

**Salisbury:**

AUGUST 25, 1829.

The sale of a tract of land, near the Catwaba river, Irrell county, advertised by Miles W. Abernathy, Trustee, to take place on the seventh of September next, is postponed to the fifteenth of said month, at the same place, &c. The advertisement will be found on the outside of this week's paper.

Mr. Editor: I raised this season, at my farm in Rowan county, a *Cucurbit* 15 inches in length, and 1 1/2 inches in circumference. And on the 16th instant, some of the *Cotons* on my farm was opened.

If any of the farmers of Rowan will beat this, I'll give it up—not without! W. G. August 17, 1829.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Mr. Editor: A highly respectable minister of the Lutheran Church, mentioned the following anecdote, as taken from an old German author, which he wished might be laid before your readers, as the means of showing the progress of light, in that church, since the date of its occurrence.

It will be necessary, however, first to state, that in the first catechism of Martin Luther, was contained the doctrine, in the belief of which he had been raised, that the devil was, in some bodily way, within unbaptized children, and that baptism was the only means of ejecting him. Accordingly, what they called a *formula of exorcism*, was contained in their baptismal service. After opening the windows of the church, the minister pronounced over the child, "I command thee to come out of this child, thou unclean spirit, to make room for the Holy Spirit!" About forty years after the death of Luther, a number of ministers determined to abolish the *formula of exorcism*, as founded on error.

About this time an honest butcher had a child to be baptized, and fearful lest the minister would omit the *formula of exorcism*, which he deemed so essential, he attended, armed with his broad-axe, (a kind of cleaver used by butchers to cut their meat) and threatened to use it with all his strength and dexterity upon the minister, if he should make the omission feared. Such was, no doubt, the honest conviction of a plain man, of the importance of this ceremony. It looks strange to us, when we look back upon it. It is not so strange, however, considering the immense importance which they had long been taught to attribute to *ceremony*, while the state of feeling in the performance of them is overlooked. There are some people now, who think that baptism is *essential* to salvation; and that children must be baptized, whether it be done in faith or not.

Destructive Fresh.—The heavy rains which fell about twelve days since, swelled the water-courses on the borders of this state and South Carolina, that very extensive damage was sustained by the farmers, millers, &c. In Mecklenburg county, nearly every Mill on Sugar Creek, was carried off by the flood; in some instances, the mill-stones were swept off, and carried to the distance of a mile, by the impetuous torrent. Many mills on other streams, were destroyed—the dams broken up, and the buildings floated off. The low grounds were more extensively flooded than ever before known; a great deal of cotton and corn was destroyed, and more seriously damaged. In many fields of corn, where the stalks were 14 feet in height, nothing but the tassel was to be seen above the swelling flood.

The destructive effects of this Fresh, are to be heard of, all along the borders of North and South Carolina, to the sea-board. In addition to the destruction of crops, mills, &c. there are serious apprehensions that much sickness will be engendered by this extensive overflowing of the low grounds: the pestiferous effluvia which a few warm sunny days will cause to rise from these grounds after the subsidence of the water, must prostrate a great many of the inhabitants in the vicinity of them, with agues and fevers.

Lightning.—During the storm on Monday evening, 17th inst. the house of Mr. John Miller, living about 12 miles below Salisbury, was struck by the lightning, one chimney torn down, the weather-boarding and ceiling badly shivered, and some of the furniture burnt and torn. Mr. Miller was outside, about 20 steps from the house; he was prostrated, and remained senseless for some minutes; the rest of the family were inside, and escaped unharmed.

By the long continuance of damp and rainy weather, serious injury has been done to the Cotton crop. We never knew cotton to present such a rank, luxuriant growth; which is very unfavorable to the formation of new bolls, and the perfection and opening of those already formed. Corn was never larger and more thrifty in its growth, than at this time; but it is too wet, even for this crop.

Death of Cows.—It has been so damp and rainy, for some time past, that a disease has been engendered among the cattle, (called by some the black or red water) which is carrying them off very fast. One gentleman in this town, has lost three or four; and others have lost one and two each. Some persons are of the opinion, that it is the *mushroom* which is killing their cattle. The disease is confined mostly to *milk cows*. Some hogs have died, apparently from the same cause.

Population.—The war between the Russians and the Porto has given rise, even among the Russians, to some inquiries into the strength of Turkey; and an account, bearing every mark of authenticity, has been published of the state of the population of Turkey in Europe, which contains 2,000,000 Turks, 3,000,000 Greeks and Albanians, 1,800,000 Servians, 1,500,000 Bulgarians, 1,500,000 Moldavians and Wallachians—total, 9,800,000.

Straw Paper.—The Boston Editors again speak of a specimen of paper exhibited in that city, made of straw. It is made at Burlington, Vt., where there is a considerable manufactory of the article established. "It can be afforded at half the cost of the common paper made of rags."

Culture of Silk.—We learn from the Boston papers, that the Directors of the House of Industry and Reformation at South Boston, in the continuance of their plan to make the inmates contribute as much as possible to their own support, have had a great number of white mulberry trees planted, intending to introduce the cultivation of silk. Invalids and children are competent to all the labour which will be required.

Tacks.—The Boston Palladium states that the business of making Tacks is carried on very extensively in Abington, Mass. about 20 miles from Boston, by patent machines. Nearly one hundred persons are constantly employed by the enterprising proprietors, Messrs. Hobart—and the manufactured article is dispersed and approved all over the U. S.

Light Payments.—The Nantucket Inquirer contains an advertisement of a Mr. H. who offers for sale a Philadelphia made gig, for which candles will be taken in payment.

Travelling.—One of the N. York daily papers says:—the steam boat North America, which left here Tuesday morning for Albany, was said to have on-board nearly one thousand passengers.

The number of Old Spaniards at present in the city of New Orleans, who have left Mexico in consequence of the late act of expulsion, is estimated at more than two thousand. Many of them are in a state of affluence, while others suffer much from poverty.

Buildings in New Orleans.—The Mercantile Advertiser of the 13th July, states that there were at that period about 150 houses building in that city. It was thought the effect would be to bring down the great rent of the houses in that place.

Spanish Expedition.—By the Dromo (says the New York Mercantile Advertiser) which left Havans on the 25th ult. we learn that another expedition, consisting of one 74, two frigates, several gun-brigs, and also a number of transports, with 4000 troops, was fitted out to be joined by other vessels from Trinidad, and Porto Rico, to reinforce the expedition which sailed on the 6th for Mexico. A rumour was received that the latter had effected a landing, and taken possession of the city of Vera Cruz.

The King of Spain who has lately lost his third wife, refuses to abdicate; as his counsellors advise him, but insists upon taking a fourth one. A tolerably tempting chance this for a candidate for the Queenship. The lady would always be sure of a supply of— His majesty is an excellent quibbler of nether garments, having embroidered one for the Virgin Mary. Camden Journal.

Yellow Fever in New Orleans.—The New Orleans papers admit at last, though with great reluctance, the existence of yellow fever in the city.—There is no doubt that it has been raging there to considerable extent for some time, though the papers were either entirely silent, or denied the fact. Camden Journal.

A writer in the Charleston Gazette proposes that Rice should constitute a portion of the rations of both Army and Navy. This is a very good suggestion; and it should be further moved, that Whiskey do not constitute a portion.

Rowland Stephenson, apprehending too much from the known virtuous feelings of the little city of Burlington, has fixed upon Bristol as his residence. He has rented, or bought, Mr. Peace's establishment. We love to record the doings of the Great. Ariel.

Mr. Jeffrey has resigned the editorship of the Edinburgh Review, deeming it not consistent with the office of Dean of Faculty, to which he has lately been elected. It is understood he will be succeeded by Mr. M. Napier.

The Vice-Rector of the University of Coimbra, Joaquim Maria de Andrade, has contrived to escape from Portugal, and has arrived in this country.

so greedily seizing on the defamations of foreigners, and re-printing the abuse so lavishly heaped upon us? Ariel.

The Williamsburg (Va.) Phoenix informs us that the Rev. Mr. Empe, Pastor of the Protestant Episcopal Church of that place, on the 14th inst. baptized, by immersion, Mr. Henry Taylor. This solemn and deeply impressive ceremony took place at the College Landing about a mile from Williamsburg. The novelty of the circumstance, which is a very unusual occurrence in the Episcopal Church, together with the mature age and great respectability of Mr. Taylor, imparted a deep interest to the transaction, and drew together a considerable number of persons to witness the ceremony.

In the Nit of Time!—The Philadelphia Recorder speaks of Bishop Chase of Ohio having received a letter announcing a fortunate bequest in the name of the Hon. Margaret Emma Langham, lately deceased, a daughter of the Rt. Hon. Lord Kenyon, of \$500 sterling, to Kenyon College in Ohio, called after that Nobleman. This donation appears the more strikingly providential from its amounting to the very sum for which, under his severe pressure, the Bishop had pledged his own personal estate.—A gentleman of Philadelphia, not an Episcopalian, but prompted by respect to Bishop White, has offered to give \$1000, on condition that 9000 more shall be contributed as a Fund, for a White Professorship in this College.

Death of Charles Giffert.—The Death of Mr. Charles Giffert, late lessee and manager of the Bowery Theatre, was singular and extraordinary. We understand that he died literally of madness produced almost instantaneously, on hearing that Mr. Hackett had taken the Theatre with which he had been so closely connected from its foundation. The phrenzy came suddenly and terribly upon him, and continued without abatement until this morning when he dropped down dead. He neither ate nor slept, nor was he undressed, for six or seven days—but paced his room, wretched and guarded by five or six men to prevent any violence upon himself. Mr. G. was an active man, of great musical science and taste, and a composer of no mean reputation. New York Paper.

NEW YORK, AUGUST 6.

Bolivar..... Letters from Bogota state confidently, that Bolivar has consented to be crowned, and that negotiations are going on with the French government for securing the succession of a Bourbon Prince. The Crown of Bolivar, it is said, is now preparing in Europe, and as the recent visit of the Duke of Orleans and his son, the Prince de Chartres, to England, is said to have had for its object an introduction to Donna Maria de Gloria, it is supposed the Prince will become the Emperor of the Brazils. Bolivar, having in view the conquest of Peru, it will suit his views to have his Empire bounded by the Brazils, and to see the two Crowns settled on his succession.

Jack a lantern..... Mr. Harwood, a correspondent of the Boston Daily Advertiser, differs in opinion from Mr. Mitchell in Stillman's Journal, in regard to the locomotion of the lights called ignis fatuus. Will with the wisp, &c. Mr. H. asserts that those met with at sea do change place. In crossing the gulf-stream, he observed them on different parts of the vessel in dark, damp nights, and spent several hours in climbing about, attempting to catch them. When his hand came near them, they disappeared; he made a sudden grasp at one, but when he put his hand where it was, it was not there. He says he drove them from place to place all over the rigging. Hamf. Gaz.

Horses.—In Bell's Life in London and Sporting Chronicle, of the 14th of June, we find the following: The American Trotters.—The celebrated American horses Rattler and Tom Thumb have been sent from London to Liverpool, on their return to America, large prices having been refused for both. Mr. Jackson, their proprietor, seems resolved to have as good a stud of running horses as of trotters, and has purchased at a high price, although opposed by many competitors, the well known entire horse Contract by Cotton, which he is about to ship for New York. The late proprietor was Hassey Combe, Esq.

A New Fashion.—The last number of the "Pettit Courier des Dames" of Paris, contains prints of the Fashions for June, which leave all large sleeves worn since the American Revolution quite in the background. It is the Bishop's sleeve. The tight wristband and bracelet too, are dispensed with. The hem is slightly turned back by a loop and button above the wrist, and is broadly pendant below, exhibiting the arm in an under sleeve. The press is a wrapper of plain muslin, surrounded by a broad hem, embroidered. A similar hem ornaments the lower part of the sleeve. As to the waist, it is comparatively a small matter.

twenty years of age in 1827, was 835; of whom, 283 could write and read, 339 read only, and 221 neither write nor read. In the rest of the department, of 1919 young men of twenty, who were examined, 787 could write and read, 132 could read only, and 993 could neither write nor read.

Emigrants.—A Havre paper of the 8th June says, "near 300 Swiss Emigrants sailed yesterday in the ship Great Britain for New York."

French Uniforms.—It is in contemplation by the French ministry to substitute the red colour in the army for blue. The madder, from which the red is dyed, is produced in large quantities in France; and by the change, it is said a saving of 1,500,000 francs a year will be effected. Part of the troops forming the garrison of Paris were reviewed, dressed in red, last week by the dauphin, in order that he might judge of the effect.

THE INDIANS IN MISSOURI.

No sooner is the "speck of war" with the Indians disappearing in the south-west before another speck appears in the north-west. The following is the Postscript to the Louisville (K.) Advertiser, which reached us by last evening's mail: Richmond Compiler.

Indian hostilities.—We understand official information has been received at the head quarters of the Western Department, stating that a few days since, whilst some of the frontier inhabitants of Randolph County, Missouri, were grazing their cattle on the waters of Chariton river, a party of Ioway and Sac Indians, took possession of the cattle and drove them off. Whereupon 50 of the frontier inhabitants embodied and pursued the Indians and came up with them encamped. They refused to give up the cattle, when a conflict ensued which resulted in the defeat of the whites, who lost four men killed, four wounded, and several missing. The Indian force is variously estimated at from 100 to 200 men.

The Governor of Missouri has called out a thousand militia for the protection of the frontier, and has requested of Brigadier General Atkinson the aid of the U. State's troops in that quarter, and Brigadier General Leavenworth has already marched for the frontier with the disposable force stationed at Jefferson Barracks, amounting to fourteen companies.

DR. WATKINS' CASE.

This long-pending and wearisome trial has at length been brought to a close.—The National Intelligencer of Thursday last furnishes us with the following result:

Dr. Watkins was yesterday found guilty on each of the three indictments on which he has just been tried, namely for misdemeanor at common law, in having, in his capacity of Fourth Auditor, and ostensibly for the public service, but falsely and fraudulently, and by false pretences obtained divers sums of public money, and converted them to his own private use. The cases tried were the two on which the former juries could not agree and new trials were granted, viz: the 300 dollar and 750 dollar cases, in which this sum was drawn from Mr. Paulding, Navy Agent at New-York; and the \$2,000 case, in which this sum was drawn from Mr. Harris, Navy Agent at Boston.

The argument concluded a little after 12 o'clock, when the Jury retired, and after remaining out about two hours, brought in a verdict of guilty, as above stated.

"As soon as the verdict was received, Mr. Cox moved an arrest of judgment and a new trial."

The argument on the motion for a new trial, it was expected, would be gone in to on Wednesday next. The Grand Jury, after an attendance of forty-two days, had been discharged.

Rotation.—One Andrew Coyle, who has been coiled up in the General Post Office department for twenty odd years, has come out, thro' the columns of the National Intelligencer, in a long tirade against the Post-Master-General for his dismissal from Office. Had rotation been, as it ought to have been, the order of the day, in times past, present and to come, we should not be constantly witnessing dismissed clerks filling the newspapers with complaints, which only have a tendency to confirm the propriety of their removal. Dominion.

Capt. Basil Hall.—This man's "Travels" in this country are announced by the Careys as being in the press, and soon to be published. Captain Hall is the individual who was so handsomely treated and entertained wherever he went, particularly at the south and in New York. The southerners he called savages—and when he went home, said at a public meeting, that there was "no liberty" in this country—that "the government was too good for the people, and they would soon make it as bad as themselves!" We expect a copious volley of abuse and slander. Query: Is it altogether right, and does it not evince too much of a money-making disposition, for any American bookseller to republish these books of libels on his native country? Will the American public sustain a bookseller in

LATE FROM FRANCE. New York, August 7.—The packet ship Francis 1st, Capt. Skiddy, has just arrived, bringing Paris papers to the 21st June inclusive.

The debates in the chamber of peers and of deputies on the budget, were carried on with great vivacity. M. Chateau briand was taking an active part in them. In the chamber of peers on the 19th, the law project relating to the exchange of certain domains of the crown, was adopted by a majority of 88 against 22. This measure gave rise to much excitement.

The Pacha of Nicopolis announces, that the greatest misery prevails in the principalities, and that the peasantry, not being any longer able to comply with the requisitions for the war, have retired into the forests. It is the same thing in Bulgaria, where friends and foes fight together, and lay every thing waste. The inference from these different reports is considered at Paris to be, that the second campaign will be like the first, of no decisive result. The succors brought to the capital are consumed immediately. The English consul general Catright, has arrived at the Dardanelles, where the ambassador, Sir Rob. Gordon, was momentarily expected. It is impossible to give an idea of the impression made in this capital by this approach made by the English to the Porte.

Lughorn, May 28.—We learn from Alexandria that a part of the Egyptian troops, had marched;—but the remainder, which forms the strongest part, and which had the same destination, has received counter orders, and will embark to join the Grand Seigneur's army in Europe.—This change of destination is ascribed to the influence of a European power.

In the Corfu Gazette, under date May 22, we find the following: "The forts of Missolonghi and Anatolica, which are now in the hands of the Greeks, were delivered up by capitulation, after some hesitation, about the terms first proposed to the garrisons. The conditions have been faithfully fulfilled. A large quantity of artillery and stores must have been found in Missolonghi, the Seraskier having there placed in reserve a great part of the materiel employed in the siege. After the fortress was delivered up, 2000 Greek troops set out for Athens, and the others went to join those in Epirus."

The Gazette de France gives the following extract of a private letter from Vienna, dated June 12th: "It is now certain that the Russians have sustained a serious check at Pravadl. Nevertheless, in spite of their losses on the Danube, they have invested Silistria; and it is said that the investment has commenced. The plague at Bucharest is becoming less serious. Our government has just received official intelligence of an affair between the Russians and Turks at the mouth of the Bosphorus. The Turkish fleet having entered the Black Sea, met four Russian frigates and a brig, when, after a short engagement, three of the frigates and the brig, escaped; the fourth frigate, of 50 guns, surrendered to the Turks, who returned to the Bosphorus with their prize."

The Courier des pays Bas, of June 18th, says: "It is on the 1st January that the documents relative to the differences between Austria [England?] and the United States, will be submitted to the king of the Netherlands."

Mirza Mahomed Ibrahim, a Persian gentleman resident in England, who is attached to the East India College, is employed, and has made considerable progress in translating Herodotus from the English into Persian;—thus the earliest accounts of his country which Europe received, and of the dynasty which was overthrown by Alexander, is, after a lapse of twenty-two centuries, likely to be returned to the present occupiers of that country in their vernacular tongue.

It is said that an embassy, or something of that sort, is about to take place to the King of Ashantee, which, among other things, has in view the final abolition of the slave trade. Times.

Cambridge Election.—Mr. Banks, the high Tory Anti-Catholic candidate, has lost his election for Cambridge, which Mr. Cavendish, the Whig Pro-Popery candidate, has gained by a great majority. The result was, we believe, somewhat unexpected; at least if we are to rely upon that part of the Press which was the avowed organ of the losing candidate, his success was considered beyond a doubt.

Gen. La Fayette.—An extemporaneous address was delivered by Gen. La Fayette in the Chamber of Deputies on the 6th of June. The subject under discussion was the consideration of a petition for the repeal of the law authorizing the double vote which is enjoyed by electors paying the highest rate of taxes. A motion was made to pass it by, and proceed to the order of the day. This was opposed by Gen. La Fayette, and lost. This address of the General produced an extraordinary effect, and was followed by the felicitations of all the left side, while the right remained "silent and motionless."

Education in the South of France.—The number of young men at Lyons who were