

Watches, Jewelry, &c.



THE subscriber has just returned from the North, with as good an assortment of Watches, Jewelry, &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, plain Do., &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.

Newland's Stage Line,

Still in operation, from Lincoln, N. C. to the American Station, Tennessee; which is the shortest route from Raleigh to Knoxville, as will fully appear on examination of the following distances, viz: From Raleigh to Salisbury, 120 miles. From thence to Morganton, 80. From thence to Asheville, 60. From thence to Warm Springs, 34. From thence to Newport, 25. In all, to Newport, where this line intersects the other, 318. Travellers from the south of Raleigh, and in the neighborhood of Fayetteville, will find it much the preferable and shortest route for them to travel to Knoxville, or that section of country. That part of this line from Asheville to Warm Springs, passes over a new and elegant Turnpike Road, running the whole distance on the bluff of the river, affording to the traveller the most romantic, picturesque and pleasing view imaginable.

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, 1st April, 1829. 09

THE THOROUGH BRED HORSE

GERONAUT,

WILL stand this season in the counties of Rowan and Cabarrus; commencing the week in Salisbury, on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Wednesdays; in the town of Concord on Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays. The season will commence the 1st of March, and end 1st August. Twelve Dollars will be charged for the season, payable by ten dollars before the season expires; Eight Dollars the leap; and Twenty Dollars to insure. For Pedigree and description of Aeronaut, see handbills. STEPHEN L. FERRAND, CHARLES L. BOWERS. [54...1st Aug.] Feb. 12th, 1829. N. B. Great care will be taken to give general satisfaction; but we cannot be liable for accidents. Grain will be furnished, at the market price, to mares sent from a distance.

For Sale,

ON moderate terms, for cash; or on a credit, for approved paper, a new, well made Sulkey. 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

State of North-Carolina, Mecklenburg county: SUPERIOR Court of Law, May term, 1829: Berry Steward vs. Harriet Steward; petition for divorce. In this case, Ordered by the court, that publication be made for three months in the Western-Carolinian and York and Caybe Journals successively, that the defendant be and appear at the next superior court to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the 6th Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead or answer to the plaintiff's petition, or the same will be heard ex parte. Witness Sam'l Henderson, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the 7th Monday after the 4th in March, 1829. 3m83 SAM'L HENDERSON, c. m. s. c.

State of North-Carolina, Mecklenburg county: SUPERIOR Court of Law, May term, 1829: Robert Bigham vs. Mary Bigham; petition for divorce. Ordered by court, that publication be made for three months successively in the Western-Carolinian and Raleigh Star, that the defendant be and appear at the next superior court of law to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the court-house in Charlotte, on the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and plead or answer to the plaintiff's petition, or the same will be heard ex parte. Witness Sam'l Henderson, Clerk of said Court, at office, the 7th Monday after the 4th in March, 1829. 3m83 SAM. HENDERSON, c. m. s. c.

Money Wanted.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Notes and Book Accounts due Ezra Allemon, previous to the 18th May last, have been assigned to me, as Trustee, for collection, &c. All persons indebted to him are hereby requested to call and pay the same before the 1st of July next, as those unpaid on that day will be indiscriminately placed in the hands of an officer for collection. The situation of his business will admit of no further indulgence. SAM'L REEVES, Trustee. Salisbury, N. C. June 3d, 1829. 3172

DANIEL H. CRESS,

HAS just received, and opened at his Store in Salisbury, a large and handsome assortment of Spring and Summer GOODS; Also, Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Plated Ware, Hats, and Hatters' Trimmings, Crockery, a good assortment of Bolting Cloths, Shoes, Bonnets, and every article usually asked for in stores.

His stock of goods has been purchased entirely for cash; and he is determined to sell them as low as can be had in the place, for cash, or to punctual customers on a short credit. The public are respectfully invited to call, examine, and judge for themselves. Salisbury, June 3d, 1829. 70

Wilkesboro' Academy.

THE second session in this Academy will commence on Monday, the 29th of June next, under the personal superintendence of the subscriber. Instruction will be given in all the branches usually taught in Academies. The School may be expected to be permanent. A. W. GAY. Wilkesboro, Wilkes Co. N. C. May 25, 1829. 973

Negroes for Sale.

WILL be sold, on the 4th day of July next, at Mocksville, three likely NEGROES, two Girls and one Boy, belonging to the estate of Thomas Maxwell, dec'd. A credit will be allowed, and other terms made known on the day of sale. JOHN MAXWELL, Adm'r. May 23d, 1829. 3471

Hillsborough Academy.

THE examination will take place on Monday and Tuesday the 1st and 2d days of June. The exercises will be resumed on Thursday the 16th of July. WM. J. BINGHAM, Principal. May 26th, 1829. 3171

Estate of Mary Johnston.

THE Subscribers, Executors of the last will and testament of Mary Johnston, late of Rowan county, dec'd. request all persons having claims against said estate to present them legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be placed in bar of their recovery; and all persons indebted, are desired to make payment immediately. THOMAS CRAIG, J. Esq., NATHAN CORNELL, Adm'rs. May 20th, 1828. 3m71

Houses and Lots, Farm, &c.

THE subscriber offers for sale his Houses and Lots in the town of Salisbury; they are situated on Main-street, immediately east of the Court-House, and are eligible situations for almost any kind of business. Their immediate vicinity to the Court-House, (being next to the corner) renders them valuable for public business. One of them is now occupied as a House of Entertainment, with a good run of custom; and is spacious and convenient. The other is an extensive range of buildings, occupied at this time by one family only, but could be made to accommodate two families, besides rooms for Stores or Mechanics' shops. A great bargain can be had in these premises, as they will be sold for about one-half their real value. Also, A Valuable Plantation, Only about one mile from the Court House, and in sight of Town. There are 373 acres belonging to the tract: with a due proportion of good Meadow land, an orchard of 200 bearing Apple trees, besides upwards of 200 young trees; as also a Peach Orchard, and many other Fruit trees. Also, a large and convenient Dwelling House, on an elevated and beautiful situation, in full view of town; with a good Kitchen and all other necessary out houses, with never failing Springs of good water. These premises will also be sold very low, and on accommodating terms.

Any person desirous of viewing the above property, and learning further particulars, will please apply to the subscriber on the premises last mentioned. PETER KRIDER. Salisbury, June 2d, 1829. 3172

A REBUS.

Cut the name of a hat runs from Etna's side, And let three fourths be only applied, To join with the half of the oldest State, As old as it's good, as it's great.

What horses have done the races to win, Add to a fish, save a part of its fin; Spell them and put them together to find Both the name of the sweet girl, and the design'd. Rich. Comp. OSCAR.

The minute things of Creation.

Myriads of creatures (each too nicely small, Bare sense to reach,) for their inspection call. In animalcules, germs, seeds and flowers, Live, in their perfect shapes, the little powers, Vast trees lie pictured in their slender grains; Armies one watery globe contains. Some so minute, that to their fine extreme, The mite a vast Leviathan will seem—That yet, of organs, functions, sense partake, Equal with animals of largest make; In curious limbs and clothing they surpass, By far the comeliest of the bulky mass.

Double Outfit.—A Mr. Newcomb, of Williamstown, (Mass.) has a large, healthy and thrifty lamb, yearned the present season, which has two heads, two mouths, four eyes, four ears, and bleats with both mouths at once!

POETRY.

RELIGION. Like snow that falls where waters glide, Earth's treasures fade away, They rest in time's resistless tide, And colour while they stay; But joys that from religion flow, Like stars that gild the night, Amid the darkest gloom of wo, Shine forth with sweetest light.

Religion's ray no clouds obscure— But o'er the Christian soul It sheds a radiance calm and pure, Though tempests round him roll, His heart may break beneath sorrow's stroke, Yet to its latest thrill, Like diamonds shining when they're broke, That ray will light it still.

FROM THE RICHMOND COMPILER. A peep into a Lady's Scrap Book.

Here you may read 'how to curl hair, Beneath 'a wash to make the skin fair.' Here 'how to make a white oak broom,' There 'a safe way to use perfume;' On 'other side 'blackening for shoes,' Here 'a receipt to cure a bruise;' Here 'what to do when you feel faint,' Below 'a new receipt for paint;' There see 'how to cure a pimple,' 'The best mode to grace a dimple,' 'A mixture of allspice and mace,' 'How to catch breath whilst you lace,' 'How to look when you'd like to sing,' 'The best posture to show a ring;' 'A receipt to clean white kid gloves,' Here 'how to tell when a man loves,' 'How toogle and how to dance,' 'To get a partner for the gall,' But peeping at the word 'stocking,' I got a slap the most shocking, And my poor nose was nearly to bleed, For reading what I should not read. OSCAR.

NEW SONG.

Fortune's frown the heart may wring, But the soul can fade despair; Sorrow hath its piercing sting, Yet superior to its darts, Noble minds and virtuous hearts, Bove the ill of life can rise. Ah, let love, benignant smiling, Cast around its magic spell, Then shall joy, each care beguiling, In this bosom fondly dwell: While my heart, tho' death be nigh, Tyrant power shall still defy!

A Universal Epitaph.

Ye sympathetic souls—yes, heave that sigh; For though I'm dead, I did'n't mean to die!

MISCELLANY.

EVERY MAN A FARMER.

The cultivation of the earth is congenial to the nature of mankind; and a very large proportion of men, during some share of their lives, either do, or have desired, to become farmer. Besides those who, in civilized countries, are bred to the culture of the soil, and make it their sole pursuit through life, there are thousands of others who retire from the bustle and anxieties of trade, the vexations of a professional, or the turmoils of a public life, to rural quiet and undisturbed cultivation of a few acres of land. The merchant, whose youth has been spent behind the counter, whose prime of life and middle age have passed between the ledger and the strong box, and the fears of loss, having at length realized a plum, retires from the crowded city and the anxieties of trade, to the pure air of the country, and the peaceful cultivation of a farm. The lawyer, having acquired wealth and professional fame abandons his causer; for a more tempting cause, the pursuit of agriculture, or mingles with his professional labors the exercise of the spade and the plough. In like manner the physician and the divine, the curers of physical and moral diseases, consult their own health and quiet, and find a balm for body and mind, by snatching a few hours from the calls of professional duty, to apply them to the grateful pursuits of tilling the earth. Why should we mention the statesman and the warrior? They too are inclined to become farmers; the one leaving the field of ambition, the other the arvest of laurels, both seek a soil more congenial to the best feelings of man, and end the career of life like Cincinnatus, at the plough.

Even the mariner, the adventurous son of Neptune, whose home has been for many years, professionally and practically, on the deep—who has sailed to all lands and visited every sea, bringing with him the rarities of every country and the products of every clime—purchases a home on the land, transports exotics into his native soil, and prefers that his last rest should be the rural church yard with his kindred, to finding a bed in the bosom of the deep. The mechanic too is smit with the love of farming, and exchanges the dust of the shop for the furrows of the field, and confined air of crowded rooms for the free atmos-

phere of the heavens, and the noise of machinery for music of birds.

Nor is this, the prevailing love of agriculture, which sooner or later in life discovers itself, to be wondered at, whether we consider it as implanted in our nature, or whether it be the result of reason and experience. If it be innate, it is merely kept down for a while by the engrossing pursuits of wealth, the calls of ambition, or the strife of glory. But these being satiated or disappointed, the mind set free, returns to his native desire, and applies its remaining energies to their peaceful gratification. But reason and experience may well be allowed their share in bringing so large a portion of mankind ultimately to the cultivation of the earth.

Who, that values his activity, dignity and independence, would not prefer to be lord of a few acres of land, with nobody's humours to consult but his own, and nobody to please but his Maker, to the cringing, the fawning and lying, that are apt to enter so largely into political, professional, mercantile and mechanic life? If any man on earth can emphatically say, "I ask no favors," it is the farmer. Skilful and honest labor is all that the earth requires a due return—no favors dearly bought with the surrender of independence, of honor, of truth, and of all the noble and manly feelings; no trucking for office; no fawning for popularity; no lying for gain. No man can say of farming, "I have served a faithless master! I have sacrificed honor, and conscience, and independence of mind, and what have I gained? Among farmers there are no deserted Woolseys, and no Belisarius lives a reproach to agricultural pursuits. The choristers of the field never sing to deceive, the flowers of the mead never bloom to hide a deformity, and nature never smiles to betray. Berkshire American.

Comparative Labor of Women and Men.

The following is an extract of a letter from a highly respectable and intelligent Lady of New-Jersey, to the writer of the Essays on the Public Charities of Philadelphia.

"Now, indeed, you are on the right road; this is the true political economy of which we have all been so long in search, and on which such volumes have been written. This is the true philosopher's stone, from which pure gold will spring. I have all along been persuaded that men never had a right understanding of the nature of the difficulties which surround their attempts at reformation. They never discovered where the pressure lay. In consequence of this ignorance, hospitals, prisons, treadmills, and houses of refuge have been multiplied, and charity after charity has sprung up as palliative. Give woman bread, clothing and shelter enough for her children, and your prisons will be turned into workshops, and your houses of refuge will be converted into schools.

"Whatever of waste and indolence appears in the females of the upper classes, certain it is that these vices are not the besetting sin of the poor. Poor women are always frugal and industrious; I have observed them very narrowly, and I can with confidence say, that they are far more industrious and moral than men of their own class. Of ten families, each one only able to afford one room as a shelter, eight of the women shall be frugal, industrious, and orderly, exhibiting the strongest solicitude for the welfare of their children, while six of the men shall be worse than even encumbrances to their wives; so that, according to my estimate—and Mrs. C. will agree with me—the difference between the two sexes is as eight to four. I do not know whether in country towns, or even in the country itself, the disproportion be not more glaring. Two things produce this inferiority in the male poor. The most obvious one is the utter idleness in which they spend their evenings, particularly the long evenings in winter, and the rainy and waste days; and the other is the disrespect in which they are brought up to show to women. A drunken, lazy, selfish man of this class will always feel that he is master, let his wife be ever so much superior, and, inferior as he thinks her, he exacts as much of her as if she were his equal. Many men, rich as well as poor, have this same base sentiment with respect to women. I have heard many sensible humane men reason in this way, when contending for higher wages for men: 'That men are obliged to labor out of doors in hot suns and in storms, subjected to all the evils that vicissitude

of weather creates.' This is all very true, but still they live longer, and are not subject to so many petty diseases as women are. And farther, 'that men cannot labor in the evening, as they are exhausted with the hard labor of the day.' In summer this excuse may appear plausible; but is not this the case too with such women? Is it not as great labor to stand at a wash tub and ironing table all day, and then sew and attend to household duties in the evenings?—to whitewash, clean, paint and scrub, and, worse than all, to sit from six to the morning until nine in the night at her needle, with may be three or four children around her? This woman, thus described, goes to bed as weary as her husband, but altho' she may and does feel equal fatigue, is her sleep as sound as his? I can answer the men, that few women, having young children, know what a good night's rest is. It is to this cause that we must look for the haggard and broken looks of so many females of the poorer classes. But to return to the main point of my argument, seeing that women labor equally with the men—that their life is of no longer duration—showing an equality of suffering—that their necessities are as great (for I will not allow that the clothing of a poor woman, properly clad, is of less cost than a man's) and that they are fifty per cent more moral and industrious than the men—they are fully entitled to an equality of wages. It is only in Cochia China, that the wages of women are equal to the men's; but there the women do all the hard labor. No rule, you know, can be laid down as a guide unless it work both ways; one prominent reason assigned for the disproportion of men's wages is, that they have families to support.' Has not a woman, a widow, a family to support? and if she labors two-thirds of twenty-four hours, is she not entitled to as much as will support herself and children? You have struck out a new path, and will soon get at the root of the evil. I do not know a greater service that you can render the country, than to raise the price of female labor. The very moment a woman has in her power to feed and educate her children, that moment crime will lessen in the world."

Extraordinary Cow. On the 10th inst. a cow, the property of Jane Potter, an elderly maiden lady in the vicinity of Shelbyville, died at the uncommon age of about thirty years. In the spring of 1806, she was put into a close pen for the purpose of weaning her second and last calf, (at which time she was six or seven years old) where she was regularly fed and watered for 23 years, giving milk of the richest kind every day during the whole time. She was at all times well and hearty, and was milked the day before she died. She never was out of her pen but once, and then not out of the enclosure of the farm, having been scared by the discharge of a gun near the pen in which she was kept. A large number of the oldest and most respectable citizens in this county can attest the truth of this statement, should any person be disposed to doubt it. [Imp. Compiler.

The nest of an Ostrich, found in South Africa, by Mr. Broadbent, a Missionary: The eggs were forty-two in number, including the two which had been taken away before, and were arranged with great apparent exactness. Sixteen were arranged close together, in the middle of the nest, and on these the ostrich was sitting when we arrived; they were as many as she could cover. The remaining twenty-six were placed in a circle, about three or four feet from those in the middle. The eggs which were in the circle we found to be quite fresh, at which I express'd my surprise. The Hottentots informed me that these had been provided by the ostrich against the hatching of those in the middle, when she would break them, one after another, and give them to her young ones for food, and that by the time they were disposed of in this manner, the young ostriches would be able to go abroad with their mother, and provide for them such things as the desert afforded. I have seen large flocks of these creatures in South Africa. The fact which I have just stated, relative to the preservation of a quantity of eggs for the subsistence of the young ones immediately after they are hatched, affords as striking an illustration of a superintending Providence, perhaps, as the whole circle of natural history.