

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 Liquor, 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 Chevro STAGES, stop at the Hotel.

EZRA ALLEMONG, Agent.
Salisbury, N. C. Sept. 10th, 1829. 8194

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. 8191

Committed to the Jail

IN Salisbury, N. C. on the 12th October, 1829, a Negro Man, who calls his name NED, and says he belongs to Col. Arthur, living about three miles from Columbia, S. Carolina. He appears to be 50 years old, is 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, black complexion, stout built, thin 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.A.P.
Oct. 17th, 1829. 819

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. &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 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

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.; Justices' 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. 6195. JOHN GILES, c.l.k.

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. Witness David Mock, clerk of our said court, at office, the 2d Monday of August, Anno Domini, 1829.
6192 D. MOCK, c.l.k.

State of North Carolina, Mecklenburg county:
SUPERIOR Court of Law; May term, 1829:
Eliza Cox 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 Journals, 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. Witness, Samuel Henderson, clerk of our said court, at office, the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in March, 1829.
3m127 SAM'L HENDERSON, c. l. k.

POETRY.

NAPOLEON.

He came, as comes the sun at dawn,
Upon a slumbering world;
Corruption at his nod was gone,
The tyrant's banner furled;
Thrones trembled at his giant tread,
Crowns fell around his feet,
And shook the ashes of the dead,
His eagle glance to meet.

He came, a child whom men might scorn,
A victim faint to feel,
But Europe saw her proudest born
Before his presence kneel;
And kings and conquerors faded far
In shadows from his name,
As fades the faintest silver star
Behind the sunrise flame.

He went upon the battle ground
Strong, yes, invincible;
Of death to enemies around
His caution tones were full;
With requisitioning his trumpets, ere
The deadly fight began,
And fell as many foes from feet
As from opposing man.

An island in a sleeping sea
Him sent abroad to reign;
An island in a stormy sea
Has got him back again;
He came on earth, determined, stern,
And hard to be denied,
Empires and thrones to overturn,
And on the greatest died. J. O. R.

SONNET ON A ROAST PIG.

Thou wert this morning as a lily fair, [hole,
When I peep'd at thee through the pantry key;
But lasting and the fire's excessive glare,
Have made thee quite a quadruped Creole,
Still thou art lovely,—and an epicure
Would now prefer that eyeless face of thine
To woman's, though array'd in spires divine.
Would deem thy odorous fragrance much more
pure

Than beauty's sweetest breathings,—would re-
The many tempting charms with which thou'rt
drest; [breast,
Thy well turn'd neck, plump form and jutting
And fondly see that grease was in them all.
Prov. Jour.

AUTUMN.

There is a hue, a soft and mellow shade,
Steals o'er the forest, and embrows the glade,
Long ere the rugged hand of winter drear
Tears from the wither'd branch its garment sear:
Scarcely shalt thou see it on the yellowing edge
Of each green leaf; and yet the certain pledge
Is there, that the year's youth is past,
And cold decrepitude is coming fast.

It speaks of bright things fading, and of light
Shrinking away in the dark arms of night;
It shadow's forth man's ever withering state,
With dim prophetic comment on his fate;
It counsels hope—since things that fade on earth,
Light, seasons, flowers, all know a second birth.
James.

MISCELLANY.

FROM THE NEW YORK COURIER AND ENQUIRER.

Andrew Jackson.

It is a peculiar advantage of republican institutions, that under their protection the high road to affluence and power is thrown open to friendless genius and to talent, though unsupported by the patronage of the great. In a country blessed with civil liberty, no distinctions between men are required, save those which nature has herself created—there is no bloated aristocracy, whose pretensions are measured by the weight of purse or the length of pedigree—there are no degenerate sons of virtuous fathers, who find in ancestral fame, not merely a refuge from disgrace, but a claim to honor and respect;—the relative value of men depends on their moral or intellectual power; their private or public usefulness; and but few instances present themselves in which mediocrity meets with unmerited reward, whilst genius is left to languish in poverty and neglect. If any doubt could exist of the truth of the foregoing remark, it would be dispelled by a cursory examination of the career of those men who have, in America, fulfilled the noblest object of human ambition, and inscribed their names on the tablet of their country's history. We might, without tasking our memory to the utmost of its powers, furnish numerous examples of talent and virtue, born and nurtured in obscurity, which, at the fortunate moment of their production, have brought to their possessors the rich and ample harvest of a nation's gratitude; but of the many within our reach we shall select but one—that of the distinguished individual whose name is written above and whose character will form the subject of the following observations.

It is not our intention, nor would it accord with the narrow limits of a sketch, to give a minute circumstantial account of the life and actions of this extraordinary man. To the pen of the professed biographer we shall leave the execution of a task of such magnitude, and content ourselves with a brief and general view of those events in his career, civil, military and political, which tend to bring into light the more striking characteristics of

the man, the soldier, and the statesman.

At that critical period of human existence, when the necessity of parental control is deemed most urgent, Andrew Jackson was thrown friendless upon the world, to gather wisdom from the lessons of experience—nor were her harsh and severe teachings without their value or effect. They tended to develop that decision of character so indispensable to the correct discharge of public duty, and they called into life those hidden germs of genius which, without their quickening influence, might have perished unknown and unregarded. It was not in the lap of luxurious indulgence that that mind was matured and that courage tempered, which were destined at a future day to shine with such brilliancy on the one side, in a spirit of savage rancour and persecution; on the other, with unshaken constancy and indomitable valor, was the school in which, the young aspirant for renown, was taught the rudiments of the military art.—Inured at an early age to danger and privation, he learnt to rely with confidence on his mental energies and to find in his own heart resources, commensurate with emergency; and although, at the period, too young to do more than follow in the track where others led, yet the dauntless resolution of the boy, was no unmeaning presage of the future glories of the man.

When the restoration of peace had effectually closed the career of arms against further exertion, it became necessary for Andrew Jackson to turn his attention to some civil employment. The piety of a mother had destined him to the ministry, but happily for America the wisdom of a son made another, and a more judicious selection. Of those pursuits which are thrown open to men of industry, talent and education, there is none which presents a wider range of thought, or exerts a stronger and more salutary influence on the mind, than the profession of the law. Intimately connected with the science of government, it leads the student to the constant consideration of those great and immutable principles, which form the ground work of social polity; and, by cherishing a habit of keen and subtle discrimination, gives exercise and vigor to the faculties of memory, judgment and perception. Nor do its advantages terminate here—the practical lawyer is hourly brought in contact with men of all ranks and of all characters.—The theatre of his exertions is a world in itself, where we behold the wise and the weak—the industrious and the idle, the moral and the profligate, seeking the establishment of a right, or the palliation of a wrong. A thorough acquaintance with the human heart in all its beauty and deformity, is the necessary result of this close and constant association with men of every class and degree, and although the acquisition of this knowledge is often attended with toil and difficulty and disgust, yet its utility will, in the end, more than compensate for every evil suffered in its attainment.

But however high, or deserved, may have been his reputation at the bar, it is not as a lawyer, or as an advocate, that the subject of the present sketch has any claim to general consideration and applause. It is sufficient for our purpose to have indicated the study of jurisprudence as one of the sources from which he drew those "treasures of the mind," which subsequently led to his political elevation. We shall hasten therefore, to view him in another and far different light—pleading the cause of his country, not before a limited audience, but before God and the world,—not with the eloquence of the tongue, but with the more persuasive eloquence of the sword.

The year 1812, found the American people divided on a question involving the safety and honor of the republic. The justice, or expediency of war with England, at that juncture, though vehemently supported by a majority of the nation, was yet doubted, or denied, by a powerful minority. This disunion in council was unhappily productive of disunion in action, and whilst the high toned federalists in the East stood aloof from a contest which their conscience or their wisdom disapproved, the republicans of the West, less scrupulous in heart and less fortunate in position, were left to encounter the full force of a desolating border-war. At this moment of doubt and peril and anxiety, when the strength of our civil institutions was to

be tried and the military reputation of our forefathers maintained, Gen. Jackson was no idle or inattentive spectator of the "signs of the times." He felt that fire kindling once more in his bosom, which twenty years of peace had dimmed, but not quenched, and with the prophetic eye of genius, foresaw in distant perspective his battles and his triumphs. We have the authority of the first General of the age for believing, that the warrior like the poet, derives his inspiration immediately from Heaven. *Nascitur non fit*, is as applicable to the one as the other. The study of books may form a Mack, never a Napoleon, and where nature has failed in bestowing a portion of the "sacred fire," even length of service becomes labor without end and without result. The claims of Andrew Jackson to a distinguished place among the gifted few whom nature formed for battle fields, will not be reasisted by him who has studied with attention the history of his victorious campaigns. In common with all celebrated commanders, he appears to have possessed the power of vigorous conception and rapid execution; nor was the art denied to him of inspiring his soldiery with a large portion of his own fearless confidence—a confidence not founded in over-weening presumption, which despises a danger it cannot perceive, but based on a thorough and just estimate of his own strength and resources. The two first years of his military service found him opposed to an enemy without civilization, but not without discipline.—They had formed to themselves a system of tactics, as well suited to their national character as to the nature of the country they defended. Hid in the depth of their forests, and surrounded by marshes and swamps almost impenetrable to man, it was with mingled terror and admiration, that they beheld these natural advantages of position vanish before the genius of their ardent and persevering foe. In vain they had recourse to those arts, which, on former occasions, had proved fatal to Harmer and St. Clair—their plans were baffled by the rapidity of his march, and their ambuscades turned to their own destruction, until at last, exhausted by their efforts and humbled by repeated defeats, they received at the hands of the victor, a peace which they scarcely deserved.

But whatever may have been the danger and difficulty of the Indian war, or the courage and skill displayed in affronting the one and surmounting the other, they would never have extended the fame of the conqueror beyond the limits of the territory immediately benefited by his successful operations. Providence had, however, decreed, that he should reap another and a richer harvest of glory. To his care was entrusted the safety of Louisiana, menaced with British invasion, and the 8th of January beheld the fulfilment of the trust—the triumph of America, and the humiliation of England. We will not dwell on events, familiar, even to those who possess but a limited knowledge of their country's history. Party spirit, ever blind in its rage, and unjust in its aspersions, has since sought to attribute that success to the valour of the soldier which was due to the genius of the commander, but the impartial decision of history will be, that the chief was worthy of the army, and army of its chief.

Mice.....A lady at the west end of the city recently visited her store closet, where were deposited sundry pies and other good things. One pie was covered with a plate, which was pushed off a little ways, and a hole in the top exciting the lady's curiosity, she raised the crust, and there all snug and cosy, lay five living mice, but a day or two old. The poor things lived only about 12 hours after their separation from their mother, whose too great kindness, as often happens among other orders of beings, proved their destruction. *Boston Patriot.*

Gen. Lafayette.—It is stated in a letter from Paris, published in the Essex Register, that Lafayette had recently travelled much in France, and was every where received with enthusiasm and respect, and he took every occasion to express his opinions in favor of liberal principles. We are gratified to learn (says the Register) that his pecuniary fortune has been recently enhanced by the recovery of a considerable amount of property which had been in litigation in the French Courts for many years.

Red Ochre.—The fact that quantities of Red Ochre have several times been found with Indian remains, has led to some speculation as to the motives of the aborigines in burying it with the bodies of their dead. May it not have been with the design of preserving the bodies from corruption? The following extract from Bordley's Husbandry would seem to sanction such an opinion:

"A Mr. Poulney, of Philadelphia, dined on board a Spanish ship of war at the Havana, and ate of boiled fresh pork, which appeared as if just killed. He was told it was killed and put up a year before, at La Vera Cruz. The bones were taken out, and without any salt, the pieces were covered with Spanish brown (or red ochre.) It was then packed in rags, for the officers. They showed him some in bags, where they were covered with red ochre, which is washed off with water previous to boiling it. I presume any other pore, impalpable, especially dry, astrigent clay, will answer as well. Some clays so far partake of Jun. As to shew it exuded, like a white mould. Such I have seen on the backs of the Chesapeake. But does Spanish brown contain alum?"

Woman.—Francis I. of France, was the first monarch who introduced ladies at his Court. He said, in a style of true gallantry: That a drawing-room without ladies was like the year without the spring; or rather, the spring without flowers.

At no time of life should a man give up the thoughts of enjoying the society of woman. "In youth," says Lord Bacon, "women are our mistresses, at a riper age our companions, in old age our nurses, and in all ages our friends."

Fontenelle being one day asked by a lord in waiting at Versailles, what difference there was between a clock and a woman, instantly replied "A clock serves to point out the hour, and a woman to make us forget them."

"I have always remarked," says the celebrated Ledyard, "that women in all countries are civil, obliging, tender and humane. To a woman, whether civilized or savage, I never address myself in the language of decency and friendship, without receiving a decent and friendly answer. With man it has often been otherwise. In wandering over the barren plains of inhospitable Denmark, through honest Sweden, and frozen Lapland, rude and churlish Finland; unprincipled Russia; and wide spread regions of the wandering Tartar, if hungry, dry, cold, wet, or sick, the women have ever been friendly to me, and uniformly so; and to add to this virtue, (so worthy the appellation of benevolence) these actions have been performed in so free and kind a manner, that if I was dry, I drank the sweetest draught, and if hungry, I ate the coarsest morsel with a double relish."

An Important Convention.—A Convention of delegates from the several Bible Societies in S. C. is to be held in Columbia, on the 25th of November next. The object of the meeting is to adopt measures to supply every destitute family in the State, with a copy of the Holy Scriptures within the period designated by the Am. Bible Society, to supply all the destitute in the United States.

Remedy for poisoned Sheep.....Put a table spoon-full of fine salt into the mouth of the poisoned sheep or lamb, and hold the jaws together till a sufficiency of it is swallowed; or, the salt may be dissolved in water and administered in the liquid form. The cure is immediate and sure. A farmer, who has tried this remedy for several years, has never lost a sheep or lamb since he first adopted it. *Mass. Sp.*

The Bible Cause.—The Bible Society of York district, S. C. have undertaken to supply all the destitute families, within their bounds, and have employed for that purpose, an efficient agent.

Missionaries.....On Thursday evening, 24th ult. at the Park street Church, in Boston, twelve young gentlemen were ordained as Missionaries, and two as Evangelists. Eight of them are destined for the Western States.

A glass of brandy and water a day is equal to \$15 a year.