

# WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

VOL. V.] SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, MAY 31, 1825. [NO. 300.

**PUBLISHER'S WEEKLY**  
**By PHIL WHITE.**  
The terms of the Western Carolinian will hereafter be as follows: Three Dollars a year, payable in advance.  
Advertisements will be inserted at fifty cents per square for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent one.  
All letters addressed to the Editor, must be put paid, or they will not be attended to.

### By Authority.

An Act to establish certain Post Roads, and to discontinue others.  
(concluded.)  
*In South Carolina.*  
From Hamburg, by Alexander Stuart's, John Middletons', Richard Park's, Edmund Acheson's and Ewell Hill's to Abbeville.  
From Columbia, by M'Cord's ferry, to Nelson's ferry, on the Santee, intersecting the main route between Camden and Charleston.  
From Waterborough to the Fork of the Saltcather, St. Bartholomews.  
From Cambridge, by Schuffletown, Queensboro, and Golden Grove, to Greenville Court House.  
*In Georgia.*  
From Creek Agency to Tallahassee, in Florida.  
From Houston Court House, by Knoxville, Newman, and Fayetteville, to De Kalb Court House.  
From Macon by Forsyth and Hamilton, to Covington.  
From Athens, to Lawrenceville, in Gwinnett county.  
*In Tennessee.*  
From Morgan Court House, by Kingston, to Athens.  
From Washington to Athens.  
From Columbia, by Hart's Cross Roads, Williamsville, at Rock Spring, Fishing Ford, on Dutch River, Farmington, Munroe's and Fayetteville, to Pulaski.  
From Hardinsville, by McNairy Court House and Hardiman Court House, to Tipton Court House.  
From Jackson, by Harrisburg, to Dyer Court House.  
From Pulaski, by Lawrenceburg, to Waynesboro.  
From Reynoldsburg, by Paris, Weakley Court House, to Obion Court House.  
From Munroe to Tompkinsville, Kentucky.  
From Murfreesborough, by Henderson's, Toltier's Store, Beech Grove, Stone Fort, Hillsboro, Pleasant Plains, Caldwell's Bridge, to Jasper, or Marion Court House.  
From Jackson, by Haywood Court House, and Tipton Court House, to Daniel Treadwell's, on Big Creek.  
From Reynoldsburg to Dover.  
From Huntingdon, by Gibson Court House, to Dyer Court House.  
From Hardinville to Florence, Alabama.  
*In Kentucky.*  
From Frankfort, by Gist's, Stennet's, Vocoum's, and Maccasville, to Springfield.  
From Pike Court House to Tazewell Court House, in Virginia.  
From Frankfort, by Christianburg and Robert's Store, to Lynchburg.  
From Russellville, in Kentucky, by Elkton, Red River Forge, to Clarksville, in Tennessee, thence to Yellow Creek Furnace.  
From Shelbyville to New Castle, instead of going from Frankfort to New Castle, and from Middletown to New Castle.  
From Greensburg to Munfordville, by the way of Somerville and Holderman's Iron Works.  
From Hopkinsville, by Lindsey's Mill, Flat Lick, Dover, and Paris, to Huntington in Tennessee.  
From Eddyville, by Wadsworth, to Paris, in Tennessee.  
From Hardinsburg to Rome, in the state of Indiana, by Stephensport.  
From Smithland, by the mouth of Tennessee River, and McCracken Court House, and Mayfield, to Paris, in Tennessee.  
From Glasgow to Edmondson, in the county of Barren.  
From Glasgow to Prewitt's Knob, in Barren county.  
From Augusta, by Woodward's to Mary's or Clayville.  
From Louisville, by Transylvania, Westport, and Lynchburg, to Bedford.  
*In Ohio.*  
From Chillicothe, by Greenfield, Leesburg, and Wilmington, to Lebanon.  
From Greenville, to Shanesville, in Mercer county.  
From Lebanon, by Franklin, Germantown, Winchester, and Eaton, to Connersville.  
From Mount Vernon to Marion.  
From Hudson, by Boston, Richfield, and Hickney, to Brunswick.  
From Parkman, in the county of Geauga, to Batavia, Hugsburgh, Mont-

vill, Thompson, to Unionville Post Office, and return by Trutabull, Windsor, and Mesopotamia.  
From Warren, by Canfield and New Lisbon, to Stephentown.  
From Ashland, on the Turnpike, by Warren and Youngstown, to Poland.  
From Cadis, by New Rumley, and New Hagerstown, to Centerville.  
From Warren, by Vienna, Brookfield, Hartford, Verhon, Kinaman, Williamsfield, Andover, Pierpont, and Munroe, to Salem.  
From Warren, by Rosetta, Mecca, Green, Lebanon, and Lenox, to Jefferson, and return by Wayne, Gustavus, Johnson, and Fowler, to Warren.  
From Medina, by Liverpool and Grafton, to Elvira.  
From Wooster to Tallmadge.  
From Gallipolis to Burlington, in Lawrence county, and to return by Guiladotte and Mercer's Bottom, in Virginia.  
From Morristown, by Barnesville and McConnellsville, to Bristol.  
From Mansfield, by Busyrius, to Upper Sandusky.  
From New Haven to Tiffin.  
From Lower Sandusky to Portland.  
From Jackson Court House to Portsmouth.  
*In Indiana.*  
From Rushville, by Danversville, Brownsville, Liberty, and thence by Oxford and Hamilton, in Ohio.  
From Jackson Post Office, by New Lexington, New Washington, and Bethlehem, to New Castle, in Kentucky.  
From Winchester, by way of Noblesville, to Indianapolis.  
From Indianapolis to Crawfordsville.  
From Princeton, by Petersburg, Washington, Bloomsfield, Bloomington, and Martinsville, to Indianapolis.  
From Rockport, by Portersville, to Washington.  
*In Mississippi.*  
From Columbus, by the Choctaw Agency, Jackson, Port Gibson, Greenville, Washington, Natchez, and Woodville, to St. Francisville, in Louisiana.  
From Woodville, by Liberty, Holmesville, Columbia, Augusta, and Winchester, to St. Stephen's, in Alabama.  
From Jackson, by Copiah Court House, Monticello, Columbia, and Ford's, to Shieldsborough.  
From Jackson, by Wicksburg, Warrenton, and the Rocky Springs, to Port Gibson.  
From Washington by Meadville, Monticello, and Monroe, to Augusta.  
From Greenville to Petty Gulf.  
From Columbus, by Hamilton, and the Cotton Gin Port, to the Choctaw Agency.  
From Augusta, by Leaf River, and Green Court House, to Jackson Court House.  
From Woodville, to Pinckneyville.  
Discontinue all other post roads in said State, except these of the seats of Justice, so soon as the same can be effected consistently with existing contracts.

*In Illinois.*  
From Springfield to Lewistown.  
From Genai, by Fairfield, to Vandalia.  
*In Missouri.*  
From New London, on the Mississippi river, by Fayette, on the Missouri river.  
From St. Louis, by St. Ferdinand, to St. Charles.  
That the Post Road now established, on the south side of the Missouri river, from St. Louis to Boonville, shall pass by the seat of Justice of the county of Gasconade.  
*In Alabama.*  
From Dale to Marengo.  
From Greenville to Montezuma.  
From Montgomery to Coosawda.  
Discontinue the post route from Augusta by Fort Jackson to Coosawda.  
And that the Postmaster General be authorized, if by him thought expedient, to cause a mail to be transmitted by water from the City of Mobile to the City of New Orleans.  
From Bellefonte, Jackson County, by Gunter's Landing, to Blountsville.  
From Athens, Limestone county, by Eastport, to Florence.  
*In Arkansas.*  
From Hempstead Court House, by Long Prairie, to Natchitoches, Louisiana.  
From Little Rock to Monroe, Louisiana.  
And that the present route from Clark Court House, to Natchitoches, Louisiana, be discontinued.  
Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all post-routes, which hereafter, within the term of three successive years, fail to yield one-fourth of the expense incident to its establishment, shall be discontinued by the Postmaster General, unless in cases where it may be necessary as a connection or continuation of a route or routes: Provided, also, That this section shall not be so construed as to deprive the seat of Justice in each county of one mail going to and from said town.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the mail routes from Washington, by Crab Orchard, Kingsport, Armstrong's Cross Roads, Martin's Gladly Creek, Hillsburg, Leedsville, Beverly, Traveler's Rest, Huntersville, and Frankfort, to Lewisburg, from Hagen's Store, to Morganstown, from Lewisburg to Nicholas Court House, to Kanaway Court House, in Virginia, be, and the same are hereby discontinued.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the Postmaster General may, whenever he deems it expedient, cause the mail to be transported from St. Charles, in the state of Missouri, to Franklin, in said State, by the seat of Justice of Callaway and Boone counties, instead of the route now established by law; and may, also, cause the mail to be transported from Franklin to Liberty, in Clay county, by the seats of Justice of the counties of Saline, Lillard, and Ray, instead of the route now established by law.

H. CLAY,  
Speaker House of Representatives.  
JOHN GAILLARD,  
President Senate pro tempore  
Washington, March 3d, 1825.  
Approved: JAMES MONROE,  
Approved, March 3, 1825.

### PHILADELPHIA and KENSINGTON Vial and Bottle Factories IN BLAST.

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 dr. to 8 ounces.  
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 overtops, from half pint to one gallon.  
Quart and half gallon bottles.  
Washington, La Fayette, Franklin, ship Franklin, Agricultural and Masonic, Cornucopia, American Eagle, and common Ribband 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. 54f  
Editors throughout the United States who advertise for T. W. Dyott by the year, will please insert the above till forbid.

### 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 (Bellows 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. \$3 (do.) is 60  
300 do. \$2 (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, including the money; or from their agents in Salisbury, Statesville, 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

### An Apprentice

TO the Coach-Making business is wanted by the subscriber. A young man from 14 to 16 years of age, of an accommodating disposition, steady habits, and an ingenious mind, will find a good place, where he will meet with good treatment, and have a chance to learn a good mechanical business, by applying in Salisbury, to SAM'L LANDEK, Coach and Gig-Maker.  
May 9, 1825. 37

### Sheriff's Deeds,

FOR land sold by order of writs of vendition exponas, for sale at the printing office.

**PATRICK HENRY.**  
Of all the characters that the days of trial brought forth, not one presents such extraordinary mixture of early infirmity, and of splendid manhood, as Patrick Henry. But early, or late, he had not artificial pretensions. All his gifts were the gifts of nature; all his lights, the lights of unaided nature. Habitually idle, he entered into trade; then agriculture; returned, after marriage, to trade again, and failed in all! He took to the forest as a huntsman, and finally, touched with the sufferings of an amiable wife and his lovely children, without study or preparation he urged his way to the bar at the age of twenty-four, and there displayed the forensic wonders of his mind. To the eloquence, the matchless spirit and the genius of this man, Mr. Jefferson, with his usual frankness and decision of character, ascribed the first impulse which Virginia received in the glorious cause of freedom. To the stamp act Mr. Henry opposed a resistance before which the efforts of royalty sunk to rise no more. In the year 1765, he carried by a single vote the liberties of his country. In 1774, he, together with George Washington and others, were deputed to the Colonial Congress. It was in Carpenter's Hall, Philadelphia, he poured forth those bursts of eloquence, which at once kindled up the glowing flames of liberty, and blasted for ever the tory hopes of the refugee and the royalist. Patrick Henry had the glory of first assigning to Washington, the meed of superior virtue and wisdom. It was Henry who at once invoked the war and spirit which was to conduct the Colonies to freedom and to victory. He was a great advocate of State Independence as the sure and indeed the only means of avoiding actual consolidation. The first offices at home and abroad were tendered to this singular genius, but he declined them all. Like Washington, he was free from ambition, and three-score years terminated the earthly career of both these models of public purity, and perfect devotion to their country. If Patrick Henry had his errors early in life, our young readers will recollect that they died long before he did, and do not belong even to his tomb. The rest is inscribed, by the gratitude of the people, upon the tablet of the nation, as an imperishable lesson to the children of the Republic.

### BOLIVAR.

At a magnificent public dinner given to Bolivar at Bogota, one of the company, when called upon for a toast, gave—'Should at any time a monarchical government be established in Colombia, may the liberator, Simon Bolivar, be the Emperor.' A high spirited public character, Senor Pepe Paris, then requested to give a toast, which being acceded to, he filled his glass, and exclaiming—'Should Bolivar, at any future period, allow himself to be declared Emperor, may his blood flow from his heart in the same manner as the wine does from my glass,'—he poured the wine out of his glass upon the floor. Bolivar immediately sprang from his chair, ran to Senor Paris, and most warmly embracing him exclaimed, 'If such feelings as those declared by this honorable man shall always animate the breasts of the sons of Colombia, her liberty and independence can never be in danger.'  
*London paper.*

### THOUGHT AND ACTION.

The connexion between thought and action is so unavoidable, that if the propensities of our nature are to be subjected to regulation at all, the check must be laid on the thought, or it will be in vain to prohibit the action.

### WATS.

One evening last week, between the hours of seven and eleven, a gentleman in this city caught fifty-one rats in his own house, with a common wire trap; at one haul he had no less than thirteen, so that the trap was literally crowded.  
*[New York Even. Post.]*

The countess Orloff, of Russia, says a Dr. Lyall, a traveller, has 900 servants and a band of 40 musicians playing every day during dinner.

### FROM THE AMERICAN FARMER. ORCHARD GRASS.

I have often read and heard so much said on the value of orchard grass, as induced me to try it. I sowed two acres in my orchard very thick by itself, and alongside of it red clover, no difference in the quality of land. The first year mowed the clover, a good sward, the orchard grass not worth mowing turned the hogs and horses on it—they kept eating the clover, but never touched the orchard grass, except when they were drove through it, and then only with their hoofs. When hard frost had killed the clover and other pasture, the horses and cows would eat it, though springly. The second year, the orchard grass got into coarse, tussocky bunches, grew very rank, and made coarse, light hay, little if any better, than oat straw that was cut green. It is not ten days earlier pasture than clover, and not half as good; the hay no better than millet, which is bad enough. A horse that has been kept on the best clover and timothy may for a length of time, will eat native or wheat straw, in preference to the good hay, for a day or two. I suppose they like a change, and accounts for their eating orchard grass and millet straw in preference to timothy, as I have seen stated; but keep a horse on millet or orchard grass for a month, after he has been eating good timothy and clover, and if he does not fall off and look the worse, he must be very different from my horses.  
THOMAS MASSEY.

### BOSTON, APRIL 20.

*Uncommon Fish.*—Being on board the brig Mary & Eliza, of Boston, from Baltimore, on Wednesday, 27th April, 1825, at 6 A. M. Race Point, Cape Cod, bearing S S E Distant 4 leagues, discovered something a little on our larboard bow, hauled up for it. When at a small distance, found it to be what has been called a Sea Serpent. We passed it a small distance, tacked ship and stood for it again. Found that there were two of them—they made from us—however, we soon overtook them. Being some time in company with them, we had a fair view: they appear'd, when head to us, more like horses swimming than any thing we could compare them to. Their length appeared to be about 40 feet, their head and neck about 6 or 8 feet, which they kept out of the water about 4 feet. From the top of their heads to the water, the head part appeared to be full of bunches like barnacles, or knots of divers colours; being about 100 feet from them, we could view them well. Their bodies appeared to be of the colour of a whale, their tails lay flat ways in the water, and spread about 8 feet, like a whale's tail. After viewing them about 15 minutes, we tacked ship, and stood on our course. They likewise tacked and swam after us, when they appeared more like horses than ever, and their way through the water was nearly as fast as ours. There was a white streak running about two thirds round their heads at the water's edge, which we took to be where the mouth was. They sometimes blow like whales. The spout holes were about 4 feet from their nose, on their backs. They had a very blunt nose. They must either be Sea Horses or Sea Serpents, for such fish none on board ever saw before.  
ABNER H. LOVELL, Master.

### BLACKSTONE, MATE.

Blackstone, speaking of the right of a wife to dower, asserts that if land abide in the husband for a single moment, the wife shall be endowed thereof; and he adds that this doctrine was extended very far by a Jury in Wales, where the father and son were both hanged in one cart; but the son was supposed to have survived the father, by appearing to struggle the longest, whereby he became seized of an estate by survivorship: in consequence of which seising, his widow obtained a verdict for her dower.

### A PHILOSOPHER.

A domestic once entering in a fright the study of his master, who was in deep tho't and contemplation, said that the house was on fire; well, said he, inform my wife of it; I do not interfere in the household affairs."

A punster, observing two deputy sheriffs running after an ingenious but distressed author, remarked, that it was a new edition of the "Pursuits of Literature," unbound but hotpressed.