

REMOVAL.
ERENZEBER DICKSON,
RESPECTFULLY informs his customers, and the public, that he has removed his Shoe and Hat Manufactory, from the building he late occupied, to one a few doors north, on the same street, for some time past, and is now opposite the bank, where he will continue to make and send every description of **BOOTS and SHOES.**
He employs the best workmen, uses the best leather, and charges the lowest price, of any good shoemaker in this part of the country; and after all this, he feels in pleasing those who have been with their work, the fact cannot be denied. He thinks, the quality of his materials, the skill of his workmen, and the promptitude with which he executes all orders in his line, offer advantages to those wishing better and more durable goods than the town of Salisbury ever before enjoyed. Then
Let those who new who never bought before,
Let those who always bought new buy the more.
Salisbury, Jan. 20, 1827. 471

Tailoring Business.
SILAS TEMPLETON, grateful for the liberal patronage he has received from a generous public, respectfully informs them, that being all contingencies, he has permanently located his business in the shop recently occupied by Nevell and Templeton, on Main street, in the town of Salisbury. He has just received the latest **FASHIONS** from Philadelphia, and will continue regularly to receive them at stated periods, which will enable him to accommodate gentlemen with dress Coats, Pantaloons, Vests, &c. made after the newest and most approved styles in vogue at the north, and on more reasonable terms than such clothes have heretofore been made in Salisbury. He will warrant his work to be substantially and elegantly made; and what is equally important with most persons, it shall fit well before he will require pay. Country cloth will be made up on the very lowest terms that any regular tailor can make a living business in doing it for. The greatest possible pains will be taken that no one shall be disappointed in the work they wish to be done at a shop, either as to the fitness of their garments, durability or workmanship, or promptness of execution. All those, then, wishing any description of Tailoring done, may reasonably be asked to
Come and see me; in fitting you, I'll not lack,
A hair—if I do, I'll take the garment back.
Salisbury, Feb. 3, 1827. 48

TAILORING BUSINESS.
N. B. One or two Boys, from 12 to 15 years of age, who can sew well recommended, will be taken as apprentices to the above business.
SILAS TEMPLETON.

TAILORING BUSINESS.
THE subscribers having formed a co-partnership, for the purpose of carrying on the Tailoring Business, under the firm of **Ribelin and Wats,** respectfully inform the citizens of Salisbury, and the contiguous country, that they have opened a Shop in the town of Salisbury, on Main Street, a few doors south of the Court-House, in the building adjoining Mr. Allison's store; where one of the partners will constantly attend to all business in their line with which they may be favored. Being the agents for the **Faint Practiser** system of Tailoring, by Mr. Ward, of Philadelphia, they will regularly receive the latest Fashions from that city; and can assure those disposed to patronize them, that they will make all descriptions of **Fancy Coats, Pantaloons, Vests, &c.**
In the most approved styles at the north, and on lower terms than such work has ever before been done in this part of the country. They will warrant all their work to be of the most durable kind, and to fit well.
The business, as heretofore, will still be continued in the town of Lexington, where one of the partners will continue constantly to attend to all favors in their line, and execute them with the same promptness, and in the same style of elegance and durability, as in Salisbury.
The public are respectfully invited to give the subscribers a Shop at No. 10, which is the best evidence they can offer of their claims to patronage.
JACOB RIBELIN,
V. H. WAT'S.
March 24, 1827. 354

Gold Mine.
WANTED to hire, a number of able hands to work at the **Gold Mine** on Beaver-Dam, in the State of Tennessee, where the Steam-Engine is attached. Liberal wages will be given, and the cash paid monthly.
February 12, 1827. 50

State of Tennessee,
9th DISTRICT, OCTOBER TERM, 1827.
JAMES HARRIS, et al. complainants, versus **JAMES M'COLLUM** et al. defendants; original bill, in Equity. Upon motion of the complainants, by John H. Dunlap, their solicitor, it is ordered by the court that the complainants have leave to amend their bill generally, and upon affidavit being filed, it is further ordered by the court, that publication be made for three weeks in succession in some news-paper printed in Salisbury, North Carolina, and some news-paper printed in Huntsville, Alabama, and the West-Tennesseean, printed in Paris, Tennessee, it having appeared by said affidavit, that James M'Collum and Mary his wife, who were defendants, and residents of the state of Alabama, that they appear on or before the next term of this court, and plead, answer or demur to complainant's bill, or the same will be taken for confessed, and set for hearing *et paria.*
A copy test: **I. S. W. COOK, c. c. n. in c.**
THIS bill, among other things, states, that the complainants are the heirs and legal representatives of Edward Harris, deceased, and that the said Edward Harris, deceased, died some years ago, and left the complainants, and John M'Clure and Rebecca his wife, formerly Rebecca Sloan, James M'Collum and Mary his wife, formerly Mary Harris, his heirs at law, and legal representatives. That the said Edward Harris died intestate, and without a will, that the said Edward Harris died seized and possessed of a large quantity of land, in the Western District of the State of Tennessee, and within this Chancery District, which, as set forth in the bill of the complainants, they, the said complainants, pray a decree that the lands should be divided, and that each one of the heirs may have the part or portion of said land set apart and laid off to them, separate and distinct from that of any of the others, and that commissioners be appointed to divide said land, and for relief generally. **January 25th, 1827. 3454**

To Brick Makers,
Proposals will be received by the undersigned for building the Episcopal Church in Salisbury, for the delivery of six or seven thousand Bricks, 2 1/2 inches long, 4 1/2 inches wide, and 3 inches thick. Also, for a large quantity of pine and oak Lumber, consisting of shingles, Boards, and other plank of various descriptions. The brick to be all well moulded and well burned; no other will be received. The plank and shingles to be of good quality, sound and clear of knots. A distinct bill of the lumber will be furnished to the lowest bidder, as soon as he gives in his prices for the different kinds of stuff necessary for such a building. A quantity of shingles, 21 inches long and 4 inches wide, will also be contracted for. The proposals will be handed to Edw. Green, Esq. who will lay before the rest of the committee the decision. The proposals will be decided on by the 15th of April next. Therefore, all persons wishing to contract for any of the above materials, must put in their terms before that period.
Proposals will likewise be received, for executing the brick-work, and carpenter's work, or for the whole building. Plans will be furnished the undertaker or undertakers, as soon as the work is contracted for.
JOHN M'CLELLAND,
STEPHEN L. FERRAND,
JOHN BEARD, JR.
EDWARD CRESS,
THOMAS CHAMBERS,
527
March 7th, 1827.
The Greenborough Patriot, and Hillsborough Recorder, will publish the above three times, and send their bills to this Office.

Mail Stage.
Between **LINCOLNTON** and **SALISBURY.**
THE subscriber is now running a Stage regularly once a week, between Lincolnnton and Salisbury; leaves Lincolnnton every Monday morning, and arrives in Salisbury at 10 o'clock next day; and returning, leaves Salisbury at 2 o'clock P. M. and arrives in Lincolnnton on Wednesday evening. Fare, 6 cents per mile. His stage is a substantial, comfortable vehicle; and his horses strong and gentle. All who wish a passage on this route, may rest assured that every thing shall be done by the subscriber to render their situation as comfortable and pleasant as possible. The public are invited to try the stage.
R. H. REYNOLDS.
February 6, 1827. 49

House of Entertainment.
REMOVAL.
THOMAS HOLMES respectfully acquaints his friends, and the public at large, that he has removed from the building he lately occupied, back to the one on the opposite side of the street, in which he formerly kept a **House of Entertainment,** but which has for a number of years been occupied by the Printing Office; where he is prepared to accommodate
TRAVELLERS and BOARDERS; and hopes he will be able to give the same satisfaction he has done for twenty years past. Travellers are particularly invited to call at his House; "where the weary are at rest, and the wicked cease from troubling."
Salisbury, N. C. Jan. 30, 1827. 48

Frederick T. Christman,
GRATEFUL for past favors, and hoping for a continuation of confidence in his friends and customers in his line of business, offers for sale, at the following reduced prices, the work manufactured by him.
Double Harness for Carriages, (plated) from 50 to \$120
Gig Harness, plated, from 25 to 50
Mail-Stage Harness, best quality, 35
Carriage do. Japanned mounting, 15 to 18
Braces for Carriages, per foot, 50 cents to 60c
Men's Riding Saddles, from 10 to 25
Ladies do. 12 to 35
Bridles, Valises, Saddle-Bags, &c. made of best material and workmanship, with punctuality and despatch; and all orders attended to, from any section of the country.
Salon, N. C. Dec. 15, 1826. 427

New Watches & Jewelry.
HUNTINGTON and WYNNE, having some time since established a shop in their line in this place, respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have recently received a new supply of Gold and Silver Patent Lever Watches, and Jewelry of every description. Also, a supply of Jewelry and Silver-Ware. All of which they are disposed to sell on as good terms as they can be purchased elsewhere. An arrangement has been made with a gentleman of Philadelphia, by whom they will have manufactured **JEWELRY** of every description, and of the best workmanship, of **North-Carolina Gold.** An arrangement has also been made, by which they will receive, almost monthly, supplies of Jewelry and Watches, from New-York and Philadelphia.
They are now well prepared to manufacture Silver-Ware, and all articles in their line; and hope, by constant attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.
Salisbury, Jan. 1827. 45

State of North-Carolina, Cabarrus county:
COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January session, 1827: Paul Barringer vs. Asa Thompson; Judicial attachment, Volentine Pagert, John Barger, and others, summoned as garnishees. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the def'd. in this case is not an inhabitant of this state; ordered, therefore, that publication be made six weeks in the Western Carolinian, notifying said defendant, that unless he appear at our next court of pleas and quarter sessions, to be held for said county at the court-house in Concord, on the third Monday of April next, then and there reply, plead or demur, judgment final will be taken against him according to plaintiff's demand. 646
DANIEL COLEMAN, CPE.
North-Carolina, Ashe county:
COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February term, 1827: Richard Gentry vs. Leander S. Bray; original attachment. It appearing to the court that the defendant, Leander S. Bray, is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian, for said defendant to appear at our next county court, on the second Monday after the 4th Monday of April next, and reply, put in bail, and plead or demur, otherwise judgment will be given against him by default.
Test: **T. GALLOWAY, c. c. c.**
Price adv. 22 60.

BY AUTHORITY.
Laws of the United States, passed at the second session of the thirteenth Congress.
[revised—1824.]
An act to provide for the Reports of the Decisions of the Supreme Court.
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a Reporter shall, from time to time, be appointed by the Supreme Court of the United States, to report its Decisions, who shall be entitled to receive from the Treasury of the United States, as an annual compensation for his services—the sum of one thousand dollars: Provided, nevertheless, That the said compensation shall not be paid unless the said Reporter shall print and publish, or cause to be printed and published, the Decisions of the said Court, made during the time he shall act as such Reporter, within six months after such Decisions shall be made; and shall deliver eighty copies of the Decisions, so printed and published, to the Secretary of State, without any expense to the United States; which copies shall be distributed as follows, to wit: to the President of the United States, the Judges of the Supreme Court, the Attorney General of the United States, the Secretaries of State, Treasury, War, and Navy, the Comptrollers of the Treasury, and the Judges of the several Territories of the United States, one copy each; five copies for the use of each House of Congress; and the residue of the copies shall be deposited in the Library of Congress; and provided also, That the said Decisions shall be sold to the public at large at a price not exceeding five dollars a volume.
Sec. 2. And it is further enacted, That in case of the death, resignation, or dismissal from office, of either of the officers before mentioned, the said copies of the Decisions delivered to them, as aforesaid, shall belong, and be delivered over to their successors in said offices.
Sec. 3. And it is further enacted, That this act shall be and continue in force for three years, and no longer.
JOHN W. TAYLOR,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
NATH'L MACON,
President of the Senate pro tempore.
Approved: 7th Feb. 1827.
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

[PUBLIC—NO. 9]
An act to authorize the President of the United States to remove the Land Office in the Choctaw District, in the State of Mississippi.
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall and may be lawful for the President of the United States, whenever he shall deem it proper, to remove the Land Office, now located at Jackson, in the Choctaw Land District, in the State of Mississippi, and to locate and establish the same at any other convenient and suitable place within the same Land District. And it shall be the duty of the Register and Receiver of said Land Office, so soon as the removal shall be ordered, and such new location made, by the President, to remove all the records, books, and papers appertaining to said Land Office, to the place designated.
Approved: 22d Feb. 1827.

[PRIVATE—NO. 10.]
An act concerning the Entry of Vessels at the Port of Fairfield, in Connecticut.
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be lawful to make entry of any foreign ship or vessel, and of the cargo which may be on board the same, and to receive the same at the Port of Fairfield, in the State of Connecticut, under the regulations in such cases by law provided.
Approved: 29th Feb. 1827.

[PUBLIC—NO. 11.]
An act to exempt Swedish and Norwegian vessels and merchandise imported therein, from the payment of discriminating duties of tonnage and import, for a limited time, and for other purposes.
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the date of this act, until the termination of the next session of Congress, vessels truly and wholly belonging to the subjects of the King of Sweden and Norway, arriving in the United States, in ballast or with cargoes, shall be exempted from the payment of any other or higher duties or charges whatsoever, than vessels of the United States are required to pay under like circumstances; that merchandise, the produce and manufacture of the Territories of the King of Sweden and Norway, imported in Swedish or Norwegian vessels, shall not be subjected to any other or higher duties than are levied on the same kinds of merchandise when imported in American vessels; and that the exemption or privilege allowed by this act shall extend to vessels arriving, and merchandise imported, from the Swedish colony of St. Bartholomew. Provided, That the owners of vessels, arriving from said colony, in the United States shall be inhabitants of that colony, and there established and naturalized, and shall have caused their vessels to be there naturalized.
Sec. 2. And it is further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, directed to cause to be repaid or remitted all alien or discriminating duties of tonnage or import, which since the twenty-fifth of September last may have been paid, or secured to be paid, vessels of the description mentioned in the first section of this act, or on merchandise imported in such vessels; for the purpose of which repayment, any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, is hereby appropriated.
Approved: 22d Feb. 1827.

THE JUVEN.
THE YOW.
O dear that sweet, dashing brow!
I call on mighty Yow!
To witness this eternal vow—
"I'm yours above I love."
"O leaves the god to wither you,
(The smiling maid replies.)
For Yow but laughs at lovers' vows
And loves' perjuries."
By honour'd beauty's gentle pow'r,
By friendship's holy flame!
"Alas! what is beauty but a flow'r,
And friendship but a game?"
By those dear tempting lips, I cry'd!
With such ambrosious look,
Convinc'd, my Yow's glanc'd aside,
And bade me—"kiss the book."
PRUDENCE.
"Wouldst thou, my son, be wise and virtuous learn,
By all mankind a prudent learn!"
By all the rules be what men praise;
Profess, straightly profess, give thee all;
Keep up appearance, there for the rest,
The world will give thee credit for the rest;
If thou wilt, but thou wilt not!
This man's his own master's slave;
This is a higher view, than thou know'st;
Thou shalt not see himself in the dust;
But thou in vain when thou wilt consent.
THE HIGHBORN CLESSES.
High stations tumble, but not bliss create,
None think the great unhappy but the great;
Pooh gaze and envy; envy darts a sting,
Which makes a swain as wretched—as a king;
Give me, indulgent God! with mind serene,
And guileless heart, to range the sylvan scene.
No splendid poverty, no smiling care,
No well-bred hate, no servile grandeur there.
MISCELLANEOUS.
LORD BYRON.
A print is about to be published in London by Ackerman, of a full length figure of Lord Byron, as he appeared in Italy. The original was cut in paper by Mrs. Leigh Hunt, and is stated to be a remarkable instance of the spirit and expression which may be given in a form of representation apparently so unfavorable to their display. The likeness is said, by those who saw Lord Byron at that time, to be striking, and is believed to be the only genuine one ever taken at full length. The following description is appended to the print:
"He used to sit in this manner (after his daily ride) out of doors, with the back of the chair for an arm, his body indolently bent, and his face turned gently upwards, often with an expression of doubt and disdain about the mouth. His riding-dress was a 'strive blue cambist frock, with a cape: a velvet cap of the same color, lined with green, with a gold band and tassel, and black shade; and trowsers, gaiters, and waistcoat all white, and of one material. The cap had something the look of a coronet, and was a little pulled forward over the shade. His lame foot (the left) but slightly affected his general appearance; it was a shrunken, not a club foot, was turned a little on one side, and hurt him if much walked upon, as he lounged about a room the defect was hardly observable. The rest of his person, till he grew fat, was eminently handsome, so were his mouth and chin; fit for a bust of Apollo. The size of the face was that the jaws were too wide compared with the temples, and the eyes too near one another. Latterly he grew thin again, as in England. His hair had been thick and curling, but was rapidly falling-off."

THE SABBATH.
How should the hours of the Sabbath, that are not occupied by public worship, be spent? This question is often asked. The answer to it must depend in some degree on the circumstances of the person by whom it is made. It is easy to say in general terms that the day should not be spent in indolence—nor sloth—nor worldly pleasure, but that it should be devoted to personal and social improvement. The methods best suited to accomplish this end will vary with individual situation. Domestic instruction should be especially regarded on the sabbath, when children are released from the exercises of school, and parents have opportunities of reaching their minds, which their own engagements during the week may perhaps confine to this season. Charitable services are appropriate to the day. Visiting the poor and the sick is an office to which a portion of the Sabbath may be given with peculiar benefit. Sunday Schools require the attendance of considerable number of serious persons, and we know no class of Christians who are entitled to higher commendation, than

they who are willing to forego the pleasure of private meditation and reading, that they may give religious instruction to the children of the ignorant and the vicious. Few persons will be it probable to spend the whole day in seclusion; it was not meant to be a day of unnatural restraint. Few also, from their habits, can derive pleasure from a long continued exercise of reading. Useful conversation should be introduced—serious in its tone, but warm and interesting, and having, as far as possible, a direct influence on the religious character. Sunday is not a day for feasting, but neither is it a day for fasting, but neither is it a day for feasting. We suspend our usual purposes, but is not a season for idleness to waste, nor for levity to profane. It should be so employed that we may be better and happier for it through the week.

Religion.—Those who make religion consist in the contempt of the world and its enjoyments are under very fatal and dangerous mistakes. As life is the gift of Heaven, it is Religion to enjoy it. He therefore who can be happy in himself, and who contributes all that is in his power towards the happiness of others, (and none but the virtuous can so be said to do,) answers most effectually the end of his creation, is an honor to his nature, and a pattern to mankind.

THE TIFLER.
"Follow him, if you have heart to do it, as he staggers down now and then licking the ground, till he reaches his once peaceful home; 'He's coming,' cry the little innocents, as they look through the window; but 'tis not the cry of joy, it welcomes the kind parent as he approaches his tender family—ah, 'tis the cry of fear—of horror. See them flee from him as from a monster—look at the broken-hearted mother as she takes up her affrighted boy and bathes him with her tears. 'Alas! says she to her children, 'your father once loved you—once he loved me; he was a kind husband and a provident father; but now we are forsaken; your little tender feet feel the nipping frost; your bodies shiver with the cold; your tattered clothes are falling from you; and I have so new ones to give; you are hungry, but I have no bread to give you; the necessaries of life you find there was once wont to bring hanged cheer our hearts, are now changed to the rum bottle, which some denials has furnished him with, perhaps a reward of his day's labor—O cruel employer! come and behold the fruit of your iniquity; see the miserable wretch upon the wretched mother and her worse than fatherless children; your thirst for gain!' Let the imagination supply the remaining part of this awful picture."

PHILOSOPHICAL CALCULATION.
Light goes about thirteen million of miles in a minute. Sound about sixty thousand feet in a minute. A strong wind goes twenty feet in a second. When a cannon is fired, we are distant a mile, we hear the report twenty-four seconds after we see the flash. The nearest of the stars five thousand times more distant than the sun; its distance (thirty seven billion, seven hundred million of miles. Were a cannon fired from a star, it would require five millions, four hundred thousand years for the report to reach us.

Three very excellent things, of great utility, are Reading, Conversation, and Reflection. By reading we treat with the dead; by conversation with the living; and by reflection with ourselves. Reading enriches the memory, conversation polishes the mind, and reflection forms the judgment. But of these noble employments of the soul, were we to neglect which we think the most important, we must confess that reading would be the ground-work of the other two; since without reading, contemplation is fruitless, and conversation dull and insipid.

ANECDOTE.
When George II. was at a military parade, he observed Miss Chudley in a habit which bordered very closely upon nudity: "My dear lady," said the good natured monarch, "transfer me to put my hand on that bosom." "Sir," said she, "give me your hand, and I will put it in a softer place." She took his hand, and put it on his own forehead. !