

**The Muse.**  
**FLOWERS.**  
With each expanding flower we find  
Some pleasing sentiment combined;  
Love in the myrtle blossom is seen;  
Remembrance to the violet cling;  
Peace brightens on the olive's green;  
Hope from the half-closed iris springs;  
And victory on the laurel glows;  
And WOMAN blushes in the rose!

**FROM THE SAFE-PEAR RECORD.**  
**TODAY AND TOMORROW.**  
To-day, man lives in pleasure, wealth and pride;  
To-morrow, poor, of life itself denied.  
To-day, lays plans for many years to come;  
To-morrow, sinks into the silent tomb.  
To-day his food is dress'd in dainty forms;  
To-morrow, is himself a feast for worms.  
To-day, he's clad in gaudy, rich array;  
To-morrow, shrouded for a bed of clay.  
To-day, enjoys his haub, built to his mind;  
To-morrow, in a coffin, is confined.  
To-day, he floats on honor's lofty wave;  
To-morrow, leaves his titles for a grave.  
To-day, his beautiful visage we extol;  
To-morrow, but a name to the eyes of all.  
To-day, he has delusive dreams of Heaven;  
To-morrow, cries too late to be forgiven.  
To-day, he lives in hope, as light as air;  
To-morrow, dies in anguish and despair.

**Road Making.**  
Some time ago, we published a well digested synopsis of Mr. M'Adam's work on road making. The following letters from that gentleman, on the same subject, to the Post-Master General, and profit by all who take an interest in the system. Mr. M'Adam has truly discovered the science and philosophy of road-making, and may be ranked among the benefactors of the age.

Office of Roads, Bristol,  
February 6th, 1825.  
SIR: I have this day had the honor to receive the letter you addressed to me of 9th December last, giving cover to some communications from Mr. Davis, on the subject of a new Road in Washington county.

I submit to your consideration the replies to Mr. Davis's questions, and such observations as occur to me on the general principles of Road-making; requesting the favor of you to forward them to Mr. Davis; should they be so fortunate as to meet your approbation.

I have seen several machines for breaking road stones, but I consider hand work superior to them all; except the steam engine with rollers, and the objections to that form are very great. A steam engine is expensive, difficult of removal, and dependant on water for condensation, and cannot answer except when much work is done in one place—it performs the work very expeditiously and very perfectly—all other contrivances of machinery appear to me to be inferior to men's or rather boy's work: for we employ only boys, or infirm men, to break our very hard limestone; and they use small hammers about 14 ounces weight in the head, both faces alike in size, and that size the diameter of a new-English shilling.

Should any thing occur to you besides what I have stated in the enclosed replies to Mr. Davis, that you think will be useful, I shall have great pleasure in giving you all the information in my power at any time that you may be pleased to give me an opportunity.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most servant,  
JNO. LONDON M'ADAM.

To Wm. LORRAN, Esq.

Replies to questions by Mr. John Davis, dated 24th Decr. 1824, from Magazine.

**LINE OF THE ROAD.**  
This branch belongs to the Engineer, and no general directions can be given respecting it.

**SURFACE OR BED OF THE ROAD.**  
The bed of a road is the soil of the country, after being made smooth, and as level as circumstances will admit.

The great object of road-making, is to preserve this bed from wet, which assails it both from below, and from above; the under water is to be kept off by side drains, that shall always keep the water of the soil some inches below the level of the bed, at every season of the year, and should the line be so level and low, as that no sufficient fall can be got to bring the water of the soil below the bed of the road; in such case, the bed must be raised above the level of the water.

The principle of preserving the bed of a road from lying in water, is founded in the reason that if a road be laid in water, the sub-soil is kept soft, and the road will surely be pressed into it by heavy carriages—and in winter, the frost affects that wet soil so as to lift up the whole mass; by which it is loosened, and on a thaw, is broken to pieces. These reasons have been found sufficient to induce the abandonment of the former practice of digging a trench, into which the road was placed, and which ensured the bed of the road being wet at almost all seasons of the year.

The wet from above is to be kept from the bed by the materials (or as we term it the metal) of the road; broken stone, of angular form, skillfully and carefully laid on, forms a body so compact as to be an

effectual cover of roof to prevent water from penetrating from above.  
Having secured the bed or natural soil of the country from wet, it is of itself sufficiently strong to carry any weight; there is, therefore, no necessity for the bottom or foundation, as it is called, of large stones, which, if they were not injurious, are objectionable, on account of the useless expense; but this bottom is positively injurious, inasmuch as it is constantly shaken by heavy carriages, which keeps the upper stratum always loose and open to receive rain water.

When the bed is duly prepared, the dry stone (or as we call it the metal) is to be laid on, not all at once, but in layers of three inches thick; after the first three inches are laid on, it is to be subjected to the traffic, or if the road is not open to traffic, then to be rolled with the iron roller; when there is showery weather; or it must be wetted by water thrown upon it—for you will find that no stone will consolidate when perfectly dry.

When the first coat of metal has in some degree settled and become consolidated, a second coat of three inches thick, is to be laid on and rolled as before, unless you have traffic—in which case great care must be taken to rake the road constantly with iron rakes, filling the tracks made by every carriage, so as not to be seen by that succeeding, until the road is quite consolidated, after which it will take no damage, nor fall into ruts from any shape or size of wheel or weight of carriage.

Much has been said and written upon the strength of roads—my experience is that thickness of well broken, well laid stone, is quite sufficient, provided the bed be made and kept dry. I have of late years made no new road thicker; but have, on the second year, given it an addition of three inches, losing a little the hard surface of the road, about an inch deep, to allow the new and the old metals to join and unite in a compact body—going upon the principle that the natural soil is the real carrier, both of the road and the carriages, and that if it could be kept dry by any other means, the artificial road would be altogether unnecessary, and as six inches of metal is as effectual a roof, or covering, as a larger quantity, there is no use at being at the expense of more.

**MATERIALS OF METAL.**

The gradations of quality in this country, of stone for roads, are considered to be—

- First, Granite.
- Second, Good Flint.
- Third, Hard Lime Stone.

In America, where the summers are dry, and hot, I should prefer hard limestone to flint—because the latter is very apt to become loose in very dry weather; but whatever materials be used, it should be broken very small—in recommending six ounces as the proper size, I went as far as then old prejudices would admit; but experience has convinced me, that half that size is more useful and more profitable to the country. When the stone is well broken and properly applied, there is no occasion for the covering of gravel or slate, and I object to it as preventing the consolidation of the stone by keeping the pieces apart, whereas they should unite by their own angles. The slope of a road should be as little as possible, to throw off the surface water; and I have found an inch in a yard, from the centre to the side, to be quite sufficient; if the surface be smooth and solid, no water can stand on such a slope, and the more you can allow carriages to stand upright, the easier they will run.

The reason of recommending the laying on of the stone at different times, and in layers, is, that if the whole quantity be laid on at once, the under part never consolidates properly, but continues loose, and is apt to be shaken by heavy carriages, and thereby to loosen the upper part; so as to make the road receive rain water.

Having resided fourteen years in America, I am aware of the severity of the frost, and of the heavy and sudden summer showers. These circumstances make it more necessary to be very attentive to keeping dry the bed of your roads, as frost will assuredly reach them every winter; whereas, the frosts of this climate are not so violent, and do not reach the bottom of our roads, perhaps on an average of seven years.

On hilly ground, great care should be taken to keep the side water ways clear and open, otherwise rain water will get in under the road, and will seek its way between the metal and the bed down the slope, for a great distance.

In a country like America, where many new roads must necessarily be made, it is of the greatest consequence to follow the most economical course, in order to make the funds appropriated to roads produce the greatest sum of good to the public.

The old system of digging trenches, and filling them again with stone, is to be avoided as a very useless waste of the funds, it being evident that the expense of this mischievous process is greater than making the same length of road on good principles.  
JOHN LONDON M'ADAM.

**Miscellaneous Articles.**

**CHARLESTON, APRIL 18.**  
The pilot boat *Caroline*, was dispatched from this port on Saturday, express to the West-Indies, in consequence of the rise in Sugar and Coffee—and the pilot boat *Cora*, yesterday, on the same business. One is said to be destined for Jamaica, and the other for Cuba. *Courier*

**Trade of New-York.**—The amount of duties secured at N. York on the 11th inst. (one day's work) was equal to seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

**Mineral Tallow.** which was discovered in Pinlandin 1736, has lately been found in a log of the borders of Loch-Fye in Scotland. It melts at 118, and boils at 280 degrees heat.

**Singular Trial.**—Mr. Thompson, of Pennsylvania, lately sued Honqua, a Hong merchant of China, in the supreme court of that state, for non-delivery of goods according to agreement. Monsieur Honqua was mulcted in \$21,474.

**Gen. John Clark** is announced, in the papers of Georgia, as a candidate for Governor of that state. Col. Troup, the present Governor, is also a candidate. Agreeably to an act of the last session of the Legislature, the Governor will be chosen by the people. *Raleigh Star.*

In a case of seduction, in the District Court at Philadelphia, on the 13th instant, the jury gave a verdict of 5,500 dollars damages, being as much as the defendant was supposed to be worth.

The legislature of Pennsylvania, adjourned on the 12th instant, after a session of more than four months.

**Earthquake.**—The shock of an earthquake was felt at Columbia, Tennessee, on the morning of the 19th ultimo.

**Gov. Coles** of Illinois, has been fined 2000 dollars for emancipating his slaves without giving bonds that they should not be chargeable to the public.

A community of christians has lately been discovered in Persia, who occupy a small town near Tabreez, and have churches and bishops at Jerusalem, Diarbeker, and Mousel. They are distinguished from other oriental christians by their professing to be of Jewish descent, and by their forming an independent community, regulated by a patriarch and bishops, unconnected with any other establishments.

**General Lafayette** is rapidly progressing on his journey. He arrived at Montgomery, Alabama, on the 3d inst. and left there on the evening of the 4th, in the steam boat for Cahawba. It is expected that he will reach Mobile on the 6th, and New Orleans on the 9th or 10th, at which places splendid preparations were making to receive him. *Savannah Republican.*

**Gen. Stephen Van Rensselaer**, of the State of New-York, whose name is known to his countrymen as the liberal contributor equally to the cause of humanity and of science, has established, at his own charges, a School for the purpose of instructing persons in the application of Science to the common purposes of life. This interesting experiment is now going on at Troy, in the State of New-York.

A public dinner was given to the Hon. John Gaillard, of the Senate, on the 7th inst. by the citizens of Charleston, S. C. as a testimony of the high respect entertained for his services and private worth. The company was numerous, and the toasts unexceptionable.

In **Pennsylvania**, the trial of Judge Franklin, by impeachment, has terminated; and he has been acquitted by a large majority of the Senate, which is the Court for the trial of impeachments.

**Massachusetts.**—The election of Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and Senators, took place in Massachusetts on Monday 11th ult. LEVI LINCOLN has been elected Governor; and MARCUS MORTON Lieutenant Governor, without any other opposition than a few scattering votes. The Union ticket for Senators prevailed in Suffolk, (including Boston,) and tickets founded on similar principles seem to have generally prevailed. The election, owing to the absence of competition for the higher offices, was thinly attended.

The extreme briskness of trade last year at Liverpool, is evinced by an official account recently published in England. The excess of 1824 over 1823 is more than 4,500,000. The export of cotton manufactures and yarn, are estimated at the vast sum of thirty millions!

**Major Longbow outdone.**—The inhabitants of the Island of Ceylon affirm, that the salt lake on the mountain Colomco, consists wholly of the tears which Eve shed for one hundred years together, because of Abel's death.

**Land for Sale.**

THE subscriber wishes to sell a small tract of Land, in the Forks of the York, about three miles above Mocksville, near the road leading from thence to Wilkesborough, adjoining the lands of Tenison Cheshire, Archibald Carter, and others; containing 307 1/2 acres.—There are good springs of water on this land, and well watered; on which is an excellent piece of unimproved meadow-ground; the land is chiefly unimproved; it is believed to be a healthy situation. A particular description is thought unnecessary, as it is presumed any person wishing to purchase, will view the premises. Apply to the subscriber, living near Turner's mill, on third creek.

ISAAC LINBET.  
Resides at, April 27, 1825. 245

**Estate of Alex. Long, dec'd.**

THE subscriber having qualified as executor of the last will of Alexander Long, late of Rowan county, dec'd. at the court of pleas and quarter sessions for the said county, held on the third Monday of November last, notice is hereby given, that all persons having demands against the said estate, are required to present them for payment, within the time prescribed by law.

JAMES I. LONG, Executor.  
Dec. 24, 1824. 40

**PALLIFOX,**

A SUPERIOR Jack as a fast-getter, will stand the ensuing spring season (to end on the 1st of August) at my stable, on Sugar Creek, seven miles south-west from Charlotte, and will be let to mares at five dollars the season, and ten dollars to insure a mare with foal. Great care will be taken to prevent accidents or escapes, but I will not be liable for either.

JAS. DINKINS.  
Oakgrove, April 3, 1825. 6158

**Ten Dollars Reward**

WILL be given for the apprehension and delivery to the subscriber, at Waterloo post office, Laurens district, South Carolina, or for securing in any jail, and giving information to the subscriber, at the place above-mentioned, to Maj. F. Yarbrough, Salisbury, N. C. a NEGRO YELLOW by the name of Ben, but will probably change his name; he is quite black, 22 or 23 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, a little cross-eyed, has a small scar on one side of his face, one of his ankle-bones projects out considerably, speaks plain, and is quite intelligent.—A reward of ten dollars, as above offered, will be given for his apprehension and confinement, and information given, as above stated.

GEORGE BOWEN.  
Waterloo, Laurens district.  
N. C. March 11, 1825. 4157

**Cotton Ginning.**

THE subscriber respectfully informs the merchants of the town of Salisbury, and the citizen farmers of his neighborhood, that he has just finished a large building, 32 by 52, for Ginning of Cotton, to run by water; and that he is also well fixed for packing cotton, in the neatest manner, for market. He assures his friends, who may favor him with their custom, that he will have their cotton packed and put up in the neatest manner, and in the shortest time possible, and on the lowest terms at which it is done by others. He also assures those who send cotton to his gin, that they will be kept separate from others, so that they will be sure to get the same cotton they send. He has located and built this establishment, at his Mill Plantation, two miles from Salisbury.

J. A. FISHER.  
October 18, 1824. 26

**State of North-Carolina,**

**STOKES COUNTY.**  
COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March term, A. D. 1825. Daniel Scott vs. Stephen McKinney: Original attachment levied on land. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant Stephen McKinney is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, that unless he appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Stokes at the court house in Germantown, on the second Monday in June next, then and there to plead and reply, or the cause will be heard ex parte and judgment final granted against him.

MATTHEW R. MOORE, c. c.  
Price adv. \$2. April 2, 1825.

**State of North-Carolina,**

**ROWAN COUNTY.**  
COURT of Equity, Spring term, 1825. James Long vs. Jacob Fisher and his children and son-in-law Joseph Bates, Jesse Haden and Hannah his wife, and Nathaniel Gadherry. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Nathaniel Gadherry is not an inhabitant of this state: Ordered, therefore, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, that the said Nathaniel Gadherry appear at the next court to be held for said county, at the court-house in Salisbury, on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead, answer, or demur to the complainant's bill, or it will be taken pro confesso, as to him.

6159 SAM'L SILLIMAN, c. n. e.  
April 19th, 1825. Printer's fee, \$2.

**State of North-Carolina,**

**BEAUFORT COUNTY.**  
COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January term, 1825. Athan A. McDowell vs. Samuel J. Murray: Original attachment levied, &c. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered by court, that publication be made for three months, successively, in the Western Carolinian, printed at Salisbury, that the defendant appear at a Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county at the court-house in Asheville, on 3rd Monday in June next, then and there plead, answer or demur, or judgment final will be entered against him, according to the plaintiff's demand.

Test, JNO. MILLER, c. c. s.  
Price adv. \$4. 5m62

**State of North-Carolina,**

**SURRY COUNTY.**  
SUPERIOR Court of Law, Spring term, 1825. Charles Steelman vs. Joseph Prichard: Judicial attachment; James Hudspeth, garnishee. Ordered by the court, that unless the defendant appears, and replies, and pleads to this case by the next court, a judgment, pro confesso, will be entered up against him; and that advertisement be made accordingly, in the Western Carolinian, for three months.

Test, J. WILLIAMS, jun. c. s. e.  
Price adv. \$4. 3m62

**David B. Crahe & Co.**

ARE now receiving their Spring Importations of Hardware and Cutlery direct from England, comprising a general assortment of such goods as are usually kept in country stores, which they offer at wholesale, to respectable dealers, on a liberal credit.  
Fayetteville, March 25, 1825. 4156

**FAYETTEVILLE.**

**Robert Jaffray & Co.**  
IMPORTERS of Dry Goods, are now receiving their spring supplies from England and New-York, which, with those on hand, will comprise an extensive assortment, and afford to country merchants an opportunity of making good selections. A liberal credit will be given to responsible dealers, whom they invite to make their purchases in this market.  
March 25, 1825. 4155

**Heirs of William Foy,**

TAKE notice, that by the death of Mrs. Mary Thomason, a tract of land in Rowan county, N. C. on the South Yadkin river, in which the said Mary Thomason, dec'd. was seized of a life estate, reverts to the heirs at law of the said William Foy, dec'd.; you, or your legal representatives, are therefore requested to come forward and establish your claims to said tract of land. JOHN HOWARD, agt.  
Advt. Wm. Foy, dec'd.  
March 26, 1825. 4156

**Clock & Watch Repairing.**

ARON WOOLWORTH takes this method to acquaint the citizens of Salisbury, and the adjacent country, that he has opened a shop in this place, on Main-street, a few doors south of the Court-House, in the room adjoining Mr. Allison's store; where he is prepared to repair all kinds of Watches and Clocks, and warrant them to perform well for twelve months. He likewise will repair all kinds of Gold and Silver work, in a neat, careful manner, and to very liberal terms. He solicits a share of patronage from the public, in his line of business; and only asks a fair trial, as he feels assured that he can satisfy any reasonable expectation, in all jobs in the above business. [46] Salisbury, Feb. 16, 1825.

**PHILADELPHIA and KENSINGTON**

**Vial and Bottle Factories**

THE subscriber having commenced the manufacture of Vials, Bottles, &c. on an extensive scale, is enabled to supply any quantity of the following description of Apothecaries' and other Glass Ware—

- Apothecaries' Vials, from one dra. to 1 ounce.
- Patent Medicine Vials, of every description.
- Tincture Bottles, with ground stoppers, from half pint to one gallon.
- Specie Bottles, with lacquered covers, from half pint to two gallons.
- Druggists' Packing Bottles, wide and narrow mouths, from half pint to two gallons.
- Acid Bottles, with ground stoppers.
- Carboys.
- Demijohns, from one quart to two gallons.
- Confectioners Show Bottles, & preserving jars.
- Pickling and Preserving Jars, straight and turned osertops, from half pint to one gallon.
- Quart and half gallon bottles.
- Washington, La Fayette, Franklin, ship Franklin, Agricultural and Masonic, Cornucopias, American Eagle, and countless ribboned Pocket Flasks.
- Saltzer Water, Mustard and Cayenne Pepper Bottles.
- Snuff, Blacking and Ink Bottles.

With every other description of Vials and Bottles, made to order on the most reasonable terms.  
T. W. DYOTT.  
N. E. corner of Second & Race Streets, Philadelphia, Oct. 12, 1824. 5417

**A LOTTERY**

FOR the benefit and encouragement of MECHANISM, in the Western part of North Carolina.

**Scheme.**

1586 TICKETS, AT \$2 EACH.

**NOT TWO BLANKS TO A PRIZE!**

- 1 Prize of 500 dollars (a Phaeton and Cotton Saw Gin) is \$500
- 1 do. \$300 (Family Coach) is 300
- 1 do. \$250 (Gig) is 250
- 1 do. \$180 (do.) is 180
- 1 do. \$120 (do.) is 120
- 2 do. \$100 (Side Board and Cotton Saw Gin) is 200
- 2 do. \$80 (Gig and Sociable) is 160
- 2 do. \$20 (Bedsteads) is 40
- 3 do. \$14 (a set of Tables) is 42
- 2 do. \$12 ( Windsor Chairs) is 24
- 3 do. \$10 (two Ladies' Work Tables and one Pembroke) is 30
- 1 do. \$8 (Belows top Cradle) is 8
- 10 do. \$6 (6 Ploughs, 8 Street Lamps, and 2 Lard Cans) is 60
- 10 do. \$5 (Hats) is 50
- 1 do. \$4 (Candlestand) is 4
- 1 do. \$3 (do.) is 3
- 20 do. \$2 (do.) is 40
- 300 do. \$1 (25 cast steel Axes, and 275 pair Shoes) is 600
- 431 do. \$1 Tin Ware, Jewelry, Shoes, &c. &c. is 431

793 Tickets can be had in Charlotte of the undersigned Commissioners, by letter, postage paid, enclosing the money; or from their agents in Salisbury, Stateville, Concord, Lincolnton, Yorkville or Lancaster, who pledge themselves to pay the prizes as set forth in the scheme, thirty days after the drawing, or refund the money to purchasers of tickets, provided the scheme shall not be drawn.

SAM'L HENDERSON,  
GREEN KENDRICK,  
JNO. BOYD.  
N. B. Explanatory Hand Bills can be had of the Commissioners. 41

**Rev. Mr. Witherspoon's**

REVIEW of the Sermon preached before the Bible Society of North-Carolina, by the Right Rev. John S. Ravenscroft, D. D. Bishop of the diocese of North-Carolina—for sale at the office of the Western Carolinian, price 25 cts.

The proceeds of this work, after defraying the expense, will be given to the Bible Society of North-Carolina.