

LAMP OIL.

First quality of Winter Strained Lamp Oil; also, Glass Lamps, for sale, by
Salisbury, Jan. 14, 1828. F. WILLEY & Co.

WILLIAM MOSBY'S ESTATE.

On Thursday, the 13th day of March next, will be exposed to public sale, at the late residence of Wm. Mosby, dec'd. in the Forks of the York,

16 or 17 likely Negroes.

Men, Women, and Children; stock of Horses, Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep; a quantity of Corn and Rice, ready cleaned; Household Furniture, one Wagon, Farming Utensils of all kinds, and many other articles. A credit of 12 months will be given, the purchaser giving bonds with approved security. All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make payment to the subscriber; also, those who have claims against the estate are requested to present them, duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.
FRANCIS WILLIAMS, Executor,
with the will annexed.
Surry county, Feb. 14th, 1828. 35

NOTICE TO LITIGANTS

The subscriber having declined acting any longer as a Constable, requests all persons who have placed papers in his hands for collection, to come forward and take them up, or have a settlement in some way. He is desirous of closing his business in this line, as soon as possible, and will thank those concerned to call on him at his residence in the Forks of the York, as soon as convenient.
E. GIBBS.
Rowan county, Feb. 23d, 1828. 3195

The public are cautioned against trading for a note of hand given to me by Joseph Crews, some time last summer, for sixty-four dollars, due the first day of January, 1828, as it is paid in full by the said Joseph Crews; said Note was lost with sundry other notes and papers, together with my Pocket-book and Coat, on my way home from Petersburg, Virginia, sometime in November last.
JOHN STODDARD.
Stokes county, Feb. 16th, 1828. 3105

BOOK BINDING

The subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Salisbury, and the surrounding country, that he has established a Book Binding 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,
JOHN H. DE CARTERET.
Salisbury, April 28th, 1827. 61

DR. J. W. HILLYARD.

BEGS leave most respectfully to inform the citizens of Davidson county, that he has just received a fine assortment of Fresh Medicines; and expects to receive within a few weeks, from Philadelphia and New-York, an assortment more extensive than has ever reached this country; and he pledges his time and talents, in future, entirely to his profession. He hopes, from years experience in the profession, to meet with that patronage which a man should, whose whole mind is devoted to it. His charges shall never exceed those made by other medical gentlemen.
August 27, 1827. 78

State of North-Carolina, Ashe county:

SUPERIOR Court of Law, September term, 1827. Majory Baldwin vs. Elisha Baldwin; Petition for divorce. Whereas, it appears to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is an inhabitant of another state, it is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made for three months in the Raleigh Register and Western Carolinian, that the defendant appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for the county of Ashe, at the court-house in Jefferson, on the third Monday of March next, and then and there plead, answer or demur, otherwise the petition will be heard ex parte, and the same set for trial. Witness, David Earnest, Clerk, at office, this 7th day of November, A. D. 1827.
D. EARNEST, Clk.
Price advt. \$4. 3m104

State of North Carolina, Cabarrus county:

COURT of pleas and quarter sessions, January term, 1828: William L. Davidson vs Administrator of Will. Parks, dec'd.: Justice's Judgment levied on land. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Ezra Parks one of the heirs at law of the said Will. Parks dec'd. is not an inhabitant of this State; ordered, therefore, that publication be made six weeks in the Western Carolinian, notifying the said Ezra Parks to appear at our next Court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for said county at the court house in Concord, on the 3d Monday of April next, then and there to plead or demur, otherwise Judgment pro confesso will be had as to him, and execution awarded accordingly.
606 DANL. COLEMAN, Clk.

State of North Carolina, Cabarrus county:

COURT of pleas and quarter sessions, January term, 1828: heirs of Charles Harris dec'd vs Administrator of Will. Parks dec'd.: Justice's Judgment levied on land. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Ezra Parks one of the heirs at law of the said Will. Parks, dec'd. is not an inhabitant of this state; ordered, therefore, that publication be made six weeks in the Western Carolinian notifying the said Ezra Parks to appear at our next Court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for said County at the court house in Concord, on the 3d Monday of April next, then and there to plead or demur, otherwise Judgment pro confesso will be had as to him and execution awarded accordingly.
606 DANL. COLEMAN, Clk.

State of North Carolina, Iredell County:

SUPERIOR Court of Law, Fall Term, 1827: Sally Deaton vs. James Deaton; Petition for Divorce. In this case it is ordered by the Court that notice be given for three months in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury; and in the Star, printed in Raleigh; that the defendant James Deaton, appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for the County of Iredell, at the Court House in Statesville, on the fifth Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, then and there to plead, or answer the petition of Sally Deaton, or that the same will be taken pro confesso, and will be heard ex parte. Copied from the minutes.
139 Test: JAS. CAMPBELL, Clk.

POETRY.

BEAUTY'S TEAR.

The dew exhaled from beauty's eye,
"Mid-timorous glances shed;
Falls like the moisture of the sky,
Upon the lily's head.
The lily and the rose unite,
On beauty's cheek to share
The drops of radiant delight,
And drink and flourish there.
The eye shoots forth its sunny beams,
To warm the waking flowers;
As Nature owes her lovely realms,
To sunshine and to showers.
The flowers—the light—the warmth, be thine,
The glorious bloom of spring;
No tears, but where the sun-beams shine,
And zephyrs sport their wing.

FROM THE WARREN (ARCADE-ISLAND) STAR.

THE PRINTER'S LOVE.

We love to see the blooming rose
In all its beauty dressed;
We love to hear our friends disclose
The emotions of the breast.
We love to see a ship arrive
Well laden to our shore;
We love to see our neighbours thrive,
And love and bless the poor.
We love to see domestic life
With uninterrupted joys;
We love to see a youthful wife
Not pleased with trifling toys.
We love all these—yet far above
All that we have ever said,
We love—what every PRINTER LOVES,
To have subscriptions paid.

MANUFACTURES. WOOL. &c.

The following Report was made to the House of Commons of the Legislature of this state, on the 1st of January last, by Charles Fisher, Esq. member from Salisbury, who was chairman of the select committee on the subject:

[CONTINUED.]

Black Labor.—But, if this be the fact as to white labor, it is still more so, when black labor is employed.

We are aware that the opinion is entertained at the North, and even by some persons among ourselves, that our slaves cannot be advantageously employed in manufactures: 1st. Because, as is alleged, they are deficient in intellectual qualifications; and, 2d. That they have no moral principle. Now, that the northern manufacturers should hold out these ideas, is not to be wondered at, when we consider that it is their interest to do so; but that these notions should be entertained by any well informed persons acquainted with our black population, is strange indeed. What branch of mechanics have we in our country, in which we do not find negroes often distinguished for their skill and ingenuity? In every place we see them equalling the best white mechanics.

But if evidence drawn from analogous pursuits is deemed insufficient, we offer proof in point. Mr. Donaldson, before mentioned, says that he has been for some time in the way of working blacks in his factories, and that he not only finds them equal to whites in aptness to learn, and skill to execute, but, all things considered, he actually prefers them. Mr. D. further states that he has had several Superintendants from the north, and all of these, with the exception of one, decidedly prefer black help, as they term it, to white. With the blacks, there is no turning out for wages, and no time lost in visiting musters, and other public exhibitions.

But one of the great advantages of black labor is, that you can attach it permanently to the establishment by purchase.

The following calculations will show the difference in cost between white and black labor. We suppose,

1st. A factory is erected in New England, to be carried on for 10 years by white operatives.

2d. Another is erected in North Carolina, to be carried on for the same length of time, by black operatives, each of 1,000 spindles, and both conducted by good managers.

1st. The one with white labor.

According to the statements to be relied on, it requires 33 hands, large and small, to carry on 1,000 spindles. At the most moderate rates, these hands will cost (per week) 70 dollars; or, if paid at the end of the year, \$3,640. The fact however, is, that the \$70 is always paid at the end of each week; which, when the interest is carried forward to the end of the year, make nearly, or altogether, \$109 more; but we will throw this aside, and state the sum at \$3,640. From the time of paying the first \$3,640, to the end of the term of ten years, will be nine years; therefore count the interest on that sum for nine years; on the payment of wages for the second year, count interest for eight years; on the wages of the third year; add interest for 7 years, and so on to the end of ten years, when it will be as-

certained, that the sum paid out for wages alone, with simple interest thereon, will amount to more than \$46,000.

2nd. The other establishment of black labor.

In place of hiring hands, we say let them be purchased; and we allow enough when we estimate that hands of the right description may be had for \$200 each, on an average. Instead of 33, the number of whites employed, add one to every eleven, making 36. These supernumeraries are put in to make up for any loss of time, on account of sickness or casualties.

36 slaves, at \$200 each, is \$7,200.

The next inquiry is, what will it cost per annum, to clothe and feed these 36 blacks? Some very intelligent gentlemen, large owners of slaves, give it as their opinion that slaves of this description can be decently clothed and plentifully fed for 25 dollars each, which would make 850 dollars per year; but not to fall under the mark, the committee estimate that the cost will be 1,000 dollars per year. To these sums should also be added, the wages of the Superintendent—say 300 dollars per year. These being the expenses of black labor, we wish now to compare it with the cost of the white labor of 33 hands.

The 33 whites we have seen will cost 3,640 dollars per year, or, in other words, their wages may be put down as worth 3,640 dollars.

Now, 36 blacks, and 1 white superintendent, can certainly do as much work as 33 whites. We therefore put their labor down at the same price of 3,640 dollars.

Having thus ascertained the cost of black labor, and its value in wages, we proceed to make the annual calculations during the term of ten years.

At the end of the 1st year.

Dr. To capital vested in the purchase of slaves, \$7,200
To interest thereon for 12 months, 422
Clothing and feeding slaves: 1st year, 1,000
Wages to a white Superintendent, 500

Cr. By what the same quantum of labor will cost, if performed by white operatives, 3,640

5,492

At the end of 2nd year.

Dr. To balance unpaid as above, 5,492
Interest thereon, 329 52
Clothing and feeding blacks, and wages to Superintendent, 1,500

Cr. By wages, as above, 7,321 52

3,681 52

At the end of 3d year.

Dr. To balance as above, 3,681 52
Interest for 12 months, 220 88
3d item, as above, 1,500

Cr. As above, 5,402 41

3,640

At the end of 4th year.

Dr. To balance as above, 3,640 41
Interest thereon, 157 44
3d item, as above, 1,500

Cr. By wages, as above, 3,640 41

Over pays by 220 15

Thus, at the end of the fourth year, the capital invested in slaves, with interest regularly carried forward, will be paid off, and more than paid by \$220 15. Besides this, the slaves have been well fed and clothed, and 500 dollars annually allowed, as wages to a white Superintendent.

Now carry on this sum of \$220 15, with interest, from the end of the 4th year, to the end of the term of ten years, is

Neat wages of 5th year, \$299 49

(after deducting \$100, for clothing and feeding, and 500 dollars for Superintendent) will be 2,140 dollars and interest to end of term, 2,740

Neat wages of 6th year, 2,653

do of 7th year, 2,396

do of 8th year, 2,258

do of 9th year, 2,140

do of 10th year, 2,140

\$15,021 80

Thus at the end of the term of ten years, the establishment carried on by white operatives has cost for labor alone 46,000 dollars.

While the one carried on by blacks has paid the purchase money with interest, has fed and clothed the hands, has paid a Superintendent, and made a saving on the basis of white labor of \$15,021 80.

In addition to this, the blacks are still on hand, and worth more than when first purchased. But, to be on

the safe side, deduct for deaths and casualties 25 per cent. from first cost, leaves 5,400 dollars.

Then so far as regards wages for the operatives, if you employ white labor, at the end of ten years you pay about 46,000 dollars.

If blacks are employed, you have the same labor, and at the end of ten years, actually save \$15,021 80.

The two sums added together, 61,021 dollars shows the difference between black and white labor for ten years, in an establishment of only 1,000 spindles. But there are many establishments of 5,000, of course the difference would be in proportion, that is, \$305,105.

To this add the items of transportation on the raw material for ten years, on 500 bales, at 7 dollars 50 cents per bale, that being the quantity of cotton annually consumed by such an establishment, equal to 5,000, at 7 dollars 50 cents, is 37,500.

Total difference in favor of black establishment, is 342,605 dollars.
(To be continued.)

FROM THE MIDDLESEX GAZETTE.
The influence of personal Religion on Domestic Happiness.

It is often the case, that irreligious men indulge a prejudice against personal piety; they are afraid of its influence in near friends, and are disposed to represent their piety in the worst point of light. The following anecdote of the kind wife, which lately appeared in the New-York Observer, exhibits the happy influence of personal religion on the part of the wife; who is bound to an irreligious and profligate husband, and this example of meekness, forbearance and kindness, may encourage other wives in similar cases, in the faithful discharge of duty, under the most painful personal abuse and cruel treatment.

In this case the husband was a lover of sinful pleasure. He was fond of parties, and accustomed to be out late at night. On a certain occasion, when spending an evening as usual with his companions at a tavern, the conversation happened to turn on the excellencies and faults of their wives. The husband above mentioned, passed the highest encomiums upon his wife, saying she was excellent; only she was a Methodist, (meaning this as a term of reproach for her being religious.) "Notwithstanding which, said he, such is the command of her temper, that was I to take you gentlemen home with me at midnight, and order her to rise, and get a supper for you, she would be all submission and cheerfulness."—The company regarding this as merely a brag, dared him to make the experiment, by a considerable wager. The bargain was made, and about midnight the company adjourned, as proposed. Being admitted to the house—"where is your mistress, said the husband to the maid servant, who sat up for him. She has gone to bed sir."—"Call her up said he, tell her I have brought some friends home with me, and desire her to get up and prepare them a supper." The good woman at once obeyed the unreasonable summons,—dressed herself, came down stairs and received the company with perfect civility,—told them she happened to have some chickens ready for the spit, and supper was accordingly very soon served up, when she performed the honors of the table, with as much apparent cheerfulness, as if she had expected company in a proper season.

After supper the guests could not refrain from expressing their astonishment; one of them more sober than the rest, thus addressed himself to the lady. "Madam said he, your civility fills us with surprise. Our unreasonable visit is in consequence of a wager, which we have certainly lost. As you are a very religious person and cannot approve of our conduct, give me leave to ask, what can possibly induce you to behave with so much kindness towards us? Sir, replied she, when I married, my husband and myself were both living in sin,—we were without God in the world, but it has pleased the Lord to call me out of that dangerous condition, as I humbly hope;—my husband continues in it;—I tremble for his future state. Were he to die as he is he must be miserable forever. I think it therefore my duty to make his present condition as comfortable as possible." This wise and faithful reply affected the whole company;—it went to the heart of her husband, and left an impression on his mind of great use to his spiritual welfare. Do

you think, said he, my dear, that I shall be eternally miserable? I thank you for the warning! by the grace of God, I will change my conduct.—Such is the influence of kindness on the heart. Were wives, whose husbands are unkind and vicious, under the influence of that piety, which will enable them to restrain their own tempers, and to be meek and patient under trials, it is impossible to tell in how many cases, the husband would be reformed by the kindness of the wife. I do not mean, that the wife should sacrifice her duty to God, for the sake of pleasing her husband, but that in all his treatment, towards her, she should study to exhibit a condescension, benevolence and pleasantness, as would be sure to carry conviction to the heart of her husband, of her moral purity in contrast with his own moral deformity.

Hollow Trees.—Mr. Eaton, principal of the Rensselaer School, Troy, affirms that hollow trees grow as fast as sound ones; that the sugar maple after being drained of its sap 30 years, and after the whole interior has become dead, grows as fast, and presents as blooming an aspect, as any sound tree of the same species and age standing by its side. The common apple tree grows thriftilly and bears abundance of fruit, after the interior is completely rotted away. The matter which affects the growth of trees is deposited between the bark and wood, and the internal woody part does not seem to have any influence upon the external growth.

Horses.—It may be generally remarked that men who drive fast have swift horses, not that they drive fast because they have swift horses, but because fast driving makes horses swift. A horse may commonly be trained to a dull and heavy, or to an airy and fleet gait. Nature unquestionably does much; but education does far more towards producing the great difference in the speed of horses, than most men are willing to allow. Horses are more frequently injured by driving them beyond their habitual pace, than beyond their native power. The best direction for the education of horses, is, "drive fast and stop often."

JACKSON AT HOME.
At the 8th of January Dinner in Washington city, Mr. Hayne, of South-Carolina, being called on, gave a toast, accompanied by some prefatory remarks, of which the following are the conclusion:

It was my good fortune, soon after the late war, to be in the neighborhood of General Jackson's residence, and to pass a short time with him and his amiable and excellent lady, at their own house. There I had an opportunity of forming a just estimate of his character, wholly uninfluenced by party feelings; for his name had not then been even mentioned in connection with the presidency, nor do I believe that he indulged a wish of being again involved in the busy scenes of public life, but cherished a hope that he might, like Washington, be permitted to pass the remainder of his days in the quiet pursuits of agriculture. The opinion I formed of Gen. Jackson, from the universal testimony of his neighbours, (perhaps the best test of any man's merits,) and my own personal observations, has undergone no change up to the present hour. I found him, sir, in the possession of the entire confidence and esteem of his neighbours, and surrounded by as much love and affection as was possible; he was universally considered as a man of great disinterestedness, integrity, and honor, scrupulously just in all his dealings, mild in his manners, and charitable in his feelings. He was known as the guardian of the orphan, the protector of the poor, and the friend of the friendless. He was the munificent patron of churches and of schools, and the zealous promoter of every scheme which had for its object the improvement of the moral and intellectual condition of those who were placed by their condition under his peculiar care, and regarded as a friend by all who knew him. When to this is added, that he was admitted by all to possess a clear head and a sound heart, you have the character of Gen. Jackson according to the estimation of those who have known him longest and most intimately, among whom are some of the wisest and best men in the United States.—I offer as a toast,

ANDREW JACKSON—who, like Washington, saved his country in war—and like Jefferson, will save it in peace.