

Western Carolinian.

SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C. TUESDAY, JUNE 23, 1829.

[VOL. X. NO. 472.]

At the request of many of our subscribers, a consideration of the present of the most, advantages of practice, in the form of the Western Carolinian, have been altered, and will hereafter be as follows:—
Two dollars and a half per annum; or ten dollars only, if paid in advance. No paper will be discontinued, except at the direction of the Editor, until all arrears are paid. Advertisements are inserted at 25 cents per square for the first week, and at 15 cents for each week thereafter. For the first week, and at 15 cents for each week thereafter. For the first week, and at 15 cents for each week thereafter. For the first week, and at 15 cents for each week thereafter.

Fresh Groceries.
JUST received, and for sale, low for cash or prompt payment,
40 bags Coffee
20 barrels Sugar
500 lbs. Loaf do.
500 lbs. Liverpool Salt
8 hhd. Molasses
3 tierces Rice
1 pipe Old T. Wine
1000 lbs. plough Moulds
French Brandy, Holland Gin, Jamaica Rum, &c. &c.
JOHN MURPHY,
Salisbury, June 12th, 1829. 675

Beef Accounts!
SUCH of our customers as have not yet paid their last year's score for Beef, will please to do so without delay. We intend to commence Butchering again in about a month, and want all the money that is owing to us, to buy Fat Beves &c. It is disagreeable for us to do our customers, and still more disagreeable to warrant them! but we shall be compelled to adopt the latter alternative unless we are speedily paid our just dues. KRIDER & BOWERS,
Salisbury, June 12, 1829. 374
N. B. Our days of furnishing Beef will be as heretofore, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays—early in the morning.

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.
372 A. W. GAY,
Wilkesboro', Wilkes Co. N. C. May 25, 1829.

20,000 Acres of LAND FOR SALE.
LYING in the county of Surry, and, as is believed from recent discoveries, within the Gold Region of North-Carolina. This tract was granted by the State, in the year 1793, consists of one continuous survey, adjoining the county line of Wilkes, and extending from the Blue Ridge to within three miles of the Main Yadkin River. It is intersected for fifteen or twenty miles by Mitchell's river, affording an abundant supply of water-power at all seasons, and many sites convenient for the application of this power to the purposes of Machinery. Gold has lately been found in the neighborhood of this land, but its mineral treasures are in a great measure unexplored. Persons desirous to purchase, are referred to the Editor for more particular information, with whom the plat of this land is deposited.
Salisbury, June 12th, 1829. 71

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 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. 375

Valuable Real Estate.
THE subscriber offers for sale that valuable Plantation, with four miles of Salisbury, on both sides of the Beatties Ford road, recently owned and occupied by Mr. George Locke; on which there is a large, new and commodious dwelling-house, with all the necessary out-houses. There is only about 50 acres of this land under cultivation; two-thirds of the tract is as good upland as any in the neighborhood; with a good portion of best kind of swamp land, for either grass or grain:—it is in the midst of a hospitable and social neighborhood. For terms, &c. apply to the subscriber, in the neighborhood. JOHN LOCKE, Sen'r.
May 23d, 1829. 68

MONEY WANTED.
ALL those indebted to the subscriber, by note, or otherwise, are hereby notified to call immediately and make payment. This notice will apply more particularly, to all those who do not live in the immediate neighborhood of Salisbury. ROBERT WYNNE,
March 30th, 1829. 69

SILK.
Among the donations to the Philadelphia Agricultural Society, were some beautiful specimens of silk, the produce of 500 silk worms, raised and presented by Mrs. Adams, wife of John Quincy Adams, Esq. The silk was wound by herself, without baking the cocoons.

A word in season.—The Bellefont Democrat of Pennsylvania recommends Plaster of Paris and spirits of Turpentine as an infallible remedy for the bugs which prey upon cucumber and pumpkin vines—a quart of the one, and a spoon full of the other—mix well together, and sprinkle over the plants as soon as they are up.

The Cucumber has been found to contain, on analysis no less than 582-80 parts of water in 1000; the remaining 17-20 parts consist of 13 different ingredients, in different proportions, the principal of which are a fungus matter similar to the mushroom, and a sweet substance, which gives to this fruit its peculiar flavour.

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.
WHEREAS by an Act of the Congress of the United States, of the 24th May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty eight, entitled "an Act in addition to an Act, entitled "an Act concerning discriminating Duties of Tonnage and Impost," and to equalize the "Duties on Prussian vessels and their cargoes," it is provided, that, upon satisfactory evidence being given to the President of the United States, by the government of any foreign nation, that no discriminating duties of tonnage or impost, are imposed or levied in the ports of the said nation, upon vessels wholly belonging to citizens of the United States, or upon the produce, manufactures, or merchandise, imported in the same from the United States, or from any foreign country, the President is thereby authorized to issue his proclamation, declaring that the foreign discriminating duties of Tonnage and Impost, are and shall be suspended and discontinued, so far as respects the vessels of the said foreign nation, and the produce, manufactures, or merchandise, imported into the United States in the same, from the said foreign nation, or from any other foreign country; the said suspension to take effect from the time of such notification being given to the President of the United States; and to continue so long as the reciprocal exemption of vessels belonging to citizens of the United States, and their cargoes, as aforesaid, shall be continued, and no longer.

And whereas satisfactory evidence has lately been received by me, from his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Austria, through an official communication of the Baron de Lederer, his Consul General in the United States, under date the 29th of May, 1822, that no other or higher duties of tonnage and impost are imposed or levied, since the first day of January last, in the ports of Austria, upon vessels wholly belonging to citizens of the United States, and upon the produce, manufactures, or merchandise, imported in the same from the United States, and from any foreign country whatever; than are levied on Austrian ships and their cargoes, in the same ports, under like circumstances:

Now therefore, I, Andrew Jackson, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and proclaim, that so much of the several Acts imposing discriminating duties of tonnage and impost within the United States, are, and shall be, suspended and discontinued, so far as respects the vessels of Austria, and the produce, manufactures, and merchandise imported into the United States in the same, from the dominions of Austria, and from any other foreign country whatever, the said suspension to take effect from the day above mentioned, and to continue thenceforward, so long as the reciprocal exemption of the vessels of the United States, and the produce, manufactures, and merchandise imported into the dominions of Austria, in the same, as aforesaid, shall be continued on the part of the Government of His Imperial Majesty, the Emperor of Austria.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, this third day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, and the fifty-third of the Independence of the U. States.

ANDREW JACKSON,
By the President: MARTIN VAN BUREN,
Secretary of State.

THE POST OFFICE.
Important Circular.—The Post Master General has issued to the several post offices in the States the following circular:
GENERAL POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Washington, 18th May, 1829.

To the Post Master at
SIR: The multiplication of mail routes, and the great increase of accommodation on many of the old routes within the last year, involve an expense considerably beyond the current revenue of the Department. This revenue, arising exclusively from postages, it is hoped, will be sufficiently augmented to cover the deficit, if the Post Office law shall be strictly observed, and all its provisions rigidly enforced. On entering upon the duties of the Department, it is a subject of no little regret to observe, that much loss is sustained by an abuse of the franking privilege. It might be presumed that the high character of the officers entitled to this privilege, would be a guarantee for its restriction within the limits of the law; but it is much to be lamented, for the honor of our country, no less than for the prosperity of the Department, that such has not always been the case. Letters to others are frequently enclosed to persons who are entitled to the privilege of franking, and letters written by others are frequently enclosed to persons not entitled to the express letter of the law. There is cause to apprehend that Postmasters have in some instances, been guilty of this fraud upon the revenue. This evil, unless it shall find a remedy in the vigilant and energetic co-operation of Postmasters with the head of the Department, must tend to paralyze all its operations. It is therefore expected that you will guard with the utmost care against this unlawful practice; and whenever you have cause for suspicion, use all lawful means to obtain evidence against the offender. Let no effort be remitted, let no dignity of station deter you; but, however exalted may be the rank of the officer who shall violate the law in the abuse of his franking privilege, never fail to enforce the penalty by legal process and report each case to the Department. In all lawful efforts to carry into effect the provisions of the law against such as shall incur its penalties, you will be sustained by the Department; but no Postmaster can expect to retain the privilege, if he knowingly shall suffer it in others with impunity.

In many instances Postmasters have injured the revenue by extending their privilege beyond the weight prescribed by law. Whenever a letter to or from a Postmaster exceeds half an ounce in weight, the Postmaster receiving or delivering it, is bound by the law and by his oath, to account for the excess. In every instance that shall come to your knowledge, of a Postmaster mailing a letter free with the frank of a Postmaster, or receiving one free, in virtue of his privilege, which shall weigh more than half an ounce, you are to report the fact to the Department, that the remedy may be promptly applied.

Many persons appear to be under the erroneous impression, that printed sheets of paper are not chargeable with letter postage; you will use diligence to correct this error. Every thing that goes in the mail is chargeable with letter-postage, except newspapers, pamphlets, and legislative journals, which are rated as pamphlets. Proposals for publications, printed circulars, special advertisements, and, indeed, every species of handbills, are to be charged with letter postage. Whenever such printed articles come to your office, without being entered on the post bills and rated with letter postage, it is expected that you will correct the error, and report to the Department the Postmaster who mailed them. Numbers of handbills, printed proposals, and special advertisements, have sometimes been sent to Postmasters to be received and circulated under their privilege. Every such case is required to be reported to the Department, that such Postmaster may be deprived of the means of repeating the abuse. In some instances, these articles have been headed with the name of the office of an editor, and called an extra newspaper, with the evident design of reducing the postage. Such design it is your duty to counteract. A supplement always accompanies the newspaper to which it belongs, as a part of the same paper, and an extra newspaper is a sheet or a part of sheet, issued between the regular times of publishing the paper, for the purpose of an earlier announcement of interesting news. You will not send nor deliver printed sheets or bills of any other character, as supplements or as extra newspapers.

There has also been a want of sufficient care in rating letters. Many double, some triple, and even quadruple letters are rated as single. If a letter encloses

a bank note, it is double; if it encloses three bank notes, it is quadruple, and should be rated accordingly. It may sometimes be difficult to determine the proper rate; but if the letter has the appearance of being double, you will be careful to mark it as such, and if the person receiving it shall question its correctness, he can open it in the presence of the Postmaster or his assistant. The want of proper attention to these several points has been highly injurious to the Department. Each case may seem a little matter, scarcely worthy of regard; but it should be remembered that the whole revenue of the Department is made up of these little items, and it is their combination that gives life and energy to the whole machine. It is at all times the duty of Postmasters to adhere strictly to both the letter and spirit of the law, and especially at this crisis, when the current engagements of the Department already entered into greatly exceed the amount of its ordinary revenue.

WM. T. BARRY.

Sal Ammoniac.—This salt was ploughed up a few days since in the field of Mr. J. Hopper, in Haywood County, the lump weighed about four ounces, was perfectly pure and of excellent quality. We do not know that this substance has been discovered in native state any where in the U. S. It is mostly to be found in the neighborhood of volcanoes. We believe it is found in the country of Bucharia, imbedded in clay and sulphur; also in Scotland, near the beds of burning coal. Jackson (Tenn.) Repub.

Prosperity.—How miserable is the lot of man! In prosperity he forgets every one; and in adversity every one forgets him. In prosperity he appears to have lost his senses; and when loaded with misfortunes he is said never to have had any. In his sudden elevation, he becomes discontented with all the world; and when hurled to the bottom of the wheel of fortune, all the world are discontented with him. He who basks in the sunshine of fortune, should remember, that riches some times take the wing and suddenly fly away from us. Happy is he who reflects, that old money, old wine, old books, and old friends, are objects of more worth, the attention of every man.

Insects.—The fly, which is often destructive to cucumbers, melons and pumpkins, may be killed by sprinkling a mixture of tobacco water and red pepper over the vines. Dom Eneye. Sprinkle the plants with a strong infusion of elder leaves; that of hops and of walnut leaves is likewise recommended; a shingle, or other piece of wood, by a thread, tied to the end of the stick in the ground at a small distance from the hill, so that the paper shall hang directly over the hill and near the plants. The air, by constantly vibrating the paper or shingle, will have a tendency to prevent insects from alighting on the plants. The surest way, however, is to enclose the hills with frames covered with gauze, or other cloth of light texture.

Young Men read this.—Gen. Metcalfe, the present governor of Kentucky was brought up a stone mason, and worked at his trade many years after he became of age, even till elected to fill the honorable station of a member of Congress. All his splendid acquirements had been the result of his improvement of the evenings and nights, after his day's work was done. He is now elected Governor, and is only between 45 and 50 years of age.

Strong Vinegar.—An European author asserts, that cider, particularly such as is of acid tendency, placed in the sun becomes vinegar in a short time, and one pound of honey to a gallon of cider will, after standing some months, become such strong vinegar, that it must be mixed with water for common use.

A GOOD PLAN.
To get clear of a troublesome visitor.
I had once a constant and troublesome visitor whom I tried many ways to dislodge. First I essayed smoke, which he bore like a badger, then fire, which he stood like a salamander. At last, I lent him five dollars, and have not seen him since.

As an instance of the traffic between Ireland and Glasgow, in the article of eggs, it is mentioned that one of the Derby steam-vessels in a late trip brought over 15 tons, and on her next voyage upwards of 20 tons of eggs—270,000 ordinary hen eggs.

Blue Book Researches.—At the beginning of the present year, the 256 officers of the Departments of State, War, the Navy and Treasury, were filled from different states, counties, &c. as follows. We add, in round numbers, the population of each state, according to the 1820 census:

Maryland,	84	407,000
Pennsylvania,	43	1,040,000
Virginia,	36	1,065,000
Dis. of Columbia,	13	33,000
Massachusetts,	12	323,000
Ireland,	12	
England,	7	
New Jersey,	6	277,000
New York,	6	1,672,000
Connecticut,	6	375,000
Delaware,	5	73,000
South Carolins,	4	502,000
Maine,	4	298,000
Scotland,	4	
Kentucky,	2	564,000
North Carolina,	2	638,000
Switzerland,	2	
Vermont,	1	235,000
Minorca,	1	
Tennessee,	1	422,000
Holland,	1	
Georgia,	1	340,000
Prussia,	1	
Germany,	1	

If population had any thing to do with this, North-Carolina, instead of furnishing two, should furnish a much greater number of officers than Maryland.

An association has been formed in Alabama, for suppressing abuses in electioneering. The members have pledged themselves not to vote for any person, for any office, who will ride through the country to electioneer for himself, and treat with spirituous liquors to procure votes.

Boston, May 23.—A family of seven persons in this town were on Thursday last made very ill by taking milk which on being analyzed proved to be poisoned by copper. They were affected by violent vomitings for the whole day, but are all likely to recover—the milk was placed in an earthen vessel, after it was in the house, it must have been impregnated by the copper before it was brought to the

Death of General Barras.—Some particulars in the life of this distinguished character will be recollected with interest. He was born in 1759, of an ancient family, but afterwards renounced his nobility. He commenced in the famous regiment of Lanvedoc, and served in several campaigns against the British in India, under Bellamont and Suffren. On returning to France, he embraced the revolutionary cause; was commissary of war in Italy, and conducted the passage of the Var; commanded with Durgomier the attack on Toulon, where he discovered the genius of Bonaparte, then captain of artillery; was the first to put down the tyranny of Robespierre, associated with Tallien, and commanded the convention troops in Paris, with Bonaparte for his aid de camp; at length he became one of the executive directory, which managed the affairs of the "terrible republic," until the new government of Bonaparte in 1799, on which he declined all public functions, and was transported or banished by his former eleve. He returned to France in 1814, and in his retreat at Chaillot, surrounded by friends and occupied in works of philanthropy, passed his life, until, after a long illness, it terminated on the 30th of January last. A discourse was pronounced at his funeral, which was attended by 300 of the poor of the vicinity. His memoirs would be a most valuable acquisition to French history, could they be published, if written with freedom and safety.

An Irish gentleman of the name of Man, residing near a private mad-house, met one of its poor inhabitants who had broken from his keeper. The maniac suddenly stopped, and resting upon a large stick, exclaimed, "Who are you, Sir?" The gentleman was rather alarmed, but thinking to divert his attention by a pun, replied, "I am a double man, I am man by name and nature." "Are you so," rejoined the other, "why I am a man beside myself, so we two will fight you two." He then knocked poor Mr. Man down, and ran away.

Magnificent Loan.—Mr. Stephen Girard of Philadelphia has loaned the State of Pennsylvania \$100,000 for the Canal Fund. The Bank of Pennsylvania, the same sum. The Philadelphia Bank \$50,000—and the Mechanic's Bank of Philadelphia \$20,000. Rich. Compiler.