Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of sundry writs of fieri facias, from the superior court of Wilkes county, to me directed, I will sell to the highest bidder, at the court-house in Statesville, on the third Monday of August next, two lots in the town of Statesville, whereon Robert Work, dec'd. lately lived. These lots adjoin the court-house square, and have on them a large and commodious dwelling house, for many years used as a house of Entertainment, a large dining room, a number of houses for boarders, a store-house, brick kitchen, stables, a corn-house, &c. &c. levied on as the property of the devisees of Robert Simonton, dec'd., and as the property of the heirs of Robert Worke, dec'd:

Also, a tract of land adjoining the town of Statesville, containing one thousand acres, more or less, whereof about 200 acres have been cleared; there is some valuable meadow, and some good upland on this tract.

Also, an undivided share in several tracts of land in Iredell county, devised to Robert Worke by Alexander Worke, dec'd. to wit: the white house tract, and several other tracts near that place. And, also, sundry other tracts of land in Iredell county; these lands are all taken as belonging to the heirs of Robert Worke, dec'd.

The whole will be sold to satisfy several judgments in the said superior court of Wilkes county, at the suit of Montford Stokes. Attendance will be given: terms, cash. t23

Prest. adv. $2. P. CALDWELL, *Sh'ff.*

FROM THE BOSTON BULLETIN.

Diffidence.—To those who have experienced much diffidence in forming a circle of acquaintance—who have met with disagreeable obstacles in their advance towards the great, or in their efforts to attract notice among the fair—it must afford much relief to learn that the whole art of "scraping acquaintance" has been reduced to mathematical rules. It is only necessary for the diffident of both sexes, who feel sociably inclined, to proceed according to the following numerical table—it may as easily be remembered, as any *other* rule of science; and the whole theory may be put into active practice within the space of twenty-four hours, if scrupulously adhered to, *secundum artem*—viz: "2 glances make 1 Bow; 2 bows make one How-d'-ye-do; 6 how-do-y'-do's make 1 Conversation; 2 conversations make 1 acquaintance."

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"On the fence."....This phrase, says the Newark, N. J. Sentinel, it is thought by a friend, venerable in years and well acquainted with the history of the revolutionary wars, had its origin from the circumstance, that in "olden times" it was common to hold town-meetings out of doors, instead of in buildings as now a days. At these meetings people frequently sat upon *the fences*, and when called upon to vote, would get down, and take sides. Those, however, who were indifferent to the question, would remain on the fence, or not shift their position until they saw which side was the strongest. Hence the phrase "on the fence."

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A MOROSE MAN,

Is like a piece of knotted wood, every thing goes against the grain with him. He is impatient of every thing but his own humor, and endures that no longer than it is in opposition, but in contradiction to something else. He approves of nothing but in contradiction to other men's opinions, and like a buzzard delights in nothing more than to flutter against the wind, let it be which way it will.

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A man was elected to a captaincy in Ohio—his children heard of the fact—[illegible] one of them, "Well but our Josh, I say though, aint we all cappun's now?" on hearing this the mother, who lay in bed near the boys, called out "No you fool, only your father an' me's cappuns."

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MARRIED,

In Mason, N. H. Mr. Jonas Hubbard to Miss Louisa Scripture.

Some keep the Scripture for a show,
Letter'd and guilt on their bureau;
And some to dust and moths degrade it?
But Jonas took the wiser part,
He prest the *Scripture* to his heart,
And even on his pillow laid it.

ALSO.

By the Rev. W. W. Philips, Mr. George Shepherd, to Miss Ann E. King, both of New York.

Hail! Matrimony, happy state,
A King becomes a Shepherd's mate;
May *he* a kindly shepherd prove,
And *she* return his faithful love.

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Augusta, Geo. June 12.—A heavy rain fell in this city on yesterday to the great detriment of the———Dust. This was not all; for we are credibly informed that great numbers of *young bilious fevers* were seen drifting down the city drains, stretching out their imploring hands to the Doctors for assistance. It was all in vain, it being not always proper for acquaintances to recognize each other; but the Doctors are said to have looked very sad, as they saw their friends all going headlong to "Davy's Locker."

[The above is from the Courier, edited by *Doctor* McWhorter.] *Ed. Car.*

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Gen. Lafayette.—The general is a member of the French House of Deputies. He lately ascended the tribune, and delivered a speech on the present system of legislation, which produced a lively impression on most of the assembly. He maintained that citizens should be subjected only to laws and taxes agreed to by themselves or their representatives, and affirmed, that the chief glory and true honor of a nation, is *liberty*. He spoke against the present electoral system, which admits not more than one out of an hundred Frenchmen to vote at elections. His speech excited applauses on one side of the house, and murmurs on the other.

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The New York papers announce the death of Dr. *Wright Post* of that city, the eminent surgeon. He died on Saturday last, at Throg's Neck, in the 63d year of his age.

TURKEY.

At this time, when Turkey is the theatre of a sanguinary war, the following statistical notices of that Empire cannot but be interesting to our readers: they are from the New-York Morning Courier:

The appellation of "TURK," was first adopted in the middle ages, as a general title of honor to all the nations composing the two principal branches of *Turtar* and *Mogul*. The word "*Tur*," as an adjective, signifies "sublime and pre-eminent"—as a substantive, it means "a governor."

The Divan.—This State Council meets twice a week, in the Emperor's palace on Sundays and Thursdays. The Grand Vizier is the presiding officer; the six Viziers of the bench, the *Teaterdar* or High Treasurer, the Reis Effendi, the Commissioners of the Exchequer, and the military leaders (the Agas) compose the Divan. The Sultan does not enter the room but from an adjoining chamber he hears all that passes.

On great occasions a General Council is convened; all the leading persons of the empire are summoned—the Clergy, the Military and other officers, and even the old and most experienced soldiers, attend. Such a Divan is called "Ajak Divani."

The Grand Vizier.—This officer receives his appointment from the Sultan. He has the care of the whole empire; he manages the revenue, administers justice (both in civil and criminal affairs,) and commands the armies. Upon his appointment, the Sultan puts into his hands the seal of the empire, which is the badge of his office, and which he always wears on his breast. His income amounts to six hundred thousand dollars a year, exclusive of presents and other perquisites.

The Viziers of the Bench are styled Bashaws of three horse tails—three horse tails being carried before them when they march.

Begler-Beg.—A Begler-beg is a Viceroy with several provinces under his command.

Pachas.—A pacha (Bashaw) is a Governor under a Begler-beg; a *Sangiac* is a Deputy Governor.

The Reis Effendi is the Lord Chancellor and Secretary of State; the name signifies "chief of the writers."

The Testerdar is the High Treasurer. The Public Treasury is never touched, even by the Sultan, except in cases of the utmost emergency. The Sultan has his Private Treasury, which he uses at will. Some idea may be formed of the enormous wealth in the Public Treasury, which has been accumulating under for [illegible] of Princes, [illegible] *teen millions and a half* of rix dollars were annually returned to the two Treasuries.

The Mufti is the Chief Ecclesiastic. His name signifies "an expounder of the law"—he is consulted on all emergencies. Should he commit treason, he is punished in a rigorous manner—he is put into a mortar, in one of the Seven Towers, and there the law expounder is pounded to death. Such a punishment has not been inflicted since the reign of *Amurath IV.*

Mussulman.—The term is a corruption of "Moslemim," which signifies "persons professing the doctrine of Mahomet."

The Horse-tails.—Three horse tails, surmounted by a golden ball, form the military ensign of the Ottomans. Its origin was as follows: One of their Generals was at a loss how to rally his men, their standards having been lost in a fierce conflict. He cut off a horse's tail, and elevated it on the point of a spear. His troops renewed the fight, and came off conquerors.

The Sublime Porte.—Constantinople is styled "The Sublime Porte—the Porte of justice, majesty and felicity." There have been various disputes about the origin of this appellation. *Payne*, an eminent geographer of the last century, says that it is derived from the magnificent gate built by *Mahomet II.* at the principal entrance of the Seraglio.

Constantinople.—It is wonderful how little is generally known with regard to this magnificent city. Its situation is the most delightful in the world. With a harbor affording room for a thousand ships—with the *Euxine* on its East, the natural current of the wealth of Asia is thro' the Bosphorus: and with *Marmora* on its South and West, the productions of Arabia, Egypt and Europe, are at the command of its commerce. In the hands of a commercial nation, it would soon become the centre of the commercial world. It is encompassed by walls, which have twenty-two gates—six towards the land, six along the port, and ten on the *Marmora*; these have stairs and landing places.

Constantinople, like Rome, is on "urbs septicollis." Its seven hills rise from the shore in the form of an amphitheatre; gardens, cypress groves, palaces and mosques, rise one above the other, and present a view worthy of all admiration. The castle of the Seven Towers is used as an honorable prison. A square tower stands in the sea, memorable as the prison of *Belisarius*. Near this, are a great many cannon, level with the water, and guarding the entrance of the port and the Seraglio.

The Seraglio.—This word signifies "a palace." It is a collection of palaces, a mile and a half in compass, enclosed by a strong wall, on which are several watch-towers, where guard is kept by night and day. The principal gate is of marble, and is called *The Porte*. The gardens are very extensive; the buildings are of white stone, are crowned with gilded turrets and spires, and shining in surpassing splendor.

ST. SOPHIA.—The Church of St. Sophia (Divine Wisdom) was built by *Justinian*, in the 6th century. The dome is 113 feet in immense marble pillars, and the stair case and pavement are marble. Here is the Emperor *Constantine*'s tomb.

The Exchanges are splendid buildings, and the richest and rarest productions of the East are daily sold in them in large quantities. Add to these the numerous mosques, the thirty churches of the Greeks, and those of the Armenians, the many private palaces and public buildings, and you have some idea of the opulence and splendor of the capital of the Great Ottoman Empire.

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THE SEAT OF WAR.

As it is now certain, that war has been undertaken by Russia against the Turks, it may not be uninteresting to give some little detail concerning the countries in which it will be carried on, and of the forces likely to be engaged in it. The Russian army, commanded by Count Wittgenstein, is said to amount to about 150,000 men of all arms—well disciplined, well provided, and burning for the onset. We find no account in our London papers of the precise situation occupied by this army; nor does the proclamation of the commander-in-chief, relieve our difficulty—for it is merely dated from head quarters, without stating where they are. We presume, however, that they are quartered in Poland, in the vicinity of the Pruth, which constitutes the north western boundary of *Moldavia*. The distance from this position to Constantinople is about 800 miles. The Pruth, after separating for a considerable space, Moldavia from Poland, makes a turn to the south, and continues a southerly course until it falls into the Danube, between Galatz and Ismael—and divides the Principality of Moldavia, in its length, into two almost equal parts.—Both Wallachia and Moldavia are without Turkish garrisons, being governed by their own Hospodars, who are tributaries of the Porte. Wallachia is separated by the Danube from Bulgaria, where properly the Turkish forces will probably be met. The Russian army will traverse the two principalities without opposition in some fifteen days, which will bring them to the [illegible] is supposed, between Hirskova and Kusebuck (both fortified places) which will, if the object be to proceed with all haste to Constantinople, be masked—for the Russians have learned by experience, not to lose time in laying siege to Turkish fortresses—and the march be pushed forward to Shimula, the position that commands the passes of Mount Hamus, and where the Turkish force, amounting, by computation, to *eighty thousand* men, independently of *thirty thousand* scattered along the fortresses on the banks of the Danube, are concentrated. Here, then, must be the battle. The invaders, with their left resting on the Gulf of Verna, accessible to their fleet from Sevastopol, in the Crimea, distant about three hundred miles—and therefore assured of supplies and succor of all sort, will fight with every advantage. The Turks, with the conviction, that their position is the key to the passes in the mountains, which, once carried, opens the way to the Capital, and with the advantage of intimate knowledge of these passes, will, if animated by any thing like the pristine zeal of the Mahometans, and directed by even a moderate degree of skill in the art of war, be enabled to make a desperate defence. We do not believe, however, that it can avail against the superior number and discipline of the Russians. This one battle will probably, decide the campaign. Either the Grand Seignior, on learning his defeat, will agree to terms of unconditional submission, or, animated by despair, defend his Capital to the last, and either fall with his throne, or pass over into Asia, and thence renew the war. Our own belief is, that, at the moment we are writing these remarks, the Russian standard is floating from the Seven Towers, and that the Northern Autocrat, like another Colossus, bestrides Europe from the Gulf of Finland to the Sea of Mamora.

N. Y. American.

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Democrats turned Dutchesses....We hear that the sister of the Marchioness of Wellesley is to be led to the hymeneal altar by the Marquis of Carmarthen. Two Marchionesses in one democrat family!—Jonathan will be "pretty considerably" astonished at two of his transatlantic daughters becoming high-titled. *Noah.*

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It is not generally known, that the Reformation made considerable progress in Italy in the time of Luther: but his disciples were crushed by the Inquisition, and by the summary measures of the Popes.

More trouble in the Cabinet!....We learn from Washington, that Gen. Scott has called upon the President to institute an inquiry into his conduct on his refusal to obey the orders of the new Major General. Really, this administration are determined to add every degree of dishonor to the country. Look at the different departments of government, what do we behold? The army in disorder and disunion—the navy torn with dissentions, and prevented from exercising its bravery in defending the honor of the country: the state departments—the colonial trade gone forever—The insults of Brazils unrepaired and unatoned; and many other egregious blunders which render us a jest among the nations. From the imbecility, weakness and neglect of this cabinet, we are, as a nation, insulted by every petty government.—Such is the effect of having men at the head of affairs who have no confidence in the people, and whom the people have reason to distrust. Nothig but a change can better our public affairs. *Noah.*

In relation to this difficulty as to the rank of Genls. Gaines, Macomb and Scott, the New York Spectator says: "Contrary to the advice of many of his friends, as we are informed, Gen. Scott, a few days since,, wrote to the acting Secretary of War, insisting upon the arrest of Major Gen. Macomb, for issuing orders to him; or in case the President should decline this measure, Gen. S. insisted on being arrested himself, and requested that the court martial to be detailed should be selected by ballot from thirty officers to be designated by the Executive, for that purpose—Gen. S. of course reserving his right of challenge. The letter to the acting Secretary was written in the most respectful terms, and in language showing that he honestly believes that Gen. Macomb has no right to command him. To these questions, as we are informed, an answer was returned, reminding Gen. S. that he was now on furlough, and directing that as soon as that expired, he shall proceed to his post at the west; and informing him that if he did not think proper to resume his command, and submit to the orders from the department, the United States would have no further need of his services.

We have heard it stated, that Gen. Scott, if he left the army, intended to pursue the profession of the law at Philadelphia.

Gen. Scott, we believe, is now at Philadelphia; and from a conversation with an intimate friend of his, we have yet hopes that on reflection he may be induced to remain in the service of which he is an ornament.

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Great Growth.—It is said the forest trees grow with astonishing rapidity this year. In three weeks, the branch of an elm at Saratoga, sprung up *twenty three inches*. We also understand that the *hickory tree* grows at the rate of a full gallop. We hope the Adams men will not make a sign out of this. *Noah.*

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A cockney being quizzed about his omitting the aspirate letter h, &c. in his pronunciation, said, "What's the odds, whether I say *heat* or *eat*?"—"Why," replied a wag, "it is the difference between *cooking* a chop, and *making* a meal of it."

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General Jackson.—We believe this distinguished patriot has, for the present, declined an invitation to a dinner at the Waxhaws; but, as he proposes to pay a visit to Charleston for the pious purpose of searching for, and re-inhuming the remains of a beloved parent, in the spot where his own are to be deposited, it is then probable he may honor the place of his nativity with a visit. *Camden Jour.*

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Rev. Mr. Capers.—The eloquence and talent, as well as very amiable character of this gentleman, will make it a matter of interest to every Carolinian to hear, that the Methodist Episcopal Conference recently assembled in Pennsylvania, has selected him as its Representative at the next triennial meeting of the brethren of Great Britain. *Camden Journal.*

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A young lady in Washington lately brought an action for assault and battery, against two physicians and two justices of the peace; and the jury brought in a verdict for her of $2000. The testimony was of a "very delicate character."

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A woman aged 63, lately walked, at Barnard Castle, in Scotland, for a wager, one hundred miles in twenty hours.