

20,000 Acres of LAND

FOR SALE.

LIVING in the county of Surry, N. C., and is believed from recent discussions, within the Gold Region of North-Carolina. This tract was granted by the State, in the year 1795; 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 by 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 desiring 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

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. 60tf

Newland's Stage Line,

It is still in operation, from Lincoln, N. C. to Bean's 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,	33
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.

The stage lines from Columbia, S. C. and Fayetteville, N. C. intersect this line at Lincoln; the line from Augusta, Geo. intersects it at Asheville; and the line from Lexington, Kentucky, intersects it at Newport. Thus it will be seen that facilities are afforded for travellers to reach any section of the United States; and the subscriber hopes such manifest advantages will secure his line the support of a discriminating public. SAMUEL NEWLAND. Morganton, N. C. March 25, 1829. 3m75

Watches, Jewelry, &c.

THE subscriber has just returned from the North, with as good an assortment of Jewelry, Watches, Silver-Ware, &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.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine these goods; their richness, elegance, and cheapness, cannot fail of pleasing those who wish to buy.

All kinds of Watches Repaired, and warranted to keep time: the shop is two doors below the court-house, on Main-street. ROBT. WYNNE. Salisbury, March 30, 1829. 20

N. B. I have recently employed an excellent workman, who will in future be constantly in my shop; so that those disposed to patronize me, in my line of business, need be under no apprehension, in consequence of my occasional absence. R. WYNNE.

ROWAN County, May Sessions, 1829: Thos. Gibbs and Martin Sauer vs. John Sauer; Original attachment: Samuel Silliman summoned as Garnishee. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state; on motion of the plaintiffs, by counsel, ordered that publication be made in the Western Carolinian printed in Salisbury, for six weeks, that the defendant appear at the 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 August next, and answer, plead or demur, or judgment will be entered against said defendant. 6177 JNO. GILES, Ck.

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 Yadkin and Catawba 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 Saml. Henderson, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the 7th Monday after the 4th in March, 1829. 3-183 SAML. HENDERSON, c. m. s. c.

State of North-Carolina, Mecklenburg county: SUPERIOR Court of Law, May term, 18 9: 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 Saml. Henderson, Clerk of said Court, at office, the 7th Monday after the 4th in March, 1829. 3m183 SAM. HENDERSON, c. m. s. c.

SHERIFFS DEEDS.

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

THE THOROUGH BRED HORSE

JERONAUT,

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 Jeronaut, see handbills.

STEPHEN L. FERRAND, CHARLES L. ROWLES, Feb. 12th, 1829. [56, 118 Arg.]

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.



AUSTIN & BURNS,

Have just received, from New York and Philadelphia, and now offer for sale, (as agents) the following Valuable Medicines:

Rogers' Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent. PERSONS afflicted with Coughs, Colds and Pulmonary Affections in their various stages, are reminded that a more safe and effectual remedy cannot be found than Rogers' Pulmonic Detergent. It has now been tested by 15 years experience, and hundreds can be appealed to in various parts of the country, who will bear testimony to the speedy and permanent relief afforded them by the use of it.

Also, Rogers' Vegetable Renovating Pulmonary Syrup, prepared from the same materials as the Detergent, with such additions as a long course of experience and observation of Pulmonary Affections have proved to be better adapted to more protracted and confirmed cases of Consumption.

The following certificates are from gentlemen of respectability: At the request of Dr. Rogers, I cheerfully state that a female domestic living in my family and laboring under the effects of a most severe cold, was speedily relieved by the use of a medicine prepared by him, and known under the name of Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent, and that I have myself used it to much advantage, when suffering under a violent affection of the Lungs and recommend it as an effectual medicine in such cases. WILLIAM HONEY, 47 Charlton-st.

Few men in the community have a greater contempt for nostrums in general than myself. Patent medicine and catch-penny with me have been synonymous. I am constrained, however, to relinquish these sentiments as respects Dr. Rogers' Vegetable Detergent, the effects of which I have recently witnessed. A young lady, in my family, by using two papers, I have reason to believe, is effectually cured of an alarming pulmonic complaint, which, in all its symptoms gave evidence of immediate consumption. I communicate this with a view of usefulness, and sincerely hope that such persons as have complaints similar to the above, will make a trial of the medicine. GIDEON LEE.

For the Salt Rheum.

Doct. Rogers' Linimentum, for the Salt Rheum one of the most effectual remedies extant.

The following are some of the many respectable certificates: New-York, July, 1828. Dear Sir: I had almost despaired of ever being relieved from that afflicting and troublesome complaint, the Salt Rheum, after applying perhaps twenty different prescriptions, until I used with effect your Liniment, which has destroyed every vestige of the complaint which for several years (at seasons) rendered my hands nearly useless. Since which time, I have with much pleasure recommended its application to a great number, and in five cases out of six, have had the satisfaction of witnessing a complete cure, and in every instance, a great mitigation of its virulence. GEO. W. ARNOLD. Dr. Geo. ROGERS. No. 313 Broadway, N. Y.

DEAR SIR: Having been severely afflicted for a number of years with the Salt Rheum on my hands, arms, &c. and resorted to every remedy within my knowledge without effecting a cure, or in fact giving me any relief, until I fortunately obtained some of your liniment for the Salt Rheum, which after a few applications has entirely cured me. I have witnessed the same effect on several of my friends, to whom I gave some of the liniment. It has performed a cure; I believe, in every instance where it has been applied. WILLIAM D. H. BALDWIN. Dr. Geo. ROGERS.

Ondontalgic Eucir, or Tooth ache Specific. Many empirical remedies for the "Ondontalgic" have been previously presented to the public, some of which are very good; but all have been found to fail in more than half the instances in which they have been tried. The "Eucir" now offered may be relied upon as altogether superior to any remedy before invented. It will cure the most obstinate cases of that dreadful pain, with expedition and safety.

Also, Swain's Penacra, for the cure of Scrofula, Syphilitic and Mercurial Diseases, Rheumatism, White Swellings, Diseases of the Liver and Skin, general debility, &c.

Also, Potter's Vegetable Catholicon, used for the cure of similar diseases. Also, Anderson's Cough Drops and Pectoral Pills, for Asthma and Consumptions. Also, Thompson's celebrated Eye Water, for sore or weak Eyes. Salisbury, June 20, 1829. 72-74-76-78-80

POETRY.

FROM THE NEW-YORK HERALD. FAMILIARITY. Old Ben, who taught the village school, Had wed a maid of homespun habit: He was stubborn as a mule, And she was playful as a rabbit. Poor Jane had scarce become a wife, Before her husband sought to make her The very pink of polished life, And trim and formal as a quaker. One day the master went abroad, And sadly simple Jenny missed him; When he returned, behind her lord She gently stole, and fondly kissed him. The husband's anger rose—and red And white his face alternate grew; "Loose freedom, ma'am!" Jane hung her head And said, "I did not know 'twas you!"

YES, I AM GAY. BY THE HON. MR. BORTON. Yes, I am gay and smiling now, But little dost thou know, How oft a light and careless brow, Is darkened o'er by woe: The giddy world, the laughing eye, That would the truth disclose, Are changed for many a bitter sigh When the world hath left me lone. The green and flowery blooming sod, Where the sun is shining still, Touched by a peasant's hazel rod, Reveals the secret rill: A child may chance the spring to wake, Which hath been sealed for years; And random words the heart will break, That hides a font of tears.

MISCELLANY.

INDEPENDENCE of the PRESS.

FROM THE SAVANNAH MERCURY.

As we sat turning over the leaves of our subscription list, the other morning, we looked up and saw our old friend Puffendorf before us.

"I see you have not yet learnt all the secrets of your trade, (said he) and I have called to give you a little wholesome advice."

We have great pleasure in receiving advice—

"And too little discretion in following it, [said he]—I see how it is; but no matter; I will open to you —"

But here he was interrupted by a knocking at the door, and in a moment he slunk behind the screen, as our patron A. entered.

"I am very sorry (said Mr. A.) that you come out with that piece this morning, it will play the very devil with your concern. I have heard several people say that they mean to stop your paper."

Can't help it; an editor, you know, must speak his mind.

"O certainly? I like to see editors independent. But then it's always best to be on the right side. And to tell you the truth, I have no wish to support a paper which propagates such dangerous doctrines. I just give you a piece of my mind. Good morning."

And he went out; but the door had scarcely closed, when in came Mr. B.

"That was a capital piece, this morning (says he,) just the thing. Put my name down as a subscriber. I like to see editors independent. Here's a long advertisement, keep it in a month."

But before we had time to congratulate ourselves on the event, Mr. C. made his appearance.

"Sir, (said he) I have called to tell you that you may stop my paper. I can never support an editor who entertains such absurd opinions."

Certainly, sir—shall we receipt your bill?

"Why, as to that, another time will do as well. But I will take the liberty of telling you that the tariff is ruinous to the country; and moreover diabolical; and if you do not come out against it, we will put you down—that's all. I like to see editors independent."

And he departed in high dudgeon. But in a moment after, Mr. D. came in.

"Good morning, Mr. Editor (says he) I have just called to let you know that my friend Mr. Spiffikins is about to start for alderman, and I wish you to give him a lift in your paper."

Why, to be sure, (said we) Mr. Spiffikins is a very decent man; but should suppose we might select a more useful alderman.

"True, I must confess, there are smarter men than Mr. Spiffikins; but then I have a reason for wishing him elected. And certainly you cannot refuse to support him, considering we have always supported you, and as we all agree in politics."

That, to be sure, is a great matter; but in the selection of public officers, we ought to look to the public good and not be governed by private feeling.

"Very well, sir, very well, my

practice is to support those who support me. Just stop my paper, I am for an independent editor, who will stick to his friends without regard to consequences."

And he turned on his heel in a great pet. But our embarrassments were not yet at an end. Mr. D's back was scarcely turned, before in came Mr. E.

"I understand [said he] that old Spiffikins has been put up as a candidate for alderman. Now I want to lay him out as cold as a wedge. It may be done in three lines. And, do you hear? Call him an old—old dunderhead—and all that kind of thing. Don't fear consequences!—There's nothing like independence in an editor."

But consider Mr. E. there is something due to the feelings of a worthy old man, even tho' he be no Solomon. It is not every one for whom we cannot vote, that we feel free to arraign before the public.

"What! you wout write against him, then? Just stop my paper. I won't support an editor who can't be independent."

You see sir [said we to our friend Puffendorf who rejoined us as the heavy tramp of our last angry visitor died away on the ear.] how impossible it is for an editor to please every body. These are all equally friends; all equally admirers of the independence of the press. And yet either of them would in a moment sacrifice it to his own convenience; would trample it under foot, whenever it crossed his own path, or interfered with his own particular feelings or prejudices. You see that the same paragraph which excites the admiration of the one, will prove the hostility of the other. And that in contested elections, the editor is posted between two fires; he is sure to be scorched by one, perhaps by both.

"You have found it out then at last [said our old friend Puffendorf;] that is the very subject of, and concerning which, I wished to give you a little sage advice. In the first place, let me advise you, never to commit yourself on any subject. If you find it necessary to say any thing, speak very dubiously; first say a smart thing on this side and then on that. If you speak out, you will most certainly interfere with some of the preconceived notions of some of your patrons, and then you will be sure to lose business. In all cases of contested elections, never support or oppose any candidate; as you will certainly make an enemy of the party you oppose; and perhaps also of the party whose interests you espouse. Because it is not often that a candidate will be content with the measure of praise that you may be disposed to mete out. If he have no character of his own, he will expect you to give him one; and if your imagination be not prolific, he will be disappointed in these just expectations. If he have pretensions, he will be convinced that you have not done him justice. If he succeed, he will suspect that the public believes he owes you an obligation; and he will therefore be your enemy. If he lose his election, he will attribute his failure to your want of zeal, or ability in the management of his cause; and he will dislike you on that account. It is always dangerous for an editor to oppose an individual; it is scarcely less so, to support him."

Why, according to your policy, an editor must just say nothing at all.

"You have it very nearly. There are very few topics he can approach and speak out, without crossing the views of some one. But this simple maxim will carry you triumphantly thro' every difficulty. Whatever may be the subject, however unimportant it may at the first view appear—never commit yourself. Let your editorials be like Delphic oracles, every paragraph an enigma. Every reader will then interpret it so as to suit his own prejudices and opinions. This is what has raised many an editor into popularity, and extended his patronage. This is what they mean when they talk about the independence of the press."

ANCIENT BABYLON.

There is a little record of the early history of the city of Babylon. Its foundations were laid, it is supposed, by Nimrod, great grandson of Noah, not long after the dispersion of Babel. It stood on both sides of the river Euphrates, on an even and extensive plain. It was surrounded by a wall, incredible as it may seem, of three hundred and fifty feet in height, eighty-

seven in thickness, and sixty miles in circumference; forming an exact square, fifteen miles on each side.—This massive wall was made of large bituminous bricks, so firmly cemented as to render it perfectly solid. An enormous ditch, lined on both sides with brick, and filled with water, encompassed the city—the size of which may be nearly estimated from the fact, that the walls of the city were composed entirely of clay taken out of it.

The city was entered through the walls, by one hundred gates, twenty five on each side, composed of solid brass. Between every two of the gates were three towers ten feet in height; also one on each of the four corners, and three between the several corner towers and the first gate, making in all three hundred and sixteen. From the gates on one side of the city to those on the opposite side, were 50 streets one hundred and fifty feet in width. These fifty streets, crossing each other at right angles, divided the city into six hundred and seventy six squares. The houses stood on these squares, a short distance from each other, facing the street.

The central parts of these numerous squares were laid out in gardens, walks and yards, and occupied for many other useful and ornamental purposes; so that, from the many vacant spaces, not more than one half of the ground was built upon. Next to the wall, on each side of the city, was a street, 200 feet wide, and 15 miles, (the extent of the city) in length. The houses were built only on one side of this street—on the squares fronting the wall.

The river Euphrates, or rather a branch of it, ran directly across the city from north to south. A wall of the same thickness, and similar to that which surrounded the city, was built on each side of the river. In these walls, where the river was intersected by the streets, were massy brazen gates. From the several streets there were gradual descents to the river, which was crossed in boats. Through these gates, which were incautiously left open, Cyrus and his army entered, having turned the course of the river, and took this splendid city.

Such are some of the particulars which have been recorded relative to the once "golden city," and "glory of kingdoms." While her walls were echoing and re-echoing with the sounds of mirth and festivity, and when to all her appearance they were destined to stand to the latest generations, Jeremiah prophesied "that it should become desolate, that it should not be inhabited, that the wild beasts of the field should be there."

History has since confirmed the predictions of the prophet. Long before the Christian era, we are told that it had become a place of "solitude," and that it was "lying waste and neglected."

In the fourth century, we are informed that "its walls served as a fence, the city as a park, in which the kings of Persia kept wild beasts for hunting."

A traveller in the twelfth century found it over-run with serpents, and scorpions. In 1743, another traveller states that its "ruins were so effaced, that there were hardly any vestiges of them to point out the situation of the city." By one who has recently visited the spot, we are told that there is not now a stone to tell where Babylon was situated."

Heart and Mind.—The heart and mind can as little lie barren, as the earth whereon we move and have our being, and which, if it produce not herbs and fruit meet for the use of man, will be overrun with weeds and thorns. Muley Ismael, a personage of tyrannical celebrity in his day, always employed his troops in some active and useful work; when they were not engaged in war, "to keep them," he said, "from being devoured by the worm of indolence." In the same spirit one of Elizabeth's poets delivered this welcome advice:

"Eschewed the idel vein,
Flee, flee from doing naught;
For never was there idle brain
But bred an idel thought."

Wise saying of Pope... Fine sense and exalted sense are not half so useful as common sense. There are forty men of wit for one man of sense, and he that will carry nothing about him but gold, will be every day at a loss for ready change.