

NORTH CAROLINA SPECTATOR

AND WESTERN ADVERTISER.

VOLUME I.

RUTHERFORDTON, FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 7, 1830.

NUMBER 12.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, BY
ROSWELL ELMER, JR.

Terms of subscription. Two dollars and fifty cents, per annum, in advance; or three dollars, if paid within the year:—but if delayed after the close of the year, twenty-five cents will be added.

No paper will be discontinued until all arrears are paid, or at the discretion of the publisher.

Advertisements inserted on the usual terms.—All persons advertising will please note the number of times they wish to have them inserted, or they will be continued and taxed accordingly.

NEW YORK AMULET,

And Ladies Literary and Religious Chronicle.
THE primary object of this work will be to portray the deleterious consequences of vice in the most vivid colors—to exhibit the beauties and rewards of virtue in all their captivating loveliness—to awaken the better feelings of human nature—to cultivate the social and domestic affections—to lead the mind through the most delightful avenues to the bowers of happiness and peace, &c. &c. To accomplish these designs, we shall call to our aid all the eloquence of truth clothed in the most fascinating forms—such as moral essays—simple or pathetic tales, varying from "grave to gay," from lively to serene—poetical sketches—didactic articles in verse—and sometimes to enlighten our pages, a tale of fancy—a humorous story—an allegory—a ballad—or a song, will receive an insertion. In each and in all, the great end and aim will be to convey useful instruction, through a pleasing medium, to the heart.

The entire services of a distinguished literary gentleman, late from London, formerly Editor of the London Literary Magnet, contributor to the New Monthly Magazine, Literary Gazette, &c. are engaged for the New York Amulet. Another gentleman, formerly of London, who is favorably known in literary circles, has kindly promised to become a regular contributor to our columns. If these considerations, added to the fact of our having enlisted in our favor, some of the most talented writers in this country, are any recommendation to the favor of a generous public, our claims will, we trust, receive attention.

The New York Amulet will be published semi-monthly, in the city of New York, at the unusually low price of one dollar per annum. Those who forward five dollars shall receive six copies—and those who remit twenty dollars shall receive twenty-five copies—reducing the price to EIGHTY CENTS per volume, only.

From among the many highly respectable journals which have been kind enough to speak of the Amulet, we extract the following commendatory observations—to which might be added numerous others, equally favorable, had we room. Stimulated by such flattering encouragement, nothing shall be wanting, on our part, to render the work worthy the approbation which has been so liberally bestowed upon it.

"We are highly pleased with the manner in which the work is got up, and take much pleasure in recommending it to the attention of the public." [Wellsburg Gazette.]

"Judging from the masterly manner in which it is edited, and the excellent moral selections it contains, we think it promises to be a useful and interesting work." [Somerset Whig.]

"We particularly recommend this periodical to the patronage of the ladies." [Jerseyman.]

"We have seen no publication for a long time, with which we have been better pleased." [Northern Spectator.]

"It is conducted with spirit, and written in an elevated style, calculated to attract the learned, and to instruct the humble scholar. The unusually low price at which it is published, places it within the reach of every family; and it is just such a work as the Christian parent would be instructed by reading himself, and would willingly place in the hands of his offspring." [National Historian.]

"The Editor is a man of talents and abilities, well calculated to conduct such a work." [N. Y. Evening Journal.]

"I do not see how, in a family where there are any to read, a dollar can be better expended than in the purchase of this paper." [Liberty Hall, and Cincinnati Gazette.]

"This paper is beautifully printed, and an excellent work of the kind." [N. C. Gazette.]

"For neatness of execution, purity of taste, and elevation of sentiment, it bids fair to sustain a high rank among the many periodicals of the day." [N. B. Times.]

"In our opinion, the work is not surpassed in style, matter, or appearance, by any of its kind published in the United States." [West Jersey Observer.]

"We would recommend it to the patronage of the ladies in preference to any literary periodicals we have late perused." [Danville Intelligencer.]

"If we may be allowed to judge of the usefulness of the work by the specimen before us, we know of no work which promises to be of greater benefit to society. The editorial in the first number evidences deep thought, and the selections are excellent. In mechanical appearance, it will vie with any periodical of the present day." [Piquette Gazette.]

Subscriptions for the above publication will be received at this Office, where the work can be examined.

WILKESBORO' ACADEMY.

THE Summer session of this institution will commence on the first Thursday of May, under the superintendance of the Rev. A. W. GAY. Good boarding can be had in the village at \$30, and in the country at from \$20 to \$25 per session of five months. Tuition, \$10 per session for Latin and Greek, and \$7.50 for English studies.

Wilkesboro' is situated in a romantic valley between the Blue Ridge and Brushy Mountain, and affords a pure air, good water, and as much good health, as perhaps any other village in the United States. To those who are desirous of placing their sons at an institution combining the requisites of competent teachers, cheapness of board and tuition, and an almost absolute certainty of good health, this presents inducements which probably are not surpassed.

By order of the Board,
S. F. PATTERSON, Sec'y.
Wilkesboro' N. C. April 10, 1830. 10p

B. McMAHAN,

HAS a little bit of a HATTER'S SHOP on Logan's creek, in the meadow, immediately below M. Bean's Factory, just twelve feet square. Any gentleman who may please to call upon him can be accommodated with a few woollen devices. Rutherfordton April 30, 1830. 11p

AGRICULTURAL.

"The agricultural interest of our country is essentially connected with every other, and superior in importance to them all."—A. Jackson's Message.

[From the Baltimore Farmer.]
ON BOTS IN HORSES.

J. S. SKINNER, Esq.

Sir,—Having seen in the Farmer various recipes for the cure of the bots in horses, none of which have given general satisfaction, if we may judge from the inquiries which are still made for remedies; I send you one, on which I have practised for more than half a century, with invariable success. I received it from a German veterinarian, who came to this country with the Baron Steuben, and was attached, as farrier, to the general staff of the main army, in the years 1778 and 9. He may be remembered by some of the military gentlemen of that day, under the dignified appellation Count Saxe, a *nom de guerre*, given him by the Baron, on his entering our service. He was a man of great skill and celebrity in his profession. The ingredients are simple, and too mild to produce any injurious effect on the animal to whom they may be administered. They consist of new milk, honey or molasses, common salt and water, and linseed oil. The manner of preparing and administering is as follows: as soon as the disease (the symptoms of which are unerring) is ascertained, drench the patient, fasting if possible, with a quart of fresh milk, saturated with honey, molasses, or sugar; to be preferred in the order stated. Leave him at rest for two hours—at the expiration of which, having previously prepared some strong brine, by boiling as much common salt in water as can be dissolved in it, drench him as before, with a pint of it, when cool. After a similar period of two hours give him half a pint of linseed oil, and the remedy is complete.

The rationale, established, as I conceive, by a process I shall presently state, is as follows. It is well ascertained that bots destroy the life of horses, by feeding on the integuments of the stomach, and finally perforating it. Preferring, however, a sweetened milk, to a flesh diet, they detach themselves from the intestines, and glut the savory beverage. When satiated, their volume becomes enlarged, the skin extended and thin; in which state the strong brine by dissolving destroys them. The operation of the oil is to sheath the wounds they have inflicted, to aid the cathartic effects of the salt, and to carry off remaining impurities.

The process or experiment on which the foregoing theory is found, shall now be stated. Some years since, when traveling, I stopped at the house of an intelligent and respectable inn-holder, in the village of Poughkeepsie, county of Dutchess, who had that morning lost a horse by bots. The remedy he had used, by advice of a physician, was spirit of turpentine; which failed of success. To satisfy himself, whether it would be effective under any circumstances, he had taken from the animal some worms after his death, and immersed them in a cup of the spirit, for the space of about an hour. He then presented to them a piece of crude flesh, to which they immediately attached themselves, and adhered so firmly as to be drawn from the vessel without losing their hold, and appeared to have suffered no inconvenience from their immersion. I gave him my recipe, and he determined to try its effects, immediately upon a fresh parcel of worms. I could not wait to see the result; but was minutely informed by him of his process and its effects. He selected four of the largest worms he could find, together with a part of the stomach to which they were attached, and immersed the whole in the prepared milk.—They immediately quitted their hold of the fragment of the stomach, and gorged the liquid. In this situation they remained two hours, without touching the flesh they had quitted. When extracted, their size was more than double, and their skins so thin from extension as to render them semi-transparent. They were now placed in the brine, prepared as directed, and at the expiration of two hours, they were not only lifeless, but nothing remained of them, but their heads and skins.

The following fact, will further serve to shew the complete efficacy of this remedy. At the first stage of a journey, in the month of June, having travelled moderately about twelve miles, my horse refused his feed; to which I paid little attention supposing he had been well fed before I set out: at the next stage, of about the same distance, he exhibited the most violent symptoms of a severe attack of bots. Such as great restlessness, rolling on the earth, and gnawing it—striking his feet against his abdomen, and biting his sides. I immediately administered my remedy; excepting the oil, which could not be procured.

I shortly after turned him to pasture, where he soon began to eat, and the next morning was well enough to pursue his journey, without any signs of uneasiness, except when his sides were touched, which lasted but a few hours.

Horses may, by attention, be preserved at all times from a virulent attack by bots. A table spoonful of hickory ashes, with a handful of salt, mixed with their meal twice a week, will afford perfect security. Whether its operation is prophylactic or remedial is of less consequence than to be ascertained of the fact, for which I do not hesitate to vouch. Should it, however, be the latter, and that the ashes and salt destroy the eruca in their incipient state, it may be well to be acquainted with what physicians term the pathognomonic diagnostic, or the symptoms indicating the particular disease, and no other. In this stage of it, the animal affected, every four or five minutes, gradually raised his tail above the horizontal line of his back, and then lowers it with a twitching or jerking motion; making three or four stops or stages in its passage downwards. The ashes and salt may then be given: but should the symptom continue the other remedy should be speedily resorted to, for the growth of the worm is very rapid.

The manner in which bots are produced, has been a subject of almost as much discussion, as the best mode of getting rid of them. A communication on this subject made, some years since, by a Mr. Billings, to the agricultural society of Duchess, puts it at rest. He states that he took some of the nits, attached to the hair of horse's legs, by what is usually called the bot bee; hatched them by the warmth of his hand; placed the wormiculi under glass and fed them with animal food: in which situation they grew rapidly, went through the various transformations of pupa, &c. incident to insect life, and terminated in the perfect bot bee, or fly.

[From the Raleigh Register.]

Laudable Enterprise. An intelligent young Farmer in an adjoining County, who had lately heard and read a good deal of the improved state of Agriculture in the middle and Northern States, and feeling an anxious desire to obtain further information on this all-important subject, determined on visiting the distant parts of the Union, that he might view with his own eyes, and, if practicable, become personally acquainted with the improved system of Agriculture which he understood prevailed there. He accordingly set out last fall, and did not stop until he reached the flourishing State of Pennsylvania, where he now resides in the vicinity of Philadelphia, and where he purposes to remain till next fall, when he will return to his native State, and commence Farming upon the rational and improved System, with which he hopes then to be perfectly acquainted.

In a late letter to one of his friends in this city, he expresses himself highly gratified with the opportunities which he has enjoyed for accomplishing the great object of his journey, the introduction of which into his native State, he trusts will be the means of renovating its almost exhausted and forsaken fields, cause them to produce exuberant crops, and enable North Carolina to vie with her more fortunate, rich and flourishing Sisters to the North.

After dwelling on the improved state of Agriculture which every where prevails, he observes, "I am become much interested also in the cultivation of the vine.—Our State with respect to latitude is the centre of the Grape region. I have visited the Vineyard of Edward H. Bonsall, of Germantown, and am pleased to learn that there is no difficulty attending the cultivation of the Vine. I first saw this Vineyard in the fall, when the Grapes were ripe. They made a rich and charming appearance. The three kinds of Grape which he holds in greatest estimation, are the Isabella, the Catawba, and the black Madeira. They are all great bearers and hardy. I purchased and shipped to my friends in N. Carolina a quantity of both Vines and Cuttings, in time to make a trial of them this season. E. H. Bonsall sells his Vines at \$12 1-2 per 100, and his Cuttings at \$2. I mean, on my return home, to procure 1,000 Cuttings and several hundred at the rooted Vines, so as to be able to commence a considerable Vineyard.

"If any of my neighbors should be desirous of entering upon the culture of the Vine, I could, at the same time, procure a quantity also for them, and would see that they were of the genuine kinds.

"E. H. Bonsall has tried a number of Foreign Vines, but none of them thrive like the native Vines.

"I have also purchased of Wm. Prince, of the Linnaean Botanic Garden, N. York,

an assortment of his grand collection of Fruits of the choicest kinds—such as Apples, Pears, Peaches, Plums, Cherries, Grapes, &c."

Such as wish to be supplied with Fruit Trees, &c. of any particular description, if they will communicate their desire to the Editors of the Register, it shall be put in a train of being executed.

Extracts from Mr. CARSON'S Speech, on the Buffalo Road Bill.

"But, Sir, whatever my views may be of the constitutional powers of Congress, or however adverse to bills of this kind, I feel that it would be wholly useless to urge them here; and, if I should not be suspected of an attempt at rhetorical flourish, I would say, that you might as well attempt to dissolve those marble columns which support the canopy of this hall, by blowing upon them the breath of your nostrils, as to convince, by force of argument or powers of eloquence, those who have made up their opinions, or who, from the force of circumstances, will not be convinced.

"Yes, Sir, it would be worse than idle: for all the experience which I have had upon this floor, but strengthens me in the conviction that, if ever constitutional arguments are urged with effect, it will be in other halls—not this. But do not, Mr. Chairman, infer any thing like a spirit of disunion in me, from this remark—far from it, Sir. I look upon that as the last resort, resulting from insufferable oppression, which a minority may be enforced or driven to, when it would cease to be patriotic to submit. But, Sir, should that ever arrive, (which may God, of his infinite mercy, avert!) may we not justly fear that the world may then bid a long farewell to all Republics, and to the RIGHTS OF MAN.

"But, whilst I disclaim, Sir, any thing like a disposition to disunion in the remark, it may be proper here to say, that it partakes something of the nullifying doctrines, which, while they are more pacific in their nature, will be found to be, in my opinion, as effectual in their results. Upon a more proper occasion, I may give my views fully upon this subject of "nullification," as it has been denominated in the other branch of this Legislature: but, as I am somewhat the creature of impulses, I shall be governed, in this particular, by subsequent feeling and reflection.

"My design is, Sir, to speak of the expediency, or rather inexpediency of this measure; not that I can add any thing to the powerful argument of the justly distinguished gentleman from Virginia, (Mr. P. BARBOUR) for the grounds which he took were so fully and ably occupied, that he has left little to be said by others. I shall, however, take the same side of the question; not that I shall be able to shed a new ray of light upon the subject, but for the reason that the bird of more humble flight may sometimes see what the eagle overlooks.

"The supporters of this bill do not claim the power under which they act, as expressly delegated by the Constitution; but as an incidental power; or, in other words, as a *mean necessary* to carry into effect some of the expressed powers.

"Admitting this position to be correct, and which I do to a certain, but limited extent, the question then naturally arises, does the exigency of the country demand at our hands the exercise of those incidental powers, or the use of those means, to effect any of the objects contemplated by those powers expressly delegated? And if so, another question will also arise.—Will this road meet those exigencies and effect the object? To both of those propositions I answer in the negative most positively. Sir, there is no necessity which demands at our hands the application of the public funds for purposes of this kind. Neither the "common defence" nor the "general welfare" demands it.—And if the security of either of the points, to which this road is contemplated to be constructed, did demand the exercise of those powers, and the application of our treasure, I ask, in the name of common sense, Sir, if this road, a mere paltry earthen way, would afford the security desired?

"But, Sir, four general considerations have been urged in support of the bill, and they may truly be said to be most *pliant* considerations; for they are brought to bear upon all subjects of internal improvement requiring the public lands or the public money.

"It shall be my object to show, Sir, that not one of those considerations requires that this road should be made. I shall take them up in the order in which I find them in the report of the Engineers made to this House at the First Session of the Nineteenth Congress. And the first in order is its COMMERCIAL advantage.

"It has been gravely maintained, that this road is all important as a line of inter-

communication between distant points for the facilities of commercial intercourse, and the transportation of produce and merchandise. Now, Sir, admitting the constitutionality and the propriety of making roads for commercial purposes, is there any one who seriously believes that this, or any road, can possibly be brought to complete, successfully, with the mighty father of rivers, and its tributary streams? What, Sir! change the channel of produce from the finest rivers in the world, with the powerful agency of steam, propelling boats hundreds of miles in twenty-four hours, with a mere "earthen" road! Sir, when the mighty Missouri shall turn her current back upon her source, and force a passage through the Rocky Mountains, and empty her vast tribute of waters into the Pacific; and the beautiful Ohio shall be brought through the tunnel proposed to be cut by the gentleman from Virginia, (Mr. MERCER) and pour her waters into the Chesapeake, then, and not till then, let the gentleman propose the construction of roads through that region of country for commercial purposes.

"But, Sir, what kind of a road have we proposed to us by the bill? "An earthen road," Sir. Yes, Sir, a miserable, paltry, earthen road. Sir, the honorable chairman and his committee have not only fallen far in the rear of the march of science and the arts, in road-making, but they have gone entirely back to olden times. Earthen roads were the first system of inter-communication known to man. They were superseded by turnpikes, as they are called, which consisted in the application of stone, gravel, and other materials, which improved the foundation, and made it capable of bearing greater weight. Mr. McAdam has improved upon those roads, by a peculiar and regular method of preparing and applying the stone; and from his celebrity in his improvements, has arisen the name of McAdamsed roads.

"But, above all, Sir, is that highest effort of the human intellect in perfecting a system of road inter-communication, which for ease, safety, and expedition, challenges the astonishment and admiration of the world.

"That system which has outstripped canals, and ruined their stocks in England; and that system which will supersede canals here, as well as all other systems of the kind, which have been devised by human ingenuity—yes, Sir, the honorable gentleman from Virginia, (Mr. MERCER) must hear the appalling, the heart rending fact, that this mighty monument, (Chesapeake and Ohio canal) which for years he has been laboring with zeal and exertion to erect to his memory, and which no doubt he had fondly hoped would transmit his name down to the latest posterity, must fall, and must give place to the superior improvement of rail-roads. Sir, I could sympathize with that gentleman, if I did not believe that a remedy is within his reach; that is, Sir, to give up his exploded canal system, and embrace the railroad plan; and a most happy opportunity now awaits him. Let him unite the interest of the company over which he now presides with that of the Baltimore and Ohio rail-road company, and by an unity of action and community of feeling, they will find their interests mutually advanced, and the most happy results growing out of the arrangement. I hope I shall be pardoned for this digression. But let me ask the honorable chairman who introduced this bill (Mr. HENPHILL) how he can reconcile it to his vast notions of grand and magnificent internal improvements, and the resources and capacity of this Government to prosecute them, to an indefinite extent, as he set forth in his speech? But what is more, Sir, how can he reconcile it to himself to fall so far behind the advance of the age in improvement, as to propose an "earthen" road as a means to facilitate commerce and promote the "common defence and general welfare?" Now, Sir, if the gentleman had proposed the construction of a rail-road, on some plan commensurate with the greatness and resources of this Nation, there would have been some plausibility in his arguments. But upon what have we heard his beautiful theories and high wrought figures exhausted? Why, Sir, upon an earthen road—a road of mud—liable to be washed by every shower, and subject to the vicissitudes and casualties incident to every season.

"Next in order are "POLITICAL considerations." I shall be brief upon this branch of the subject, Sir, as there is only one prominent consideration, in a political point of view, which can be urged—which is, that roads and canals will operate as bonds of union, and more strongly cement us together, and prevent a falling off of the parts. Without stopping to controvert the correctness of the position, it certainly presupposes one of two things; either that there is a disposition in the States to fly off from the centre, or a repulsive ac-

tion of the States to fly off from the centre, or a repulsive ac-

tion of the States to fly off from the centre, or a repulsive ac-

tion of the States to fly off from the centre, or a repulsive ac-

tion of the States to fly off from the centre, or a repulsive ac-

tion of the States to fly off from the centre, or a repulsive ac-

tion of the States to fly off from the centre, or a repulsive ac-

tion of the States to fly off from the centre, or a repulsive ac-

tion of the States to fly off from the centre, or a repulsive ac-