

Factorage and Commission

BUSINESS IN CHARLESTON.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he continues the above business in Charleston, as heretofore. His time and services will, as usual, be devoted to the interests of those who employ him, either in the sale of produce, or purchase of goods.

He informs his customers, that Major Joshua Lewis will act as his agent the ensuing season, in Charon, Cotton, or other produce, sent to him, to my address, will be received and forwarded promptly, free of commission and all other charges except for expenses actually incurred.

For the convenience of persons sending me Cotton through this channel, Mr. Lazarus will be constantly supplied with the leading articles of Greece, viz: Salt, Bagging, Rope, Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, &c. &c. which will be furnished to waggoners, or order, at cost and charges; which will be charged to the parties, on my books, and made payable in Charleston.

Charles J. Shannon, Esq. continues my Agent in Camden, as heretofore.

HENRY W. CONNER.

October, 1829. 3rd 100

LIST OF LETTERS

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

William J. Alexander	Lewis Linebaugh
James Alexander	Sec'y. W. Moriah Lodge
N. W. Alexander	John Miller
William Bolles	Robt. McKay
James Crew	James McKenzie
Henry Erwin	William McKay
Henderson Forsyth	Polly C. McKee
Dr. Fitzgerald	Sam. McFarland
Wille Galther	E. J. Osborne
William Gray	Steven Parker
William Gibson	James Semter
Henry Hicks	Thomas Stevenson
Mary M. Hall	Jas. Smith
William Haroin	Michael Snipes
Benj. Hule	Asin W. Shince
Nicholas Ichonuz	Richard Sparks
Baker Johnson	Thomas Snider
Robert Kerr	John Welch
Henry C. Kerha	John Woolever.
Alex. Long	

W. KERR, P. M.

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 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, 1829:
John Etchison, Administrator of John Black, dec'd. vs. the heirs at law of Jacob Black, dec'd.; Justice's execution, levied on Lands. In 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. 69^c JOHN GILES, ckr.

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. 69^d D. MOCK, ckr.

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 Yadkin 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. 3rd 97 SAM'L. HENDERSON, c. m. a. c.

SHERIFFS DEEDS,

FOR land sold by order of writs of venditioni expensis, for sale at this office.

POETRY.

"I have done much the popular strains
Which bring through town's a very sweet;
Enjoyed the soft contagious strains
Of rhyme, and felt its magic power."

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

AUTUMN.

On Earth's extended scene
All verges to decay;
And, like a spectral dream,
Man's glories glide away.
He builds his ramparts high,
Lays their foundations deep,
As if not born to die,
As if not doom'd to sleep.

Say, what is permanent below?
See all revive, mature, and fade;
Behold the year, in weeds of woe,
Approaching Winter's torpid bed;
The verdant beauties of the spring
A moment pleased the fringed eye;
And fruits, which summer-suns may bring,
Autumnal tempests doom to die.

The retrospective glance of mind
Spring's glories may recall;
And memory weep to leave behind
Fair forest, field, and festive hall.
But that they must be left, how true!
The proudest monarch must retreat,
To martial legions bids adieu,
Pass through the dark defiles of death,
And mingle at the grand review
Where friends and hostile armies meet.

Nor laurel wreaths, nor helmet's plume
Can save the hero from the tomb.
The polish'd cuirass and the crown
Must undistinguished there lie down.
You regal dome, whose azure roof
Is spangled o'er with stars and sun,
Attracts the eyes of pious youth—
The heart is fill'd,—the artless tongue
Whispers, "O Lord, thy will be done!"
They see on high the ruling God;
They bend submissive at his nod;
They reason not—conviction clear
Is flash'd by the revolving year.
Back, back ye Athletes—begone!
Nor man-devotion's fervid tone.

Life has its woes—these woes go by
Like drifting clouds on Autumn's sky;
The mother and her child must part;
Stern death regards no broken heart!
Children fond parents must forgo,
And kindred feel the pangs of woe;
And dearest friends, whose souls are one,
Must yield to Nature's changeless plan.

What are those men of mighty minds
So magnified by fame,
But atoms on the stream of Time,
Returning whence they came!
The seasons, in perpetual round,
Remind us of our mortal state;
And AUTUMN'S low, deep, boding sound,
Are warning harbingers of fate.

None can survive life's wintry gloom!
The falling leaf predicts our doom;
Jasovan renovates the year,
Another race to warn and cheer;
The same unvarying Truth to tell,
"Salvation rests on Acting Well!"

AUTUMN.

What is the toil, or care, or pain,
The human breast cannot sustain!
Enough if struggling can create,
A change or colour in our fate:
But where's the spirit that can cope
With listless suffering, when hope,
The last of misery's allies,
Sickens of its sweet self and dies.

MISCELLANY.

What's the sign do, of think, or dream,
Our misty paper leaves for its theme.

FARM MANAGEMENT, &c.

To conduct a farm of considerable extent, so as to be a profitable concern, requires nearly as much management, (though, to be sure, of a somewhat more straight forward sort) as to be a leading politician in these wayward times. Neatness and order, whether on a farm, in a barn, a dwelling house, or a man's dress and manner, are as indispensable to competence, comfort and happiness, as the sun is to day light. Neatness is necessary to health, as well as respectability. The want of it in cultivation and domestic economy, is extravagant as well as disgraceful. A slovenly husbandman or housekeeper is on the high road to ruin.

As general rules, connected with the arrangement, and the successful management of a farm, the following may be recommended.

The farmer should rise early, and see that others do so. In the winter season, breakfast should be taken by candle light; for, by this means, an hour is gained, which many farmers lose by indolence; though six hours in a week are nearly equal to the working part of a winter's day. This is a material object, especially where a number of hands are employed.

The whole farm should be regularly inspected, and not only every field examined, but every beast seen, at least once a day, either by the owner, or by some intelligent person in his employment.

Previously to engaging in any kind of work, whether of ordinary practice or intended improvement, the best consideration of which the farmer is capable, ought to be given to it, till he is satisfied that it is advisable for him to attempt it. When begun, he ought to proceed in it with much attention and perseverance, until he has given it a thorough trial. It is a main ob-

ject, in carrying on improvements, not to attempt too much at once; and never to begin a work without a probability of being able to finish it in due time.

RUSSIAN and TURKISH WAR.

The following article accompanies a *Map of the Seat of War in Europe* in the New-York Journal of Commerce:

The Declaration of war by Russia, was issued on the 26th of April, 1828. In that document the Emperor declares that he will lay down his arms till he has obtained the results, which it sets forth, viz. all the expenses and losses occasioned by the war defrayed by Turkey; past Treaties acknowledged and enforced; inviolable liberty to the commerce of the Black Sea, and the free navigation of the Bosphorus; and finally, the fulfilment of the Convention of July 6th, for the pacification of Greece. Present prospects indicate that he will be able to enforce these conditions. The principal events of the war, so far as we have been able to collect them, are briefly as follows.

May 27th, 1828.—Campaign commenced.

June 5th.—Passage of the Danube, and capture of Santonowa, with 12 pieces of cannon.

June 9th.—Engagement between the Russian and Turkish flotillas near Brailow; the former consisting of 17 vessels of different sizes, and the latter of 32. Of this number, 16 were taken, sunk, burnt, or stranded. Same day, a Turkish flotilla, with arms, ammunition, &c. was captured off Anapa, on the Asiatic coast: 1200 persons and 6 standards were taken.

June 11th.—Surrender of Isaktscha to the Russians, together with 87 pieces of cannon, 17 stands of colors, and a large quantity of ammunition.

June 13th.—In attempting to carry Brailow by storm, the Russians lost 640 men killed, including Major General Wolf and Timoth, and 1340 wounded.

June 20th.—Brailow surrenders to the Russians, on condition of the garrison being permitted to retire to Silistria: 273 cannon, 612,000 lbs. of powder, and an immense quantity of balls were taken.

June 23d.—Surrender of Anapa (Asiatic Turkey) with 85 pieces of cannon, and a large quantity of ammunition. The garrison consisted of 3000 men.

July 2nd.—Previous to this date, the Russians had taken seven fortresses, viz: Brailow, Matsich, Toutschar Hirsova, Kostendji, Keuzgon, and Managalia—besides Anapa on the coast of Asia. Fouttscha was garrisoned by nearly 2000 men, and had 91 cannon on the ramparts.

July 15.—The fortress of Kars (As-Turk) taken by storm. The garrison is said, amounted to 11,000 men, 2000 of whom were killed, and 1400 made prisoners, including a Pacha of two Tails; 151 pieces of cannon were taken.

July 21.—Silistria invested by the Russians.

Aug. 7.—In the night following this day, the Russian flotilla before Varna made an attack upon that of the Turks, and captured fourteen vessels.

Aug. 20.—The Grand Vizier left Constantinople for the army.

Aug. 22.—The fortress of Ardaghane (As. Turk.) surrendered to the Russians.

Aug. 27.—News arrived at Odessa of the capture of Achaschil and Topsschale, (As. Turk.) together with 34 standards, and several thousand prisoners.

Sept. 26.—The Seraskier of Widin having crossed the Danube near Kulets, and being on the advance, was attacked by Gen. Gelsmar, and after an obstinate engagement was compelled to retreat. His loss is represented to have been very severe. Same day, a manifesto was issued from St. Petersburg, ordering a new levy of four men in every 500 of the population.

Oct. 7.—Varna carried by assault. Garrison, including the armed inhabitants supposed to have amounted originally to 23,000 men. When captured, was reduced to 6000. This was one of the most important fortresses of the Turks, and its capture secured to the Russians a permanent footing on the western part of the Black Sea. The Emperor, in a letter to Count Diebitch of Nov. 20, speaks of it as "that fortress which had never been a conqueror." From this date the active operations of the campaign may be considered as ended.

Oct. 15.—Blockade of the Dardanelles officially announced by Admiral Heyden.

March 5th, 1829.—A battle was fought near the river Natonebi, (As. Turk.) in which the Turks lost 1000 men in killed and wounded, and the Russians about 200.

March 20.—About this date Sizeboli was captured by the Russians, and immediately fortified for a permanent position.

April 11.—Three detachments of Turkish troops cross the Danube into little Wallachia, but are driven back, after suffering considerable loss.

May 17.—Silistria again invested, after an engagement about two miles distant, in which the Turks lost 400 or 500 men, and the Russians about 150. On the same day a battle was fought near Paravadi, the Turks being led on by the

Grand Vizier in person. Turkish loss is killed, 2000; Russians, killed 501, wounded, 527.

June 11.—Great battle near the village of Kulawtscha, not far from Schumla, in which the Grand Vizier commanded in person. In this engagement, and the subsequent fight, the Turks lost 5900 men killed, a great number of prisoners, 10 pieces of cannon; 6 standards, all the ammunition-wagons, baggage, &c. and suffered a complete dispersion.

June 22.—Surrender of Silistria to the Russians. The garrison, consisting of 8000 men and the armed inhabitants, consisting of 10,000, were made prisoners of war; among them, two three-tailed Pachas; 250 pieces of cannon, and 100 stands of colors, were taken.

June 27.—Enezum captured by the Russians. Among the prisoners were the Seraskier and four Pachas; 150 cannon were taken, 29 of them at Hassan-Keal.

July 19.—Choris and Berbus, (As-Turkey) occupied by the Russians.

July 15.—Two divisions of the Russian army left Schumla to undertake the passage of the Balkan.

July 17, 1829.—The principal obstacles overcome, and 10 cannon, 14 standards, with nearly 400 prisoners taken from the Turks, who also had many killed.

July 22.—In descending the Balkan, the Russians encountered a Turkish division of 6000 or 7000 men under the Seraskier Achmed Ali, and defeated them, taking two batteries of four guns each, and four other pieces of cannon, 400 prisoners and seven standards.

July 23.—Capture of Mesembria, with 20 standards, 15 cannon, and 2000 prisoners. Same day, Acholi was captured containing 14 pieces of cannon, two powder magazines, &c.

July 24.—Capture of Bourgas, containing 10 pieces of cannon, and abundance of military stores.

July 25.—Capture of Aidos, with the whole Turkish camp: 600 tents, 500 barrels powder, four standards, four cannon, a great quantity of small arms, and 220 prisoners.

CROWDING.

In one of my excursions on the frontier of Missouri, I came to a small log cabin, with some five or six acres, under improvement surrounding the house. The usual salutations were soon ended, and I found the occupant of this retired spot to be a man of the name of Rood, a Justice of the Peace in Gasconade county—a section of country well designated by the old woman's description of her son's residence of "a few miles beyond the westward." The old man led my horse to a stable and returned to dinner—as he sat a stool up to a large stump which occupied the place of a table, he said with that hospitable bluntness so peculiar to the inhabitants of the western wilds, "perhaps stranger, you'll set up and skin a tater?" A good appetite wants no compliment, and in this case I think I used as few as a Yankee schoolmaster would in eating a luncheon with his scholars. After partaking of his bounty, I asked him how he liked the country, how long he had been there, &c. He answered, "I like the country well, but I am going to leave here." "You'll go to some place more convenient for schooling?" said I. "No, he rejoined, "No, I'm too much crowded—to much hampered up. I've no outlet—the range is all eat out—I'm too much crowded." "How," I responded, "crowded?—who crowds you?" "Why, here's Burns—right down upon me—right down in my very teeth—struck right here: and then on the other side, I'm hampered up, they're jamming me out—the neighbors are too thick—I'll not stay here another season!" "Well Mr. Rood, how near are your neighbors?" I asked. "Why here's that drotted Burns, stuck down here within fifteen miles; and then on the other side they're not much farther. I'll never live when a neighbor can come to my house and go home the same day." "Poor man! thought I, as I left his dwelling to resume my journey, you would not call this 'crowding' if your family formed one of the layers where six or eight live one above another?

But on reflection, I find there are others "crowded" and "hampered up" as well as Mr. Rood.

Alexander was so "crowded" that after conquering the world, he wept for another to conquer.

Napoleon was so "crowded" in France, that Moscow appeared the only breathing place; and when he came in possession, he found not as much elbow room as Mr. Rood had.

In our own country we are all "crowded." A trip of 500 miles to Pittsburg, 1100 to the mouth of the

Ohio; and 1100 miles to New-Orleans, is not "outlet" enough—it is a mere morning visit. The mouth of Columbia or Gulf of California are only country places for a family.

"That which we call a Rose,
By any other name would smell as sweet."—Shaks.

It is a remarkable fact, that if there is no virtue in a name, it may be used in a very profitable sense of the word, or applied to suit every taste and fancy, however strange and eccentric. In old times, the ladies wore silks, satins, or calicoes,—these were names well understood by our mothers and daughters, but where are they now? Gone the way of old genders, and in their place we have a resemblance to the article, but under a new face and a new name—*balistes, barege, palmirines, foulards, levantines, gros de nap, and circassians*—for bonnets, we have "*Bolinas* and *Navarinos*"—for caps, *crazy James*, and for tippets, "*pellerines*."—It is only to start a new name to an old article—to invent with facility and apply with skill, when the full freighted or half empty purses, are poured upon the counter, and what was exploded under an old name, becomes fashionable and elegant under some new, foreign, or romantic title; These changes in name and not in quality, are making sad inroads in our economy—they lead our wives and daughters into constant temptations, and in their shopping excursions they bring home to-day, under a new title, an article rejected a year since—and those who would scorn to wear a calico dress, feel quite comfortable in it under the name of foulard. What can be more hideously ugly and positively vulgar, than the row of silk fringe now worn on the centre of a dress similar to the deep fringe of a parasol, and yet it is fashionable and must be tolerated. Had we some twenty years ago made our boys wear checked shirts, they would have fancied themselves dipped in tar and ready for a sea voyage; notwithstanding which, our dandies voluntarily wear blue striped check shirts and "*lithographic cravats*," and they are considered "quite the thing." We carry this rage for new names into every department of our household operations, and foreign manufacturers rack their brains to invent new titles, when they fail to invent a new article. We should be above such nonsense, and return to our old accredited and comprehensive terms, calling things by their proper names—teaching our children their proper use and fixed value, and not permit ourselves to be dazzled and cheated by names in a foreign language, or phrases industriously culled from a dictionary, which strike from their novelty, and are costly from their singularity; it is picking our pockets by the aid of a French and Italian dictionary. N. Y. Cour. and Eng.

Our incomes should be like our shoes, if too small they will gall and pinch us; but if too large, they will cause us to stumble and to trip. But wealth, after all, is a relative thing; since he that has little and wants less, is richer than he that has much and wants more. The contentment depends not upon what we have, but upon what we would have; a tub was large enough for Diogenes, but a world was too little for Alexander.

A fair was lately held in Lynchburg, (Va.) for the benefit of Infant Schools. The *Republican*, of that place, says:—

"Several articles manufactured in Lynchburg, brought high prices. A dress for a little girl, we understand, was sold at \$100; several handkerchiefs at \$50, and some at \$20, each. A young lady made sale of a chew of tobacco—a legal tender in 'ould Virginia'—at \$5. The proceeds, we learn, amount to \$1800."

Poison.....The Little Falls Gaz. states that several deaths have occurred in that vicinity, from eating pickles which had been kept too long in a brass vessel and imbibed poisonous qualities.

Editorial Change.—Messrs. Moon and Gunn, of the Waterlop Observer, have sold their establishment. Mr. Moon has changed his residence, and Gunn has gone off.

Indian Runners.—A correspondent of the Richmond Enquirer, (who writes from Cantonment Gibson, Arkansas) says:— "An Osage Indian can run 100 miles in 24 hours."