

New Lines of Stages.

THE subscriber, being the contractor for carrying the Mail from Salisbury to ASHTON, (Quamby 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 Lincoln; in a short time, one will start between Ashville (via the Warm Springs) and Newport, Tenn.; and the line from Columbia, S. C. to Lincoln, 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 24, 1827. 57/1

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 coll, 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. BOWERS. 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, 22 or 23 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.—June 3, 1827. 71 JOHN KELLY.

BOOK BINDING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Salisbury, and the surrounding country, that he has established a Book Bindery in said town, on Main Street, a few doors south of the Court-House; where he will be thankful to receive any kind of work in his line of business. From a number of years experience, in Europe and America, he feels confident of being able to give entire satisfaction to all those who may favor him with any description of Binding. Blank Books made to order, after any pattern furnished, on short notice, and at prices which no one can complain of. Old Books Rebound, either plain or ornamental, on the most moderate terms. All orders from a distance, faithfully attended to. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited, by their obedient servant, J. H. DE CARTERET. Salisbury, April 28th, 1827. 60

Estate of Samuel M'Guire.

THE subscriber having qualified as Administrator on the estate of Samuel M'Guire, dec'd, notifies all persons indebted to said estate to make payment without delay; and those having claims against the estate, are desired to present them, legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. JOHN CLEMENT, Adm'r. May 25, 1827. 97/2

State of North Carolina, Futherford county.

SUPERIOR Court of Law, April term, 1827; Lewis McHan vs. Cynthia McHan; Petition for divorce. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Cynthia McHan, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered by court, that publication be made three months in the Western Carolinian, giving notice to the defendant, that she appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for Futherford county, at the court-house in Futherford, on the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday of September next, and there to answer, plead or demur to said petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, and adjudged accordingly. Witness, James Morris, clerk of said court, at office, the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday of March, A. D. 1827, and in the 51st year of the Independence of the United States. 3m79 JAMES MORRIS, CLK.

State of North Carolina, Cabarrus county.

COURT of pleas and quarter sessions, April term, 1827; George C. Morton and others vs. Francis Bedford and others; Petition for partition. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendants in this case are not inhabitants of this State, ordered, therefore, that publication be made six weeks in the Western Carolinian, notifying said defendants, that unless they appear at the next court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for said county, at the court-house in Concord, on the 3d Monday in July next, and answer or plead to the petition, the prayer of the petitioners will be heard ex parte, and judgment granted accordingly. 671 DANIEL COLEMAN, CLK.

State of North Carolina, Montgomery county.

COURT of pleas and quarter sessions, April sessions, 1827; James M. Butler, vs. Lewis Kennedy; attachment, levied, &c. Ordered by the court, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, that unless the defendant appear at the next county court to be held for the county of Montgomery, at the court-house in Lawrenceville, on the first Monday in July next, reply or plead, judgment will be entered up for the amount of the plaintiff's demand, and a decree of condemnation made. Test: J. B. MARTIN, CLK. Price advt. \$2 50. 6170

North Carolina, Surry county.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter sessions, May term, 1827; John Wright vs. Elijah Harris; Original attachment, Jonathan Unthank, garnishee. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Elijah Harris, the defendant, lives out of the state, ordered, therefore, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Western Carolinian, for the said Harris to appear at the next term of this court, to be held in Rockford, on the 2nd Monday in August next, and plead to said suit, else judgment pro confesso will be entered against him. 6169 J. WILLIAMS, CLK.

Spinning Wheels, &c.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has a quantity of Flat and Cotton Spinning Wheels for sale; also Reels, and Sittin' Chairs,—all which are deposited at William Richards, opposite Krider's Store, in Rowan county, on the south side of South Yakin, about 4 miles from Rencher's Ford, on the Irwell 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. 3169

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 newest and neatest 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: each subscriber will be entitled to receive the fashions from Philadelphia quarterly, accompanied with drafts, portrait figures, &c. THOMAS V. CANON. Concord, May 29, 1827. 6790

Silas Templeton, Tailor.

HAS just received the latest and most approved 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, or 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 he 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 23, 1827. 59

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 \$2 50. THOMAS A. HAGUE. Concord, June 2d, 1827. 671

The Latest FASHIONS.

RIBELIN & WATTS, HAVE just received, from Philadelphia, the very latest Spring Fashions in vogue there and the other cities of the North, accompanied with drafts and portrait figures, representing gentlemen in full dress, and the most approved colours now worn;—which will enable them to suit the fancy of those gentlemen who wish fashionable garments made. They continue to execute 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

NAILS for Sale.

THE subscriber, acting as Agent for Mr. Henry Fulewider, proprietor of the Lincoln Nail Manufactory, offers to the public NAILS of all sizes and descriptions, by the keg or quantity, upon terms equally satisfactory as they can be brought from Charleston or any other city to this place. Those wishing to supply themselves, can do so by making application to the undersigned. EDWARD CRESS, Agent. Salisbury, Feb. 15th, 1827. 6m76 N. B. Old Copper Nails, and other Old Copper, bought by the subscriber. E. CRESS.

Every man his own Miller.

THE subscriber having purchased the right for Moses McDaniel's Perpendicular, and William Benbow's Horizontal Patent Grist Mills, for Cabarrus county, and William Benbow's for Mecklenburg county, now offers for sale these Mills, and the Single Rigging, separately or by the number, on accommodating terms. Mr. John E. Mahan of Concord, is authorized to sell for the county of Cabarrus. The plan of both these Mills may be seen in Concord and Charlotte, at Courts. BENJAMIN F. ALEXANDER. Mecklenburg county, May 9, 1827. 3m74

Ear Smear.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN. "Good poetry is perfectly consistent with no high degree of precision of thought, or accuracy of expression!" J. W. R. Rhett. Deep thinking, melancholy man, Why for a feeling phantom sigh! Thy weary eyes never can Unload thy heart, re-light thine eye. Go, mingle with the thoughtless gay, An antidotal charm to find Against the insipidious day Which blots the former peace of mind.

Repeated draughts of ruby wine On mental ignitions frown; They lay the prodigal form supine, And agonizing feelings drown. Philosophy asserts in vain That minds of strength can triumph o'er The keenest intellectual pain,— Above the frosts of fortune soar.

Palpitations!—The reverse is true: The mind obtuse naught can true— With anguish clearest heads review Their withered hopes and ruin'd joy. Rude imbecility will soar Where cultur'd energy would sink; The servile bend and aid implore— The free are brave on ruin's brink.

Did Cato, in his dread extreme, Accept of Caesar's proffer'd boon? Did Regulus become so mean? As to avoid his certain doom? Corporeal ailments have their balm; But what physician yet has found An opiate the mind to calm, Or close an intellectual wound?

Go, bigon, to your mazarine, Confide in dubious bliss remote! Whilst I enjoy the passing scene, And on this woe decanter dote. Pray, Esculapius, begone! Come Bacchus, rosy God benign, Of locomotive physic "I'll have none," But drown my cares in spicy wine.

LIBER.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

The day of strife has pass'd away, And with it, they who fought and bled; Save here and there a vet'ran gray Reminds us of the warlike dead. Now fifty years and one have gone Since infant Liberty beheld Columbia seat her on the throne, And call her champions to the field.

They built our castle on a base Mineless by domineering man; The people hold the highest place, With independence in their van. Democracy their flags display, Proud Aristocracies have none; We have no despots to obey. For Freedom sits on Reason's throne.

But one, a noble one remains Of that Assembly stern and high, Who hurled back the hateful chains At Britain's doughty paucity. Past is the fervid hour of strife, The combatants—all nearly gone,— Time has spun out their thread of life: In vain we nature's lot bemoan.

True to their memories, shall we On this day make the welkin ring, In praise of those who made us free, By bearding an Usurping King. What though the period of our date Is limited to dubious span! 'Tis great, the great to imitate, In Freedom live, and die like MENNON OF TYRO.

AGRICULTURAL.

SEED WHEAT.....HESSIAN FLY.

The following are extracts of a communication in the American Farmer, of the 15th ult., written by Robert H. Goldsboro, of Talbot county, Maryland, dated 1st June.

Having witnessed a good deal of destruction in the wheat crop this season by Hessian fly, and hearing of much more in other places, I think it important to turn the attention of farmers to the Early, or Rare-ripe wheat; which is the only wheat that I have yet seen that can make a crop in spite of the fly. This is the third year in succession that I have tried it; and it has been regularly, each year, unhurt by the fly, notwithstanding some of it was puny in its early growth from defect in the seed wheat, occasioned by weevil fly, and whilst other wheat, along side of it, and in its neighborhood, has been constantly destroyed. Nor is this difference confined to the crops on richly manured lands; it is equally apparent upon thinner lands.

The rare-ripe is a beautiful white wheat, plump grain, and next to the old white wheat of good quality, is the most productive in flour. It is a remarkably heavy wheat, never subject to rust—of a shorter straw and head than any of the other kinds of wheat; yet its product to the acre, shock or stack, is equal to that of any wheat. It does not branch so much as some other kinds of wheat, and is on that account generally seeded a lit-

tle thicker. An idea has prevailed that this wheat would not stand the winter. This is not my opinion. That the rare-ripe wheat will not succeed in low, wet grounds as well as the red chaff or 'trot wheat, I think is pretty certain; in such lands the winter's frost will be very apt to prove destructive to it. But no wheat is certain in such lands. In dry lands, and particularly if they are rather high, I am persuaded no wheat will pass the winter better than the rare-ripe. On my lands (which are flat, but dry), I have never seen any difference in the effects of winter frosts and wet upon rare-ripe or other wheat; and I have always had some of the common kinds of wheat growing whenever I grew the rare-ripe. My present crop of rare-ripe wheat, both in good and thin land, is entirely unaffected by last winter's frost, on a field that is as level as a bowling green.

Wherever the seed wheat was good, the crop of rare-ripe wheat is good this year, and is wholly unaffected by the fly; although the adjacent fields of other kinds have been very much injured. I consider the rare-ripe wheat so exempt from the ravages of the Hessian fly, that I believe if seeded after the 8th or 10th of October, and the seeding completed in the next four or five weeks, nine years out of ten, the crop will succeed. It will do to be seeded later than this. I have very fine rare-ripe wheat now growing, that was seeded the 18th and 19th of November last; indeed, I have seen good crops of it growing from December seeding. But the surest way is, to begin so late as to avoid the autumn fly, and then get your crop seeded in the shortest time after that; the earlier the better with all wheat, provided you can escape the fall fly. But the rare-ripe bears late seeding better than any other wheat that I have seen.

The advantages of the rare-ripe wheat then, are these: it will bear as late seeding as any other wheat; its early and rapid spring growth puts it out of the way of the spring fly; it is always jointed by the 1st day of May, often before; it is never subject to rust; it produces as abundantly as other wheat; the grain is generally heavier than that of any other sort; it is as productive a wheat to the miller as most other kinds; it stands well throughout harvest, and is easily cut and saved. I have never known an instance of the spring fly destroying it.

It has been supposed that the early harvest of this wheat will embarrass the farmer in his corn crop. I do not find this to be the case. Knowing that your harvest will be a fortnight earlier, you make your exertions and arrangements to meet it, and that early and rapid cultivation is a great benefit to the corn crops. I expect to begin my harvest by the 12th of June. Your obed't serv't, ROBT. H. GOLDSBOROUGH.

PINCHING off Potatoe BLOSSOMS.

We are sorry to observe that this practice is not generally adopted, as the produce would thereby be materially increased. (Sals. Jour. Sept. 2) A correspondent has found from experience, that the crop is not only increased, but much better in quality, and wishes us to direct the attention of our readers to the practice, which we hereby do, fully convinced of its importance. [Lond. Gard. Mag.]

WHISKEY VINEGAR and PICKLES.

To the Editor of the New-England Farmer. SIR: From the scarcity of vinegar the last season, I was led to make trial of a mode of preserving cucumbers, (pickling, if you will,) that I should not have attempted under other circumstances. But it has succeeded so well with me, that I am desirous that other house-wives should partake of the benefit.

I gathered the cucumbers from the vines, and without any other preparation than washing them clean, dropped them into a stand containing a mixture of whiskey and water, one part of the former to three of the latter. I secured them against gnats, flies, and external air, by tying a flannel close over the top, and laying over this a board and stone, and neither moved or examined them until Christmas, when I found them, not merely equal, but decidedly superior to any pickles I had ever tasted. They were hard and of a fine flavour, and what has been particularly admired in them, they retained the original colour of the cucumber, not exhibiting the green poisonous appearance of pickles that had been salted and scalded in copper.

My whiskey and water (no salt having been used or heat employed,) was now excellent vinegar for the table.

I beg you will give this a place in your useful paper, and oblige your constant reader and occasional correspondent. COUSIN TABITHA.

P. S. I have no doubt but vinegar, for all purposes, might be made in this way, cheaper than from cider. Instead of cucumbers, there might be added to the whiskey and water, some other vegetables, as grape leaves, beets, strawberries, &c. &c. when making vinegar was the only object to be accomplished.

Tankie Calf.

A cow belonging to Major Gibson, of Franconstown, N. H. lately produced a bull calf, which weighed when dropped 108 lbs.—and when three months old 336 lbs.—being an increase of more than 2 1/2 pounds per day. Cow native breed—the present bull calf Denton.

TO PRESERVE MEAT.

The German papers give an easy process for the preservation of meat; it is to prepare it with a brine made from soot. A comparative experiment has been made with a ham exposed to smoke, and a ham prepared with brine of soot. The result was in favour of the latter process, which had better preserved the weight, the volume, and the juices of the meat.

INDIA BARBARITIES.

The truth of the account of the savagely inflicted by the Indians, upon a man by the name of Gregory and others, having been doubted, the editor of the Boston Traveller, in which paper the statement originally appeared, obtained an interview with Gregory and others, and received a statement from his own mouth, although one third of his tongue had been cut off. The following is an extract: "The narrative of the sufferer differs in no very essential points from our statements heretofore made. He entered the service as a waiter or musician at eleven years of age; was in the army of General Hull, when he surrendered at Detroit, and with sixty-three others was seized and carried away by the Indians. All of this number, but seventeen, who were spared on account of their youthfulness, after being taken into the dense wilderness, were tied to posts and trees, their clothes stripped off, and their bodies thickly perforated with pine torches. In this condition, the splinters were lighted, and they were literally roasted alive, and then left to linger out their painful existence. Fourteen of the others were alive when Gregory and his companions made their escape.

It was some of his fellows, but not Gregory, who had been scalped, as was stated. One was a worthy lieutenant, whose name, if we rightly understand the broken accent of our informant, is McCrea. This officer made three attempts with the others to liberate himself, but the savages were so severe and horrid in their punishments of scalping and mangling him, that he durst not again take an unforbidden step. He is believed to be alive with the Flat Heads at the present time. Though Gregory was not actually scalped, a gash was cut in his forehead across his skull nearly to his neck, and another across from ear to ear. The skin was torn back about the region of the eyes, so that the eyeballs could be dissected, which was roasted and eaten by the Indians; or their captives.

The flesh has been cut from his thigh and other parts as has been stated, but in larger quantities than had been imagined. His arm hangs by his side, a mass of senseless as well as useless matter. The rod made use of to stiffen it was not of wood, but a common ramrod, and was forced through the flesh from the shoulder down. The nerve of the arm called by anatomists the musculo cutaneous nerve, was also severed, and hence the skin and muscles on the back of the arm and hand are entirely without feeling, and in a state of violent contraction. Several scars of bullet wounds are visible on different parts of the arm, which in size are much larger than that on the left side. The remaining particulars are as we before stated them."

King of Sweden.—(BERNADOTTE)—His Majesty is, at present, about sixty years of age, of the common size; and his hair, which is of a glossy black, curls naturally. His voice is uncommonly sweet and pleasing; his whole countenance has, in reality, a great expression of kindness, and his manners are singularly prepossessing. It may be further remarked, that Charles John is temperate, economical, and what may be called equable in his disposition, modest in demeanour, condescending towards all ranks, and deservedly popular in the highest degree. Wilson's Travels.

EPITAPH.

This humble stone records, What few proud pillars can, Compris'd in these few words, "Here lies an honest man."