

New System of Tailoring.

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Salisbury, and the surrounding country, that he occupies the shop on main street, a few doors south of the court-house, recently occupied by Elias Templeton and himself; where he executes all descriptions of Tailoring, in the most fashionable and substantial manner; and at prices, of which no one, even in these hard times, can complain.

Having been appointed Agent for the Square Rule System of Tailoring, invented by Mr. Wilson, of New York, which surpasses any thing in this line of business hitherto discovered, he will be regularly furnished, at short intervals, with the latest fashions from Paris, London, New York, and Philadelphia, accompanied with drafts and portrait figures, which will enable him to furnish gentlemen with Fancy Garments equal to any in the State. He hopes his acquaintances and the public will continue to patronize his Shop; and assures them that no exertion on his part, will be wanting, to render general satisfaction.

Salisbury, April 6, 1829. G1

N. B. The subscriber is authorized to sell rights for using the Square Rule System, above mentioned; to instruct purchasers in this new mode of cutting, and furnish them with the Rules, Drafts, Portrait Figures, &c. appertaining to the business.

For Sale, or Rent, ONE of the most valuable stands for a Country Store, either in Burke, Iredell, Lincoln or Wilkes counties: It is situated in the eastern part of Burke county, at the intersection of the main road leading from thence to Morganton, Lincolnton, Stateville, and Wilkesboro'—35 miles from Morganton, 27 from Stateville, 20 from Wilkesboro', and 15 from Lincolnton, and 7 miles from the Catawba river. There is a Store-house, with some other buildings, now on the premises, with about 250 acres of land belonging to the tract; a grist and saw mill within 1 1/2 miles of it, with a thickly settled country around, and a Post-office, called Little River, kept at the place.

This valuable property will be sold low, for good payments, or rented for one or more years. Those desirous of purchasing, are invited to come and view it, and judge for themselves. Payments will be made accommodating, and a reasonable credit given. Inquire of the subscriber on the premises. 363 LEWIS PAINE. Burke co. March 26, 1829.

State of North-Carolina, MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

SUPERIOR Court of law, full term, 1829: Benjamin Steward vs. Harriet Steward; petition for divorce. The defendant in this case residing beyond the limits of the state, as appears to the court; ordered, therefore, that publication be made six weeks in the Western Carolinian, for the defendant to appear at our next superior court of law, on the 7th Monday after the 4th in March, 1829, and plead, answer or demur, or this petition will be heard ex parte, and decreed accordingly. 6166 J. M. HUTCHISON, c. s. c. l.

State of North-Carolina, MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

FEBRUARY session, 1829: James Neely vs. the heirs at law of Wm. Barnett, dec'd. Gazette in will. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the following named persons (heirs at law of Wm. Barnett dec'd.) are non-residents of this state, viz: Mary Aspie, Jane Dale, Elizabeth Broomfield, Martha Falls, Ann Hart, William Barnett and Margaret Barnett, children of Abraham and Mary Barnett; Wm. Barnett, Samuel Barnett, and Susan Erwin, children of Samuel and Margaret Barnett; Dorcas Cathey, daughter of Wm. and Mary Elliott, and Wm. White, grandson of the same; Ann Barnett, wife of Thomas Barnett, dec'd. Thomas Barnett, George Barnett and Sarah Elms, children of the same; John Porter and Mary Ormand, children of James and Ruth Porter, dec'd. James Barnett, and the children of Thomas M'Lee, dec'd. (names unknown) it is therefore ordered that publication be made six weeks in the Western Carolinian, notifying the said heirs to appear at our next court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for this county, on the 4th Monday of May next, then and there to show cause, if any they have, why probate of the last will and testament of Wm. Barnett, dec'd. should not be had. 6166 ISAAC ALEXANDER, c. s. c. l.

State of North-Carolina, MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

SUPERIOR Court of Law, full term, 1829: Marion Tanner vs. John Tanner, Petition for divorce. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, in this case, that the defendant resides beyond the limits of this State; Ordered, therefore, that publication be made six weeks in the Western Carolinian, for the defendant to appear at our next superior court of law to be held for Mecklenburg county, on the seventh Monday, after the fourth Monday in March next, then and there to answer plead or demur, to said petition; otherwise it will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte. 6166 J. M. HUTCHISON, c. s. c. l.

State of North-Carolina, MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

SUPERIOR Court of law, full term, 1829; Elias Cox vs. Wm. Cox: Petition for Divorce. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State; Ordered, therefore, that publication be made six weeks in the Western Carolinian, that he appear at our next superior court of law, to be held for said county, on the seventh Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, then and there to plead answer or demur, to said petition; otherwise it will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte. 6166 J. M. HUTCHISON, c. s. c. l.

NOTICE, To all those that have lost Horses. THERE was taken up and entered on my Stray Book, by George Baker, on 21st of this month, a small bay Mare, with both of her hind feet white, some white hair in her face, no brands, fourteen hands one inch high, supposed to be four years old this coming spring. The said Baker lives 12 or 14 miles west of Salisbury, Rowan county, near Jacob Krider's Store, on the waters of Fourth Creek. G. ANDERSON, Ranger of the 2d Regiment Rowan county. Feb. 21st, 1829. 3152

POETRY.

FROM THE HOKKILLS REGISTER. THE KID AND THE WOLF.

Keep's fable paraphrased. A Goat in quest of mountain fern, Look'd up her kid secure. "Let no one in till I return," Said she, "my dearest dear." A wily Wolf lay near the door, Amid the waving grass, And to himself he softly swore, "The Kid is mine at last." For having heard the Doe's advice, When she was far away, He comes, and sets the Goat in voice, "I'll feed no more to-day." "Come ope the door, my love; for me, A mother's voice you hear, Thy mamma comes to suckle thee, Come ope the door my dear." Poor thing! It "smelt a mice"—and said, "I cannot ope for thee;" Go, wily Wolf, for I'm afraid, "Till mamma comes to me."

Now it does there are in human shape & it does with beaver hats on, And some there are, the FAIR would ape— It does with damask caps on.

We have rarely met, in the same company, with more exquisitely polished versification, more real poetry, or more simple and unaffected piety, than are contained in the following stanzas. They appeared originally in the Cincinnati Literary Gazette, a paper which, though abounding in every thing that makes a paper really good, was discontinued three years ago, for want of patronage.

Pilgrim is thy journey dear? Are its lights extinct for ever? Still suppress that rising tear, God forsakes the righteous never! Storms may gather o'er thy path, All the trees of life may sever— Still, amid the fearful sea, God forsakes the righteous never! Pain may rack thy wasting frame, Health desert thy couch in ever; Faith still burns with deathless flame, God forsakes the righteous never!

A THOUGHT. BY MRS. SMOURNEY.

There's a glorious light at the gates of the west, When the summer sun passeth thro' to his rest: 'Tis bright on the lake where the moonbeam slept, And the tear is pure which the dew has wept; But there shines no light beneath the sky Like that which beams from a mother's eye. The harp is sweet at its dying close, And the hum of the bee from the breast of the rose, And the song of the bird when she rises high, From her chirping nest, through the vernal sky; But earth has no sound so sweet to hear, As the voice of a babe to its mother's ear.

ADELIA'S MOUTH. How shall I venture to describe her mouth, That rose, like on which Love has sworn; Fresh as the Zephyr from the sunny South, Soft as the lily, sailing at the moon. Two budding rose leaves, which with emulous growth Warring for sole rule, on the stem where born, Disclose beneath, in many an enormous curl, Two links of white, and laughter loving pearl.

SUCCESS. Unhappy they! And falsely gay! Who hark for ever in success; A constant feast, Quite pall the taste, And long enjoyment is distress.

FRAGMENT. She sleepeth, and a heavenly smile Playeth upon her lips the while; She's happy now in dreams of bliss, Oh, where is innocence like this! Her eyes—that dark, "that diamond pair," Are hidden—still she's wondrous fair.

I've gazed on beauty often—more, I've loved as none e'er lov'd before— Yet, who could look on "Love asleep?" Who could behold a loved one weep? Who would possess the cold, unfeeling heart That could the lover from the loved one part? M.

A CURE FOR POETRY. Seven wealthy towns contend for Homer dead, Tho' which the living Homer begg'd his bread.

WISHS OF OLD AGE. In age to wish for youth, is full as vain As for a youth to turn a child again.

EPITAPH. Here lies William Smith; and what is somewhat curious, He was born, bred, and hang'd in this here parish.

MISCELLANY.

Coffee.—A general belief prevails in this country, that the acknowledged superiority of the coffee which is made in France is to be attributed to the chicoree powder which is put into it before boiling. The truth however, is, that this powder, which is made from the dried and roasted root of the cultivated dandelion, is only used in coffee houses and other places of public entertainment in France, for the purpose of adulteration, as the addition of a tea spoonful of it to an ounce of coffee will give as much colour and flavour as the addition of a half an ounce of genuine coffee. The cost of the chicoree is something under three pence per pound in France; but in

this country, where it is justly recommended to be mixed with coffee to correct its heating properties, it has been modestly advertised at half a crown. The usual mode in which coffee is prepared in France at the coffee houses is this. Cold water is poured upon the ground coffee, in proportion of one pint to two ounces of the powder, with one sixth or eighth part of the powder of chicoree added. This is then placed on the ashes of a wood fire, and left stewing for several hours. It is then taken away and allowed to settle, and being poured off, and served as cafe noir, without milk, in cups demi, tasses, or with boiling milk, in proportion to one third coffee to two thirds milk.

In private families in France as in this country, the coffee is made by infusion, without chicoree, or the latter is used only medicinally. Where the frequent use of coffee is found to over stimulate the stomach, and to distress the nerves, occasioning pain and acidiities, the Paris physicians order a little Castile soap to be scraped into the cup with the coffee. This produces scarcely any unpleasant taste, although the contrary might be expected, and is very highly extolled by persons who use it. In Portugal coffee is always made by infusion, and is taken very strong—an ounce being used for one good-sized cup; yet from its cheapness, a small cup of coffee, including sugar and milk, may be had in a first-rate coffee house for a penny. In most parts of Spain coffee is but little used, and is then made very weak, and on-ounce only being used for eight or ten persons. Where there are French coffee-houses, the French mode of preparing it is adopted. In France the ground coffee at the grocers' shops is frequently adulterated with burnt chestnuts. It ought to be added that the coffee which is used in private families in France, owes much of its delicious flavor to the fact of its being used soon after roasting. The process of roasting is carried on there by retail grocers and private families every day; whereas in this country, the berries from which our coffee is prepared, has generally speaking been roasted several months previously. London Journal.

SILK WORMS, COCOONS, &c.

The Philadelphia Society for the promotion of the culture of Mulberry Trees, and raising of Silk Worms, besides the offer of premiums for those objects, made considerable exertions to procure from Connecticut a person to teach the mode of winding silk from cocoons, and of making sewing silk, but without effect. They intended also, in the event of such a person being procured, to form a fund for the purchase of cocoons. Having been disappointed in their expectations in this particular, they have sent to France for an experienced workman, and have reason to believe that one will arrive in time for attending to the business in the course of this year.

They therefore think proper to assure those who may wish to engage in the business of rearing Silk Worms, that a fund will be established for the purchase of Cocoons, at such a price as will enable the society to continue their efforts, without encroaching upon the small capital which they have at command. They regret that this will not permit them to buy at a price amounting to a bounty, but they will give the just value of the several qualities which may be offered for sale, and they hope that those who may engage in the business will exert themselves to bring forward cocoons of the best quality; as, otherwise, they cannot be paid a price which will satisfy them. Cocoons differ greatly in quality, owing to the nature of the food upon which the Worms are fed, and to the general care taken of them during their short existence.

Danger of Smuggling.—Two men from the American shore of the Niagara, started in a small skiff, laden with two barrels of whiskey, which they designed to smuggle into Canada. A violent wind, combined with the force of the current, swept them over the falls of Niagara! Fragments of the boat were found below the falls, but nothing was discovered of the bodies. "Shepherd," said a sentimental young lady to a boy feeding sheep, "why have you not your pipe?" "Because, madam, I ha'nt got no tobacco."

FROM A MAINE PAPER.

Til for Tal.—Deacon A. is a merchant; does a considerable business; much respected as an honest man because he is a deacon and looks as serious and dejected as if he did not care a pin for all this world is worth. Farmer G. came into his store the other day—it was a cold one—to trade off a few bushels of wheat, which is very high just at this time.—The bargain was concluded, and the farmer was to take his pay in salt. The store floor is as elastic as some men's consciences. The bags of wheat were brought in, and the measuring of their contents commenced. All at once the deacon's feet were insufferably cold. As the grain was emptied into the measure, the deacon stamped violently around it,—to warm his feet. The poor farmer could not complain that the honest deacon should wish to promote circulation and get his feet warm but his grain settled perceptibly every stamp from the deacon's, and the six bushels he brought to market held out but five and a half on a second measurement. Old farmers sometimes 'know a thing or two.' Mr. G. said nothing, but proceeded to the measuring of the salt that he was to receive in pay for his wheat. The deacon's feet had got warm by this time; he was as light 'on the fantastic toe' as if he were walking on eggs. Not so with the farmer. As the salt began to run into the half bushel, his feet were suddenly seized with the cold. Being a heavy rustic he stamped vehemently. Tut, tut, says the deacon, 'your jumping shakes down the salt too much!' 'Not more than yours shook down my wheat I guess,' said the farmer. When the business was completed, there was about an even trade between deacon A. and farmer G. Verily, justice is sometimes done in the earth.

Fair Hair.

"Whatever the opinions of the vulgar may be," said a celebrated connoisseur, "I never saw an unexceptionable beauty without fair or red hair unaccompanied by a beautiful face. Some I have known whose lineaments were angelic. In all the paintings of the most celebrated artists, that I have had an opportunity of seeing, where angels are intended to be represented, I have invariably remarked, that they preferred or fair hair, to give a consummate idea of an all perfect beauty. I allow that there are some exceptions; but I have in general observed, that there are more fine faces attached to light, or, if you please, golden locks, than to those of any other color. The skin of a woman, whose hair is fair, surpasses all description for delicacy; her eyes, for the most part, blue and languishing—her lips thin—her features soft, and the tout ensemble lovely and divine."

From the American Farmer. Old Feathers better than New.

If the feathers of old beds have become dirty, matted, or have lost their elasticity, by age or use, they should be emptied into a hoghead and washed in warm soap suds, agitated by means of a rake or garden hoe, and afterwards rinsed in clear water. They are then to be pressed dry by the hand, and put upon the floor of an empty well lighted room, and now and then whipped and stirred up; and when thoroughly dry put again into ticks. They will be found after this better than new feathers, because deprived of the oil which abounds in the latter. Cousin Tabitha.

Great events from little causes.

Oliver Cromwell, we are told, was near being strangled in his cradle by a monkey. Here, then, was this wretched ape, wielding in his paws the destinies of nations. Henry the Eighth is smitten with the beauty of a girl of eighteen, and ere long, "The reformation beams from Bullen's eyes." Charles Wesley refuses to go with his wealthy namesake to Ireland, and the inheritance which would have been his, goes to build up the fortunes of a Wellesley, instead of a Wesley; and to this decision of a school-boy, as Mr. Southey observes, Methodism may owe its existence, and England its military glory. Dr. Paley narrowly escaped being a baker. Here was a decision upon which hung in one scale, perhaps the immortal interests of thousands, and in the other, the gratification of the taste of the good people of Goggleswick for hot rolls. Quart. Rev.

FROM A LONDON PAPER.

Signs of the times, or the difference between the present days and those of our ancestors. We see a hundred men hanged where they saw one. We see five hundred transported where they saw one. We see five thousand in the work-house where they saw one. We see scores of bible societies where they saw none. We see paper where they saw gold. We see men in stays where they saw men in armour. We see painted faces where they saw healthy ones. We see children perishing in manufactories where they saw them flourish in the field. We see prisons where they saw castles. We see masters where they saw representatives. In short, they saw true men where we see knaves.

Addition, by an American.

We see ten men in the prison where they saw one. We see whiskey and water where they saw Switchel, small beer and cider. We see mock suppers of bread and butter, and tea, where they saw solid, substantial fare. We see thousands of male and female gamblers, where they saw one. We see self styled young ladies and gentlemen, where they saw plain honest boys and girls. We see a piano forte, where they saw a loom. In short, they saw temperance and frugality, where we see drunkenness and poverty.

Rapidity of speech.

A short-hand writer of the House of Commons, on inquiry, informed me, that a rapid orator may pronounce from 7,000 to 7,500 words in an hour. The medium number is about 7,200, which will give 120 words in a minute, and two in a second. This of course relates to the English language, and will differ in other tongues according to the facility with which they may be pronounced. Lord Sheffield.

Cheap Publication.

An Irishman seeing a work advertised, entitled "Endless Amusement," remarked, that it would be a cheap work to whoever could live long enough to read it.

Cure for Burns.

Wheat flour applied to the parts affected, is said to be a speedy and effectual cure for burns; it may be sprinkled occasionally, and renewed at intervals of fifteen or twenty minutes.

Lapland Cows.

The cows in most parts of Lapland are all of the same white color, and very little larger than suckling calves in England; but exceedingly beautiful, and yielding milk of so superior a quality, that it becomes almost wholly cream, and the most delicious sweetness; while even fresh it is so coagulated, that a spoon will nearly remain upright after it has been plunged into it.

Legislative Decorum.

The Legislative Council of the British Province of New Brunswick has complained of the Speaker of the House of Assembly for receiving their messages with his hat on, after the messenger had made his three bows, and insist on the usage being observed till an alternative is agreed on.

The house said the fault was in the Council, in sending two messengers with a communication, instead of one. However, they directed the Speaker to uncover in future, to one messenger.

A writer in the Massachusetts Register.

says that a direct tax is oppressive to farmers and mechanics, and that all expenses of government ought to be paid by taxing the luxuries and vices of the country. If every vice be taxed, and the tax well collected, there is never any doubt of raising a full treasury.

It is healthy to laugh; it is also human prerogative. But often so much folly is blended with the ridiculous, that the sensation is not always agreeable.—Whenever one is not inclined to laugh at any absurdity, where public ridicule requires a laugh, it is well to say something really comical, and laugh at that. The beggars in London are estimated at 15,000. They get a good living, some grow rich.