

some of them are doubtless well conducted, are such as they ought to be,—such as the character of the state and the welfare of the people require. This being the case, is it not time that something should be done? Is it not time for the legislature to awake to its duty, and do that now, which ought to have been done years ago? that, which will at once give to our state a character and a rank among her sister states, which she should have taken long since? We may be complimented by reviewers for our zeal in promoting internal improvements; they may tell us,—and those who please may believe it,—that “the spirit we have displayed, and the wise measures we have at last adopted, are almost sufficient to raise us at once to a political rank in the Union, to which other states have scarcely attained by the gradual advances of a century:” we may clear out our rivers, we may dig canals, and make railways; but they all will not do, they all will not increase our relative importance, so long as we let the human mind be choked with weeds, and suffer it to wither and become weak for want of culture. If we wish to march to greatness and glory, it must be by the powerful impulse of intellect: if we wish to obtain power and influence, we must first possess knowledge and virtue.

We hope our representatives will think of these things, and at the coming session of the legislature do their duty,—a duty which they owe to their constituents, as the guardians of their interests, and to the state, as the conservators of its honor.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Messrs. BINGHAM & WHITE:

The accession of the Floridas to the United States, has excited so much interest, and raised so much expectation among the people of the southern and western states, that any thing relative to the situation and circumstances of that country would, it is presumed, afford a subject of amusement and perhaps of interest, to your numerous readers. The subjoined remarks are the result of personal observation in most part, or from information derived from authentic sources, and are made without partiality or prejudice. If they should be thought to have any claims upon the notice of the public, you are at liberty to insert them in your paper.

The Floridas, by men either totally ignorant of its topographical situation, or most grievously misled by appearances and superficial observations, or, perhaps, in many instances, influenced by personal interest, have been represented as a country combining all the natural and substantial advantages necessary to constitute a populous and wealthy country, and as holding out to adventurers every inducement that the pleasure, or pride, avarice or ambition of man could desire. In some respects, this is certainly a desirable country; but it falls, upon actual observation, very far short of the character that has been given to it. There are few countries naturally better situated for commerce, or abounding less with the means of supporting and prosecuting commerce, than the Floridas; and no country affording a climate more genial to productions of such variety and value, or affording, at the same time, a soil more sterile, or less productive.

The coast, from St. Marys to Perdido, is indented with a great number of inlets, bays and harbours, many of which are safe and commodious, and well fitted for the purposes of commerce, but, from their peculiar situation, have but little prospect of ever rising into importance. The most considerable of these, next to Pensacola, are the Apalachicola, Tampa, and St. Johns. The bay of Tampa is one of the finest on the coast; and from the great depth of water afforded on the bar, and the quantities of live oak and pine timber growing round the bay, it is probable it may be selected by the United States as an eligible situation for a depot for the American Navy. On the St. Johns a town of some considerable secondary importance may spring up; as it is easier of access, and has a richer back country, than any place in East Florida, it is probable it will in time assume a more respectable standing than any other place in that territory. Apalachicola bay is also a fine one; it is formed by the junction of Flint and Chatahouchy rivers; and for the reception of the trade descending these streams, a town of some consequence may rise, but must ultimately remain tributary to Pensacola, which, of itself, constitutes the most important feature in the commercial character of this country.

The lands in the Floridas are generally very poor, in West Florida they are entirely so: They lie level, and consist mostly of immense sandy pine barrens, gradually descending as they approach the sea. The country is intersected by numerous streams of pure and healthy water, and when of any size, are mostly navigable. The face of the country, even in the poorest barrens, is covered with the

most profuse variety of flowers, plants, shrubs, and undergrowth, I have ever seen:—the orange, rose, vine, and cacta-pa, are the spontaneous growth of this country: the fig, date, olive, lime, and grape, grow to great perfection, where they are cultivated. Although poor land is the characteristic of this country, there are, nevertheless, some bodies of good land to be found, particularly in East Florida. On the St. Johns rivers there are some lands of a very fine quality; but they lie low and are mostly of the alluvial or hemlock description: this is the only part of this extensive country which might be called unhealthy. On the Choctawhatchy, Lotchuay, St. Marks, and Suwaney rivers, there are considerable bodies of excellent lands; at the Mecasucy towns there is a fine body of pine, oak, and hickory lands; and on the Chipoli river in West Florida, about 60 miles east of Pensacola, a body of hickory, oak, and walnut lands, about 60 miles in length and 20 miles in breadth. These lands are favorable to the production of long and short staple cotton, sugar, rice, and it is confidently believed coffee would grow well, though but few experiments have yet been made in that article. These lands, though rich and valuable in their natural productions, are in too small quantities to arrest the attention of agriculturalists; and land titles, from the nature of the Spanish grants and the circumstances under which they now stand, are too intricate and uncertain to enlist the views of the speculator. The country is generally healthy; and the prevalence of the sea breezes, over almost every part of the country, makes the climate a delightful one; but to some other source than agriculture Florida must depend, not only for its wealth and importance, but its very support and existence: for a country without agriculture is destitute of the main pillar of its existence, the basis of its power, and without the most substantial source of national prosperity and wealth. Upon commerce alone then must Florida depend for its support; and upon the prosperity and progress of one single point must she depend for her power and national consequence; and even the prosperity of that one point depends upon a concurrence of circumstances and contingencies which must tend very much to retard it in its progress. Pensacola, of all other places in the Floridas, or, perhaps, in the southern states, seems to unite more general and local advantages, and to bid fairer to rise, at some period or other, to commercial importance, than any point on the southern coast. This place is situated on a fine sandy beach, evidently formed by the receding of the water, nine miles above the Barrancas or pass into the sea, and upon a bay of its own name, the most beautiful and safe harbor in the world. The navy of Great Britain may approach this bay and ride in it with perfect safety. The bar across the bay affords at all times from 22 to 28 feet water. The bay is 30 miles in length, and no where less than 4 miles wide. The sea and land breezes, which blow alternately, make the place extremely pleasant, and the purity of the water makes it perfectly healthy. These circumstances conspire to make Pensacola the most delightful place I have ever seen; but at present it is very far from having any claims to beauty: The buildings are poor, irregularly built, and rather in a state of decay. It has a population of about 3000 persons; and in that number there is perhaps a greater diversity of character, color, and physiognomy, and withal, a greater variety and confusion of tongues, than any one place, of the same magnitude, could boast of since the ancient days of Babylon. But since the reign of Gov. Jackson, there has been more uniformity of character than formerly.

By many it has been supposed, that the sterility of the soil in West Florida, but particularly the poverty of the country contiguous to Pensacola, would effectually bar its further progress; this reason, at first sight, seems a plausible one; but upon examination, and by extending the view farther to what may be, and what, in all probability, will be effected, for the benefit of Pensacola, I think the inquiry will result in a different conclusion. Exclusive of any exterior or artificial advantage, there are two channels through which the produce of a rich and fertile country will naturally find its way to Pensacola: the one is by the way of the Conecough river, which rises in the Alabama, and is navigable for boats of almost any description; in its course it winds through an extensive and fertile country, and unites with the Escambia and empties itself into the bay 15 miles east of Pensacola: the other is by the way of Apalachicola bay and river, which is formed by the junction of Chatahouchy and Flint rivers,—the former takes its rise in Georgia, and passes through the Creek nation, and is navigable for 400 miles by the course of the river: Flint river rises in and passes through the richest and most fertile part of Georgia, and is navigable 250 miles above its entrance into the bay. There are other less considerable streams entering Apalachicola bay, all the trade of which, when united, will concentrate in Pensacola. The contiguity of South America and the West Indies will also, in no inconsiderable degree, contribute to the advancement of this place. An inland schooner navigation, that is effected by

means of a chain of lakes and bayous, already with New-Orleans, by facilitating intercourse with that place, may subserve the interest of Pensacola. But the source upon which Pensacola immediately depends for its subsequent aggrandizement, is by the means of a contemplated canal, by which the waters, with the overwhelming trade of the Mississippi, are intended to be conducted into the bay of Pensacola. By men of experience and intelligence, who are well acquainted with the situation of the country and the nature of the obstacles, this communication is thought to be not only practicable, but may be effected with comparative ease and small expense. This projected canal takes out of the Mississippi river 120 miles above New-Orleans, and, by its course, 230 miles above its mouth, at a place called Bayou Manchac. From the mouth of this bayou to its intersection with Amity river, is 16 miles; (and for ordinary boats is navigable all seasons;) from Amity river to lake Maurepas or Iberville river, is 40 miles; (thru' which there is now good schooner navigation;) through lake Maurepas, is 8 miles; from this to lake Ponchartrain, through the pass, is 6 miles; through lake Ponchartrain to the Regolets, in a straight line nearly the course of the channel, is 32 miles; thro' the Regolets is 8 miles; from thence to Mobile point is 86 miles; from thence to the head of Bonseconce bay is 15 miles; but in going from the Regolets to this bay, the distance may be shortened from Bonseconce bay, if the Heron pass should be preferred, by connecting Wolf river, by canal 4½ miles over a level plain, with this river; to Bellanse is 2½ miles; from thence to bay Gasson is 3 miles; thence to Perdido bay is 2½, through this bay 5 miles to a point from whence a canal three-fourths of a mile will connect Laguara lake; through this lake to the Barrancas 8 miles; and from thence to Pensacola is 9 miles. By this calculation, it is from Bayou Manchac to Mobile bay 196 miles, all of that distance steam boats and schooners may run, except 16 miles at the Bayou Manchac, which may be made equally so with inconsiderable expense; and from Mobile bay to Pensacola is 49 miles, only 5½ of which is to be canalized; making in all 245 miles, a distance only 15 miles farther than from the same point to the mouth of the Mississippi. The extreme unhealthiness of New-Orleans, the numerous bars across the mouth of the river, and the difficulty of ascending the river, combined with the numerous advantages peculiar to Pensacola, give it a decided ascendancy, in point of locality, over any port belonging to the southern states. The interest and convenience of the western merchants imperiously demand a great mart somewhere to the west, for the reception of their produce, and the supply of their goods, independent of New-York and Philadelphia. Experience has demonstrated the fact, that New-Orleans has never yet, and most probably never will, act in any other capacity than that of a kind of broker for the produce descending the Mississippi. It would not, then, it is believed, be extravagant to suppose, that Pensacola was destined to become that great mart of the southern and western states,—the New-York of the south. This canal once effected, I should not hesitate to pronounce the probability, nay, even the certainty, of that event. The commencement of this canal is in another state, which, by the laws of self-preservation, would oppose the execution of this design; and until the United States assume the exercise of a right which they possess, of making internal improvements, there is little prospect of this valuable plan being carried into effect.

A FRIEND.

NEW-YORK CONVENTION.

We congratulate every friend of principle and the people's rights, that the question on the elective franchise has been at length settled: a question intimately connected with the prosperity and tranquility of the state, which gives to the people a right which hitherto has been abridged, if not entirely withheld. To understand the broad and equitable principle as adopted, we here subjoin it:

“Every male citizen of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been one year an inhabitant of this state, preceding the day of the election, and for the last six months a resident of the town, county, or district where he may offer his vote, and shall have paid a tax to the state or county within the year next preceding the election, assessed upon his real or personal property; or shall be by law exempted from taxation; and also every male citizen of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been for three years next preceding such election an inhabitant of this state; and for the last year a resident in the town, county, or district, where he may offer his vote; and shall have been, within the last year, assessed to labor upon the public highways, and shall have performed the labor, or paid an equivalent therefor, according to law; and also every citizen of twenty-one years old, who, being armed and equipped, has actually performed militia duty, shall be entitled to vote in the town or ward where he actually resides, and not elsewhere, for all officers that now are, or hereafter may be, elective by the people.” Also, “no person of colour is to be taxed, or permitted to vote, unless he possess an unincumbered freehold to the value of \$250.”

The next question is the appointing power, a question of delicacy and im-

portance, which we hope to see settled in a manner equally republican and satisfactory.—*Nat. Adv.*

PHILADELPHIA, OCT. 15.

On Saturday, in the case of Lonsdale versus Brown, Judge Washington decided, after argument, and holding the case for some time under advisement, that a Bill of Exchange drawn in one State of the Union upon a person or persons in another State of the Union, is a foreign Bill of Exchange.

The court, we presume, was obliged to have recourse to this fiction, that the spirit of the law might be preserved.—*Union.*

NEW-YORK, SEPT. 12.

Progress of American Manufactures.—A correspondent yesterday viewed, with pleasure, the manufactory of Pins now establishing in the Alms-House and Penitentiary of this city. Under the direction of Mr. Haines, who has been familiar with the art forty years, the business has got into complete operation, with the assistance of only two or three persons but what belong within the walls. The labor is performed chiefly by children, of whom an hundred of sufficient ability may be had on the grounds, and there never can be any want of hands to increase the branch to any desirable extent. The Pins are as well made (and there is no reason why they should not be) as any others whatever. And the corporation, having at length seriously engaged in the business, with sufficient capital, and the materials for workmen in their hands, we should not be surprised if, within a year or two, the New-York Pin Manufactory should supply half the market of the United States with this common and useful article, of as good a quality, and as low in price, as those furnished by that renowned citizen, Joseph Patt, of Picadilly, London.—*Journal.*

The “Balance” overturned!

GEORGE HELMBOLD, Editor of a celebrated paper entitled the “Independent Balance,” died at Philadelphia on the 29th ult. aged 43 years. His career as Editor has been well known, and his scale of justice or injustice will now pass into other hands. *Charleston City Gaz.*



DIED.

In this town, on the 22d instant, Master JAMES STANLEY BECKWITH, eldest son of Dr. Jno. Beckwith, and a member of the Academy in this place. In this lovely and promising youth were blended those accomplishments of person and mind, which, while they delight and gladden the fond parent's heart, tend so severely “to point the parting anguish.” He possessed that acuteness of perception, which, united with a discriminating mind and retentive memory, affords a sure pledge of future excellence. In his classical pursuits, his acquirements astonished those who noticed his extreme youth; and his loss is deeply regretted by the friends of our literary institutions.

While we feel deeply for the afflicted parents, we would fervently hope that this dispensation of Providence may suitably affect his youthful associates. May they remember that they too must die. May they turn aside from the giddy and licentious scenes which are passing before them, to learn some useful lesson in this school of affliction. Seeing that “wisdom is grey hairs to a man, and an unpotted life is old age,”—may they be more solicitous to adorn their minds with useful and manly literature, and to perform the many interesting duties and employments of social, domestic and religious life, than to be the foremost in all the foolish levities and wanton amusements of the world.

“Seize, mortals, seize the present hour;
Improve each moment as it flies;
Life's a short summer, man a flower;
He dies,—alas! how soon he dies!”

Burke County, N. C. Sept. 26, 1821.

Col. JOHN M'GIMSEY, after a short but severe illness, in Maury county, West Tennessee, on the 11th of September, finished his probationary course in this world, and bid adieu to all the toils and pains incident to a life of sixty-seven years. Inspired with the pleasing confidence of a true believer, he submitted to the will of heaven with the calm fortitude of a christian.

Col. M'Gimsey was a resident of this county, where he has left an affectionate wife and one son, together with an extensive circle of friends and relatives, to lament his death. His other son, Dr. M'Gimsey, of W. Tenn. was his physician, and present with him to soothe his sufferings, down to the final period.

How rapidly are the wheels of time rolling on the period, when not one of those laurel crowned victors who fought the battles that made us free, will live to enjoy the many earthly blessings with which heaven ever rewards the great and good. Col. M'Gimsey was one of the remaining few who may, with righteous triumph, look back on the trying struggles of the American Revolution. He bore honorable testimony of his patriotism

and valor at the battle of Ramsours, where he fought and bled for his country.

As a husband, father, friend and neighbor, his conduct was ever truly exemplary; and his virtues will be long remembered by all those who were nearly associated with him in this life.

200 Dollars Reward.

AN away from the subscribers, five Negro men, viz. *Pavis, Jacob, Charles, Moses, and Cain.* Pavis left his owner the 10th of July last; he is full six feet high, yellow complexion, large white eyes, stutters a little when spoken to, about thirty years of age, has a scar over one of his eyes, and is a stout fellow. Jacob is about 45 or 50 years of age, middle size, gray headed, a pleasing countenance, stoops in his shoulders, has a black, smooth skin, with a yellow cast, is a shoemaker and filler, and can read and write. Charles is about 25 or 30 years of age, five feet 9 or 10 inches high, very black, stutters when spoken to, has a piece out of one side of his nose, is uncommonly fond of spirits, and when intoxicated is very forward and saucy, is remarkably well made, and very straight. Moses is about 35 years of age, about five feet 8 inches high, yellow complexion, bushy head and whiskers, a scar on his upper lip, and a down look. Cain is about 40 years of age, very black, a likely fellow, when he smiles the gums inside are black, is a shoemaker and filler, and can read. The four last named negroes left their owners about the 16th instant. All of them absconded without the least provocation; which induces us to think they will make their way to the North. The above reward will be given, if taken out of the state—or \$40 for either of them, if secured so that we get them again; 100 dollars if taken in the state, or 20 dollars for either, so that we get them again. It is fondly hoped that every good citizen will use his best endeavors to apprehend the above negroes, and thereby aid in suppressing one of the greatest evils that our land is threatened with. Letters on the subject directed to Daniel Gallent, White Hall post-office, Mecklenburg county, N. C. will be duly attended to.

WM. B. TAYLOR,
JAMES DENKINS,
DANL. GALLENT,
JAMES M'KNIGHT,
ALEX. GREEN.

October 19, 1821.

6wt73

House of Entertainment,

At the sign of the Eagle and Harp, west corner of Broad and King streets, and one door north of the Court House, CAMDEN, South-Carolina.

M. M. McCulloch,

Having recently established himself in the above line, in that elegant house formerly occupied by Col. F. A. Dellesselne, respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. The house is elegantly situated, large, airy and commodious, fitted for the immediate reception of families and travellers who wish to be retired, particularly for families travelling for their health. His House, Bar and Stables, are always well supplied with the necessary comforts and refreshments for man and horse.

Camden, July 26, 1821.

6wt77

Swan Tavern for Sale.

Lexington, Rowan Co. N. C. }
October 15, 1821. }

I WILL sell the Swan Tavern, in this place, and three-fourths of the square on which it stands—216 poles. It is a commodious, convenient house, for an ordinary or private dwelling; has comfortable out-houses, good garden, and fruit trees. Twelve hundred and fifty dollars—one-fourth down, balance, one, two and three years, with interest, (if indulgence is required,) will procure a fee simple and possession of this valuable property in January next.

BENJ. D. ROUNSAVILLE.

VENDEU.

WILL be sold, on Thursday and Friday, the 8th and 9th days of November, at the mill plantation of the late Lewis Beard, all the moveable property belonging to said establishment. Among which there are about 100 head of Cattle; 25 or 30 head of Horses; a numerous and fine stock of Hogs; Stills, and all the utensils belonging to a Distillery; Waggon & Geers; Work Oxen, and Cart; all the Farming Tools, together with several thousand bushels of Corn, and a large quantity of rough Provender; besides many other articles, too tedious to enumerate.

The conditions of the sale will be, six months credit for all sums under 20 dollars, and twelve months for all sums over 20 dollars. Notes, with sufficient security, will be required.

MOSES A. LOCKE,
CHARLES FISHER, } Executors.
JOHN BEARD, Jr. }

Oct. 18, 1821. 3wt74

Yadkin Navigation

COMPANY.

A GENERAL meeting of the stockholders of the Yadkin Navigation Company will be held in Salisbury, on the 6th day of December next.

A. D. MURPHEY, President.
October 14th, 1821. 5wt75
The Raleigh Star and Winyaw Intelligencer will insert the above five weeks, and charge to the company.

Public Sale.

THERE will be sold, at the dwelling-house of the late Capt. John Reid, deceased, Lincoln county, (Catawba Springs,) on Tuesday, the 30th of October, and continue from day to day,

Stock, of all kinds,
Horses, Cattle, Hogs and Sheep,
Farming Utensils,
Valuable household and kitchen Furniture,
Part of his Library of Books,
and a number of other articles, too tedious to mention. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

JOHN REID..... } Ex'rs.
ALEXANDER M'CORCKLE, }

Oct. 4, 1821. 3wt73r

Notice.

FOREWARN all persons from trading for two notes, given by me to Isaac L. Ward, on the 28th of August, 1821, for one hundred dollars each—one payable six months after date, and the other twelve. The said notes were given by me for a tract of land sold to me by the said I. L. Ward, which was said to have been purchased by him from John Dew and wife. The right to which land, as to Ward, is not valid; neither is he able to make me a good title to it, agreeably to his obligation. I am therefore determined not to pay said notes, as I have not received value for them.

BRUCE SANDE AS.
Iredell County, Oct. 5, 1821.—3wt75