

Valuable Real Estate.

The subscriber offers for sale that valuable Plantation, with in four miles of Salisbury, on both sides of the Beatties Ford road, recently owned and occupied by Mr. George Locke; on which there is a large, new and commodious dwelling-house, with all the necessary out-houses. There is only about 30 acres of this land under cultivation; two-thirds of the tract is a good upland as any in the neighborhood; with a good portion of best kind of swamp land, for either grass or grain—it is in the midst of a hospitable and social neighborhood. For terms, &c. apply to the subscriber, in the neighborhood. JOHN LOCKE, Sen'r. May 23d, 1829.

Six Cents Reward.

JOSEPH SPOLE, an apprentice bound to the subscriber, ran away on the 24th inst: the above reward will be given for his delivery to me in Lincolnton; and all persons are cautioned against harboring him, under the penalty of the law. MARTIN ZIMMERMAN. July 27, 1829. 3180

Navy Beef and Pork for 1830.

SEALED Proposals will be received at this office until the first of September next, for the supply of 3000 lbs. Navy Beef, and 2400 lbs. Navy Pork, for the use of the United States' Naval Service, 1000 lbs. of Beef, and 800 lbs. 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 430 pounds in the quarter, or 800 pounds on the hoof; all the legs, legrounds, clods, 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 net 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 net 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 price 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 residence, 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 reasonable application to the Board. 781. June 19

State of North-Carolina, Mecklenburg county: SUPERIOR Court of Law, May term, 1829: Berty Steward vs. Hariett Steward: petition for divorce. In this case, Ordered by the court, that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian and Yadin 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 Sam'l Henderson, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the 7th Monday after the 4th in March, 1829. 3m183 SAM'L HENDERSON, c. m. s. 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 Sam'l Henderson, Clerk of said Court, at office, the 7th Monday after the 4th in March, 1829. 3m183 SAM. HENDERSON, c. m. s. c.

State of North-Carolina, Mecklenburg county: SUPERIOR Court of Law, May term, 1829: Marion Tanner vs. John Tanner; petition for divorce. In this case, ordered by the court, that publication be made in the Raleigh Register and Western Carolinian for three months successively, 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 sixth 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, Samuel Henderson clerk of our said court, at office, the 7th Monday after the 4th in March, 1829. 3m186 SAM'L HENDERSON, c. m. s. c.

POETRY.

From the United States Gazette. BENEVOLENCE. Oh, let us never lightly fling A barb of woe to wound another; Oh, never let us haste to bring The cup of sorrow to a brother. Each has the power to wound—but he Who wounds that he may witness pain, Has learnt no law of charity, Which ne'er inflicts a pang in vain, 'Tis god-like to awaken joy, Or sorrow's influence to subdue; But not to wound—not to annoy, Is part of virtue's lesson too; Peace, winged in fairer worlds above, Shall bend her down and brighten this, When all men's labor shall be love, And all his thoughts—a brother's bliss.

TRUTH, YOUTH AND AGE. AN APOLOGUE. Truth. What is immortality? Youth. It is the glory of the mind, The deathless voice of ancient Time; The light of genius—pure—refined! The monument of deeds sublime! O'er the cold ashes of the dead, It breathes a grandeur and a power, Which shine when countless years have Magnificence as the first hour! [Red,]

Age. Ask it of the gloomy waves; Of the old forgotten graves, Whereof not a stone remains: Ask it of the ruined fane, Temples that have passed away, Leaving not a wreck to say, Here an empire stood! Ask it in the solitude Of thy musing mind, And, too truly, wilt thou find Earthly immortality Is a splendid mockery!

FROM THE MANTLAND GAZETTE. "What must an Acrostic be?" Acrostics must be neat and terse, And nicely spun in lover's verse; They must present a picture fair, Of mind and form dressed out with care; Each ringlet must be curled with grace, And every charm must have a place; The snowy neck, the sparkling eye, The ruby lip, the pensive sigh, The rounded limb, the well turn'd form, The teeth so white, the smile so warm; Then tout ensemble v'ry grace, The angel form, the angel face, The very air that she would breathe, Must be sweet scented like a wreath: When thus you have ransacked your brains, Take your acrostic for your pains.

BELLSMIDDER. There is much force, and more truth, in the following lines. Their author is T. G. Fensenden, of the Boston Farmer. When men of arrogance attempt to soar Above the limits of their destin'd sphere, Their every effort serves to sink them lower, Curtail'd and baffled in their mad career. Yet witless aights, in rash pursuit of fame, Strive for pre-eminence of power and place, Who, if they gain the rank at which they aim, Become the heralds of their own disgrace.

HOPE. What is Hope?—the beautiful sun, Which colors all it shines upon; The beacon of life's dreary sea; The star of immortality! Fountain of feelings young and warm; A day beam bursting through the storm; A tone of melody, whose birth Is, oh! too sweet, too pure for earth! A blossom of that radiant tree Whose fruit the angels only see! A beauty and a charm whose power Is seen—enjoyed—confessed—each hour! A portion of that world to come, [ming doom. When earth and ocean meet the last overwhelm.

MISCELLANY. MARRIAGE SUPPER IN GREECE. EXTRACT FROM MR. KING'S JOURNAL. In Damitzana, are nine Priests. In the evening, the Oiconomos, or Principal Priest with whom I lodged invited me to go with him to a marriage supper, of which he wished me to partake, and also, he said, he wished to make me acquainted with his people. I accepted his invitation, and was introduced to the guests, as an American Priest, and the highest place (next to the Oiconomos) was assigned me, among the Priests of the village, who sat at my right and left. The tables consisted of long boards, raised about twelve inches above the floor, on which, of course, we were seated. Some few had cushions to lean against, and I was favored with one as a seat. The supper was such as might be expected in a village built upon rocks, and where almost the only produce of the little earth between them is that of the vine. Pilaf, goat's meat, coarse bread, vegetables, hard cheese, with an abundance of walnuts, raisins, and figs, and good water, and a plenty of wine, which is about as strong as American cider, were the principal articles which appeared upon the table.

For some time, every thing was conducted in a very orderly manner, except that the conversation was rather loud and boisterous, as it generally is among an uncultivated people.

At length, one of the principal men proposed drinking my health, in which all readily united, with many expressions of friendship. After this they drank to the Three Great Powers of Europe, who had saved their nation from destruction. Next to this was proposed the health of the American Ladies, which was instantly received with three or four loud cheers and clapping of hands. They did not drink together; but one after another, taking his glass, drank to their health; and I should think, that for 8 or 10 minutes, nothing was to be heard but long and reiterated cries of "Long live the American Ladies!"—"Long live the American Ladies!"

I must confess, that the hearing of this, five or six thousand miles from my native country, among a rude people, on the tops of the mountains of Arcadia, in the heart of the Peloponnesus, excited in my bosom peculiar emotions of pleasure, and showed me, that the kind and benevolent exertions of my fair countrywomen had produced a powerful effect, even among those who had never received a single article of their charities. Next to that of the Ladies of America, was drank the health of the President of Greece, and then was proposed "The Democracy of America."

Some of the young men present, among whom was one who bore in his face the scars of wounds which he had received from the Turks, began to sing songs in praise of their companions, who preferring death to slavery had fallen in battle; and one and another young man was pointed out to me, as among those who had distinguished themselves in the late struggle for independence.

How dear to man, thought I, is liberty. Here on the tops of the rocks and barren mountains, where he gains but a scanty subsistence—he can sit and sing, with a glow of enthusiasm not to be described, enkindled by the thought of Liberty!

"Live Liberty," and "Death to Treachery," now resounded through the room, from every quarter; and as all had become very noisy, I determined to retire, which I was permitted to do, after the Priests had sung a kind of spiritual song, which seemed intended as the concluding service of the table.

TO WHEAT FARMERS.

I am an old miller, and have observed the progress of the weavel for many years, and I offer you my opinion as to the mode of saving your wheat.

The egg of the weavel is deposited in the wheat while growing. When the grain is put in bulk, it usually becomes moist and warm, the egg is then hatched into a worm, and whilst in that state, it injures the wheat. Without this warmth the egg does not hatch, and the grain remains sound. Then to prevent the hatching of the weavel, the wheat must be kept cool. The most certain way to do this is to dry it well in the sun, and then spread it thin on a cool floor until used or sold. This mode of saving wheat proved successful in many instances last season, and where it was carefully attended to, in no instance failed, as far as I have understood. There is another mode of preserving wheat, which is equally effectual; that is, kiln drying it, which kills the weavel in the egg. And sometimes it is saved by leaving it in the field in hand-shocks for ten days or two weeks, if during that time the sun shines very hot. The great heat of the sun operates like a kiln to destroy the weavel. If, however, the wheat is well dried and kept cool afterwards, that is all that is necessary. To accomplish this, it must not be put in bulk in garners or rail pens, because in that situation it undergoes a sweat, that generally hatches the worm. When well dried, spread it out on a cool dry floor, and I doubt not it will escape the weavel. F. KEATLY. Lexington Steam Mill, July 4, 1829.

Laughter.....A witty writer says in praise of laughter—"Laughter has even dissipated disease, and preserved life by a sudden effort of nature. We are told that the great Erasmus laughed so heartily at the satire by Reuceller and Van Hutten, that he broke an imposthume and recovered his health." In a similar treatise on "laughter,"

Joubert gives two similar instances. A patient being very low, the physician who had ordered a dose of rhubarb, countermanded the medicine, which was left on the table. A monkey in the room, jumping up, discovered the goblet, and having tasted, made a terrible grimace. Again putting only his tongue to it, he perceived some sweetness of the dissolved manna, while the rhubarb had sunk to the bottom. Thus emboldened, he swallowed the whole, but found it such a nauseous potion, that after many strange and fantastic grimaces, he grinded his teeth in agony, and in a violent fury threw the goblet on the floor. The whole affair was so ludicrous, that the sick man burst into repeated peals of laughter, and the recovery of cheerfulness led to the restoration of health.

Why is a black-leg like a cow? He goes on all fours.—Why is a person who takes a certain Boston paper like a loaded rifle? He has got a Bullet in. Why is a person justifiable in purchasing a ticket in the Rhode Island lottery? He trusts to Providence. Why is a bottle of wine like a hog's tooth? Because it is drawn from a hog's head. When Bonapart conquered every province in Spain, but one, why was he like a naked man? He had not Aaragon—a rag-on. What four states may be considered as female states? Mary-land, Virginia, Miss-ouri, and Missis-sippi.

Hogs.—"They are usually fattened with Indian corn, given whole in the cob, which is far from an economical mode of appropriating that grain, but the difficulty and expense of shelling and cracking it, is the great bar to its being ground. Putting the cobs into a barrel several days before giving them to the pigs, will, in a great measure, answer all the purposes of grinding, as the grain thus becomes soft, and is easier masticated and digested. It is a common saying among the Scotch house-wives, that for every pound of salt you give a fattening pig, you have in return a pound of pork; and the herring salt is bought up in Scotland for this very purpose."

To make Kitchen Vegetables Tender.

When peas, French beans, and similar productions do not boil easily, it has usually been imputed to the coolness of the season, or to the rains. This popular notion is erroneous. The difficulty of boiling then soft arises from a superabundant quantity of gypsum imbibed during their growth. To correct this, throw a small quantity of subcarbonate of soda into the pot along with the vegetables, the carbonic acid of which will seize upon the lime in the gypsum, and free the legumes from its influence.

Grease Spots.—The following method of removing grease and oil spots from silk and other articles, without injury to the colours, is given in the Journal des Connaissances Usuelles: Take the yolk of an egg and put a little of it on the spot, then place over it a piece of white linen and wet it with boiling water; rub the linen, with the hand, and repeat the process three or four times, at each time applying fresh boiling water; the linen is to be then removed, and the part thus treated is to be washed with clean cold water.

INTEMPERANCE PROSCRIBED.

Extract from Minutes of the Proceedings of the Second Quarterly Meeting Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in Fayetteville, N. C. held on Monday, July 13, 1829: "Whereas we have viewed with deep regret, the demoralizing effects of sending men to Congress or the State Legislature, who are either intemperate men, or who treat, or employ others to do so for electioneering purposes; we as a body, Resolve That we will not vote for men whom we know to be of this description; and request the Preachers to recommend the private members of the Church to follow our example. A true copy. CHARLES BETTS, President. BEVERLY ROSE, Secretary.

Confagration.....The royal Bazar in London (a covered street with a row of stores, &c. on each side) was destroyed by fire in May. The exhibitor of a picture of York Cathedral when on fire, accidentally set fire to something behind the scene, and the whole Bazar occupied by about 200 milliners, haberdashers, fancy goods dealers, &c. was soon in flames, and most of the goods were consumed. The building itself cost upwards of \$100,000.

SCOTT'S WORKS.

We take, on the authority of the Edinburgh Journal, the annexed list exhibiting the literary labours of Sir Walter Scott. Numerous and extensive as his writings are generally supposed to be, the present enumeration will, we think, excite surprise! N. York Atlas.

Sir Walter, then Mr. Scott, first appeared before the public in 1790. (Just thirty years ago) as the translator of a tragedy, from the German, called Goetz of Berlichington, with the Iron Hand. It was published in London; we believe anonymously; and has been little heard of since. In 1802, he published the Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border, with an Introduction, and Notes, 2 vols. 8 vo. In 1804, Priscilla's Romance, by Thomas of Ercildoune, with a Preliminary Dissertation and Glossary; in 1805, the Lay of the Last Minstrel; in 1806, Ballads and Lyrical Pieces; in 1808, Marmion,—and the Works of John Dryden, in 18 vols. Illustrated with Notes, Historical, Critical, and Explanatory, and a Life of the Author; in 1809, the State Papers and Letters of Sir Ralph Sadler, with Historical Notes, and a Memoir of his Life,—and Lord Somers' Collection of Tracts, in 12 vols. 4to: in 1820, the Poetical Works of Anna Seward, with Abstracts from her Literary Correspondence,—and the Lady of the Lake: in 1811, the Vision of Don Roderick; in 1813, Rokeby: in 1814, the Works of Jonathan Swift, with Notes, and a Life of the Author, in 19 vols. 8vo.—the Lord of the Isles,—and the Border Antiquities of Scotland and England; in 1815, Paul's Letters to his Kinsfolk,—the Field of Waterloo,—and a work on Iceland; in 1819, an account of the Regalia of Scotland,—and Provincial Antiquities and Picturesque Scenery of Scotland with Historical Illustrations; in 1820, Trivial Poems and Triplets, by P. Carey with a Preface; in 1822, Halidon Hill: the life of Napoleon, in 9 vols. 8vo.—Memoirs of Lerochtaquelin, with a Preface, for the first volume of Constable's Miscellany,—and the Letters of Malachi Malagrowther, on the Currency; in 1825, Tales of a Grandfather, first series; and in 1829, Tales of a Grandfather, second series. Add to these, Harold the Dauntless, and the Bridal of Teiermain, which originally appeared anonymously. Dr. says on Chivalry, Romance, and Drama, in the Supplement to the Encyclopaedia Britannica; Lives of the Novelists; Characters of the late Duke of Buccleuch George III., Byron, and the Duke of York; the Visionary, three periodical papers, which originally appeared in the Edinburgh Weekly Journal, on the state of the country in 1820; and innumerable anonymous contributions to different periodical works among which we may particularly mention the Edinburgh Quarterly Reviews, Edinburgh Annual Register, &c. &c.

Sir Walter Scott's Novels have come out in the following order, and each consisted of three volumes, in the editions which we particularise. In 1811 Waverley; 1815, Guy Mannering; 1816 The Antiquary,—and Tales of My Landlord, first series, consisting of the Black Dwarf and Old Mortality, 4 vols.; 1817 Rob Roy,—and Tales of My Landlord second series, consisting of the Heart Mid Lothian 4 vols.; 1819, Tales of My Landlord, third series, consisting of the Bride of Lammermuir, and the Legend of Monastery,—and the Abbot; 1820, Kenilworth; 1822, the Pirate,—and the Fortunes of Nigel; 1823, Quentin Durward; 1824, St. Ronan's Well,—and Redgauntlet; 1825, Tales of the Crusaders, 4 vols.; 1826, Woodstock; 1827, Chronicles of the Canongate, first series 2v.; 1828, Chronicles of the Canongate second series; and now, 1829, Anne Geisterstein.

* It was in this year also that the first of Waverley Novels came out, but we shall exclude our list of his miscellaneous works before speaking of them.

Old Newspapers.—Many people take newspapers, but few preserve them; yet the most interesting reading imaginable is a file of old newspapers. It brings up the very age with all its bustle and every day affair, and marks its genius and its spirit more than the most labor'd description—the historian. It is easy to preserve newspapers, and they will repay trouble; for like that of wine, the value increases with their years; a old files have sometimes been sold at prices too startling to mention.

"Do you print for the masons?" asked a good natured, yankee doodle sort of fellow the other day, who had strolled to our office, and seated himself. "I sir," we answered. "I heard them say you did," continued he—"Now I am anti mason, and swear I'll stick to it—a holy cause. Don't you think so, mad?" addressing himself to our devil. "Yes sir," replied the little wag, full of holes." Woodport Advertiser.