

Mansion Hotel,

IN SALISBURY, N. CAROLINA,
By EZRA ALLEMONG.

THIS elegant Establishment is situated at the North Corner of the Court-House, and is 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 desires the public that nothing shall be wanting, on his part, to make those comfortable who may think proper to call.

By The Northern, Southern, Lincoln and Chesapeake STATES, stop at the Hotel.
EZRA ALLEMONG, Agent,
Salisbury, N. C. Sept. 10th 1829. 891

To Cotton Ginners.

THE subscriber having been frequently solicited by his old customers, again to establish the *Gun Makers Business*, has opened his shop in Salisbury, and is prepared to make and repair Gins, of every best material, 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; enjoying 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 material 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 FRALEY.

Salisbury, Aug. 6, 1829. 79

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 forbear all persons from using or making said Machines without my permission.

RICHARD LEE.

Rutherford Co. Sept. 1st, 1829. 891

Committed to the Jail.

IN Salisbury, N. C. on the 12th October, 1829, a Negro Man, who calls his name NEB, and says he belongs to Col. Arthur, living about three miles from Columbia, S. Carolina. He appears to be 30 years old, is 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, black complexion, stout built; third finger on right hand a little crooked and stiff, caused by a rope; no other marks perceptible; says he left home about 10th of August last. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

F. SLATER, S. J.

Oct. 15th, 1829. 89

State of North Carolina, Davidson county.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August term, 1829. Joseph Clark vs. Frederick Craver: Original attachment; Jacob Cook summoned as garnishee. In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant, Frederick Craver is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made six weeks successively in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, for the said Frederick Craver to be and appear before the justices of our court of pleas and quarter sessions, to be held for the county of Davidson aforesaid, at the court-house in Lexington, on the 2d Monday in November next, then and there to reply or plead, otherwise judgment final will be entered against him, for the plaintiff's debt and costs. Witnesses David Mock, clerk of our said court, at office, the 2d Monday of August, Anno Domini, 1829. 6192 D. MOCK, c. k.

State of North Carolina, Mecklenburg county.

SUPERIOR court of Law; May term, 1829: Eliza Coxe vs. William Cox: Petition for Divorce. Ordered by the court, that publication be made for three months successively in the Western Carolinian and Yadin and Catawba Journal, that the defendant be and appear at the next superior court of law to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the court-house in Charlotte, on the 6th Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead or answer to the plaintiff's petition, or the same will be heard ex parte. Witnesses, Samuel Henderson, clerk of our said court, at office, the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in March, 1829. 30977 SAMUEL HENDERSON, c. k. v. t.

State of North Carolina.

ROWAN county, August sessions, 1828: John Etchison, Administrator of John Black, dec'd. vs. the heirs at law of Jacob Black, dec'd. Justice's execution, levied on Lands. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Adam Black, Polly Etchison, Daniel Black, Ann Sweet, and Daniel Black, Guardian for William Black, are not inhabitants of this state; on motion of the plaintiff, by counsel, ordered that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, that unless the said defendants appear at the next court to be held for the county of Rowan, at the Court-house in Salisbury, on the third Monday in November next, and answer said petition, judgment will be entered for the plaintiff's demand, and execution awarded accordingly. 6192 JOHN GILES, c. k.

Valuable Property.

NOTICE.—The subscriber will sell, at public sale, at his house, on Tuesday, the 10th day of November next, the Plantation whereon he now lives, containing upwards of 400 acres of Land; with a good Grind-Mill, Apple Orchard, and Meadow, a good dwelling-house, barn and other convenient houses, of the same. Six likely negroes, viz: one man and woman, and her children, from one to two years old; several likely Horses, one valuable Yoke of Oxen, and a Cart; Cattle, Hogs and Sheep; a quantity of Wheat, Corn, Oats, and Barley, Fodder and Hay; Farming Utensils, Kitchen Furniture, with a number of other articles: On a credit of twelve months, except the Land and negroes, which will be sold on a credit of one and two years, with interest after one year. Whereby attendance will be given. HIRAM GUY, October 6, 1829. 891

THE THOROUGH BRED HORSE FERONAUT.

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. L. BOWERS.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Salisbury, N. Carolina, the 1st day of October, 1829.

- Michael Albright
- James E. Kerr
- Marion Armistead
- Henry Kern
- Willie P. Almond
- Ann Locke
- Sarah Anderson
- David Larch
- Thomas Brown
- John Luckie
- Marcus F. Beard
- Matthew B. Locke
- Jerem. Brown
- Alexander Locke
- John Blackwell
- John B. Locke
- Michael Baker
- Jacob Link
- Moses L. Brown
- Francis Lingle
- Rich'd. Bradshaw
- John Lence
- Elias Barber
- Alexander Lovetzo
- Henry Becker
- Jane G. Miller
- John Barkley
- Forrest Monroe
- John Butner
- Peter B. Moury
- Dan'l. Biles
- Margaret McKensie
- Nathan Chaffin
- John W. Moyer
- Christens Cauble
- Edward Mason
- John F. Cowan
- Andrew McMaken
- Elizabeth Colter
- John F. Miller
- Martin Clutta
- Philip Miller
- David Cross
- Thomas Miller
- Arnold H. Culp
- Henry Messimore
- Willie Coats
- Johnathan Mills
- Andrew Cruso
- James Magber
- Henry Christian
- Alexander Nesbett
- Calen Cimbril
- James Norris
- Sarah Crump
- Sam'l. Nashe
- Daniel Call
- Henry C. Owens
- Wm. C. Dukes 2
- Humphry Owens
- John R. Dunn
- Sam'l. Overcas
- Geo. P. Deveraux
- John Pool
- Jas. E. Dobbins
- A. Palmer
- Elizabeth Edelman
- Jacoby Pool
- Peter Eary
- Az. Pack
- Jas. or Jack Ellis
- David Reed
- John Fraley
- Jacob Ribben
- Jacobs Fisher or Paul Klutta
- Richard Robinson
- Fulton Lodge
- Jacob Reese
- Peter Feasor 2
- George Ruffy
- Francis Gibson
- Catharine Rhodsmith
- Oaks & Griffin 2
- Michael Smith
- Joseph Graham
- Thomas Scott
- Caty Glover
- Jane Stikelether
- John F. Gonikoo
- John Stewart
- Dan'l. Helfer
- James Smith
- Busest Harly
- Edw'd. H. Stephens
- Sam'l. Huie
- George W. Spears 7
- James Hyde
- Henry Sechler
- James E. Hele
- John Shuman
- Johnno. Hulen
- Jacob Skiles
- Wm. A. Howel
- Maj. James Smith
- John Hughes
- John Turner
- Wesly Harris
- Rich'd. Thompson
- James E. Hele
- Catharine Troutman
- Col. J. W. Hunter
- Jacob Troutman
- Henry Hill
- Adam Troutman
- Eveline Henderson 2
- Dan'l. Webb
- George Howard
- Mr. L. Ward
- William R. Hughes
- Edw'd. P. White
- Billy D. Haden
- George Warner
- Abraham Hill
- Peter Walton
- Celia Hill
- Joseph Woods
- Robert Hulen
- Thomas Womac
- John Johnston or Peter Krider
- James Willis
- John Johnston
- Elijah Young
- Thomas C. Jones
- Philip Yost
- Sam'l. Johnston
- Reuben Yarbrough.

SAMUEL REEVES, P. M.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Concord, N. Carolina, on the 1st of October, 1829.

- John Andrew
- Christopher Leffler
- Lauson H. Alexander
- Enoch McGraw
- John C. Barnheart
- Thomas Moler 2
- James H. Burns
- Joseph R. McKinley
- Mathias Barringer
- Jacob Mouse
- John Barnheart
- Stephen McKinley
- Charles F. Blum
- Christopher Melchor 3
- Catharine Brown 2
- Michael Milster
- David Bradford
- A. C. McRee
- John L. Barringer
- Mumford S. McKinzie
- George Curzine
- Robert T. Plunkett
- Joseph Crawford
- William Peter
- George Cline
- John N. Phifer
- Geo. or Andrew Curzine
- Miss Mary Parks
- Marcus Ruk
- Elijah B. Davis 2
- Beth Rodgers 3
- Andrew Davis 2
- John Rendleman 2
- John F. Dry
- Ozni Rodgers
- Jacob Eggrot
- Eliza Roberts
- Robert Farr
- Elias Snell
- John Freeman
- Secretary of Stokes
- Allison Fleming
- Lodge No. 32
- John Garmon 2
- Archibald Smith
- George Gage
- Daniel Stough
- Josiah Harris
- Elizabeth Skelington
- James Harris
- Samuel Shinn
- William How
- Miss Ann M. Walker
- Jonathan Hartsel
- Rev. John Wilson, D. D.
- Levi House
- Elias Wincoff
- Roderick Hardin
- George Ury, Esq.
- Capt. Sam'l. C. Harris
- Mary Wilkison
- Miss Sarah Harris
- Daniel Udy
- Alexander Irwin
- Dan'l. Walker
- William A. Johnston
- Sam'l. Weddington
- Thomas Lofton
- Capt. James White
- Thomas Littleton
- James Wier.
- Wm. McLean, Esq. 2
- D. STORKE, P. M.

Nashville, Ten. Sept. 26, 1829. Cotton 7 a 8, flour 5 a 6 lard 6 to 7, whiskey 25 to 37, tallow 8. N. Carolina bank bills 10 per cent. dig.

POETRY.

"I, too, have done the righteous deed
Which flows through every man's breast;
I have done that which every man
Of whom he is not told, has done."
—

The following lines addressed to Lady Byron, are considered by Sir Walter Scott as the finest production of Byron:

There is a mystic thread of life,
So dearly wreathed with mine alone,
That destiny's relentless knife
At once must sever both or none.

There is a form on which these eyes
Have often gazed with fond delight;
By day that form their joy supplies,
And dreams restore it through the night.

There is a voice whose tones inspire
Such thrills of rapture through my breast,
I would not hear a seraph choir,
Unless thy voice could join the rest.

There is a face whose glances tell
Affection's tale upon the cheek;
But pallid, at one fond farewell,
Profounder moans love than words can speak.

There is a lip, which mine hath press'd,
And none had ever press'd before—
It would to make me sweetly bleed,
And mine, mine only press'd it more.

There is a bosom—all my own—
Hath pillow'd off the scolding head;
A mouth which smiles in me alone,
An eye whose tears with mine are shed.

There are two hearts, whose movements thrill
In union so closely sweet;
That pulse to pulse, responsive still,
They both must heave, or cease to beat.

There are two souls whose equal flow
In gentle streams so calmly run,
That when they part—they part!—ah, no!
They cannot part—these souls are one!

Extract from "WOMAN," a poem translated from the Greek of Simonides.

But blest, supremely blest, if he
Who gains a partner like the bee,
Whose industry and frugal lore
Daily improve his little store.
She never jeers, she never flouts,
She never in the sultriest hours,
She and her consort, side by side,
Their children see, with honest pride,
Aspiring to bright honour's crown,
By virtue going to renown;
And still, as years roll on, they prove
The dear delight of mutual love.
Her every act by grace refined,
And native dignity of mind,
This pattern of her sex will see
The scandal-loving coterie.
Such peerless wives by Jove are given,
To bless the favourites of heaven.

Where, O! my spirit, hastes thy flight,
With trembling speed away—
With thee forever leave my sight—
O! gentle spirit stay.

Say if again we meet below?
Nay do not flee so fast,
It is not kind so soon to go—
We should be friends at last.

Then little flatter fare thee well—
We may not meet again;
But since thou dost not kindly tell,
We will not part in pain.

MISCELLANY.

What's to be done, or think, or dream,
Our misty paper solves for them.

The Way to keep him.—About 10, last evening, a man was seen coming down by the spout of a low three story house, in the northern quarter of the city. Several persons collected; and among them a young physician, who, supposing it to be a case of somnambulism, kept the others quiet, lest the man, awakened suddenly by noise, should fall and break his neck. When he came down, however, he was found to be as wide awake as any of the stargers. On being questioned, he said that he was a member of a club which met every Thursday night.—He thought he always came home sober, though his wife said he had gone to bed drunk every Thursday night since he joined the club. "The only proof she can bring of that," he added, "is that I get up, every Friday morning, with my clothes on. Just as I was going out to night, she got me to go into the garret, to set a rat trap; and when I tried to come out, I found she had locked me in. She said, through the key hole, that she would set me free if I would agree to give up the club, and join a temperance society; but I had too much spunk for that. So, after working two or three hours at the door, I got out on the roof,—and here I am."—Having finished his speech, he turned off, in hopes to finish the evening with his cronies; when Mrs. Sueak issued from the house, accompanied by a stout, thin-tipped, bare-armed gossip. Each seized an arm of the husband, and, in spite of poor Jerry's struggles, they dragged him with great ease into the house, and bolted the door for the night. The audience gave three cheers, and went home to bed. Philadelphia Chronicle.

Pigeons.—Lewis, in his excellent History of Lynn, Massachusetts, speaking of the wild pigeons, which visited the early settlers of this country, remarks, that their flocks were so numerous as to obscure the light, and they continued flying for four or five hours together, to such an extent, that a per-

son could see neither beginning or end, length and breadth of these millions. When they alighted in the woods, they frequently broke down large limbs of trees with their weight. A single family has been known to have killed more than a hundred dozen in one night, with poles and other weapons; and they were often taken in such numbers, that they were thrown into piles, and kept to feed swine.

Gen. Samuel Dale.—During the late Seminole war, Dale, with no other companion than Mr. Austell, nephew of Col. Files, was in a canoe on the Alabama river upon some service connected with the American operations, when, between Randall's Creek and the Choctaw Bluff, they were encountered by a large boat manned by twelve chiefs and picked warriors, expressly selected for their capture. Mr. Austell steered the boat, and Dale with his own hands fought and killed the whole twelve savages, one after another! For this and other gallant acts, the legislature of Alabama gave him a Brigadier General's commission, and settled half pay upon him for life. Camden (S. C.) Journal.

A good one.—A tip-top exquisite was endeavoring to call a coach, one day, but his lungs not being very available, or having too little muscular power to blow them, or deeming it very vulgar to speak loud enough to be heard, a sailor happening along and observing the difficulty, hailed the coachee in a voice like a speaking trumpet—"Here," said Jack, looking unutterably things at the Dandy—here's something that wants you." N. York pa.

From the Raleigh Register.

PLUMBAGO, or Black Lead.—In Professor Olmsted's Geological Report, he states, that he has never read of any Mine of Plumbago which can compare in extent, with that discovered in this (W. Va.) county. It is not only of very great extent, but the ore itself is of a superior quality. It is however, comparatively but of small value, owing to the limited use that is made of it. We trust however, that sooner or later, it may be found advantageous to manufacture this article among ourselves. Every fresh instance therefore, of the uses to which it may be applied, should be made known for the benefit of the public. It is stated in a late London paper, that the application of it to the works of clocks and watches, is likely to supersede oil. The plumbago is prepared by repeatedly grinding and washing it over, by which means, the gritty particles that occur, even in the best black lead, are removed, and which if allowed to remain, would neutralize every advantage the pure plumbago is found to give. This done, the prepared substance is applied with a camel-hair pencil, either in the state of powder or mixed up with a drop or two of pure spirit of wine. It readily adheres to the surface of a steel pivot, as well as to the inside of the hole in which it runs, so that the rubbing surfaces are no longer one metal upon another, but plumbago. These surfaces, by their mutual action, speedily acquire a polish only inferior to that of the diamond, and then the retardation of the machine from friction is reduced almost to nothing, and wear from this cause is totally prevented. An astronomical clock, made by Mr. Herber, of which the pivots and holes, and teeth of the escape-wheel, had been covered on the rubbing parts with fine plumbago fourteen years before, was not long ago taken to pieces by a Committee of the Society of Arts and examined; the surfaces of plumbago were found to be for the most part unbroken and highly polished, and neither the pivots nor sockets appeared, on examination with high magnifiers, to have undergone the slightest degree of wear.

A gentleman who lives in the lower part of this State, informed us, a few days since, that he has used Plumbago altogether, on the axles of his carriage, for several years. It is said, that if the axles and bushes of the wheel be true, a carriage may safely be run one hundred and fifty miles with once using a composition of Black Lead mixed with Lard, or Tallow. The same gentleman says, it is used in nearly all the mills and machines in the lower country, where there is much friction. It may also be used advantageously, for painting the roofs

Chloride of Lime.—A few days ago we published a Circular from the Navy Department, containing an order relative to the use of Chloride of Lime, as connected with the medical police of the naval service. In several parts of Europe this article has been for some time in use for the purification of animal or other substances in a state of putrefaction. Its application to vessels cannot fail of being beneficial. Within a few years the article has been manufactured in this country, both at Baltimore and at the Chemical Works in this city. It is only about three years since the manufacture was commenced here, and there is now about 5000 pounds per week made at the New-York Chemical Works. N. Y. Courier.

of Houses, by mixing it with Rosin and Oil, and then applying it. Three coats of it thus prepared, will render wood almost fire-proof.

FROM THE CHARLESTON COURIER.
One of our Havana papers contains the following description of a hurricane in Spain, which we have not before seen noticed. The horrible account given, borders on the marvellous.

[TRANSLATED FOR THE COURIER.]

Cazorla, (Spain) 18th June, 1829.
On the 15th inst. at half past 2 o'clock, P. M. this town, with its suburbs, was visited by the most terrible scourge recorded in the annals of history. A tremendous storm of stones of various weights and dimensions, some of the size of a nut, and others weighing four pounds or more, destroyed the roofs of the houses of our town, and encumbered its streets in every direction, presenting to the eyes of its wretched inhabitants the horrible picture of a bombarded city. Some houses were entirely destroyed, and others materially injured. The raging hurricane that accompanied this frightful meteor, carried along with it many cottages, whole and entire, to different quarters of the town, and some the distance of a gun shot further. Most of the beautiful range of trees in the vicinity, now lay prostrate on the ground, and such as withstood the storm are bereft of their branches. The country is now become entirely desolate, and the laborers and workmen are distressed at seeing how, within the short space of ten minutes, has disappeared from their sight the large fields of corn, which previously gave joy to their hearts. Men were prostrated, and some were carried into the air by this tremendous whirlwind, while no assistance could be given them. To the astonishment of the people, all kinds of quadrupeds were seen flying in the air, and carried to a considerable distance. All the inhabitants of this city have been reduced to the greatest misery; and in their spacious and fertile fields, they cannot now even find feed for such cattle as have been spared to them. To form some idea of this, it suffices to state, that the hunting of birds, hares, rooks, &c. has been resorted to for subsistence. Several persons, of all ages, have perished—and many have been much injured, and are on the eye of dying. On the faces of the inhabitants nothing but horror, fright and sorrow are depicted, as the sign of the horrible hunger with which they are threatened; and in consequence of which many are expatriating themselves, and with their families, seeking in other countries the subsistence which has been withdrawn from them by the Divine Majesty."

The Mail Sex.—The settlement of the genders of things is whimsically capricious. The neuter, of the law of grammar, is very impatiently borne by the vulgar; and we may observe that in the range of their technical vocabulary, they generally set it aside, and substitute the masculine. Workmen give to their tools, &c. the pronouns he, him, and his. Aquatic vessels have been dubbed feminine by sailors, perhaps *causa honoris*; or possibly by the rule of opposites, because they are privative of female society. The sun is a gentleman, and the moon a lady, by classical proscription rather than any consistency with the laws of propriety, considering that she walks by night. But the oddest and newest arrangement of gender is now before us. In a letter published in the newspapers, describing a late storm in Scotland, we perceive that the mail is made feminine—"On the road from Crieff to Perth, the mail was frequently interrupted by large trees being blown down across the road, which had to be cut asunder and removed before she could proceed."

Chloride of Lime.—A few days ago we published a Circular from the Navy Department, containing an order relative to the use of Chloride of Lime, as connected with the medical police of the naval service. In several parts of Europe this article has been for some time in use for the purification of animal or other substances in a state of putrefaction. Its application to vessels cannot fail of being beneficial. Within a few years the article has been manufactured in this country, both at Baltimore and at the Chemical Works in this city. It is only about three years since the manufacture was commenced here, and there is now about 5000 pounds per week made at the New-York Chemical Works. N. Y. Courier.