

WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

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SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, MARCH 15, 1825.

[NO. 249.]

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY PHILLO WHITE.

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

No paper discontinued, (except at the option of the Editor) until all arrearages are paid. 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.

NATIONAL ROAD.

At a meeting of the citizens of the village of Abbeville, held in the court house on the 10th Feb. 1825, Doctor E. S. Davis was called to the chair, and Col. Alex. Bowie was appointed secretary. The chairman explained the object of the meeting to be, to take into consideration the propriety of sending a memorial to the President of the U. States, recommending the location of the national road from Washington city to N. Orleans thro' this place.

On motion, it was ordered that the memorial from Salisbury, N. C. and Washington, Geo. on this subject, be read.

A memorial drawn up for the purpose, was then read and adopted.

On motion of Col. Noble, ordered, that the memorial be signed by the chairman and secretary, and transmitted by the next mail to the President.

Also, ordered, that a copy thereof be sent to each of our senators and representatives in Congress; and that the memorial be published.

E. S. DAVIS, Chairman.

Alex. Bowie, Secretary.

To the President of the United States:

The memorial of the citizens of the village of Abbeville, in the state of South-Carolina, respectfully represents:

That while they perfectly agree with the views of the General Government; that "a durable road extending from the seat of government to New-Orleans, uniting the whole of the southern states" will essentially promote the interests of the whole Union, they are deeply impressed with a sense of the great difficulty of selecting the best route for the contemplated road. It appears to them that the route, "uniting the whole of the southern states" ought to settle the question, whether its direction shall be on the east or on the west side of the Alleghany mountains. To follow a course which should be to the west of that ridge, would bear out of its range the states of North and South-Carolina, and only pass through a small, and as yet, unsettled part of the state of Georgia. To diverge from a straight line between the two fixed points, so as to pass through the capital towns of the three states named, would, in the opinion of your memorialists, unnecessarily increase the distance, render the construction of the road more difficult and expensive, without any corresponding advantages from the route.—If the only purpose of the road was the transportation of the mail, there might be some plausibility in adopting this route. But even in that case, your memorialists think such a direction of the road, even in a national point of view, would be inexpedient. The trifling difference in the expedition with which important political intelligence would be conveyed to the capitals of the southern states, by the route last alluded to and by that now proposed, would be more than compensated by the cheapness of subsistence, and healthiness of the climate, on the route which your memorialists are about to propose.

But other considerations are involved in the construction of such a road. It is intended "to unite the southern states, and to connect them with the centre;" this must be, not merely by facilitating the diffusion of political intelligence, but by increasing the facility of commercial and social intercourse between the several parts of this section of the Union. In a commercial point of view, little would be gained by tracing the road through the capitals of these states; because the country through which it would pass is generally poor and unproductive, while it, in most places, affords more convenient facilities for a commercial intercourse, in a different direction. A better route, in the opin-

ion of your memorialists, would be to avoid the mountains altogether, by tracing the route so as "to pass near Cumberland and Prince Edward court houses, and by Danville, in Virginia, by Salisbury, in North-Carolina, by Pinckneyville, Laurens court house and by Abbeville, South-Carolina, by Washington and near Greensborough, Eatonton and Masticello, in Georgia, cross the Chatahouchee at Fort Mitchell, and pass a few miles below the junction of the Tombekbee and Alabama rivers to New-Orleans." In a military point of view, your memorialists are convinced this would be by far the most advantageous route. In the event of an invasion by a formidable force, of either of the states of North-Carolina, South-Carolina or Georgia; if a successful assault should be made at any point of the seacoast and a landing effected, it is obvious that it would then be far from impracticable by a bold and vigorous advance, to reach the capitals of those states. In such an event, this great national highway would at once be in the possession, and for some distance, at least, under the control of the enemy. He would intercept our supplies of provisions and munitions of war, and other means of defence; and independent of the immense losses which would be sustained by individuals, very serious expense and loss to the government, would be the inevitable consequence.

But conduct the road through the back country of these states; and no enemy on the face of the earth will have the rash madness to attempt so bold a march in the face of the hardy yeomanry of the frontier districts.—In another view, this route will be more advantageous than any other.—It will traverse a country on the very borders of the western states, and will afford the easiest and best means of an optional intercourse with the states, east or west of the Alleghany ridge.

Your memorialists, therefore, respectfully submit to the consideration of the executive, the proposed route, and confidently hope it will, at least, be the subject of examination.

A. BOWIE, Secretary.

United States Congress.

IN SENATE.

Saturday, Feb. 19.—The Senate did not sit to day.

Feb. 21.—The bill extending the provisions of the act for the relief of persons engaged in the Seminole war to the companies of Mounted Rangers, commanded by Captains Boyle and McGirth, was read the third time and passed.

On motion, the Senate proceeded, as in committee of the whole, to the consideration of the bill from the House of Representatives, "making appropriations for certain fortifications of the United States, for the year 1825," the same having been reported by the committee on Finance, with amendments.

The first amendment is as follows:—"For a Fort at Beaufort, in North Carolina, 30,000 dollars," and "for Forts at Cape Fear, 50,000 dollars."

This amendment was determined in the affirmative, by Yeas and Nays, as follows: Yeas 29, Nays 11.

The other amendment is, to insert at the end of the clause making provision for the preservation of the islands in Boston Harbour, these words—"Provided, That the right of soil of said islands shall be first vested in the United States."

On this amendment, the question was taken and decided in the affirmative.

The last amendment is, "For a school of practice for light artillery, at Fortress Monroe, \$9,940." This amendment was agreed to; and the bill, with the amendments, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

On motion, the hour of meeting was fixed at 11 o'clock, and the Senate adjourned.

Feb. 22.—The President communicated the memorial of the Legislature of Ohio, requesting a grant of land to aid the operations of that State, in connecting Lake Erie with the Ohio River, by means of Canal Navigation; accompanied by resolutions requesting their Senators and Representatives in Congress, to use their best exertions to carry into effect the object of the memorial.

Ordered, That it lie on the table and be printed.

The Senate, as in committee of the whole, resumed the consideration of the bill authorizing the purchase of the

Equestrian Portrait of Washington, by Rembrandt Peale.

Mr. Holmes, of Maine, moved to amend the bill by filling the blank with 4,500 dollars; which was decided in the affirmative, yeas 26, noes 14.

On the question, "Shall this bill be engrossed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative.

Feb. 23.—The President communicated a report from the Secretary of War, accompanied by an abstract of the rules and regulations for the field exercise and manoeuvres of the Infantry, and the general regulations for the Army, which are observed and practised upon by the Army.

Mr. Brown, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom the subject was referred, reported a bill concerning the levying and collecting taxes in the territories of the United States; which was read, and passed to a second reading.

The engrossed bill for the preservation and civilization of the Indian tribes within the United States, was read a third time, passed, and sent to the House for concurrence.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Feb. 19.—The committee on Elections, made a report on the credentials of Messrs. Call, of Indiana, and Outlaw, of North Carolina; which was laid on the table.

An engrossed bill, entitled "An act concerning Canal vessels and boats," was read a third time.

Mr. Webster, in order to give time for further reflection, and some interchange of views, which might lead to a modification of the bill, more acceptable to all parties, moved that it lie on the table. The motion prevailed and the bill was ordered to lie on the table.

Feb. 21.—The committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill directing a discrimination between importations by citizens of the United States, and those on foreign account; which was read twice, and on motion that the bill be engrossed for a third reading.

Mr. M. Lane explained the bill as merely intended to ascertain a statistical fact.

Mr. Webster had no objection to the information which was required to be obtained by this bill, although he had doubts as to the policy of acting upon it.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed, and read a third time to day.

Speaker laid before the House a paper, from the Chief Engineer, containing information called for by the House, on the 16th instant, in relation to delivery of stone for the fortifications on the waters of the Chesapeake Bay; which was ordered to be laid on the table and printed.

On motion, it was ordered that the standing hour for the meeting of the House should hereafter be 11 o'clock.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Department of War, transmitting the correspondence between the Department of War and the Governor of Tennessee, in regard to the raising of troops, &c.; which was ordered to be laid on the table, and printed.

The House then adjourned.

Feb. 22.—On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Committee on Roads and Canals be instructed to inquire into the expediency of aiding, by a subscription to the stock of a company incorporated by the state of Virginia, for the extension of the turnpike road from the District of Columbia through the town of Winchester, in the said state, to Cumberland, on the river Potomac.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Department of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a report from the Commissioners of Land Claims in East Florida; also; copies of two reports from the Commissioners of Land Claims in West Florida; which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. J. T. Johnson moved to take up the bill to establish certain post roads, and to discontinue others; but the motion was negatived.

Feb. 23.—The committee on Roads and Canals, reported a bill to authorize the state of Ohio to cut canals through the public land, and to vest the title of certain lands in said state; which was twice read and committed.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Department of State, accompanied by a statement of passengers who arrived in the United States from foreign countries, during the year ending 30th September, 1824; which was laid on the table.

Also, from the same Department, a letter transmitting a return of American seamen, as registered by the Collectors of the Customs in the year 1824; which was laid on the table.

A bill from the Senate, entitled "An act for the relief of the companies of Mounted Rangers, commanded by Captains Boyle and McGirth;" was twice read, and referred to the committee of Claims.

A bill from the Senate, to authorize the purchase of an Equestrian Portrait of Gen. Washington, by Rembrandt Peale, was received and read.

Mr. Forsyth moved its indefinite postponement—which motion was carried.

FORTIFICATIONS IN NORTH CAROLINA. The House then proceeded to consider the Senate's amendments to the appropriation bill for fortifications.

The question being on the first amendment of the Senate, inserting the following:

"For a fort at Beaufort, in N. C. 30,000 dollars."

"For forts at Cape Fear, 50,000 dollars."

Mr. Foot, of Ct., said a few words in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Spaight observed, in support of the amendment, that he was sorry that the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. Foot) had thought it his duty to oppose the appropriation. This point was among the first designated for fortifications, and a fort was erected, either during the administration of Mr. Jefferson, or at a previous period, he did not now recollect. Its importance is such as to claim this attention. Beaufort is a port having a good harbor and affording an inlet of greater depth of water than any other in the state, with the exception of that of Cape Fear. I understand the depth of water to be 18 feet. There is now an inland communication from Norfolk to that port, through the Sound, and when the canal connecting the waters of the Neuse and Newport rivers, which is now opening under the authority of the state, shall be completed, a new facility will be given to the inland navigation; and when the Delaware and Chesapeake Canal shall be cut, there will be an inland communication from the Delaware to Beaufort. This place was a rendezvous for the privateers during the war; there they brought their prizes, and goods were conveyed from that point to the North and the South. The occupation of this port by an enemy, in time of war, would be a great annoyance to our commerce. It would cut off the commercial communication of those parts of the Union. Its harbor would be advantageous to them.

was taken on the objections from and carried—yeas 82, noes 33.

Diversity.

Not long since, a certain Quack was addressed by one of his patients as follows:—"Doctor, how is it, that when we eat and drink, the meat is separated from the drink?" "Why, I'll tell you," replied the Quack; "in the neck there are two pipes; one of them is to receive meat, the other drink; at the top of those pipes, is a lid or clapper; and when we drink, it turns back upon the meat pipe." "But, Doctor, (said the patient) it seems to me, that the clapper must play pluggly sharp when we eat pudding and milk!"

On Saturday last, died at Uppingham, aged 74, Peter Roberts. Peter had a great dislike to the fair sex, and would not suffer attendance from them upon any occasion. A few years back he had the misfortune to suffer much pain by a corn upon his toe, and his patience not being quite so great as the pain, he soon despatched the affair altogether, by chopping off the toe with a hatchet! His brother, who died some years ago, and who left him a good sum, was also odd and accentric. He hit upon a very curious method of saving money; for it is related that he used to work on a Saturday at his trade (that of a cobbler,) and earned as much on that day as would keep him the whole week, whilst the rest of his earnings were entirely reserved, and finally fell into the hands of brother Peter.

Country Chronicle.

IMPIETY.

In the University of Vienna there was lately a professor of Philosophy named Rembold, who, in his public lectures, had the horrible audacity to accuse our blessed saviour of suicide! The Austrian government could do no less than remove him from his professorship; and in his place was appointed a M. Madalenez; the appointment of the latter caused a riot among the students, who supported Rembold.

LOOK OUT FOR

Bennet Solomon and Sally Gouger.

A FEW days since, Bennet Solomon left his wife with three small children, in the county of Cabarrus, near to Millgrove, without any apparent earthly support. It is believed, beyond a doubt, that he has seduced a young woman by the name of Sally Gouger, in a clove with him, as she has not been seen in this place since Solomon's elopement. Said Solomon is, as to stature, of diminutive size; round face, short neck, light coloured hair, of soft speech, of suspicious look, and down cast countenance when interrogated, and tallow complexioned, had on when he went from here, a blue broadcloth coat, and a red striped plaid cloak, and is extremely fond of a gun; hates to work, but is fond of women, shal-fish and cider. Said Solomon went off in my debt, \$125, or thereabouts, 35 of which was lent money, and \$15 of which was for security money. It is, by some, supposed that he will secrete himself in the county of Montgomery, where his father and some of his relatives live. He personally took care to collect his Miss Sally Gouger's dowry before they left this place. I am not the only sufferer; he owes a great many others in this county. I would be truly thankful to any person that would give me any information by sending a few lines to the Post Office in this place, North Carolina, Cabarrus county, Concord, so that I can find where he has secreted himself, and also thankful to the editors of papers in this state, Georgia, Alabama, and Tennessee, to insert the above, and in so doing they will sympathize with his unfortunate wife and children, and myself, a poor, unfortunate, old man.

JOHN B. SKELINGTON.

January 26, 1825.

Estute of Alex. Long, dead.

The subscriber having qualified as executor of the last will of Alexander Long, late of Rowan county, dec'd. at the court of pleas and quarter sessions for the said county, held on the third Monday of November last, notice is hereby given, that all persons having demands against the said estate, are required to present them for payment, within the time prescribed by law.

JAMES I. LONG, Executor.
Dec. 24, 1824. 40

Notice

IS once more given, to all overseers of the Stage Road, and the last time it will be given to them; but it has been done so often that it has become perfect to them; but you may all rest yourselves well assured, that you may all look out to pay well for your not keeping the Stage Road in such repair as for the United States mail to be carried. But many will say d— the stage, it's nothing to me; let them get on as they can; I have got this to do, but can put it off longer, till the roads will get better. But this will not do any longer for me. This is warning to overseers, from Salisbury, in this state, to Mason's Ferry. I wish for no Gentlemen that wish the government well to be fondled at it, &c.
H. HARRISON.
31/50

Clock & Watch Repairing.

in this place, on Main-street, a few doors south of the Court-House, in the room adjoining Mr. Allison's store; where he is prepared to repair all kinds of Watches and Clocks, and warrant them to perform well for twelve months.

He likewise will repair all kinds of Gold and silver work, in a neat, careful manner, and on very liberal terms.

He solicits a share of patronage from the public, in his line of business; and only asks a fair trial, as he feels assured that he can satisfy any reasonable expectation, in all jobs in the above business.

Salisbury, Feb. 16, 1825. 46

A LOTTERY

FOR the benefit and encouragement of MICHANISM, in the Western part of North Carolina.

Stated.

1586 TICKETS, AT \$2 EACH.

NOT TWO WEEKS TO A PRIZE!

- | | |
|---|--------|
| 1 Prize of 500 dollars (a Phaeton and Cotton Saw Gin) | is 500 |
| 1 do. \$300 (Family Coach) | is 300 |
| 1 do. \$250 (Gig) | is 250 |
| 1 do. \$180 (do.) | is 180 |
| 1 do. \$130 (do.) | is 130 |
| 2 do. \$100 (Side Board and Cotton Saw Gin) | is 200 |
| 2 do. \$80 (Gig and Sociable) | is 160 |
| 2 do. \$20 (Bedsteads) | is 40 |
| 3 do. \$14 (a set of Tables) | is 42 |
| 2 do. \$12 (Windsor Chairs) | is 24 |
| 3 do. \$10 (two Ladies' Work Tables and one Pembroke) | is 30 |
| 1 do. \$8 (Belows top Cradle) | is 8 |
| 10 do. \$6 (6 Ploughs, 8 Street Lamps, and 2 Lard Cans) | is 60 |
| 10 do. \$5 (Hats) | is 50 |
| 1 do. \$4 (Candlestand) | is 4 |
| 1 do. \$3 (do.) | is 3 |
| 20 do. \$3 (do.) | is 60 |
| 300 do. \$2 (25 cast steel Axes, and 275 pair Shoes) | is 600 |
| 431 do. \$1 (Tin Ware, Jewelry, Shoes, &c. &c.) | is 431 |

Tickets can be had in Charlotte of the undersigned Commissioners, by letter, postage paid, enclosing the money; or from their agents in Salisbury, Statesville, Concord, Lincolnton, Yorkville or Lancaster; who pledge themselves to pay the prizes as set forth in the scheme, thirty days after the drawing; or refund the money to purchasers of tickets, provided the scheme shall not be drawn.

SAW L. HENDERSON,
GREEN KENDRICK,
J. N. ROYD.

N. B. Explanatory Hand Bills can be had of the Commissioners. 41

Sheriff's Tax Deeds.

DEEDS for land sold by Sheriff's for arrears of Taxes, for sale at the "Carolinian" office.