

PRINTED
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The terms of the Western Carolinian will hereafter be as follows: Three Dollars a year, payable in advance.

Advertisements will be inserted at fifty cents per square for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent one.

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

Dissolution.
I HAVE declined acting as a partner with John Murphy, in the mercantile business in Concord, with his consent, and have relinquished all claims to any part or portion of the profits of the concern of Murphy & Sutton. 98
March 22, 1824. NATH'L. SUTTON.

New Store, in Concord.
THE subscriber has formed a Copartnership with William Brown, in the mercantile business, at Concord, Cabarrus county, North-Carolina, under the firm of *Murphy & Brown*; where they are opening a fresh assortment of
Dry Goods, Cutlery and Hardware, selected with much care, in Philadelphia and New-York, and bought on the best terms. They design to continue the business at Concord for some years; and as Mr. Murphy will visit the northern cities annually, to procure supplies, their assortment will be general; and will be disposed of at fair prices for cash, or on credit, to punctual customers. Their friends and the public generally, are respectfully invited to call, examine qualities, hear prices, and judge for themselves.
JOHN MURPHY.

John Murphy,
Has also, at his store in Salisbury, a large assortment of GOODS, to suit citizens, town and country people; to be disposed of unusually low for cash, or country produce.

New Assortment.
THE subscriber has very recently received from Philadelphia, an assortment of
Dry Goods, Cutlery, and Hardware, Domestic; which, with the assortment he expects to receive in a short time, will enable him to sell at satisfactory prices. The public are respectfully invited to call, and examine for themselves.
EDWARD CRESS.
Salisbury, Aug. 16, 1823. 70

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.
EDWD. CRESS.

Coach Making.
THE subscriber begs leave to return his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the public, for the very liberal patronage he has received in his line of business; and informs them, that he has procured a number of workmen from Philadelphia and New-York, which enables him to finish work in a style rarely seen in the western part of the state. He also has a continual supply of materials, of the best quality and most fashionable patterns. He intends keeping constantly on hand, at reduced prices for cash only, Sulkies, Stick and Pannel Gigs, Chariotees, Coaches, Landaus, Phaetons, Barouches, Landauets, Caravans, and Mail Stages, of a superior construction. Repairs done at the shortest notice, and in the best manner. Orders from a distance thankfully received, and punctually attended to.
J. G. MORSE.
Charlotte, March 1, 1824. 96

Fulton Turnpike Road.
IN pursuance of an act of the General Assembly of North-Carolina, passed at Raleigh, the 31 day of December, 1823, authorizing the making a Turnpike Road from Asheville, by the Arm Springs, to the Tennessee line, and to charter a company for that purpose. We the derwritten subscribers, commissioners appointed by said act, do hereby give public notice, that books are now open at Asheville, for the purpose of receiving subscriptions for stock in said Road, which books will be kept in the hands of Geo. Swain, Esq. where all those who wish to become stockholders will please apply. The utility of making this Road, it is presumed, is so obvious to all, that it is unnecessary to say anything on the subject; and as there is no doubt that the stock will be the most advantageous, perhaps, of any in the state, it is highly presumable it will be speedily taken up. Therefore, be well for those who wish to come interested, to make a speedy application, the books will be closed, and the company organized, as soon as the amount of fifteen thousand dollars is subscribed; of which sum, there is already five thousand taken by the state.
GEO. SWAIN,
JAMES PATTON, } Commissioners.
SAML. CHUNN, }
Asheville, March 22, 1824. 4102

House of Entertainment.
THE subscriber informs his friends and the public in general, that he has opened a *House of Entertainment* in Town of Concord, a few rods south-east of court-house; where, with unremitting attention, and a desire to please, he hopes to merit a share of public patronage. Boarding can be on reasonable terms, by the week or year.
JAMES H. CLARK.
D. He has also received, a large and elegant assortment of new-GOODS.
Concord, March 4, 1824. 96

Wrapping Paper.
A good quality, for sale at this office, some at one dollar twenty-five cents, and a larger at two dollars, per ream.

Laws of North-Carolina.
An Act to amend an Act, entitled "An Act regulating the Militia," passed in the year 1808.
Be it enacted &c. That no inheritance shall descend to any person, as heir of the person last seized, unless such person shall be in life at the death of the person last seized, or shall be born within ten months after the death of the person last seized.

An Act to amend the Militia Laws of this State relative to the Cavalry.
Whereas there is at this time a greater number of Cavalry Officers in this State, than is in proper proportion to the number of privates enrolled, which greatly tends to the injury of the militia service; and whereas much of the time of the Legislature is taken up in the election of such officers; for remedy whereof,

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North-Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That all commissioned officers of Cavalry, who shall not, within eighteen months from the passing of this act, have enrolled in their respective troops or companies, at least thirty-two dragoons, well armed and equipped, exclusive of non-commissioned officers; their commissions are hereby declared void; and it shall be the duty of captains of infantry, in whose company district they respectively reside, to cause them as well as their men, to be enrolled in the same manner as though they had never been commissioned; and that no person shall hereafter be commissioned in any troop of Cavalry, until they shall have enrolled the number of dragoons aforesaid, well armed and equipped.

II. **And be it further enacted,** That no person shall hereafter be commissioned in any brigade in this State, as field officer of Cavalry, until the Brigadier-General of such brigade shall have certified to the Adjutant-General of the State, that there are at least four troops of Cavalry in said brigade, and it shall be the duty of the Adjutant-General thereupon to report the same to the succeeding Legislature.

III. **And be it further enacted,** That it shall hereafter be the duty of the Colonel of each and every regiment of Cavalry in this State, to make their respective returns to the Brigadier-General of the brigade to which such Colonel of Cavalry may belong.

IV. **And be it further enacted,** That all laws and clauses of laws coming within the purview and meaning of this act, be, and the same are hereby repealed.

From the Franklin Gazette.
In a late debate in the British house of commons, Mr. Brougham alluded to the last annual speech of the President of the United States, and said, "that, sir, is a manly and intelligible speech; that document describes the policy of a wise government in a manner worthy of a free and independent people. May no mean jealousy prevent us from following where it might have been our praise to lead; and as they have the glory, let us have our share of the advantages; let us join a kindred people; let us hold to free institutions; let us aid other freemen, who for liberty's sake seek to put bounds to that league of despots, who, after subduing all other freemen, would certainly attempt to conquer us." A compliment like this to our country and its chief magistrate, from an English statesman like Mr. Brougham, is well calculated to awaken in us feelings of honest national pride and exultation. Mr. Brougham, in the same speech, spoke of "the message of Mr. Monroe as an event than which none had ever dispersed greater exultation and gratitude over all the freemen in Europe." Lord Lansdown, in the other house of parliament, "spoke highly of the conduct of the American republic in regard to the South American states: It had set an example, he said, in throwing its shield over them at this early period, which England ought to have been more prompt in following."

PRESIDENT MONROE.
Under his administration, the public debt has been greatly diminished; the unsettled balances reduced from a fearful amount to a trifling sum; economy has been made a system; and the accountability of public officers has been secured; and our country has been blessed with a steady and happy increase in prosperity and reputation. When, therefore, our present Chief Magistrate shall retire from office, he will carry with him the gratitude of the Union; the esteem of the wise and the prayers of the virtuous will accompany him in his retirement; and the wish will be simultaneous and universal that his successor may tread in the same steps, upholding the same principles, and supporting the same policy.
Wash. Repub.

AGRICULTURAL.
The following new plan for the promotion of agriculture, is ascribed to Judge Murphy, gentlemen well known for his devotion to the interests of his fellow-citizens, by his views plans of internal improvement, which have been adopted, and are now in successful progress in this state. It is extracted from a pamphlet, addressed to the speaker of the House of Commons of our last General Assembly, on the various subjects of state policy.

The law respecting creditor and debtor must be changed; otherwise the poor are destined for ever to remain the slaves of the rich, the imprudent to be sacrificed by the cunning, and property to be the sport of the nefarious speculator. We must abolish imprisonment for debt; we must exempt the soil of North Carolina from liability for debt. Let not this change affect existing debts; let society prepare for the change; let the General Assembly fix a distant day, after which if debts be contracted, the creditor shall not look to the person of the debtor, nor to his lands for satisfaction. And I would go further, and exempt the furniture of his house, a number of milch cows of horses to cultivate his farm, his farming utensils, and provision for the support of his family for at least six months. What would be the consequences?

1. The poor would enjoy that equality in society, which the frame of our government promises to them, but which they have never yet enjoyed.
2. The poor class of the community would improve in their social and moral character, they would acquire a sentiment of independence, and cherish love, and defend their country and its laws.
3. That vile speculation which fattens on human misery, would be in great part suppressed.
4. An effectual check would be given to that extensive system of credit, which is often as injurious to him who gives, as it is to him who receives it.
5. Men would be trusted for their honesty, and not for their property; and in this way, sound mortality would be encouraged.
6. The agriculture of the state would improve rapidly: it will derive more encouragement from this change in your laws, than from all the bounties and premiums which the wealth of the state can give. A man will have some heart to build a good house, and make a good plantation, when he knows, that let him be unfortunate or imprudent, his house and plantation will remain his own.
7. Emigration would be checked, the poor, would become endeared to their native state, and not change their certain condition here, for an uncertain one elsewhere.
8. People from other states would emigrate to North Carolina.
9. The value of our land would greatly increase. This may be seen on the Virginia line; where a space of twenty feet, makes a difference of one half in the price of lands.

IRELAND,
With a territory not so large as Pennsylvania, and a population nearly equal to the whole white population of the United States, exported, in the last year, of *Bread Stuffs*, and other *Provisions*, of the value of \$13,936,309 11 cents. Such isolated facts might induce a belief that the people of Ireland enjoyed as great abundance of excellent food as any people in the world. It is quite otherwise. We venture to affirm that there are four millions in Ireland who do not, on an average, eat meat *four times in a year*. The only really industrious and manufacturing district in Ireland, is the province of Ulster, and there the condition of the people, of all classes, sects and sexes, is infinitely better than in any other part of that country. They exported in the last year of *plain white linen*, \$12,709,280 70 worth.
Demo. Press.

Doct. Pearson, of London, in lecturing some time since upon the stomach, observed that this organ had no power over substances endowed with vitality; and that this circumstance accounted for the fact of the Prophet *Jonah* having remained undigested in the stomach of the whale for the space of three days and three nights. Dr. Pearson's discovery is highly important, both in a medical and theological point of view.

Eastern Offerings.—The Episcopal clergy of England received, under this denomination, 2d. per head, of persons above 16 years, journeyman laborers excepted. But if it appears that a journeyman makes an article on his own account and sells it, he is liable.

It is calculated that there are about 6,000 regularly ordained clergymen in the United States.

BRIEF HINTS TO PARENTS.
Corporal punishments should be the last resort; never used except for an atrocious crime, or a smaller one obstinately persisted in. And, to render it efficacious, or rather to prevent it becoming a dangerous evil, it should be administered with perfect serenity of temper, and affection towards the offender.

Every kind of punishment that may terrify the imagination, ought to be carefully avoided. The dark closet is one of that kind. Severe reproaches, rough handling, and the hasty slap, if they do not much terrify, lessen right authority, and injure the temper of a child.

Children should not be punished for mere accidents; but mildly warned against similar carelessness in future. And yet some people shew much greater displeasure with a child for accidentally breaking a piece of china, or tearing its clothes, than for telling an untruth. Here the lesser is preferred to the greater, and the primary object of education is lost sight of.

PRIDE.
Pride and vanity are blameable in all, but in the poorest classes of society they are particularly disgusting.

Poor Richard says, "The artificial wants of mankind are become more numerous than the natural ones; many for the sake of a little finery on their backs, have gone with hungry bellies, and half starved their families." Again, "By extravagance, the higher sort are reduced to poverty, and forced to borrow of those whom they formerly despised, but who through industry and frugality, have maintained their standing." This gives occasion for poor Richard to observe, that, "A ploughman on his legs is higher than a gentleman on his knees."

"Pride is as loud a beggar as want, and a great deal more saucy, for when you have bought one fine thing, you must buy ten more, that your appearance may be all of a piece; but it is easier to suppress the first desire, than to satisfy all that follow it."

It is as absurd for the poor to ape the rich, as for the frog to swell with desire to equal the ox.

After all, what is this pride of appearance, for which so much is risked, so much suffered? It cannot promote health, nor ease pain; it does not increase merit in the person, but creates envy, hastens misfortune:

"What is a butterfly? At best, He's but a caterpillar dressed;
The gaudy top's his picture just."

A gentleman near Cupar, Angus, received the other day an appalling communication from his correspondent in Edinburgh. The latter, after having written a letter to his friend, in which he states, that "if any thing new happens before the hour of post, I shall not fail to inform you," dropped down in an apoplectic fit, and expired. The clerk who wrote the letter to the dictation of the master, on learning the melancholy catastrophe, added, in a postscript, "Since writing the above, I have died;" and the letter was dispatched accordingly.
Dundee Advertiser.

Jilson Payne, of Montgomery county, Kentucky, has announced himself as a candidate for an elector, and is in favor of Gen. JACKSON for President.

We are requested to give place for the following announcement of a highly respectable old gentleman of Scott county:

"Capt. William Hubbell, a revolutionary soldier from the firing of the first gun in the year 1775, and during our whole struggle for American freedom, now living in Scott county, in the 3d electoral district of this state, and who has been a resident of the commonwealth ever since the year 1789, tenders his services as a candidate for elector of President and Vice President of these United States at the next Presidential election, and if elected, will vote for the Hero of New-Orleans, GENERAL ANDREW JACKSON, for President, and some other person of Republican principles suitable for the Vice Presidency."—Lexington Monitor.

When an item in the general appropriation bill, appropriating \$25,000 for finishing the North Portico of the President's House, came under discussion, Mr. Cushman, one of the representatives from Maine, spoke *Latin*. Mr. Kremer, one of our Pennsylvania representatives, was up to him; he answered in *High Dutch*.
Philadelphia Gazette.

BALTIMORE, MARCH 29.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.
Captain Edwards of the schr Abarilla, arrived here this morning, in 16 days from Laguyra, informs that the country remained tranquil since the capture of Puerto Cavallo—merchants feel themselves more secure in their persons and property than before. There was no news of any importance from Bogota, or from the interior. President Bolivar was in Peru, and from his activity and the ample means placed at his disposal, it was generally supposed the war in that country would soon be brought to a close, and the Spaniards completely expelled.

The emigration of strangers, except merchants, and others engaged in trade, was very limited. Mechanics, such as carpenters, blacksmiths, hatters, taylor, shoemakers, cabinet makers, &c. would do well, and meet with encouragement; particularly, if they could take with them three or four industrious and steady apprentices, as in that country none are to be procured.

General Rodriguez Tavro, filled the office of Intendant of Venezuela, but it was reported he wished to retire, being old, and a man of large fortune. General Soublotte was in Caracas, and continued to have the direction of the war in the department of Zulia, Venezuela, and Orinoco. General Bermudez, who had been appointed Intendant of Magdalena, had resigned all his offices and titles, and wished to retire as a private citizen—he was waiting for the compliance of his government to his request. Gen. Paez was in the Apura, and was not expected back until next May.
Patriot.

It is probable that the Canal uniting the Delaware and the head waters of the Chesapeake, will be completed within a short time. The Civil Engineer has advertised for contracts for the works.

The route of this Canal commences opposite Fort Delaware, about 46 miles below Philadelphia, and running in a westerly direction, about 13 miles, terminates on the navigable waters of the Chesapeake Bay. Its dimensions are calculated to afford passage for steam boats and sloops together with a possibility of improvement for the navigation of ships drawing 20 feet water.—Charleston Courier.

We learn from Africa, that the Kings and Native Chiefs were holding a Congress in the Sherbro country in November last. Shocks of an earthquake had been felt in several towns in Africa, in Free-town and Regents-town, the shocks occasioned some alarm. In the latter town the congregation left the Church in which they were assembled.
Petersburg Intelligencer.

The Navy.—The Secretary of the Navy has issued an order, that hereafter, no officer within the U. S. shall be arrested without the sanction of the navy department. Commanding officers may suspend those under their command, until the pleasure of the Secretary is known. Had such an order been issued at an earlier period, it would have saved much trouble and vexation, and no little heart burning among our naval officers. It is not however too late to be of essential service to our navy.—Petersburg Republican.

Naval Court Martial.—We have already stated the result of the naval court martial, by whom Lieut. Kennon was tried and honorably acquitted,—on charges preferred against him by com. Porter.

Capt. Sidney Smith, of the navy, was tried by the same court martial by whom Lieut Kennon was acquitted, and found guilty of the charge of having violated the 23d article of the act for the better government of the navy (forbidding the transportation of merchandize in national vessels) and sentenced to be cashiered.—ib.

From the Indiana Gazette.
The age, the experience, the talents, the services, the integrity and morality of John Quincy Adams, recommend him to the people, as eminently qualified for President; and the services during the late war, of Andrew Jackson, justly denominated the Hero of New Orleans, next warms the hearts and unites the affections of the American people. We therefore think the vote of Indiana will be, JOHN QUINCY ADAMS for President, and ANDREW JACKSON, for Vice President.

Capital Conviction.—John Johnson was convicted, on the 16th instant, in New-York, of the murder of James Murray, in November last. The trial occupied but one day, amidst a great excitement, and the jury were out but about 15 minutes, before they returned a verdict of guilty. The N. York papers, somewhat like the English journals, have given long details of the circumstances and proceedings in the case.—Chas. City Gaz.