

THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

THE POWERS NOT DELEGATED TO THE UNITED STATES BY THE CONSTITUTION, ARE RESERVED TO THE STATES RESPECTIVELY, OR TO THE PEOPLE.—Amendments to the Constitution, Article X.

Number 28 of Volume 21.

SALISBURY, N. C., DECEMBER 25, 1840.

Whole Number, 1,070.

WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY—CHAS. F. FISHER,
Editor and Proprietor.

The WESTERN CAROLINIAN is published every Friday, at \$1 per annum, in advance, or \$2 50, if not paid in three months from the time of subscribing. No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, if the subscriber is worth the subscription; and the failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue, at least one month before the end of the year subscribed for, will be considered a new engagement.

Advertisements conspicuously and correctly inserted at \$1 per square—(of 360 lines, or fifteen lines of the usual type)—for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each continuance. Court and Judicial advertisements 25 per cent. higher than the above rates. A deduction of 50 per cent. from the regular prices will be made to yearly advertisers. Advertisements not to be published, unless marked with the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till failed, and charged accordingly.

To secure attention, all letters addressed to the Editor on business, must be free of postage.

FRUIT TREES.

THE Subscriber has for sale at his Nurseries, in Davidson County, N. C., a large assortment of Fruit Trees, &c., consisting of

Apple, Peach, Plum, Cherry,
&c., embracing
American and European
Fruit

a fine selection of

ROSES, DAHLIAS, &c.

Trees will be delivered at any reasonable distance from Lexington, at the usual price of hauling. Price Catalogues sent gratis to all applicants. The postage being paid. Direct to Lexington, N. C.

CHS. MOCK.
December 18, 1840.

WANTED FOR SALE.

BEING desirous of embarking in another business, I now offer the establishment of the WILMINGTON ADVERTISER for sale. I do not know of a more eligible situation for persons desirous of embarking in the printing business, than Wilmington, North Carolina. Terms accommodating. Application must be put paid.
F. C. HILL.
December 11, 1840.

A FRESH SUPPLY.

MR. ROUCHE

HAS just received, at the "Salisbury Coffee House," direct from Charleston, the following fresh articles, in his line—to wit:

French Brandy, New-Orleans Cider,
Lemons, Oranges,
Sardines, Raisins,
Cigars

All of which are of the best quality, and will be sold low for cash, or to punctual dealers on the usual credit.—Call and see!
Salisbury, N. C., Dec. 4, 1840.

PETERS' PILLS.

AT Wholesale and Retail, at WHEELERS

GRAY'S of Harrison's Ointment, Beckwith's Pills, Mott's Pills and Bitters, Hook's Panacea, and Bernard's remedy for Bowel Complaint, for Sale by
C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.

FRESH TEAS.

Wines, Spices, Tobacco, and Cigars.
Just received and for sale, at the Salisbury Drug Store.
Salisbury, Nov. 20, 1840.

Cotton Yarns.

THE Subscribers, Agents for the Lexington Cotton Factory, would inform the public that they have just received and now offer for sale, wholesale and retail, the Cotton Yarns of said Factory, consisting of various numbers.—The superior quality and character of the Yarns of this Factory are well tested and known as to need no recommendation from us.—Those wishing to purchase will please give us a call.
C. B. & C. K. WHEELER, Agts.
April 21, 1840.

LADIES AND HOUSE-KEEPERS.

WE have just received a large and fresh supply of the celebrated New-Orleans Shakers' Garden Seeds, of all kinds. Those wishing Seeds for the next year, would do well to call or send soon, as they "go like hot cakes."
C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.
November 13, 1840.

DR. JAMES G. WOMACK

HAVING located himself permanently in the Town of SALISBURY, tenders his professional services to his citizens and the adjacent country, in all the various branches of his profession. He can be found at his Office, on main street one door below the office of the "Western Carolinian."
July 3, 1840.

DR. LEANDER KILLIAN

RESPECTFULLY offers his professional services to the citizens of Salisbury, and the surrounding country. His office is in Mr. West's new brick building, nearly opposite J. & W. Murphy's store.
Salisbury, N. C., August 30, 1839.

DR. G. B. DOUGLAS

HAVING removed his Office to 2nd Door of Mr. Cowan's brick row (formerly occupied by Dr. Ashbel Smith,) nearly opposite Michael Brown's store, respectfully tenders his professional services to the public.
Salisbury, August 21, 1840.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the New York Sunday Mercury.

AN AMUSING SPECIMEN OF HUMANITY.

Whoever travels through any of the New England States, and twigs as he journeys, the eccentricities of some of the natives cannot fail to be amused; and may, if he choose, derive many new ideas in respect to etymology and diversity of character.

Some years since, an acquaintance of ours set out, on horseback, from the Eastern part of Massachusetts for the Green Mountains of Vermont. While travelling through the town of New Salem, his road led into a piece of woods, of some five miles in length, and long before he got out of it, he began to entertain doubts whether he should ever be blest with the sight of a human habitation; but as all things must have an end, so at last had the woods, and the not brown house of a farmer greeted his vision. Near the road was a tall, raw-boned, overgrown, lantern-jawed boy, probably seventeen years of age, digging potatoes; he was a curious figure to behold. What was lacking in the length of his low breeches, was amply made up for behind; his suspenders appeared to be composed of birch bark, grape vine and sheep skin; and as for his hat, which was of dingy white felt—poor thing! it had once evidently seen better days, but now, alas! it was only the shadow of its glory. Whether the tempest of time had beaten the top in, or the lad's expanding genius had burst it out, was difficult to tell; at any rate it was missing—and through the aperture, red hairs in abundance stood six ways for Sunday. In short, he was one of the roughest specimens of domestic manufacture that ever mortal beheld. Our travelling friend, feeling an itching to scrape an acquaintance with the critter, drew up the reins of his horse, and began:

"Hallo, my good friend, can you inform me how far it is to the next house?"

Jonathan started up—leaned on his hoe handle—rested one foot on the gambrel of his minister leg, and replied:

"Hallo yourself! how'd dew!—wall, I just can't nair so far now as it used to be, I alore the woods away; then 'twas generally reckoned four miles, but now the sun shrivels up the road, and don't make more'n two. The fact hoow, you come to, though is a barn, and the next is a haystack; but old Hoskin's house is on byant.—You'll be shure to meet his galls long afore you get there; tarul rump critters, they plague our folks every day, and his galls in our orchard. Dad sets the dog arter the sheep, and me arter the galls—and the way he makes the wool, and I the petticoats fly, is a sin to snakes."

"I see you are inclined to be facetious, young man—pray tell me how it happens that one of your legs is shorter than the other?"

"I never loss any body to meddle with my grass-lickers, mister; but seem' it's you I'll tell ye. I was born so at my tickler request, so that when I hold the plough, I can go with one foot in the ground, and the other on land, and not trip over besides, it is very convenient when I mow round a side hill."

"Very good, indeed—how do your potatoes come on this year?"

"Fussy don't come at all; I dig 'em out; and there's an everinging sight of 'em in each hill."

"But they are small I perceive."

"Yes, I know it—you see we planted some whooper blue ones over in that patch there, and they flourished so all firely that these ere stopp' general just out of sight; cause they knowed they couldn't begin to keep 'em."

"You appear to be pretty smart, and I should think you could afford a better hat than the one you wear."

"The hoow and what; it's all in the behavior. I was ere hat was my religious Sunday go to meetin' hat, and it's just as chock-full of pety now, as a dog is full of fleas. I've got a better one at nurn, but I don't dig later in it, no how."

"You have been in these parts some time, I should guess?"

"I guess so tew. I was born'd and got my broder' up in that ere house; but my native place is down in Poruuk."

"Then you say it is about three and a half miles to the next house?"

"Yes, sar, 'twas a spell ago, and I don't believe its grow'd much shorter since."

"Much shorter. Good bye."

"Good bye to ye—that's a darn slick mare of yours."

"A Grinder."—There is in Jackson county, a loco loco by the name of S—, who resented all the influence the friends of Harrison could use, to induce him to vote against Van Buren. He persisted in his determination to go the whole for Martin, and at the election carefully took out a paperious hat pocket-book, and handed it to the Judges with a flourish, saying aloud to the Whigs "there goes a grinder for you." When the votes were counted out, the number of tickets was just one less than the number of votes, and in the box was found a receipt in favor of S—, of nine dollars for three grind-stones! The old fellow will never hear the last of his grinder for Van Buren.—*Portsmouth Tribune.*

nearly forty feet, are of wood, and the statues of carton. The equestrian statue is 15 feet high, the eagles 6, and the other ornaments in proportion. The effect is exceedingly grand, and worthy of the subject. It is expected to occupy M. Marchetti three years.

The steps of Fate are dark and terrible;
And not here may we trace them to the goal.
If I could doubt the Heaven in which I hope
That doubt would vanish, gazing upon life,
And seeing what it needs of peace and rest.
Life is but a life a journey in the night.
We toil through gloomy paths of the unknown;
Heavy the footsteps are with pitfalls round;
And low and faint the stars that guide our way;
But, at the last, comes morning; glorious
Shines forth the light of day, and so will shine
That life which is our future and our home.

What mockeries are our most firm resolves:
To will is ours, but not to execute.
We map our future like some unknown coast,
And say, "Here is an harbor, here a rock—
The one we will attain, the other slun!"
And we do neither. Some chance gale springs up,
And bears us far o'er an unexplored sea.
Our efforts are all vain; at length we yield
To winds and waves that laugh at man's control.

THE TEETH.

Attention to the cleansing of the teeth cannot be inculcated in the young at too early an age.—The neglect of brushing and washing the teeth is invariably attended with both disease and decay, which by timely and daily ablutions might have been avoided altogether. Those who have grown up in the omission of this salutary habit should lose not an instant in availing themselves of a practice so essential to general health and cleanliness.

The extremes of heat and cold are injurious to the teeth—therefore, the water with which the teeth are cleansed should be what is termed lukewarm. They should be well but gently brushed both night and morning; the brush should be neither extremely hard nor extremely soft, but should possess a medium quality. Should the gums bleed slightly during the operation, it will produce a salutary effect. The most effectual and indeed the only means of keeping the gums in a firm and healthy state, is by using the brush daily.

Those who possess good teeth should be careful to preserve them. When they are in good order, and free from tartar, the use of a soft brush once a day with a little dentifrice occasionally, will be quite sufficient to keep them so; and with this the owner should be satisfied. With respect to tooth powder which has afforded to quackery and imposture a spacious field for their operations, wherein the credulity of mankind has embled them for years to reap a golden harvest, it is obvious to all who give themselves the trouble to think, that the simpler ingredients of its composition the more beneficial it is likely to prove. I know of none better or more wholesome, either for cleansing the teeth or strengthening the gums, than cuttle fish, prepared chalk, and ortis-root commingled together in equal quantities, which any one may procure separately from any respectable chymist, and mix himself.—*Hunter.*

Tears of the Hero of Austerlitz.—Who forgets the anecdote of Napoleon, and the village bells of Briants? He was riding late one day over a bat field, gazing, stern and unmoved, on the dying and the dead that strewed the ground by thousands about him, when suddenly "those evening bells struck up a merry peal. The Emperor paused to listen; his heart was softened; memory was busy with the past; he was no longer the conqueror of Austerlitz, but the innocent, happy school-boy at Briants; and dismounting from his horse, he seated himself on the stump of an old tree, and to the accompaniment of Rapp, who relates the circumstance, burst into tears. The rock was smitten, and the living waters came gushing from it.

Home.—There is something inexpressibly touching in the story of Ishmael; the youth was sent into the wilderness of life with his bow and his arrow, "his hand against every man and every man's hand against him." Even in our crowded, busy, and social world, on how many is this doom pronounced! What love makes allowances the household love! God forgive those who turn the household altar into a place of strife! Domestic dissension is the sacrilege of the heart.

Chimney Sweep.—"Don't you want for to employ me?" asked a chimney sweep of a well dressed gentleman yesterday, in Royal street.

"Employ the devil!" said the man, "I'm a stranger here."

"No matter for that," replied the sweep, "I think any man you may need my services."

"What do you follow?" inquired the man.

"Sweeping chimneys."

"But I've neither house nor chimney," said the man.

"Well," said the boy, "I thought may be you'd like to have your throat swept, I see your mouth is smoking."

"Get out, you rascal!" replied the man, as he flung away a ripe Havana.—*N. Orleans Crescent.*

A Spirited Reply.—"Doctor," said a hard-looking, brandy-faced customer, the other day to a physician—"Doctor, I'm troubled with an oppression, an uneasiness about the breast—what do you suppose the matter is?"

"All very easily accounted for," said the physician, "you have water on the chest."

"Water! Come, that'll do well enough for a joke, but how could I get water on my chest when I hav'nt touched a drop in fifteen years! If you had said brandy you might have hit it."

A careless or idly woman is one of the most repulsive objects in creation; and such is the force of public opinion in favor of the delicacies of taste and feeling in the female sex, that no power of intellect or display of learning, can compensate to men, for the want of civility or neatness in the women with whom they associate in domestic life. In vain to them might the wreath of laurel wave in glorious triumph over locks unbound; and we betide the heroine whose stockings even of deepest blue, betrays a lurking hole.—*Mrs. Ellis.*

Wellerian.—"You will see my face no more," as the lady said when she covered her cheeks with paint.

MESSAGE.

From the President of the United States to the two Houses of Congress, at the commencement of the Second Session of the Twenty-Sixth Congress.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

Our devout gratitude is due to the Supreme Being for having graciously continued to our beloved country, through the vicissitudes of another year, the invaluable blessings of health, plenty and peace. Scidm has thus favored our land with a generally exempted from the ravages of disease, or the labor of the husbandman more amply rewarded; and never before have our relations with other countries been placed on a more favorable basis than that which they so happily occupy at this critical conjuncture in the affairs of the world. A rigid and persevering abstinance from all interference with the domestic and political relations of other States, alike due to the genius and distinctive character of our Government, and to the principles by which it is directed; a faithful observance, in the management of our foreign relations, of the practice of speaking plainly, feeling justly, and requiring truth and justice in return, as the best conservatives of the peace of nations, a strict impartiality in our manifestations of friendship, in the commercial privileges we concede, and those we require from others; these, accompanied by a disposition as prompt to maintain, in every emergency, our own rights, as we are from principle averse to the invasion of those of others, have given to our country and Government a standing in the great family of nations of which we have just cause to be proud, and the advantages of which are experienced by our citizens throughout every portion of the earth to which their enterprising and adventurous spirit may carry them. Few, if any, remain insensible to the value of our friendship, or ignorant of the scenes on which it can be acquired, and by which it also can be preserved.

A series of questions of long standing, difficult in their adjustment, and important in their consequences, in which the rights of our citizens and the honor of the country were deeply involved, have, in the course of a few years, (the most of them during the successful Administration of my immediate predecessor,) been brought to a satisfactory conclusion; and the most important of those remaining are, I am happy to believe, in a fair way of being speedily and satisfactorily adjusted.

With all the Powers of the world our relations are those of honorable peace. Since your adjournment, nothing serious has occurred to interrupt or threaten this desirable harmony. If clouds have lowered above the other hemisphere, they have not cast their portentous shadows upon our happy shores. Bound by no entangling alliances, yet linked by a common nature and interest with the other nations of mankind, our aspirations are for the preservation of peace, in whose solid and enduring triumphs all may participate with a generous emulation. Yet it behoves us to be prepared for any event, and to be always ready to meet on equal and unshaken principles, all our interests, for which this Government has ever contended. In the shock of contending empires, it is only by assuming a resolute bearing, and clothing ourselves with defensive armor, that neutral nations can maintain their independent rights.

The excitement which grew out of the Territorial controversy between the United States and Great Britain having in a great measure subsided, it is hoped that a favorable period is approaching for the final settlement. Both Governments must now be convinced of the dangers with which the question is fraught; and it must be their desire, as it is their interest, that this perpetual cause of irritation should be removed as speedily as practicable. In my last annual message you were informed that the proposition for a commission of exploration and survey proposed by Great Britain had been received, and that a counter project, including also a provision for the certain and final adjustment of the limits in dispute, was then before the British Government for its consideration. The answer of that Government, accompanied by additional propositions of its own, was received, through its minister here, since your separation. These were promptly considered; such as were correct in principle, and consistent with a due regard to the just rights of the United States and of the State of Maine, concurred in; and the reasons for dissenting from the residue, with an additional suggestion on our part, communicated by the Secretary of State to Mr. Fox. That minister, not feeling himself sufficiently instructed upon some of the points raised in the discussion, felt it to be his duty to refer the matter to his own Government for its further decision. Having now been for some time under its advisement, a speedy answer may be confidently expected. From the character of the points still in difference, and the undoubted disposition of both parties to bring the matter to an early conclusion, I look with an entire confidence to a prompt and satisfactory termination of the negotiation. Three commissioners were appointed shortly after the adjournment of Congress, under the act of the last session providing for the exploration and survey of the line which separates the States of Maine and New Hampshire from the British Provinces; they have been actively employed until their progress was interrupted by the inclemency of the season, and will resume their labors as soon as practicable in the ensuing year.

It is understood that their respective examinations will throw new light upon the subject in controversy, and serve to remove any erroneous impression which may have been made elsewhere, prejudicial to the rights of the U. States. It was among other reasons, with a view of preventing the embarrassments which in our peculiar system of Government, impede and complicate negotiations involving the Territorial rights of a State, that I thought it my duty, as you have been informed on a previous occasion, to propose to the British Government, through its minister at Washington, that early steps should be taken to adjust the points of difference on the line of boundary from the entrance of Lake Superior to the most North-Western point of the Lake of the Woods, by the arbitration of a friendly power, in conformity with the seventh article of the treaty of Ghent. No answer has yet been returned by the British Government to this proposition.

With America, France, Prussia, Russia, and the

remaining powers of Europe, I am happy to inform you our relations continue to be of the most friendly character. With Belgium, a treaty of commerce and navigation, based upon liberal principles of reciprocity and equality, was concluded in March last, and, having been ratified by the Belgian Government, will be duly laid before the Senate. It is a subject of congratulation that it provides for the satisfactory adjustment of a long standing question of controversy; thus removing the only obstacle which could obstruct the friendly and mutually advantageous intercourse between the two nations. A messenger has been despatched with the Honorable treaty to Berlin, where according to stipulation, the ratifications are to be exchanged. I am happy to announce to you that, after many delays and difficulties, a treaty of commerce and navigation between the United States and Portugal, was concluded and signed at Lisbon, on the 20th of August last by the plenipotentiaries of the two Governments. Its stipulations are founded upon those principles of mutual liberality and advantage which the United States have always sought to make the basis of their intercourse with foreign powers, and it is hoped they will tend to foster and strengthen the commercial intercourse of the two countries.

Under the appropriations of the last session of Congress, an agent has been sent to Germany, for the purpose of promoting the interests of our tobacco trade.

The commissioners appointed under the convention for the adjustment of claims of citizens of the United States upon Mexico, having met and organized at Washington, in August last, the papers in the possession of the Government, relating to those claims, were communicated to the Board. The claims not embraced by that convention are now the subject of negotiation between the two Governments, through the medium of our Minister at Mexico.

Nothing has occurred to disturb the harmony of our relations with the different Governments of South America. I regret, however, to be obliged to inform you that the claims of our citizens upon the late Republic of Colombia, have not yet been ratified by the separate Governments into which it has been divided.

The Charge d'Affairs of Brazil having expressed the intention of his Government not to prolong the treaty of 1828, it will cease to be obligatory upon either party on the 13th day of December, 1841, when the extensive commercial intercourse between the United States, and that vast empire, will no longer be regulated by express stipulations.

It affords me pleasure to communicate to you that the Government of Chili has entered into an agreement to indemnify the claimants in the case of the Macedonian, for American property seized in 1819; and to add, that information has also been received which justifies the hope of an early adjustment of the remaining claims upon that Government.

The commissioners, appointed in pursuance of the convention between the United States and Texas, for making the boundary between them, have, according to the last report received from our commissioner, surveyed and established the whole extent of the boundary north along the Western bank of the Sabine river, from its entrance into the Gulf of Mexico to the thirty-second degree of north latitude. The commission adjourned on the 10th of June last, to re-assemble on the 1st of November, for the purpose of establishing accurately the intersection of the thirty-second degree of latitude with the western bank of the Sabine, and meridian line thence to Red river. It is presumed that the work will be concluded in the present season.

The present sound condition of their finances, and the success with which embarrassments in regard to them, at times apparently insurmountable, have been overcome, are matters upon which the people and Government of the United States may well congratulate themselves. An overflowing treasury, however it may be regarded as an evidence of public prosperity, is seldom conducive to the permanent welfare of any people; and experience has demonstrated its incompatibility with the salutary action of political institutions like those of the United States. Our safest reliance for financial efficiency and independence has, on the contrary, been found to consist in ample resources unencumbered with debt; and in this respect, the Federal Government occupies a singularly fortunate and truly enviable position.

When I entered upon the discharge of my official duties in March, 1837, the act for the distribution of the surplus revenue was in a course of rapid execution. Nearly twenty-eight millions of dollars of the public moneys were, in pursuance of its provisions, deposited with the States in the months of January, April, and July of that year. In May there occurred a general suspension of specie payments by the banks, including, with very few exceptions, those in which the public moneys were deposited, and upon whose fidelity the Government had unfortunately made itself dependent for the revenues which had been collected from the people, and were indispensable to the public service. This suspension, and the excess in banking and commerce out of which it arose, and which were greatly aggravated by its occurrence, made, to a great extent, unavailable the principal part of the public money then on hand; suspended the collection of many millions accruing on merchants' bonds, and greatly reduced the revenue arising from customs and the public lands. These effects have continued to operate in various degrees, to the present period; and in addition the decrease in the revenue thus produced, two and a half millions of dollars have been relinquished by two biennial reductions under the act of 1833, and probably as much more upon the importation of iron for rail roads, by special legislation.

Whilst such has been our condition for the last four years in relation to revenue, we have, during the same period, been subjected to an unavoidable continuance of large extraordinary expenses necessarily growing out of past transactions, and which could not be immediately arrested without great prejudice to the public interest. Of these, the charge upon the Treasury in consequence of the Cherokee treaty alone, without alluding to others arising out of Indian treaties, have already exceeded five millions of dollars; that for the prosecution of measures for the removal of the Seminole Indians, which were found in progress, has been nearly fourteen millions, and the public buildings have required the usual sum of nearly three millions.

It affords me, however, great pleasure to be able

With America, France, Prussia, Russia, and the