Dissolution.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of West & Brown, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Nathan Brown having taken the stand lately occupied under the firm of West & Brown, returns his sincere thanks to the public in general, for their liberal encouragement; and begs leave to inform them that he still continues to make and repair, on the shortest notice, and in the most workmanlike manner, all kinds of

Carriages, Gigs, Sulkeys, &c.

and hopes, by strict attention to business, still to merit a share of public patronage.

Salisbury, Dec. 30, 1825. 91

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the night of the 28th day of November last, his negro man, known by the name of *BILL*, aged about 45 years, and near about six feet high; no particular marks recollected; has rather a yellow complexion; sound teeth, the foreteeth rather inclined to be black, occasioned by chewing tobacco; has a very brazen saucy countenance; when spoken to, speaks in a very impolite, abrupt manner; very slim legs, and long hollow feet for the color. He carried off four full suits, two hats, two pair of shoes, one superfine black broad-cloth coat; one great coat of the very best quality, lined with new red flannel; between 40 and 50 dollars, about $30 specie. I expect that he has aimed for Tennessee state, Carroll county. It is highly probable he has obtained a free pass, from some person or persons, and intends passing as a free man. I will give the above reward if he is taken out of this state and confined in some jail, so that I get him again. NEHEMIAH HEARN.

Montgomery county, N. C.

Jan'y. 18, 1826. 3mt06

House to Rent.

THE *House and Lot* in the town of Salisbury, lately occupied by *Mr. George Locke*, and formerly by Alexander Frohock, dec'd. is now to rent. Apply, in Salisbury, to 84

Nov. 14, 1825. ALFRED MACAY.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of *West & Brown*, are invited to come forward and make settlement with them, as they wish to close their books. WEST & BROWN.

Salisbury, Jan'y 12, 1826. 93

Great Bargains.

THE subscriber offers for sale his *Houses and Lots* in Statesville, either with or without his Bedding and other Household Furniture, and with or without all his House servants. Several tracts of *Land*, the whole amounting to between 1500 and 2000 acres, adjoining the town lands of Statesville; or any part thereof, to suit purchasers.

The lands in Centre, known by the name of the White House tract, and those adjoining; in the whole about 1200 acres. Also, my interest in several other tracts, all joining the former. A great number of other tracts of land, lying in different parts of the county of Iredell. All the remainder of my negroes, 27 in number. Cash will be required for the whole price of the *Negroes*; all the other property will be disposed of at one, two, and three years credit. It is deemed useless to describe the property more particularly, as the purchasers will wish to view it before they buy. 67

July 13, 1825. ROBERT WORKE.

Estate of M. Pinkston, sen.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of the late Meshack Pinkston, sen. dec. are notified to make payment without delay; and all persons having claims against the estate, will present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. The executors are desirous of closing their administration as soon as possible; therefore all persons concerned would do well to pay immediate attention to this notice.

JESSE PINKSTON, MESHACK PINKSTON, } *Ex'rs.*

Dec. 30, 1825. 92

Estate of John P. Hodgens.

THE subscriber having qualified as administrator on the estate of the late John P. Hodgens, dec. desires all persons indebted to said estate, to come forward and make settlement; and all those having claims against said estate, will present them for settlement, properly authenticated, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

MESHACK PINKSTON, *adm'r.*

Nov. 21, 1825. 97

Estate of Alex. Long, decd.

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, *Ex'r.*

Dec. 24, 1824. 43

State of North-Carolina, Rowan county :

COURT of pleas and quarter sessions, November sessions 1825. Daniel Helfer, *adm'r.* vs. Henry Helfer, and others; petition to sell the real estate of Daniel Helfer, dec'd. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Henry Helfer, one of the defendants, is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, successively until next court, that the defendant appear at our next court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for the county of Rowan, at the court-house in Salisbury, on the third Monday in February next, then and there to shew cause, if any he has, why the lands aforesaid should not be sold; or the petition will be taken pro confesso, and heard exparte as to him.

Test; JNO. GILES, *Cl'k.*

Price adv. $3 25. 10wt97

State of North-Carolina, Cabarrus county :

SUPERIOR Court of Law. Fall term, 1825; Catharine Goodman vs. Caleb Goodman: petition for divorce. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state, *Ordered*, that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian and Catawba Journal, notifying said defendant, that unless he appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for the county of Cabarrus, at the Court House in Concord, on the 6th Monday after the 4th in March next, and plead, answer, or demur to said petition, judgment pro confesso will be taken against him and it will be heard exparte. 3mt99

Price adv. $4 JAS. G. SPEARS, *Cl'k.*

The Muse.

FROM THE TRENTON EMPORIUM.

THE OCEAN BARK.

There was a light bark on the ocean,
And wild the stormy tempest blew—
But still it kept its onward motion,
For he that stayed the helm was true.

In clouds and sunshine still its prow
Stood homeward, heedless of the sport
Of raging waves and winds, and now
It rests within its destined port.

So may I, o'er life's billowy sea,
Heedless of storms that round me come,
With ready faith and constancy,
Keep the strait course that leads me home—

Tho' the waves roll, and howls the blast
Around my frail and fragile form—
Thus shall I reach my rest at last,
Beyond the sea—above the storm.

MARIAN.

LIFE.

Between two worlds, life hovers like a star,
'Twixt night and morn, upon the horizon's verge,
How little do we know that which we are!
How less what we may be! the eternal surge
Of time and tide rolls on, and bears afar
Of bubbles: as they burst, new emerge,
Lash'd from the foam of ages; while the graves
Of empires heave but like some passing waves.

No flower of the garden, no gem of the ocean,
Nor the magic of beauty, that charms to betray,
Touch the strings of the heart with such lively emotion,
As a beam from affection's soft heavenly ray.
Let the rich gems of life lose the light of their splendor,
And the laurels of glory all fade in my view;
But grant, gracious Heaven, one blessing to render,
A heart that is tender, devoted and true.

To a GREAT Beauty.

Believe me, my corpulent fair,
I love your fat arms and full face;
Oh, my heart! your eye kindles love there,
And I sink in your warm embrace.

The poor buzzing fly does the same;
While yet inexperienced and callow,
First burns his bright wings in the flame,
And then tumbles into the tallow.

Epitaph, written by Ben Johnson on a beautiful and virtuous lady.

Underneath this stone doth lie,
As much virtue, as could die;
Which, when alive, did vigor give,
To as much beauty as could live.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE WEDDING.

'Oh! happy state, where souls each other draw;
Where love is liberty, and nature law.'

If there is a single scene in the wide world on which the eye of heaven can rest with complacency, it is when two hearts are bound in that tie which no man "can put asunder." And to those who are fond of observing various scenes of life, the wedding day incidents will afford a theme in which fancy can revel in wild and happy luxuriance. Although it is a time for rejoicing, as every pretty face will tell by the smile that plays upon it; yet at times a solemnity will steal unawares over the mind, as we ponder upon the future that is all wrapped in darkness, until our feelings will be for a moment lost in a mild, rich reverie.

For a time youth will wander on in the course which his imagination portrays before him, lovely and fair; the gay holy-day of his existence is to be cheered by the song of glee and the revelry of joy. The sorrows that chequer the life of many are never to cross his path-way, but many a sweet flower is to bloom in it, cast there by the hand of friendship. Such are the views youth takes of life. Every scene is coloured by the fairy pencil of fancy. But he at length finds that sorrows obtrude upon his gay moments; the warm ideas of innocent friendship that had roved through his mind, frequently prove erroneous.—He turns with apathy from the reality—finds that he is alone in the world when he expected to be living in days of joy. He has passed through the wild hilarity of youth, dashed among the breakers, and now is willing to moor in a safe harbour. It is then that reason ascends her throne. And what then? Why, fair reader, it tells him that he needs a helpmate—one that will cling to him with the fond tenderness of her nature—whose joy will be in his smile.

Such are the fancies that float around when a gay and smiling bride is before us. Life is robbed of her ills, and robed in smiles.

He who passed through life without ever feeling the rapture of that charm which woman possesses, when age has whitened his locks, and the incidents of his pilgrimage pass in review before him, will acknowledge that wedding scenes are sunny spots that glitter on the landscape of his memory—they are scenes in which he would willingly become an interested participator, for he now feels that he is alone in the world—there is no heart that beats in unison with his—no hand to smooth the pillow where anguish dwells, nor hang with the fondness of affection over the fevered frame.

GREAT SOLAR ECLIPSE.

On the 12th of Feb. 1831, there will be a great eclipse of the sun, visible to us. At 11h 26m. A. M. a small black dent will appear on one side of the sun, which will increase to the middle of the eclipse, when only a small edge of light extending beautifully down on each side, will be visible. The whole duration will be 3h. 1m. The darkness will be so great that the largest stars will appear, and obscurity will shade terrestrial things.

Geneva Gaz.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Mr. Printer: The public journals, in our free country, are the medium of information, on political subjects, to a very great portion of the citizens; and if properly and ably conducted, exert a powerful influence in favour of virtue and liberty. Through this medium, I flatter myself we shall see those prominent measures that have engaged the attention of the Legislature of this state for several years, examined, as I cannot but hope that those persons among us who are capable of such an examination, will perceive that they cannot perform a more acceptable beneficence than in the elucidation of some or all of those subjects. The subjects to which I allude, as it will readily occur to every one who has attended at all to the matters agitated in that honorable assembly, are, a new Bank, the separation of the Courts of Equity and Law, a session of the Supreme Court in the Western part of the state, Internal Improvement, and Public Education. Temperate essays on each or either of these subjects, cannot be otherwise than acceptable and useful to the community: to every individual of whom, *some*, and to many, *all* of these subjects are highly important.

I pretend not, Sir, to have knowledge enough of politics to enlighten the public on topics that have engaged the attention of some of the first men of the age, and should find it interfering with necessary engagements to touch even so lightly on each of those subjects. Permit me however to make a remark or two on the project of a *New Bank*, predicated on the funds of the state, and for the benefit of the state. It is argued in favour of such an institution, that individuals are making large fortunes by Banking, which the new Bank would turn into the public chest, and thereby supersede, in a short time, the necessity of taxes. Now this seems all very pleasing, and very profitable. It seems a little strange, however, if it be such an easy matter to create a Bank, and secure the profits thereof to the public, that Congress, when chartering the Bank of the United States, should not have perceived the importance of making the Bank altogether on the funds of the Union; and so instead of one-fifth of the profits, securing the whole. Congress would have been free from one difficulty that the General Assembly has to contend with: the faith of the Union was pledged to no prior Bank. This is thought, by many, to form no solid objection to the proposed Bank, as it is alleged that no one session can bind a succeeding session of the same legislature. I think otherwise, if the act of the former is such as amounts to a contract. The state Bank has kept a part, at least, of its engagement: the old 40s. money has disappeared; and if it has violated any part of its undertaking, let a judicial, and not a legislative, body declare it. I should expect, too, that congress would have found it at least as easy to find the funds for the United States Bank, as the Legislature of this state would for the contemplated state Bank. I am ignorant of banking; but if I am rightly informed, the greater part of the funds of the state are already vested in Bank Stock. I am also informed that the state draws dividends and bonus in the state Bank for a considerable number of shares for which it never has paid, and in all probability never will pay, as it pays only 4 per cent. per annum for deferring the payment. Now let me ask the advocates of the new Bank, not in the spirit of triumph, but honestly, for information whether they really expect those same funds to be more productive in a new Bank, than they now are? But perhaps they mean to increase their funds. How? By borrowing to the north, on the faith of the state? Perhaps monied men might shew some reluctance to lend on a pledge already violated. But if it is really such an easy matter to borrow specie on the pledge of the faith of the state, why not borrow it now, and purchase up shares in the Banks already established, until we own the whole? No great difficulty has heretofore been experienced in purchasing shares in the Banks, at par; and no body seems to expect that the new Bank would be more productive then those we have now established.

Upon the whole, I think this reasoning leads to a conclusion unfavorable to the new Bank; and in that opinion, I shall remain, until I hear something that shall induce me to believe that the new Bank will be, beyond the present Banks, useful to

A FARMER.

ETYMOLOGY OF THE WORD LADY.

It was at first *Leafdian*, from leaf of laf, which signifies a loaf of bread, and D'ian to serve. It was afterwards corrupted to *lafdy*, and at length to *lady*. So that it appears the orignal meaning of the term implies, one who distributes bread. The true *lady* is one who feeds the poor, and relieves their indigence.

DESPOTISM.

Doctor Busby was asked how he contrived to keep all his preferments, and the head mastership of Westminster School, through the successive, though turbulent reigns of Charles the First, Oliver Cromwell, Charles the Second, and James? He replied, "The fathers govern the nation; the mothers govern the fathers; but the boys govern the mothers, and I govern the boys."

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

MR. WHITE: Knowledge is certainly essential to human happiness; and the greater our attainments are, the more exalted our opinions should be of the bountiful donation of the great creator, who has awarded to us the possession and enjoyment of those superior intellectual faculties and powers of mind which so transcendently exalt us above the lower order of animals. Those who have been so fortunate as to enjoy the privilege of receiving a liberal education, owe a debt of gratitude to their parents or benefactors; and it behooves them to act well their parts, in the great Drama of life;—in the various scenes through which they must pass, in this turbulent sea of dangers and difficulties. With all our care, it sometimes happens that we are wrecked on the quicksands of chance or malice; or from some cause which is unaccountable and incomprehensible to the most brilliant genius. Education being the great mark of distinction among men, it cannot be too highly appreciated; and it cannot be too liberally encouraged.

In descending from these prefatory observations, I acknowledge, with pride, the benevolence, wisdom, and liberality of the Legislature, in *beginning* the Common School system in North-Carolina.—In other states, this system has long been in successful experiment—thousands of their citizens are enjoying the benefits which have arisen from those benevolent institutions. This is certainly encouraging to our own citizens.

The present system is intended for that class of persons generally dedominated *poor*. This solitary reflection is calculated to excite the finest sensibilities of our nature. We are all bound to acknowledge, that fortune has made some distinction among men; which is beautifully described by one of the greatest of Poets:

"Fortune some difference in men hath made;
"One flaunts in rags, another in brocade."

But, in the germ of the immortal mind, worldly fortune has had no part: This has been granted by the Omnipotent hand of nature, without regard to earthly grandeur. Let us, then, use every prudent exertion to disseminate learning among all classes of mankind.

CATO.

DR. FRANKLIN.

"Friend Franklin," said Myers Fisher, the celebrated Quaker lawyer of Philadelphia, one day to the Dr. "thee knows almost every thing: can thee tell me how I am to preserve my small beer in the back yard? My neighbours are often tapping it of nights."

"Put a barrel of old Madeira by the side of it," replied the Doctor—"let them but get a taste of the Madeira, and I'll engage they will never trouble the small beer any more."

This same great Philosopher used to say "that if parents would but give their sons an early taste for the Madeira of Learning, they would hardly ever take to the detestable small beer of vice."

FEMALE IMPRISONMENT.

As an evidence of the feeling which exists against the imprisonment of Females for debt, it deserves to be noticed, that a late proposition in the Pennsylvania House of Representatives to direct the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency *of repealing* the act which exempts this portion of the community from imprisonment for the cause just stated, has been peremptorily rejected. The resolution was altered by the mover so as to read *modifying*," instead of "repealing the act;" yet the House, even in that shape, put the question to rest by a vote of, Noes 65—Ayes 9. This proceeding is highly honorable to our Legislature, and it is hoped that, in a short time there will not be a state in the Union, whose laws shall provide for the incarceration of a sex, having the strongest claims for humanity, and whose imprisonment cannot benefit the debtor, but can only serve to afford opportunity for the exercise of cruelty and unjustifiable rigor.

Freeman's Journal.

An unfortunate accident took place last week, near Georgetown Cross Roads in Maryland. A boy in the act of shooting a rabbit, accidentally shot four boys who were seated on the ground at some distance from, and unperceived by, him. Among them were two black boys, one of whom died soon after, having received thirty shot in his person. One of the white boys is also very much injured.

Chestertown Telegraph.

AFFECTIONATE PREACHING.

"A preacher ought to speak to his audience as a father would talk to his children, with an affectionate tenderness. In the most awful denunciations of the divine displeasure, an air of unaffected meekness should be preserved, that while, with unsparing fidelity, we declared the whole counsel of God, it may appear we are actuated by a genuine spirit of compassion. A hard and unfeeling manner of denouncing the threatenings of the word of God, is not only barbarous and inhuman, but calculated, by inspiring disgust, to rob them of all their efficacy. If the awful part of our message, which may be styled the burden of the Lord, ever fall with due weight on our hearers, it will be when it is delivered with a trembling hand and faltering lips; and we may then expect them to realize its solemn importance, when they perceive that we ourselves are ready to sink under it."

HALL.

RELIGION IN WOMAN,

As in man, is not only "of the operation of God," but the result of reflection, comparison and choice, and consists in a cheerful and happy renunciation of all the heart holds dear, for Jesus Christ, and of every opposing interest for his kingdom and glory. And this is her distinguished excellence. Let the fear of God, and the love of Jesus Christ, control her domestic virtues; let the humility, patience, faith, hope, charity and resignation, of the gospel, become interwoven with her personal accomplishments, and sweeten and govern her conduc and how lovely is such a woman! It has frequently been remarked, that pious women are not only more numerous, but more pious, than pious men. How infinitely superior are her charms to all the fascinations of beauty, all the splendor of external accomplishment, and all the delicious joys of giddy dissipation! How invaluable does such a woman appear, adorned and dignified, not only by all that earth can give, but decked in the robes of that piety and loveliness which earth can neither give nor take away.

HORSES.

When your Horses discharge water freely from the mouth (which some suppose to be in consequence of their feeding on the latter growth of grass) it is proposed to give two spoonfuls of fine salt, and half a spoonful of fine powdered rosin daily, for 3 or 4 days; then desist for a day or two; and repeat it at intervals, for some time. An observing friend, who is willing to do good, and to communicate it, remarks, "the benefit experienced, from using the above method, has been sufficient to authorise its recommendation to further trial."

YEAR of JUBILEE.

As this year [1826] is the *fiftieth year* of American Independence, it has been proposed that the next anniversary shall be observed as a JUBILEE. The following is a part of the instructions of Moses for the jubilee of the Israelites. "And ye shall hallow the *fiftieth year*, and *proclaim liberty* throughout the land to *all the inhabitants thereof*." *Friend of Peace.*