

# Western Carolinian.

SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C. TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1829.

[VOL. X. NO. 482.]

**To Journey-men Tailors.**  
WANTED to employ, three or four journey-men tailors; to whom constant employ, and good wages, will be given. Apply to the subscriber, in Concord, N. C.  
THOMAS V. CANON.  
August 21, 1829. 4184

**Dan'l. Wood's Estate.**  
THE undersigned qualified at August sessions of Rowan county Court, as the Executors of the last will of Dan'l. Wood: All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make payment; and all persons having demands against the same, are requested to present them for settlement, or this notice will be pleaded in bar.  
WM. B. WOOD, Esq.  
THOS. WOOD, Esq.  
August 19th, 1829. 3m93

**Jacob Benning's Estate.**  
THE subscriber, Administrator on the estate of Jacob Benning, late of Rowan county, dec'd. desires all persons indebted to said estate, to make payment by the 10th of September next; and all persons having claims against the estate, are requested to render them, properly authenticated, by that time, as I am desirous of settling up said estate as soon as practicable.  
HUGH PARKS, Adm'r.  
Aug. 18, 1829. 3183

**To the owners of Land containing GOLD.**  
THE advertiser was, for some years previous to his removal to this country, extensively engaged in the Mining, Refining, and Assaying of the precious Metals. Possessing also an extensive knowledge of the same, he is confident he can find valuable in a mining concern. Persons desirous of availing themselves of his services, by addressing postage paid, Geo. L. Baker, Boydton, Mecklenburg Co. Va. will receive all necessary explanations.  
Aug. 21, 1829. 3183

**Law Notice.**  
THE subscriber having removed from Lincoln to his farm at the Buffalo Shoal Ford, on the public road leading from Lincoln to Statesville, nine miles from the latter place, and twenty from the former; begs leave to inform the public, that he will continue the Practice of Law in the County and Superior courts of Lincoln, Iredell, Rutherford and Mecklenburg. He may be found at home, at all times except when necessarily absent on his circuit. All letters on business, may be addressed to him in Statesville.  
RICHARD T. BRUMBY.  
July 28, 1829.

**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. Lovry.  
Also, 350 acres Land, lying in the Forks of the Yadkin, nine miles from Salisbury, adjoining Fred'k. Ford, Zachariah MacAtee and others, on which are some improvements; and 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 Stalls 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

**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 plant on which they are constructed, he is 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 TRALEY.  
Salisbury, Aug. 6, 1829. 79

**AUSTIN & BURNS,**  
HAVE just received from New-York and Philadelphia, a fresh supply of  
Drugs, Dye stuffs & Medicines.  
Also, 50 nests of sand crucibles  
4 doz. Magnifying Glasses, &c.  
Salisbury, August 18, 1829. 80

**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

**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 Bobbing 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 be respectively invited to call, examine, and judge for themselves.  
Salisbury, June 3d, 1829. 70

**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, every article of any kept in stores.  
MICHAEL BROWN.  
Salisbury, July 6th, 1829. 3m86

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

**NOTICE.**  
THE subscriber having determined on removing to the West in October next, offers for sale the following LANDS in the county of Montgomery: The Plantation where he now lives, containing  
300 Acres of Land  
lying on the Yadkin River, three miles above the Narrows of the Yadkin. The situation is healthy, and buildings good.  
Also, the well known gold mine on Beaver Dam Creek, containing 90 Acres.  
Also, a Tract of 100 Acres, adjoining the Rowan line, where George Hodge now lives.  
Also, a tract of 50 Acres, in the lower part of the county, on Cheek's Creek, adjoining N. Clark's.  
In payment, will be taken Negroes, good notes, or the purchaser's note, with a liberal credit, or cash, would not be objectionable. Do well to apply soon.  
W. H. CHISHOLM,  
August 10th, 1829. 4183

**Valuable Land for Sale.**  
I will offer to the highest bidder, on Saturday the 19th of Sept. next, on the premises, the life estate of Margaret Kinyoun in that valuable tract of land whereon Lemuel Kinyoun now lives, lying on Dutchman's Creek, in the Forks of the Yadkin. The land is not in possession, and the neighborhood. Any persons wishing to purchase, are requested to view the land before the day of sale, where due attendance, and terms made known on day of sale.  
JOHN DAVIS,  
August 18, 1829. 2w182

**WAGONERS,**  
Driving to Fayetteville,  
WILL find it to their advantage, to stop at the Wagon Yard, where every convenience is provided for Man and Horse, to make them comfortable, at the moderate charge of 25 cents a day and night, for the privilege of the Yard, the use of a good house, fire, water, and shelter. Attached to the Yard, are a Grocery and Provision Store, Bread Shop and Confectionary, and a House for Boarders and Lodgers, in a plain, cheap, wholesome and comfortable style.—Fayetteville, 1st April, 1829. 69

**MR. JEFFERSON.**  
We give insertion to the following letter, from the belief that it teaches lessons of great value, especially to young men, and therefore deserving of particular attention:  
To Thomas Jefferson Randolph  
Washington, Nov. 24, 1808.  
My Dear Jefferson: Your situation at such a distance from us, and alone, cannot but give us all great anxiety for you. As much has been secured for you, by your particular position and the acquaintance to which you have been recommended, as could be done towards shielding you from the dangers which surround you. But thrown on a wide world, among entire strangers, without a friend or guardian to advise, so young too, and with so little experience of mankind, your dangers are great, and still your safety must rest on yourself. A determination never to do what is wrong, prudence and good humor, will go far towards securing to you the estimation of the world. When I recollect that at fourteen years of age, the whole care and direction of myself was thrown on myself entirely, without a relation or friend qualified to advise or guide me, and recollect the various sorts of bad company with which I associated from time to time I am astonished I did not turn off with some of them, and become as worthless to society as these were. I have found fortune to become acquainted very early with some characters of very high standing, and to feel the incessant wish that I could ever become what they were. Under temptations and difficulties, I would ask myself what would Dr. Small, Mr. Wythe, Peyton Randolph, do in this situation? What course in it will insure me their approbation? I am certain that this mode of deciding on my conduct, tended more to its correctness than any reasoning powers I possessed. Knowing the even and dignified line they pursued, I could never doubt for a moment which of two courses would be in character for them. Whereas, seeking the same object through a process of moral reasoning and with the jaundiced eye of youth, I should often have erred. From the circumstances of my position, I was often thrown into the society of horse racers, card players, fox hunters, scientific and professional men, and dignified men, and enthusiastic men, and the result of the victory of a favorite horse, the issue of a question eloquently argued at the Bar, or in the great council of the nation, well, which of these kinds of reputation should I prefer? That of a horse Jockey? a fox hunter? an orator? or an honest advocate of my country's rights? I assured my dear Jefferson, that these little returns into ourselves, this self-esteeming habit, is not trifling, nor useless, but leads to the prudent selection and steady pursuit of what is right.

I have mentioned good humor as one of the preservatives of our peace and tranquility. It is among the most effectual, and its effect is so well imitated and aided, artificially, by politeness, that this also becomes an acquisition of first rate value. In truth, politeness is artificial good humor, it covers the natural want of it, and ends by rendering habitual a substitute nearly equivalent to the real virtue. It is the practice of sacrificing to those whom we meet in society all little conveniences and preferences, which will gratify them, and deprive us of nothing worth a moment's consideration; it is the giving a pleasing and fluting turn to our expressions, which will conciliate others, and make them pleased with us as well as themselves. How cheap a price for the good will of another!—When this is in return for a rude thing said by another, it brings him to his senses, it mortifies and corrects him in the most salutary way, and places him at the feet of your good nature, in the eyes of the company. But in stating prudential rules for our government in society, I must not omit the important one, of never entering into dispute or argument with another. I never yet saw an instance of one of two disputants convincing the other by argument. I have seen many of them getting warm, becoming rude, and shooting one another. Conviction is the effect of our own dispassionate reasoning, either in solitude, or weighing within ourselves, standing uncommitted in argument ourselves. It was one of the rules, which, above all others, made Doctor Franklin the most amiable of men in society, 'never to contradict any body.' If he was urged to announce an opinion, he did it rather by asking questions, as if for information, or by suggesting doubts. When I hear another express an opinion which is not mine, I say to myself, he has a right to his opinion, as I to mine; why should I question it. His error does me no injury, and shall I become a Don Quixote, to bring all men by force of argument to one opinion? If a fact be misstated, it is

probable he is gratified by a belief of it, and I have no right to deprive him of the gratification. If he wants information, he will ask it, and then I will give it in measured terms; but if he still believes his own story, and shews a desire to dispute the fact, it is his affair, not mine, if he prefers error. There are two classes of disputants most frequently to be met with among us. The first is of young students, entering the threshold of science, with a first view of its outlines, not yet filled up with the details and modifications which a further progress would bring to their knowledge. The other consists of the ill-tempered and rude men in society, who have taken up a passion for politics. (Good humor and politeness never introduce into mixed society a question on which they foresee there will be a difference of opinion.) From both of those classes of disputants, my dear Jefferson, keep aloof as you would from the infected subjects of yellow fever or pestilence. Consider yourself, when with them, as among the patients of Bedlam, needing medical more than moral counsel. Be a listener only, keep within yourself, and endeavor to establish with yourself the habit of silence, especially on politics. In the fevered state of our country, no good can ever result from any one of these fiery zealous rights either in fact or principle. They are determined as to the facts they will believe, and the opinions on which they will act. Get by them, therefore, as you would by an angry bull; it is not for a man of sense to dispute the road with such an animal. You will be more exposed than others to have these animals shaking their horns at you, because of the relation in which you stand with me. Full of political venom, and willing to see me and to hate me as a chief in the antagonistic party, your presence will be to them what the vomit grass is to the sick dog, a nostrum for producing ejaculation. Look upon them exactly with that eye, and pity them as objects to whom you can administer only occasional ease. My character is not within their power. It is in the hands of my fellow citizens at large, and will be consigned to honor or infamy by the verdict of the republican mass of our country, according to what themselves will have seen, not what they hear, therefore, consider these puppies in politics as requiring any notice from you, and always shew that you are not afraid to leave my character to the umpirage of public opinion. Look steadily to the pursuits which have carried you to Philadelphia; be very select in the society you attach yourself to; and avoid taverns, drinkers, smokers, idlers, and dissipated persons generally, for it is with such that broils and contentions arise; and you will find your path more easy and tranquil. The limits of my paper warn me it is time for me to close, with my affectionate adieu. THOMAS JEFFERSON.

**EMPEROR OF TURKEY.**  
The following portrait of the Turkish Emperor, is from a letter, published in a French paper, dated at Constantinople, June 9th.  
I finally saw him for whom I was looking with a curiosity, an interest, and a veneration, which, in midst of this uncounted multitude, appeared to be more imposing than those cries with which Kings of western Europe are saluted. Surely fortune was not deceived when she gave the empire to him whom I then had before my eyes. Every thing about him evinces the haughty and immovable character which astonishes the world. His eye, sunken and penetrating was filled with majesty; his nose, slightly elevated, indicated generosity and boldness; there was something impetuous in the contraction of his lips, which could hardly be seen amidst his long black beard. His physiognomy, calm concentrated, which had not in any feature the imprint of human passions, formed in the finest mould, was of a perfectly uniform olive cast: no trace of the circulation of blood could be perceived in it. It was only for a moment in the lightning glances of his eyes, that the energy of his soul was depicted: all the rest was serene, pale, immovable as death. It could be seen that he commanded millions of men, and that he reined a beautiful Arabian horse which trembled under him, and whose ardour he restrained with his powerful hand, appeared to be no inapt symbol of the people, submissive to his rein. He advanced like the king of kings, and the ruler of the destinies of men. When he passed before them, his subjects veiled their faces, or raised their hands to their eyes, in order that they might not be blinded by the splendour of his majesty. His costume was magnificently simple; the plume of diamonds and the sable fur were the only marks of his supreme dignity.  
In Adams' fall we sinned all.—A Boston letter writer says, that the Theatre has been thronged to hear Miss Fanny Wright, although tickets are at 50 cents, and says, that many of the ladies are headlong proselytes. The writer adds:—She is a cunning, eloquent woman, and gives her poison in a golden bowl—grace in specious flowery language, and the populace, composing the great mass of her audience, shout hosannas to they know not what. Courier & Enquirer.

**FROM THE EVENING POST.**  
Summary of Mr. Clay's American System.  
It sets a great portion of the United States at variance.  
It is a tax of the many for the benefit of the few.  
It degrades the morals of the laboring classes.  
It is an aristocratic system—many labor for the few.  
It cuts off all hope of the poor from rising to independence.  
It forever bars from them the means and qualifications of obtaining offices of trust and profit.  
It degrades the morals of the young and rising generation.  
It prevents them from becoming intelligent men.  
It exposes them to company of the worst kind.  
It produces intemperance and its attending evils to a greater extent than any other cause.  
It is a poor plan for making Presidents of the United States.  
It has already ruined a good portion of this country.  
It is destructive to the interests of the farmer—for restriction produces restriction.  
It is destructive to the mercantile interests—look at Boston.  
It is pernicious to the health of those employed in it.  
Its example is already abandoned by other countries—Colombia and Mexico.  
It renders us dependent—for we are sellers and not buyers.  
It does not increase man's gormandizing powers by creating an additional home consumption, as is learnedly stated by the Harb'burgh Conventicle.

**Nashville, Aug. 4.**—It is thought, by many of our most observant farmers, that the country since its first settlement, has never been blessed with such prospects of an abundant and overflowing harvest. The small grain which was housed by the last of June yielded a bountiful return; but in the appearance of the corn crops the promise of more plentiful returns is held out. It is indeed interesting at this moment to cast the eye over some fields we have seen in this county; it brings forcibly to the recollection the fabulous accounts given in early times by the facetious adventurers of the wilderness, who, in order to increase the surprise which a simple and true relation of facts alone would have excited, would frequently attempt to heighten the character of this "land of promise" by telling their friends in the "old settlements" that the stalks of corn produced an ear at every joint and two at the tassel. We make no doubt that this important staple will soon be plenty at one dollar a barrel, perhaps less.  
The opposition to the present Chief Magistrate was commenced without principle, and is continued without prudence. It is most reckless in its nature, and most determined in its purpose, which this country has ever witnessed. It was commenced by the "War, Pestilence and Famine" Secretary, before it was known what the course of the present Administration would be; and the faction have thereby put it out of their power to say that their opposition is produced by the acts of their opponents. No! they virtually declared, "our opposition is to Andrew Jackson, and not to his measures; we care not what they are—whether good or bad we will oppose them."—The people understand this, and rejoice that these men cease to have weight or influence in the councils of the nation.  
N. York Courier.  
Rambling.—The editor of the Castleton, Vt. Statesman, has good arguments against being tempted to go to unhealthy climates in pursuit of wealth. The Boston Palladium says, we can add a short story. An old lady was formerly in the habit of recommending emigration to Barbadoes, "where" she said "a man might sicken a very few years' residence, die worth a thousand pounds."