

# Western Carolinian.

SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, JUNE 19, 1827.

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**TERMS.**  
The terms of the Western Carolinian are, \$3 per annum—or \$5 50, if paid in advance. Payment in advance will be required from all subscribers at a distance, who are unknown to the Editor, unless some responsible person of his acquaintance guarantees the payment. No paper discontinued, (except at the option of the Editor) until all arrearages are paid. 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 post-paid, or they may not be attended to.

## COMMUNICATION.

### SOCIAL INTERCOURSE.

Social intercourse is one of those inevitable blessings which the introduction of Christianity has conferred on mankind. That it is the gift of Christianity, all will be convinced who are conversant in history, whether ancient or modern. Although Greece and Rome, and some other nations of antiquity, enjoyed, in a good measure, the blessings of civilization, and of consequence were capable of participating in the pleasures of society, yet there was wanting refinement of sensibility and charitable feeling, with which Christianity has ever enriched the social circle.

As the blessings of society are duly appreciated by but a small part of the human family, a few thoughts on this subject may not only be interesting, but important. Some are apt to view every moment spent in what is termed sociality, as lost. This, it must be confessed, is too often the case. The abuse of a measure is, however, no argument against its utility. Let associations be formed from correct motives; with proper views and feelings; let conversation, instead of being turned upon the foibles and frailties of our neighbours, their blemishes of character, their peculiarities of dress, be upon subjects of dignity and importance; and soon it will be seen that society has power to enlighten the understanding, to refine the sensibility, to polish the manners, and meliorate the principles of men. Man, intellectually the attention of his mind, is soiled by their neglect, was not formed for the gloomy shades of solitude. To him it has no charms, except as it affords opportunity for devotional exercises, or intellectual improvement. Society enlightens the understanding. Individuals, like rivers, winding their courses through hills and vales to the ocean, assembling together from different places, pour their knowledge into one common reservoir, from whence all may draw the enriching draught. Nor can it be justly said that information is so partially diffused through society, that although some might receive accessions to their intellectual store, yet others, whose talents and opportunities are superior to the talents and opportunities of those with whom they may associate, must derive but little improvement. The Amazon, though it rolls on four thousand miles to the ocean, is, notwithstanding, refreshed by continual rills from every side. Though they may be possessed of the most brilliant talents, yet from their humblest associates they may derive hints which will give new energy to their efforts, and to their talents a brilliancy which but for this they would never have possessed. Newton received a hint, leading him to investigate subjects by which he has astonished the world, and forever rendered his name memorable in the annals of philosophy. But even men of the most gigantic intellect, may advantageously descend from their eminence, and view the little beings around them.

Social intercourse not only enlightens the mind, but also refines the sensibility. A refined sensibility is indeed the natural offspring of a cultivated understanding. When the mind is illumined by the rays of knowledge, it sees more clearly what is due to different persons, the effects which different causes produce, the happiness or misery that prevails in the different classes. This increased capacity of discerning the secret springs of happiness and misery, has a powerful influence on the finer feelings of our nature; producing, at the woes of others, sensations not always surpassed when self is made the immediate object of suffering. If the sensibility is wounded at the sufferings of the indigent in civilized countries, it is still more sensibly affected when the plains of India are seen whitened with the bones of pilgrims; the widow smoking on the funeral pile of the husband; or the sick and dying hastened to the banks of the Ganges, that they may have a happy exit to the climes of bliss. Wherever there are associations, there exists a mutual desire. Hence an inquiry into each other's views, feelings, manner of thinking; selfishness is removed, and each

individual learns that he is happy himself, in proportion as he diffuses happiness to those around. A gentleness of manner and modesty of deportment is acquired, which renders even virtue itself truly amiable. Nature's stern ferocity is subdued, mildness is diffused through the whole, and every look and attitude speaks good will to all. Sympathy tends powerfully to refine the sensibility; but sympathy for the misfortunes of others is rarely felt by the recluse.

Society also exerts a powerful influence in polishing the manners, and rendering the deportment easy and graceful. Why is it that one person appears embarrassed, another awkward in mixed assemblies; while a third exhibits ease of attitude, and a countenance serene as the winter evening? This, in some instances, may be owing to the presence of a particular object, which completely unnerves the man; yet, is it not generally owing to the want of society? Some there are, whose natural diffidence is so great, that although they may have seen the world in various garbs, and mingled with the best society, yet they can rarely appear there without embarrassment. This, I imagine, is generally the case with students. The mind being the field of their operations, they devote less attention to externals, and generally possessing a refined sensibility, the fear of violating some of the rules of etiquette produces the embarrassment mentioned. As I have had the misfortune to be one of this class, who had to struggle through all the difficulties of extreme diffidence, commiseration might be a sufficient inducement to drop a hint for the encouragement of my suffering brethren. While students are careful to enrich their intellectual stores, and eagerly cull the choicest flowers from the path of science, let them not neglect the pleasures of the social hour; its gleanings may do that, without which, all their stores of wisdom may be so much useless lumber. The man who spends his days in the pursuit of knowledge, without mingling with his fellow-beings, will leave society but little enriched by all his toil. To the society of the sphere of female influence, and never will be rise to that dignity and importance in the world which he would otherwise have attained. never will acquire the power of grace, the magic of a name? Without the smiles from partial beauty won, O! what were man?—a world without a sun! "Fire, nature, genius," dwells not with him; he is not destined to anything great; never will he rise with those who soar and astonish, while they please. Let, then, the youth who pants after knowledge, who aspires to shine as an orator, a statesman, or a hero, seek the society of the ladies. No man can rouse the passions, can wake the generous sensibility, but he who possesses this quality himself. But from what source is sensibility so likely to arise, as from those who possess it in the highest degree? Their society refines and elevates the mind, kindles every tender emotion, and opens new avenues to the heart. It inspires confidence, so necessary to usefulness in life. Some may entertain the opinion that, to seek improvement from such a source, is but an illusion of the imagination. This sentiment, however common, is, notwithstanding, erroneous. Society, beyond all dispute, is one great source of improvement. It polishes what is rude in manner; refines the grossness of sentiment; calls into action the information already possessed; guides the thoughts into new channels, in quest of knowledge; and opens to the enraptured fancy new scenes of enjoyment.

If this is true with respect to society in general, it is emphatically true with respect to the society of the Ladies. The mind of man never lies inactive; it is either becoming more exalted and refined in feeling, purer in sentiment, or debased in principle, and contaminated with vice. It is ever on the alert, diffusing happiness, and richly enhancing its own enjoyment, or disseminating evil, and marring the sources of its own pleasure. Female influence not only possesses the power of rousing the mind to vigorous exertions in pursuit of knowledge, but also of guiding its deliberations favourable to the cause of virtue. Its natural tendency is to evil; while, therefore, there is no active principle to oppose its progress, it makes rapid advances in moral degradation. But the society of virtuous, intelligent females, possesses over the moral principle, precisely this influence. It is in their power to stop the current of licentiousness; or open on society the flood-gates of vice and dissipation. Possessing minds of a more delicate texture than

those of men, they are sooner alarmed at the appearance of evil, and guard with greater care the avenues to vice.

Such is the constitution of human nature, that woman is often made the "polar star" of action. When Religion does not possess the best, guiding the thoughts and feelings, man often breathes but for woman; when she frowns, all the springs of life are low; and man, like the solitary dove, pours forth his complaints to the silent grove; she smiles, he rejoices, all nature appears clad in beautiful attire.

Possessing, then, the influence over the children of men, then she enters upon the path of virtue she induces some to contemplate the principles of religion, and finally to embrace it from a thorough conviction, that it is religion alone that can cheer and support the mind amid the vicissitudes of life, and give a rational hope of happiness beyond the grave.

But while I thus advocate the cause of society, I would not be understood to mean every class, or association, to which the term might be applied. While I would exclude none for their poverty, nor admit any on account of their wealth, or high sounding titles;—far be it from me to encourage any to court the society of those who are professedly vicious, or to seek admission into those circles where gaiety and dissipation engage the time and attention, and where thoughts of death and judgment are never permitted to enter. By seeking the society of those whose influence has decidedly a good tendency, they may derive advantage themselves, and leave testimony to the cause of truth.

I cannot close my remarks on this subject, without first dropping a hint to the ladies: If such be your influence over society, how ought you to act? How should you use this gift of a Gracious Providence? Examine, and you will find that it is Christianity which has placed you where you are. Trade not, then, with the feelings of those over whom you possess this influence. How shall those who possess sensibility and refinement, go into your society, when they fear (as they are apt to do) that they may be intruding. They cannot do it; and notwithstanding they are fully sensible of the advantages to be derived from social intercourse, they exclude themselves from society; and although their dignity and zest to literary attainments. To exclude from your society, youth of refined feelings, or (which is the same thing) to treat them with coldness and insult, is not only cruel, but sinful. By it, a cloud may be cast over rising genius, a damp thrown upon the spirits, which would forever paralyze the mental faculties, and veil in obscurity talents which might have delighted and instructed mankind. But who can tell the number that now lie beneath the clouds of the valley, brought to a premature grave through female caprice! But the lady who can thus trifle with generous sensibility, will, in the end, suffer loss; nothing will sink her faster in the estimation of all those whose good opinion is worth possessing.

AMICUS.

### FROM THE GREENSBORO PATRIOT. AGRICULTURAL.

- At a meeting of the Guilford Agricultural Society, in Greensboro, on the 15th of May, the following list of premiums were agreed upon, to be awarded at the next annual Meeting. Show and Exhibition of the Society, to be held at Greensboro, on the first Friday in November, next.
- For the best three year old horse colt, \$3
  - For the best mare colt of the same age, 3
  - For the best 3 year old bull, 2
  - For the best milk cow, 2
  - For the best beef, 2
  - For the best yoke of oxen, 5
  - For the largest and fattest hog, 2
  - For the best year old boar, 2
  - For the best year old sow, 2
  - For the most wheat raised off of a given quantity of white flint wheat furnished by the Society, 2
  - For the most corn, raised on two acres reclaimed land, 5
  - For the most cotton raised on two acres reclaimed land, 5
  - For the most wheat raised on two acres reclaimed land, 5
  - For the best piece of broad cloth not less than six yards, 5
  - For the best piece of flannel not less than ten yards, 3
  - For the best piece of sheeting not less than ten yards, 2
  - For the best piece of table linen, not less than ten yards, 2
  - For the best piece of shirting linen, not less than ten yards, 3
  - For the best pair of rose blankets, 3
  - For the best piece of jeans, not less than ten yards, 2

- For the best pair of woollen counterpanes, 3
- For the best pair of cotton do, 3
- For the best and finest two pair of woolen stockings, 1
- For the best and finest two pair cotton do, 1
- For the best imitation casimere shawl, 1

### WASHINGTON'S LETTERS.

Mr. Sparks, the editor of the North American Review, says the U. S. Gazette, has been for some time past engaged at Mount Vernon, in arranging for publication Washington's papers. The National Intelligencer of Saturday last, contains a letter occupying four columns, from Mr. Sparks to Judge Story, from which we gather that the result of his exertions will be in the highest degree gratifying to the American citizens, and instructive to the world. The letters, notes, &c. were carefully copied under Washington's direction, and arranged in volumes according to their several subjects. His early correspondence with Gov. Dinwiddie, the Earl of Loudon, and other distinguished persons, is copied by himself—as well as his direction to under officers, his letters to his mother, brothers and other private friends.

There is besides, in Washington's hand writing, an entire copy of Braddock's general orders, as they were issued daily, from the time he entered Virginia, until his defeat, excepting a few days in which Washington was confined by a fever.

Washington's Revolutionary Papers have all been transcribed into large folio volumes, amounting to forty-four in number, and arranged according to the following classification:

1. Letters to the Congress of the United States—to committees of Congress; to the American Ministers Plenipotentiary at Foreign Courts; to individual Members of Congress in their public characters. This class contains seven volumes.
2. Letters to officers of the Line, of every rank; to officers of the Staff; and to all other military characters of every denomination. Sixteen volumes.
3. Letters to Conventions and Committees of Safety and Correspondence, to Governors, Presidents, and other executives of States, to Civil Magistrates and citizens of every denomination. Five vols.
4. Letters to foreign Ministers; to subjects of foreign nations in the immediate service of the United States, but not in virtue of commissions from Congress; to foreign officers of all other descriptions. Two vols.
5. Orders of every rank and degree, to persons applying for permission to go to the enemy. One vol.
6. Proceedings and opinions of Councils of War, and opinions of the general Officers respecting the various points on which they were consulted from time to time, by the Commander in Chief. Three vols.
7. Private Correspondence during the Revolution, being letters written to persons both in private and public stations, but on subjects of a private nature. Three vols.
8. Orderly Books, containing all the orders to the army, entered in detail from the day he took command of it at Cambridge, till he left it at Newburgh, at the end of the war. Seven vols.

These volumes are arranged with a remarkable exactness of method, copied with elegance, and care, and written throughout in a uniform and neat style of penmanship. Each class of subjects is brought together in a strict chronological order, and a copious index is added to every volume.

From the time that Washington resigned the command of the army to his acceptance of the Presidency, his correspondence fills six folio volumes—scarcely one of these letters have been published.

His letters to Mr. Jay, upon the subject of the Treaty with England, are of the highest interest; in reference to which papers, Mr. Sparks observes:—"I take it upon me to say, without qualification, that, among the mass of Washington's private and confidential papers, pertaining to the stormy seasons of his Administration, there is no record that dreads the light, none that would, in the smallest degree, detract from the brightness of his character, by being exposed."

**Fraud.**—A man was summoned before a magistrate in London charged with a species of fraud hitherto unknown—viz. selling his wife to another man for ten guineas, and then passing another man's wife on the purchaser instead of his own.

At a company training of the militia, in the borough of Northampton, Lehigh county, on Monday last, Captain Miller proposed to his company to volunteer their services to aid the oppressed Greeks to achieve their independence. The Captain and thirty-five of his men agreed to march as soon as they should be called on.

### NEW MEDICAL & DRUG STORE. E. WILLEY & Co.

His new receiving and opening, in Salisbury, a very general supply of MEDICINE, DRUGS, &c. which they offer for sale, wholesale and retail, on terms accommodating to the times. Arrangements being made at the Works, they will be constantly receiving all articles in their line, of the latest importations. E. WILLEY, having devoted fifteen years to the Practice of Physic, flatters himself that he shall be enabled, by paying strict personal attention to the Apothecary Business, and particularly to the chemical and compound preparations, to please all those who may wish to purchase. Country Physicians, Merchants, and other individuals, are respectfully invited to call and supply themselves; or, by sending their orders, they shall be as faithfully dealt with as by personal application. 65 Salisbury, June 1st, 1827.

### TO RENT. The MANSION HOTEL, SALISBURY, N. C.

THIS valuable stand, occupied by Col. Edward Yarbrough, is now offered for rent. Possession can be given in October next. It is excelled by none in the Western part of the state, either for extent, convenience, or situation. It would be preferred to lease it for two, three, or four years.—Terms will be made known, on application to the subscriber. EZRA ALLEMONG. April 13th, 1827.

### The Wilkesboro' Hotel,

IS now open, and amply provided for the accommodation of Visitors. By its local situation, in the Valley of the Yadkin, nearly central between the Blue Ridge and the Brushy Mountains, is picturesque, healthful and inviting; add to this, a pure and salubrious atmosphere, excellent water, the agreeable society of a pleasant village, spacious and commodious Rooms, a well supplied Table, and but little could seem wanting to insure the traveller a few weeks repose and enjoyment among the Mountains. The subscriber has been accustomed to this line of business in one of our Northern Cities; and he assures those disposed to favor him with a call, that no exertion shall be wanting, on his part, to render them comfortable. The lines of STAGES from Salem to Knoxville, and from Cheraw to Wilkesboro', stop at the Hotel, affording an easy access to the above Establishment. Fare five cents per mile,—way passengers, 64. GEO. V. MASSEY. Wilkesboro', N. C. April 22, 1827.

### New Lines of Stages.

THE subscriber, being the contractor for (Buncombe county) &c. has commenced running a line of Mail Stages between those places, once a week; and is prepared to carry passengers in a comfortable style, and on moderate terms. A stage now runs weekly between Salisbury and Lincolnton; in a short time, one will start between Asheville (via the Warm Springs) and Newport, Tenn.; and the line from Columbia, S. C. to Lincolnton, will soon go into operation; so that there will then be a direct stage communication from the south, east and north, through North-Carolina, to Tennessee, Kentucky, and the Western Country generally. SAMUEL NEWLAND. Morganton, April 2d, 1827. 57d

### THE CELEBRATED HORSE Napoleon.

WILL stand the spring season in Salisbury, commencing the 1st day of April, at the very reduced price of eight dollars the season, four dollars the single leap, and twelve dollars to insure. Mares sent from a distance, will be kept on moderate terms. Proper care and attention will be paid, but not liable for accidents or escapes of any kind. MICHAEL BROWN. March 6, 1827. 53

### The JACK Gen. Wellington,

WILL stand the present season in Salisbury; and will be let to Mares at the very moderate price of five Dollars,—no colt, no pay. Gen. Wellington is as sure a foal-getter as any Jack in the country; was raised in the eastern part of the state, is now 8 years old, in high health and vigor, gets uncommonly likely colts, and will be warranted to produce as fine Mules as any in this section of country. Inquire of the subscriber, in Salisbury. CHARLES L. BOWENS. The above Jack, and a very likely Jenny, both for sale, on very accommodating terms. Inquire as above. April 26, 1827. 60

### Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Fairfield district, S. Carolina, on the 4th inst. a Negro Man named DICK, 23 or 25 years old, very black complexion, rather pleasing countenance, down cast look, slow spoken, not tall but rather stout made; and it is probable he will make his way to Virginia, from whence he was brought; and he may also change his masters name, as he has done the like before. Any person who will take up said negro, and confine him in jail, and inform me by letter, directed to Mount Pleasant Post office, Fairfield district, S. C. shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid. JOHN KELLY. June 8, 1827. 57i

### Sheriff's Deeds,

FOR land sold by order of writs of venditioni exponas, for sale at this office.