Western Carolinian.

It is even wise to abstain from laws, which, however wise and good in themselves, have the semblance of inequality, which find no response in the heart of the citizen, and which will be evaded with little remorse. The wisdom of legislation is especially seen in grafting laws on conscience. *Dr. Channing.*

Printed and published weekly by JOSEPH CHEIRE, Publisher of the Laws of Congress.] SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C.....TUESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1830. [VOL. XI.....NO. 538

TERMS.....The terms of the Western Carolinian will be hereafter as follows:
Two dollars and a half per annum; or two dollars only, if paid in advance. No paper will be discontinued, except at the discretion of the Editors, until all dues are paid up. Advertisements will be inserted at 50 cents the square for the first week, and at 25 cents each week they are continued thereafter. Product must be paid in all letters addressed to the Editors, or they may not be attended to.

Miscellaneous.

FROM THE NORTH CAROLINA SPECTATOR.

The Hickory Nut Gap Road.—The following Report, made by the Commissioners of this road, has been furnished us, for the information of such persons as feel an interest in the work. The public will be gratified to learn that improvements have been made and are now making on it. It has been recently much travelled, and all concur in declaring that it is one of the best roads through the mountains, and that it is destined forthwith, to become the *great channel of intercourse* between the Western States and the Carolinas. The traveller is constantly surprised and delighted by finding himself upon a good road in the midst of mountains, and on the margin of an exceedingly rough and rapid river. Those who delight to behold the rudest, wildest and loftiest of Nature's work's;—who delight to look upon,

"The mountains, on whose barren breast,
The neighbouring clouds did often rest."

will derive unspeakable gratification from visiting nature's rude and romantic scenery, on Main Broad River:

To His Excellency, the Governor of North Carolina, President of the Board of Internal Improvements, —the Commissioners appointed by the General Assembly, to expend the money appropriated at its last Session, to improve the Road from Rutherfordton to Asheville.

REPORT:

That, during last Spring they examined carefully, the whole line of Road, and ascertained the funds committed to their charge were insufficient to accomplish the entire work. They then determined to change the location of the Road at some of the most difficult obstructions, and place it on the most advantageous ground, where it must remain through all time; and thereby to improve and finish those parts on which the public purse was poured out, leaving other places to be commenced and completed when the improvements contemplated and now under operation, may invite the liberal consideration of the Legislature, to the works unfinished. In pursuing this determination, they have avoided the error into which many Commissioners have fallen, of frequently changing the bed of the road, wasting the public funds upon parallel and fanciful experiments, so that the labor bestowed, and money expended at different periods, afford no sort of useful connexion or assistance to each other, during all which, the road is shifting its situation at the expense of the Treasury, without facilitating the progress of the traveller, or improving the internal condition of the State. Having thus endeavored, equally to regard economy and permanent usefulness, the Commissioners blazed the way proposed for alteration and improvement, advertised the same and have now made contracts, to construct the following lots of road, viz:

On Hickorynut Creek.—From William Porter's to Jarrate Freeman's—to Roberson Freeman, for	$170.00
The Half Ford on Hickorynut Creek.—To Jay Freeman, for	30.00
On Main Broad River—Parris' Gap.—To Samuel Latta, for	350.00
Stand Ridge.—To David Searcy, for	200.00
From Wm. Ledbetter's to a flat above Searcy's orchard, avoiding two bad fords on Broad River, and making the road level by excavating the earth and blasting the rock—to Jos. Baxter, for	375.00
The money contracted,	$1125.00
do. not contracted,	75.00
Total appropriation,	$1200.00

Each of the contractors entered into bond and security for the performance of their respective contracts, all of which are to be finished on or before the 25th day of December next, according to the specifications therein mentioned. The seventy-five dollars yet unexpended, will be contracted as soon as a suitable offer shall be made.

This road passes through confessedly the best gap in the Blue Ridge, opens a direct avenue and convenient communication, to a very interesting portion of North Carolina. The rich and romantic valley of Main Broad River, heretofore locked up by natural towers of rock and impassable mountains, is now beginning to develope its resources and present to the way-worn traveller, a good road through an exceedingly rough country, rendered doubly interesting by the bold and majestic mountain scenery, which is not surpassed in height, beauty or grandeur, in any portion of the Union.

It is confidently hoped, the march of improvement will soon declare, that, the construction of the Hickorynut Gap Road, is of great and growing importance to the State.

Respectfully presented,
T. F. BIRCHETT, } Comm'rs.
JAMES GRAHAM. }

Rutherfordton, Oct 16, 1830.

Heroic actions of the Parisians During "the three days,"

From late French works received at the office of the Albany Daily Advertiser.

During the affair of the 28th July, at a moment when resistance was not properly organized at the Hotel Ville, (which our readers remember was three times lost and won) a young man who carried a flag at the top of a lance, noticing some hesitation among the Parisian troops, advanced to within ten paces of the Royal guard, and cried out to his comrades, "I am going to shew you how to die!" At the same moment he fell pierced with balls.

A young man in the National Guards having made a mistake in his manual exercise, became for a moment the sport of the spectators. "Messieurs," said the young soldier, "yesterday, when I fought against the enemies of our liberties, I did not make any mistake, I assure you."

A person named John Grenier, a worker in tin, went on 31st to the commandant of the Hotel St. Aignan, and said to him, "here is my sabre, I have employed it tolerably well during the last three days. I must now return to my work. As it is no longer of any use to me, I present it to the National Guard." The sabre was richly mounted, and several offered to purchase it. The owner refused to sell it, but made a present of it to a soldier who was in want of one.

A young citizen, twenty two years of age, actually went through a shower of balls and langrage, and took prisoner a superior officer at the head of his regiment disarmed him on the spot, and brought him into the midst of the people, who took the liberty of depriving him of the rest of his accoutrements.

Some Englishmen at Paris remarked that the French had now concluded their revolutions. "They have had their Charles the 1st, their James 2d, and now they have their William the third."

The last ordonnance which Charles Xth signed at St. Cloud, was for the abolition of the Polytechnic school.

The Swiss prisoners were employed in making cartridges for the people.

It is said that the trees which were cut down in the Boulevards, are to be replaced by poplars. These are the trees of liberty, and they are always "pop'lar."

The gold and silver vessels found in the house of the Archbishop, were thrown with some contempt into the Seine. The prefect of police, Mons. Bavoux, has succeeded in obtaining the whole of them out of the river, and they are now in his custody.

The pupils of the Polytechnic covered themselves with glory. They carried every where with them tranquility and order. Without their assistance the people would have been sadly embarrrassed with some of the captured cannon. The city of Paris is under the greatest obligation to these young men.

Madame Fernot, tapestry weaver, of Place St. Germain, received the wounded into her house, and passed the night in providing assistance for them.

A project of a complete counter revolution is said to have been found among the papers of Madame the dauphiness.

Theft and pillage were discountenced by the citizens in arms. In a case where two were found to have been guilty, they were driven from their ranks with disgrace. There is a curious coincidence between the conduct of the French populace during the first and the late revolutions. Mr. Jefferson in his letters states that even the mob displayed the utmost honesty in all their transactions.

It is proposed to convert the monument to the memory of the Duke de Berri, erected on the site of the old opera house, into a memorial of those who fell on the 28th and 29th.

General Excelmans who came with a message from the King, and blushed to do so, would have been sacrificed to the mob, if Messrs. Barthelemy and Guillemot had not interferred at the critical moment.

At the Place-Royale, a man attempted to steal a watch. He was instantly shot as an example.

Madame Tingles, wine merchant in the Rue Feydeau, distributed for four days gratuitously, jugs filled with wine and water!

The French consider the fall of Charles on the 28th July, and that of Robespierre on the same day in the year 1794, as a remarkable coincidence!

It is sufficiently proved that Peyronnet paid agents to set fire to the houses of the people in Normandy. Our readers will remember that this charge was made by the inhabitants themselves against the fallen minister.

In the evening of the 30th, at 10 o'clock, the guard at the Tuilleries arrested a person named Agile, and a female whom he called his sister, both being employed at the Chateau, who were carrying out two bags. On farther examination they were found to contain 2000 francs.

After the detachment of the line, occupying the post of the Abby had yielded their arms to the National Guards of the 11th legion, an Englishman who witnessed their conduct while they were refreshing themselves at a wine merchant's, (Rue des Boucheries) observed to M. Suberbie, one of the guards. "The bravery with which you have regained your liberty will excite the wonder of every people." "Yes," replied Suberbie, "and our wisdom *after* our victories, shall merit the respect of Kings as well as people."

During the excitement many persons took the opportunity to declare their sentiments freely to the Duke of Orleans. General Dubourg, who has made some figure as commandant of the Guard under L. Fayette, said to the Duke that he hoped he would keep his oaths—If he did not, the consequences might now be anticipated. The Duke instantly replied.—"You know me not, I am a Frenchman and a man of honor. The future will shew you that I know how to keep my engagements."

That a Coup d'etat was long meditated by Charles' ministers, may be inferred from an observation of the Count Champagny under secretary at war to Baron Perregaux, Colonel of the 11th light infantry, who wished to be sent on the Algerine expedition. "We want you for a better business than that."

Among the killed we notice the name of the Duke De Fimarcon and Esclignac, who was a Lt. Colonel of the Lancers, and fell in the attack on the Tuilleries.

An old officer of the army, M. Lavalenne, who kept the Lyons Coffee House near the Boulevard St. Martin, distinguished himself particularly on the 28th. He carried refreshments to the soldiers of the 50th regiment, begging them at the same time not to fire on the people. His door was kept open when the fire was the hottest, and served as a place of refuge for the wounded. He destributed cartridges among the national guards, and loaded the pieces of those who were unable to do it themselves.

A soldier who killed, a child was shot by the people at the Bridge of Mary and thrown into the Seine.

The widow Morize employed ten persons in making lint for the wounded, at her own expense.

The widow of General Foy (who predicted this revolution) has subscribed 2000 francs for the benefit of the widows and orphans of those who were killed.

250,000 cartriges at the Exchange were entrusted to the care of Major Fosse, and were in imminet danger of being captured. He displayed great courage and conduct in preserving them safely through the three days.

The street St. Nicaise was the last place of the massacres. The street was already celebrated for the explosion of the infernal machine Oct. 10, 1800, which had nearly cost Napoleon his life.

Two millions of francs were found in the apartments of the Duchess D'Angouleme, and 800,000 in those of Cardinal Latil, the Archbishop of Rheim who is also a peer of France, &c.

A Colonel Zimmer, provisional chief of the Etat Major of the National Guards, is spoken of as having entitled himself to the "eternal remembrance of the French nation."

The name of the young pupil of the Polytechnic, who distinguished himself and was wounded at the attack on the Louvre, is Baduel.

The first tri-colored flag planted on the towers of St. Germain, was placed there by an old trumpeter of the Royal Guard, who was wounded in the hand in doing so.

The following dialogue was overheard between two working men:

"Well, what do you want to have? A republic."

"Well I don't know. We have done our share of the business, let the Scholars and the *Savans* arrange the rest.

THE HUSKING PARTY.

There is not a pleasanter thing in the whole round of country life, than the good old fashioned husking party. Talk of the rout—the masquerade and the card table, as much as you please, they are all dull, heartless and insipid, compared to the laudable and useful custom of our ancestors. Just fancy to yourself a warm mild evening in autumn, when the harvest moon is up among the stars, and the streams, and the hills, and tall old trees, are touched with the illumination; and a group of happy kind hearted beings, from the grey heired old man, to the young and beautiful girl, are assembled around the abundant fruits of a neighbor's persevering industry. We have heard the presence of females objected to, as higgly improper and unbecoming, but this we deny. The assemblage is not one of strangers—where doubts and apprehensions must fetter every moment and seal every lip, but those who have lived together even as children of one family from infancy upward—who have met each other on all terms, and in all situations, in kitchen or the parlor—the field or the work shop, with the same frank smile of welcome. And pray where is the harm of mirth, pleasantry, tempered as they are here with pure unstudied modesty?

There is no affectation in such a group—there is openness, a frankness, a buoyancy of spirit, which will be sought in vain among those who have mingled with the fashionable world, and learned from its hollow mockeries and popular vices to tamper with the heart's best feelings—to curl the lip at sincerity, and betray without scruples the artless and unsuspecting. No—no! nothing of this. The girl that seats herself at the husking, and the honest plain dressed youth beside her, have no sentimental novel borrowed nonsense to exchange—they are under no constraint to imitate this or that great heroine or hero; they never read and sighed over the pernicious pages of Moor or Byron, nor looked on unblushingly at an immodest theatrical representation. On the contrary, they had drawn their beautiful notions of love and friendship from the praiseworthy example and maxims of their ancestors. Theirs is a world of reality, and a pleasant one it is too, for they are little given to day-dreaming; and the incidents of life—its alternate light and shadow—are met without the bitter disappointments which follow so closely upon the dreams of the romantic and idle visionary.

But we have grown sentimental on this subject, and verily, it is one we cannot talk about calmly. The good old days of our ancestors are pleasant to our memory—we love every song that a century ago rang among the wild woods of New England.

American Manufac.

FRENCH ALMANAC.

January.—He who is born in this month will be laborious, and a lover of good wine but very subject to infidelity. he may too often forget to pay his debts, but he will be complaisant, and withal a fine singer.—The lady born in this month will be a pretty prudent housewife; rather melancholy but yet good tempered.

February.—The man born in this month will love money much, but the ladies more: she will be stingy at home, but a prodigal affectionate wife and a tender mother.

March.—The man born this month will be rather handsome: he will be honest and prudent, but will die poor. —the lady will be a jealous, passionate chatter box, something given to fighting, and in old age too fond of the bottle.

April.—The man who has the misfortune to be born in this month will be subject to maladies. He will travel to his advantage, for he will marry a rich and handsome heiress, who will make——what no doubt you all understand. The lady of this month will be tall and stout, with a little mouth, little, feet, little wit, but a great talker and withal a great liar.

May.—The man born in this month will be handsome and amiable. He will make his wife happy. The lady will be equally blest in every respect.

June.—The man born now will be of small stature, passionately fond of children but will not be loved in return.—The lady will be a giddy personage, fond of coffee; she will marry at the age of twenty-one, and be a fool at forty-five.

July.—The man will be fair, he will suffer death for the wicked woman he loves. The female of this month will be possably handsome, with a sharp nose but a fine bust. She will be of rather a sullen temper.

August.—The man will be ambitious and courageous, but too apt to cheat. —He will have several maladies and too wives. The lady will be amiable and twice married: but the second husband will cause her to regret the first.

September.—He that is born in this month will be strong, wise and prudent; but too easy with his wife, and who will give him great uneasiness. The lady round and fair haired, wily, discreet, affable, and beloved by her friends.

October.—The man will have a handsome face and florid complexion! he will be wicked in his youth and always inconstant. He will promise one thing and do another and remain poor. The lady will be pretty a little given to contradiction, a little coquetish and sometimes a little too fond of wine; she will give the preference eau-de-vie. She will have three husbands who will die of grief she will best know why.

November.—The man born now will have a fine face and be a gay deceiver. The lady of this month will be large, liberal and full of novelty.

December.—The man born in this month will be a good sort of a person, though passionate. He will devote himself to the army, and be betrayed by his wife. The lady will be amiable and handsome, with a good voice and a well proportioned body; she will be married twice, remain poor, but continue honest.

We regret to hear that, in the upper country generally, as well as in our own neighborhood, the farmers complain much of the ravages of the fly. Indeed, so worm has been the season, that this destructive insect has appeared in innumerable swarms, and most of the wheat sown in September has been so far injured as to be entirely abandoned, and new ploughing has taken place.

Petersburg Intelligencer.