



THOUGHTS.

They come when the sunlight is bright on the mountain; They come when the moonshine is white on the fountain; At noon and at even, by minutes and hours. But not as they once were, of birds and of flowers.

AGRICULTURAL.



BREEDING AND TREATMENT OF HORSES

Colts should always be weaned before the grass is generally gone, and should be put into some enclosure where they cannot hurt themselves. Their dams should be stabled for a few days, and milked if their bags swell much.

All the general directions for the treatment of horses in England will suit quite as well for the horses of our own country. But the articles of food being somewhat different with us, I will add a few remarks on that subject.

I fear that some of your readers perhaps, may deem the foregoing details relative to horses, more minute than they need be, and possibly may think me somewhat tedious in giving them.

children might be annually schooled for that sum. For horses that are often hard ridden and rapidly travelled, oats are generally deemed better than corn, as less heating; but a greater quantity of them must be given, in the proportion of about one and a half gallons of oats to one of corn at each feed.

if you would give him a finer coat than these alone can produce, let half a pint of sound wheat or a small handful of brown sugar be mixed with his food, about once in every six or eight days, for a few weeks, and the object will be attained far better than by blanketing, which always makes him more liable to take cold, when exposed to bad weather, as he sometimes must necessarily be.

Farm horses may be kept in good order at much less expense; for they may be fed, when unemployed, upon any of the roots which it is customary to give them in England, in addition to these, we have the pumpkin and its varieties, all of which are good food for horses, but the seeds should always be taken out, as they are powerfully diuretic.

The paper trade in the U. States in its various operations is said to engage from fifty to sixty thousand persons; the machinery and mill property at the present time, is estimated to be worth \$16,000,000; and the paper manufactured annually to amount to \$15,000,000.

Poor Shooting.—The Vicksburg Sentinel of the 16th ult., says that a street fight with double barreled shot guns, took place in Raymond on a few days before, between William O. Chilton and H. C. Stewart. They exchanged two shots each, but did not hurt each other.

A Noble Sentiment.—"What I admire in Christopher Columbus," says Turgot, "is not his having discovered the new world, but his having gone in search of it on the faith of an opinion."

SCRAPS.

Jugs.—The jug is the most singular utensil; a pail, tumbler or decanter may be raised and you may satisfy yourself by optical proof that the thing is clean but the jug has a little hole in the top and the interior is all darkness. No eye penetrates it, no hand moves over the surface. You can clean it only by putting in water, shaking it up, and pouring it out. If the water comes clean, you judge you have succeeded in purifying the jug, and vice versa.

Original Anecdote.—An honest countryman and a lawyer, falling into company on the road to a certain county Court House, the following dialogue came off:

Farmer.—How d'ye do, Mr. Latitat? Lawyer.—Don't feel well to day at all, Mr. Stubbs. Have a dreadful misery in my bowels.

Farmer.—Ah, well I'm glad to hear that. Lawyer.—Why glad Mr. Stubbs?

Farmer.—Because from what you say, lawyers have bowels. Now I always thought some how, they never had any.

A small difference.—An Irish recruit was asked by his officers—"What's your height?" to which Pat replied, "the man that measured me, told me it was five foot ten—or ten foot five; I'm not exactly sure which, but it was either one or t'other."

Developing Resources.—Running in debt. Counterbalancing Duties.—Lighting t'other end of a burning candle.—Mercury.

A Cold Picture.—It is said that an eminent artist lately painted a snow storm so naturally that he caught a severe cold by sitting too near it with his coat off.

There is a man in these parts, says a Mississippi paper, who takes a pride in paying his honest debts!!! His friends are making arrangements to have him conveyed to the Lunatic Asylum.

Agriculture is the nursery of patriotism and virtue. Agriculture, aided by science, will make a little nation a great one.

Science must combine with practice to make a good farmer. A wise Government will not be slow in fostering the agricultural interest. All the energy of the hero and all the science of the philosopher may find scope in the cultivation of one farm.

The Sub Treasury.—During the existence of the Independent Treasury law, not a dollar of the public money was lost; and when the law was repealed by the Whig Extra session of Congress last summer, the Receivers General were able in a few minutes to pay over every cent of the money in their hands. This fact shows the necessity of such a measure. It shows, also, that the measure worked well. But how was it with the United States Bank? That institution ceased to be the fiscal agent of the Government more than seven years ago; and up to this day, the Government has never been able to bring it to a final settlement. It now owes the United States Treasury, by judgment obtained against it a few days ago, the sum of \$251,243 31. This is the difference between the two financial schemes.—Washington Republican.

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LUMBER FOR SALE.

THERE is a large quantity of Plank, Scantling, and other building materials on hand for sale at the Mills of Charles Fisher, on South Yadkin River, formerly Pearson's Mills.

PRINTING OF EVERY KIND, SUCH AS, HAND-BILLS, HORSE-BILLS, Blanks of every description, CARDS, LABELS, CIRCULARS, WAY-BILLS, PAMPHLETS, &c. Neatly and expeditiously done at the Office OF THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

PROSPECTUS OF THE

North Carolina Temperance Union.

THE State Temperance Society of N. C. at its annual meeting, directed its Executive Committee to take measures for the establishment, at this place, of a Journal, devoted to the cause of Temperance.

In obedience to their wishes, and impressed with the importance of such a publication, the Committee have determined, if sufficient encouragement can be obtained, to issue the first number of such a publication, to be called the NORTH CAROLINA TEMPERANCE UNION, on the first of January next.

The leading object of the Union will be, the dissemination of Temperance principles. We shall endeavor to present in its pages, a full record of the progress of the Temperance cause in our own and in foreign lands—of its effect upon individuals and communities—and original articles in defence of its principles, and in reply to the various objections urged against it.

While, however, the promotion of Temperance will be the first and leading object of our Journal, it is our intention, that its pages shall be enlivened by a general summary of the most important events of the day, and by particular attention to the interest of Agriculture.

In carrying out this object, the Committee look with confidence to the friends of Temperance, particularly in North Carolina, for aid and support. A new impulse has been given to the cause in this State. We trust this paper occasion, we could tell a tale of what has been passing under our own eyes, which would send a thrill of joy through every benevolent heart.

The reformation of the inebriate has commenced, and is still going on with a power and success, which the most sanguine never dared to anticipate. Give us but the means of communication, and we trust that an influence will go forth from the Capitol of the old North State, to its remotest boundary, that will tell upon its happiness and prosperity through all future generations. Permit us, then, most earnestly to appeal to every friend of Temperance, Morality, and good order, to aid us promptly. As the object is to commence with the new year, delay on the part of its friends may be fatal. Let every individual then, who feels an interest in our success, and every Temperance Society, become responsible, at once for the number of copies, which they suppose can be circulated in their vicinity, and forward their names immediately, for 10, 20, or 50 copies, as they may think the demand of their neighborhood may justify. In this way only, can we hope for success in our effort.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the N. C. Temperance Society, the following resolution was adopted: Whereas, arrangements have been made to commence the publication of a Temperance Journal in the City of Raleigh, on the first week of January next, provided our friends and Subscribers can be obtained.

Resolved, That it be most earnestly recommended to each of the Officers of the State Temperance Society, and to the members of the late State Convention, and to any who are friendly to the cause, immediately after the receipt of this resolution, to become responsible for 10 to 50 Subscribers, so that the publication may commence at the time contemplated.

By order of the Executive Committee of the North Carolina State Temperance Society.

TERMS: The North Carolina Temperance Union will be published weekly on a medium sheet, (say 20 by 18 inches,) at One Dollar and Fifty Cents per annum, payable IN ADVANCE. Letters containing Subscribers names and remittances, must be directed, postpaid or free, to the Treasurer of the Society, JAMES BROWN, Raleigh, North Carolina.

All the newspapers in the State are respectfully requested to give this Prospectus one or two insertions.

Prospectus for Kendall's Expositor. AMOS KENDALL proposes to establish a semi-monthly newspaper under the above name, to be devoted to the following objects, viz:

- 1. The security of the right of suffrage, by additional laws to punish bribery and fraud. 2. An exposure of abuses and corruptions in Government, wherever known to exist. 3. An exposition of the principles of modern Banking, and its effects upon labor, trade, morals, and Government, embracing the nature and uses of money, and a history of the origin and progress of paper money in its various forms.

To these will be added all the topics common in the newspapers of the day, with a summary of news carefully compiled, forming an accurate history of passing events.

Avoiding all personal allusions, this paper, while it will not conceal its preferences for men, will confine itself chiefly to the elucidation of facts and principles, leaving the reader portions of political controversy to younger hands.

The Expositor will be printed in the neatest manner upon a royal sheet, folded in octavo form, each number making sixteen pages, with an index at the end of each volume embracing one year. It will thus form a book containing a history of the times with much more useful and entertaining matter.

PRICE.—One Dollar per annum, paid in advance. No accounts will be kept, and the paper will not be sent until the money be actually received. Bank notes will be taken at their specie value. To those who collect and forward ten dollars, an additional copy will be sent gratis.

Postmasters are permitted by law to forward subscription money in letters written by themselves. All letters to the Editor must be free or postpaid. As to the postage on this paper will be but one cent to one and a half each number, it is in the power of every man to procure all the important news, and a vast deal of other useful matter, at not exceeding One Dollar and Thirty-six Cents. Washington City, D. C., December 10, 1841.

PROSPECTUS OF THE

Western Carolina Temperance Advocate, A monthly paper devoted to the Temperance Reform, Published at Asheville, N. C., and edited BY D. R. McANALLY.

A TEMPERANCE CONVENTION that was held at this place early in September, resolved on publishing a paper of the above title and character, and appointed Dr. John Dickson and D. R. McAnally to conduct it. From the many pressing engagements, Dr. Dickson already has, he deems it impracticable for him to be recognized as one of the editors, though he will cheerfully use all his influence otherwise, to promote its interests; the subscriber therefore, proceeds to issue this Prospectus in his own name, with a hope that he will be aided in the undertaking, by all the friends of the Temperance cause throughout the country, and that the paper may soon have an extensive circulation.

Friends of the Temperance Cause! to you we make a most earnest appeal—while thousands upon thousands of dollars are annually expended at theatres, at circuses, at the race track, at groceries, while no pains are spared, the luxury of retirement and ease foregone, and no labor deemed too severe to advance the interests of political aspirants, can you not do something in a cause that must be dear to every true patriot, plain thropist, and christian? Recollect there are but few very few, such papers in all the Southern country.—The Western part of North Carolina, the Western part of Virginia, and the Eastern part of Tennessee particularly, need a periodical of this kind, and it is for you now to say whether they shall have it.

The very low price at which it was fixed by the Convention, will make it necessary, that a very large subscription be had, before the publication of it can be justified.

TERMS. The Western Carolina Temperance Advocate will be published on a medium sheet, in quarto form, each number making eight pages, and will be furnished at the very low price of Fifty Cents a copy. Where single copies are taken, the payment must be made invariably upon the reception of the first number.

Postmasters, editors or publishers of papers, and all Ministers of the Gospel, are authorized agents.

PROSPECTUS OF THE

Congressional Globe and Appendix.

THESE works have now been published by us for ten consecutive sessions of Congress. Commencing with the session of 1832-3. They have had such wide circulation, and have been so universally approved and sought after by the public, that we deem it necessary only in this Prospectus to say that they will be continued at the next session of Congress, and to state, succinctly, their contents, the form in which they will be printed, and the prices for them.

The Congressional Globe is made up of the daily proceedings of the two Houses of Congress. The speeches of the members are abridged, or condensed, to bring them into a reasonable, or readable length. All the resolutions offered, or motions made, are given at length, in the mover's own words; and the yeas and nays on all the important questions. It is printed with small type—brevier and nonpareil—on a double royal sheet, in quarto form, each number containing 16 royal quarto pages. It is printed as fast as the business done in Congress furnishes matter enough for a number—usually one number, but sometimes two numbers, a week. We have invariably printed more numbers than there were weeks in a session. The approaching session of Congress, it is expected, will continue 7 months, if so, subscribers may expect between 30 and 40 numbers, which, together, will make between 500 and 600 royal quarto pages.

The Appendix is made up of the President's annual message, the reports of the principal officers of the Government that accompany it, and all the long speeches of members of Congress, written out or revised by themselves. It is printed in the same form as the Congressional Globe, and usually makes about the same number of pages. Heretofore, on account of the great number of pages, and so long, we have not completed the Appendix until one or two months after the close of the session; but, in future, we intend to print the speeches as fast as they shall be prepared, and of course shall complete the work within a few days after the adjournment.

Each of these works is complete in itself; but it necessary for every subscriber who desires a full knowledge of the proceedings of Congress, to use both; because, then, if there should be any ambiguity in the synopsis of the speech, or any denial of its correctness, as published in the Congressional Globe, the reader may return to the Appendix to see the speech at length, corrected by the member himself.

Now, there is no source but the Congressional Globe and Appendix, from which a person can obtain a full history of the proceedings of Congress. GALE and SEATON'S Register of Debates, which contained a history, has been suspended for three or four years. It cost about five times as much for a session as the Congressional Globe and Appendix, and did not contain an equal amount of matter, a great portion of the current proceedings being omitted. We are enabled to print the Congressional Globe and Appendix at the low rate now proposed, by having a large quantity of type, and keeping the Congressional matter that we set up for the daily and semi-weekly Globes, standing for the Congressional Globe and Appendix. If we had to set up the matter purposely for these works, we could not afford to print them for double the price now charged.

Complete indexes to both the Congressional Globe and the Appendix are printed at the close of each session, and sent to all subscribers for them.

We have on hand 3,000 or 4,000 surplus copies of the Congressional Globe and Appendix for the extra Session, which make together near one thousand royal quarto pages. They give the fullest history of Congress that has ever been published. We now sell them for \$1 each; that is, \$1 for the Congressional Globe, and \$1 for the Appendix. We propose to let subscribers for the Congressional Globe and Appendix for the next session, have them for 50 cent each. They will be necessary to understand fully the proceedings of the next session. The important matters discussed at the last, will be brought up at the next session, in consequence of the universal dissatisfaction evinced in the late elections with the vast and novel system of policy which the powers have introduced, and which was forced through Congress without consulting public opinion, or even allowing the full discussion usual in regard to subjects of ordinary interest. The reports of the Congressional Globe and Appendix are not in the least degree affected by the party bias of the Editor. They are given precisely as written out by the Reporters and the members themselves. And the whole are subject to the revision and correction of the speakers, as they pass in review in our sheet, in case any misunderstanding or misrepresentation of their remarks should occur.

We make a daily analysis of the doings in Congress, and give our opinions in it freely, but this is published only in the Daily, Semi-weekly, and Weekly Globes. The Daily Globe is \$10, the Semi-weekly Globe \$1 per annum, in advance. The Weekly Globe is printed in the same form as the Congressional Globe and Appendix, and a complete index made to it at the end of each year.

TERMS. For the Congressional Globe and Appendix for the last Extra Session, \$1. For the Congressional Globe for the next session, \$1 per copy. For the Appendix for the next session, \$1 per copy. Six copies of either of the above works will be sent for \$5; twelve copies for \$10, and so on in proportion for a greater number.

Payments may be transmitted by mail, postage paid, at our risk. By a rule of the Post Office Department, postmasters are permitted to frank letters containing money for subscriptions.

The notes of any bank, current where a subscriber resides, will be received by us at par.

To insure all the numbers, the subscriptions should be in Washington by the 15th December next, at farthest, though it is probable that we shall print enough surplus copies to fill every subscription that may be paid before the last day of January next.

No attention will be paid to any order unless the money accompanies it. BLAIR & RIVERS, Washington City, October 25, 1841.

THE MARKETS.

AT SALISBURY, JANUARY 28, 1842.

Table with 3 columns: Commodity, Price, and Unit. Includes items like Bacon, Beef, Brandy, Butter, Broom, Hagg, Hair Rope, Cotton, Corn, Coffee, Flour, Feathers, Flaxseed, Do Oil.

AT CHERAW, S. C., JANUARY 18, 1842.

Table with 3 columns: Commodity, Price, and Unit. Includes items like Beef, Bacon, Butter, Broom, Hagg, Hair Rope, Cotton, Corn, Coffee, Flour, Feathers, Flaxseed, Do Oil.

AT CAMDEN, S. C., JANUARY 10, 1842.

Table with 3 columns: Commodity, Price, and Unit. Includes items like Beef, Bacon, Butter, Broom, Hagg, Hair Rope, Cotton, Corn, Coffee, Flour, Feathers, Flaxseed, Do Oil.