

THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

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SALISBURY, N. C., JANUARY 29, 1841.

Whole Number 1,075.

TERMS OF THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY CHAS. F. FISHER, Editor and Proprietor.

The WESTERN CAROLINIAN is published every Friday, at \$2 per annum, in advance, or \$3 50, if not paid in three months from the time of subscribing. No paper will be discontinued until all arrears are paid, if the subscriber is worth the subscription; and the Editor will not be held responsible for the loss of any copy, unless notified by the subscriber to the contrary, at least one month before the end of the year subscribed for, will be considered a new engagement.

Advertisements conspicuously and correctly inserted at \$1 per square—(of 240 ems, or fifteen lines of this sized type)—for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each continuance. Court and Judicial advertisements 25 per cent. higher than the above rates. A deduction of 33 per cent. from the regular prices will be made to yearly advertisers. Advertisements sent in for publication, must be marked with the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till paid, and charged accordingly. To secure attention, all letters addressed to the Editor on business, must be free of postage.

Valuable Land for Sale.

I WILL sell, as Trustee of John Beard, Jr., a TRACT of LAND, lying within one mile of the town of Salisbury, containing from 180 to 200 acres. There is 40 Acres cleared Land on it, of which about 15 Acres is first rate meadow, and a good fish branch running through it. The remainder of the tract is wood-land. Any person wishing to purchase, will please call on me, and in case of my absence, on my son C. F. Fisher. CHARLES FISHER. Salisbury, Sept. 11, 1840.

PETERS' PILLS.

AT Wholesale and Retail, at WHEELERS'. GRAY'S or Harrison's Ointment, Beckwith's Pills, Moffat's Pills and Bitters, Houch's Panacea, and Bernard's remedy for Bowel Complaint, for Sale by C. B. & C. K. WHEELER. Salisbury, Nov. 20, 1840.

FRESH TEAS, Wines, Spirits, Tobacco, and Cigars, Just received and for sale, at the Salisbury Drug Store. Salisbury, Nov. 20, 1840.

COTTON YARNS. THE Subscribers, Agents for the Lexington Cotton Factory, would inform the public that they have just received and now offer for sale, wholesale and retail, the Cotton Yarns of said Factory, consisting of various numbers. The superior quality and character of the Yarns of this Factory are so well tested and known as to need no recommendation from us.—Those wishing to purchase will please give us a call. C. B. & C. K. WHEELER, Agents. April 24, 1840.

LADIES AND HOUSE-KEEPERS. WE have just received a large and fresh supply of the celebrated New Le Baron Shakers' Garden Seeds, of all kinds. Those wanting Seeds for the next year, would do well to call or send soon, as they "go like hot cakes." C. B. & C. K. WHEELER. November 13, 1840.

PRESS FOR SALE. BEING desirous of embarking in another business, I now offer the establishment of the WILMINGTON ADVERTISER for sale. I do not know of a more eligible situation for persons desirous of embarking in the printing business, than Wilmington, North Carolina. Terms accommodating. Application must be post paid. F. C. HILL. December 11, 1840.

To Owners of Mills. THE Subscriber has an improved patent Spindle for Mills, by which a mill will do much better than with the usual form of Spindles. It is so constructed as to keep from heating or killing the meal in any manner. The runner is so confined by the spindle as always to preserve its balance, and of course there is no rubbing of the stones. I think, by this improved Spindle, the same water will do at least one-third more business, and the use of superior quality. Any person wishing to use one of these Spindles, may obtain one or more, by making application, (within a short time) to the Subscriber at Mechanicsville, (W. Va. N. C.) I think the probable cost will not exceed \$30 for the Patent and Spindle ready for use. The following persons have my Patent Mill Spindle in successful operation:—Col. W. F. Kelly, Theo. Foster, Joseph Hall and Son, Foster of Drive County; Gilbert Dickson and David J. Remond of Lincoln; Charles Griffith of Rowan; Addison Moore of Davidson, and William Deane of Surry, all of whom are highly pleased with its performance. L. M. GILBERT. October 25, 1839.

BRICK MASONRY.

THE SUBSCRIBER living near Lexington, Davidson County, takes this method to inform the Public that he will enter into contract with any Person, or persons, either in Davidson, Rowan, or Cabarrus Counties, who wish houses, factories, or any other kind of buildings erected of Brick, to build them as cheap, as durable, and in as good style as any workman in this country. He will also, mould and burn the Brick, if wanted.—He trusts that his long experience in MOULDING AND LAYING BRICK, will entitle him to a share of public patronage. He would refer gentlemen wishing work done in his line of Business, to the Female Academy and the new fire proof Clerk's office in Salisbury, as specimens of his work. N. B. Those wishing work done, will please leave word at the office of the Western Carolinian, and it shall be punctually attended to. ROBERT COX. Davidson, April 18, 1839.

Blanks For Sale Here.

NEW FURN.

COACH-MAKING ESTABLISHMENT.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of Salisbury and surrounding country, that they have commenced the above business in all its various branches, in the Shop formerly occupied by Mr. John I. Shaver, on the South-east Street, where they will constantly keep on hand a variety of vehicles, such as—



Open & Close Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Sulkies, Gigs, Carryalls.

They will warrant their workmanship not to be surpassed by any in this section of the country, as they have on hand a large supply of the best materials; and, also, in their employ first rate workmen.—The Subscribers will also keep constantly on hand, Harness of every description, as they have a first rate Harness maker.

Orders for work from a distance addressed to the subscribers will be punctually attended to. N. B. All kind of repairing done on the shortest notice. DANIEL SHAVER, D. F. HADEN. Salisbury, Jan. 22, 1841.

Notice.

Taken Up and Committed. THE Jail of Surry County, in Rockford, on the 22nd day of November, 1840, a negro man, who says his name is Kit or Christopher. Description.—Christopher, says that he is about 35 or 36 years

of age, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high; his complexion is a little yellow, his left hip joint, he says, has been dislocated. Christopher had on, when committed, a brown jeans coat and pantaloons; he also has a crape canvas coat with him, which is much worn, with some other old clothing. Christopher says he belongs to Moses Knight on, of Fairfield District, S. C., and left his owner about the last of March, or first of April, 1840. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away. A. M. KERR, Jailor. Rockford, Surry Co., N. C. January 22, 1841.

Sheriff's Sale.

WILL be sold for cash at the Court House, in the town of Salisbury, on Monday the first day of February next, being the first day of Rowan County Court, the following Tracts of Land:— 10 Acres of land owned by David W. Long, lying on the South side of the road leading from Salisbury to Bringle's Ferry, and being the lands of P. Owens, Union, A. C. and Co., on which there are

Five comfortable Dwellings, Blacksmith Shop, and Out Houses. Also 40 Acres

lying on the North side of said road, adjoining the above, subject to Mrs. W. W. Long's dower, being on the property of C. Bringle and D. Wise, tenants of F. F. in my hands, one of whom is J. D. Graham, and the other to favor of D. A. Davis, Cashier of the Bank of Cape Fear, at Salisbury. R. W. LONG, Sheriff. January 15, 1841.

Also, will be sold on the same day for cash, the valuable Plantation on which Charles W. Long lives, containing 150 Acres, more or less.

Moffat's Vegetable Life Pills

AND PHENIX BITTERS.

THE high celebrity which these excellent Medicines have acquired, in curing almost every disease to which the human frame is liable, is a matter familiar with almost every intelligent person. They became known by their fruits—their good works have testified for them—they did not thrive by the faith of the credulous.

In cases of Constipation, Dyspepsia, Bilious and Liver Affections, Asthma, Piles, Settled Pains, Rheumatism, Fevers and Agues, Obstinate Headaches, Impure state of the Fluids, Unhealthy Appearance of the Skin, Nervous Debility, the Sick ness incident to Females in Delicate Health, every kind of Weakness of the Digestive Organs, and all general Derangements of Health, these MEDICINES have invariably proved a certain and speedy remedy. They restore vigorous health to the most exhausted constitution. A single trial will place the LIFE PILLS and PHENIX BITTERS beyond the reach of competition, in the estimation of every patient.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, at W. M. B. MOFFAT'S Medical Office, 375 Broadway, New York.

N. B. None are genuine unless they have the fac simile of John Moffat's signatures.

THE LIFE PILLS are sold in bottles of 25 cents, 50 cents, and \$2 each, according to the size; and the PHENIX BITTERS in bottles, at \$1 or \$2 each, with full directions.

These Valuable Medicines are for sale by CRESS & BOGER, of Salisbury, SPRINGS & SHANKLE, Concord, N. C.

FOR GRATUITOUS DISTRIBUTION.—An interesting little pamphlet, entitled "MOFFAT'S MEDICAL MANUAL, designed as a Domestic Guide to Health—containing accurate information concerning the most prevalent diseases, and the most approved remedies—by W. M. B. MOFFAT." Apply to the Agents.

Salisbury, N. C., October 16, 1840.

MATCHLESS SANATIVE.

THIS invaluable Medicine is for sale by the subscriber, at Middlegeville, Montgomery Co., N. C. W. E. BURAGE. February 21, 1840.

BLANKS

Of every description for sale, at this Office.

LOOK OUT FOR CASH.

ALL those indebted to the Subscriber, either by Note or book account, are hereby requested to come forward and plant up the "wherewithal," on or before the 15th of February, as I am determined, after that day, to ask neither "friend nor foe" for the needful. Those failing to pay by that time will have to settle with R. W. Long, Sheriff. JEREMIAH M. BROWN. Salisbury, N. C., January 15, 1841.

Docts. Killian & Powe,

HAVING associated themselves together, in the practice of Medicine, respectfully offer their services, in all the various branches of their profession to the public. Their Office is in Mr. West's brick building. Salisbury, N. C., January 8, 1841.

DR. G. B. DOUGLAS

HAVING removed his Office to the Door of Mr. Cowan's brick row, (formerly occupied by Dr. Ashbel Smith), nearly opposite Michael Brown's store, politely tenders his professional services to the public. Salisbury, August 21, 1840.

DR. JAMES G. WOMACK

HAVING located himself permanently in the Town of SALISBURY, tenders his professional services to its citizens and the adjacent country, in all the various branches of his profession. He can be found at his Office, on main street, one door below the office of the "Western Carolinian," July 3, 1840.

Dr. W. D. Dempsey

TAKES this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has returned from Virginia, and will be happy to receive a continuance of that very liberal patronage which he has heretofore enjoyed. His office is at the Eagle Hotel, Stateville, N. C. December 25, 1840.

CABINET WORK.

THE Subscriber informs the public that he continues the Cabinet-Making Business, IN THE VILLAGE OF LEXINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA.

He is prepared to execute all descriptions of work in his line of business in a very superior style, as regards workmanship and materials, and certainly on lower terms than is afforded by any other establishment of the kind in this region of country.

Orders from a distance thankfully received and promptly and faithfully executed. Produce, Scantling and Plank taken in exchange for work. NATHAN PARKS. Lexington, Feb. 7, 1840.

Notice.

THE SALISBURY MANUFACTURING COMPANY having commenced operation, are now prepared to furnish dealers with Cotton Yarn of a superior quality on favorable terms. J. RHODES-BROWNE, Agt. Salisbury, Dec., 11, 1840.

Stone Engraving.

THE Subscriber living seven miles south of Salisbury, intends keeping constantly on hand, Marble and Granite Slabs expressly for

TOMB STONES,

so that he can execute any order in that Line, on the shortest notice. —ALSO— He is ready to execute any work which may be called for in SCULPTURING, STONE-CUTTING, ENGRAVING, &c., and is assured those who may favor him with their work, that unless well done according to contract, he has no pay. A complete large Dairy Trough for sale, cut of Rock, for the purpose of preserving milk cool. Apply to the Subscriber. ENOCH E. PHILLIPS. November 1st, 1839.

THE MARKETS.

AT SALISBURY, JANUARY 29, 1841.

Beef	8 a 10	Iron	4 1/2 a 7
Bacon	31 a 44	Lard	8 a 10
Brandy, (peach)	40 a 45	Molasses	50 a 62 1/2
Do (apple)	30 a 35	Nails	8 a 9
Butter	10 1/2 a 12 1/2	Oats	15 a 20
Beeswax	18 a 20	Pork	4 1/2 a
Bugging	18 a 25	Rice, (quart)	12 1/2
Bale Rope	10 a 12 1/2	Sugar, (brown)	10 a 12 1/2
Cotton, (clean)	8 a	Do (refined)	18 a 20
Corn	25 a	Salt, (bu.)	\$1 25 a \$1 50
Coffee	14 a 18	Do (meat)	\$3 75 a \$4 00
Flour	\$4 25 a \$4 50	Steel, (bluish)	10 a 12
Feathers	25 a 37 1/2	Do (cast)	25 a 30
Flaxseed	60 a	Tallow	12 1/2
Do Oil	100	Whiskey	30 a

AT FAYETTEVILLE, DECEMBER 26, 1840.

Brandy, (peach)	45 a 50	Feathers	27 1/2 a 40
Do (apple)	40 a 45	Lard	9 a 10
Bacon	8 a 10	Molasses	30 a 35
Beeswax	25	Nails	6 1/2 a 7
Butter	15 a 20	Salt, (bushel)	75
Bale Rope	8 a 10	Do (sk)	\$2 50 a \$2 75
Coffee	12 1/2 a 13 1/2	Sugar, (brown)	9 1/2 a 12
Cotton Bagging	30 a 35	Do (lump)	16
Corn	6 1/2 a 9 1/2	Do (leaf)	18 a 20
Corn, (white)	40 a 50	Tobacco, (leaf)	4 1/2 a 5
Flaxseed	1 10 a 1 15	Wheat	85
Flour	\$4 50 a \$5 50	Whiskey	30
		Wool	15 a 20

AT CHERAW, S. C., JANUARY 10, 1841.

Beef, (scarce)	3 a 5	Flour	\$5 50 a \$6
Bacon	8 a 10	Feathers	40 a 45
Butter	15 a 20	Lard, (scarce)	11 a 12 1/2
Beeswax	20 a 25	Molasses	35 a 50
Bugging	25 a 28	Oats	23 a 40
Bale Rope	10 a 12 1/2	Rice, (100 lb)	\$4 a \$5 1/2
Coffee	12 1/2 a 15	Sugar	10 a 12
Corn	8 a 10	Salt, (meat)	\$2 75
Corn, (scarce)	40 a 50	Do (bushel)	\$7 1/2 a \$1

NAPOLÉON.

From the letter to the Journal of Commerce, dated at St. Helena, November 2, 1840.

The tomb was at this time, in the presence of the above named persons, found as entire and perfect as it was immediately after the interment of Napoleon, on the 9th of May, 1821. The first thing removed was the iron railing which encompassed the top part of the tomb, and the stone coping in which it had been inserted. The surface occupied a space of about 12 feet by 8, covered with three slabs of Portland stone, half a foot in thickness, resting upon masonry embraced by iron bands. These slabs were displaced a little before two o'clock. Immediately was exposed to view a wall, being the four sides of the vault. 1 foot 4 inches thick; width of the vault 4 feet 6 inches, depth 11 feet, length 8 feet. Under the three slabs there was a vacuum of 6 inches. When the earth was taken away, there was a solid layer of Roman cement to the extent of 6 feet 10 inches. In a short time this was all taken away, by much exertion, with chisels. The commissioners, all the time watchful, with a number of lighted lanterns, then descended as far as the progress of the work would allow them, for the purpose of ascertaining whether all was right. At this moment, when the layer of cement had been removed, a bed of 10 1/2 inches of masonry of hard stone was exposed to view, strongly secured by iron clamps, and well cemented. Nearly five hours were expended in accomplishing this part of the work, which at one time the English commissioner thought he would not be able to accomplish, and he therefore saw fit to issue orders to clear away the exterior earth and commence taking down the north side of the vault, in order to effect an entrance to the chamber in which lay the remains of the great deceased; but by eight o'clock the object (without this operation) being finally accomplished, he gave directions to desist. At this time the workmen had got to the depth of nearly six feet.

When this masonry had been finally removed, there was found immediately under, a Portland stone slab, about half a foot thick, 6 feet 7 1/2 inches long, by 2 feet wide, covering and forming the upper surface of the chamber. All around this was as perfect as it was on the day it was laid. Into these slabs, in order to raise them, holes were drilled by means of chisels, and iron rings were put in, so as to lift them out. It was now nearly 10 o'clock, and Dr. Guillard purified the tomb with certain preparations he had previously got ready. The slabs were then lifted to the surface of the earth with tackles fastened to spars, and put at the side of the vault, and as soon as Napoleon's coffin came into sight, the French chaplain sprinkled holy water (Eau Benite) all over the tomb, and then read a psalm "de profundis," at which moment all persons present, out of respect, took off their hats. The commissioners, with their wonted watchfulness, again descended into the vault, when they found the coffin of Napoleon as sound as it was on the first day of its deposit there, with the exception only of a small part of the bottom, which was slightly decayed. It must be observed that the bottom of this chamber rested upon several small stone pillars equidistant from each other, so placed that the leakage from the adjoining hill might pass off without injuring the chamber. This proved to be an excellent precautionary measure. The Governor being unwell at Plantation House, had given Captain Alexander orders to proceed thus far without his presence—therefore, having got to this extent, an officer was sent to report progress. In the mean time, precautionary measures were adopted by the surgeon.—The coffin was raised to the surface untouched, slings and hooks having been carefully introduced under its bottom sides, and it was afterwards taken to a tent, which had been pitched close by, for its reception, at which moment the priest read a laudic prayer (La Lavee du Corps) agreeably to the Roman Catholic forms.

When the coffin had been thus removed, the commissioners stepped into the chamber, in which had rested his coffin for upwards of 19 1/2 years, which chamber was as perfect and as dry as it was on the 9th May, 1821. The outside coffin (mahogany) was separated and taken asunder, next to which was one of lead in the highest state of preservation. Arrangements having been previously directed by His Excellency, in consequence of his indisposition,—this leaden coffin was hoisted up and placed within the sarcophagus from France for that purpose. This done, the Governor with his Staff made their appearance, to witness the opening of the innermost coffin. The upper surface of the leaden coffin was then carefully removed, when another mahogany one was discovered in a most excellent state. The lid of the inner one immediately next the remains of Napoleon, made of sheet tin, superficially corroded, was next lifted. Then appeared a white satin enveloping the body, which satin was by the surgeon himself removed, and the mortal remains of the great deceased were exposed to view, to several who knew him, and several who knew him not. The features of the Corsican Lieutenant had to all appearance suffered but very little, for they were readily recognised. General Gourgaud on beholding them exclaimed, "Good! very good!" And the several articles, pictures, &c., &c., which had been placed around him within the coffin, appeared as they were on the day of interment. Napoleon's hands were in the same position and place in which his faithful Bertrand had nearly twenty years before placed them, and looked in a high state of preservation. His order, his uniform, his cocked hat, which has ever been identified with his person, were but very little injured by the hand of time, and the whole wore the air of very recent deposit; but part of the satin appeared to have insinuated itself into the skin of the face. Two minutes only elapsed for this exposure, which was chiefly to afford the surgeon time to use certain preventatives to further decomposition. The tin coffin was then closed and soldered, the mahogany one secured, and the leaden one soldered. The other leaden one within and belonging to the sarcophagus sent from France, was likewise soldered and sealed, when the sarcophagus was locked, and the key then handed to Comte de Chabot, the French Commissioner, by Captain Alexander, the English Commissioner. The sarcophagus, after some formalities of expression between the Commissioners, was then placed on the hearse and covered with the pall (a very rich one made of

crimson velvet) and between 3 and 4 o'clock the procession moved from the tomb.

THE REMAINS OF NAPOLÉON.

Dr. Guillard, who accompanied the Prince De Joinville in the expedition to St. Helena, has published an account of the exhumation of Napoleon, from which the following are extracts:

"The upper part of the leaden coffin was then out and raised with the greatest precaution: within it was found a coffin of wood, in very good state, and corresponding to the descriptions and recollections of the persons present who had assisted at the burial. The lid of the third coffin having been raised, there was found a lining of tin slightly oxidized, which having also been cut through and raised, allowed us to see a sheet of white tin. This sheet was raised with the greatest precaution by the hands of the doctor only, and the entire body of Napoleon appeared. The features had suffered so little, as to be immediately recognised. The different objects deposited in the coffin were remarked in the exact positions where they had been placed; the hands were singularly well preserved; the uniform, the orders, the hat, but little changed; the whole person, in fact, seemed to indicate a recent interment. The body remained exposed to the air for only, at most, the two minutes necessary for the surgeon to take the measures prescribed by his instructions, in order to preserve it from further alteration."

"Something white, which appeared to have become detached from the lining, covered, as if with a thin gauze, all that the coffin contained. The cranium and forehead, which adhered stringently to the skin, were particularly stained with it, but very little was seen on the lower part of the face, on the hands, or on the toes. The body of the Emperor was in an easy position, as when it was placed in the coffin; the upper members were laid at length, the left arm and hand resting on the left thigh; the lower limbs were slightly bent; the head, a little raised, rested on a cushion. The voluminous skull, the high and broad forehead, presented themselves, covered with hard and yellow teguments closely adhered to them. Such appeared also the contour of the orbits, the upper edges of which were furnished with the eyebrows. Under the eyelids were still to be distinguished the ocular globes, which had lost very little of their volume or form. The eyelids were completely closed, adhered to the subjacent parts, and were hard under the pressure of the finger. Some eyelashes were to be seen on their edges. The bones of the nose and the tegument which covered them, were well preserved; the tubes and nostrils alone had suffered. The cheeks were full. The teguments of this part of the face were remarkable for their softness to the touch and their whiteness. Those of the chin were slightly blue, a tint they had borrowed from the beard, which had grown after death. The chin itself had undergone no change, and still preserved the peculiar type of the face of Napoleon.

The thin lips were parted, and three of the incisive teeth, very white, appeared under the upper lip, which was a little raised toward the left.—The hands were perfect, not having undergone the least change. Although the joints were stiff, the skin preserved that peculiar color which is only to be found in the living man. The nails of the fingers were long and adherent, and very white. The legs were in boots; but in consequence of the opening of the seams, the last four toes were out on each side. The skin of these toes were of a dead white, and furnished with nails. The anterior region of the throat was much depressed in the middle, and the sides of the belly hard and sunk. All the members covered by the clothing appeared to have preserved their shape. I pressed the left arm, which I found to be hard and diminished in thickness. As to the clothes, they appeared with their colors, so that the uniform of the horse chasseur of the old guard was to be recognised by the dark green of the coat and its bright red facings. The grand cordon of the legion of honor was across the waistcoat, and the white breeches were partly covered by the hat, which was placed on the thighs. The epaulettes, the star, and other decorations attached to the breast, had lost their brilliancy and turned black. The gold crown of the cross of officer of the Legion of Honor had alone preserved its polish. Vases of silver appeared between the legs; one surrounded by an eagle, which rose above the knees; they were found entire, and closed. As there were adhesions between these vases and the parts they touched, I uncovered them a little, the King's commissioner not thinking it right that they should be removed for the purpose of a clearer examination."

ARRIVAL OF THE REMAINS OF NAPOLÉON IN THE SEINE.

The Havre Journal gives an account of the entrance of the remains of Napoleon into the Seine, and their passing in front of that port. On Tuesday the weather was stormy, and fears were entertained that the passage from Cherbourg would be difficult; but as night came on, the wind subsided, and the weather cleared. The conveyer arrived at Havre in the evening, and remained in the roads. At six yesterday morning the drums of the National Guard and the garrison beat the reveille, and by half past six nearly the whole population of the town and environs were assembled on the piers, on the heights, and along the shore, eagerly looking out for the funeral cortege.

As the light increased, the vessels became perceptible. The Normandie steamer with the body on board, was distinguished taking the lead, dressed in her clothes. She was followed by the Seine and the Courier, the Rodeur cutter remaining at large. At seven the conveyer passed within a short distance of the jetty, running at a quick rate, impelled by the wind and tide, with very little steam on. General attention was turned exclusively to the Normandie, which made a majestic appearance. The coffin, covered with an embroidered pall, and surrounded by burning lights, was the most striking object. The sun coming out just at this moment, added greatly to the effect of the scene. The Journal adds that, unfortunately, the arrangements made for the lining the jetties with National Guards, for firing salutes, &c., were either badly made or tardily executed, so that the National Guards were not present when the conveyer passed, and the municipal and other authorities came running out to the pier just as the