

The Tailoring Business.

BENJAMIN FRALEY, SILL carries on the above business, in all his branches, at the shop heretofore occupied by him, on Main street, a few doors east of Mr. Slaughter's Tavern, in the town of Salisbury.

Cutting out of all kinds of Garments, done on the shortest notice. He still offers to teach Ward's Patent Protractor system of Tailoring, which is practised by all the fashionable tailors in the United States.

October 7, 1828.

TO THE PUBLIC.

COWAN & REEVES

HAVE just received, from New-York and Philadelphia, at their Store at Wood Grove, Rowan county, twelve miles west of Salisbury, a general assortment of fresh Dry Goods, Cutlery, Hardware, Groceries, &c.

Wood Grove, Sept. 1st, 1828. Gmt35

Lost or Mislaid.

THE certificate of two shares in the Capital Stock of the State Bank of North Carolina, for the renewal of which, application will be made to the Directory of said Bank at the appropriate time. JNO. L. HENDERSON. August 30th, 1828. 30

Medical College of South Carolina.

THE Annual course of Lectures, in this Institution will commence on the second Monday in November next.

On Anatomy, by John Edward Holbrook, M. D. On Surgery, by James Ramsay, M. D. On Obstetrics and diseases of women and Children, by Thomas G. Proleau, M. D.

On Materia Medica, by Henry R. Frost, M. D. On Natural History and Botany, by Stephen Elliott, L. L. D.

On Pathological and Surgical Anatomy, by John Wagner, M. D.

On the Faculty take pleasure in stating that the establishment of an Infirmary for Surgical cases, in connection with the College, has been attended with the advantages anticipated.

To enable the Students to profit by the facilities which our situation affords for the study of Practical Anatomy, new and extensive rooms have been erected and provided with every thing necessary for the purpose.

The valuable Anatomical Museum of the College, has been improved by new preparations received from France and Italy, last summer.

It affords the Faculty additional satisfaction to state, that by an arrangement with the Literary and Philosophical Society of South Carolina, sets of rare and valuable collections in Natural History, have been placed in the College, and carefully arranged, so as to afford to those interested in the study of Nature, ample opportunity of acquiring information, not only in the departments connected with Medicine, but through the whole range of Natural History.

The rich collection of minerals particularly, must be considered very important to the Institution. EDMUND RAVENEL, Dean. September 16, 1828. 3140

Committed to Jail

IN Salisbury, N. C. on the 6th inst. a negro man, who says his name is John, that he ran away from his master, John Pegro, about two weeks since, in Columbia S. C. : says he formerly belonged to the estate of Gen. Nat. Cardle, of Sussex county, Virg. ; he is about 6 feet high, 35 years old, straight built, black complected, with a small scar above the right eye. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take him away. F. SLATER, Saff. Sept. 8th, 1828. 31

Committed to the Jail

OF Wilkes county, a negro boy, who says his name is BILL, belongs to Ezekiel Trotman, of Albemarle, and ran away below Fayetteville. He is 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, well made, rather light complected, between 22 and 25 years old : no particular marks perceptible on him. His owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take him away. N. B. Since the above was published, the fellow says his name is Daniel, and that he belongs to William Powell, of Richmond county, N. Carolina. CHARLES PHELPS, Jailor. Wilkesboro', May 30, 1828. 19

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. Fayetteville 12th April, 1828. 03

Fall FASHIONS.

SILAS TEMPLETON

HAVING been absent on a distant visit the past summer, respectfully informs his old customers and the public generally, that he has returned home, and resumed business, which during his absence was conducted by his partner, Mr. Lowry.

They continue at the shop formerly occupied by S. Templeton, and are furnished with the Paris and London Fashions, for Ladies and Gentlemen. These fashions have been more generally admired and adopted by the Bon Ton of the Northern Cities, than any hitherto received ; and although it requires more than usual skill and taste to give them full effect, yet the subscribers pledge themselves that their execution of them shall not be surpassed in the Union.

Ladies Habits and Pelisses, and Gentlemen's Clothing, will be made up at prices lower than much work was ever heretofore done, in order to conform to the unexampled pressure of the times.

Orders for work from a distance, will be thankfully received, and punctually attended to, according to directions. SILAS TEMPLETON SQUIRE LOWRY. Salisbury, Sept. 30, 1828. 54

Private Entertainment.

WILLIAM HOWARD

HAS lately opened a House of Entertainment, 5 1/2 miles from Salisbury, Rowan county, N. C. on the great road leading from that place, by Beard's Bridge over the Yadkin, to Salem, Danville, Milton, Hillsborough, Raleigh, &c.

His house (generally known by the name of the White House) is delightfully situated, about 1/2 of a mile south of the bridge ; his Stables are good, and well provided ; and he will spare no practicable means of rendering his establishment, in every respect, comfortable and pleasant to travellers and visitors, and deserving a share of public patronage. Oct. 8th, 1828. 8:43

Goodman's Hotel,

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN BALL.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a Tavern in the house lately occupied by Mr. M. McCulloch of this town, North West corner of Broad and King streets, and immediately opposite the Court House. The public may rely on his strenuous exertions to render his entertainment satisfactory in every particular. He wishes the traveller to call and judge for himself. Private rooms for families will always be kept ready furnished. JOSEPH GOODMAN. Camden, S. C. Feb. 9, 1828. 8:40

A Ten Plate Stove,

NEARLY new, admirably calculated for cooking, with pipes, &c. for sale very low, and terms of payment made easy. It is an elegant piece of Furniture, being beautifully ornamented. Any person disposed to purchase, can apply to the editor of this paper. Salisbury, Oct. 18th, 1828. 37

State of North Carolina.

DAVIDSON County Court, August session 1828: Jacob Sauer vs. John Matthews ; original attachment, levied on 40 acres of land, adjoining the lands of Jno. Clemmons and others. It appearing to the court that the defendant is beyond the limits of the state, it is ordered that publication be made in the Western Carolinian six weeks successively, for said defendant to appear at the next term of said court, to be holden in Lexington, the second Monday in November next, then and there to reply and plead, otherwise judgment will be taken against him by default. 6:40 DAVID MOCK, c. d. c.

State of North Carolina.

DAVIDSON County Court, August session 1828: John Cemmmons vs. John Matthews ; original attachment levied on 40 acres of land, adjoining the lands of John Clemmons and others. It appearing to the court that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this state, it is ordered that publication be made in the Western Carolinian six weeks successively, for said defendant to appear at the next term of said court, to be held in Lexington, the second Monday in November next, then and there to reply and plead, otherwise judgment will be taken against him by default. 6:40 DAVID MOCK, c. d. c.

State of North Carolina.

DAVIDSON County Court, August session 1828: Benton Clemmons vs. John Matthews ; original attachment, levied on 40 acres of land, adjoining the lands of Jno. Clemmons and others. It appearing to the court that the defendant is beyond the limits of the state, it is ordered that publication be made in the Western Carolinian six weeks successively, for said defendant to appear at the next term of said court, to be holden in Lexington, the second Monday in November next, then and there to reply and plead, otherwise judgment will be taken against him by default. 6:40 DAVID MOCK, c. d. c.

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

Committed to the Jail

OF Mecklenburg county, on the 16th day of this instant, a negro man, who says his name is Charles, and that he belongs to a man by the name of Jacob Austin, of Montgomery county, North Carolina. JOHN SLOAN, Sheriff. Oct. 17, 1828. [39] of Mecklenburg county.

SHERIFFS DEEDS.

FOR land sold by order of writs of vendition exponas, for sale at this office.

POETRY.

THE ELECTION.

Produce our old demands, Grasp, then, the reins, with manly hands. The pregnant hour approaches fast, The final vote your hands must cast; A game of hazard to the free, Of nothingness to apathy.

They who resist have never felt, With whom misfortunes never deal; Who ne'er herath tyrannic dread, Have bent her force, the knee and head; May leap upon this pregnant day, As idle hours of idleness.

But they who mark the devious tour, Of sly ambition, mastering power; Spy secret aims in apocryphal means, In open day—behind the scenes, And fence their liberty and wealth, Before disease impair their health.

The courier o'er spacious plains Rides free, as air devoid of reins; But if allured from freedom's track, He takes a rider on his back, In vain he clings,—the bridle-hand And spur subject him to command.

IS SHE PRETTY?

[Some verses by Mrs. Richardson, contain the arguments for and against regard to personal appearance; they are received by those to whom they are addressed: it is not strange that the former shall prevail.]

How could such a woe conviction strike, To which no mortal e'er assented? When I was young and passing fair, The men in flocks came flocking round me; Each with polite, discerning air, Some potent grace or merit found me.

My mother bade me not be vain, Said beauty was a fleeting treasure; And some and goodness were the twin In which alone the wise took pleasure.

But old and young and wise alike Seem'd with my slender stock contented; How could such a woe conviction strike, To which no mortal e'er assented?

I saw poor homely Merit grope Her way to coach or chair unaided; And pretty Pudence lonely mope Where beauty with her train paraded.

I heard papa tell his daughters chide, For vanity and dress and flirting, Who, quite good humored by my side, Thought all laid and said diverting.

I found that rosy rousseau's charm'd, Where wrinkled wisdom oft was slighted; Sage critics by amiable disarm'd; Divines, with sparkling eyes delighted.

When'er the merits were reviewed Of nymph new launch'd in town or city, The question was not—Is she good? But,—Tell me, tell me, is she pretty?

From the New-England Weekly Review.

AUTUMNAL NIGHT-FALL.

Round autumn's mouldering urn, Loud mourns the chill and cheerless gale, When nightfall shades the quiet vale, And stars in beauty barm.

'Tis the year's eventide. The wind,—like one that sighs in pain O'er joys that ne'er will bloom again, Mourns on the far hill side.

And yet my pensive eye Rests on the faint blue mountain long, And for the fery land of song, That lies beyond, I sigh.

The moon unveils her brow; In the mid-sky her urn glews bright, And in her pale and mellow sight The valley sleeps below.

I stand deep musing here, Beneath the dark and motionless beech, Whilst wandering winds of nightfall reach My melancholy ear.

The air breathes chill and free; A spirit, in soft music, calls From Autumn's gray moss-grown halls, And round the withered tree.

The hoar and mantled oak, With moss and twisted ivy brown, Bends in its lifeless beauty down, Where weeps the fountain choke.

Leaves that the night wind bears To earth's cold bosom with a sigh, Are types of our mortality, And of our fading years.

The tree that shades the plain, Wishing an hour as time decays, Spring shall renew with cheerful days,— But not my joys again.

Man groveth up the ghost, and where is he?

He lived, his summer here hath past, And Autumn chills no more; He here endured the winter's blast, Upon life's bleak shore!

He gazed upon the boundless sea, And saw the dreadful brink Of fathomless eternity, Where thou and I must sink!

Then plunged beneath the foamy wave, And finished life's career:— Thus closed Death's billows o'er the grave, Of all our trials here. IVANHOE.

FROM THE LADIES' MAGAZINE.

THE FAIR CATECHISTS.

Clusters of lovely children stood around God's altar,—and I heard a gentle sound, Like the soft plating of doves—it was the prayer, By childhood's lisping lips made vocal there; And two fair girls, like angels, moved intent Upon a work of love, and as they bent (care, O'er their young charge with sweetly anxious Sure 'twas no sin to worship beings so fair.

I love to look on woman when her eye Beams with the radiant light of Charity; I love to look on woman when her face Glows with Religion's pure and peaceful grace; O, then to her the loveliness is given, Heaven, Which thrills the heart of man like dreams of

M.L.N.

At ten a child; at twenty wild, At thirty tame if ever, At forty vain, at fifty rich, At sixty good, or never.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE MECHANIC.

If the dignity of things may be measured by their importance to mankind, there is nothing perhaps, which can rank above the Mechanic Arts. In fact, they may be called the lever, the fulcrum, and the power, which moves the world. They do not want the "whereon to stand" of Archimedes, they have sufficient foundation in themselves.

What gives to civil nations their superiority over the savage? It is chiefly Mechanic Arts. By them the beautiful and convenient mansion is substituted for the rude and uncomfortable hut; and "scarlet and fine twined linen" supply the wardrobe, in place of skins of wild animals. They are the foundation of nearly all the improvements and comforts of life, and further, we may say, of the glory and the grandeur of the world. By them the farmer ploughs land; and by them the mariner ploughs the ocean; by them the monarch is adorned with his crown; and by them the peasant is clad in comfortable garments; by them the triumphal arch is raised to the hero, and by them the temple ascends on couches; by them the table is spread, the bed is decked, and the parlor is furnished. To them the poet owes the perpetuation of his fame. Homer sings and Caesar triumphs in all ages. Through them we are instructed by the wisdom of Plato, and charmed by the eloquence of Cicero; through them we admire the justice of Aristides and the heroism of Leonidas.

And much of this is owing to the two single arts, that of printing, and the manufacture of paper. By the former, learning has been rescued from the gloom of the dark ages; but without the latter, the benefit of printing would be circumscribed to very narrow bounds. It is by means of the press chiefly, that so much of the Christendom owes its escape from the thralldom of superstition.

But in speaking of dignity of the Mechanic Arts, we could not confine them to the mere hand that executes, without thinking of him that plans; for without the latter but little more credit would be due to the person who exercises these arts than to the automaton Turk, who mechanically astonishes the world at the game of chess. To produce the great effects we have mentioned above, to do so much to enlighten, to beautify and improve the world, to labor for the glory and happiness of others, and yet be ignorant of the springs by which the important movements are carried on, would ill comport with dignity of the mechanic. He would be ("if we may compare small things with great") like the sun in the heavens, which renders light and warmth, and comfort to mankind, without itself being conscious thereof.

There is a philanthropy in the Mechanic Arts. The mechanic who brings to his occupation an inventive, enlightened, and enquiring mind, who is master of his craft, in theory as well as in practice, has more of real philosophy in him, than twenty of those minute philosophers who spend their lives in puzzling the world with empty metaphysical speculation, and of whom Cicero speaks with so much deserved contempt. The mechanic who perfectly understands his trade, as well in the principle as the practice of it, gets himself a degree of no inconsiderable rank and honor, and that without the intervention of a college, or the formal vote of a learned corporation. To become an ingenious and enlightened mechanic, it is necessary that the youth who is destined for a trade, should bring to his employment a mind inquisitive, studious, busy, and inclined to mechanic pursuits. Such a mind, with ordinary attention to its cultivation, can scarcely fail of being in a very considerable degree enlightened. But to the common sources of information, a good many mechanics add a very laudable attention to books, to the periodical publications of the day, and to the associations for mutual improvement. Mechanics' and apprentices' libraries are established, and mechanics' societies are formed, which by inducing studious habits, interchange of ideas, and collision of sentiments, must tend to improve the minds of the members in high degree. There is in fact, at the present time, a very large share of information and solid practical knowledge among the mechanics of this country.

The life of the mechanic, it is true,

is a life of labor; and while he wipes the sweat from his brow, he may perhaps murmur at his fate, and envy what he considers the easy lot of the other professions. But where is the business which exempts a man from a life of labor? The life of a judge, and of the first officer under government, is a life of labor. But can these "honorable men" build a ship, or raise a spire to heaven, or exercise all or any of the arts which add so much to the comfort and grandeur of the world? These the mechanic can do; and if he duly reflects on the importance of his labors, he can scarcely repine at his lot. [Berkshire Amer.

A Philosophical Princess.

Sophia Charlotte, of Hanover, (sister to the Elector, afterwards George I. of England,) was married to the King of Prussia, at 15, and died at the early age of 36, universally regretted. She was beautiful. She led into Prussia (says her biographer,) true politeness, and the love of the arts and sciences. On her death bed, one of the ladies of honor, who loved her much, was dissolved in tears. "Do not complain," said the Queen, "for I am going to satisfy my curiosity upon the principles of things that Leibnitz never could explain to me—upon space, infinity, existence, annihilation." She recommended to her brother to protect the savans she had encouraged, and the arts she had cultivated.

Longing.

The circumstance of longing during pregnancy is rather curious. Many long for certain nice articles of food, and become much distressed if not gratified; but others for coals, sealing-wax, flax, tar, chalk, raw meat, and live fish. Tacitus mentions a lady having devoured 1400 herrings in her pregnancy. But Ludovicus Vices tells us of a woman who longed for a bite in the back of a young man's neck, and would have miscarried if not gratified; and Langins of another who had set her heart upon biting a baker's shoulder, which she saw bare and white as he carried his bread to the oven every morning. The husband bribed the baker at so much each bite. The poor fellow stood two bites very manfully; but when a third was talked of his courage failed. Most women however turn their longings to very good account, with their poor simple husbands.

Serious dissensions exist in England among the Methodists.

The difficulty commenced at Leeds. The members frequenting Orange Chapel in that town, determined to erect an organ, which was objected to as a departure from the original simplicity of the doctrines and observances prescribed by the founder of their religion, John Wesley. The dispute was laid before a conference in London, and a decision was made against having music. Those desiring music have refused to abide by the decision, and are now building an organ. They also formed themselves into a distinct religious body under the designation of the "Wesleyan Protestant Methodists." The seceders in Leeds alone amount to 2000.

Presbyterian Education Society of Kentucky.

The President of the Education Society of Kentucky in a letter to the Editor of the Western Luminary, says: "I now hold in my hand a written obligation from John W. Hundley, Esq. (near the falls of the Ohio,) to pay six hundred dollars (\$600) annually, for seven years, to our Society, for the purpose of affording to ten young men a classical and theological education for the Gospel ministry. It will be recollected that this same gentleman, lately paid one thousand dollars (\$1000) to our Society, for the purpose of establishing a permanent scholarship. N. York paper.

A letter from Fayal, of Sept. 4, received in Boston, states that a revolution in the government had taken place there, and Don Miguel had been proclaimed King. The Governor had fled, and the island remained tranquil.

The delivery of indigo for exportation to the Continent, from the last sale at the East India House, exceeds 4,000 chests, and is the largest that has occurred for twenty years. The total value is above 300,000*l.*, and it is generally supposed that the bills drawn against this large importation materially tend at the present moment to prevent a decline in the foreign exchanges. London Times, 4th Sept.