

Western Carolinian.

SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C. TUESDAY, JULY 14, 1829.

VOL. X. NO. 475.

At the request of some of our patrons, and in consideration of the pressure of the times, the price of this paper will be discontinued, except the charge for the paper, until all our arrears are paid. It will be inserted as to extra the square for the first week, and on each week after that, as usual. The price of the paper is not to be paid until the 15th of the month following the date of its issue. It is not to be returned if not attended to.

Goods at Auction.
I will expose to Auction, the balance of the Stock of Goods of E. Allemon, on the 13th and 14th of August, 1829, — the day of the Election.
R. H. ALEXANDER, Trustee.
Salisbury, June 13th, 1829. 9179.

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 particular customers on a short credit. The public are respectfully invited to call, examine, and judge for themselves.
Salisbury, June 3d, 1829. 70

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.

LAND for SALE.
THE subscriber will sell, on accommodating terms, a tract of Wood-Land, containing about 700 acres, in the county of Montgomery, situated on the west side of the Yadkin River, on the great road leading from Salisbury to Fayetteville, about 25 miles from the former place, and four west of Kirk's Ferry. From three to four hundred acres of this land is very fertile, well adapted to the culture of Cotton, Tobacco, Corn, and the various other grains; on which there are several springs of excellent water, with a beautiful situation on the road side for a family residence. This land is situated in the midst of the **Gold Region;** and on its surface has been found, by a very superficial examination, several particles of the precious metal. It is also believed that this tract of land affords a very eligible situation for a Mercantile establishment. Persons wishing to ascertain the quality or price, are requested to inquire of Mr. Mark Jones, near the premises; or the subscriber, at Dockery's Store, Richmond county, N. Carolina.
ALFRED DOCKERY.
June 28, 1829. 3176

Newland's Stage Line,
I am still in operation, from Lincolnton, 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 there 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
Travelers 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 Lincolnton; 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 him the support of a discriminating public.
SAMUEL NEWLAND.
Newland, N. C. March 25, 1829. 3mt75

Fresh Goods, Cheap Goods!
THE subscriber is now receiving and opening at his Store in Salisbury, a large assortment of **Spring and Summer GOODS, HARDWARE, AND GROCERIES;** containing almost every article usually to be found in stores;—bought for cash, and selected by himself, with care, in Philadelphia and New York.
The Public are assured they will find a full supply, and as low for cash as any in the place, or otherwise, on accommodating terms. They are invited to call, examine and judge for themselves.
JOHN MURPHY.
May, 9, 1829. 1277

Fresh Groceries.
JUST received, and for sale, low for cash or prompt payment,
40 bags Coffee
20 barrels Sugar
500 lbs. Loaf do.
500 bshs. Liverpool Salt
8 hds. 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. 6176

Negroes Wanted.
WANTED to purchase, 25 or 30 NEGROES, for which a liberal price will be given, in cash. I can at all times be found, in Salisbury, at E. Allemon's Mansion Hotel. Any person wishing to sell, to whom it may be inconvenient to make application, can direct a few lines to me, at Salisbury, N. C. and they will be attended to.
JOSIAH HUIE.
Salisbury, June 23d, 1829. 73

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, 1828. 09**

Strayed Away
FROM the subscriber's plantation, a very dark brown horse gelding; he is about 16 hands high, 9 years old, stout made, no shoes on, and a little wild to catch in the pasture. He was bought of Maj. Benj. Parks of Wilkesborough, and it is supposed will make for the Mountains. Any person taking up said horse, and informing me so that I get him again, shall be liberally rewarded for the trouble, and all necessary expenses paid.
THOMAS MULL, Jr.
Salisbury, June 23d, 1829. 73

BARTER.
Wax, Hides, Fat Cattle, Oats, Live Rattle Snakes, or Cash,
Will be taken in exchange for
Sugar, Coffee, Shot, Powder, Lead, Iron, Molasses, Nails, Soap, Paper, Tea, Indigo, or cash.
J. GARLICK.
Liberty Hill, S. C. June 1st, 1829. 3mt83

Strayed
FROM the subscriber's plantation in the Jersey Settlement, on Friday the 12th day of June last, a HORSE MULE, three years of age last spring; completely black, carries a high head, has long and remarkably erect ears for a mule, and a long tail; he is remarkable for jumping. He was seen near Salisbury on the 19th of June. Full compensation will be made to any person that will secure the said mule, so that I can get him again.
W. R. HOLT.
Lexington, July 1st, 1829. 5176

State of North Carolina, Davidson County:
Court of pleas and quarter sessions, May term, 1829. The Petition of John Murphy, Charles Murphy, a lunatic, who petitions by his next friend John Murphy, John Tomlinson and his wife Anna, Levin Gordon and his wife Betsey; vs. Stephen Murphy, John Ball and his wife Deborah, Charles Cillian and his wife Dulanar, Stephen Stuart and his wife Rebecca, and Joseph Murphy, also against said Stephen Stuart as surviving Executor of Daniel Murphy, dec'd. and against said Stephen Stuart and Joseph Murphy as administrators of Hannab Murphy, dec'd. **Petition for Distribution.** In this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Stephen Murphy, John Ball and his wife Deborah, Charles Cillian and his wife Dulanar, live beyond the limits of this State; it is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made six weeks successively in the Western-Carolinian, that the said Stephen Murphy, John Ball and Deborah his wife, Charles Cillian and Dulanar his wife, be, and appear before the justices of our court of pleas and quarter sessions, to be held for the county of Davidson, at the court-house in Lexington, on the 2d Monday in August next, then and there to plead or answer to said petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them. Witness, David Mock, clerk of our said court, at office, the 2nd Monday of May, 1829.
D. MOCK, C. C. C.
6178
Price of advt. \$3;

Navy of the United States.—The Navy of the United States now consists of 7 ships of the line, 7 frigates of the first class, 4 frigates of the second class, 19 sloops of war, and 7 schooners. The oldest vessels are the frigates United States, Constitution, and Constellation, all built in the year 1791. There are now building in the United States, seven ships of the line and six frigates. Of the rank of Lieutenants and upwards there are 329; surgeons and surgeon mates, 97; pursers, 41; chaplains, 9; midshipmen, 445; sailing masters, 30; boatswains, 17; gunners, 19; carpenters, 13; sail makers, 14. In the marine corps there are, 1 colonel, 9 captains, and 99 lieutenants. The oldest officer in the navy is John Rogers, president of the board of commissioners of the navy. He entered the service in March, 1798. His present commission is dated 5th March, 1799. There are 15 navy agents, 7 naval store keepers, and 7 naval constructors. The estimate required for the navy during 1829, is \$3,006,277.

Frederick Kohne, Esq. died at Philadelphia, on the 25th ult. in the 75th year of his age. By his will he bequeathed nearly \$400,000, to religious and charitable institutions, to be paid on the decease of Mrs. Kohne, as follows:

To House of Refuge, Buffalo, N. Y.	\$100,000
Orphan's Asylum, Philadelphia	60,000
Pennsylvania Deaf and Dumb Institution	20,000
Episcopal Sunday School Union	20,000
Episcopal Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society	10,000
Philadelphia Dispensary	10,000
Charleston Shirras Dispensary	10,000
Charleston Episcopal Domestic Missionary Society	10,000
Society of the Episcopal Church South-Carolina	5,000
Ladies Benevolent Society in Charleston	5,000
Bishop's fund in South-Carolina	5,000
Female Association of Philadelphia	5,000
Infant School in Philadelphia	5,000
Mariner's Church in Charleston	5,000
Episcopal Society for the advancement of Christianity in Penna.	5,000
Female Episcopal Benevolent Society of St. James' Church, Phil.	3,000

Rumor estimates the whole amount of property bequeathed by Mr. Kohne at a million of dollars. He was a native of

Excellent Rules......The following rules from the papers of Doctor West, were, according to his memorandum, thrown together as general way-marks in the journey of life. They were advantageous to him, and while they exhibit an honorable testimony to his moral worth, may be useful to others. Never to ridicule sacred things, or what others may esteem such, however absurd they may appear to me. Never to show levity when the people are professedly engaged in worship. Never to resent a supposed injury till I know the views and motives of the author of it. Nor on any occasion to retaliate. Never to judge a person's character by external appearance. Always to take the part of an absent person, who is censured in company, so far as truth and propriety will allow. Never to think the worse of another on account of his differing from me in political or religious opinions. Never to dispute, if I can fairly avoid it. Not to dispute with a man more than 70 years of age, nor with a woman, nor an enthusiast. Not to affect to be witty, or to jest, so as to wound the feelings of another. To say as little as possible of myself, and those who are near to me. To aim at cheerfulness without levity. Not to obtrude my advice unasked. Never to court the favour of the rich by flattering either their vanity or their vices. To respect virtue, though clothed in rags. To speak with calmness and deliberation on all occasions; especially in circumstances which tend to irritate. Frequently to review my conduct and note my failings. On all occasions to have in prospect the end of life and a future state. Not to flatter myself that I can act up to these rules, however honestly I may aim at it.

Treason does never prosper; what's the reason? Why when it prospers, none dare call it treason.

MY UNCLE SAM'S FARM
There is so much truth and humor in the following sketch from the Winchester Virginian, that we have determined to give it a conspicuous insertion.

"My uncle Sam, at the period when this description commences, was a hearty, robust, generous, independent and wealthy republican farmer, and had he lived contemporary with the patriachs, would have passed for a very gay, chivalrous youth, being only in his fifty-second year. He was remarkable through his whole life for his peaceable disposition, though whenever a fit opportunity occurred, he exhibited a determined spirit that disdained submission and permitted no insult to go unpunished. In his boyhood, he had been under the tutelage of a domineering old pedagogue, who thinking himself superior to all the world, would not suffer my uncle to entertain an opinion of his own, but endeavored by every means in his power to keep him in utter subjection; taking every opportunity to thwart his wishes, and denying every petition or request, however reasonable and just. My uncle submitted to this treatment as long as it was possible; but finding that the more he yielded, the more determined to resistance; and one morning, when the old pedant attempted to force him to take a cup of tea against his will, he threw the whole of it in his face, cup and all, and bouncing up in a rage, swore that he was a free man, and would no longer be governed by such a tyrant; this produced as might be expected, a terrible battle; and sometimes one and sometimes the other had the better of it. The old fellow drew his sword and laid about him with all his skill and force, but my uncle having been taught the art of defence by this very master, and understanding all his home thrusts, knew how to parry most of them successfully, though he was often wounded so severely that it was doubtful whether he would ever recover; indeed the blood streamed at every pore; but he was true spunk and gave as good as he received; at last the old fellow began to puff and blow, and started to run, but my uncle kept close at his heels, and with the assistance of a French gentleman (who had been with therefore had no peculiar penchant towards him) so completely hemmed him in a corner that he was necessitated to surrender at discretion, to acknowledge that my uncle was his own man; and that he was at liberty to manage his own affairs as he thought best.

As soon as this quarrel was adjusted, my uncle commenced settling every thing in order about his plantation, and improving his land by judicious cultivation; but as his farm was very extensive, he could not attend to the whole himself, and was therefore compelled to employ overseers, who were held responsible to himself. It was a rule with my uncle, never to engage an overseer for more than four years at a time; and lest they should be disposed to claim ownership over his estate, he was never to retain the same person in his place more than two terms. My uncle established certain written directions for the management of his farm, which each overseer took an oath to follow, and from which they were in no case to depart. His first overseer was a first rate manager, enriching and improving the farm so highly, that my uncle was delighted with him, and I believe was disposed to keep him as long as he would serve; but he resigned his stewardship; and my uncle was obliged to look out for another. My uncle's farm was now a very curious one, and he had some peculiar notions about the manner it was to be worked. It was at first laid off into thirteen different fields, all under different fences, and each field being worked by different hands; but as he grew richer and all his hands increased, one field was added to another until the number amounted to twenty-four; and though each field had its own fence, yet my uncle built a fence around the whole farm, and made it the overseer's business to keep the outside fence always in the condition in which he found it, while the hands had the right of patching and mending the fence around the fields they cultivated, when and in what manner they thought proper. My uncle did not succeed so well in the choice of his second overseer; for he proved a cruel and severe manager; he broke down the fences in three or four places, and would never follow my uncle's directions; and when the hands would complain of his management, he resorted to the punishment of the gag, and would neither let them speak or think for themselves; and so great was his severity, and such was the dissatisfaction of the hands, that my uncle elected him

from his office, and appointed another in his stead.
His third overseer was a man after my uncle's own heart; he worked the hands judiciously, placed them on an equality, led them well and clothed them well, nor would he ever suffer the bread of one to be taken for the support of another, or for the benefit of himself, but all were protected alike, and the farm improved amazingly. To prevent annoyance from disagreeable neighbors he advised my uncle to purchase a large adjoining tract of land which effectually secured him from interruption or intrusion and made his farm complete; and after laboring faithfully in my uncle's service to the end of his two terms, he retired to his own cabin in a small corner of my uncle's tobacco field, and undertook to superintend the building of a school house to educate the young tobacco planters; and to teach all the children of Uncle Sam's hands, how to govern his farm, and manage his estate to the best advantage. But in his old age he became poor and necessitous; now, though my uncle was generous, yet he was sometimes unfortunately forgetful, and in this case he neglected to provide for his old and faithful servant. The truth was, he trusted too much in the generosity and liberality of his tobacco overseer, and he knew they were open hearted, and that their valor, and their crops, and their cash, had always been at his disposal; and that they took pleasure in taking care of every thing he valued, but he did not know they had been lately impoverished and defrauded by the ruling overseer, and that nearly all their substance had been taken to enrich others, and the consequence was that no relief had been afforded, and had it not been for my uncle's cotton and sugar growers, in two of his fields, I believe the old overseer's family at his death would have starved.

At the time of the retirement of the third Overseer, my uncle cast about for a successor, and at last pitched upon the man who had done most in protecting and defending his hands from the oppression of the second cruel overseer; by exposing in a masterly manner his departure from the written instructions which he had sworn to obey and who had thereby succeeded in removing the gag from the predecessor. During his stewardship my uncle got into a fight with the old tutor, for attempting to force his crop hands to row him about in his pleasure boats, and after a furious contest, he happily succeeded in getting the old fellow down; and, after ducking him till he was nearly drowned, compelled him to give up all the pretensions of forcing his hands to row for him in future. But while my uncle was engaged in ducking and drubbing the old pedagogue, the overseer did not keep a sufficient guard about Uncle Sam's dwelling house, and suffered some of the old pedant's hands to take possession of it and burn it down. When my uncle found that his house was burnt, he became so enraged, that he collected his hunters and his cattle raisers, and his hog feeders, from several of his fields, all under the shade of his famous Old Hickory that stood in his farm yard, and gave the old pedagogue's hands such a drubbing as will cause them to remember him, and the Old Hickory, the longest day of their lives.

This quarrel being honorably settled, and the last overseer's time having expired, my uncle appointed another, and began to rebuild his dwelling house; and as he had grown rich, he ordered a very splendid palace to be erected, which made some of the hands think my uncle was getting vain; however this was, they liked to see Uncle Sam dress like a beau, and had no objection to his fine house. Some of them about this time began to grumble at the overseer; they complained that he liked to travel too much from home; and was rather fond of good eating; and, more than all, they thought they discovered a disposition in him to fritter away Uncle Sam's instructions, and they made a little fuss about making roads through the fences, which they said Uncle Sam prohibited; nevertheless my uncle had a liking for this overseer; because he had theretofore been very faithful, and therefore permitted him to serve out his two terms. When this overseer retired from the management of the farm, the son of Uncle Sam's second overseer became the overseer of his estate, and my uncle never enjoyed a moment of peace during his whole time of service. He had been plagued and tormented almost out of his wits, before the vacancy was supplied; some of his hands wishing him to favor the pretensions of one applicant and some another, and among such a variety of conflicting wishes, the good natured soul did not know