

WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

PUBLISHED BY KRIDER & BINGHAM.

SALISBURY, TUESDAY, APRIL 24, 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.

State Bank of North-Carolina.

RATION, 2d JANUARY, 1821.

RESOLVED, That the debtors to this Bank and its Branches, be required to pay instalments of one-tenth of their respective debts on renewal, after the 20th instant. Published by order of the Board.

32tf W. H. HAYWOOD, Cashier.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, at Charlotte Court-House, Mecklenburg county, N. C. a Negro Boy by the name of SIMON, dark complexion, stout made, and 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high. He speaks low when spoken to. It is supposed that he will make towards the county of Prince William, Virginia, as he was purchased in that county. I will give the above reward if the said negro is delivered to Isaac Wille, Concord, Cabarrus county, or 25 dollars if secured in any jail, and information given, so that I get him again.

March 24, 1821. [6w42] ELLI WILIE.

The Celebrated

Horse Napoleon,

NOW in full health and vigor, will stand the ensuing season at my 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.

Fifty cents to the groom, in every instance.

MICHAEL BROWN.

February 9, 1821.—38t50

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.

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 Eclipse. 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 Fearnought, 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 David, 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.

JOHN THOMPSON.

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,
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.

Salisbury Academy.

THE Trustees are gratified by having it in their power to inform the public, that they have succeeded in forming a permanent engagement with the Rev. JOSEPH O. FREEMAN, to take charge of the Male, and to superintend the Female Department of this Institution. The long experience in teaching, and the established character of Mr. Freeman, enable the Trustees to recommend this school with confidence to the attention of parents and guardians. Miss SLATER and Miss MITCHELL continue, with their usual distinguished success, to teach in the Female Department. Every possible attention will be paid to the religious and moral instruction, as well as to the general department of the pupils. The buildings are large and airy, and situated in fine native groves, in different sections of the town. Board may be had in genteel families at a reasonable rate.

N. B. The second quarter in the female school commences on Monday, the 19th March; the male school will open on the first of April. By order of the Board, THOS. L. COWAN, Secretary. Salisbury, March 12, 1821.—40tf

NEGROES AND LAND.

NOTICE.—There will be sold on Thursday, the 24th day of May next, at the Court-House in Salisbury, two likely young NEGROES, and two hundred acres of LAND, lying on the Yadkin River, adjoining the lands of John Weant, Alex. Long, sen. and others, at a credit of twelve months, the property of Adam Srote, deceased.

EZRA ALLEMONG, Adm'r. March 24, 1821.—6w42

Cabinet Making,

LINCOLN, N. C.

THE public are hereby respectfully informed, that the subscriber (late from London) has commenced the above business, which he will prosecute, in all its various branches, in a manner superior to any executed in this part of the state. 3-45 THOS. DEWS.

N. B. Furniture performed at the shortest notice.

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 Egan, in the Town of Hantsville, 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 Sideboard 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.

MR. MIFORD DEJORNATT.

Hantsville, Dec. 17, 1820.—30tf

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.

Stop Thief!

ON the evening of the 7th inst. the dwelling-house of the subscriber was broke open, and the following articles stolen, viz: One pair of boots, one powder-horn, and a new file, with silver and brass trappings, with the letters L. H. engraved on the same. It is suspected that the theft was committed by a Negro, who was seen with a rifle passing on the road towards Salisbury the same night. Any person securing the thief, so that he may be brought to justice, or giving information where the property may be found, shall be reasonably rewarded, and all necessary charges paid, by

BENJAMIN ALEXANDER.

April 9, 1821.—3w45 8 miles north of Charlotte.

Five Cents Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Clemmons-ville, an apprentice, by the name of Matthew Gibbs. I hereby forewarn all persons from trading with him on my account, or harboring him. No expenses will be paid nor thanks given to the apprehender.

HENRY EAKELS.

April 13, 1821.—3w45

Five Dollars Reward.

RAN away, on or about the 10th inst. a Negro Girl by the name of Sally, 18 or 20 years old, about 5 feet 2 or 3 inches high, rather inclined to be fat. The above reward will be given to any person who will deliver the said negro girl to me in Salisbury. ELIZ. TORES. Salisbury, N. C. Jan. 30, 1821.—34

Deception.

I PURCHASED a Clock from Allen Case, which he warranted to be a good time-piece, for which I gave two notes, \$25 each, payable Dec. 25, 1821, and Dec. 25, 1822, dated Nov. 1820. I forewarn all persons not to trade for either of the notes, as I am determined not paying them until the clock is made as it was warranted.

March 26, 1821. [47r] E. BRADSHAW.

State of South-Carolina.

IN EQUITY.

CAMDEN DISTRICT.

February Term, 1821.

Robert Cunningham, Adm'r D. S. Bailey, deceased, vs. Peter Smith, jun. et al.—Bill for relief.

THE complainant having filed in this court his bill; among other things, praying that the creditors of Daniel S. Bailey may come in and establish their demands, and receive their proper proportion of the assets of the said estate; and that he might be discharged from his administration under the direction of this court; and it appearing, to the satisfaction of this court, that the following persons, having demands against the said estate, reside out of this state, viz: Jane Troy, Peter Smith, Peter Smith, jun. George Hedrick, Henry Frailley, Pearson & Murphy, James Smith, Satterwhite & Travis, Jacob Hoe, Thomas Allison, John Frailley, Thomas L. Cowan, Peter W. Smith, Moses A. Locke, Alfred D. Kerr, Clary & Doherty, Anderson Ellis, Gen. Pearson, James Clay, Dr. S. L. Ferrand, Thomas Scott, Robert Woods, Crider, William Dixon, Robert Moore: It is therefore ordered, that the persons above named do appear to the said bill on or before the first day of June next, or in default thereof, an order will be made that the said bill be taken pro confesso, as to the said defendants. And it is further ordered, that Sarah Bailey, who resides out of this state, do appear to the said bill before the next court.

JOHN CARTER, C. C. E. J. D.

EXTRACT

From a pamphlet entitled an "Expose of the causes of Intemperate Drinking, &c."—By T. HENZEL.

On another occasion I have mentioned, and will here repeat, that the baleful practice of giving ardent liquor to laborers, ought to be exploded. This custom has so powerfully aided other causes of intemperance, that there is scarcely to be found among the laboring class, any who do not drink, and drink too much. It is unquestionably owing, in a great measure, to this, that the apprentices to many mechanical branches are initiated into the habit of intemperance before they acquire a knowledge of their trade; and it is certainly owing to the same cause, that many do not gain a perfect knowledge of their business. Here, too, we see a powerful objection operating to prevent many respectable parents from putting their sons to mechanical occupations. Hence, many a promising mechanical genius is smothered in the warehouse, or doomed to add a useless member to the already over-run and over-rated learned professions. This serves to degrade the honorable calling of mechanics; which suffers another depression, from the necessity which these circumstances create, of taking apprentices from the lower circles of society, whose want of the requisite education disqualifies them for attaining an adequate knowledge of their trade. In addition to this, the master mechanic, growing wealthy by his business, too often becomes infected with the follies and fashions of upper life—in which sphere some are fitted only to appear ridiculous. Their sons, forsooth, must be above their fathers' business. They must be brought up gentlemen—and, of course, reared in idleness and extravagance, or become professional men or merchants! Thus, by their conduct, they give countenance to those whose weakness may dispose them to undervalue mechanical occupations.

Should the philanthropic views of the present state administration, and those of the numerous agricultural associations throughout the union, be realized, the time is coming when the honest, industrious, intelligent farmer, shall resume his pristine rank and consequence; and the mechanic, of equal merits, shall be ranged by his side. Useful industry will then become fashionable, and idleness no longer rated a gentleman, but a vagabond in the community. What single measure would do more to further such desirable events, than the destruction of the custom of giving ardent spirits to working people of every description. This done, the task would not be difficult to explode its use altogether in that class as a common beverage. What is the difference in point of interest to the employer, between a sober man and a man half the time half drunk? A portion of the actual difference paid as additional wages, would enable him to select sober workmen—and, in some degree, those whose habits may not be confirmed might be thereby induced to forego the use of ardent drink. The respectability of mechanical occupations would thence be increased in proportion to the increased respectability of those engaged in them.— This would remove the source of the objections which many people now have to rear their children to mechanical trades. There being no intemperate masters or journeymen, the apprentices would learn their respective trades without simultaneously learning to drink. This would tend to lessen the undue proportion of commercial and professional men, and increase the quantum of morality, health, and useful industry, and also destroy some of the causes of pauperism and wretchedness.

THE "PICTURED ROCKS."

On the southern shore of Lake Superior, are described by those who have had the pleasure to see them, as furnishing one of the most astonishing and magnificent natural curiosities that can be found in our country. An intelligent gentleman, who accompanied Governor Cass in his tour last summer, describes them as surpassing, in grandeur, the far-famed Cataracts of Niagara.— They form a perpendicular wall of about three hundred feet in height, and extend along the shore about ten miles. The projections and indentations are numerous, and the imagination of the observer throws them into various forms—sometimes the fronts of buildings—now a tower, and anon castles and columns, appear in varied succession. In many places vast caverns are

to which are sometimes cragged and irregular, and sometimes regular hemispherical arches supported by mighty pillars. The smallest wave rushing into these caverns, causes a loud, jarring, and awful sound, which, to the ear of the passenger, is dashed along by echo, to mingle with and to increase the noises which rush from more distant caverns.

The Indians never pass these rocks but in a calm time, and when there are no indications of a storm. It is said that they believe the caverns to be the abode of bad spirits; and, owing to the superstition, or to the awe which the scenery inspires, they generally observe a profound silence when passing them.—Detroit Gazette.

ILLINOIS.

[Published by request.]

FROM THE PRINTER (N. Y.) REGISTER.

ILLINOIS.—We received the following interesting description of this new, but flourishing state, in a letter from the Rev. Isaac Townsend, who moved there last spring from this village. As most of our readers are personally acquainted with the writer, it is unnecessary for us to say, that what he has here stated may be depended on as simple, sober fact.

Township No 7, Range 4 West, Bond county, State of Illinois, August 20, 1820. 5

Much respected Friend: Knowing that you, and many other friends in the country, wish to obtain correct information concerning the state of Illinois, in an agricultural, commercial, and moral view, I write this for your and their benefit.

Some parts, especially in the south part of the state, in the east part, on the Wabash river, on the American bottoms, bordering on the Mississippi, and on the bottom lands which lie on the other rivers, are not considered to be favorable to health. Other parts of the state, I believe, are as well adapted to health as is the county of Ontario, in your state. As far as I have seen in this state, and have been able to obtain information, I am pleased with the country north of the road which passes from Vincennes to St. Louis. I have never seen any part of the United States so well adapted to agricultural pursuits as this.— This part of the state consists of extensive prairies, some small, others large, interspersed with groves of timber. These consist of several different kinds of oak, ash, hickory, black walnut, butternut, black mulberry, cotton wood, hackberry, some sugar maple, sassafras, lynn, sycamore, honey locust, which grows very large, white and red elm, crab apples, wild plums, and an abundance of grape vines, with several other kinds of timber, too numerous to mention. The timber in this country is found mostly on each side of the streams of water. Some solitary trees are, however, scattered up and down the prairies, with here and there a knob of timber, or beautiful grove, peculiarly adapted for elegant seats for building. The prairies are not a dead level, but have many swells, with lower parts, to conduct off the surplus water from the prairies to the creeks. The appearance of the prairies is beyond description grand. The soil is generally a black vegetable mould, apparently alluvial, of a kind well suited for corn, wheat, cotton, hemp, and flax. No country can be better for corn, wheat, pumpions, watermelons, and all other kinds of vines. Potatoes do well, especially the sweet potato. Pumpions are much sweeter than at the north. Upland rice does well in this state. Apple and peach trees come forward soon, and do well. I am full in the belief, that pears, cherries, quinces, and all other kinds of fruit trees and fruit plants, that cheer and comfort life in the northern states, may be cultivated in this state to great advantage. Thousands of cattle can be sustained in this country. No country can be better for large herds. I have never seen better cattle than I have seen here. Thousands, and even tens of thousands, can range these prairies with an overflowing abundance of the best of pasture, nearly all the year before them. From Christmas onward six weeks, some fodder will be needed for milch cows and team horses and oxen. Swine are raised in great numbers, and do peculiarly well, summer and winter, on the spacious rich bottom lands of Shoal Creek. There is no need of feeding any corn to them. The pork is, however, better when corn is fed to them a few weeks before they are butchered. Sheep do well in this country, where they can be preserved from wolves and bears. Wolves are now troublesome; but of these we may soon hope to be rid—our sharp shooters, we hope, will soon despatch them.

This country cannot, at large, be said to be well timbered, nor well watered. There is, however, a sufficiency of wood for all timber purposes. There is generally a sufficiency of water, almost in all parts of the state, for the use of cattle and horses. In our part, springs of good water and small streams abound. Good well water is easily obtained by digging. This part of the state is suited to receive, and support well, a dense population. Mill seats are scarce.— Horse, wind, and steam mills, must be in general use. In some parts of the state, coal can be easily obtained. Providence has, beyond a doubt, designed that this shall be a country of overflow.