

# Western Carolinian.

VOL. VI.]

SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1825.

[NO. 287.]

**PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY PHILIP WHITE.**

The terms of the Western Carolinian are, \$3 per annum—or \$2 50, if paid in advance. No paper discontinued, (except at the option of the Editor) until all arrears are paid. Advertisements will be inserted at fifty cents per square for the first insertion, and twenty cents for each subsequent one. All letters addressed to the Editor, must be post-paid, or they will not be attended to.

**FAYETTEVILLE.**  
**Robert Jaffray & Co.**

HAVE received from England, their full importation of **DRY GOODS**, which they offer to responsible country dealers, on as liberal terms of credit as are given by any house in the United States.

Their assortment comprises almost every article of foreign and domestic manufacture, that is required in a country store in North Carolina. They sell only by Wholesale.

November 1st, 1825. 300

**FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.**  
**B. Oliver & Co.**

*New Wholesale and Retail Store.*

THE subscriber having connected himself with McCauley and Cochran, Commission Merchants of Philadelphia, under the firm of B. Oliver & Co. in this place, for the purpose of carrying on extensively, the Mercantile Business, and to that end have purchased on the best terms in Philadelphia and New-York, a large and general assortment of

*Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.*

which they offer either at wholesale or retail for cash or country produce, at the market price. They therefore invite the public in general, and country merchants in particular, to call at their store, a few doors above the Lafayette Hotel, and examine their stock of Goods before they purchase elsewhere.

B. OLIVER.

Their Goods consist in part of the following articles:

Common, fine and extra superfine Broad Cloths and Cassimeres  
Blue mixed, striped and Safford fine blue Bartinets  
Point, Duffel and rose Blankets  
Coarse woollen cloth for negro clothing  
Red, green, yellow and printed scarlet Flannels and Baizes  
Caroline, Circassian and real tartan Plaids  
Gentlemen's camel and plaid cloaks, ready made  
Ladies' plaid do.  
Black, green, crimson, purple, blue and French Gray, figured and plain bombazettes, new and fashionable patterns  
Corduroy and bang-up cords  
Black and bordered Waterigo and merino Shawls and points  
Ginger, Bantkin and mandarin Crapes and Lustring, Levantine, sarcent, Persian, Florence and Italian Silks, of different colours  
Black and shaded gros de Naples Silk, a new and elegant article  
Rich figured, black gros de ta do.  
Black and white Satins and Flushings  
Cockemore, barage, love, damask, mandarin, chintz, fancy plaid and other Handkerchiefs  
Bandanna, silk, children's, choppa, English and German flag Handkerchiefs  
Black, red, green, cotton and silk Velvets  
Swansdown, Marcellis, patrioise, eagle, Washington and real London Vestings  
French, Grecian, rainbow, power-loom super fancy, Turkey, red and Bolivar stripe prints.  
Tamboured, loom, sewed, plain and figured mill, jaconet and Swiss muslins  
Plain, figured, book and cambriac muslins  
Cotton, worsted and silk Hosiery  
Lustring, Malina, stamped, feathered edge and rich figured satin Ribbons  
Mull and jaconet muslin Ribbons, bordered and richly finished  
Long-lawn, thread and imitation Cambricks  
Cuffs, head-ornaments, wreaths and artificial flowers  
Plaid, lippit, apron and furniture checks  
Washington, Jackson and Bolivar stripes  
Irish linen, diaper and steam loom Shirtings  
British and German Osaburgs  
Black and brown holland, buchram and padding  
Men's beaver, buck, dogskin and woodstock gloves  
Ladies' kid, beaver and York tan gloves  
Black and white silk do.  
Fortoise tuck, long and side combs  
Mock tuck, long and side do.  
Domestic plaid and gingham  
Linen and cotton bed ticking  
Floss cotton, patent and runs thread  
Brown, bleached and sea island shirting and sheetings  
Straw and Leghorn Bonnets  
Men's common and beaver Hats  
do. white and black wool do.  
Ladies' leather, sealskin, morocco, prunel and Valencia shoes and pumps  
Men's coarse brogans, Monroe, corlevan and wax calkin shoes and sheetoes  
Whittemore's cotton and wool Cards

**GROCERIES.**

Coffee and sugar, young hyson, gunpowder and imperial Teas  
Pepper, spice, ginger and nutmegs  
Cotton bagging, rope and twine  
American and Swedish iron and share moulds  
American, German and English blistered Steel  
Wrought and cast nails  
Dipont's gunpowder  
Window glass, 8 by 10 and 10 by 12  
Spanish brown; white lead and red lead  
Glauber and Epsom salts  
Alum and starch  
Country and Holland Gin  
French brandy, cherry and malaga Wines together with a large assortment of Hardware, Cutlery and Hollow ware.

Fayetteville, Nov. 11, 1825 3487

**Walter Gaither's Estate.**

THE subscriber having qualified as administrator of the estate of the late Walter Gaither, dec'd. desires all persons indebted to said estate, to come forward and make settlement; and all those to whom the dec'd. was indebted, will present their accounts for settlement, properly authenticated, otherwise this notice will be of no effect.

Attest: J. W. Gaither, Administrator.

Steel Creek, Mecklenburg county, N. C. Nov. 15, 1825. 3487

**New and Magnificent Scheme.**

Cohen's Office, Baltimore, November 11, 1825.

WE have the pleasure to present the handiwork and comparatively most brilliant scheme, ever offered to the public.—The price of Tickets only Ten Dollars, with the Capital Prize of the *Immense magnitude of one Hundred Thousand Dollars.* The manner of Drawing, it will be noticed, is under another of the Specifications of the Improved Mode, secured by Letters Patent under Seal of the

**UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,**  
and under the superintendance of the Commissioners appointed by the Governor and Council. Tickets only Ten Dollars.

**HIGHEST PRIZE,**  
**100,000 DOLLARS!**

The next Grand State Lottery of Maryland, the whole to be completed in one Day, on Wednesday, the 18th February next, One Hundred Thousand Dollars Highest Prize.

**GRAND SCHEME:**

1	100,000	100,000
1	30,000	30,000
1	20,000	20,000
1	10,000	10,000
1	5,000	5,000
15	1,000	15,000
10	500	5,000
50	100	5,000
100	50	5,000
100	20	2,000
500	12	6,000
10500	10	103,000

**11280 Prizes.** — \$303,000

Every Prize subject to a deduction of Fifteen per cent.—and payable sixty days after the Drawing, but for which, as usual at Cohen's Office, the CASH can be had the MOMENT THEY ARE DRAWN.

*Mode of Drawing.*—The numbers will be put into one wheel as usual—and in the other wheel will be put, the Prizes above the denomination of \$10; and the drawing to progress in the usual manner. The 10,500 Prizes of \$10 will be awarded to the Tickets, the Numbers of which end with the terminating figure of either of the Three first drawn Numbers from the wheel of different denominations.

To illustrate which, suppose that 13,367 be the first drawn number, then every ticket in the Lottery ending with the figure 2, will be entitled to a prize of Ten Dollars—then suppose that No. 1,375 be the next drawn from the wheel, then all the tickets ending with 5, will also be entitled to a prize of Ten Dollars each—and in like manner suppose that No. 29,268 be the third drawn from the wheel, then all the tickets in the scheme ending with the figure 8, will also be entitled to a prize of Ten Dollars each.

A Ticket drawing a superior PRIZE will not be restricted from drawing an inferior one also.

Whole Tickets, \$10 | Quarters, \$2 50  
Halves, 5 | eighths, 1 25

**COHEN'S**  
Lottery and Exchange Office, 114, Market-street, Baltimore.

Where in late State and other Lotteries, were sold the Great Capitals of 100,000 Dollars, 3 of 50,000 Dollars, 5 of 40,000 Dollars, 3 of 30,000 Dollars, 12 of 20,000 Dollars, 17 of 10,000 Dollars, 32 of 5,000 Dollars, &c. &c. &c. AND WHERE MORE CAPITALS HAVE BEEN OBTAINED THAN AT ANY OTHER OFFICE IN AMERICA.

Orders from any part of the United States, either by mail (post paid) or by private conveyance enclosing the Cash or Prize Tickets in any of the Lotteries, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application.

J. I. COHEN, Jr. & BROTHERS, Baltimore.

"Cohen's" Gazette and Lottery Register," which will be published immediately after the drawing, will contain the complete List of Prizes, and will be forwarded gratis, to all who purchase their Tickets at Cohen's Office, and who signify their wish to receive the same.

Baltimore, November 11, 1825. 3488

**Five Cents Reward.**

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 15th inst. an indentured apprentice to the blacksmith's trade, by the name of Alfred Rex, aged about 15 years. All persons are forbidden from trusting said apprentice on any account, as I will not pay any debt of his contracting. Five cents reward will be given for his apprehension, but no charges paid.

PETER J. SWINK.  
Nov. 25, 1825. 3488

**Taken up and Committed**

TO the jail of Davidson county on the 9th instant, a negro man named THORN-TOWN, who says he belongs to Thomas Way of Tennessee. Said negro appears to be about twenty years of age, yellow complexion, stout made, and has a remarkable scar on his face. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

JAMES WISEMAN, Sheriff.  
Lexington, Nov. 16th 1825. 3487

**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. 3487

**GENERAL ASSEMBLY.**  
**IN SENATE.**  
MONDAY, NOV. 21.

Bartlett Yancy, Esq. was chosen speaker; Benjamin H. Covington Clerk, and James W. Clark assistant clerk. Thomas B. Wheeler door-keeper, and Robert Ray assistant door-keeper.

The resignation of John H. Bryan, senator elect from Craven county, was presented, and an election ordered to take place on the 25th Nov. to supply the vacancy. A writ of election was also issued to the sheriff of Northampton county, to hold an election on the 1st December, for a senator in room of John Peebles, dec'd. A writ was also issued to the sheriff of Wake county, for an election, on the 25th Nov. of a senator in room of Samuel Alston, dec'd.

On motion of Mr. Hill, of Franklin, the Senate proceeded to the appointment of Standing Committees, which were made as follows:

*On Claims.*—Messrs. Gilchrist, Riddick, Boddie, Hogan, Baker, Jones of Wilkes, Whitfield, and Davidson of Iredell.

*On Propositions and Grievances.*—Messrs. Davidson of Mecklenburg, Williams, Forney, Melvin, Montgomery, Wilson of Edgecombe, Salyear, and Leake.

*On privileges and Elections.*—Messrs. Hill of Stokes, Dowd, Copeland, Hawkins, Vanhook, Forme, Devane, M'Dowell of Burke, and Joiner.

Mr. Hill, of Stokes, from the committee appointed to conduct the balloting for three Engrossing Clerks, reported that Samuel F. Patterson was duly elected; and that no other person in nomination had received a majority of the votes; which report was concurred in.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 23.—Several ineffectual ballottings took place for two Engrossing Clerks, no person in nomination receiving a majority of the votes.

Received from the other House, a Message from the Governor; which was read and ordered to be printed.

**HOUSE OF COMMONS.**

John Stanly, Esq. of Newbern, was (as we have before stated) elected Speaker, on the second balloting. Pleasant Henderson was appointed Clerk, and Charles Manly assistant clerk. John Lumden

the committee appointed to wait on the Governor, and inform him of the readiness of the Legislature to receive such communications as he may think proper to make, reported that the Governor would make a communication this day at 12 o'clock.

A committee, consisting of Messrs. Miller, Moore and Williamson, were appointed to prepare and report rules of order for the government of this House during the session.

Mr. Wilson, from the committee appointed to superintend the balloting for three Engrossing Clerks, reported that Samuel F. Patterson alone had a majority of the votes; which report was concurred in.

Received from his Excellency the Governor the following Message, which was read and ordered to be printed:

**GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.**

To the Honorable the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina.

Gentlemen: It has pleased Divine Providence that we should again meet together, in the full enjoyment of all of our rights and privileges as freemen. Let us, then, properly appreciate this boon, granted as it has been, to so small a portion of the human family; and, with profound gratitude, return thanks to the author of all good, that it is our destiny to be a part of the favored few.

In the retrospect of the past year, the election of a President of the United States, stands eminently conspicuous. And although many of us were disappointed in our individual wishes, by the result; yet when the number of candidates and the high claims which each had upon the good will and support of his fellow citizens, are taken into consideration, it must be matter of congratulation to every friend of our institutions, that no personal attachment to any individual was so deeply rooted in the affections of any one portion of our widely spread population, as was that bond of union which has so long and so happily kept us together under every emergency.

The mode of electing a Chief Magistrate of the United States, has been a subject of much deliberation and discussion, not only in the Legislatures of the different states, but also in Congress. To notice the various changes

proposed, and their consecutive arguments, would far exceed the limits intended for this communication—I will, therefore, simply call your attention to the subject, and submit to your better judgment the propriety of taking the matter under your consideration.

In compliance with a resolution adopted by the last General Assembly, I endeavored to give to the Benefactor and Friend of our common Country, Gen. Lafayette, a reception worthy the dignity of our State. For the expenditure resulting from that reception, I refer you to a report of the Adj. General; to whose assistance and that of the deputation on the part of the state, consisting of Chief Justice Taylor, Col. Wm. Polk, Gen. Wm. Williams, (of Warren) and J. G. A. Williamson, Esq. I am indebted for first receiving and subsequently conducting that illustrious individual through the state. A part of the expenditure was for articles of furniture, which will continue to be useful in the Government House, and which were indispensable; as will appear by reference to an inventory made at the time of taking possession.

The development of our internal resources, the improvement of our water courses, the structure of roads, &c. presents, collectively, a subject of the deepest interest. Whilst our sister States are rising in wealth, increasing in population, and extending their influence by a sincere and zealous attention to these objects, North Carolina has either remained content with the barrenness of nature, or made such feeble and partial efforts, as only served to throw real improvement at a yet greater distance. If we have any honest doubts of the vast advantages resulting from a well directed and liberally encouraged plan of internal improvements let us for a moment, turn our attention to the state of New York. Her widely spread tract of western lands, which but a very few years ago, were sparsely populated and of little value, are now alive and active, with an increasing population; increasing daily in advantageous mart to her own citizens, even from the remotest sections of the State, but she has likewise brought within her influence and laid under contribution, the citizens of the adjoining states. And all this, so far from impoverishing, has unquestionably become one of her most certain and extensive sources of revenue, and consequently promises to yield a most liberal interest upon the money expended in the construction of the works.

Upon viewing such a state of things in one of our sister states, does not the question come full upon us—What have we done? Surely if any state in the Union requires internal improvement, that state is our own! The important inquiry, then, is, has the time arrived for prosecuting such undertakings? I, for one, believe it has. It is not my desire to see my fellow-citizens burdened with unreasonable taxes, for this or any other purpose. If no other reason could be found, that I must suffer is common with them would be sufficient. But we have, at the present time, a considerable surplus revenue appropriated to this end, which if it was solely and steadily applied to one enterprise, instead of being divided among a great many and thus rendered inadequate to the production of any beneficial effect, would soon accomplish it. Thus would be established one point in a series of improvement! And then, if the same surplus capital increased by the profits of what had been done, it should continue to be applied to other enterprises. North-Carolina might, at no very distant day, be able effectually to effect all that could be esteemed beneficial. Moreover, we cannot but suppose, that our fellow-citizens would cheerfully submit to additional taxes, did they perceive that any thing effectual was doing or would be done. Permit me to call your attention, in a particular manner, to one object of internal improvement. From the large quantity of stagnant water which covers an immense body of what could be rendered the most fertile land in the eastern section of our state, origin-

ate, in a great measure, those diseases with which its inhabitants are so often afflicted. Some considerable portion of the bottom of those swamps have been granted to the possession of the state. Some intelligent, spirited and enterprising individuals have attempted to reclaim their portions of these swamp lands, and others would do so, but that it is impossible, from their having no vent for the water on their own lands. In fact, these swamps cannot be drained but by a general effort of the proprietors, and this can only be made under the direction of the Legislature. It is therefore respectfully submitted, whether a law ought not to be passed for the purpose, first, of ascertaining the portions respectively owned by individuals and by the state in these swamps; and secondly, of compelling claimants to pay their due proportion towards draining the swamps in which their lands may be located, the state paying for that part which is unappropriated. It is believed, that in many cases, the only public work wanted would be a central drain sufficiently large to vent the water, traversing the whole length of the swamp. In some, side-drains, to cut off springs, might be necessary. This being done, it would then be left to each individual to improve his own land according to his industry and enterprise. The lands belonging to the state might be divided into proper lots and sold, and would undoubtedly give existence to a large fund, to be appropriated by future Legislatures, either to internal improvement, or other public purposes. The permanent revenue of the state would be greatly increased by the taxation of the lands sold, and the additional taxes which would be laid upon the lands thus increased in value. Indeed it seems apparent, that the strength, the wealth and the health of the state, are deeply and intimately connected with this subject; it is therefore earnestly, but respectfully, recommended to the consideration of your enlightened body.

The last General Assembly having newly and the number of the Board of Internal Improvement. None of this Board had ever before served in that situation. Reports were in circulation "that much money had been unnecessarily expended, and that the works were improperly conducted." On these points, we considered it our duty to obtain correct information.—The best mode of effecting this object, was, we thought, to examine in person, the proceedings of the different "Navigation Companies," in which the State was interested, and also, the different points where works were progressing. In consequence of this understanding, we travelled, in the month of June last, through the eastern section of the state, and intended to have gone to the "west," in order to complete the survey. In this, however, the Board were disappointed, by circumstances unnecessary to be stated at present. A report, more in detail, will be officially made by the Board of Internal Improvement.

If the subject just alluded to be important, how much more so is that of Public Education! Whilst the former regards the face of the country, and the peculiar interests of its inhabitants, the latter is wholly solicitous about the distinguishing feature of our nature, the moral habits of man, and his "felicity, both temporal and eternal." The latter derives additional claims to consideration, from the very difficulties which surround it, and the time requisite to digest and mature any efficient system connected with it. But above all, it has, in comparison, one recommendation, which never fails to be felt and understood by the mass of mankind—it requires a less fund to conduct it. A system of Internal Improvements, only requires that it should be well planned, liberally encouraged, and ably conducted, and the end is attained—success must ensue. But though the other asks nothing more, still the difference of the materials to be wrought upon, defies any thing like the same conclusion. Yet surely, difficulties, though they rise at every step, shall