

Western Carolinian.

SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C. TUESDAY, APRIL 28, 1829.

[VOL. IX. NO. 464.]

For Sale.
ON moderate terms, for cash; or on a credit, for approved paper, a new, well made *Sulky*. Those who wish to supply themselves with such a vehicle, would do well to apply soon, as it is believed so favorable an opportunity to procure one, will not soon offer again. EDWARD CRESS. Salisbury, Feb. 7th, 1829. 54

Land and Negroes for Sale.
IN BURKE COUNTY.
THE subscriber has a desire to sell a tract of LAND known by the name of *Vine Hill*, upwards of two hundred acres, whereon is an elegant, well-furnished, large, commodious dwelling house, with a wing at one end for a family room; a good Barn, Smith-shop, Stables, and all necessary out-houses; together with a good set of *MILLS—Saw and Grist Mills*—all within a mile of Morganton; and three other TRACTS, joining the above stated tracts. The improvements of the first-mentioned tract, are not exceeded by any in the county, for elegance and convenience. Also, four tracts on the north fork of the Catawba River, and one on Muddy Creek; several lots in Morganton; between twenty and thirty
Likely Negroes;
Among them are mechanics; also a good wagon and team. The sale to commence the 26th day of next October, at the Court-House in Morganton, and continue until all are sold. The conditions of the sale are these: twelve months credit will be given, bonds with approved security will be required. J. M. GREENLEE. March 21st, 1829. 564

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.
BY virtue of a deed of trust, executed to me by Ezra Almond, there will be offered for sale, on Monday, the 18th day of May next, at the Mansion Hotel in the town of Salisbury, the following property, viz:
The stock of Goods on hand, consisting of a large assortment of dry goods, hard ware and cutlery, which has been laid in with great care. Two likely negro women, and three children. Two horses, one carvill and harness. One pig and harness, a superior article. Some fine hilly cows; Stock of hogs, and a variety of other articles.
At the same time, there will also be offered for sale, the MANSION HOTEL, with the adjoining lots belonging to same. This house is large, convenient, well finished, and is not inferior to any in the western part of the state; having from 20 to 30 rooms in it, with six neat offices attached. On the premises is a very superior Stable, calculated to hold from 50 to 60 horses, a brick kitchen, ice-house, and all the other necessary out-buildings. There is also in the main building, fronting the main street, an excellent store-room, counting and lumber room, and cellar, on the same. It is presumed a further description will be unnecessary, as any person wishing to purchase, is requested to call and view the premises. The House is also well furnished with new furniture, of an excellent quality, which will be sold with or without the House as may suit the parties.
Also, 6 out lots, on the north square of said town; and the interest that the said Almond owns in the house and lot now occupied by Col. E. Yarbro.
Terms will be made known on the day of sale; and sale to continue from day to day.
R. H. ALEXANDER, Trustee. April 11th, 1829. 466

Land for Sale.
IN pursuance of a decree of the Court of Equity for Rowan county, the Clerk and Master will sell, at public auction, on the 3rd day of May next, at the Court-House in Salisbury; a tract of land, late the property of William Hampton, dec'd, lying on Grant's Creek, near Macey's Mill, adjoining William Pinkston, sen. and others; containing 333 acres or thereabouts. This land is valuable on account of its location, being near a good mill, and within the convenient distance of 2 or 3 miles from Salisbury. The sale is ordered for the purpose of making a division among the heirs of the late proprietor; and a credit of twelve months is offered to the purchaser, upon his giving bond with approved security, for the purchase money, and a title made for the same upon full payment.
SAML. SILLIMAN, C. M. E. April 13th, 1829. 967

Valuable Real Estate FOR SALE.
THE subscribers will sell, without fail, at Mocksville, on Friday, the 15th day of May next, on accommodating terms, the most valuable Plantation in the County of Rowan. The tract is situated in the Forks of the Yadkin, on Cedar Creek, and contains between
400 and 500 Acres;
the dwelling house is new and commodious, with suitable out-houses, and a still-house; the Plantation is in excellent repair. The healthiness of the situation, and superior fertility of the soil, give this plantation a fair preference, for all the purposes of agriculture, over any in the county. Also, will be sold, at the same time, the Tavern House in Mocksville, accommodated with out-houses, stables, garden, &c. being as eligible situation for that business as any in the county; and two other Houses and Lots in Mocksville.
Persons wishing to purchase, may call on the subscribers at any time before the day of sale.
I. D. JONES, B. G. JONES, F. SLATER, SBY. April 10th, 1829. 62

New System of Tailoring.

S. LOWRY
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 Siles Templatton 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. 61
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.
S. LOWRY.

State of North-Carolina, MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

SUPERIOR COURT of Law, full term, 1828.
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. 656
J. M. HUTCHISON, c. c. l.

State of North-Carolina, MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

SUPERIOR COURT of Law, full term, 1828.
Elixa 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. 655
J. M. HUTCHISON, c. c. l.

State of North-Carolina, MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

FEBRUARY session, 1829. James N.ely vs. the heirs at law of Wm. Barnett, dec'd. Caveat to a 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'Kee, 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 are there to shew cause, if any they have, why probate of the last will and testament of Wm. Barnett, dec'd. should not be had.
666 ISAAC ALEXANDER, c. c. l.

State of North-Carolina, MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

COURT of pleas and quarter sessions, February term, 1829. Diannah Newton, vs. William Haden, Robert Haden, Judithan Marr and Margaret his wife. Petition, partition of lands. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendants are not inhabitants of this state, it is therefore ordered by the court that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Western Carolinian, that the defendants appear at our next court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for the county of Rowan, at the court-house in Salisbury, on the third Monday in May next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte. 467
JNO. GILES.

Committed to the Jail

OF Rowan county, N. C. on the 10th April, 1829, a negro man, who says his name is Ben; that he belongs to Samuel Henegan, of Mecklenburg county, N. C.; and ran away from his master five or six days ago. He is about 33 years old, black complexion, and common size. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take said negro away.
F. SLATER, SBY. April 10th, 1829. 62

BY AUTHORITY. A PROCLAMATION.

By the President of the U. States of America.
WHEREAS A Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, between the United States of America and His Majesty the King of Prussia, was concluded and signed by their Plenipotentiaries at Washington, on the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, which Treaty being in the English and French languages, is as follows:
Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between the United States of America, and His Majesty the King of Prussia.
The United States of America, and His Majesty the King of Prussia, equally animated with the desire of maintaining the relations of good understanding, which have hitherto so happily subsisted between their respective States, of extending, also, and consolidating the commercial intercourse between them, and convinced that this object cannot better be accomplished than by adopting the system of an entire freedom of navigation, and a perfect reciprocity, based upon principles of equity, equally beneficial to both countries, and applicable, in time of peace as well as in time of war, have, in consequence, agreed to enter into negotiations for the conclusion of a treaty of navigation and commerce, for which purpose the President of the United States has conferred full powers on Henry Clay, their Secretary of State, and His Majesty the King of Prussia has conferred like powers on the Sieur Ludwig Niedersteiner, Charge d'Affaires of His Majesty, near the United States; and the said Plenipotentiaries having exchanged their said full powers, found in good and due form, have concluded and signed the following articles:
ARTICLE I.
There shall be between the territories of the high contracting parties, a reciprocal liberty of commerce and navigation. The inhabitants of their respective States shall mutually have liberty to enter the ports, places, and rivers of the territories of each party, wherever foreign commerce is permitted. They shall be at liberty to sojourn and reside in all parts whatsoever of said territories, in order to attend to their affairs, and they shall enjoy to that effect, the same security and protection as natives of the country wherein they reside, on condition of their submitting to the laws and ordinances there prevailing.
ARTICLE II.
Prussian vessels arriving either laden or in ballast in the ports of the United States of America, and reciprocally, vessels of the United States arriving either laden or in ballast in the ports of the Kingdom of Prussia, shall be treated, on their entrance, during their stay, and at their departure, upon the same footing as national vessels coming from the same place, with respect to the duties of tonnage, lighthouses, pilotage, salvage, and port charges, as well as to the fees and perquisites of public officers, and all other duties or charges, of whatever kind or denomination, levied in the name, or to the profit of the Government, the local authorities, or of any private establishment whatsoever.
ARTICLE III.
All kinds of merchandise and articles of commerce, either the produce of the soil of the U. States of America, or of any other country, which may be lawfully imported into the ports of the Kingdom of Prussia, in Prussian vessels, may also be imported in vessels of the United States of America, without paying other or higher duties or charges, of whatever kind or denomination, levied in the name, or to the profit of the Government, the local authorities, or of any private establishment whatsoever.
ARTICLE IV.
To prevent the possibility of any misunderstanding, it is hereby declared, that the stipulations contained in the two preceding articles, are, to the full extent, applicable to Prussian vessels and their cargoes arriving in the ports of the United States of America, and reciprocally, to vessels of the said States, and their cargoes, arriving in the ports of the Kingdom of Prussia, whether the said vessels clear directly from the ports of the country to

which they respectively belong, or from the ports of any other foreign country.

ARTICLE V.
No higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation into the United States of any article, the produce or manufacture of Prussia; and no higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation into the Kingdom of Prussia of any article, the produce or manufacture of the United States, than are, or shall be payable on the like article, being the produce or manufacture of any other foreign country. Nor shall any prohibition be imposed on the importation or exportation of any article, the produce or manufacture of the United States, or of Prussia, to or from the ports of the United States, or to or from the ports of Prussia, which shall not equally extend to all other nations.

ARTICLE VI.
All kind of merchandise and articles of commerce, either the produce of the soil or of the industry of the United States of America, or any other country, which may be lawfully exported from the ports of the said United States, in national vessels, may also be exported therefrom in Prussian vessels, without paying other or higher duties, or charges, of whatever kind or denomination, levied in the name, or to the profit of the Government, the local authorities, or of any private establishment, whatsoever, than if the same merchandise or produce had been exported in vessels of the U. States of America. An exact reciprocity shall be observed in the ports of the Kingdom of Prussia, so that all kind of merchandise and articles of commerce, either the produce of the soil, or of the industry of the said Kingdom, or of any other country, which may be lawfully exported from Prussian ports in national vessels, may also be exported therefrom in vessels of the United States of America, without paying other or higher duties, or charges, of whatever kind or denomination, levied in the name or to the profit of the Government, the local authorities, or of any private establishments, whatsoever, than if the same merchandise or produce had been exported in Prussian vessels.

ARTICLE VII.
The preceding articles are not applicable to the coastwise navigation of the two countries, which is respectively reserved by each of the high contracting parties, exclusively to itself.
ARTICLE VIII.
No priority or preference shall be given, directly or indirectly, by either of the contracting parties, nor by any company, corporation, or agent, acting on their behalf, or under their authority, in the purchase of any article of commerce lawfully imported, on account of, or in reference to, the character of the vessel, whether it be of the one party or of the other, in which such article was imported: it being the true intent and meaning of the contracting parties, that no distinction or difference whatever shall be made in this respect.
ARTICLE IX.
If either party shall hereafter grant to any other nation, any particular favor in navigation or commerce, it shall immediately become common to the other party, freely, where it is freely granted to such other nation, or on yielding the same compensation, when the grant is conditional.
ARTICLE X.
The two contracting parties have granted to each other the liberty of having, each, in the ports of the other, Consuls, Vice Consuls, Agents, and Commissioners, of their own appointment, who shall enjoy the same privileges and powers of those of the most favored nations. But if any such Consul shall exercise commerce, they shall be submitted to the same laws and usages to which the private individuals of their nation are submitted in the same place.
The Consuls, Vice Consuls, and Commercial Agents, shall have the right, as such, to sit as judges and arbitrators in such differences as may arise between the captains and crews of the vessels belonging to the nation whose interests are committed to their charge, without the interference of the local authorities, unless the conduct of the crew, or of the Captain, should disturb the order or tranquility of the country; or the said Consuls, Vice Consuls, or Commercial Agents, should require their assistance to cause their decisions to be carried into effect or supported. It is, however, understood, that this species of judgment or arbitration, shall not deprive the contending parties of the right they have to resort on their returns, to the judicial authority of their country.
ARTICLE XI.
The said Consuls, Vice Consuls, and Commercial Agents, are authorized to require the assistance of the local authorities, for the search, arrest, and imprison-

ment of the deserters from the ships of war and merchant vessels of their country. For this purpose they shall apply to the competent tribunals, judges, and officers, and shall, in writing, demand said deserters, proving by the exhibition of the registers of the vessels, the rolls of the crews, or by other official documents, that such individuals formed part of the crews; and on this reclamation being thus substantiated, the surrenders shall not be refused. Such deserters, when arrested, shall be placed at the disposal of the said Consuls, Vice Consuls, or Commercial Agents, and may be confined in the public prisons at the request and cost of those who shall claim them, in order to be sent to the vessels to which they belonged, or to others of the same country. But if not sent back within three months, from the day of their arrest, they shall be set at liberty, and shall not be again arrested for the same cause. However, if the deserter should be found to have committed any crime or offence, his surrender may be delayed until the tribunal before which his case shall be depending, shall have pronounced its sentence, and such sentence shall have been carried into effect.

ARTICLE XII.
The twelfth article of the treaty of amity and commerce, concluded between the parties in 1785, and the articles from the thirteenth to the twenty-fourth inclusive, of that which was concluded at Berlin in 1799, with the exception of the last paragraph in the nineteenth article, relating to the treaty with Great Britain, are hereby revived with the same force and virtue as if they were made part of the context of the present treaty; it being, however, understood, that the stipulations contained in the articles then revived, shall be always considered as in no manner affecting the treaties or conventions concluded by either party with other Powers during the interval between the expiration of the said treaty of 1799, and the commencement of the operation of the present treaty.
The parties still being desirous in conformity with their intention declared in the twelfth article of the said treaty of 1799, to establish between themselves, or in concert with other maritime Powers, further provisions to insure just protection and freedom to neutral navigation and commerce, and which may, at the same time, advance the cause of civilization and humanity, engage again to treat on this subject, and at some future and convenient period.

ARTICLE XIII.
Considering the remoteness of the respective countries of the two high contracting parties, and the uncertainty resulting therefrom with respect to the various events which may take place, it is agreed that a merchant vessel belonging to either of them, which may be bound to a port, supposed at the time of its departure, to be blockaded, shall not, however, be captured or condemned for having attempted, a first time, to enter said port, unless it can be proved that said vessel could, and ought to have learned, during its voyage, that the blockade of the place in question still continued. But all vessels, which, after having been warned off once, shall, during the same voyage, attempt a second time to enter the same blockaded port, during the continuance of said blockade, shall then subject themselves to be detained and condemned.

ARTICLE XIV.
The citizens or subjects of each party shall have power to dispose of their personal goods within the jurisdiction of the other, by testament, donation, or otherwise, and their representatives, being citizens or subjects of the other party, shall succeed to their personal goods, whether by testament or *ab intestato*, and may take possession thereof, either by themselves or by others acting for them, and dispose of the same at their will, paying such dues only as the inhabitants of the country wherein the said goods are, shall be subject to pay in like cases. And in case of the absence of the representative such care shall be taken of the goods of a native, in like case, until the lawful owner may take measures for receiving them. And if a question should arise among several claimants, to which of them said goods belong, the same shall be decided finally by the laws and judges of the land wherein the said goods are. And where, on the death of any person holding real estate within the territories of the one party, such real estate would, by the laws of the land, descend on a citizen or subject of the other, were he not disqualified by alienage, such citizen or subject shall be allowed a reasonable time to sell the same, and to withdraw the proceeds without molestation, and exempt from all duties of detraction, on the part of the Government of the respective States. But this article shall not derogate, in any manner, from the force of the laws al-