THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

THE POWERS NOT DELEGATED TO THE UNITED STATES BY THE CONSTITUTION, NOR PROHIBITED BY IT TO THE STATES, ARE RESERVED TO THE STATES RESPECTIVELY, OR TO THE PEOPLE.—*Amendments to the Constitution. Article X.*

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TERMS OF THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY——CHAS. E. FISHER, *Editor and Proprietor.*

The Western Carolinian is published every *Friday*, at $2 per annum, in advance, or $2 50 if not paid in three months from the time of subscribing. ☞ No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, if the subscriber is worth the subscription; and the failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue 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 (for 240 ems, or *fifteen lines* of this size type)—for the first insertion, and 25 cents for every *continuance*. Court and Judicial advertisements 25 per cent. higher than the above rates. A deduction of 33⅓ per cent. from the regular prices will be made to yearly advertisers. ☞ Advertisements not to be published, must be marked with the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.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, as Trustee of John Beard, Jr., by virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to me by said John Beard, Jr., on the day of [illegible] 1838, and duly recorded in the Rowan County Registry, offer for sale, at the Court House in Salisbury, on the first day of the next Rowan County Court, a certain tract of Land, containing about 180 or 200 acres, lying on the waters of Grant's Creek, adjoining the lands of [illegible] and others. There is 40 Acres cleared Land on it, of which about 15 Acres is first rate bottom, and in good order for cultivation. The remainder of the tract is good Timber Land. Any person desiring to purchase, will please call on me, and in case of my absence, can apply to C. F. Fisher, Esq.

CHARLES FISHER.

Salisbury, Sept. 11, 1840. tf.

PETERS PILLS.

AT Wholesale and Retail, at WHEELER'S.

GRAYS or Harvey's Ointment, Beckwith's Pills, Model's Pills and Salve, Brock's Pleasant, and Bernard's remedy for Bowel Complaint, for Sale by

C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.

FRESH TEAS.

Wines, Snuff, Tobacco, and Cigars, Just received and for sale, at the Store by Drug Store.

Salisbury, Nov. 28, 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, assorted numbers.—The superior quality of Yarns of this Factory are [illegible] to recommend them to the public. Those wishing to purchase [illegible] will please call at

C. B. & C. K. WHEELER, Agts.

April 24, 1840. tf.

SHOES AND HOSE-SKALLEPS.

We have just received [illegible] Shakers Garden Seeds [illegible]

C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.

[illegible]

To Owners of Mills.

The Subscriber has an improved patent Spindle [illegible] which he offers to Millwrights and others. It is so constructed [illegible] the meal in any quantity [illegible] so oscillated by the Spindle as always to preserve its balance, and of course there is no [illegible] of the stones.

I think, by this improved Spindle, the same water will do at least one-third more business, and the meal is better quality.

Any person wishing to see one of these Spindles, may obtain one to move, by making application, (within a short time) to the Subscriber at Statesville, Davie Co. 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, Thos. Foster, Joseph Hall and Saml. Foster of Davie County; [illegible] Dickson and David J. Rennick of Lincoln; [illegible] Griffith of Rowan; Absalom Moore of Davidson; [illegible] of Surry, all of whom are highly pleased with its performance.

L. M. GILBERT.

October 25, 1840. tf

BRICK MASONRY.

THE Subscriber, living near Lexington, Davidson County, has a [illegible] for the Brick Masonry, and will either take out work with any Brick Mason in Davidson, [illegible] Rowan, Davie, Iredell, Yadkin, Randolph, Guilford, Forsyth, Stokes, Davie, Iredell, Yadkin, Randolph, Guilford, Forsyth, Stokes, [illegible] in any part of the country.

He will also undertake to build Chimnies that will not smoke, on the most reasonable terms.

MOULDING AND LATHING [illegible] will attend to it [illegible] Longest Business [illegible] time prompt [illegible] his work.

N. B. Those wishing to employ the Subscriber, will please call at the office of [illegible] Lexington, where he will be found ready to attend to any business in his line.

Davidson, April 7, 1840.

Blanks For Sale Here.

FEMALE SCHOOL IN HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

THE SPRING SESSION of Mr. and Mrs. Burwell's School, will commence on Monday, 11th of January.

TERMS:

For English Studies,	$17 50
" Latin,	10 00
" French,	15 00
" Drawing and Painting,	10 00
" Music,	25 00

Instruction in Music will be given by Miss Laura South, a young lady whose qualifications are of the first order.

No deduction made for absence after the pupil is entered.

Board can be had in respectable families for $10 per month, including every thing.

January 29, 1841. 4t

NEW FIRM.

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 L. Shaver, on the South-east Street, where they will constantly keep on hand a variety of vehicles, such as—

They will warrant their workmanship and materials to equal any in the [illegible] country, as they have on hand a large [illegible] and [illegible], in their [illegible] not to be excelled.—The Subscribers [illegible] constantly on hand, Harness [illegible] have a few [illegible] addressed to the [illegible] attended to.

N. B. [illegible] to the shop [illegible]

DANIEL SHAVER,
D. F. HADEN.

Salisbury, Jan. 22, 1841. tf

Notice.

Taken Up and Committed

TO 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, [illegible] he says he has been chalked. Christopher had on, when committed, a brown [illegible] coat with horn [illegible] he also has a crape camlet coat with horn [illegible] more clothing, with some other old [illegible]

Christopher says he belongs to M. [illegible] Kingston, of Fayette County, [illegible] he came to this place about the last of November [illegible] April, 1840. [illegible] forward, prove [illegible] away.

M. KERR, Jailor.

Nov. [illegible] 6t

Administrator's Notice.

[illegible] qualified, at the November [illegible] Court, Letters [illegible] of Benjamin [illegible] entitled to the [illegible] immediate payment [illegible] and those having [illegible] Estate, to present them [illegible] duly authenticated, or this notice will be pleaded as a bar to their recovery.

C. K. WHEELER, Admr.

Salisbury, Nov. 13, 1840.

Moffat's Vegetable Life Pills AND PHŒNIX 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 [illegible] they did not throw by the [illegible]

Instances of [illegible] Liver Affections, Costiveness, Piles, Sick Headache, Rheumatism, Fevers and Agues, Obstinate Headaches, Impure state of the Blood, Unhealthy Appearance of the Skin, Nervous Debility, Sickness incident to Females in Delicate Health, every kind of Weakness of the Digestive Organs, and in all general Derangements of Health, these MEDICINES have invariably proved a certain and speedy remedy. They restore vigorous health to the most exhausted Constitutions. A single trial will place the LIFE PILLS and PHŒNIX BITTERS beyond the reach of competition, in the estimation of every patron.

Prepared only by [illegible] Sale and retail at W. M. R. MOFFAT'S Medical Office, 375 Broadway, New York.

N. B. None are genuine unless they have the signature of Jason Mott's signature.

LIFE PILLS are sold in boxes—[illegible] cents, and $2 each, according [illegible] Phœnix Bitters in bottles, at [illegible] directions.

[illegible] are for sale by

[illegible] *of Salisbury.*

[illegible] ANKLE, *Concord, N. C.*

[illegible] DISTRIBUTION—An [illegible] entitled "MOFFAT'S [illegible] designed as a Domestic [illegible] accurate information [illegible] the most prevalent diseases, and the most approved remedies—by W. M. R. MOFFAT."

Apply to the Agents.

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

PLANTERS' (GATE DAVIS') HOTEL.

HAGUE & GIFFORD having purchased the Hotel, formerly Davis', will continue the Establishment on the same liberal scale as heretofore, and will exert themselves to make it a desirable residence for

BOARDERS AND TRAVELLERS,

as their table will always be supplied with the best the market affords, and their Bar with the best Liquors, and their Stables with attentive Ostlers and abundant provender.

The Establishment will be under the exclusive management of T. A. Hague, formerly of the Salisbury Hotel, North Carolina, and his long experience, will enable him to give general satisfaction.

Camden, S. C., Jan., 29, 1841. 6m

ROWAN HOTEL

THE SUBSCRIBER,

HAVING purchased that well known and long established public house, (known by the name of Slaughter's Hotel,) situated in the Town of Salisbury, N. C., informs his friends and the public generally, that the same is now open for the reception of *Travellers and Boarders.*

His **Table** and **Bar** will be supplied with the best the market and surrounding country affords.

His **Stables** spacious and bountifully supplied with grain, and provender, attended by faithful and attentive Ostlers.

The undersigned pledges himself that no exertion on his part shall be wanting, to give general satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call.

JAMES L. COWAN.

Salisbury Sept. 11, 1840. tf.

PIEDMONT HOUSE.

THE Subscriber having purchased this Establishment and fitted it in a style for the accommodation of Travellers and Boarders, is now prepared for their reception. His TABLE will always be furnished

With the best the market can afford;

his BAR with a good supply of choice Liquors; his BEDS shall always be kept in fine order; and his Stables (which are very extensive) are well supplied with Provender of the first quality, and attended by good and faithful hostlers.

He hopes, by strict attention to the business, in person, to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. And he only asks a call and trial.

ANDREW CALDCLEUGH.

Lexington, N. C., Feb. 21, 1839. 12

Fresh, and Cheaper than Ever.

THE SUBSCRIBER has lately returned from Charleston, where he purchased a large and choice assort of all kinds of

GROCERIES,

which he will sell cheaper than they can be bought elsewhere in this market. His stock consists in part of:

Havanna brown Sugar, (first quality.) from 10 to 12½ cts. per lb.

Loaf Sugar, first quality.

Coffee, prime quality,
Hyson Tea,
Cheese.
Molasses, good, and best quality.

Liquors Superfine.—French Brandy, at from 1 50 to $4 per gal.; Holland Gin, 1 50 to $3 per gal.; Jamaica and N. E. Rum—first rate, besides all kinds of **Domestic Liquors.**

WINES—*Madeira, Port, Teneriffe, Claret, Muscat, Malaga, and Champagne;*

London Ale and Porter.

The best assortment of

Family Groceries

ever brought to this market.—Maccaroni, vermacelli, French prunes, raisins, best quality.—*Salt Fish*—Mackerel, Anchovies, Herring, Sardines; Nuts of all kinds,—Sugar and Butter crackers, Ginger Nuts.

LEMONS, ORANGES, *and* OYSTERS.

Candies, all kinds, at 50 cts. per lb., for cash. Starch, Indigo's, coppers, madder, spices, cinnamon, cloves, Malaga grapes, ginger, &c.

Garden Seed of every kind.

Gentlemen's Suppers at all kinds furnished whenever called for.

First rate chewing and smoking Tobacco, Macaba and Scotch Snuff—best Spanish Cigars, from 25 to 50 cts. per doz.—Toys of various kinds.

Powder and Shot—Razors, Brass Pins, and many other articles.

The Subscriber having removed his Establishment to the opposite side of the street, from his former stand; he is now situated in the house formerly occupied by Mr. Bins.—He invites the public to come, and examine, and **taste** his **good things.**

F. R. ROLECHE.

Salisbury, Jan. 22, 1841.

N. B. All my accounts must be closed before February Court, by *Cash* or *Note*;—my friends will please observe this,—**Call** and **Settle.**

F. R. R.

Notice.—☞ ALL those indebted to the Estate of James Brown, dec'd., either by Note or Account, are requested to come forward and make immediate payment, as no longer indulgence can be given. All those having claims against said Estate, are requested to present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

JAMES L. BROWN, Exe'r.

January 22, 1841. 5t

MISCELLANEOUS.

DUELLING EXTRAORDINARY.

Dr. Bragg had drawn so largely upon the belief of a company by stories of transactions to which he pretended to have been an eye witness, that several of its members could not help expressing their doubts. The narrator was affronted, and insisted on the truth of what he had been relating with the more warmth, since Major Johnson espoused his cause. This circumstance excited not a little astonishment, as the Major was justly accounted a man of excellent understanding, and particularly tenacious of truth. The surprise of all present was greatly augmented when he thus addressed them:

"Indeed, in my opinion, Mr. Bragg has abundant reason to be angry, as it frequently happens that nothing seems more improbable than truth, as I can test from my own experience. When I was a student at Jena, I once went with Baron Fitzerling, with whom I was intimately acquainted, to Weimar, in order to attend the performance of *The Maid of Orleans*, at the theatre of that city. The part of the heroine was assigned to Madame Wolf, and she acted it with so much ability, that I could not forbear several times loudly expressing my admiration. This offended the baron, whose partiality for another actress would not acknowledge the superior talents of the universal favorite. We quarrelled and adjourned to the neighboring park. Favored by the full moon, the duel began, and I shot the baron dead on the spot."

"But," observed one of the company, "where did you get fire-arms at such a short notice?"

"No interruption, if you please," answered the Major, in an angry tone. "Let me proceed, every thing will be explained by and-by. Well, then, as I said, I shot Baron Fitzerling dead. The circumstance rendered it the more necessary for me to quit, not only Weimar, but all Saxony, because the Fitzerlings, as every body knows, are a very ancient family."

"A very ancient family!" rejoined one. "I am sure I never heard of them before."

"That may be; but if I am to proceed, let me beg, once for all, that I may not be interrupted as the conclusion will clear up every apparent obscurity in the story."

This address, bordering so closely upon rudeness, made the company stare at one another; the Major seemed to take no notice of this, and turning to Mr. Bragg alone, he thus continued:

"I hastened back to Jena, packed up my things with all possible expedition, and travelled post to the Austrian capitol. On my arrival at Vienna, I repaired to the Apollo Hall, which had just then begun to be a fashionable place of resort. I had been there but a moment, when a young man rudely pushed through the numerous assembly, and, half out of breath, thus addressed me:

"Pray, sir, are you not Mr. Johnson?"

"Yes, sir, at your service."

"Did you not shoot Baron Fitzerling in a duel at Weimar?"

"Yes I did."

"Baron Fitzerling was my brother; I must have satisfaction for his death, and request you to meet me with pistols at four o'clock to-morrow morning in the Prater."

"With great pleasure," I replied; and mounted my horse next morning, found my antagonist at the entrance. I followed him into a retired alley; we fired, and I shot him dead.

"I was certainly very sorry to be obliged to leave the pleasures of Vienna so soon on account of this affair. It was, however, absolutely necessary for my safety that I should be gone. To avoid any further interruption of the kind, I determined this time upon a distant journey; traversed part of Italy, and never stopped till I reached Rome. One day I stood absorbed in admiration before the cascade of Tivoli, a young man suddenly tapped me on the shoulder with the question—

"Pray, sir, are not you Mr. Johnson?"

"Yes, sir, at your service."

"Have you not shot two Barons Fitzerling in duels, one at Weimar and the other at Vienna?"

"Yes, I have."

"The Barons Fitzerling were my brothers; I must have satisfaction for their deaths, and request you to exchange shots with me in yonder field."

"With great pleasure," said I, and followed him. We fired, and I shot him dead.

"I now posted away to Paris. The day after my arrival, I went to see the museum, when a young man came up to me and said,

"Pray, sir, are not you Mr. Johnson?"

"Yes, sir, at your service."

"Have you not shot three Barons Fitzerling in duels; one at Weimar, one at Vienna, and one at Rome?"

"Yes, I have."

"The Barons Fitzerling were my brothers; I must have satisfaction for their deaths and request you to meet me this afternoon at three o'clock precisely, at the end of the Bois de Boulogne."

"With great pleasure," said I; and in the afternoon away I rode. My antagonist was already there; we fired, and I shot him dead.

"As I had no wish whatever to send any more Fitzerlings into the other world, I determined to leave the continent for good, that I might not be again disturbed by the surviving relations; and hurrying to Calais, embarked there and arrived safe at Dover. It seemed, indeed, as if these relations, or at least their knowledge of my rencontres with the family, had not reached London, for there I lived sometime without a challenge from any of the breed. One day, however, just when I was playing a game at chess at White's, I happened to look up, and was so confounded by the appearance of a young man opposite, who kept his eye steadfastly fixed upon me, that I made a wrong move, and thus had well nigh lost the advantage of which my position afforded the fairest prospect.

"Sir," said I, starting up, "why do you stare at me so incessantly?"

"Pray, sir," he asked, "are not you Mr. Johnson?"

"Yes, sir, at your service."

"Have you not shot four Barons Fitzerlings in duels; one at Weimar, one at Vienna, one at Rome and one at Paris?"

"I have."

"The Barons Fitzerling were my brothers; I must have satisfaction for their deaths. Come out of the room with me, that we may exchange shots."

"With great pleasure," said I, "only let me finish my game, and then we'll settle this *bagatelle* immediately."

He agreed, and when the game was over, I stepped with him into a back room; we fired, and—."

"And shot him dead!" impatiently cried Mr. Bragg with a smile, while the Major stopped to muse.

"No, I beg your pardon," rejoined the Major, "it was he that shot me dead."

POLITENESS.

In our intercourse with the world, this species of civility is imperative. We possess no right to give offence, by language or actions, to others; and we are bound to conduct ourselves agreeably to the reasonable and set rules of society. Some severe writers on morals have confounded politeness and insincerity. They seem to imagine that the act of speaking gracefully to another is necessarily mere grimace, or an empty flourish signifying nothing. In many instances, with insincere people, this may be the case, but it is not so with those of well regulated minds. It is always better to speak politely, that is with propriety and delicacy, than bluntly, coarsely or impertinently. Civilized society has, in the course of time, instituted certain rules in the code of politeness, which, though of little actual value, it is every one's duty to learn, because by knowing and acting upon them, we can make life glide on much more smoothly and pleasantly than if we remained in ignorance of them.

It is incumbent upon every one to be courteous and respectful in his intercourse with neighbors, acquaintances, or with the public generally. To inferiors, speak kindly and considerately, so as to relieve them from any feeling of being beneath you in circumstances; to equals, be plain and unaffected in manner; and to superiors, show becoming respect without, however, descending to subserviency and meanness. In short, act a manly, courteous and inoffensive part in all the situations of life in which you may be placed. Society has ordained certain modes of address, and certain exterior signs of respectfulness, which it behooves us to support and personally attend to. By attention to the rules such as we have alluded to, the poorest man will be entitled to the character of a gentleman, and by inattention to them the most wealthy individual will be essentially vulgar. Vulgarity signifies coarseness or indelicacy of manner, and is not necessarily associated with poverty or lowliness of condition. Thus an operative artisan may be a gentleman, and worthy of our particular esteem; while an opulent merchant may be only a vulgar clown, with whom it is impossible to be on terms of friendly intercourse. We say, cultivate politeness of manner, by all means, for it is refined civility, and will spare both ourselves and others much unnecessary pain.

WINTER TREATMENT OF STOCK.

Cold weather is upon us, and we ought to look after our stock. Are our cattle fat and in fine condition to live on their flesh until next grass!—Has not the wet summer kept them in the ordinary or rather low condition for them to start on the perilous journey through a cold winter? Have we shelters to protect their "skin and bones" from the sleet and rain of a hard season? Have we provender to aid them in keeping their bodily machinery in healthful action until spring? These are questions which every farmer should ask himself, and such as should induce him to look ahead a little "with bowels of compassion" for his lean kine. He ought to reflect that a little care, at a proper time, will save him from much unpleasant feeling at seeing the sufferings of those whom he should protect, as well as perhaps his pocket from a heavier draft than is now necessary for him to comply with this duty. "The merciful man is merciful to his beast," and some consideration is needed for our cattle, and sheep and swine. With all the care and attention which we are giving to the importation of breeds of stock that are to be easily kept, we yet have to feed our stock. The improvements of other countries have not yet made known any sort of animal that lives on air and sunshine—we must find something solid for them to eat. They need grain or roots or grasses, and without one or the other they will not continue in thriving condition—and surely no farmer ought to wish for any thing about his premises to be in any but a thriving state.

Inattention and neglect of our stock in time of need will deprive us of many valuable considerations, while a little exertion on our part will repay us with profit and pleasurable feelings.