

# Western Carolinian.

SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C. TUESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1829.

[VOL. X. NO. 430.]

Printed and published, once a week, by PHILIP WHITE,  
Publisher of the Laws of Congress.

## 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. Alenough'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.  
JOSHUA HUIE.  
Salisbury, June 25d, 1829. 73

**BARTER.**  
WISKEY, Tallow, Shoe thread, Corn, Live Rattle Snakes, or Cash,  
Wax, Hides, Fat Cattle, Oats,  
Will be taken in exchange for  
Sugar, Coffee, Shot, Powder, Lead, Iron, Molasses, Nails, Soap, Paper, Tea, Indigo, or cash.  
Sabery Hill, S. C. J. GARLICK.  
June 1st, 1829. 3m83

## New and Cheap GOODS.

THE subscriber has the pleasure of announcing to his friends and customers, and the public in general, that he is now receiving from Philadelphia and New York,  
AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT  
OF THE  
Cheapest and most Fashionable  
GOODS  
he has ever had. Having been selected with great care, by himself, and bought for cash, he feels perfectly confident, that for like patterns and equal qualities, he cannot be undersold by any other House in the place.  
The public are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves. His assortment comprises almost every article usually kept in Stores.  
MICHAEL BROWN.  
Salisbury, July 6th, 1829. 3m86

## DANIEL H. CRESS,

HAS just received, and opened at his Store in Salisbury, a large and handsome assortment of  
Spring and Summer GOODS;  
Also, Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Plated Ware, Hats, and Hatters' Trimmings, Crockery, a good assortment of Bolting Cloths, Shoes, Bonnets, and every article usually asked for in stores.  
His stock of goods has been purchased entirely for cash, and he is determined to sell them as low as can be had in the place, for cash, or to punctual customers on a short credit. The public are respectfully invited to call, examine, and judge for themselves.  
Salisbury, June 3d, 1829. 70

## 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.

## 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. 60f

## SHERIFFS DEEDS.

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

## Great Bargains!

THE subscriber's intention being to remove to the West, if possible in the spring, offers the following Property for sale, upon reasonable terms, namely:  
A House and Lot on Main street, adjoining G. W. Brown, formerly occupied by himself as a Store, and one among the best stands for business in Salisbury; together with various out-buildings, and a new and completely finished office, now occupied as a tailor's shop by Mr. Lowry.  
Also, 330 acres Land, lying in the Forks of the Yadkin, nine miles from Salisbury, adjoining Fred'ck. Ford, Zachariah MacAtee and others, on which are some improvements; and as for health, supposed to be equal to any Plantation in the county.  
Also, 26 or 30 acres Land, lying on Crane Creek, three quarters of a mile from town, adjoining John Utzman, Thomas Mull, and others, on which there are ten or twelve acres Meadow Ground, of first quality.  
Also a number of Stills and Tin Ware, for sale at his store in Salisbury.  
In exchange for, or in payment of, the above property, notes of hand on solvent persons, or negro property, will be received.  
Those who wish to buy, would do well to apply soon.  
EDWARD CRESS.  
Salisbury, Aug. 1st, 1829. 78  
P. S. The remaining Stock of GOODS on hand in Concord, comprising a good assortment, belonging to the subscriber, will be sold off on low terms; and payments made easy to the purchaser, if the whole stock could be disposed of at one sale.  
E. C.

## To Cotton Ginners.

THE subscriber having been frequently solicited by his old customers, again to establish the Gin Making Business, has opened his shop in Salisbury, where he is prepared to make and repair Gins, of the very best materials, in a superior style of workmanship, and on terms the most accommodating, even in these hard times.  
Having been engaged in the business six or seven years; employing a part of his time for three or four of the last seasons in picking cotton, for the express purpose of more fully acquainting himself with the principles and practical operation of these useful machines; and having recently visited South Carolina, where the most improved Gins are in use, with the view of examining them, and making himself acquainted with the plan on which they are constructed, &c.; he therefore feels assured, that by his enlarged experience, thus acquired, in making and repairing Gins, and picking cotton, he can construct Machines superior to any ever done in North Carolina.  
Those wishing work done in this line of business, are respectfully invited to call on the subscriber, witness the plan and execution of his work; examine and judge for themselves. He will spare no pains in supplying himself with the best materials to be had in the country; and will make and repair Gins, according to orders received, on short notice and reasonable terms. All those who may please to call on him, will find him either at his shop or dwelling in Salisbury, ready to execute any job with which they may be pleased to favor him.  
SAMUEL FRALEY.  
Salisbury, Aug. 6, 1829. 79

## For Sale,

A valuable tract of LAND, on the Catawba river.  
BY virtue of a deed of Trust, I shall expose to sale, on the premises, on Tuesday, the 7th of September next, that valuable tract of LAND, lying in Iredell county, immediately on the Catawba river, known by the name of the McKay tract; containing 426 acres. A good proportion of this tract is first rate river bottom, and the balance of superior uplands, with some improvements. It is presumed the local situation of this tract of Land, and its quality, will be a sufficient inducement, for those wishing to purchase, to call and examine for themselves: any information relative to the said land, can be had by applying to William McKay, living on the premises, one and a half miles below the Island Ford.  
MILES W. ABERNATHY, Trustee.  
Lincoln county, July 26, 1829. 418

## Lands in Lincoln County,

FOR SALE.—Agreeably to the last will and testament of Abraham Eshard, dec'd, the undersigned, Executors to said will and testament, on Thursday the 27th day of August next, on the premises, will expose to public sale, several adjoining tracts of LAND, containing nearly 400 acres.  
These lands are lying on the waters of Killian's Creek, a mile and a half S. E. of Gen. Graham's furnace, adjoining lands of Graham, Moody, Lowe, and Dinkin, and are equal in quality to any lands in the neighborhood.  
Formerly there were in operation on the premises, a Saw and Grist Mill, and Cotton Machine; but at present only the grist-mill is in operation.  
The seat is an excellent one for any kind of machinery, having a considerable fall and good water power.  
On the premises is a good Apple Orchard; and also a considerable quantity of meadow land.  
Conditions:—One and two years credit; approved security will be required, and title to pass at the payment of the purchase money.  
JACOB FORNEY,  
ABRAHAM FORNEY,  
Price adv. \$2,624 Surviving Executors.  
Lincoln co. July 16th, 1829. 6181

## BEE'S WAX.

ONE thousand pounds of the first quality of BEE'S WAX wanted, for which a liberal price will be given, in cash, at the Salisbury Medical and Drug Store. AUSTIN & BURNS.  
Salisbury, Aug. 4th, 1829. 78

## From the Savannah Mercury of July, PUBLIC MEETING.

Agreeably to a request privately circulated, a large and respectable number of the lovers of brandy, gin, whiskey, and Boston particular, assembled at the Bazaar Room on Monday evening last, for the purpose of devising ways and means for counteracting the influence of the Temperance Society, and of preserving unimpaired and unimpeached, the rights, customs, and immunities of grog drinkers, the takers of anti-fogmatics, Jupels and other combustibles, and of setting limits to the alarming encroachments which have lately been attempted.

On motion of Mr. Swigwell, Mr. Reel- about was called to the chair, and Naperkin appointed Secretary.  
Mr. Redface rose to explain the objects of the meeting. From time immemorial, said he, have the good people of this community enjoyed the valuable privilege of getting gloriously drunk on every meet and fitting occasion, without let or hindrance. It is a right, Mr. Chairman, secured to us by the Constitution. Will the respectable gentlemen who compose this meeting, tamely submit to its being wrested from them—I trust not. What would our liberty be worth, without it? It would be a name, sir, a mockery. Yet for this very purpose, sir, have we already seen alarming preparations made. Nay, sir, a strong force is already organized to put us down. What then remains for us to do? Shall we submit tamely, and have cold water poured down our throats, to the manifest injury of our corporations? But I hope Mr. Chairman, that we shall all be united in this matter and determine to take a decided stand in defence of our privilege.

Mr. Thirsty said, he looked upon it as a very serious matter. What, said he, will gentlemen undertake to deprive us of the privilege of taking moderate refreshment? How expect us to keep cool this hot weather? Nor, sir, that I am any advocate for drunkenness. No, sir, I scorn drunkenness—I am a very temperate man, sir—I drink in moderation, in great moderation, sir—but would they deprive me of a light draught in the morning, just to take the phlegm from my stomach? I am a temperate man, sir, very temperate—I scarcely ever exceed two or three drinks before dressing. I drink in moderation, great moderation, sir—and then sir, will they say that I shan't take an anti-fogmatic after walking to the market. I am a very temperate man, sir, I scarcely ever take more than two or three drinks before I return from market, unless I meet with a friend or uncommonly good liquor, just for the benefit of my stomach. No, sir, I drink in moderation, in great moderation, sir. And then a glass or two of bitters before breakfast, to give an appetite. No, sir, I am a temperate man, sir—I abhor drunkenness; I attend to my business; and if I take a settler after my coffee, a cooler at nine, a bracer at ten, a whetter at eleven, and two or three stiffeners during the forenoon; as my necessities may require, who has a right to complain? Yes, sir, I drink in moderation, in great moderation, sir; and what right have the temperance folks to force their cold water down my throat? My very bowels, sir, musing at the proposal. [Here Mr. Thirsty put his hand to his pocket, pulled out a flask, which might hold about a pint, and threw off the contents, by way of a complacer—in great moderation, however, at a single draught. But the thread of his discourse was broken by this necessary exercise, and Mr. Thirsty obtained the floor.]

Sir, said Mr. H. I agree with the gentleman who has preceded me. I shall always set my face against hard drinking. Yet, said he, a small feeder will not hurt any man; and I humbly conceive that those peo-ple, who are endeavoring to introduce the cold water system, will meet with but little success, in their measures of pretended reformation. No sir, the extraordinary countenance which you, sir, have shown us this evening; and the extraordinary countenance which Mr. Redface has just shown us; and which my friend, who was just on the floor, has shown us, will encourage us to persist in our rights.

Here Mr. Drinkall rose and introduced a set of spirited resolutions, which were supported in a stipulating speech. After being seconded, they were carried by acclamation.  
A constitution of a society was then introduced, and signed by several respectable gentlemen, who were still capable of writing their names, and the secretary was requested to call on the other individuals present, early the next morning, for their signatures.

Cash taking Wing.—Married at Nantucket, William B. Cash to Jane B. Wing. Cash never took wing in, a more delightful manner. Mark. Amv.

## PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE U. S.

From the Minutes of the General Assembly, now before us; we copy the following statistical view of the Presbyterian church in the United States.—The abundant goodness and grace of God witnessed in the prosperity and increase of this branch of the church of Christ, will, we trust, excite the fervent gratitude of many who are expecting the coming of the Lord—and will strengthen and sustain their hope of being honored of Heaven as instruments in spreading the knowledge of salvation—the truth and power of the Gospel among thousands in our country, destitute of its blessings. Visitor.  
"The General Assembly of the Presbyterian church in the United States, has under its care nineteen Synods; ninety-two Presbyteries; 1393 ordained Ministers, and 205 Licentiates; making 1598 Preachers of the Gospel; 195 candidates for the sacred office; 2070 churches, or congregations, under the spiritual government of so many Sessions; and one hundred and sixty two thousand eight hundred and sixteen communicants—During the last year, fourteen thousand eight hundred and forty-six communicants were added to our churches on examination and the profession of their faith; and 3155 were added by certificate from foreign churches, or were translated from one Presbyterian church to another. The whole number of communicants thus added, amounts to 18001; and the actual increase of communicants, since last year, after deducting for deaths, removals and suspensions, has been 16,508. The additions of 1829 have exceeded those of 1828, by 1,906; and the actual increase of the year ending April 1st 1828, has exceeded that of the preceding year, by the number of 5,485 communicants. Our increase of ordained Ministers last year, was 108; but as 20 Ministers deceased, and several removed to sister churches, we may consider the addition of Ministers as having been 130. (Our Ministers, 40 are Presidents or Professors in Colleges or Theological Seminaries; 3 are Chaplains in the Navy of the United States; and 15 are engaged in missions to the heathen. Our increase of Licentiates has been 11, and of Candidates there has been a decrease of 47. In our last statistical year, there were baptized within our churches, 3,982 adults, and 12,171 infants; making a total of 16,153 baptisms; which exceeded those of 1828, by 1,974. The sums reported as having been collected to defray the travelling expenses of the Commissioners to the last General Assembly, amount to \$5,442-67. The commissioners and delegates who actually attended, were 176; and the distance which they travelled, in passing to and from Philadelphia, a little exceeded 75,000 miles.

"The funds reported by our Presbyteries, as having been collected during the last year for sundry charitable purposes, are the following, viz. For foreign and domestic missions, thirty-nine thousand one hundred and eighty dollars, and fifty three cents; for the support of several Theological Seminaries, ten thousand and fifty four dollars and fifty two cents; and for the education of the poor and pious youth, twenty thousand three hundred and ninety dollars, and fifty-four cents. These two last sums may be said to be for educational purposes, and amount to \$30,445-06. The total of collections is \$73,068-26.

## FROM THE TARBORO' PRESS.

Rotation in Office.—We believe there has been as yet only two removals, in this State, of persons holding public offices under the control of the present National Administration. These removals do not appear to have produced those pitiful and contemptible lamentation, complaints and threats, which have so frequently proceeded from the "deranged" officers in other sections of the country. In one instance, and we are pleased to notice it although we are fearful it will be a solitary case, the deranged officer appears to have some method in his madness." The individual referred to is Dr. James Manny, late Collector of Beaufort, who, in reply to some strictures on his political conduct, by the Raleigh Star, observes: "I differ from many of my esteemed friends with respect to the tenure of public offices. I am of opinion that the President should be elected for six years, and be forever after ineligible. I would prefer the present term of four years to any longer period than six. A law should be passed by Congress fixing the term of all officers appointed by the President to six years—and that they should not be re-appointed for the next six years. The public offices were created by the Sovereign People for their own benefit—not to gratify the friends and partizans of any great man. Six years is long enough for any public officer to hold an office. Every freeman in our

Republic, may be a candidate for the honors and emoluments of public office—and let every one have a chance by renewing all our public offices at certain, short stated periods. It was never intended by the framers of our admirable Constitution, that the public officers should be appointed for life, and that the office should descend from father to son. The keeping of the patronage and emoluments of public offices in the same family for many years is aristocratical; it gravitates towards monarchy. No prudent man will depend upon the emoluments of a public office for the support of a family; it is not his property, he is only a tenant at will—and the emoluments should be laid aside for a rainy day. If a public officer knew that he was to return to private life at the end of his term, he would arrange his business accordingly, and not be placed in the awkward situations that many are now in. Many who have been in office for half a century, are now complaining because they are removed. I think their complaints are truly ridiculous. Were they promised a life estate when they accepted? When the improvements above mentioned are carried into effect, the President will not be beleaguered with such a host of hungry office-seekers, who are looking out for a snug life estate. It is rather degrading to the dignity of a free born and high minded republican, to be cringing and licking the dust from a great man's shoes for the sake of some petty office. Agriculture, manufactures and commerce, open their immense resources to the industrious and enterprising. The petty offices of the Republic are generally sought after by lazy, idle men, who have no capacity for the active pursuits of life. I have returned thanks to President Jackson for relieving me from the troubles and cares of the public office I held here. I have the pleasure to inform my friends, that I think I shall make twice the emolument of the office, by devoting my attention to other business.

## PERIA (U. C.) July 19.

A puzzle for Solomon were he living. We are informed that at a house in Ramsay, where a woman was lately delivered of a child, a neighboring farmer's wife who was lending her aid, was instantaneously taken in labour, and was also delivered a few minutes afterwards. The children were both of the same sex; whether male or female, we don't know. They were put together, and in the bustle of taking care of the woman, the midwife forgot which child belonged to each mother. What was to be done in this perplexing dilemma? It was agreed between the parties, that each mother should take the child which fell to her by decision of lot, and him or her bring up, rear, and educate, until some convincing family likeness appeared, by which they could arrive at a moral certainty of their parentage, and that an exchange should then take place, if the Delphic oracle of lot appeared to have been mendacious.

## [FROM THE AUGUSTA COURIER, JULY 23.]

Governor Forsyth is at present in our city. In coming down, we are informed, he narrowly escaped the effects of Mob Law in Sparta. A Row which is a frequent amusement there, was in full blast as his Excellency drove up to the Hotel—Pistol, swords and dirks were the playthings. One gentleman lost a finger by a bullet and was then knocked down by his antagonist with the butt of the pistol, while others ran up, and were preparing to cut short the sport by the use of their dirks.  
At this moment, the Governor rushed through the crowd to vindicate the laws, and save the fallen from impending fate. All were too busy to recognise the majesty of the law in the person of the Chief Magistrate, and his Excellency, therefore, was collared, and threatened with the dirk, before his antagonist was made sensible he had "caught a Tartar."

Chirography.—The editors of the Philadelphia U. S. Gazette, welcome the favor of a correspondent who writes a fair hand, by telling him, "It will be a rare treat to the compositor, who has dimmed his vision in deciphering our cabalistic characters, and the pot hooks and trammels of certain correspondents—that appear to plant ink upon paper "broad cast," as the farmers say, with expectation that it will yield a good crop of letters.  
To write a neat, legible hand is esteemed a positive virtue in a correspondent, among editors; who are unjustly obliged to exercise the negative virtue of patience to an incredible degree.

The London Missionary Society has recently received from a single individual the sum of Ten Thousand Pounds—\$44,444. Daily Adv.