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HISTORY OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

It is a fact, no doubt known to many of our readers, that for some years past ARCHIBALD D. MURPHEY, Esq. of Orange County, has been engaged in collecting materials for an extensive work on N. Carolina. We have called the attention of the public to this subject now, because, through the information of a friend of Mr. Murphey, we are enabled to present something like an outline of the work.—The civil and military history of the State will be divided into two parts; the first embracing our Colonial history, and the second, our history since we became a sovereign State. By way of introduction to the first part, the discovery of Columbus, together with the state of Italy in his time, and the reasons which induced men of existence to adopt the belief of the existence of a continent west of Europe, &c. and the discoveries of the two Cabots, will be presented—after which follows the history of the Charters which have been granted by Royal Authority for colonizing North-Carolina, including the first charter and that granted to Sir Walter Raleigh, whose expeditions, efforts to plant a colony and failure, with his character, trial, execution, &c. will be embodied in the work. The history of the Indian Tribes of Carolina, their territory, population, military force, moral and social character, &c. form the next head in the subdivision of the subject; after which, the progress of the Colony is considered. Under this general head, the author treats of the division of the territory presented, in, 1. Virginia—2. N. C. & 3. South-Carolina—Wars with the Indian Tribes—the Charter granted to the Lords Proprietors, with the history of the Proprietary Government—surrender to the Crown—history of Ld. Granville and his agents in North-Carolina—commencement of the feuds between the Church of England and the Dissenters, with the history of them during the Colonial Government. This brings the writer to the establishment of the Royal Government in the Colony, the disputes between the Governors and Colonial Assemblies, with the firm conduct of the latter—the extortion of Lord Granville's Agents, of Clerk of Courts Sheriffs corruption of the Judges, &c. all leading to the history of the Regulation War, as it is termed—the progress of public discontent, &c. withdrawal of Governor Martin—call of a Convention at Hillsborough, its acts, the Governor's proclamation, &c. &c. The subject is thus brought down to the formation of a new plan of Government, Declaration of Independence, &c. It is intended also, that the first part shall embrace a connected history of the legislation of the colony, its Judicial history, history of manners during the colonial government, and a statistical view of the State during the same period, population, revenue, &c.

of Justice, &c. &c. and in considering the history of the provision made for the troops of the Continental line, he gives in detail an account of the Certificate debt of North-Carolina, different denominations of Certificates, account of each, plan for redemption, &c. and a history of the paper currency of North-Carolina, different emissions, amount, plan for redemption, &c. The next subject is the progress of Society and manners after the war closed, appointment of Alfred Moore, Attorney-General—General Davis—influence of these two gentlemen upon the state of manners, inspiring respect for the Courts of Justice, &c. organizing of the Courts under the new Government—political condition of the State from the close of the war to the meeting of the Federal Convention—Formation of the Federal Government—Proceedings of North-Carolina on the Federal Constitution, its adoption, &c.—History of the cession of Tennessee to the United States—Establishments of the University of North-Carolina—funds set apart for it—History of this Institution, its resources, defects in its charter. The political history of the State, from the adoption of the Federal Constitution to the year 1825, is next considered. Origin of political parties—causes why North-Carolina has not occupied her proper place in the Confederacy—History of the Legislation of the State, from 1776—Judicial History, History of Manners, &c. Finances—Internal Improvement—History of, Plans, &c. Statistical view of the State. The work will contain also, Biography of eminent men of North-Carolina, with Portraits of them, and will be enriched with a Map of the State, and Maps of the several Counties. There are other subjects connected with our history, the details of which, though consisting of events occurring at different periods, will probably be distinctly presented, in a connected manner—such as the history of the settlement of our Boundary, of the several religious denominations, of the Declaration of Independence by the people of Mecklenburg, in 1775, of the Cape Fear Association, and of the North-Carolina Bar.

The Geology and Mineralogy of the State, Y. Of the main ridge of mountains—2d. Secondary ridges—3. Table Lands—4. Alluvial region—5. Valleys of the primary Rivers, &c.—Elevation of each above tide water. The meteorology of North-Carolina in each of the foregoing divisions, Mean Temperature, Humidity of the Atmosphere, &c. and with the aid of men of science, the Botany of the State will also be allowed a place in the work.

We have thus given to our readers, at some length, the substance of the information which we have received, as we cannot but believe it will be interesting. A history of North-Carolina has long been a desideratum among our most intelligent men, and we heartily congratulate them on the prospect of receiving one at the hands of their distinguished compeer, Mr. Murphey. Williamson's History is miserably defective, scarcely the skeleton of a history. Judge Martin, now of Louisiana, but formerly of this state, had, before he left us, collected many materials for a history of the state, which he carried with him. It is now some 15 years or more since, and we have heard nothing of his work. His supply of materials, we are informed, was very good, far better than that which has been within the reach of Mr. Murphey; for Judge Martin having first undertaken the task, collected the originals of many manuscripts of which no copy was left. If Judge Martin does not intend to finish his work, it is much to be wished that his materials could be procured and placed in the hands of Mr. Murphey. It is, in our view, an object so desirable to have a good work on North-Carolina, that the attention of our Legislature would not be improperly directed to this subject.

In addition to the above, we learn, that Mr. Murphey will probably publish, during the next session of the

Legislature, a pamphlet, containing at length an analysis of the proposed work.

THE WESTERN LAKES.

We extract the following account of the great Western Lakes, from an essay published in the New York Statesman:
 1. The Ontario is 200 miles long, 40 miles wide, 500 feet deep; and its surface is computed at 218 feet above the elevation of tide water at Three Rivers, 370 miles below Cape Vincent.
 2. Erie is 270 miles long, 60 miles wide 300 feet deep; and its surface is ascertained to be 555 feet above tide water at Albany.
 3. Huron is 250 miles long, 170 miles average breadth, 900 feet deep, and its surface is near 595 feet above the tide water.
 4. Michigan is 400 miles long, 50 wide, depth unknown; elevation the same as Huron.
 5. Green Bay is about 105 miles long, 20 miles wide, depth unknown; elevation the same as Huron and Michigan.
 6. Lake Superior is 480 miles long, 109 miles average width, 900 feet deep, and its surface, is 1048 feet above the tide water.

Hence it is easy to calculate that the bottom of Lake Erie is not as low as the foot of Niagara Falls; but the bottom of each of the other lakes, it will be observed, is lower than the surface of the ocean. Lake Superior is the head fountain, the grand reservoir of the mighty volume that fills the rivers, expands into lakes, and rears over the cascades of the Niagara, St. Lawrence, &c. After making a semi-circle of five degrees to the south, accommodating and enriching one of the most fertile and interesting sections of the globe, it meets the tide a distance of 3000 miles from its source, and 3000 from the extreme point of its estuary on the Atlantic coast.

LARGE ESTATE.

Lord Breadalbane's estate, which supports a population of 13,537 persons, commences two miles east of Tay Bridge, in the county of Perth, and extends westward ninety-nine miles and a half to Eddale, in Argyleshire, varying in breadth from three to twelve and fifteen miles, and interrupted only by the property of three or four proprietors, who possess one side of a valley or glen while Lord Breadalbane has the other; so that, varying his direction a little to the right or left, he can travel nearly one hundred miles, from east to west, on his own property.

Sir Galbraith Lowery Cole, the Governor of [the Dutch Island] Mauritius, has issued a singular proclamation from the Government House, Fort Louis, requiring proprietors of estates, lessees, and other occupants, to deposit at the civil commissaries of their respective quarters, in the course of the year, ten birds' heads, or twenty rats' tails, at their option, for every slave in their possession. The birds' eggs, young birds, or rats, found and destroyed in their nests, shall be counted in common with others. A penalty of six sols is fixed on every bird's head and rat's tail not furnished. Every head of an ape or monkey shall be received as equivalent to six rats' tails, or twelve birds' heads. All those races are considered destructive to the harvest and culture on the island.

Among the bequests of the Will and Testament of the late Pauline Buonaparte, (Princess Borghese,) we find (says the London Courier) the following:
 "To Jerome's son born in America, by Miss Patterson, 20,000 francs.
 "To her brother Joseph 'she directs no legacy, he not being in want thereof, as he is better provided with the goods of fortune than his brothers are. She requests him, however, upon the present occasion, to accept the sincerest assurances of affectionate regard.'
 "To her niece princess Louisa, 50,000 francs.
 "To her nephew Napoleon, son of her brother the Emperor, the villa and possessions of St. Martino, on the island of Elba; the *lavabo* of porcelain used at the coronation, as it will remind him of one of the most glorious epochs in the life of his late father; also the box of perfumes, and the little bijoux of gold devised to her by the emperor—the whole as tokens of her tender affection for him."

The principal part of her estate she leaves to Louis, Jerome, and Caroline Buonaparte.

TAX ON INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

On Thursday, says Noah's Advocate, the officers brought up an old offender, as a confirmed drunkard and

vagabond, one who had been often arrested and permitted to run loose, upon promise of amendment. While his commitment to the Penitentiary, for four months, was making out, he begged to say a few words; and being an intelligent man, he delivered himself in the following manner:
 "May it please your honor, I am an Englishman by birth, and have been frequently drunk in old England, but never punished for it. I was not in that country as I am in this, and it arose from the extravagant price of liquor. Here, in this free and happy country, as you call it, I can get drunk for three cents; you have no excise, you have no tax upon liquors, you sell for three cents that which in England would cost a shilling sterling; you throw temptation in the way of a poor devil; he yields to the infirmity of his nature, and you then lock him up in prison for four months. I am an honest man, though I do get drunk, and the Scripture says 'an honest man is the noblest work of God,' but when these words were written, America was not discovered, for you tempt us to sinning."
 "You can fly to arms to preserve your liberties, you can shed your blood in defence of your country; yet you cannot prevent the awful increase of drunkards. You want moral courage to adopt the only and the sure remedy, which is to lay a tax upon spirituous liquors so as to place them out of the reach of the poor and laboring classes, who will then be as sober of compulsion, as they are now drunken upon attraction."
 So saying, with a profound bow, he walked off, in custody of the officer.

The following is a list of the highest edifices now known in the world, with their elevation:
 Names and situation. Eng. Feet.
 Pyramid of Gizeh in Egypt, 543
 Steeples of the Catholic at Cologne, 501
 Steeple of the Minster at Ulm, 481
 Steeple of the Cathedral at Antwerp, 476
 Steeple of the Minster at Strasburg, 466
 Pyramid of Cleopas in Egypt, 452
 Steeple of St. Stephen's at Vienna, 446
 Cupola of St. Peter's at Rome, 432
 Pyramid of Cephrenes in Egypt, 422
 Steeple of St. Martin's at Landshut, 421
 Steeple of the Cathedral at Cremona, 396
 Steeple of the Minster at Friburg, 395
 Cupola at the Cathedral at Florence, 384
 Steeple of St. Persino, in Saxony, 382
 Cupola of the Cathedral at Milan, 357
 Steeple of the Cathedral at Utrecht, 356
 Pyramid of Sackarah in Egypt, 356
 Steeples of Notre Dame at Munich, 348
 Cupola of St. Paul's at London, 347
 Steeples of St. Ansharius at Bremen, 345
 Steeple of the Cathedral at Magdeburg, 335
 Steeple of St. Mark's at Venice, 329
 Cupola of the Jesuits' Church at Paris, 314
 Assinelli Tower at Bologna, 314
 Steeple of St. Mary's at Berlin, 302
 Cupola of the Invalids at Paris, 295

SPLENDID SMILE.
 The whole universe is your library, conversation, living studies, and remarks upon them are your best tutors. Study then the VOLUME OF NATURE. For Nature and Reason, never split upon the same text. The globe on which you tread, and the wide expanse you behold, make but a small edge of its title-page. Its contents are bound in imperial folio, lettered with the stars, and given to each subscriber, gratis. Consistency presents Christianity in her finest attitude, in all her lovely preparation of figure, and correct symmetry of feature. Consistency is the beautiful result of all the qualities and graces of a truly religious mind, united and brought into action, each individually right, all relatively associated.
 A cockney, walking one morning in the country, observed a female standing at the door of a decent farm-house. Thinking to show his wit, he inquired, if the pigs were fed? to which she answered, "You know best whether you have eat your breakfast."
 "The New Jury Law, forming a tittle of the code of legal proceedings, according to the plan proposed for the Statue Law of the Realm," had just been published in England. It proposed an alteration in the Law System of the British Realm; and the Ministry and his Majesty have agreed to reduce them to the standard of common sense and equal justice. After they have done it, we presume the Americans will imitate their example.

MANAGERS' OFFICE.
 (By Authority of the State of New York.)

SPLENDID LOTTERY,
 To be drawn in the City of New-York, on the 4th of January, 1826, and finished in five minutes, 43 Numbers—6 Balls to be drawn, each ticket having 3 Numbers in combination. J. B. YATES & A. MINTYRE, Managers.

CLASS 3, FOR 1826.
 1 prize of \$100,000 is \$100,000
 1 do. 20,000 20,000
 1 do. 20,000 20,000
 1 do. 10,500 10,500
 2 do. 5,000 10,000
 4 do. 2,500 10,000
 10 do. 2,000 20,000
 39 do. 1,000 39,000
 78 do. 500 39,000
 468 do. 100 46,800
 4,446 do. 50 222,300

5,031 Prizes, \$567,600
 9,139 Blanks.
 Less than 2 Blanks to a prize.
PRICE OF TICKETS.
 Whole Tickets \$30 Quarters \$12 50
 Halves 23 Eighths 6 25

This is the most magnificent scheme that has ever been offered for the patronage of the friends of Lottery adventure in America. The small number of Tickets, and the unexampled demand for them, is a sufficient warrant, that there will not be a chance left, for weeks before the day fixed for the drawing, and that the price of Tickets will shortly rise to 60 dollars.
 Gentlemen are therefore requested, to be early in their application, as all orders actually mailed before the rise, will be entitled to be supplied at the present rates.
 Notes of the Bank of the U. States and its Branches, and, generally, the Notes of all Banks that pay specie, received at par.
 Also, Mercantile Drafts at sight, on any of the large Cities; and Prizes Tickets received freely in payment.
 All Letters to be post-paid.
 The Mails may be relied on as being perfectly safe for all remittances.
 10wt'99
YATES & MINTYRE,
 Washington City.
TO FARMERS.

A Valuable Tract of Land FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale, a *Plantation* situated in Buncombe county, about 12 miles south-west of Asheville, on a Creek called Homamy. It contains between 7 and 800 acres; 150 of which is cleared, and now under cultivation; the balance is all well timbered, and a considerable portion of it of an excellent quality. There is on the premises, two dwelling Houses, and two Barns, &c.; and from its local situation, would suit to be divided into two Farms. The advantages attached to this Farm, are, perhaps, not exceeded by any in this country; it having a good outlet to an excellent summer range for stock, an excellent mill-seat, on a stream that runs through the land, that affords at all seasons of the year a sufficient supply of water for both a grist and saw mill.
 It will be sold very low, and for the greater part of the price, a credit of one, two, and three years will be given, and possession had immediately. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber, living in Asheville.
 SAM'L. CHUNN.
 Asheville, N. C. Oct. 28th, 1825. 5187

A first rate tract of Land FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale that valuable tract of *LAND* commonly called the *Leper tract*, lying in York district, South-Carolina, on the Catawba River, and containing about one thousand and sixty acres.—The quality and local situation of this land warrant the subscriber in recommending it to the attention of the cotton planters; and he requests all those who wish to see land of that kind of property, to examine it. A further description is deemed unnecessary. Terms may be known on application to the subscriber, living near Centro Meeting-house, Irdeell county, N. C.
 A. J. WORKE.
 August 23rd, 1825. 3mt'6

NOTICE.

ON the Tuesday of the Court of Irdeell county in February next, all the remaining unsold lots in the town of Statesville, will be sold at the court-house in Statesville. Persons claiming lots for which the deeds have not been recorded and registered, are notified, that unless they produce their titles on or before that day, the lots claimed by them will also be sold. Six months credit will be given on all purchases under one hundred dollars; and twelve months for all purchases above that amount. Purchasers must give bond and approved security.
 ABSALOM K. SIMONTON,
 MICHAEL RICKART,
 WESTLEY REYNOLDS,
 ROBERT WORKE,
 3mt'91 JOHN H. McLAUGHLIN,
 September 28, 1825. Commissioners.

Strayed or Stolen,

FROM the subscriber, on Sunday night, the 6th inst. a bright sorrel Horse, five years old, all his legs white nearly up to his knees, with a large blaze in his forehead. I will suitably reward any person who will take him up, and give me notice, so that I get him; or notice may be given to the post-master in Charlotte, or in Salisbury.
 MOSES NEELY.
 Steel Creek, Mecklenburg county, N. C. Nov. 15, 1825. 5 287

Declarations in Ejectment,

For sale at this Office.