

Salisbury:

JANUARY 31, 1825.

From a report submitted to the Legislature of this State, at their late session, by Beverly Daniel, Adjutant General, it appears that there are in this state,

Infantry,	81,000
Cavalry,	641
Artillery,	127

Making the whole number of militia, 81,768

Among the recent promotions in the army, we observe that Major M. W. Demorest (formerly of this town) has been promoted to be Major of the 7th Reg. U. S. Infantry. And that Lieut. Samuel B. Densmore, formerly of Lexington, (Harrison County) has been appointed Assistant Commissary of Subsistence in the U. S. Army. Lieut. George Dutton, one of the topographical engineers who attended Gen. Bernard, Col. Shaver, &c. during the survey of the route for the National Road, has also been appointed an Assistant Commissary of Subsistence in the U. S. Army.

John Hogan, of Davidson county, Edwin Paschall, of do., Geo. D. Winton, of Buncombe county, and Tho's. Sumner, of Hertford, have been licensed to practice law, in the Superior Courts of this state, in addition to those heretofore named in our paper.

Gen. John Miller, late of the U. S. Army, has been elected Governor of Missouri, by a considerable majority over Messrs. Todd, Carr, and Eaton.

COLONIZATION OF FREE BLACKS.

We have, from time to time, published such extracts from the proceedings of the American Colonization Society, and other articles relating thereto, as must have afforded our readers a pretty good idea of the character and objects of that Association; it cannot, therefore, be necessary for us again to give a history of it, by way of introducing to our readers, the following extracts from a letter written by one of the emigrants sent to the American colony of free blacks in Africa, under the patronage of the Society. Much doubt has existed, and we presume, still continues measurably to exist, as to the benefits that are likely to arise to our country and to the free blacks themselves, from the operations of the society. It must be admitted, we think, by every man of reflection and political forecast, that it would be for the advantage of our country, for every free negro to be removed from it; for that portion of our population, (speaking of it collectively) is not only useless and unproductive among us, but is rather a nuisance than otherwise. The organization of society being such as to degrade them, in their associations, to a level with our slaves, and their crude, undigested notions of freedom, rendering them restless and insubordinate to their condition, they infuse a spirit of discontent, and frequently of insurrection, among the latter. As to the benefits resulting to the free blacks themselves, from colonizing them in Africa, we can only judge from the fact, whether their condition is better or worse there than here: And we have no better way of ascertaining this fact, than by taking the declarations of the emigrants themselves. As affording evidence in favor of the colony, we take the following extracts from a letter written by an emigrant that went from Elizabeth City, in this state, about a year since— which letter has been published in the Elizabeth City Star.

"Our Governor has purchased a large tract of land on St. Paul's river, about seven miles from this town. I have been there and seen the land, and think it is as good as any in North Carolina. Most of the people that came here with me are going there to settle; it is high, well watered, and easy cultivated. I thank God that I come to Africa. I would not return to settle, for nothing a man could give me. The land will produce corn, cotton, sweet potatoes, peas, rice, plantains, bananas and pine apples; coffee grows wild and as good as any I ever saw in America. The natives are not so savage as has been represented; we employ them to work for us for ten heads of tobacco per month. I am so well pleased with the country, I am at a loss what to say to you. On the first Saturday after my arrival, I saw the Independent Volunteers parade; they were all men of color, dressed in uniform; my cousin Anthony Williams is the first lieutenant. Never did I behold such a sight before, I have joined the company myself. I thought I was free when in America, but I was mistaken; I only had the shadow, now I have the substance. Tell Davy, James and all the boys if they want to be men, come to Africa.

JOHN WILLIAMS."

An Abstract of a treaty between Great Britain and Brazil, for the abolition of the slave trade, has been published at Rio Janeiro. It provides that after four years from the exchange of ratifications of the treaty, it shall not be lawful for the inhabitants of Brazil, to traffic in slaves on the coast of Africa in any manner, or under any pretext. All traffic in slaves, in vessels belonging to either of the contracting parties, or sailing under their flags, is declared piracy. The two powers mutually agree that the ships of war of both nations, have liberty to visit the merchant vessels of each other, upon a reasonable suspicion of their having slaves on board.

We extract from Governor (Gardner's) Report to the Legislature of New York, the following interesting observations on Education, which are worthy the attentive perusal of all—particularly of parents.

The first duty of government, and the surest evidence of good government, is the encouragement of education. A general diffusion of knowledge is the precursor and protector of republican institutions; and in it we must confide as the conservative power that will watch over our liberties, and guard them against fraud, intrigue, corruption and violence. In early infancy, education may be usefully administered. In some parts of Great Britain, infant schools have been successfully established, comprising children from two to six years of age, whose tempers, hearts and minds are ameliorated, and whose indigent parents are enabled by these means to devote themselves to labour without interruption or uneasiness. Institutions of this kind are only adapted to a dense population, and must be left to the guardianship of private benevolence. Our common schools embrace children from five to fifteen years old, and continue to increase and prosper. The appropriations for last year from the school fund amount to \$60,670, and an equivalent sum is also raised by taxation in the several school districts, and is applied in the same way. The capital fund is \$1,333,000, which will be in a state of rapid augmentation from sales of the public lands and other sources. And it is well ascertained that more than 430,000 children have been taught in our common schools, during the last year. The sum distributed by the state is now too small, and the general fund can well warrant an augmentation to \$120,000 annually.

An important change has taken place in the free schools of New-York. By an arrangement between the corporation of that city and the trustees of the Free School Society, those establishments are to be converted into public schools, to admit the children of the rich as well as the poor, and by this annihilation of factitious distinctions, there will be a strong incentive for the display of talents, and a felicitous accommodation to the genius of republican government. In these seminaries, the monitorial system has been always used, and it has in other institutions, been applied with complete success to the high branches of education.

Our system of instruction, with all its numerous benefits, is still however susceptible of great improvement. Ten years of the life of a child, may now be spent in a common school. In two years the elements of instruction may be acquired, and the remaining eight years must either be spent in repetition or in idleness, unless the teachers of common schools, are competent to instruct in the higher branches of knowledge. The outlines of geography, algebra, mineralogy, agricultural chemistry, Mechanical philosophy, surveying, geometry, astronomy, political economy and ethics, might be communicated in that period of time, by able preceptors, without essential interference with the calls of domestic industry. The vocation of a teacher, in its influence on the characters and destinies of the rising and all future generations, has either not been fully understood or duly estimated. It is, or ought to be, ranked among the learned professions.—With a full admission of the merits of several who now officiate in that capacity, still it must be conceded that the information of many of the instructors of our common schools, does not extend beyond rudimentary education—that our expanding population requires constant accessions to their numbers; and that to realize these views, it is necessary that some new plan for obtaining able teachers, should be devised. I therefore recommend a seminary for the education of teachers in the monitorial system of instruction, and in those useful branches of knowledge which are proper to engraft on elementary attainments. A compliance with this recommendation, will have the most benign influence on individual happiness and social prosperity. To break down the barriers which property has erected against the acquisition and dispensation of knowledge, is to restore the just equilibrium of society, and to perform a duty of indispensable and paramount obligation; and under this impression I also recommend that provision be made for the gratuitous education in our superior seminaries of indigent, talented and meritorious youth.

I consider the system of our common schools as the palladium of our freedom, for no reasonable apprehension can be entertained of its subversion, as long as the great body of the people are enlightened by education. To increase the funds, to extend the benefits, and to remedy the defects of this excellent system, is worthy of your most deliberate attention. The officer who now so ably presides over that department, is prevented, by his other official duties, from visiting our schools in person, nor is he indeed clothed with this power. A visitatorial authority for the purpose of detecting abuses in the application of the funds, of examining into the modes and plans of instruction, and of suggesting improvements, would unquestionably be attended with the most propitious effects.

It will be seen by the enclosed copy of our Indian friends, we publish the following notice of a Theological Seminary to be established by the Lutheran Church, in the United States.

The General Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in the United States, at their last session, held in Frederick town, Md. resolved by a unanimous vote, to establish a Theological Seminary. The necessity of such an institution in a church which contains about one thousand congregations and nearly two hundred ministers has long been felt. And certainly, to its establishment could the advantages of such an establishment appear less problematical, than to the members of the Lutheran church, which, since the days of the reformation, has had more Seminaries than any other Protestant denomination, and whose ablest and most devoted men have issued from their seats of piety and science. The establishment of such an institution has, therefore, frequently been the subject of discussion at the annual meetings of the different Synods, and measures of a preparatory nature, had several years since been adopted. The General Synod have however, now gone formally to work, and established a Seminary on a solid basis. A board of Directors was elected by the Synod, consisting of ministers and laymen, an equal number from each Synod. Each Synod will hereafter elect her own quota of directors in such way, and for such time, as she may see proper. The first professorship was immediately established, and the Rev. Samuel S. Schmucker of Virginia,* elected to the important office. The Board of Directors will meet in March next, for the purpose of electing another professor, and locating the institution, and it is thought that Fredericktown or Hagarstown, will be selected as the place.

The Rev. Mr. Kurtz of Hagarstown has been appointed to make a tour to Germany and England, to solicit contributions. Professor Schmucker was directed to visit New England for the same purpose, and other gentlemen have been appointed throughout the Middle and Southern States, with similar views. The Rev. Mr. Shober of North Carolina, has made a donation of 3000 acres of land; and the prospects of liberal subscriptions, are very flattering indeed. Thus are the hearts of christians gladdened by the establishment of another institution, which bids fair to become an important engine for the dissemination of christianity, and which, under the guidance and favor of that Saviour, to whose glory it is dedicated, may prove a fountain from which streams shall issue to make glad the city of our God.

* The Torch Light in speaking of our distinguished fellow citizen Mr. Schmucker, remarks, "In selecting this young gentleman to the Professorship, the General Synod have displayed their good judgment.—Endued with a mind naturally strong, penetrating, and lucid; and richly stored with varied erudition; he possesses a heart from his youth up, submissive to the influence of the Master's Spirit, and ardently devoted to the cause of practical piety and the dissemination of solid and useful science; and is confessedly qualified for the high and arduous duties of his station."

THE CANADIAN.

All that part of North America extending from the North line of the United States to the polar regions, and from the Atlantic ocean to the country bordering upon the waters of the Pacific, belongs to the government of Great Britain, and is divided into several Provinces; among which, those of Upper and Lower Canada are the most important. The settlement of these Provinces was commenced by the French, at a period earlier than those of the English, but their progress to numbers, bore no comparison with them. Their population in 1820, was estimated at 500,000, and is now rapidly advancing, which, from the natural increase of inhabitants in so healthy a climate, and the vast flood of emigrants constantly pouring into them, will, in all probability, amount to millions in the course of a few years. No portion of North America opens to settlers a finer soil, or more salubrious climate, than the wilds of Upper Canada; and the productions peculiar to the middle district of the United States find a climate congenial to their growth in this extensive region. The Natural scenery is also highly diversified and grand, an agreeable variety of lakes, rivers, and moderate elevations of land. The commerce carried on between the United States and the Provinces, in which Montreal and Quebec have hitherto been so actively engaged, and highly benefited, must, from the restrictive duties imposed by the Parliament of Great Britain, be almost suspended; yet this measure will undoubtedly prosper the business of agriculture and manufactures, and bring into use the resources of the country. The principal exports raised and manufactured in the Canadas, have been timber, ashes, and furs, which, together with foreign products, employ about 150,000 tons of shipping. The Province of Lower Canada is governed by a Governor residing at Quebec, a Lieut. Governor, and Executive Council, who are appointed by the King, and a House of Assembly, who are the representatives of the people. A Parliament is convened in both Provinces, but in the Upper, the

government is administered by a Lieutenant-Governor and a Legislative Council consisting of seven members, of which the chief justice of the Province is the President, and the Bishop of Quebec has a seat—These are appointed by the King, and the tenure of their office is for life. The executive Council is composed of six members, and the House of Assembly of twenty-five. The civil and criminal law is administered by one chief, and two associate judges; they have courts of King's bench, common pleas, and of appeals. The expense of the civil list is defrayed by the crown, and it also maintains a military force for the defence of the Canadas, of about 36,000 men. The above described Provinces together with others subject to the powers of Great Britain, are now rapidly advancing in improvements, population, and wealth, and have a territory and resources sufficient to become, in the lapse of future years, one of the most powerful states in the world, equalling in their means, and number of inhabitants, the gigantic empire of European Russia. Should reason and the influence of education be extended in this vast country, all dependence upon Great Britain will undoubtedly cease, and a free and independent government be adopted. Vermont Aurora.

It will afford pleasure to the benevolent to learn, that preparatory measures have been entered into by our Legislature to establish a Lunatic Asylum. A Resolution was entered into at the late session, declaring that it is expedient to establish and endow an Institution of this description, and Bartlett Yancey and John Stanly, Esqrs. were appointed to collect information and report a plan, with an estimate of the expenditure, for carrying the object of the Resolution into effect. Raleigh Register.

LAMENTABLE OCCURRENCE.

On Wednesday last, a Jury of Inquest was summoned over the body of Capt. Geo. W. Balch, formerly of New Hampshire, but for many years a respectable merchant at Weldon, in this county. We understand that his death was occasioned, by the contents of a rifle which he intentionally placed in such a position as to discharge it himself. It is supposed that he committed the unnatural act in a fit of despondency, occasioned by the recent death of an amiable wife.

A ridiculous prediction has been circulated in New-York, that the island was to be sunk on the 9th of the present month. As usual, angels and globes of fire have appeared to forestel this awful occurrence, and strange to say, the absurd prophecy has seriously agitated the minds of thousands. It is stated that more than one hundred families moved out of the city on Wednesday to avoid the impending destruction.

The bill proposing to add three Judges to the Supreme Court of the United States, and to add three new Circuits, has caused much debate in the House of Representatives. Messrs. Mangum and Williams of this State have taken part in the discussion, the former in opposition to, and the latter in favor of the bill.

The Member expelled from the House of Representatives of Ohio, for promising to bestow one third of his own compensation on the county which elects him, has been re-elected by an increased majority. The question now is whether he will be allowed to take his seat.

MARRIED.

In this town, on Thursday evening last, by Moses A. Locke, Esq. Mr. Herman Earnhart, to Miss Mary Shaver, daughter of Mr. Philip Shaver.

In Raleigh, on Thursday evening the 13th inst. by the Rev. Wm. Hammit, David L. Swain, Esq. a member of the Legislature from Buncombe county, to Miss Eleanor H. White, daughter of the late Sec'y of State.

On Thursday 26th inst. by Williamson Harris Esq. Mr. Charles Bullin to Miss Sophia Eller, both of this county.

DIED.

In this county, on the 31st inst. Joseph F. Bates, aged about 18 days, infant son of Joseph Bates, Esq. of Alabama.

At Chapel-Hill, on the 24th ultimo, Mrs. Elizabeth W. Bocciardi, the deserving and affectionate consort of Mr. G. Bocciardi, of that village.

At his seat in Orange county, a few days ago, in the 79th year of his age, Richard D. Bennahan, Esq. a man of great wealth and respectability.

Literary Notice.

THE winter session of the Academy of German, commenced 2nd Jan. under the care of the subscriber. Terms of tuition: For reading, writing, and spelling, \$5 per session; arithmetic, grammar, and geography, \$7; Latin and Greek languages, together with the higher branches of Mathematics, and the sciences in general, \$10. Five months and a half constitute a session; no deduction made for time lost by the students, after entrance. No exertions will be wanting, on the part of the Teacher, to promote the advancement, and to secure the best good of the pupils committed to his care. LINCOLN CLARK. Jan. 18th, 1825. 317

A. G. M'QUESTON, SURGEON DENTIST,
RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of this place, that his Office is kept at Col. Taylor's Hotel, where he will be happy to wait on them in the line of his profession. He inserts artificial teeth, from one to a full set; and cleans, repairs, plugs, and extracts teeth, with the greatest care and ease to the patient. He fathers himself that his long experience will entitle him to a share of public confidence. Salisbury, Jan. 30, 1825. 17

Stray Horse.
TAKEN UP, on Wednesday night, the 13th inst. a sorrel horse, marked with a small star in his forehead, nearly blind of the right eye, has some harness works, and has the lig head. The owner can get him by applying 12 miles south-west from Salisbury. JAMES SILLIMAN, Jan. 27, 1825. 17

NEW STORE.
GEORGE W. BROWN,
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends, and the public in general, that he is now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a choice and handsome assortment of Dry Goods, Hardware, &c. which he intends selling at a small profit, FOR CASH ONLY. Persons wishing to purchase, will please call, examine, and judge for themselves. Salisbury, Nov. 1st, 1825. 62

Paper Mill, &c.
FOR sale, the Paper Mill near Salem, with 200 acres of Land; the Mill and out houses are in good repair; together with all stock on hand, and Negroes sufficient to carry on the business. A long credit will be given for two-thirds of the value, on approved security. For terms, apply at the Post-Office in Salem. January 6, 1825. 306

North Carolina, Wilkes county.

THE subscribers having been appointed Executors of the will of John Coffey, dec'd, give notice, that on Wednesday, the 2nd day of February next, they will sell 325 acres of Land, whereon the deceased last lived, lying on the Yadkin river, in a good settlement, adjoining the lands of Col. William Davenport, Capt. T. Dula, and others. A large proportion of said land is first rate low-ground, with two good apple-orchards of the best kind of fruit; two dwelling-houses, with other buildings; and cleared land enough, in good repair, to raise upwards of 300 barrels of Corn. One half the price of the land, will be on two years credit; and the other half in one year.

Also, at the same time, and on the above premises, will be sold the following property, at twelve months credit: One likely Negro Boy, about 16 years old; six head of horses, some cattle and hogs, a parcel of bacon, about 50 barrels of Corn, one copper Still, one set of blacksmith tools, one wagon, three beds and furniture, household and kitchen furniture, farming tools, &c. too tedious to mention; a large quantity of walnut and cherry plank, well seasoned. The sale to continue from day to day, until all is sold. Notes, with approved security, will be required in every instance, before the property is delivered.

WM. DAVENPORT, } Executors.
LEVI COFFEY, }
January 13, 1825. 417
N. B. All those indebted to the above deceased, are requested to come forward and settle their accounts; and those who have demands against the estate, are requested to present them, or the act of assembly will be plead against them. W. D. & L. C., Esqrs.

House to Rent.

THE House and Lot in the town of Salisbury, lately occupied by Mr. George Locke, and formerly by Alexander Prohock, dec'd, is now to rent. Apply, in Salisbury, to 84 N. W. 14, 1825. ALFRED MACAY.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of West & Brown, are invited to come forward and make settlement with them, as they wish to close their books. WEST & BROWN. Salisbury, Jan'y 12, 1825. 93

To the Heirs at Law of Jesse Spencer, dec'd, and all others concerned;

AT November term of Rowan county court, 1825, the nuncupative will of Jesse Spencer, dec'd, was filed in the Clerk's office of said county—said will having been duly established by reducing the same to writing, and having it proven within ten days after the death of said Jesse Spencer, before Jacob March, Esq. of said county. Notice is therefore hereby given to the heirs, &c. of the said Jesse Spencer, dec'd, that I shall apply to the warshipful court of said county of Rowan, at Feb'y. term, 1826, to have the aforesaid Will duly recorded and established. NORMAN OWINGS. January 3, 1826. 697

State of North-Carolina, Cabarrus county:

SUPERIOR COURT of Law. Fall term, 1825. S. Catharine Goodmen vs. Caleb Goodman: petition for divorce. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state, Ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian and Catawba Journal, notifying said defendant, that unless he appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for the county of Cabarrus, at the Court House in Concord, on the 6th Monday after the 4th in March next, and plead, answer, or demur to said petition, judgment pro confesso will be taken against him and it will be heard ex parte. JAS. G. SPEARS, CTK. Price adv. \$4 3m99

State of North-Carolina, Rowan county:

COURT of pleas and quarter sessions, November sessions 1825. Daniel Helfer, adm'r, vs. Henry Helfer, and others; petition to sell the real estate of Daniel Helfer, dec'd. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Henry Helfer, one of the defendants, is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, successively until next court, that the defendant appear at our next court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for the county of Rowan, at the court-house in Salisbury, on the third Monday in February next, then and there to shew cause, if any he has, why the lands aforesaid should not be sold; or the petition will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to him. Test; JNO. GILES, CTK. Price adv. \$3 25. 19m97