

Western Carolinian.

SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C. TUESDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1829.

[VOL. X. NO. 490.]

At the Press of Wm. J. Alexander, at Salisbury, N. C.

FOR SALE.
One of the most valuable plantations in the upper country, in the county of Cabarrus, at the fork of Hicks river and Coddie Creek, containing about five hundred and seventy acres of land. The quality of the land is first rate, the soil deep, the surface level. There is about two hundred acres cleared, mostly fresh; a new, convenient and elegant dwelling-house, which cost nearly four thousand dollars, and other buildings suitable to it. The payments for this property can be made easy. Applications as to terms of sale, can be made to N. H. Alexander, in my absence.

Great Bargains!
THE subscriber's intention being to retire to the West, if possible in the spring, offers the following Property for sale, upon reasonable terms, namely:
350 acres of 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 as for health, supposed to be equal to any plantation in the country.
Also, 26 or 30 acres Land, lying on Crane Creek, three quarters of a mile from town, adjoining John Cizmin, Thomas Wolf, and others, on which there are ten or twelve acres Meadow Ground, of first quality.
Also a number of *Acres* and *Tin Ware*, for sale at his store in Salisbury.
Also, a new and complete Stick GIG and Harness. For all which, good notes of hand, or negro property, will be received in payment.
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.

Bargains, in LAND.
THE subscriber having more Land than he can conveniently keep in cultivation, is desirous of disposing of the following tracts, viz:
A tract containing 24 acres, lying on the South Fork of the Yadkin river, 7 miles north of Statesville, with a dwelling-house, and 20 acres cleared and in cultivation. Another tract of 160 acres, lying on the waters of said river, with a dwelling-house, barn, and 25 acres in cultivation. Another tract of 124 acres, adjoining the above, 11 miles north of Statesville, on the main road leading from thence to Wilkesboro. Another tract of 153 acres, on the waters of Rocky Creek, unimproved. Another tract of 100 acres, on the waters of Elk Shoal Creek, adjoining lands of N. Norton; with a house, and 8 or 10 acres in cultivation. Another tract of 80 acres, on the waters of Third Creek, 8 or 10 miles north west of Statesville, with a house, and about ten acres in cultivation. And another tract of 50 acres, unimproved, on the South Fork of the Yadkin river.
Prices and payments will be made accommodated, and can be known on application to the subscriber, at Liberty Hill, Fred'k county, N. C.; or, in his absence, to John Finster.
Persons desirous of obtaining bargains, and settling themselves in a healthy country would do well to call and examine for themselves. There are churches, grist mills, saw mills, wool machines and cotton gins, convenient to the above lands; and there are on them plenty of good pure wholesome springs of water. Gold has been found on lands adjoining two of these tracts.
ABNER FINSTER.
October 1st, 1829.

20,000 Acres of LAND FOR SALE.
LYING 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 1793; 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.

Emporium of Fashion!
WM. J. COWAN, Tailor,
RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Rowan county and the public in general, that he has taken a Shop at Cowan & Reeves's Store, *Head Corner*, in said county, 13 miles west of Salisbury, where he intends carrying on the **TAILORING-BUSINESS**, in all its various branches. Having made arrangements regularly to receive the New-York and Philadelphia Fashions, and having himself worked in the most fashionable shops in the state, he feels a confidence in stating, that his garments will not be excelled, as to style, fashion, and durability of workmanship.
All orders from a distance, shall be promptly attended to, and executed at short notice.
He hopes, by unremitting attention to business, to merit and receive a share of public patronage. The smallest favor will be thankfully received, and gratefully acknowledged.
Wood Grove, Rowan co., Oct. 8, 1829.

Cheraw, S. C. Sept. 19, 1829.
THE subscriber will continue the *Shipping Business* between this place and Charleston, via Georgetown, as heretofore; and will attend to the reception of Merchandise, and transportation of Cotton, and other produce committed to his charge. His boats are of a light draft of water, and particularly adapted to the navigation of the river, and, with the assistance of the strictest attention to his charge, he hopes for a continuance of the patronage of his friends.

FOR SALE.
all Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Bagging, Bale Rope, Twine, &c., which he offers wholesale or retail.
JOS. H. TOWNES.

CHEAP NEW GOODS.
GEORGE W. BROWN
I now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a choice and handsome assortment of **DRY GOODS,** Hardware, Crockery, Paints, Dye Stuffs, Boots, Shoes, Groceries, &c., which were bought at reduced prices, and will be sold at a small profit, for cash, or on time to punctual dealers. Among the Groceries, are first quality *Teneriff Wine*, Old Muscatell ditto, Port ditto, Malaga ditto, Genouie Old Holland Gin, old Cognac Brandy, Jamaica and New Egg-Rum, together with every article usually found in a Store in this section of country.
Persons wishing to purchase, will please call, and examine the above Goods.
Salisbury, Sept. 28th, 1829.

A CARD.
A. TORRENCE & Co.
REMOVED to the north corner of the Court-House—the Store attached to the Mansion Hotel, where they are disposed to sell **GOODS very low.**
Salisbury, September 18th, 1829.

New Goods, FRESH, FASHIONABLE AND CHEAPER THAN EVER!
A NEW opening at the subscriber's Store in Salisbury; consisting of **DRY GOODS** of almost every description, suited to all seasons of the year. Also, **GROCERIES, Hardware and Cutlery,** extensive in variety and amount, selected by himself with care, and bought for cash on the best terms, in Philadelphia and New-York. The public are assured they will find a large and full supply, and lower for cash than usual, or otherwise on accommodation terms. They are respectfully invited to call, see fashions, examine qualities, hear prices and judge for themselves.
JOHN MURPHY.
J. M. respectfully begs to return his unfeigned thanks for the very liberal and distinguished patronage he has been so highly honoured with by a discerning public, and hopes, by a diligent attention, to merit a continuance of the same.
Salisbury, Sept. 28, 1829.

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

NEW GOODS.
THE subscriber has just received, from New-York and Philadelphia, and is now opening, at his Store in CONCORD, a general assortment of **GOODS;** consisting of **Dry Goods, Hard Ware, Cutlery, Saddlery, Medicines, Paints, &c. &c.**
Having purchased entirely for cash, and intending to sell for cash, he feels assured that he can sell on terms which will be satisfactory to those wishing to purchase.
The public are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.
D. STORKE.
October 9th, 1829.

COTTON CANVASS.
The following are some extracts from a pamphlet, with which we have been favored by a friend in Washington, on the use of Cotton, as preferable to Hemp, for the Sails of Ships of War, or Merchant Vessels.

The correspondence between Mr. Davis, of South Carolina, and the Navy Department, together with the certificates sought, will interest those engaged in the culture or manufacture of Cotton. The result of the experiments now undertaken by the National Government, cannot fail to excite the best wishes of the patriot and statesman; and if successful, will be hailed by the South as an event second only to the introduction of that rich triumphant plant to her soil.

The history of Cotton in this country, exhibits one of the most striking phenomena of the age in which we live. Forty years since, not one pound of Cotton was exported from the United States; now it amounts to 30,000,000 dollars, out of the \$38,000,000 of our exports. Then we imported Cotton from a great distance and at a very high price; now we drive it out of every market in the world, by the abundance, cheapness, and superiority of American Cotton.

The country of its first cultivation is not certainly known; it is believed, however, to be indigenous to the continents of Asia and Africa, as well as America; and to have been in the two former as it is in some parts of the latter continent, a perennial plant. Its advance to a more northern latitude, together with culture, has made it annual.

The manufacture and use of Cotton wool is anterior to history. The *Mummies* of ancient Thebes are, down to this day, always found wrapped in Cotton cloth of close texture, good fabric, and apparent preservation. India, Persia, China and Egypt, were clothed in Cotton three thousand years ago; and now, in the nineteenth century, it is the golden fleece that lures the adventurous Argonauts of three quarters of the globe, to the shores of the new world. Known and used, beyond the memory of records of man, on two continents, it was the first specimen of aboriginal art that caught the eye of Columbus, on the person of the admiring savage of the *West-Indies*. The use of this article seems to have been more ancient and general, than either silk, hemp or flax—and to possess perhaps for all the useful and ornamental purposes, advantages over all or either of them. It is whiter, as durable, and infinitely cheaper, than silk. It becomes whiter by washing—Silk pales, and becomes dingy under that operation. Cotton stockings (of the Sea Island growth) in consequence of these advantages, have become the court and fashionable dress of France. Common short staple Cotton, has similar advantages over hemp and flax.

It would seem from the testimony, subjoined, that Cotton is preferable to hemp, for the purposes of our navigation, as well from the intrinsic qualities of the thing itself, as from its importance to the wealth of the nation.

- 1st. Cotton sails will last longer than hemp.
- 2d. It will not so readily break from flapping; it is so much closer in its texture, that the wind does not penetrate through it, and wear its threads by friction as in hemp or flax.
- 3d. It will not mildew, unless sized and starched, which is not necessary.
- 4th. It holds wind better, and will propel a ship nearly one mile per hour faster, under a breeze at six miles per hour, than hemp or flax.
- 5th. It is lighter and more easily handled.
- 6th. It is not so combustible as flax or hemp.
- 7th. It is cheaper now by 30 per cent, and would be cheaper, with competition in the manufactures.
- 8th. It would require no oppressive duties to protect the raw material.
- 9th. The use of Cotton duck at home, would increase a like demand for the raw material of the planter, and the fabric of the manufacturer.
- 10th. It is the richest staple of the nation, and the present product can be speedily quadrupled in the United States.

The single fact that Cotton sails increase the celerity of Ships, is sufficient, of itself, to insure their general adoption. In times of peace, and for the ordinary purposes of commerce, the advantage of a mile per hour would be incalculable; but in war it would not only often change the fate of squadrons and fleets, but sometimes of nations.

In addition to the above facts, the publisher has the authority to state, from a highly respectable quarter, that the experiment is now making to caulk our public vessels with Cotton instead of hemp; that it is already acknowledged to be decidedly preferable to oakum; and a distinguished naval officer is of opinion, that it is even superior to new hemp, which has of late been much used. Upwards of sixty tons of foreign hemp has been thus consumed in caulking ships of war, which, it is now almost certain, will be abandoned, for the superior substitute of our own Cotton—a most interesting fact to the Cotton cultivator.

It is also worthy of remark that it has been positively ascertained that the use of hempen oakum for caulking the seams of vessels, has frequently laid the seeds of the dry rot, and that round Cotton after frequent experiments, has never yet been known to communicate such a dangerous infection to a ship's timbers.

In the Navy, for boat awnings, bags, hammocks, and the lighter sails of men-of-war, Cotton has for two or three years past been preferred; and of course bids fair hereafter, to work up an immense additional quantity of the raw material.

A single pound of Sea Island Cotton which cost the importer one hundred and twenty-five cents in Liverpool, was returned to Charleston, S. C., in a manufactured state; and sold for one hundred and ten dollars! Such is the astonishing quality of this plant.

Copy of a letter from the Hon. JOHN BRANCH, Secretary of the Navy, to Warren R. Davis, Esq. Member of Congress from South-Carolina.
Navy Department, August 24th, 1829.

SIR: I have received your communication of the 12th inst. containing your views of the expediency of introducing into our Navy, the use of cotton canvass. The testimonials presented by you,

from highly respectable sources, of the result of various experiments in the merchant service, added to the trial made of a topsail of that material, during the late cruise of the sloop of war Boston, are sufficiently satisfactory to authorize a more extended experiment.

The fitness of this great staple of our country for the manufacture of canvass, suitable for naval purposes, shall, as it deserves, be fully and fairly tested.

I have accordingly, with the approbation of the President, ordered a full suit of sails for the sloop-of-war Peacock, now fitting for sea, to be made from cotton canvass.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JNO. BRANCH.
Hon. WARREN R. DAVIS.

Extract of a letter from the Hon. John Branch, Secretary of the Navy, to Com. Jesse D. Elliott, Dated the 15th of Sept. 1829.

SIR: Your favor of the 9th instant has been received; and duly appreciating the importance of the subject to which it refers, I have not neglected to bestow the most deliberate consideration on its contents.

That prejudices should exist against the introduction into the Naval service, of an article, the practical importance of which has not been fully tested by experience, is not to be wondered at. If, however, the contemplated innovation be an improvement, those prejudices must necessarily give way to experiments which shall demonstrate the value and importance of the discovery.

I am much pleased, on this occasion, to have the benefits of your aid, in giving a fair trial to the merits of the proposed substitute for the Canvass now used in the United States Navy.

You may rely upon the best efforts of the Department, to afford you an opportunity of making this trial, under circumstances the most favorable to their success; and that your requisitions for the Cotton sails, hammocks, &c., shall be complied with, as speedily as they can be prepared; and if not ready to be put on board the Peacock before her necessary departure from the United States, they shall be forwarded to the squadron by the Erie, or by some other safe conveyance.

Wishing you a successful cruise and safe return, I remain, very respectfully,
Com. JESSE D. ELLIOTT, New York.

Useful Memoranda—London is distant from Edinburgh 395 miles S.—from Dublin 838 S. E.—Amsterdam 190 W.—Paris 225 N. W.—Copenhagen 610 S. W.—Vienna 820 N. W.—Madrid 860 N. E. b. E.—Rome 950 N. N. W.—Constantinople 1660 N. N. W.—Moscow 1660 E. S. E.—Stockholm 750 S. W.—Petersburg 1440 S. W.—Berlin 540 W.—Lisbon 850 N. N. E.

Boston is distant from New York 229—Philadelphia 221—Baltimore 421—Washington 461—Charleston, S. C. 1003—Savannah 1121—New-Orleans 1624—St. Louis, Missouri, 1444—Eastport 395—Montreal 340—Quebec 500—Halifax, N. S. 500.

Curious Statistics.—A French doctor, Falret, has recently received a prize from the Paris Academy of Sciences, for a statistical table of suicides, &c. in the French capital. The doctor, in the course of his work, states, that among men the greatest number of suicides is between the ages of thirty five and forty five; and among women, between twenty five and thirty five; but that there are twice as many suicides among young girls under fifteen years of age as among boys of the same age. He calculates, that the influence of disappointed love, and of jealousy, is in the proportion of 2 1/2 among women to 1 in men; that the reverses of fortune produce as 3 in men to 1 in women; and that the influence of baffled ambition, is as 5 to 1. Actual misery however, is stated to have an equal effect on both sexes. Alluding to the number of deaths by apoplexy, the doctor estimates that they were in Paris from 1794 to 1804, 390; from 1804 to 1814, 919; and from 1814 to 1824, 919. There are nearly three times more apoplexies among men than women.

Five or six young men, some of them medical students, have been tried at Albany for stealing and dissecting an Egyptian Mummy, the property of Messrs. Broughton, Curtis & Thorn; and fined twelve hundred dollars and costs. Curiosity prompted them to violate the law in this instance; and they have had to pay pretty "dear for the whistle."

Politeness.—An officer in battle happening to bow, a cannon ball passed over his head, and took off the head of a soldier who stood behind him; "you see (said he) that a man never loses by politeness."

FROM THE WILLIAMSTOWN ADVOCATE.
"I AM SORRY."

Of all the falsehoods put forth in this lying world, none is more often told, or with a more hypocritical intent, than the two words at the head of this article.

To pity and to relieve the suffering of our fellow creatures, displays a feeling as generous, so much like the great author of our being, that almost all men covet the reputation of possessing such a disposition; but as they are in general too selfish to exercise it in reality, they endeavor to counterfeit a similar feeling, though in their hearts they are conscious of not having any just claims to the character. When we compare the language of those who are often expressing their grief at the miscarriage of others with their actual endeavors to mitigate the sufferings they pretend to deplore; we at once see that they use the phrase, "I am sorry" either as a matter of course, or in the hope of gaining a credit for sympathy to which they are by no means entitled. In proof of this, look at the man who wishes to borrow a sum of money; the man to whom he applies, knowing him to be a bad paymaster, determines from the first to deny him; but when he applies, tells him he is very sorry he cannot accommodate him, and as soon as he is gone congratulates himself on so easily escaping from the prospect of loss by putting his cash in an unsafe place. In this case no man can doubt, that instead of feeling sorrow, as he said, he rejoiced that he could not, or did not comply with the request.

A man loses his property in consequence of being surety for a friend, who, through knavery or misfortune, fails to perform his engagements. All the neighborhood are professedly extremely sorry; while at their heart they rejoice at the opportunity thus offered them of placing their own foresight, in refusing to incur responsibility, in contrast with the pittance of their weak neighbor. It's all a lie; they are not sorry; but glad the disaster happened.

When a person is taken sick, though all around profess to be very sorry, not one in ten will do any thing for his comfort or relief. Their sorrow ends in word; and if asked to afford assistance, they say they are sorry they cannot render it consistently with a man's duty.

Let a young lady lose the object of her affections, or be otherwise unfortunate, and you will immediately hear all the circumstances trumpeted forth to the world by those who were either her rivals or her unsuccessful suitors; they lose no opportunity of spreading the report, and think to hide their joy under the slight veil and contemptible subterfuge of saying "I am sorry."

So it is through the world; professions of sorrow in most cases are mere words, and he who thinks they are more, will sometime or other find himself grievously disappointed. Even some of those who pretend to be guided by the principles of religion, show that their words and their practice are two extremes which cannot harmonize; as for instance, when men profess to be sorry that intemperance is making such fearful ravages among us, while they do not themselves abstain from the use of ardent spirits.

Quick Work.—A sum of \$30 was bet a few days since, that Mr. John Billings of this town could not make 36 horse shoes in three hours. Mr. B. took up the bet and went to work, and in two hours and sixteen minutes the whole number was completed. At the end of 3 hours he had made 45 shoes! [Saco (Maine) Palladium.]

Parents and nurses should do all in their power to prevent diseases; but when a child is taken ill, professional advice ought to be immediately obtained. The diseases of children are, in general, rapid in their progress, and the least delay is always dangerous. *Journal of Health.*

"Talking of storms," said an honest Irishman, the other day to a friend of ours; "at Wilmington, last summer, we had the heaviest I ever saw in my life, considering the size of the town."

As the sun in all his splendor was peeping over the eastern hills, a newly married man exclaimed, "the glory of the world is rising!" His wife, who happened to be just getting up at that moment, taking the compliment to herself, simpered out, "What would you say, my dear, if I had my silk gown on?"