

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEEK,  
By PHILIP WHITE.

The terms of the Western Carolinian will hereafter be as follows:  
Three Dollars per annum, payable yearly in advance.

Every paper sent at a distance, will be discounted after the time has expired for which it has been paid for, unless the subscriber is known to be good; in the latter case, the paper will be sent until paid for and ordered to be stopped.

Advertisements will be inserted at fifty cents per square for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent one. Advertisements from a distance must be paid for, or their payment assumed by a responsible person, before they can be published.

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

## NORTH CAROLINA.

**STOKES COUNTY.**  
**COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1823.** Constantine L. Banner, vs. Robert L. Winston. Original attachment levied on thirty-five acres of land. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant Robert L. Winston, is an inhabitant of another government, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, requiring the said Robert L. Winston, to be and appear, at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Stokes, at the Court House in German-ton, on the second Monday in September next, then and there to reply, plead, or demur, otherwise judgment will be rendered against him according to the plaintiff's demand.  
MATTHEW L. MOORE, C. C.  
Price adv. \$4. 6/70

## NORTH CAROLINA.

**IREDELL COUNTY.**  
**COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Session, 1823.** James Torrence vs. Charles D. Conner. Original attachment, levied in the hands of Alfred D. Kerr, and he summoned as garnishee; also, on one negro boy. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant in this cause resides out of this State, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for three months successively, that unless the defendant appear before this Court on the first day of the next term to be held for the county aforesaid, at Statesville, on the third Monday in August next, and reply the property levied on, and plead to the said cause, the plaintiff will be heard ex parte, and judgment rendered against said defendant pro confesso.  
Test, R. SIMONTON, C. C.  
Price adv. \$4. 3mt71

## NORTH CAROLINA.

**BURKE COUNTY.**  
**SUPERIOR Court of Law, March Term, 1823.** Lovice Pennington vs. Ezekiel Pennington: Petition for divorce and alimony. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant in this case resides without the limits of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Star and Western Carolinian for three months, that the defendant appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the county of Burke, at the Court House in Morganton, on the fourth Monday of September next, then and there to plead said petition, otherwise the petition will be heard ex parte, and decreed accordingly.  
Copy test, W. W. ERWIN, C. B. S. C. L.  
Price adv. \$4. 3mt69

## State of North Carolina,

**IREDELL COUNTY.**  
**SUPERIOR Court of Law, Spring Term, 1823.** Catharine Cowan vs. Thomas Cowan; Petition for divorce. In this case it is ordered by the Court, that publication be made for three months in the Star, and Western Carolinian, that the defendant appear at the next court to be held for the county of Iredell, at the Court House in Statesville on the 5th Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and plead, answer, or demur, otherwise judgment will be had pro confesso, and the cause heard ex parte.  
Witness, R. WORKE, C. C.  
Price adv. \$4. 3mt71

## State of North Carolina,

**IREDELL COUNTY.**  
**COURT of Equity, Spring Term, 1823.** William Sloan vs. Samuel Carson, David Carson, Andrew Carson, William Carson, Eleazar Carson, Mary Carson, James Scott and his wife Martha, Jacob Weatherly and his wife Margaret: Original bill for the conveyance of land. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the above defendants live beyond the limits of the State, it is therefore ordered, by the Court, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian, for three months successively, that unless the defendants appear at our next court, to be held for the county of Iredell, at the Court House in Statesville, on the fifth Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, then and there to plead answer or demur, otherwise judgment will be taken pro confesso, as to them and the case heard ex parte.  
JOHN N. HART, C. M. C. E.  
Paid \$4. 3mt76

## State of North Carolina,

**ROWAN COUNTY.**  
**SUPERIOR Court of Law, April Term, 1823.** Jane Weaver vs. William Weaver. Petition, divorce. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, that the defendant appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for the county of Rowan, at the Court House in Salisbury, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur, or the petition will be heard ex parte.  
HY. GILES, C. S. C.  
Price adv. \$4. 3mt79

## New Arrangement.

THE public are respectfully informed, that the Mercantile Business which has been for a number of years transacted by Daniel Cress, sen. of Salisbury, will in future be conducted by me, in the same building; where every necessary attention and particularity will be given, to render satisfaction to those who may please to favor me with their custom.  
EDWARD CRESS.  
Salisbury, March 28, 1823—4715

## Coppersmithing.

The Coppersmithing, and Tin Plate business, heretofore transacted by D. Cress, sen. will in future be conducted by me, at the same place. Those who favor me with their custom, may depend on having their work done with neatness, durability and despatch.  
May 14. EDWARD CRESS.

## ROWAN POOR-HOUSE ESTABLISHMENT For Sale.

BY an act of the last Legislature, the County of Rowan, is authorized to sell the present Poor-House Establishment, with the proceeds thereof, to purchase other lands, and erect other buildings in some more central situation. The county court accordingly, have appointed a committee to ascertain, what can be obtained for said lands, and improvements, and to make a report of the same. The premises consists of 200 acres of land, the greater part of which is wood-land, and eight or nine very good log houses; there is also a spring of excellent water near the houses.  
The subscriber will receive proposals for the purchase of said establishment from this time until the Wednesday of the ensuing August Court. Persons wishing to purchase, will state in writing the price they are willing to give, and the terms of payment.  
THOS. L. COWAN.  
July 18, 1823. 4wt67

## Notice.

THERE will be sold at the Court House in Salisbury on Thursday of August Court the balance of unsold personal property belonging to the Hon F. Locke, deceased, viz. Waggon, Geers, &c. and a few other small articles. Eight months credit will be given and bond and security required.  
N. B. All persons indebted to the estate of said dec'd, are earnestly requested to make payment, as longer indulgence will not be given. All those having claims may present them, and receive pay.  
JOHN SCOTT, Esq.  
July 25, 1823. 168

## Ran Away

FROM the subscriber, on the night of the 17th May last, DENNIS, a negro man, twenty-eight or thirty years of age, five feet six or seven inches high, yellow complexion, (say a mulatto) has a dent in his forehead occasioned by a blow, also a scar on his hand from a hurt. Has a good set of teeth, bold appearance, high nose, and wears a pair of whiskers. He took with him various clothing, and obtained a permit to pass to Mr. Matthew Harris.  
Any person apprehending said negro and confining him in any safe jail in the United States, so that I get him, shall be liberally rewarded, and all reasonable expenses paid, by his giving information to Mr. Benjamin Colquett, Greensborough, Geo. Dennis was purchased by the said Colquett, near Fredericktown, Maryland, twelve month past.  
WILLIAM ALEXANDER.  
May 30. 6wt68

## Ran-Away, or Stolen.

FROM the subscriber, on the 4th July, a mulatto fellow named BILL, 25 or 24 years of age, 5 feet, 4 or 5 inches high, with a remarkable singular mark on the right side of his nose, rather of a purple colour, his clothing not recollected; he has been in the jail of Salisbury.  
I will give a reward of 10 dollars, to any person who will deliver the said negro to me, or secure him in jail so I may get him; or 25 dollars if stolen, on delivery of him and the thief. If he has a free pass, I will give a reward of 50 dollars, for the delivery of him and the person who gave it to him, upon its being satisfactorily proven that he is the person. I purchased said negro of Dr. Isaac Philips of Rockingham county.  
SAMUEL GUY.  
Iredell County, 4th July, 1823. 62tf

## House for Sale.

I WILL sell my House and Lot in Salisbury, on accommodating terms. Apply to T. L. Cowan, Esq. or to myself, in Raleigh. There is a good office belonging to the lot, convenient for a Lawyer or Physician.  
JOHN BECKWITH.  
Salisbury, March 8, 1823—44tf

## NORTH CAROLINA.

**BUNCOMBE COUNTY.**  
**COUNTY Court, July Term, 1823.** Jan. M. Alexander vs. John B. Craige; original attachment, levied on land. Geo. Swain vs. John B. Craige; original attachment, levied on land. Swain & Gray vs. John B. Craige; original attachment levied on land. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant in these cases lives without the limits of this State, so that the ordinary process of the Court cannot be served on him; it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian six weeks successively, for the defendant to appear at a County Court to be held for Buncombe County at the Court House in Asheville, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, then and there to reply and plead, answer or demur to the plaintiff's demands, otherwise judgment final will be rendered agreeably to the several complaints filed.  
Test, JOHN MILLER, C. C.  
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## Blanks,

OF the various kinds commonly in use, for sale at the Office of the WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

## AGRICULTURE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

Letter VIII.—Continued.  
To Charles Fidler, Esq. Secretary of the Rowan Agricultural Society.

SIR: I trust it has been already shown, that a Geological Survey of the State would have a great tendency to advance the interests of Agriculture and all the useful Arts.—to multiply the resources and enhance the permanent and intrinsic value of individual estates, and consequently of the State at large.

But what vast enterprise is it that promises so many benefits to the community, and recommends itself to our attention by so many unquestionable authorities! Is it one, which demands great preparation on the part of the State, and such vast expenditures as to threaten us with bankruptcy? Like the road over the Alps, like the Duke of Bridgewater's Grand Canal, or like our own efforts to open the navigation of our stubborn Rivers, does this undertaking call for appropriations that threaten to embarrass the finances of the State? So far from requiring any such preparations or expenditures, the whole contemplated expense of the enterprise, though a matter of some consequence to an individual of small fortune, is almost too small a sum to ask of the Legislature of a great State—an expense so limited indeed, that it is believed the Board of Agriculture may sustain it without curtailing their other objects, or certainly with such aid as they might easily obtain. Still, if the enterprise is worth undertaking at all, it should doubtless be projected on no mean scale, but on a scale sufficiently extensive, to correspond with the magnanimity of the object in view, and to comport with the dignity of the State. In an application made on this subject several years ago to the Board of Internal Improvements, a trifling sum was named; but this, it is understood, was designed merely for the purpose of a small experiment, to enable that body to judge better respecting the value of the object, and its bearing on the peculiar interests committed to their charge. It is said that the Board were unanimous in their opinion respecting the utility of the plan proposed, and that a great part of the members thought that its objects fell sufficiently within their province, to warrant their making an appropriation for it; but, owing to the scruples of a few, it was thought best to recommend the measure to the Legislature for special patronage. It was accordingly submitted, and was adopted in the Commons, unanimously; but, being introduced into the Senate during the hurry of business quite at the close of the session, it was thrown aside without much consideration. On the whole, however, this trial was sufficient to show, that the proposition was regarded in a very favorable light by the Board of Internal Improvements: by the most numerous branch of the Legislature, and by the public. The small sum that was named at that time (which was only one hundred dollars) cannot be considered, however, as a fair criterion by which to estimate the expenses of the undertaking now contemplated; since that sum, as the application itself declares, was intended merely by way of experiment. A fairer estimate of the probable expenses of the enterprise, contemplated at present, may be made out from the following statements.—In order to make such a survey of the State as may be sufficient to accomplish these useful ends proposed, several years will be required; though it is hoped and believed that immediate benefits will result, and that in all cases the benefits will be commensurate with the part of the enterprise already accomplished. But we must reflect that our State is equal in extent to some of the most considerable kingdoms of the old world, embracing nearly 50,000 square miles. To make a complete survey of so large a territory, would imply immense labor; but to make such an examination as would have a great tendency to bring to light those useful substances before enumerated, would not require those minute observations which would be necessary to a complete and scientific survey. To accomplish this, however, it would be necessary for the Geologist to travel into various parts of the State—to cross it a number of times from east to west—and occasionally to blast rocks and make excavations. But much also might be done by a correspondence with men of intelligence, and much by collecting specimens, which when assembled from various parts of the State and carefully compared, would lead to important conclusions, without the necessity of personal observations. The expenses then would be such as would accrue from travel, including an attendant—from such occasional operations as excavating and blasting—and from an extensive correspondence. Sir John Sinclair, in collecting materials for his Statistical Account of Scotland, carried on a

correspondence with 900 different persons. Were the business to be committed to the Professor of Chemistry and Mineralogy in our University, (to whom it seems most naturally to fall) it is obvious that not more than one-fourth part of the year could be employed in excursions, although a general attention might probably be given to the subject, in the way of correspondence and the collection of specimens, throughout the year.—The employment of so much time as would be necessary to make these investigations, and to digest the result of them in a detailed Report, might demand some compensation; but from the tenor of the letter formerly addressed by that gentleman to the Board of Internal Improvements, I infer that he would not be solicitous or particular with regard to compensation for his personal services, expecting to find his reward in no small degree in the advancement of science, of the interests of the University, and in his own improvement and gratification. At any rate, I feel assured that he would be willing to leave that matter entirely with the Board of Agriculture, should the Report of his labors be made to that body,—the compensation to be predicated on their opinion of his personal sacrifices and the merit of his services.—Leaving then the payment of personal services out of the question, the actual expenses to be defrayed might be from three to four hundred dollars a year, the appropriation to be commenced under the expectation of being continued for several years, but still subject to be withdrawn, if at any time it should appear desirable to the proper authority to do so.

Under whose direction, and at whose charge, shall the surveys be carried on? I concur with you, sir, entirely in the opinion, that the enterprise ought to be under the direction of the Board of Agriculture. I beg leave to offer my reasons in order.

1. It is proposed to give to the surveys in question such a shape as will be peculiarly adapted to the objects of the Board, namely, the improvement of Agriculture and Rural Economy.  
2. This body is, in its constitution, well adapted to such a purpose, being composed of such as will probably be peculiarly able to comprehend the relations which such surveys bear to the special interests committed to their charge, of such as may inspire the hope that they will be governed by no local or narrow feelings, but will bend their exertions towards those great and commanding objects which involve the interests of the community at large. Even were the Legislature to extend their immediate patronage to the proposed surveys, it would still probably be best to have them conducted under the direction of the Board of Agriculture.

3. That Board would be the most suitable organ, through which to communicate the practical results of such labors to the public. Of a variety of matter that might be presented to their notice, they would be the best judges of that which would be most important and useful to their constituents, and that they might publish in their transactions. Matter which thus came recommended to the community by their sanction and authority, would acquire more confidence, be more extensively read, and more fully reduced to practice, than what comes from a single unsupported individual.

With regard to their means of defraying the expenses of the undertaking, I have no doubt of their ability to do that, should they be disposed to engage in it with vigor and perseverance. It may be doubtful, however, whether it would be safe to rely on any aid from the County Societies, as you propose. It would probably be difficult to effect any general concert among them, and partial contributions would operate unfairly. But I believe the Board will not find it necessary to have recourse to them for assistance. They will find the funds placed at their disposal more than adequate to the accomplishment of those sceptic objects mentioned in the act; and doubtless it was not the intention of that act to limit their views to the few objects enumerated; but to commit to their direction the general interests of Agriculture, and the useful arts. It is believed, therefore, that a portion of their actual funds may be appropriated to surveys, in perfect conformity with the spirit and design of their appointment.

If, as you suppose, the State Agricultural Society has necessarily become extinct by the late arrangements, and the Board of Agriculture is its legitimate successor, I see no objection to its being also invested with any remaining funds of the Institution, to be applied as suggested in your proposition.

But should the Board be unable to support the surveys by either or both of these resources, may we not hope that they could obtain special aid from the Legislature? It is believed by many good judges

that the Legislature would not hesitate to lend their aid to the enterprise, if fairly brought before them from any quarter. If the fact be so, it cannot be doubted that the proposition would be certain to meet with a favorable reception, if laid before them by the Board of Agriculture.

Indeed, should all the foregoing resources fail, the Board could undoubtedly raise the funds in question by private subscription. Such a plan strongly recommended by their authority, and to be executed under their watch and direction, would be entitled to special confidence, and would have greatly the advantage over similar propositions when brought forward by a private individual. I would even indulge the hope that our State embraces more than one wealthy citizen, who, like the distinguished citizen of Albany, mentioned in my last letter, would gladly take such an opportunity to show that his patriotism and public spirit were commensurate with his fortune. From the foregoing considerations, I cannot but think that the Board of Agriculture will have it in their power to support the expenses of Geological Surveys, on any scale they may choose to adopt. But what particular expedients they might think most eligible for raising the necessary funds, I would submit to their wisdom to decide.

I have now, sir, concluded the observations which were suggested to my mind, by the proposition offered to the public by the Rowan Agricultural Society. It appeared to me that our mineral resources are great, but they remain for the most part useless, because they are so little known;—that they are in their nature of very great practical utility in relation to agriculture and the arts, and is proved both by actual enumeration of the substances themselves, and by the most respectable authorities;—that the expense required to explore them is inconsiderable, compared with the benefits likely to accrue from such an enterprise;—that this may be sustained by the Board of Agriculture, and that the undertaking will be most advantageously conducted under their auspices. I have heard it suggested that the publication of these Letters is premature,—that it ought to have been deferred at least until the organization of the Board of Agriculture, since "what is committed to the perishable columns of a newspaper soon sinks into oblivion; and, accordingly, the considerations urged respecting the importance and utility of making a Geological Survey will be forgotten long before the meeting of that body." If, sir, any such want of judgment is implied in calling the attention of our citizens to this subject, at so early a stage of our operations, to improve the State of our Agriculture and domestic Arts, I must impute the blame to the Rowan Society, by whose proposition, as presented by yourself, my remarks have been elicited. But it seemed to me desirable, that the public should be made more explicitly acquainted with the nature and design of such an enterprise, some time before those who are entrusted with its general interests, should be called on to act in behalf of their fellow-citizens.

If the British Board of Agriculture, which has been established about 30 years, are admitted to the plea that their plans have not had time to be fully developed, then surely it would be unreasonable to expect that all the advantages which our efforts to develop the resources of the State and to improve the condition of its agriculture and arts are to produce, should be apparent at the very commencement of those efforts. We show that Geology has a great tendency to lead to useful discoveries; but we do not assert that all the discoveries it has a tendency to make, will appear at once. While therefore we would wish to guard against fallacious hopes and unreasonable expectations, we may still confidently assert, that the chance of making useful discoveries in this State is unusually fair, both because its mineralogy is so rich and diversified, and because it has been so little explored. But were no new discoveries to be made, it would be a sufficient reason for investigating the resources of our Geology, should nothing more be accomplished, than merely to ascertain the extent, and describe the various practical uses, of certain minerals already known to exist among us, and it may deserve to be distinctly remembered, that the expenses of the undertaking would be refunded to the community, with extravagant interest, by the discovery; I do not say of all the useful substances before enumerated, but of a single bed or vein of any one of them.

Under these impressions, I shall leave the subject to be prosecuted by those who may feel convinced of its importance; and be disposed to lend a hand to help it forward, if any such exist among us, or to sink into oblivion if no such signs of favor appear.

Respectfully yours,  
WALTER BALDWIN