

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, and 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.

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.

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. 60ft

Navy Beef and Pork for 1830.

Navy Commissioners' Office, 17th June, 1829.

SEALED Proposals will be received at this office until the first of September next, for the supply of 3000 bbls. Navy Beef, and 2400 bbls. Navy Pork, for the use of the United States' Naval Service, 1000 bbls. of Beef, and 800 bbls. of Pork, to be delivered at each of the United States' Navy Yards, Charlestown, Massachusetts; Brooklyn, New York; and Norfolk, Virginia; and the whole quantity must be delivered at each and every Navy Yard by the first of April, 1830. The whole quantity of the said Beef and Pork must be of the best quality. The Beef must be packed from well fattened cattle, weighing not less than 480 pounds in the quarter, or 800 pounds on the hoof; all the legs, leg-ends, cloas, cheeks, shins, and the neck of animal, must be wholly excluded from the barrel, and the remainder of the carcass must be cut into pieces of ten pounds each as near as may be, so that 20 pieces will make a barrel of 200 pounds nett weight Navy Beef.

The Pork must be corn fed and well-fatted, all the skulls, feet, and hind legs entire, must be wholly excluded from the barrel, and the remainder of the Hog must be cut into pieces of eight pounds each as near as may be, so that twenty five pieces, not more than three of which shall be shoulders, will make a barrel of 200 pounds nett weight of Navy Pork.

The whole quantity of the said Beef and Pork must be perfectly salted in the first instance with, and afterwards packed with a sufficient quantity of Turk's Island, Isle of May, or St. Ubes Salt, and no other, to insure its preservation, with five ounces of pure Saltpetre to each and every barrel. The barrels in which the said Beef and Pork is to be packed must be made of ash, free from sap, with one iron hoop on each chine, and otherwise fully and substantially hooped; and each barrel must be branded on its head "Navy Beef," or "Navy Pork," with the contractor's name and the year when packed.

All the said Beef and Pork, on delivery at the respective Navy Yards must be subjected to the test and inspection of some sworn Inspector of the State within which it is to be delivered, who shall be selected by the Commandant of the Yard at the place of delivery, without any charge to the United States therefor; and when inspected in said manner, the contractor must put the barrels in good shipping order: or the Beef and Pork will not be received.

Bidders are required to state their prices separately for the Beef and for the Pork, and if they offer to furnish at more than one Yard, then separately for each Yard. They are also required to give their names, their residences, and the names and residence of their sureties, minutely; and must transmit their bids sealed, and endorsed "Offer to furnish 'Navy Beef' or 'Navy Pork' for the year 1830."

The Commissioners of the Navy are at liberty to take the offers of a bidder for any one Yard, or in greater proportions, if such bids be the lowest.

Any bid not made in conformity to this advertisement, or not received within the limited time, will not be opened.

The parts of the animal to be excluded from the barrel will be particularly described in drawings which will form part of the contracts. Persons desiring information upon the subject with an intention to bid, may obtain it by seasonable application to the Board. 781. June 19

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 Journal 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 said Court, at office, the 7th Monday after the 4th in March, 1829. 3mt83 SAML. HENDERSON, c. m. & 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 Saml. Henderson, Clerk of said Court, at office, the 7th Monday after the 4th in March, 1829. 3mt83 SAM. HENDERSON, c. m. & c.

POETRY.

"I, too, have drunk the life-giving stream
Which flows through life's way below;
Enjoyed the soft embracing arms
Of Sleep, and felt his magic power."

ODE.

Shades of the mighty! shrin'd in story,
Columbia's hosts of warlike days;
Your names of awe, your deeds of glory,
Might wake admiring worlds to praise.
Shall freedom's son's, in slumber lying,
Unmindful of their lineage brave,
Forget the hand outstretched to save,
When peace and liberty lay dying?
Then praise the deathless sires,
Who fought our lands to save;
Swell high, swell high, o'er freedom's realms,
The honors of the brave.

Fair liberty! thy sun is shining
O'er-nobly but this our favor'd land;
Whom the world's wrongs would repining
Beneath the scourge of slavery's hand?
Too long, the chains of tyrants bearing,
Earth's bleeding realms for mercy cry;
Rise! rise ye lands, to arms, or die,
For Freedom is the prize of daring.
Then praise the deathless sires,
Who fought our land to save;
Swell high, swell high, o'er freedom's realms,
The honors of the brave!

AMERICAN SKETCHES.

Irving, the author of the Sketch Book, has beautifully compared the endearments and consolations of the other sex, in times of adversity and grief, to the vine binding its caressing tendrils round the Oak. The beautiful thought Mr. Thomas C. Upham, (of New Hampshire,) gives in verse in the following stanzas.

When from the cloud the thunder's driven
And hurled upon the mountain Oak,
Its tall, majestic trunk, has riven,
And all its towering branches broke;
Around that trunk, around those arms,
The tender vine caressing clings,
And, wreathing there its softest charms,
New life and strength and beauty brings.
And when the thunderbolt of wo,
Has marked the sons of mortal birth,
And slung as our lives, the blow
Has riven and broke us to the earth;
Then woman's love, a vine more dear,
And fondly wreathes its charms around,
To soothe each pang, to dry each tear,
And kindly bind us every wound.

Cellars and granaries in vain we fill
With all the bounteous summer's store,
If the mind thirst and hunger still:
The poor rich man's emphatically poor,
Slaves to the things we too much prize,
We masters grow of all that we despise.

MISCELLANY.

FROM THE EDGEFIELD (S. CAROLINA) PAPER.

THE EDGEFIELD GHOST.
The following statement of facts in relation to a matter which has produced much inquiry and speculation in this District, may be depended upon by the public, as having been carefully composed by a gentleman of piety and of strong and well cultivated mind. We are not disposed to believe that a breach has been made in the laws of nature, without any useful purpose, but we have not heard any satisfactory explanation of the circumstances upon rational principles:

Messrs. Editors: As public curiosity has been greatly excited and many tales more or less true, have gone out, concerning the mysterious and invisible being, that has been heard at Mr. Isaac Burnett's in this district for some time, it seems proper that the public should be in possession of the facts relating to this extraordinary circumstance. The voice was first heard in October last, imitating various noises, such as that of a spinning wheel, reed, ducks, hens, &c. It was heard by Mr. Burnett about twenty yards from the house, which led him to suppose it was one of his neighbors' children, hiding in the well and trying to frighten his children. It was afterwards heard in the loft of the house, and Mr. B. supposing it to be a bird, sent a boy up to drive it out, but nothing could be seen. It thus continued to perplex the minds of the family for some time, until, at length, one of the children said he believed the thing could talk, and commenced asking questions, which it answered by whistling, pretty much like a parrot. This circumstance getting out, many persons came to hear it. Mr. John Shepherd, a pious and worthy citizen, who lives in the neighborhood, conversed with it in presence of a number of witnesses. To ascertain the extent of its knowledge, he asked it various questions about most persons in the neighborhood, and their circumstances; which it answered correctly. It told his name and the number of children he had, also the names of most of the persons present. He asked what it came there for. It replied, "Because it had no other place to go to." It was asked if it came to do the family any harm, it said no, it loved the family. It was asked, finally, if it loved Jesus Christ, to which it made no reply, nor answered any more questions which Mr. Shepherd asked. The evening after, it answered others, but would not answer him. For the first three months it was heard only once a month, but afterwards much oftener. It has been heard at various times, both in the day and at night, but more frequently in the day. Search has been frequently made by the family and others, but nothing could be found from which the voice could proceed. There is not a place of concealment about the house. It is a small house with but one room, and a loft of boards over the kitchen, and a piazza on one side. The house is not under-pinned, so that you can see from one end to the other, underneath. For some time it appeared generally to proceed from the further end of the house, opposite the fire-place and the upper part or loft. If any one except the children, would go to that end of the house, while it was talking, or if any one would steal round ever so softly to that end on the outside of the house, when it was dark, and whilst others talked to it, it would instantly stop, and when they returned, it would commence again. This experiment was tried one evening when a number of persons were there, so that both the house and piazza were full. Some one from the piazza, without the knowledge of those in the house, who were talking to it, went round on the outside to see if they could discover any one, when it instantly stopped. It has been known to whistle almost any tune, either sacred or profane, which any one tells it. Mr. and Mrs. Burnett appear to be simple hearted, upright and amiable persons, serious in their dispositions,

and as far from encouraging any trick to make sport as any one. No one in the neighborhood, who knows them, believes that they know any thing about the matter. They have evidently been much disturbed and alarmed on account of it, but having so far experienced no harm from it, they have resolutely maintained their ground. It manifests a great partiality for a little daughter of the family, who is about eleven years of age. This so alarms her that she generally gets sick whenever she talks to it, and she has been known to quit the house precipitately when she has heard it alone in the house. Not long since, however, she quoted to it a passage of scripture, which a pious friend pointed out and advised her to memorize for that purpose; (i. Tim. i. xv.) and it bade her hold her law, but she persisted in quoting the passage until it hushed, and has not spoken to her since. Since so many persons went to hear it, it has become very shy and seldom heard when many persons are about, or when any persons have the house except the smaller children. They have never been able to ascertain who, or what it is, or object of its visit. It has told its name repeatedly, but cannot be understood. It will answer no serious or religious questions. When asked whether it was a man or woman, it said it was the foolishest question ever heard, and appeared to laugh.

The Rev. Mr. Hodges visited the family several times, and held meetings, at their request, without hearing any thing. However, on the 25th May, Mr. A. being in the neighborhood, and calling at the house of Mrs. N. informed Mr. Hodges, she had just been to Mr. Burnett's and heard the voice—Mr. H. immediately rode over in company with Mr. John Shepherd. Mr. S. went up to the house first to get the children in the house to talk to it, and after it commenced, upon a signal given, Mr. H. went up to the house and seated himself in the piazza. A little boy eight or nine years of age, stood just inside of the door to ask any questions which were suggested to him by the company. It imitated various noises in a whistle, such as the crowing of a cock, clucking of a hen, noise of a partridge, &c. and answered a variety of simple questions. There were but few answers that Mr. B. could understand, but when interpreted by the family, who were more accustomed to hear it, he could then trace out some resemblance. Some words, however, were pronounced very plain, such as kitten, yes, no, mouse-quill, &c. The family say that it generally spoke more distinctly and could be much better understood than on this occasion. Mr. Shepherd says the same. It was understood, however, to say it knew Mr. H.—pronounced his name tolerably distinctly, said it got acquainted with him there, and that it did not like him. When Mr. H. spoke, and said, "I have come to drive you away," it was understood to reply, "Do if you dare." During the conversation with it, which lasted about an hour, no person was present, except Mr. Burnett's wife, Mr. Shepherd and Mr. Hodges with the small children. The oldest was the little girl. No one was in the inside of the house except the little boy who asked the questions. The reason why he was put there to ask questions, was, because for some time it had ceased to speak to any but the children. There were also in the kitchen, about twenty paces distant, a negro woman, and an idiot girl, spinning and weaving, who could not have heard what passed in the house. The two older sons were absent, at work on the farm. Mr. S. and Mr. H. after the conversation ended, examined the house and found nothing. During the time of the conversation it was asked to sing a song; it said it did not know any. Mr. H. whistled a sacred tune, but it said that would not do. It then whistled Yankee Doodle very distinctly. When Mr. H. first heard of the circumstance he very naturally was led to suspect that it proceeded from some one in the neighborhood, or family, who possessed the art of ventriloquism. But against that opinion lie the following objections, viz:

1st. It is certain that it is no one not of the family, as no such person has been seen thereabouts at the times when it was heard; and no person could be there always without being seen, especially in the day time.

2d. Mr. Burnett and wife, whose word will be taken by all who know them, state no one individual of the family, who could possibly be suspected of such a thing, is always present at such times. They state positively, it has been heard when the negro woman (the only servant about the house) was in the field at work. It has been heard when the two older sons, who are nearly grown, were absent, as was the fact when Mr. H. heard when all the other children were at school, except two youngest, one of which is about three years old, the other an infant. The idiot girl has not the intelligence which this invisible being manifests, according to the testimony of all who heard it. Furthermore, even supposing any of the children possessed this faculty, and had the disposition to carry on the deception, for so long a time, to the disquietude and distress of the family, is it a rational supposition, that this could be done without being suspected by the parents? Or would not the individual be disposed to try its pranks at school, or among other children, to frighten them, as well as at home?

There is another circumstance which contradicts this supposition. About two months ago, Mr. Burnett, at the suggestion of some one, put a testament in the place whence the voice seemed to proceed. It instantly left the place, came down into the house, and said it was going away. They asked it why it was going away. It replied, it was obliged to go, it could stay there no longer, and bade them farewell. It was then absent about two weeks, during which time it was heard at Mr. Rogers', Mr. Dicks', and Mr. Nickoll's, in the same neighborhood, as they believe. They had heard it at Burnett's, and believed it to be the same, but did not converse with it. When it returned, it was asked, and said it had been to those places. None of Mr. Burnett's family were at those places, when it was heard. Since its return it has occupied no particular part of the house, but is heard in various parts. It is now seldom heard, and Mr. B. does not allow the children to talk to it—they do not pay much attention to it. These are the most material circumstances connected with this strange affair, for the confirmation of which, and for further information, the public is referred to Mr. J. Shepherd, Dr. E. Andrews, and Mr. G. Slappy, who live in the neighborhood, and who have all heard it. Mr. Burnett lives about 12 miles below Cambridge, and about three miles west of the road leading to Hamburg, near Mr. Wiley Berry's.

The Massachusetts Spy informs us that the Solar Microscope reveals to the beholder the secrets of the invisible world. If an honest Irishman had said so, it would have been ascribed to the potatoe bump.

OF THE HORSE AND OX.

By President Madison.

I cannot but consider it as an error in our husbandry, that oxen are too little used in place of horses.

Every fair comparison of the expense of the two animals, favors a preference of the ox. But, the circumstance particularly recommending him is, that he can be supported when at work on grass and hay; whilst the horse requires grain, and much of it; and the grain generally given him is Indian corn, the crop which requires most labour, and greatly exhausts the land.

From the best estimate I have been enabled to form, more than one half of the corn crop is consumed by horses, including the unground ones; and not less than one half by other than pleasure horses. By getting free from this consumption, one half the labor and of the wear of the land would be saved, or rather more than one half; for on most farms, one half of the crop of corn grows on not more than two fifths and sometimes a smaller portion of the cultivated fields; and the more fertile fields would of course be retained for cultivation. Every one can figure to himself the ease and convenience of a revolution which would so much reduce the extent of his corn-fields; and substitute for the labor bestowed on them the more easy task of providing pasturage and hay.

Scarcity of Husbands!... At Mountrath Petty Sessions last week, a smart lively damsel came forward to bear witness in a case of rioting, but when the book was put to her she declined to swear, in regard of her being in a certain condition. "Are you married my girl?" said one in authority.—"Yes, please your worship." "And who is your husband?" "Tom Bergin, Sir." "So I thought, and I shall endeavor to have that gentleman sent over the water for polygamy. He is married to half a dozen women besides?" "Oh, yes," said the lady, smiling, "they say he has enough of us." "What is more extraordinary," said the magistrate, "I hear that you were aware of the fact, before the knot was tied. How could you be such a fool?" "Why then, indeed," said she, with a simper, "it is not so easy to get a man at all, Sir!"

Everlasting Potato.—The root is ever ready to afford a supply of early potatoes, from one end of the year to the other: they are left undisturbed, except when a dish is wanted; they are not deeply imbedded, but soon discovered on stirring the surface mould: The flower seems somewhat different from that of the common potato. They should be planted about the latter end of May, if planted sooner they come in too early.—Before frost sets in, the bed is covered with a litter, as a protection from its influence. They are taken up at Christmas as fine new potatoes, and are either suffered to remain undisturbed, or perhaps, what is still better, the potatoes are completely forked up as they are wanted, and the smallest being separated, are set apart for seed, under a heap or hillock, to be replanted towards the close of the succeeding May. The smallest sprigs of this plant will grow.

Mechanics, &c.—Col. Knapp delivered an address before the Societies of Mechanics and Traders in New York on the 4th inst. in which he calculated that there are 480,000 mechanics and manufacturers in the United States, or one to every 25 persons. He estimated the number of lawyers at 9,000, or one to every 1333 persons; the physicians at 12,000, or one to every 1000 persons; the clergyman, including all itinerant as well as settled preachers, at 7,000 or one to every 1700 persons; the teachers of elementary knowledge, who devote their whole time to instruction, at 36,000, besides many who devote several months in the year to the labors of instruction. Col. K. speaking of the instruction of youth, says—"It is of great importance that the seeds of knowledge sown in the youthful mind should be good, and that whatever springs up should be properly directed. 'Just as the twig is bent the tree's inclined' is an old adage, but a good one, and should not be forgotten."

Extravagance.—The London Quarterly Review says—The prosperity of the last thirty years has caused the most extravagant notions and pretensions. The whole community have

departed from the simplicity, foresight and frugality of their fathers, and indulged in notions respecting dress, houses, furniture, living, education, &c. which no wealth can support. Many are beginning to correct the evil, but the upper classes are even now a great deal too lofty. As it is hopeless for them to think of raising their fortune to their ideas, they should bring down their ideas to the level of their fortune. This is a duty which parents should practise themselves, and inculcate on their offspring. Such a change will increase happiness without impairing reputation. [This is excellent advice, and necessary to the United States as well as in England.]

Eggs and musty Casks.—It is a fact that butter tubs, which have become foul by use, can be easily cleaned by filling them with any kind of meal or bran and water, and permitted to stand till fermentation takes place—casks which have from any cause become filthy, may be cleaned in this way. And inasmuch as this mixture, after having performed this operation, becomes more suitable food for swine, than before, there is no expense attending it.

The rate of interest, in the year 1255, the fortieth year of Henry the Third, was fifty per cent. per annum, which was the highest rate ever known in England. The first Act of Parliament for regulating the interest of money lent in this kingdom, was passed in the year 1545, the 27th of Henry the Eighth, by which it was fixed at ten per cent.

The word "cockney" is the appellation of those city of London who were never out of the sound of St. Paul's clock, or Bow bell. Its origin has been thus explained:—A Londoner taking his son on a first excursion from home, the lad happened to hear a horse neigh, a sound quite new to him, and hastily exclaimed, "How that horse barks, daddy!" "Barks, you booby!" (replied his father) "neighs, you mean!" A few steps further, hearing a cock crow, he cried out, "Hark, daddy! hear that cock neigh." Hence the term cockney.

Useful for Gardeners.—The ravages of the yellow striped bug on cucumbers and melons may be effectually prevented by sifting charcoal dust over the plants. If repeated two or three times, the plants will be entirely secure from annoyance. There is in charcoal some property which is so extremely obnoxious to these troublesome insects, that they fly from it the instant it is applied.

Removal from Office.—A brother editor in Ohio has been "punished" by having a post office appointment taken from him, and he announces it thus good humoredly:

Mrs. Catharine Ann Canfield has been appointed Post-master at New Philadelphia, in place of James Patrick, removed.

We thank the Post-master General for putting us off so handsomely. While many of our brethren of the letter bags have been snubbed out of office, and compelled to surrender their papers, maps, and mail keys, to surly looking fellows of opposite politics, we politely step aside to make way for a lady. Here there were no sour looks between the officer turned out, and the officer put in. While in other places, the newly appointed Post-master has entered the office of his predecessor, insultingly exclaiming, "Give me up your keys and letters instantly—it is our time to rule now—and has been indignantly replied to in such words as 'there they are, and be d—d to you!'—our case has been entirely different. A pretty young widow enters the office with a polite courtesy: 'Sir, I am appointed Post-master, and will accept it.' I rejoice to hear it, madam, and am ready to deliver you the papers. 'Does that finely colored map belong to the office, Sir?' 'Yes, Madam, it belongs to the office.' 'I am glad of that, Sir—I will put it in my hall.' 'It will look much better there, madam, than in my cabin.' 'You can let me have the map and papers at any time.' 'Certainly, madam, with any instructions you may require.' A nod without a smile, seemed to say, your services are not wanted; I have a deputy! But the treaty of surrender, on the whole, was more agreeable than a similar one in a neighboring town. In fine, we think this mode of removals must have been adopted as a mark of regard, for the respect we had shown, during the late election, to female characters. Our forbearance on that subject has had its due weight at the Federal city. How the appointment of a lady will sit with the People, we are unable to judge.

The gross slander in the National Journal, which has been eagerly copied into the opposition papers, alleging that Maj. W. B. Lewis, 2d Auditor of the Treasury, was a public defaulter, &c. is promptly and triumphantly refuted in the Washington Telegraph. At this late hour we are unable to transfer to our columns this convincing denial of a charge which seems to have been the offspring of the most wanton malice—but it shall appear tomorrow.