

Western Carolinian.

SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, JUNE 26, 1827.

[VOL. VIII.....NO. 265.]

The terms of the Western Carolinian are, \$3 per annum—of \$2 50 if paid in advance—but 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.

FROM THE ALBANY ADVERTISER.

BOUNAPARTE.

The second number of the "American Quarterly Review," published by Messrs. Carey, Lea, and Carey, of Philadelphia, contains among other interesting articles, a review of that part of Sir Walter Scott's "Life of Napoleon," in which the mighty conqueror is traced from his birth, to his decisive triumph on the field of Marengo. Having perused it with delight, we have been tempted to make a few extracts, which we hope may, while they amuse our readers, at the same time make known to them a truly American work which merits an extensive patronage.

Of Napoleon, while a Cadet in the Royal Military School of Brienne, the reviewer, following Sir Walter Scott, says: "At the military school, the protegee displayed uncommon ardour and aptitude for the abstract sciences, and made a progress in them to which the strongest testimony was borne in the official reports of the institution. His habits were those of a recluse and severe student; but in the languages modern and ancient, he was not at all conspicuous for his proficiency. Our author asserts, that he never acquired the art of writing or spelling French."

After the fall of Robespierre, Bounaparte was superseded, and Sir Walter Scott, says: In May, 1795, he came to Paris to solicit employment in his profession. He found himself unfriended and indigent in the city of which he was at no distant period to be the ruler. Some individuals, however, assisted him, and among others the celebrated performer Talma, who had known him while at the military school, and even then entertained high expectations of the part in life which was to be played by 'le petit Bounaparte.'

On the other hand, as a favor of the Jacobins, his solicitations for employment were resolutely opposed by a person of considerable influence. Aubry, an old officer of artillery, president of the military committee, placed himself in strong opposition to his pretensions.

Meantime his situation became daily more unpleasant. He solicited Barras and Freron, who as Thermidorians, had preserved their credit, for occupation in almost any line of his profession, and even negotiated for permission to go into the Turkish service, to train the Mussulmans to the use of artillery. A fanciful imagination may pursue him to the rank of Pacha, or higher: for where he would, he could not have remained in mediocrity. His own ideas had a similar tendency. 'How strange,' said he, 'it would be, if a little Corsican officer of artillery, were to become a king of Jerusalem.' He was offered a command in La Vendee, which he declined to accept, and was finally named to command a brigade of artillery in Holland.

He was afterwards appointed to command the conventional forces, from which he was promoted to be general of the interior. The author connects with the history of Napoleon's management, this anecdote. "As the dearth of bread and other causes of disaffection, continued to produce commotions in Paris, the General of the Interior was sometimes obliged to oppose them with the military force. On one occasion, it is said, when Bounaparte was anxiously admonishing the multitude to disperse, a very bulky woman exhorted them to keep their ground. 'Never mind these coxcombs with the epaulettes,' she said, 'they do not care if we all starve, so they themselves feed and get fat.' 'Look at me, good woman,' said Bounaparte, who was then as thin as a shadow, 'and tell me which is the fattest of us two.' This turned the laugh against the amazon, and the rabble dispersed in good humour."

The following anecdote is probably familiar to most of our readers:

"A fine boy, of ten or twelve years old, presented himself at the levee of the General of the Interior, with a request of a nature unusually interesting. He stated his name to be Eugene Beauharnois, son of the ci-devant Vicomte de Beauharnois, who, adhering to the revolutionary party, had been a General in the republican service upon the Rhine; and falling under the causeless suspicion of the committee of public safety, was delivered to the revolutionary tribunal, and fell by its sentence just four days before the overthrow of Robespierre. Eugene was come to request of Bounaparte, as General of the

Interior, that his father's sword might be restored to him. The prayer of the young supplicant was as interesting as his manners were engaging, and Napoleon felt so much concern in him, that he was induced to cultivate the acquaintance of Eugene's mother, afterwards the Empress Josephine.

"When Madame Beauharnois and Gen. Bounaparte became intimate, the latter assures us, and we see no reason to doubt him, that although the lady was two or three years older than himself, yet being still in the full bloom of beauty, and extremely agreeable in her manners, he was induced, solely by her personal charms, to make her an offer of his hand, heart and fortunes—little supposing, of course, to what a pitch the latter were to arise. Bounaparte was then in his twenty-sixth year; Josephine gave herself in the marriage contract for twenty-eight.

"They were married 6th March 1796, and the dowry of the bride was the chief command of the Italian armies, a scene which opened a full career to the ambition of the youthful General. Bounaparte remained with his wife only three days after his marriage, hastened to see his family, who were still at Marseilles, and having enjoyed the pleasure of exhibiting himself as a favorite of Fortune in the city which he had lately left in the capacity of an indigent adventurer, proceeded rapidly to commence the career to which fate called him, by placing himself at the head of the Italian army."

The reviewer, after giving Sir Walter's account of the system of the conqueror, proceeds—

"The Italian campaigns constitute an epoch in the history of the art of war. They are sketched by Sir Walter with admirable graphic power: every movement and every battle are most skillfully traced and connected; and as he has narrated them, they are adapted to impart the highest ideas of Bounaparte's talents as a General and political manager. The Duke of Wellington is said to have declared, that Sir Walter's account of the battles of Waterloo was the best he had seen, and wonderfully faithful, not less than vividly picturesque, in most of its details. We cannot but think, that if Napoleon had lived to peruse this spirited relation of his own splendid manœuvres and successes, he would have been nearly as well satisfied as the hero of Waterloo. All credit is given to the supremacy of his youthful genius, the originality and felicity of his strokes, the brilliancy and magnitude of his triumphs; and to the personal valour and presence of mind with which his evolutions and critical situations as a commander were accompanied."

FROM THE HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

THE PLOUGH.

This instrument has held the first place among the implements of agriculture in all ages. Noah cultivated the vine and made wine immediately after the flood, but it is supposed that grain was first cultivated on the banks of the Nile, in Egypt. The invention of the plough must have been nearly coeval with the raising of grain. "The first plough," says Job in his Biblical Archaeology, "was nothing more than a stout limb of a tree, from which projected another shortened and pointed limb. The further end of the longer branch was fastened to the yoke, and a handle was added by which the plough might be guided." Mr. Loudon says the plough originally used was of the pick kind, and he gives a figure of one on an ancient medal dug up at Syracuse, which resembles a pickaxe. The letter A (alpha) is supposed to have taken its shape from the plough; in the most ancient form of the Greek A, one branch (the beam) is twice as long as the other (the share). Another ancient plough figured by Mr. Loudon is in the form of a sharpe-toed boot; the holder (a female) has one hand on the top of the boot, and a beam is inserted a little above the instep. The instrument now used for ploughing by some of the nations of the east, is similar to those of the ancients. Mr. Loudon remarks that the state of agriculture and other arts, and of machinery, in the eastern countries, was not materially different in the time of Moses, 3400 years ago, from what it is in the same countries at the present day. In Persia the lower part of the plough is a long wedge-shaped thing, and the beam and handle are inserted in the top of this block; in some districts the driver stands on the wedge or share. In Hindoostan the ploughs are of the pick shape, and are but little better than pointed sticks. The figures of some of them resemble the brush scythe of the American farmer, the blade being used for a share, and the handle for a beam; they are guided by a piece of wood attached to the beam near the share. The Hindoo ploughs merely scratch the earth, and to accomplish the

work of pulverization, the ploughman repeats the operation from five to fifteen times. The Chinese ploughs are simple and some of them are drawn by women.

The ancient Greek plough, described by Hesiod, consisted of three parts—a long block sharpened at the point; a draught-pole attached obliquely to the upper part of the block, and extending to the yoke; and a plough-tail to direct the implement, fastened in like manner, and extending back. A plough of similar construction is now used in Sicily. The plough of the modern Greeks has a crooked share shaped like the claw of an anchor; it is only a continuation of the sloping handle, which is large and strong. The most ancient plough used by the Romans was of the simplest form. In the days of Virgil this implement had become more complicated and efficient. They had ploughs with and without mould-boards; with and without coul-ters; with and without wheels; with broad and narrow pointed shares. The beam was fastened to the yoke, like our cart-pole. The Romans did not plough their lands in beds or ridges, as we do; but the cattle always returned in the same furrow. The plough commonly used had no mould board, and this may be remarked of the ploughs of the most ancient and some modern nations.

Modern European Ploughs.—In Austria Lombardy, Italy, the plough is of very rude contrivance, with a handle 13 or 14 feet long. In the vicinity of Rome the plough has a broad, flat share, on the hinder part of which the ploughman stands, and is thus drawn along. In the northern part of France, the ploughs resemble those of England, but in many parts of the south they have no mould board, and turn the earth in the manner of the simplest form of the Roman plough. In Holland the plough and other field implements are more ingeniously contrived than those of any other country, excepting Great Britain. In Flanders the agricultural implements are more rude. In Hungary six or eight oxen may be seen drawing a clumsy plough, entirely of wood, and without a mould board. In Denmark, Prussia, and many parts of Germany, they use much better ploughs. In the more improved districts of Germany, the wheel plough and the Dutch swing plough are used. The common plough of Poland is a wretched implement, and has no mould-board; lands are sometimes ploughed by one cow, tied by the horns to a sharpened pole. In Russia, the ploughs are mere crooked sticks, pointed, and drawn by horses, attached by ropes of bark. In many parts of Sweden the ploughs are of an improved description; in other parts they are of the brush scythe figure, resembling those which are used in some parts of Italy, and drawn by a man or woman, by means of a rope passed over the shoulder. The common plough in Spain is supposed to be as old as the time of the Romans. As figured by Mr. Loudon it is a singular looking implement, which we shall not attempt to describe. It is drawn by oxen with ropes fastened to the horns. The plough of Valencia, in Spain, is similar to that described by Mr. Loudon. The ploughs commonly used in Ireland are very imperfect and defective. At the Cape of Good Hope, the Dutch farmers have a clumsy, heavy plough, which it requires 10 or 12 oxen to work.

In Great Britain there are two kinds of ploughs—those fitted up with wheels near the end of the beam, and called wheel ploughs; and those without wheels, called swing ploughs. The latter are more easily drawn, but require a more attentive ploughman, than the former. Almost all the British ploughs have coul-ters. The construction of ploughs in the U. States is similar to that of some of the British swing ploughs.

Gen. JACKSON in KENTUCKY.

In speaking of the slanders lately propagated against the lady of Gen. Jackson, and of the prospects of the General in Kentucky, the Knoxville Enquirer remarks:

There is one circumstance, which, to us, appears worthy of notice, and one which might be satisfactory to others; that is, the feelings and opinions of those who live in that part of Kentucky, where Mrs. Jackson lived, when the alleged circumstances of criminality were said to have taken place. These people are not the neighbours and personal friends of General Jackson; and, of course, can be under no obligations, on this ground, to favor him; but, to the contrary, they live in Kentucky, where Mr. Clay's influence might be supposed to incline them the other way. It appears, plainly, to us, therefore, that if the citizens of Mercer county, Kentucky, (where the records against General Jackson exist) are decidedly in favor of him; that those who live at a distance, may rest assured, things are not as they are represented to be. More reliance may be placed on the set-

led opinions of the great mass of people, who are under the influence of common sense, and have an opportunity of personally knowing the real state of things, than can be placed on all the fine editorial paragraphs that have ever been written upon the subject.

By a reference to the following statements, taken from a Kentucky paper, it will be seen that the people of Mercer county, are almost unanimously in favor of the Tennesseean.

"BEHOLD A SIGN."

Letters from Mercer announce the adoption of a preamble ending with the following resolutions, at five battalion musters in that county, by overwhelming majorities.

Resolved, That Gen. Andrew Jackson is our choice as next President of the United States.

Resolved, That the constitution of the United States ought to be so amended as to give to the people the right of voting directly for President and Vice President, without the interposition of Electors or Congress, still maintaining the relative votes of the States, and their sovereign character, as at present provided for.

Resolved, That the Hon Thomas P. Moore faithfully represented our views and wishes when he voted for Gen. Jackson to be President, and that we have the highest confidence in his integrity and patriotism.

At two or three of the musters there was a spirited discussion on both sides of the question. The vote was as follows:

Place	For Adams	For Jackson
Lucto Precinct	175	1
New Providence	205	1
Harrodsburg	105	5
Boyce's Mill	128	1
Perryville	50	0
	663	8

At the last place the discussion continued to so late an hour, that there was much irregularity in taking the vote.

"The county of Mercer," says our correspondent, "was never more unanimous since the year 1798. New court and old court unite in favor of the Hero of New Orleans."

This county is in the centre of Kentucky, is the place of Mrs. Jackson's former residence, and the place where the "record" is kept, of which Hammond, Dana, &c. have made such infamous use. The world will now see what effect all the shameless attacks on the Hero and his wife have with the people.

We have long believed that Jackson would get the undivided vote of Kentucky, but a majority so tremendous, in any county, was not expected. The expression from the people, taken in their neighborhoods, inclines us to the belief that Mr. Adams has no party among the people of Kentucky, and that his strength consists in a few noisy leaders.

The above is not the only favorable account from Kentucky; indeed we believe that if the election were to come on at any short period, General Jackson would obtain at least two thirds of the state of Kentucky. See the following statement:

"At a recent battalion muster in Montgomery county, there were four or five hundred persons present, who were addressed by David Trimble and his opponent Henry Daniel, Esq. a vote was then taken on the next Presidency, and the result was about 45 for Adams, and about 400 for Jackson.

At a late battalion muster in Bath county, in the same district, about 250 men present, a vote was taken, when there were five in favor of Mr. Adams!

In an old court neighborhood, in the north east part of Franklin county, at a late battalion muster more than 200 men being present, we are informed it was ascertained that there were not more than 10 or 12 Adams men amongst them. In the same county, the Argus writes that there is one militia company having but four new court men in it, and has now but six Adams men in it.

At a battalion muster in N. or county, about 200 men present, a vote being taken, Mr. Adams received one vote!

A company muster took place some time since, in the neighborhood of the Mouth of Harrod's Creek, in Jefferson county, and, we are informed, that it was ascertained that there were 43 for Jackson and 7 for Adams."

These are only a few of many indications which have been given by the people, of their determination to support Gen. Jackson, and not to abide by the covenant entered into on the banks of the little Tiber, in the District of Columbia. We assure our friends in our sister States, that the cause of the people will triumph in Kentucky. In 1824, Jackson was the second choice of the people. They then preferred him to Mr. Adams—they still prefer him—and it will be found in the sequel, that the voters of Kentucky are neither transferable, nor incompetent to decide for themselves."

The Latest FASHIONS.

RIBELIN & WATTS.

HAVE just received, from Philadelphia, the NEW latest Spring Fashions in every third and the other cities of the North, accompanied with drafts and portrait figures, representing gentlemen in full dress, and the most approved fashion most worn in the most elegant circles, and suit the fancy of those gentlemen who wish fashionable garments made. They continue to receive all descriptions of plain work, at short notice, and on the lowest terms. They are grateful for the support already received in this place; and hope they will give such satisfaction as to insure a continuance of patronage. Salisbury, May 14, 1827. 62

Look Here!

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Concord, and the public at large, that he has commenced the

TAILORING BUSINESS

in said town, where he intends to have all kinds of work done in the line of his profession, in as good style of workmanship as at any other place in the United States. Having a strong force employed, he will be able to accommodate any person with garments on very short notice. Owing to the hardness of the times, he will work at the following reduced prices, to wit: Cloth Coats, from 5 to \$6, owing to payment; Pantaloon, from 1 to \$1 25; Summer Coats, from 2 to \$3 50.

THOMAS A. HAGUE. Concord, June 24, 1827. 671

Silas Templeton, Tailor.

HAS just received the latest and most improved fashions from Philadelphia, accompanied with portrait figures, representing the different colors which are worn by the most fashionable gentlemen of the cities of Philadelphia and New-York. The drafts of the fashions now received, are, in regard to their neatness and elegance of taste, superior to any heretofore published. All gentlemen, therefore, wishing fashionable garments made, may rest assured that they can be as well suited as at any other place in this or the adjoining states. Having in his employ a considerable force, orders for every description of work from a distance, will be executed on the shortest notice; and no disappointment, either in the fit of the garments, or in the punctual execution of them, need be feared. Country cloth, and summer clothing, will be made up at more reasonable prices than has heretofore charged.

He also here takes the liberty of returning his sincere thanks to the public, for the liberal encouragement he has hitherto received; and hopes that the style of his work, and the punctuality with which he will execute it, will insure a continuance of the generous patronage which has heretofore been extended to him. Salisbury, April 21, 1827. 59

Look at This!

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends, and the public generally, that he continues to carry on the

TAILORING BUSINESS,

at his old stand in the town of Concord, Cabarrus county. Being Agent for Mr. Ward, of Philadelphia, the subscriber receives the fashions regularly from that city, as often as there is any change in them; and he assures all who wish any description of tailoring done, that he will execute it in a style of workmanship and fitness equal to any thing in the United States; and he challenges a comparison of his work with any garment made in Philadelphia or New-York. He has also just received drafts, &c. for cutting Ladies Dresses, in the neatest and newest style. Ladies will be instructed how to make up the garments after they are cut; the plan is so easily understood, that a few minutes direction will be sufficient to enable any lady to proceed alone with the greatest ease.

The subscriber is also authorized to receive subscribers to Allen Ward's Patent Protector system of Tailoring, and give instruction in the system, which will be so conducted, as to receive the fashions from Philadelphia quarterly, accompanied with drafts, portrait figures, &c.

THOMAS V. CANON. Concord, May 29, 1827. 670

Spinning Wheels, &c.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has a quantity of Flax and Cotton Spinning Wheels for sale; also Reels, and Sitting Chairs;—all which are deposited at William Richards, opposite Krider's Store, in Rowan county, on the south side of South Yadkin, about 4 miles from Rencher's Ford, on the Fredell road. He will also, in the course of three or four weeks, have a parcel more deposited for sale at Turner's Mill, in said county, on Third Creek, on the Salisbury road. Also, these articles can be had by applying at the subscriber's shop, on the Huntsville road, 2 1/2 miles below Mocksville. Carriages repaired, Bedsteads made, &c. on the shortest notice. The work is warranted to be made of the best seasoned timber: Should any work fail in the least degree in six months, it will be repaired for nothing. Prices may be known by inquiring at either of the places where the articles are deposited. Reasonable credits will be given to responsible persons; but a deduction will be made on the prices, where the cash is paid down. SHELBY G. PARKER. June 11, 1827. 369

CELEBRATION.

THE Anniversary of the Fourth of July next, will be celebrated at the house of Capt. L. B. Lindsey, on the Catawba River near Turbysill's Ferry, Lincoln County, N. C. The Declaration of Independence will be read at 10 o'clock, A. M. An Oration will be delivered at 11 o'clock, by the Rev. Mr. Spain. At 12 o'clock, 24 rounds of Cartridges will be discharged from a Cannon; and at 2 o'clock, dinner will be served up. June 14, 1827. 253