

Western Carolinian.

SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, JUNE 17, 1828.

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Printed and Published, once a week,
By PHILIP WHITE.

At the request of many of our patrons, and in consideration of the proximity of the time, changes of provisions will hereafter be as follows:

You desire a half year supply of the paper only, if paid for in advance, no paper will be discontinued, except at the discretion of the Editor, until all bills are paid up. Advertisements will be inserted at 50 cents the square for the first week, and at 25 cents each week they are continued thereafter. Payment must be made on all bills returned to the Editor, or they may not be attended to.

COMMUNICATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CAROLINIAN.

1. Can any case be cited, where women have obtained a parliamentary or legislative divorce, or a *vinculo matrimonii*, from their husbands, for infidelity?
 2. Can an instance be produced of a conviction and execution for murder by Duol, where the party has behaved according to the generally received maxims of honour?
- The above queries did not come into our hands till the 6th inst. Eo.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Married, on the 6th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Steele, Mr. Thomas G. Coleman to Miss Ann Clark, daughter of Col. John Clark, dec'd. Also, on the 8th ult. by the same, Mr. William Clark to Miss Elvina A. Henry, grand-daughter of Patrick Henry:—All of Halifax county, Virginia.

A SONG.

Dedicated to the "Therapian Society" of Salisbury.

1. The spruce Mr. Clark was young back year,
A forward scoundrel and rick,
He lov'd dearly on life, fry'd bacon and his wife,
Says he, my dear, we'll claim the stick.

2. Mrs. Clark was in bed,—let's hear, she said,
But you'd she'd on more see it equal'd,
Getting her Madam, mark! that I love you Mr. Clark,
I'll be... (I'll show 'em 'y'd)

3. Mr. Clark, tho' 'twas night, jump'd in bed both bright,
Quite creep'd at his risk if he did;
Getting her Madam, mark! that I love you Mr. Clark,
I'll be... (I'll show 'em 'y'd)

4. The spruce you to night, 'twas the night and the day,
That Clark, tho' he argued it soundly,
Put an end to his tormenting, as to frying or to boiling,
By leaving Mrs. Clark and soundly.

5. The spruce, we think, very much found only,
That they claim to the stick must be shaken;
They had children better be born, but all the little Clark,
Were mark'd with a ruler of bone!

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

NO. 1111—Life of William Cowper.

Every one must feel an interest in the life of the Poet Cowper, by whose writings the fancy is so pleased, and the heart improved; and more particularly, when in him we view the strange union of shyness and ambition, of cheerfulness and despondency.

Mr. Cowper was born in Hertfordshire on the 15th Nov 1731. At six years of age, he lost his affectionate mother; whose influence, had she been spared, would in all probability have rescued him from that depression of spirits, which hung in a thick cloud over his mind during the greater part of his subsequent life. It is a painful pleasure, to read his letters written 50 years after her death, in which he speaks of his mother, with an ardour of affection that would have done honour to more youthful days.

Soon after Mrs. Cowper's death, our Poet was taken from the family, and sent to a grammar school, where he was singled out as the fit object, on which an elder boy might vent his spleen. So constantly was he harassed by this youthful tyrant, that he dared not to lift his eyes upon him higher than to his knees; and he knew his oppressor by his shoe-buckles better than any other part of his dress.

After remaining two years at school, Cowper was sent to reside with an oculist, for the recovery of one eye, which was like to fail. Neither here nor in Westminster where he afterwards spent 8 or 10 years did he enjoy the advantages of religious society; and on leaving school with classical attainments of the first order, he was as ignorant in all points of religion as the satchel at his back.

Between the years of 8 and 18 Cowper was often assailed by a depression of spirits very uncommon so early an age. The despondency was not however without long intervals of cheerfulness—and strange as it may seem he was now running a high career of vice; as it respects lying, he gloried in his proficiency. Shortly after leaving Westminster, C. was put under the care of an eminent lawyer. The disposition of the family did not tend to cheer up his naturally pensive mind. He was never induced to attend public worship, nor was the gloom which hung over his mind in clouds growing still more dark, even dissipated by the cheering influence of conversation. But little disposed to study, and having much leisure time, he spent the greater part of it with his friends then resident in London. They sometimes induced him to visit the temple of God; from which by disposition and society he had previously been entirely excluded. The study of law was to him a "Task." It was commenced through the intreaty of his father; and after 12 years residence in the Temple, all that Cowper could boast, was a weakened constitution and an accumu-

lation of melancholy, from the oppression of which it was scarcely possible that his mind should ever recover. During this long season of gloom he found much comfort in reading the pious poems of Herbert; but was strangely advised to lay them aside, as they would undoubtedly increase his dejection. So strong is the disposition in man, to attribute the depression of the mind to the influence of religion, and that the latter tends only to increase the former! From an indifference to religion, Cowper proceeded to doubt of its reality, and question the truth of Revelation: vainly thinking that could he believe the bible to be of divine authority, the natural consequence would be, a full acquiescence in all that it required.

The following incident will shew to what a pitch of depravity he had arrived: While conversing with a friend, he mentioned the clerkship of the Journals, and said he hoped the present incumbent might soon die, for he had some expectation that the place would be conferred on him by the friend at whose disposal it was. Thus he coveted what was not his own, and that too, with the spirit of a murderer. But he at length obtained his largest desire. The clerk soon dying, Cowper was appointed his successor. He accepted the place without reflecting for a moment on the state of his mind, which altogether disqualified him for any trust of importance: he was moreover of a disposition so reserved and timid, as to be altogether unable to appear in public. As there was opposition, and dissatisfaction with the appointment from another quarter, Cowper was told, that he must expect no favour from the House of Lords; but that every measure would be taken on his first examination to disconcert him. This put him upon the rack. All necessary records were at his command; but his distracted mind was not in a state for culling information. He now had his own covetous desire to stand a public examination was to give up all claims to the clerkship, and his resignation was like to cast doubt upon the discretion of his friend who conferred the appointment.

He compares his feelings every time he entered the office, which was daily for half a year, to those of a criminal just coming in view of the gallows. He looked to insanity as the only end of his trouble. For this he longed, and his greatest fear was that his reason might be continued so long, as not to exempt him from an examination before the House. Seeing this would in all probability be the case, he resolves upon self-murder as the only alternative. Calling at an apothecary's shop, he bought an half ounce phial of laudanum, which he carried in his pocket for several days, ready against the approach of the fatal hour. Seeing one morning in the News Papers, a letter on suicide, he was confident the writer had him in view. He was so infuriated that he rose up immediately and walked hastily into the field, where he intended to perpetrate the dreadful deed. After proceeding about a mile, the thought occurred to him, that there was no necessity for murder; he had only to sell his effects and pass over to France: and in case every means of support should then fail, he might by a change of religion easily acquire a place in some cloister. Without further consideration he hastened back; but while preparing for his passage, the plan lost all appearance of practicability, appearing even ridiculous. He then determined on drowning. Having hired a coach, he proceeded to the destined place—but the water was low and persons present, which precluded the possibility of effecting his purpose. He ordered the driver to return, and closing the shutters of the coach, twenty times did he put the phial to his mouth and as often was it weighed down with an irresistible force. When returned, he retired to his room and then prepared to drink the poison, but was prevented by the entrance of a person in an adjoining apartment. Grieved of his ill success and trembling with fear, he emptied his poison and threw the phial into the street, and assumed quite a cheerful countenance in conversation with a

friend who visited him that evening. He retired to rest, that night, hoping never to see the dawn of the following day, which was to bring him before the House. He sought for his pen-knife, and lying down, placed it under his left side, and 2 or 3 times fore all his weight upon it: but the point was broken, and he failed of his purpose. Towards morning as the dreadful hour was fast approaching, he took his garter and having made a noose, drew it tight around his neck. With this suspended himself successively on three different places in the room; but none of them would bear him. At length by setting the door open, the garter being long enough to admit a large angle of the door, he here suspended himself, and pushing the chair from under his feet, hung till the "biterness of temporal death was past." While in this agonizing situation, he heard a voice say distinctly three times "Tis over." At length he felt as though a heavy blow had been received upon his head; and after some moments, coming to himself, he found the garter had broken and he had fallen upon his face. With much difficulty he reached the bed, and calling for a friend, gave him his commission as clerk, and with it went all resolutions of self-murder. Cowper was immediately impressed with a sense of his great sin, and was driven even to despair. Although more than 30 years old, it was now the first time that it could be said of him as of Paul "behold he prayeth." His friends obtained for him a place with Dr. Cotton, whose skill in maladies of both soul and body was of incalculable advantage to our Poet. While residing with Dr. Cotton, W. Cowper's brother from Cambridge came to see him, and it was by his conversation the despair gave place to hope. Thinking a less expensive mode of living would now serve him as his health had become quite restored, his brother obtained for him a situation near Cambridge; where after a threatening of his former dependency, he became acquainted with Mr. Unwin, in whose family he resided until his death, which took place April 25th, 1800.

The picture I have drawn is a gloomy one—but it was for this purpose: to refute the imputation of infidelity, that Cowper's melancholy was the effect of religion. We see it interwoven with his nature, and his darkest hours were, while living in rebellion against God. The truths of religion were the only balm that could ease his troubled heart. Even while smarting under youthful tyranny, the text "I will not fear what man can do unto me"—gave him renewed vigour. The melancholy which succeeded his conversion had many external causes to aid the naturally pensive disposition of his mind. The death of his brother and his seclusion from society were much against him. To this we may add his having too much leisure. Private devotion with him, seemed to take the place of active duty. Let the impartial infidel (if such there be) trace Cowper's melancholy from the 6th to his 69th year, and then say if he can that all was but the gloom that hangs over a mind devoted to religion.

PRIOR.

A note for a penny, issued by the "bank of North America," in 1789, with all the formality and language of a bill for ten thousand dollars, was presented to the same bank in 1819, and paid in specie!

If Beer is bottled when the bottles are wet, it is never good. The bottles ought to be dry, perfectly dry, and the corks good.

Five tons of maple sugar have been made the present season in the town of Lyndon, Vermont, beyond what is sufficient for the consumption of the inhabitants of the town.

Sunday Schools.—It is estimated that there are one million two hundred thousand children enjoying the benefit of Sunday School instruction in the United States.

MANSION HOTEL,
SALISBURY, NORTH CAROLINA.
BY EZRA ALLEMONG.

THIS elegant establishment, situated at the north corner of the Court House, has been recently repaired and fitted up in a new and superior style, for the reception of Company. The greatest pains have been taken to procure for this establishment new furniture of every description, necessary for the comfort of Travellers; the most approved servants have been selected with great care; the bar stocked with choice liquors, and the stables attended by obliging and attentive hostlers. The convenience of this situation is equal to any in the place. The house contains a number of private rooms, and out-houses, well calculated for the accommodation of Travellers and Boarders. Attached to which, there is a Dry Goods and Book Store.

To those who may please to call on him, he assures them that no pains will be spared to render their stay comfortable and pleasing.

EZRA ALLEMONG
Salisbury, Sept. 17, 1827. 82

Entertainment.

THE subscriber has removed from the house formerly owned by Capt. Robert Worke, dec'd. to the house lately occupied by Mr. David Porter, in the east end of the town, where he will continue his TAYLOR. He sincerely thanks his friends and the public for the patronage heretofore extended to him; and he solicits the continuance of their favors.

He pledges his unremitting attention to his business, and kindness to those who may be pleased to call upon him.—J. W. KERR.
Statesville, Iredell co. N. C. April 4, 1828

Packets for Philadelphia.

THE subscriber having established a line of PACKETS between Philadelphia and Wilmington, N. C. takes this method to inform the public, that a vessel will leave Philadelphia for Wilmington, N. C. about every ten days, except when prevented by ice in the Delaware. Goods and Produce intended for this conveyance, will be received and forwarded by Messrs. Hartous & Hutton, of Fayetteville, N. C. and Messrs. Stow & Whittier, of Wilmington, N. C. at the lowest rates of freight, and least expense possible. Having three good Vessels in the trade, commanded by careful captains, well acquainted with the coast, and Cabins well filled up for the accommodation of Passengers; he therefore trusts to meet with encouragement.

JAMES PATTON JR.
Smith's Wharf.
Philadelphia, March 18, 1828. 3m24

Dying Establishment,
By Joseph Woodworth.

WHO respectfully informs the citizens of Salisbury, and the surrounding country, that he has taken the House on Main Street, in said town, two doors east of the Court-House, formerly occupied by Jacob Krider, Esq. as a store; where he is prepared to carry on the

Dying Business,
in all its various branches. Silks, Cottons, and Woollens, will be dyed any color that may be desired, and he will warrant his colors to stand. All kinds of Merchants' Goods will be dyed, and finished off as neat as when imported. Ladies Dresses dyed by pattern or otherwise, any color. Gentlemen's Coats and Pantalons scoured and finished off in neat style. Ladies' Leghorn Hats and Straw Bonnets dyed and finished equal to any in the United States. Mourning Dresses dyed and finished on the shortest notice, and in the neatest manner.

The public are requested to patronize the subscriber's establishment. His utmost endeavors shall be exerted to give the most entire satisfaction to all who may please to favor him, with any business in the above line.

JOSEPH WOODWORTH.
Salisbury, June 14, 1828. 3m

SPRING FASHIONS

JUST received from Philadelphia, the Spring Fashions, accompanied by the various colors and forms now in vogue at the North; which will enable the subscriber to suit all, both grave and gay, who may favor him with work: His work shall be better made than any in town, and warranted to fit well.

The subscriber having been appointed by A. Ward, of Philadelphia, as a teacher of his Patent Protractor system of Tailoring, will instruct those who may desire to learn this superior mode of cutting out garments.

BENJAMIN FRALEY.
Salisbury, N. C. April 18, 1828. 09

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 Bindings.

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 obt servt JOHN H. DE CARTERET.
Salisbury, April 28th, 1827. 62

WAGONERS,
DRIVING TO FAYETTEVILLE.

WILL find it to their advantage, to stop at the WAGON YARD, where every convenience is provided for Man and Horse, to make them comfortable, at the moderate charge of 25 cents a day and night, for the privilege of the Yard, the use of a good house, fire, water, and shelter. Attached to the Yard, are a Grocery and Provision Store, Bread Shop and Confectionary, and a House for Boarders and Lodgers, in a plain, cheap, wholesome and comfortable style.

69
Fayetteville, 1st April, 1828.

Watches, Jewelry, &c.

THE subscriber has just returned from the North, with a good assortment of Jewelry, Watches, Silver-Ware, &c. as was ever offered for sale in this place; his Jewelry is of the latest importations, and the most fashionable and elegant kinds to be had in any of the Northern Cities; elegant Gold and Silver Watches, Dec'd. &c. &c. And in a few days, he will receive a very elegant assortment of Military Goods. Also, all kinds of Silver-Ware, kept constantly on hand, or made to order on short notice. All of which will be sold lower than such goods were ever disposed of before in this place.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine these goods; their richness, elegance, and cheapness, cannot fail of pleasing those who wish to buy.

All kinds of Watches Repaired, and warranted to keep time: the shop is two doors below the court-house, on Main-street.

ROBERT WYNNE.
Salisbury, May 26, 1828. 16

To the Public.

THE subscriber is now receiving a large and general assortment of Dry Goods, Cutlery, and Hardware, of all descriptions, from New-York and Philadelphia, where they were selected by himself, with care, and bought for cash, and which are offered on the most reasonable terms. He will sell for cash at the lowest prices—otherwise, on time. Country Produce bought, at the highest market prices. Arrangements are made to receive Goods monthly, from the above named places; which will keep up a good supply of Fresh Goods. Call at his Store in Salisbury, and examine for yourselves. JOHN MURPHY.
N. B. Sugar, Coffee, Salt, Iron, Molasses, Rum, Wine, French Brandy, &c. &c. Also, for sale, as above, Swain's genuine Panacea, fresh from the proprietor in Philadelphia.
May 8th, 1828. 1326

Fresh Goods.

JUST received from market, and for sale unusually cheap for each only, at the subscriber's store in Charlotte, a fresh and elegant assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c. comprising all articles usually kept in a Variety Store. These Goods are of the latest importations; and consequently of the newest fashions and most approved patterns and they will be disposed of for cash, at the lowest possible prices. Please call, and examine: they will be shown, with cheerfulness, to all who may wish to look at them, whether they want to buy or not.

DAVID PARKS.
Charlotte, May 14, 1828. 439

Superb Land for Sale.

THE subscriber being determined to return to the eastern part of the State to reside next winter, offers for sale his valuable Plantation in Rowan county, containing three hundred and twenty-one acres; all of which is of a superior quality. Those who have seen the land, say it is equal to any in the county. There are excellent buildings of every description on the place. Persons who want a healthy situation, a good stand for a Store, and an elegant farm, will be very much pleased with the land. The land is ten miles west of Salisbury, on the Sherrell's Ford road, adjoining the lands of Mr. Allmand Hall, Mr. Joseph Cowan, and others. I deem it unnecessary to say any thing further, as it is presumed the purchaser will view the premises.

RICHARD C. HOLMES.
June 4th, 1828. 18.

Mills and Lands.

THE valuable Mills and Lands formerly the property of George Saner, dec'd. are offered for sale by the late purchasers. This land lies on Dutchman's creek, 4 miles east of Mocksville, adjoining the Giles Mumford tract, and is equal to any land in Rowan county, with a large proportion of superior meadow; the Mills are of superior construction, and have now a very good and increasing run of custom; the water-power can very conveniently be made to drive any kind of Machinery. For other particulars, and terms, apply to Thomas D. Gibbs, one of the proprietors, on the premises.

16th
THOMAS D. GIBBS,
JOSEPH HANES,
PETER SANER,
JACOB SANER,
MARTIN SANER,
May 25th, 1828.
N. B. Another tract, belonging to Peter Saner, adjoining the above, containing 225 acres, will be sold in connexion with the above, or separately as may best suit the purchaser; which is likewise first rate land.

Also, will be sold, a lot adjoining the town of Mocksville, containing ten acres of land, with a good dwelling-house, with out-houses, and an excellent garden; this property will be sold low, on accommodating terms. Apply as above.

Land for Sale.

I offer for sale, a small Tract of Land, where I now live, containing 136 1/2 acres, by survey, lying 6 1/2 miles west of Salisbury, in Rowan county, with about 35 or 40 acres cleared, and under good repair and high cultivation. It is deemed useless to give a more particular description, as it is believed those who may be disposed to purchase, would wish to view the land.

DAVID STEWART,
May 22d, 1828. 319

Committed to the Jail

OF Mecklenburg county, on the 22d day of April 1828, a negro woman named Amy, who says she belongs to a man by the name of John Herren, who lives in Duplin county, N. C. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JOHN SLOAN, Sheriff
May 12, 1828. [15] of Mecklenburg county.

Five Cents Reward

WILL be given for the delivering to me of a bound boy, by the name of Nelson Ludwick, about 17 years of age, who left me, without any occasion, on the 15th day of April last.

NICHOLAS E. LUDWICK.
May 28d, 1828. 319