THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

THE POWERS NOT DELEGATED TO THE UNITED STATES BY THE CONSTITUTION, NOR PROHIBITED BY IT TO THE STATES, ARE RESERVED TO THE TATES RESPECTIVELY, OR TO THE PROPER. - Amendments to the Constitution, Article Xi-

B. AUSTIN & C. F. FISHER. Editors and Proprietors.

SALISBURY, N. C., MAY 10, 1839.

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TERMS OF CAROLINIAN.

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Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly inserted, at one dellar per square for the first insertion, and 25 couts for each continuance. Court and Judicial advertisements will be charged 25 per cent more than the above prices. A deduction of 324 per cent from the regular prices will be made to yearly advertises. Advertisements sent in for publication, must have the number of times marked on them, or they will be inserted till forbid, and charged for accordingly.

Letters addressed to the Editors on business must be post paid, or they will not be attended to.

NEW JEWELRY, &C.



TOHN C. PALMER, has another new supply of gold and silver Lever Watches,

plain English and French, do., gold Fob Chains and Keys, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, silver Botter Knivos, Pencils, (patent and plain.) Tooth-Picks, Fob Chains, Spectacles and Thimbles, Steel and Gilt Fob Chains and Keys.

Also,—a very fine and large assortment of Rezors, pocket and pen-knives, by different Manufacturers, with other articles usually kept by Jewelers, all of which will be sold very low for cash, or only six months credit, at-

ter which time, interest will be charged.

Work done faithfully and punctually.

Salisbury, May 2, 1839.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.



IN MOCKSVILLE, DAVIE COUNTY.

THOMAS FOSTER

INFORMS the public that he has removed from his former stand, to his new buildings on the public spare, is the Town of Meckaville, where he will continue to keep a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT. His House is rown; and commodous; attached to which are six confortable Offices for gentlemen of the which are six consortable Offices for gentlemen of the Bir, all convenient to the Court House. The subscriber piedges himself to the most diligent exertions, to give attisfaction to such as may call on him. His Table, Bir and Stables are provided in the best manner that the country will afford, and his servants are faithful and prompt. Feb. 14, 1839.

Heath Tract.

THE HEATH TRACT, containing six handred Acres of Land, situated about six miles East of Lexington, Davidson Co.
on the road leading from Lexington to
itevitie as now offered for Sale.
ere are about 100 acres improved, and 500 in

The Tract is located in a very

an Orchard, and a good Meadow. And inde-pendent of these advantages, the prospect for

Gold, is unquestionable, as one or two GOLD VEINS,

have already been opened, and some very rich ore ex-

tracted from them.

The celebrated Courad Gold Mine, is situated a few hunired yards south of it; and according to the direc-

Any person withing to view the premises or get a more maste description, will call on Rigdon Wadsworth, in Lexington, who will give the desired inforworth, in Lexington, who will give the contract for the same, will call on Dr. Austin, Salubury; or address a Letter to the Subscriber, Treaton Post Office, Jones Co. N. C. W.M. cl. HEATH.

MONS. ROUECHE

(From Paris.)
the pleasure to state, that his long looked
EATABLES AND DRINKABLES, from Charleston, have arrived; and that he will o are in waiting upon his friends at his UR when called on.

Sugar & Coffee. Newark Cider, Albany Ale,

Herring, Mackerel, Sardines, Lime Juice, Lemon Syrup

Cod Fish,

and Wines and Liquors Selisbury, April 18, 1839.

Look at This.

SUMMER will be coming before long, and your houses are not yet painted; and onl are cheep, and later costs almost nothing. Such the citizens of this place, and the surrounding unity for the very liberal patrumage they have here have been on me, and by a street attention to be one to such a configuration of the surpe. these, hope to ment a continuance of the same.

I will say to all who desire to have sensing done, and may call on me, that it shall be executed in the most

proved style, and that no pains shall be spared on my

Any one wishing to have painting done, will always find me in Salubury, unless necessarily absent on busi-H. H. RAINEY. N. R. All orders from a distance, directed to pie it

Salisbury will be practually attended to. January 24, 1839. To Owners of Mills.

Alls, by which, a call will do much better that with the count form of Spindles. It is so constructes as to keep from heating or killing the meal in any man are. The runner is so confined by the Spindle as always to preserve its balance, and of course there is no rubbing of the stones.

I think, by this interest in the stones in any think, by this interest in an armonic in the stones.

I think, by this improved Spindle, the same water will do at least one-third more humness, and the seen

of superior quality.

Any person wishing to use one of these Sp.

Any person wishing to use one of these Sp. may obtain one or more, by making applications, (with m a short time) to the Sastocraner at Mockaville, Davi Gn. N. C. I think the probable cost will not exceed the factor of the Patent and Spiralle rendy for use.

Cut. Win. F. Kelly and Thus. Foster, in the vicinit of Stocksville, have recently tried the improved Spiralle, and are highly pleased with it.

M. GILBERT.

L. M. GILBERT.

Estrary 7, 1850

Miscellaneous.

From the Democratic Review. OLD IRONSIDES ON A LEE SHORE.

BY AN EYE WITNESS. 1835, when the gallant frigute Constitution, under the late Edward Livingston, late Minister at the Court of France, and his family, and manned by nearly five hundred souls-drew near to "the

fifth, at evening, she made her last tack for the

came on deck soon after, and having ascertained and the star-board watch.

At a quarter past nine, p. m. the ship heade West by compass, when the call of "Light O!" was heard from the fore-topsail yard.

"Where away?" asked the officer of the deck. "Three points on the lee bow," replied the lookout man; which the unprofessional reader will readily understand to mean very nearly straight ahead. At this moment the captain appeared and took the trumpet.

" Call all hands," was his immediate order. "All hands," whistled the boatswain, with the long, shrill summous familiar to the ears of all who have ever been on board a man-of-war.

"All hands," screamed the boatswain's mate; and ere the last echo died away, all but the sick were upon deck.

The ship was staggering through a heavy swell from the Bay of Biscay; the gale, which had been blowing several days, had increased to a severity that was not to be made light of. The breakers, where Sir Cloudesley Shovel and his fleet were destroyed, in the days of Queen Asue, sang their for a fisherman to run his smack through in good song of death before, and the Dead Man's Ledge weather by day-light. replied in hourser notes behind us. To go ahead sure destruction.

The first thing that caught the eye of the captain was the firsted main sail, which he had ordered to be carried throughout the evening; the hauling up of which, contrary to the last order that he had given on leaving the deck, had caused the ship to fall off to lee-ward two points, and had thus led her I have been in a gale of wind, and have passed into a position on a "lee shore," upon which a through scenes of danger; but never, before nor strong gale was blowing her, in which the chance since, have I experienced an hour so terrific as a close graze along their outer ledge. Was this the 11th of May, 1835. secreted by many a prayer and blessing from the

Why is the main-sail up, when I ordered it et !" cried the captara, in a tremendous voice.

"Finding that she pitched her bows under, I took it in, under your general order, sir, that the officer of the deck should carry sail according to his discretion," replied the lieutenant in command. "Heave the log," was the prompt command to the master's mate. 'The log was thrown.

" How fast does she go !" " Five knots and a haif, sir,"

" Board the main-tack, sir."

sea," cried the captain.

"She will not bear it," said the officer of the "Board the main-tack," thundered the captain

"Keep ber full and by, quarter-master." "Av, av, sir!" The tack was boarded. "Haul all the main-sheet," shouted the captain

and it went like the spreading of a sea bird's wing, giving the huge sail to the gale. "Give her the lee helm when she goes into the

"Av, av, sir! she has it," growled out the sea dog at the binnacle.

"Right your helm; keep her full and by." "Ay, ay, sir! full and by she is," was the prompt answer from the belm-

"How fast does she go?" "Nine knots and a half, sir." " How bears the light ?"

" Nearly a beam, sir." "Keep her away half a point."

" How fast does she go?"

"Nine knots, str." "Steady, so !" returned the captain.

"Steady," answered the helms man, and all was the silence of the grave upon that crowded deck, except the howling of the storm, for a space of time that seemen to my imagination almost an age.

It was a trying hour with us; unless we could carry sail so as to go at the rate of nine knots an hour, we must, of necessity, touch upon Scilly; and who ever touched those rocks and lived during a storm? The sea run very high, the rain fell in sheets, the sky was one black curtain, illuminated only by the faint light which was to mark deliverance, or stand a monument of our own destruction. The wind had got above whistling, it came in pulls that flattened the waves, and made our old frigate settle to her bearings, while every thing on board seemed to be cracking into pueces. At this moment the carpenter reported that the left bolt of the weather fore-shroud had drawn.

"Get on the lufts, and set them all on the wea-

ther shrouds. Keep her at small helm, quarter-

less, she could not live fifteen minutes.

of glory. She had been fitted out at Boston when and the one can bear no sound! the thermometer was below zero. Her shrouds, of When Laura is walking through a passage way,

upon a single bolt, less than a man's wrist in circamference. Still the good iron ching to the solid wood, and bore us afongside the breakers, though in a most fearful proximity to them. This thrilling incident has never, I believe, been noticed in pubtic, but it is the literal fact -which I make not the It was at the close of a stormy day in the year slightest attempt to embellish. As we galloped on-for I can compare our vessel's leaping to noth the command of Captain Elliott-having on board ing else-the rocks seemed very near us. Dark as was the night, the white foam scowled around their black heads, while the spray fell over us, and the thunder of the dashing surge sounded like the awchops" of the English channel. For four days she ful knell that the ocean was singing for the victims had been beating down from Plymouth, and on the it was eager to engulf.

At length the light bore upon our quarter, and the broad Atlantic rolled its white caps before us. The watch was set at eight, p. m. The captain During this time all were silent, each officer and man was at his post, and the bearing and countenthe bearing of Scilly, gave orders to keep the ship ance of the captain seemed to give encouragement "full and by," remarking at the same time to the to every person on board. With a bare possibility officer of the deck, that he might make the light of saving the ship and those on board, he relied on on the lee beam, but, he stated, he thought it more his nautical skill and courage, and by carrying the than probable that he would pass it without seeing mainsail, which in any other situation would have it. He then "turned in," as did most of the idlers been considered suicidal, he weathered the lee shore, and saved the Constitution.

The mainsail was now hauled up, by light hearts and strong hands, the jib and spanker taken in, and from the light of Scilly the gallant vessel, under close reefed topsails and main trysails, took her departure and danced merrily over the deep towards the United States.

"Pipe down," said the captain to the first lieutenant, "and splice the main brace." "Pipe down," echoed the first licutenant to the boat: swain. "Pipe down," whistled the boatswain to the crew, and "pipe down" it was.

Soon the "Jack of the dust" held his levee on the main gundeck, and the weather-beaten tars, as they gathered about the grog tub, and luxuriated upon a full allowance of old rye, forgot all their perils and fatigue.

"How near the rocks did we go?" said I to one of the master's mates the next morning. He made no reply; but taking down his chart, showed me a pencil line between the outside shoul and the Light house island, which must have been a small strait

For what is the noble and dear old frigate reseemed to be death, and to attempt to go about was served [I went upon deck; the sea was calm; a gentle breeze was swelling our canvass from our mainsail to royal, the isle of Scilly had sunk in the eastern waters, and the clouds of the dying storm were rolling off in broken masses to the northward and westward, like the flying columns of a besten army.

of safety appeared to the stoutest nerves almost that when the Constitution was laboring, with the hopeless. That sole chance consisted in standing lives of five hundred men hanging on a single on, to carry us through the breakers of Scilly or by small iron bolt, to weather Scilly, on the night of

THE DEAF PUMP AND BEIND. LAURA BRIDGMAN.

The following interesting account of this young girl, who is cut off from all communication with the external world, excepting through the medium of the touch, is extracted from the Annual Report of the Trustees of the New England Institution for the Education of the Blind:

" It may be remembered, that in the report of the last Board, particular mention was made of a deal, dumb, and blind girl, named Laura Bridg-

man, then a pupil, and promise was given of fur-ther notice of her case.

It has been ascertained beyond the possibility

of doubt that she cannot see a ray of light, cannot hear the least sound, and never exercises her sense of smell, if she has any. Thus her mind dwells in darkness and stillness, as profound as that of a closed tomb, at midnight. Of begutiful sights, and sweet sounds, and pleasant odors, she has no conception; nevertheless, she seems as happy and playful as a bird or a lamb; and the employment of her intellectual faculties, the acquirement of a new idea, gives her a vivid pleasure, which is plainly marked in her very expressive features .-She never seems to repine, but has all the buoyancy and gaiety of childhood; She is fond of fun and frolic, and when playing with the rest of the children, her shrill laugh sounds loudest of the

When left alone, she seems very happy if she has her knitting or sewing, and will busy herself for hours. If she has no occupation she evidently amuses herself by imaginary dialogues, or recalling past impressions; she counts with her fingers or spells out names of things which she has recently learned, in the manual alphabet of the deaf mutes. In this lonely self communion die reasons, reflects, and argues. If she spells a word wrong with the fingers of her right hand. she instantly strikes it with her left, then she pats herself upon the head and looks pleased. She sometimes purposely spells a word wrong with the left hand, looks requish for a moment and haughs, and then with her right hand strikes the left as if

During the year she has attained great dexterity in the use of the manual alphabet of the deaf autes; and she spells out the words and sentences. which she knows, so fast, and so aptly, that only those accustomed to this language, can follow with the eye, the rapid motion of her fingers.

But wonderful as is the rapidity with which she writes her thoughts in the air, still more so is the ease and accuracy with which she reads the words master, and case her in the sea," were the orders thus written by another, grasping their hand in her's, and following every movement of their fin-The lulls were mon put upon the weather gers, as letter after letter conveys their meaning shrouds, which, of course, relieved the chains and to her mind. It is in this way that she conver channels, but many an anxious eye was turned see with her blind play mates, and nothing can towards the remaining bolts, for upon them depend-od the masts, and upon the masts depended the matter to its purpose, than a meeting between safety of the ship; for, with one foot of cunvass them. For if great talent and skill are necessary for two pautomimes to paint their thoughts and Onward plunged the over-lades frigute, and at feelings by the movements of the body, and the every surge she seemed bent upon making the deep the sailor's grave, and her live oak sides his coffin the difficulty when darkness shrouds them both,

the thermometer was below zero. Her shrouds, of course, therefore, stackened at every strain, and her unwieldy masts (for she had those designed for the frigate Combertand, a much larger ship,) a sign of recognition; but if it be a girl of her seemed ready to jump out of her. And now, while own age, and especially if one of her favorites, all was apprehension, another bolt drew!—and then another!—until at last our whole stay was placed an inter-twining of arms—a grasping of hands—

One such interview is a better refutation of the doctrine, that mind is the result of sensation, than folios of learned argument. If those philosophics who consider man as only the most perfect animal, and attribute his superiority to his senses, be correct, then a dog or a monkey should have mental power quadruple that of poor Laura Bridgman, who has but one sense-

We would not be understood to say that this

child has the same amount of knowledge that others of her age have; very far from it; she is ome years of age, and yet her knowledge of language is not greater than a common child of three years. There has been no difficulty in communicating knowledge of facts-positive qualities of bodies numbers &c., but the words expressive of them which other children learn by hearing as they learn

to talk, must all be communicated to Laura by a circuitous and tedious method. - In all the knowledge which is acquired by the preceptive faculties she is, of course, backward; because previously her preceptive faculties, were probably less exercised for one week, than those of common children are in one hour.

What may be termed her moral nature, howev er-her sentiments and affections, her sense of proprinty or right of property, &c., is equally well developed with those of other children. She is now able to understand simple sentences oppressive of action, as " shut the door," " give me a book," &c., or rather as she expresses it, " shut door" give book," for she does not know the force of the particles the and a, any more than a pratthing infant, who understands—give cake—but puts in me and a from imitation, without knowing their meaning; or than many a child in school under stands the difference between a noun and a verb, though he has gone through all the parsing exercises and can give a rule for every thing about it."

From the New York Observer.

treasure with any of his friends; he concluded at last that he would bury it. Accordingly he went out into the woods one night, and selecting a large make no threats, nor in the very act of exercising his tree, under which to make his deposite, he dog a own right and privilege of free opinion, menace oth-hole, carefully looked around him to see if any our others for exercising theirs. - Richmond Whigwas near, buried his money, replaced the earth, strewed the leaves over the spot, that it might appear all was as usual, and returned to the house, secure in the belief that his gold was safe.

In those days deer were very abundant on the Island, and it was common to them in the hunters being familiar with those places would sefall, would quietly await the coming of their game. It so happened that a friend of the old man had, for this purpose, climbed the very tree, to which he came to bury his money. And being disposed to see what the old man would do, he remained per-

The old man performed a daily pilgrimage to the tree, and perceiving every thing as he left it, suspocted no evil. After a long time he had occasion for his money and, to his consternation, discovered that it was gone. His loss almost turned his head and broke his heart. He was ashamed to have it known that he was so miserly as to bury money, and therefore concealed his loss. But it weighed deeply upon him, deprived him of rest, and finally sunk his spirits so low, that in his despondency he began to doubt his hope, and to despair. A settled religious melancholy followed and in his distress be went to his friend for coonsel and sympathy. His friend had understood his case perfectly and was ready to administer the right sort of consciution. He inquired cautiously, whether some domestic troubles had not occasioned his distress-or some derangement in his business-but not being able to bring the old man to a voluntary confession, he asked him directly if he had not met with some heavy loss of property. Thus cornered, the old man was compelled to tell the tale of his hid treasure, but was not willing to believe that that had any connection with his despondency. His friend invited him to his house, and delivering into his hands the lost bag, thus addressed the delight-

When you buried this money, you looked all around to see that no one was near to watch your movements. But you forgot to look up. you looked up you would have seen me a few test above you, and would have then sought a safer place, and not lost your money. Hereafter, never fail, when about to engage in any work, to look up.

When the wicked are embarking in sin, they fear detection, and cautiously survey the ground, lest some eye should see their guilt. They forget the all seeing Eye, to which darkness and light are both alike. Would they look up they would often be deterred from sin. It is a good rule never to engage in any pursual of business or pleasure, upon which you cannot look to God and ask his or the ball room, or the grog shop, it would be go; if he frowns, stay away. Such a course ould secure you from immeasurable loss. The time may come, when you will discover to your eternal shame that you have lost an invaluable to look up to God, when his help would have made

A Beautiful Sentiment .- The late emminent Judge Sir Allan Park, once said at a public meeting in this city-" We live in the midst of blessings till we are utterly insensible of their greatneas, and of the source from which they flow .--We speak of our civilization, our arts, our freedom, our laws, and forget entirely how large a share of all is due to Christianity. Blot Christianity out laws have been-what his civilization? Christi- dry and fresh air. The food which it ly life; there is not a familiar object around us thus received are thrown out by the surface of

and a swift telegraphing upon the tiny fingers, which does not wear a mark, not a being or a whose rapid evolutions convey the thoughts and thing which does not wear a different aspect be-feelings from the outposts of one mind to those of the other. There are questions and answers—exchanges of joy or sorrow—there are kissings and to Christianity, not a custom which cannot be partings—just as between little children with all traced in all its holy and healthful parts to the their senses.

> Unmanly.-There is a heartless and shameful practice frequently resorted to among those who assume to themselves the name of men, for the indulgence of spleen occasioned by petty domestic quarrels. We allude to that of the husband advertising his wife, and forbidding all persons to repose confidence in her whom he has sworn to repose confidence in her whom he has sworn to love and protect whilst life shall warm his soul.—
> We should think it quite sufficient pain and degradation that a woman should be compelled to leave her husband without the distressing circumstance of being announced in the public prints with all the malignant features of revenge and hatred accompanying the communication. We think it the duty of every conductor of a public print to refuse the insertion of such advertisements. Nine times out of ten it is the woman's unhappy lot to be compelled to the pursuit of this dreadful course by the mal-treatment of him who has vowed to support and cherish her; and never should an editor be instrumental in holding her up to the animadversions and slander of the tattling and evil disposed .-N. O. Picayune.

> Putron and Editor .- "Somebody writing to the Lyachburg Virginian speakes of "the relations of patron and editor—whereupon the editor of the Virginian very promptly and properly replies.—
> "We know of no such relation." We do not con-"We know of no such relation." The up not con-ceive the man who subscribes and pays for our paper, the more a patron than he who buys and pays for our wheat or corn. We labor to make our pa-per worth the money we charge for it; and when a subscriber thinks he does not get a quid pro quo we expect him to use his own pleasure.

We endorse and adopt these sentiments. They who make the most parade of patronising airs, are very generally oppressive patrons, who imagine, or act as if they imagined, that their patronage was honor and glory enough to the editor without any other consideration. The just and refined An old man on Long Island had occasion some years ago to lay up some money. Being exceedingly afraid that he would lose it if he trusted his he will withdraw his subscription quietly, thus tacitly conceding the editor's right to conduct

From the New England Farmer, ICE AND ICE-HOUSES.

In answer to your request for information as it inform you that I have no ice-house that has beused by my family for about fifty years, and has nover failed to preserve an abundance of see for our supplies. It is about 16 or 12 feet, and judging from recollection, for it is now nearly half full, is about 16 feet deep. It was probably dug down to the sand or gravel, is walled like an ordinary cellar, the wall extended about three feet above the level feetly quiet, and when ready to go home, descended, of the adjacent ground, and earth thrown against dug up the bag, replaced the leaves, and carried off the treasure.

This serves to preserve a uniform temperature, and prevents leakage from rain, &c. The betteen of the cellar is supplied with pieces of timber, say 8 by 8 inches thick, which are placed about 6 inches spart and this pro-tects the ice from the influence of the weather below. When the ice is being put in, I take care to have the bottom and sides, well provided with clean rye straw, and have the ice occasionally broken fine, and when the house is full, I have it well covered up with the same material. This is all that is necessary to be particular about. As the straw is a non-conductor of caloric, and the ice being well imbedded therein, does not melt in the warmest weather. Many years ago, this house was lined with board, which was only useful as a ltarbor for rate. The lining gradually decayed, and has long since been removed, and still the see is kept as wel as ever. Give your ice a dry cellar and plenty of rve straw, and rest assured you will require neither tar nor pulverised charcoal, nor beds to keep it cool.

A PRIL. Co. FARMER.

> Rohan Potatoes .- There is almost as much clamour about this most prolific esculent as about the Morus Multicaulis, and if all that is said of it be true, the probability is that it will prove the more profitable of the two. The London Gardener's Magazine states that a gentleman near Waterford, Ireland, obtained from France four tubes of the potato, which he cut into thirty-six "sets," and planted in good land, in drills three feet apart, leaving twelve inches between the "sets" in each drill the whole occupying twelve square yards. When dug, the produce was 113 pounds of excettent po tatoes, being at the rate of 35 tons, or 1,300 bu shels to an acre .- Milton Spectator.

From the Journal of the American Bilk Society. Climate of the United States and of Europe, for Hear

At a meeting of the citizens of Philadelphia and the adjoining districts, friendly to the silk culture, held at the hall of the Frankin Institute, on the Were you about to go to the theatre, 27th of December last, the comparative merits of the climates of the United States, and those of well to look to God for counsel-if he approves. France and Italy, for the silk culture, being under consideration, Dr. Emerson observed, that he regarded the climate of the United States as better adapted to this branch of agriculture than those of the European countries mentioned. In assigning treasure—even your priceless soul, by neglecting his reasons for this opinion he remarked, that the mulberry, especially the more delicate varieties of the tree, will resist a very low degree of cold, provided the atmosphere be not unduly charged with dampness; whereas they are very often injured, and sometimes destroyed, by a comparatively moderate degree of cold associated with great moisture, and giving rise to an abundant deposition of frost, the effects of which upon the tender buds and shoots of plants, is always more or less deleterious.

Again, he observed, the health and welfare the silk worm, and the value of its produce demand, of the page of man's history, and what would his that whilst feeding, it shall be freely supplied with anity is mixed up with our very being and our dai- voraciously, is extremely seculent, and the juices