

**THE THOROUGH BRED HORSE AERONAUT,**



SON of the imported Horse Eagle will stand the Fall Season, commencing the 10 day of September, and ending the 15th day of November, in the town of Salisbury, on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays; and in the town of Concord, Cabarrus county, on Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays; and will be let to Mares at eight dollars the Season; six dollars the Leap; and twelve dollars to insure a foal.

S. L. FERRAND,  
C. I. BOWERS.

Sept. 10, 1829.

**Valuable Real Estate.**

THE subscriber offers for sale that valuable Plantation, with 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 also about 50 acres of this land under cultivation; two-thirds of the tract is an 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, Senr.  
May 23d, 1829.

**Medical College of SOUTH CAROLINA.**

THE annual Course of LECTURES in this Institution, will be resumed on the second Monday, in November, on the following branches:

Physiology, by JOHN HOWARD HOLBROOK, M. D.  
Anatomy, by JOHN HOWARD HOLBROOK, M. D.  
Surgery, by JOHN HOWARD HOLBROOK, M. D.  
Medicine, by HENRY R. FROST, M. D.  
Obstetrics and Midwifery, by T. G. PRIDLEY, M. D.  
Chemistry, by EDWARD REYNOLDS, M. D.  
Natural History, by STEPHEN ELLIOTT, L. L. D.  
Pathology, by JOHN WARRER, M. D.  
Surgical Anatomy, by JOHN WARRER, M. D.  
Demonstrator of Anatomy, by J. WARRER, M. D.  
HENRY R. FROST, Dean.  
Charleston, Aug. 19, 1829.

**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 things which 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.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
Washington, 25th August, 1829.

THE Proprietors of all newspapers now taken by this Department, are requested to discontinue sending the same after the first day of October next—and to render their accounts to that date. And notice is hereby given that no paper will be paid for after that time; except such as may be specially subscribed for subsequent to this notice.

WM. COVENTRY H. WADDELL, Agent.

The publishers of the Laws of the last Session of Congress, are requested to publish the above notice three times, and forward their accounts for settlement.

Aug. 27, 1829.

**Taken up and Committed**

TO jail in Salisbury, on the 18th inst, two negro men, named Patrick and Wilson; and the former says he belongs to Allen Watson, and the latter says he belongs to Capt. Benj. Watson of Prince Edward county, Va.; Patrick is about 24, and Wilson 22 years old; the former is 5 feet 6 or 7, the latter 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high; they are of common size, rather dark complexioned, and likely fellows; they had a pass to go to Alabama, probably forged; no particular mark on them. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

F. SLATER, J. G.  
August 19, 1829.

**NOTICE.**

THIS day, a Negro Man, who says his name is ISAM, and that he belongs to a man by the name of William Thompson, of Chester district, South Carolina, was committed to the jail of Mecklenburg county, N. C. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

JOHN SLOAN, J. G. of Mecklenburg county.  
August 5th, 1829.

**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, 1828.

**Mansion Hotel,**  
IN SALISBURY, N. CAROLINA,  
By EZRA ALLEMONG.

THIS elegant Establishment is situated at the North Corner of the Court-House, and in the center of business. The proprietor has taken great pains to procure for this establishment, furniture of every description necessary to the comfort of Travellers, and no expense will be spared in providing for the Table the best the country affords. The Bar will be stocked with choice Liquors, and the Stables, equal to any in the state, provided with plenty of provender of all kinds, and attended by obliging and attentive Hostlers. The convenience of this situation is equal, if not superior, to any in the place; the House contains a number of private rooms, with out-houses, well calculated for the accommodation of Travellers, with or without families. On the premises is an ICE HOUSE, which will regularly be supplied whenever the season will admit of it. The subscriber assures the public that nothing shall be wanting, on his part, to make those comfortable who may think proper to call.

The Northern, Southern, Lincoln and Chew STAGES, stop at the Hotel.

EZRA ALLEMONG, Agent.  
Salisbury, N. C. Sept. 10th, 1829.

**BOOKS AT AUCTION.**

IN order to close and expedite the settling of the business of the late firm of Brown Turner & Co., there will be sold at auction, in the Town of Salisbury, on Monday evening the 12th October next, and sale to continue every evening during the week, (it being the week of Rowan Superior Court,) all the Books remaining on hand at this place, consisting of

**6 or 7000 Volumes,**  
well assorted, and in part Law, Medical, Historical and Miscellaneous works. This is certainly the most splendid assortment of Books ever offered for sale by auction in the western part of the state, and will be well worth the attention of the public. The sale will be positive, and without reserve, as the situation of the estate requires that it should be immediately closed. Terms will be liberal, and made known on the evening of the sale.

N. B. HUGHES, Agent.  
for H. D. Turner, Surviving partner.  
Salisbury, N. C. Sept. 9th, 1829.

**HEAD QUARTERS,**  
Salisbury, N. C. Sept. 5, 1829.

HAVING appointed Capt. Sam'l Lemo, Adjutant of the 63d Regt. officers will respect and obey him accordingly.

E. YARBROUGH, Col. Comd't.

**OFFICERS!**

You are hereby commanded to appear in the town of Salisbury, on Thursday, the 8th day of October, 1829, at 10 A. M. armed and equipped for Drill.

And on Friday, the 9th, you will appear with your respective companies, armed and equipped with full uniforms, according to law. Captains, and commandants of companies, are required to make their returns on the day of drill.

By order of Edward Yarbrough, Col. Comd't.  
SAM'L LEMLY, Adj't.  
467 63d Regt. N. C. Militia.

**Salisbury Light Infantry Blues:**

YOU will appear on the court-house hill, on Friday, the 9th of October, proximo, 9 o'clock, A. M. armed and equipped for regimental muster and inspection, in accordance with the requisition of the Col. Comd't.

By order of Capt. Thomas G. Polk.  
JNO. H. HARDIE, Sec'y.  
Sept. 14th, 1829.

**For Sale.**

AGREEABLY to the last will and testament of John Thomas, dec'd. the undersigned, Executors to said will and testament, will expose to sale, on Thursday the 24th of September, on the premises of the dec'd.

**TWO PLANTATIONS,**  
lying on the waters of the Buffalo Shoal Creek 8 miles south west of Stateville, and one mile north of Thomas Ferry, containing 100 Acres, with a dwelling and other necessary buildings, and an improvement of thirty acres, under good repair. The former, 150 Acres, lying joining, containing an excellent seat for Water Power, and well timbered.

Also, at the same time and place, will be sold a likely NEGRO MAN, Wagon, Horses, Cattle, Corn, and Wheat, and various other articles not necessary to mention. Twelve months credit will be given, with bond and approved security. Any person wishing to purchase the above Land can examine it previous to the day of sale, by applying to

JAMES B. THOMAS, Esq.  
W. F. THOMAS, Esq.  
Tredell county, Sept. 1st, 1829.

**20,000 Acres of LAND FOR SALE.**

L YING in the county of Surry, and, as is believed from recent discoveries, within the Gold Region of North-Carolina. This tract was granted by the State, in the year 1795; consists of one continuous survey, adjoining the county line of Wilkes, and extending from the Blue Ridge to within three miles of the Main Yadkin River. It is intersected for fifteen or twenty miles by Mitchell's river, affording an abundant supply of water-power at all seasons, and many sites convenient for the application of this power to the purposes of Machinery. Gold has lately been found in the neighborhood of this land, but its mineral treasures are in a great measure unexplored. Persons desirous to purchase, are referred to the Editor for more particular information, with whom the plat of this land is deposited.

Salisbury, June 12th, 1829.

**Gold Washing Machine.**

NOTICE.—This is to notify the public in general, that having acquired from the Department of State of the United States, a patent for the Machines for Washing, Cleaning and Separating Gold dust, consisting of a Funnel, Trunk and Spout, I hereby forewarn all persons from using or making said Machines without my permission.

RICHARD LEE.  
Rutherford Co. Sept. 1st, 1829.

**POETRY.**

**PRAYER.**

Prayer is the soul's sincere desire,  
Utter'd or unexpress'd;  
The motion of a hidden fire,  
That trembles in the breast.

Prayer is the burden of a sigh,  
The falling of a tear;  
The upward glancing of an eye,  
When none but God is near.

Prayer is the simplest form of speech  
That infant lips can try;  
Prayer, the sublimest strains that reach  
The Majesty on high.

Prayer is the Christian's vital breath,  
The Christian's native air;  
The watchword at the gates of death;  
He enters heaven by prayer.

Prayer is the contrite sinner's voice,  
Returning from his ways;  
While Angels in their songs rejoice,  
And cry, "Behold he prays!"

In prayer, on earth, the saints are one;  
They're one in word and mind;  
When with the Father and the Son,  
Sweet fellowship they find.

O thou, by whom we come to God,  
The life, the truth, the way,  
The path of prayer thyself hast trod;  
Lord, teach us how to pray!

**COURTSHIP.**

A youth to me a wooing came,  
For pity did I lend him—  
And hoped I'd neither slight nor blame,  
The lad that did adore me.

I liked him much, but hid my plan  
To see how he'd repute me—  
So frowning cried, don't tease, young man,  
You don't exactly suit me.

He seem'd confounded, vex'd—he stared,  
Then vow'd he'd ne'er deceive me.  
Says I, your presence can be spared,  
If you please sir, you may leave me.

What, leave you, love—I never can.  
I swear by your beauty?  
Now, pray, said I, don't tease, young man,  
You don't exactly suit me.

He started, sigh'd, hung down his head,  
Which prov'd I'd rather caught him:  
Oh haste my love to church, he said—  
You see to what I'd brought him.

Dear sir said I, if that's my fate,  
To wed a woman's duty—  
Let's fly, or we shall be too late;  
You now exactly suit me.

**FORGET ME NOT.**

Though many a joy around thee smile,  
And she, the loved one now you'll meet—  
And friends will cheer life's dreary way,  
And turn their bitter cup to sweet.

Let memory sometimes bear thee back  
To other days almost forgot;  
And then you think of other friends,  
Who love thee well—Forget me not.

**FORGET-ME-NOT.**

The Sailor, toss'd on stormy seas,  
Though far his bark may roam,  
Still hears a voice in every breeze,  
That wakens thoughts of Home.

He thinks upon his distant friends,  
His wife—his humble cot;  
And from his inmost heart ascends  
The prayer—"FORGET-ME-NOT!"

**The difference between Physic and Surgery.**

Physic and Surgery, you'll find on the trial,  
This kills with the knife and that kills with the vital;  
Both excellent friends to the Spleen and Liver,  
The one some make tardy, the other much quicker.

**MISCELLANY.**

What's for me do, or think, or dream,  
Our matly paper solves for its theme.

**EDUCATE YOUR CHILDREN EARLY.**

What is the object of education? To form the character. How is this to be done? Not by lessons, but principally through the influences of example, and circumstances, and situation. How soon is the child exposed to these influences? From the moment it opens its eyes and feels the pressure of its mother's bosom—from the hour that it becomes capable of noticing what passes around it, and knowing the difference of one thing from another. So powerful are the gradual and unnoticed influences of these early months, that the infant, if indulged or humored, may grow into a petty tyrant at ten months old; and tottle about in two years a selfish, discontented, irritable thing, that every one but the mother turns from with disgust. During this period every human being is making his first observations; and acquiring his first experience; passes his early judgments, forms opinions, acquires habits.—They may be ingrained into the character for life. Some right and some wrong notions may take with firm hold, and some impressions, good or bad, may sink so deep as to be with scarcely any force eradicated. There is no doubt that many of these incurable crookednesses of disposition which we attribute to nature, would be found if they could be traced, to have originated in the early circumstances of life; just as a deformed or stunted tree is the seed from which it sprung, but so, not from any natural perversity of seed from which it sprung, but from the circumstances of the soil and situation under which it grew.

**SMALL FEET AND SMALL WAISTS.**

It is probable, if small waists had never been admired and eulogized by the male sex, that females would never have thought of devising artificial modes of contracting themselves in that part. But there is an innate, unnatural inclination in the fair sex to render themselves agreeable in the eyes of men. To accomplish this, they submit to many privations, and to many tortures. Because the Chinese imagine a small foot to be the acme of beauty in a female, the ladies of China submit to have their feet pressed into moulds, by which they are contracted, their legs deformed, and themselves rendered cripples; and this they willingly endure, merely because a small foot is pleasing to the gentlemen! This we Europeans acknowledge to be a ridiculous and injurious custom: we laugh at the women who submit to such disfigurement, and at the men who call it beauty. But whilst we laugh at foreigners, for the customs adopted by them, we forget that we have practices at home equally ridiculous; and that, if the Chinese pinch the feet, European gentlemen cause the ladies at home to pinch themselves in a part situate nearer to the seat of vitality, so as to confine those organs, upon the freedom of whose action depend health and life. Thus we see the mote which is in our brother's eye is invisible to us.

If it were not that men approved of these practices, women would not adopt them; for there would not be the inducement. The men, therefore, and not the women, are the culpable party, although the women are the sufferers, and bear the blame. It is that they may be pleasing in the eyes of the strong sex, that the ladies decorate themselves with various dresses and adornments. It is to be lamented, that, however amiable, however commendable in them the wish to please may be, they should be prevailed upon to torment their fair bodies with starvings and lacings, which instead of having the desired effect of improving their appearance, are only productive of deformity and bad health.

"Remove the cause and the effect will cease," says the proverb. Then let gentlemen cease to admire female beauty in any other shape than as nature furnished it; let them esteem the genuine bloom of health, and the elegance of form, which are the effects of wholesome exercise, unrestrained by any bindings or lacings, and set their face against the use of busk and tight laced stays. Then will these mischievous parts of female attire gradually disappear, and in a few years, those who have been brought up in the use of such aids, will be surprised to discover how much more elegant those ladies are, who have been suffered to grow up without any extraneous aid, than those who have been encased in stays.

**Fashions.**—In the ninth and tenth centuries the greatest princes of Europe wore wooden shoes, or the upper part of leather and the sole of wood. In the reign of William Rufus, a great beau, Robert, surnamed the Horned, used shoes with long sharp points, stuffed with tow, and twisted like a ram's horn. The points continued to increase, till in the reign of Richard II., they were of so enormous a length that they were tied to the knees with chains, sometimes of gold, and sometimes of silver. The upper parts of these shoes in Chaucer's time were cut in imitation of a church window. The high pointed shoes continued in fashion for three centuries, in spite of the bulls of the Popes, the decrees of councils, and the declamations of the clergy. At length the parliament of England interposed by an act, A. D. 1463, prohibiting the use of shoes or boots with peaks exceeding two inches in length, and prohibiting all shoemakers from making them with longer peaks, under severe penalties. But even this was not sufficient: it was necessary to denounce the dreadful sentence of excommunication against all who wore shoes or boots with points longer than two inches. The present fashion of shoes was introduced in 1663, but the buckle was not used till 1678.

**New Galvanic Instruments.**—The following extract of a letter from Philip Yonge, a junior physician, residing at the place called Rocky Comfort, in Florida, to Dr. Sam'l. L. Mitchell, of New York, contains interesting intelligence for professional and scientific

persons. It was received only a few days ago:

"In operations of acupuncture I have derived much advantage from the agency of galvanism; which induced me to construct a small galvanic pile in the handle of the needle, with a sufficient space between each metallic plate, which are separated by a fold of cambric, to retain the diluted acid. The top of the ring, so that a number of them, though situated on different parts of the body, may be easily connected by means of a small wire or chain.

"I have constructed another instrument, to be worn by the patient without inconvenience, in which a galvanic action will continue for a number of days, and its intensity be increased or diminished at pleasure.—This apparatus is somewhat complicated. A steel spring passes through it, which serves as positive and negative poles; having button-like terminations, acting as a clasp to keep it in its place; and convey the stream of galvanism immediately through certain deranged systems. From this instrument we can derive more advantage than from the common electrical machine, because the action is constant; the patient wears it about with him; and variations of weather have no sensible effect upon its operation. I mentioned this little invention to many scientific gentlemen, who all pronounced it new. I am induced to think it may be serviceable in most chronic and venous disorders; and especially in uterine affections.

"Should the two, or either of them, be found worthy of professional adoption, I have at some future day to have the pleasure of sending them to you with drawings and illustrations."

**A Silk Factory** has been established at Dedham, Mass. by Mr. Edward Brown, who has served a regular apprenticeship to be business in London, and is considered a superior workman: He at present confines his attention to the weaving of silk fringe, and tassels, sofa bindings, and articles for upholsterers, which are composed of rich stuffs, not having imported any broad looms. His father is soon expected from Europe, with suitable implements for weaving silk velvets, and other silk cloths of all descriptions. He is now engaged in manufacturing raw American silk raised by J. H. Cobbe, esq. the present season,—and will soon considerably extend his business.

**PEACH AND NECTARINE IN ONE FRUIT.**

A writer for Loudon's Gardener's Magazine asserts that, "A Royal George peach tree, cultivated in the garden of the Rev. Mr. Howman of this place, has produced rather a large fruit, three parts of it being peach and one part nectarine, quite distinct in appearance as well as flavor. This was undoubtedly occasioned by the pollen of the latter being conveyed to that of the former; but why was it not mixed? In the stone there is very little difference. A nectarine tree stands about five yards from the peach tree."

**WINTER MELON.**

Mr. Skinner, Sir,—What is the Winter Melon, (figure 57, page 71, of Loudon's Encyclopedia of Agriculture,) which is said to be "cultivated in different parts of Provence and Languedoc, and especially in the orange orchards of Hieres. It forms an article of commerce." Draw an order on your Mediterranean friends for seed, and don't forget me in its distribution. Can any of your eastern horticulturists tell me the botanical name of this winter melon, which Loudon has strangely omitted.

American Farmer.

**The Lobelia inflata,** a plant that grows spontaneously in different parts of North America has lately been found a specific for asthma. Dr. Cutler, an asthmatic, having been effectually cured by it, has published a treatise on its virtues; and Dr. Andrew, of Glasgow, has also found it to merit the character Dr. Cutler and other eminent physicians have given it.

**Laurel.**—The Butchers of Geneva have a singular mode of preventing flies from attacking the meat in their shops. They rub the walls and boards upon which their meat is placed with the essential oil of laurel; the smell of which keeps away this troublesome insect.

**Journal of Education.**