from him, and the centre of the circle in which he walks. He will soon be able to follow you with the bridle of the boy. You may now bring in another gentle horse, with a bridle on, to walk with him, but before him at first. After a few walks thus in the lot, you may take them out, and with ordinary care, your colts are broken and gentle, without having injured himself or his rider.—To teach him to sit down is quite easy after the first lesson. Take a fore foot from the ground, hold it firmly, tap the other fore leg, and ask for it. He will necessarily come to his knees. Perhaps he will bounce up, alarmed at his new position. But you must have patience to teach a horse what you want him to do. Begin again by bringing him in the same manner as at first on his knees, till he will remain quiet in that attitude, permitting you to walk round him without attempting to rise. Do this till he is used to it; then, when he is on his knees, go to a hind foot, and make him give that to you. When in that position, ask for the other hind foot; and down he comes on his side. Perhaps (if he is a timid animal) he will be alarmed at his new position, and rise up instantly; but take care to pat him as he goes down, and while he is on the ground; but as he rises, and is fairly on his feet, you must retire, and give him a slight admonition with the lash, that he is doing wrong to get up so soon. Go again and again through the same route, he will soon understand what you want him to do. And a horse taught thus will do for you any thing that he can do when he understands you; and, gentlemen, he is not slow of understanding.—The horse is naturally a very observing, sagacious, and sensible animal, docile and obedient when once thoroughly convinced of the superior powers of man. And his intellectual powers, if I may say so without offence, are like those of man, much improved by proper exercise or education, with this remarkable difference:

"A man convinced against his will,
Is of the same opinion still."

Not so with a horse. He never is of the same opinion after the argument ad verbum has once convinced him. The lesson of punishment at a distance from you, and teaching that near you is the place of safety and peace, and the consequent following you in the stable and out of it, is the first step always, and the key of the whole system.—This first lesson must be made effectual, by perseverance and courage. I say courage, for some horses fight bravely in the first lesson; never afterwards, if subdued. If they merely kick and back towards you, the size of the room enables you, by keeping your eye constantly on them, and sideling round, to avoid their heels as you may apply the lash. The horse will soon be tired of presenting his hind legs to you. But if the horse be a strong, high spirited stallion, of some size, who, badly managed by a timid groom, has had his own way—when he turns his head towards you, then comes the tug of war. In such cases, gentlemen, I make myself a little ugly and outlandish in my appearance before I enter his presence chamber; or I enter in a very bold, daring style, (for horses are very subject to panic from sudden unusual appear-