

WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

PUBLISHED BY KRIDER & BINGHAM.

SALISBURY, TUESDAY, MARCH 13, 1821.

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The **WESTERN CAROLINIAN** is published every Tuesday, at **THREE DOLLARS** per annum, payable semi-annually in advance.

No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of the editors.

Whoever will become responsible for the payment of nine papers, shall receive a tenth gratis.

Advertisements will be inserted on the customary terms. Persons sending in Advertisements, must specify the number of times they wish them inserted, or they will be continued till ordered out, and charged accordingly.

No advertisement inserted until it has been paid for, or its payment assumed by some person in this town, or its vicinity.

All letters to the editors must be post-paid, or they will not be attended to.

New Goods.

The subscriber is now opening, at his Store in Salisbury, a general and well selected assortment of **Dry Goods, Hard-Ware, and Medicines.**

Just received direct from New-York and Philadelphia, and laid in at prices that will enable him to sell remarkably low. His customers, and the public, are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves. All kinds of Country Produce received in exchange.

1a27 J. MURPHY.

Private Entertainment.

The subscriber takes this method of informing his friends, and the public in general, that he has established himself in the house formerly occupied by the Rev. Peter Eaton, in the Town of Huntsville, Surry county, North-Carolina; and has been at considerable expense in making his rooms commodious and comfortable, for the reception of Travellers, and all who may favor him with their custom. His Side-board is provided with Liquors of the best quality, and his Stables with every thing requisite for Horses; and hopes, by particular attention, to merit a share of public patronage.

MUMFORD DEJORNATT.

Huntsville, Dec. 17, 1820.—30a

N. B. The subscriber continues to carry on the **Cabinet Business**, and will execute all orders with neatness and despatch, for cash, credit, or country produce.

M. D.

Clock & Watch Making, &c.

The public are respectfully informed, that Z. ELLIOTT and E. B. BURNHAM, Clock and Watch Makers, from New-York, have commenced the above business, in its various branches, a few doors from the Court-House, Main-street, Salisbury; where all orders in the line of their business will be thankfully received, and with pleasure attended to, without delay. The subscribers have for sale an assortment of

Watches, Jewelry, and Silver-Ware;

Consisting of patent-lever and plain Watches, warranted first quality; gold and gilt Watch Chains, Seals and Keys, Finger Rings, Ear Rings, and Breast Pins, of various patterns; silver Spoons, Thimbles, Sleeve Buttons, Steel Watch Chains, &c. &c.

ELLIOTT & BURNHAM.

N. B. Clocks, Watches, and Timepieces, of every description, carefully repaired, and warranted to keep time.

30 E & B.

Sheriff's Sale.

NOTICE.—Will be sold, at the court-house in Salisbury, on the last Thursday of March next, a tract of **LAND of 444 acres**, lying on the Yadkin, and known by the name of John S. Long's Ferry. Also, six likely **NEGROES**, the property of John S. Long, to satisfy sundry executions in favor of Alexander Long, senior, Michael Brown, and others, vs. John S. Long.

JNO. BEARD, Sen. Sheriff.

January 25, 1821.—34a

The Celebrated

Horse Napoleon,

NOW in full health and vigor, will stand the ensuing season at his stable, in Salisbury, at the moderate price of twelve dollars the season; seven dollars the single leap, and twenty dollars for insurance; which will be demanded as soon as the mare is discovered to be with foal, or the property transferred. The season will commence the first day of March, and end the first of August.

MICHAEL BROWN.

February 9, 1821.—13w38

DESCRIPTION.—Napoleon is a beautiful sorrel, ten years old this spring, sixteen hands and one inch high, of most excellent symmetry, and possesses as much power and activity as any horse on the continent; and as a race-horse stands unrivaled.

M. B.

PEDIGREE.—Sky Scaper, the sire of Napoleon, was got by Col. Holmes's famous imported horse Dare Devil, who was bred by the Duke of Grafton, and got by Magnet, out of Hebe; Hebe was got by Chrysolite, out of an own sister to Echipse. Sky-Scaper's dam was the celebrated running mare Oracle, who was got by Obscurity; his grandam by Celar; his grandam by the imported horse Partner.

Obscurity, Celar and Partner, were all fine bred horses, descended from the best blood in England. Slow and Easy, the dam of Napoleon, was got by the imported horse Baronet; her dam, called Camilla, was got by Cephalus; her dam, who was sister to Brilliant and Burrell's Traveller, was got by Old Traveller; her grandam by Fearmough, out of Col. Bird's famous imported mare Killister. The above pedigree of Camilla, was given by Gen. Wade Hampton, of S. Carolina, who bred her for Gen. Gunn, of Philadelphia.

Signed, JNO. ALLSTON.

PERFORMANCE.—I do hereby certify, that Napoleon has run four races, all of which he has beat with great ease; the last over the Salisbury turf, beating Branch's Sir Druid, Singleton's bay horse, and Jones's colt; Branch's and Singleton's horse he distanced. He has never been brought to the turf since, and I do recommend him as a sure foal getter.

JNO. THOMPSON.

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber intends to remove himself and family to the State of Tennessee, sometime in the fall of 1822, and wishes to make sale of his possessions previous to that time; he takes this method, therefore, to acquaint the public that he will sell, for a fair price, the following tracts and plantations in North-Carolina:

One tract on the Uharee, Randolph county, containing about one thousand acres, with three improvements on the same. This is believed to be as valuable a tract as any in the county, having about 300 acres of first rate river bottom.

One other tract, one mile and a half from the town of Salisbury, containing 500 acres, with a Saw and Grist-Mill on the same, in good repair, and as handsome a situation as any in the neighborhood; containing, likewise, a neat, convenient farm, with good buildings, &c. Also, two small tracts of wood land, near to the mill tract, containing about 400 acres, and two other small farms about five miles from the town of Salisbury, containing 200 acres each.

Also, the plantation on which the subscriber now lives, with considerable improvements on the same, containing about 600 acres, some of which is very valuable land.

He will also sell his possessions in the town of Salisbury, viz.: the houses and lot which Mr. Allison now occupies, with seven other unimproved lots in said town.

Any person wishing to purchase any of the above-mentioned possessions, is earnestly invited to call on the subscriber, living 5 miles east of Salisbury, Rowan County.

JA. FISHER.

Notice.

THE bonds, notes, and accounts, due the Clinton Town Company on purchase of lots, &c. have been placed in the subscriber's hands for collection, to whom persons in arrears are requested to make immediate payment, as he, and no other person, is properly authorised to receive payment and grant acquittances.

5w38 EML. SHOBER.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, near Charlotte, N. C. a mulatto man by the name of NELSON, between 20 and 25 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, and a negro woman, by the name of EDY, 25 years of age, black, and of the common size. I will give the above reward for said negroes, if delivered to me at Union Court-House, S. C. or secured in any Gaol, and information given me so that I get them again.

WILLIAM KELLY.

February 26, 1821.—3 38

To the Public.

ON the night of the 10th inst. I lost my *Black Morocco Pocket-Book*, with the strap torn off, either at Basil Gaither's Store, or on the road between there and home, containing the following papers, viz.

One note of hand on James Renshaw, for \$120 45, principal; one do. on Willson Niblack, for \$80; one do. on A. Morrow, amount not recollected; one *Due Bill* on D. McGuire, for \$25; a note on Thomas Morrow, for \$34; with other notes and valuable papers, among which are three notes of hand from myself and Capt. Arthur Morrow, for \$51. There were \$570 in cash among the papers. I will give a reasonable reward for my book and papers.

EDWARD BOSWELL.

Rowan County, Feb. 20, 1820.—38 3

State of North-Carolina:

Licklenburg County, November Sessions, 1820.
JOHN IRWIN, } Original Attachment,
vs. } Levied on sundry articles.
ARNER M'LEOD }

IT appearing to the Court that the defendant is not a resident of this State... Ordered, therefore, that publication be made three months in the *Western Carolinian*, that the defendant appear at the next Court to be held for said county, at the court-house in Charlotte, on fourth Monday in February next, and replevy and plead to issue, or demur, otherwise judgment final will be entered against him.

ISAAC ALEXANDER, C. J. C.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
RUTHERFORD COUNTY:

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the second Monday of January, A. D. 1821... Abel Hill vs. Frederick F. Alley—Original attachment levied on a negro girl and other property. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state, it is ordered that publication be made in the *Western Carolinian* for three months, for the defendant to come in, answer, plead, or demur to this attachment, or judgment will be entered by default, and the property levied on be condemned for payment of said debt.

ISAAC CRATON, C. C.

Test. ROANE, Attorney for Plaintiff. 3m36.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
CABARRUS COUNTY:

JANUARY Sessions, 1821. John Phifer vs. the heirs at law of Martha Ross, deceased; for the partition of real estate, filed. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that some of the heirs at law of Martha Ross reside without the limits of this state, it is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made for six weeks in the *Western Carolinian*, for the said heirs to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Cabarrus, at the court-house in Concord, on the third Monday in April next, and plead, answer, or demur to said petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, as to them. Witness John Travis, Clerk of our said court, at Concord, the third Monday in January, Anno Domini 1821, and in the 43th year of our Independence.

JOHN TRAVIS, C. C. C.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
WILKES COUNTY:

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January term, 1821. Thomas W. Wilson vs. John Hoots; original attachment, summons William Powell as garnishee. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that John Hoots is not an inhabitant of this state, it is ordered, that publication be made for three months in the *Western Carolinian*, for the defendant to come in at next court, to be held on the last Monday of April for this county, and plead, answer, or demur to said suit, or judgment by default final will be entered against him.

Copy from the minutes. M46

R. MARTIN, C. J. C.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

REMARKS OF MR. FISHER OF N. C.

ON THE

Reduction of the Army,

In the House of Representatives, January 19, 1821.

MR. CHAIRMAN:—The gentlemen who have preceded me in this debate have taken a wide survey of the subject, discussing it as well in detail as on general principles. Should I be led by their example into the same latitude of remark, I can, nevertheless, promise that I will not harass the committee with a very long speech. The question for reducing the present militia establishment is not a new one: but not the less important on that account. My worthy colleague (Mr. Williams) has, on several occasions, brought this subject before Congress; and, heretofore, always without success. The army, some how or other, has grown up under his opposition, and flourished under his speeches: but I hope a season has now come, more favorable to its reduction.

The first argument that I shall urge for reducing this establishment will be drawn from the present state of the finances of the country. Sir, we have reached that period in our history, when the ordinary revenues of the country are insufficient to meet the ordinary expenditures of the government. This must arise, either from imperfection in the system providing the revenue, or from defects in the system expending it. Be it chargeable to either, it equally merits serious inquiry and speedy correction. I pretend not to be deeply learned in the science of finance; but it does not require much sagacity to discover that the finances of this government are in a declining and dilapidated condition; and that there are only three alternatives set before us, by which to supply the deficiency in the Treasury. 1st. By loans. 2dly. By imposing taxes. And, 3dly. By retrenchment and economy. The question is, to which of these alternatives shall we resort? Shall we go on as we have begun, with the borrowing system, making loans after loans, as long as we can obtain them? For one, I think not.

The readiness with which capitalists lend their surplus funds to the government is no inducement why we should borrow them. Sir, the facility of obtaining money on credit, is one of the most unfortunate and seductive temptations that can be held out, either to individuals or to governments. If any proof of this position is required, we need only look to the history of this country for the past four or five years. What man of extravagant habits will forego his gratifications, and give over his projects, when he can obtain money on credit, merely by asking for it? What set of office-holders will willingly give up their snug births when they can retain them by borrowing money at 5 per cent.? But, as the individual who is always borrowing, will soon come to bankruptcy and ruin, so the government that draws its revenues from loans, must sooner or later reach the period of taxation and oppression. Loans are but temporary expedients, and should never be resorted to but in cases of extreme emergency, and then only in anticipation of the ordinary revenues of the country. Is this our case? Is there, at this time, any such emergencies pressing upon us? Certainly not. In times of profound peace we resort to loans, and for what purpose? To meet the ordinary, the regular and every day expenses of the government. Sir, to what will this lead? It will lead to a large national debt, and then, as an inevitable consequence, to oppressive taxes. Do gentlemen consider the operation of these loans? That every loan only increases the necessity for another, at least in the ratio of the preceding loan? As an example: for the last year we authorized a loan of three millions of dollars: we are told that a loan of seven millions must be made for this year; and, for aught I can see in our affairs, a loan of five millions at least will be required for each of the remaining years of the present administration—making in all twenty-five millions. That much for principal; but at the end of that time, it will be found that the debt contracted during the last five years of the present administration, will be within a fraction of thirty millions. Again: at the last session we directed a loan of three millions of dollars; but, from the Secretary's report, it appears that only 2,545,431 dollars have been received into the Treasury; so that we are actually paying interest on three millions, when only about two millions and a half and a fraction have been received to the use of government. I only mention this, to show how profitable loans are, even on the favorable terms of 5 per cent.

Sir, as well might you expect to quench thirst in dropsy, by drinking, as to restore your finances to a sound state by loans: every draught only increases the want of another. There is no end to this borrowing system; it is like the clue of Ariadne, the further you pursue it, the deeper it involves you in the inextricable labyrinth. We have the awful example of England before us, and we ought to profit by that example. What is it but the great national debt that presses down to misery and wretchedness the people of that country? A debt, the bare interest of which

swallows up the greater portion of the revenues of that government; a debt, for the payment of the interest of which, the people are taxed literally from the crowns of their heads to the soles of their feet. And, sir, let me here remark, that the national debt of England, as indeed the debts of all the other states of Europe, were incurred principally by the *military establishments* of these states, first, from keeping up, in times of peace, standing armies unnecessarily large, and, next, from the wars carried on with those armies. It is not hazardous much, to say, that at least two thirds of the revenue of every government in Europe is consumed by the army, or by persons connected either directly or indirectly with the military.

We see, then, the consequences of loans. They only put off the evil day, which, when it does come, we will only feel the heavier, by the previous procrastination. But, sir, the honorable Chairman of the committee of Ways and Means, in his speech the other day, tells us not to be alarmed; that the condition of our finances is not so bad as we fancy; and, he kindly consoled us by promising better times. I always listen with great pleasure to the speeches of that gentleman, for he always speaks good sense; he always gives facts and reasons; but, however much I may value the information he imparts, I cannot think that his calculations are always infallible. Sir, I distinctly recollect that the gentleman at the last session promised us better times; and I leave it to members to say, if his predictions have been verified. But, sir, that gentleman is not the only person that has been deceived in his hopes and mistaken in his calculations. Even the Secretary of the Treasury himself has now and then fallen into an error. Sir, not a year since the present incumbent came into office, have his estimates of the revenue come within two millions of the mark; sometimes exceeding, and sometimes falling short by that amount.

In his annual report for 1818, he says that the revenue of that year may be considered as the *average amount which will be annually received*; this amount was about twenty-six millions; but, we find that the revenue of the very next year, (1819,) fell short of that estimate by about two millions of dollars—that the revenue for 1820 fell short about four millions, and that for the present year will fall short by a still larger sum. Even, sir, in ordinary calculations, we find that mistakes may sometimes be made. The Secretary, in his report of 4th December last, informs us that the deficit for the present year will be about seven millions and nearly a half of dollars; but, in his supplemental report of the 20th of the same month, he says that the deficiency is only about four millions six hundred and fifty-eight thousand dollars; thus making a difference between the two reports of two millions seven hundred and ninety-three thousand dollars. But, a worthy gentleman from South-Carolina, (Mr. Simpkins,) gives us to understand that there are a few more errors still behind; and a gentleman from Pennsylvania has dropped a hint more consoling than all the rest. He tells us it will be found that the deficit of the past year is only about six hundred thousand dollars. Which of these ingenious financiers will prove right it is rather difficult to say; but, from the Secretary's report, one thing is plain, viz: that our finances are in a declining state, while the expenditures of the government remain stationary. Take the years 1819, 1820, and 1821, and there is a falling off of about four millions annually.

Sir, I make these remarks not in disparagement of any gentleman, but merely to show how little reliance ought to be placed upon calculations of the revenue of years yet to come. Our revenue is principally drawn from commerce—our commerce depends upon the state of the world, and who can say what that will be a short time hence? No, sir, there is no dependence to be placed on these calculations for better times: if we sit here waiting for better times, we may wait until ruin tumbles about our heads. But, gentlemen may say if you will not wait for the flowing of the waters, and in the mean time supply our wants by loans, what will you do? Will you resort to the next alternative and lay taxes? Sir, this question of taxation is a very trying one; it comes home to the feelings of gentlemen. Now, although I do not claim to possess more independence than other gentlemen, yet I am bold to say, that if there is no other alternative, I would prefer a gentle system of taxation to this everlasting, still beginning, and never ending business of making loans upon loans until the resources of the country will be absorbed in the payment of bare interest: but, there is another alternative, and until that is tried and found wanting, I for one will not consent to impose taxes. This alternative consists in the reduction of useless establishments, in retrenchments of unnecessary expenditures, and in a word, in bringing the expenses of the government within the means of the country. Sir, in making these remarks, I would not be understood as casting the smallest censure on any department of the Executive: the burden of censure must fall upon us and our predecessors. We pass the laws requiring these expenditures, and the Executive only carries into operation what we authorize. The natural tendency of all governments is to