Hon. Secretary of State.

Western Carolinian.

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

BY AUTHORITY OF THE

State of North-Carolina.

LOTTERY to encourage the publication of the HISTORY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

FOR THE SUM OF

20,000 DOLLARS.

Drawing to commence in Hillsborough, on the 2d Monday in September next.

Scheme.

1 Prize of	$20,000 is	$20,000
1	10,000	10,000
1	5,000	5,000
1	2,000	2,000
2	1,500	3,000
8	1,000	8,000
10	500	5,000
20	180	3,600
40	100	4,000
80	30	2,400
450	20	9,000
1,050	10	10,000
7,366	5	36,830
9,000 Prizes,	21,896 Tickets	119,430
14,000 Blanks,	at 5 Dollars, is	119,430

☞ *Not two Blanks to a Prize.*

500 Tickets to be drawn in a day—to be completed in 18 days drawing. All the numbers to be placed in one wheel, and the Prizes in another.

Stationary Prizes as follows:

THE LAST DRAWN TICKET ON THE	
First day, will be entitled to a Prize of	$200
Second day,	500
Third day,	500
Fourth day,	500
Fifth day,	500
Sixth day,	500
Seventh day,	500
Eighth day,	500
Ninth day,	1,000
Tenth day,	1,000
Eleventh day,	1,000
Twelfth day,	1,000
Thirteenth day,	1,000
Fourteenth day,	1,000
Fifteenth day,	1,500
Sixteenth day,	5,000
Seventeenth day,	10,000
Eighteenth day,	20,000

The rest of the Prizes floating in the wheel from the commencement, according to

73,730 DOLLARS.

Prizes payable at the Agency of the Bank of Cape Fear, in Hillsborough, N. C. thirty days after the completion of the drawing, subject to a discount of fifteen per cent. All prizes not demanded within twelve months from the completion of the drawing, will be considered as forfeited to the use of the Lottery.

J. WEBB, *Commissioner.*

Hillsborough, April, 1826.

The attention of the North Carolina public, is respectfully invited to the foregoing scheme. The laudable purpose contemplated will, it is hoped, secure to it the aid of those who are friendly to the interest of literature and science, and the name alone of the gentleman who has consented to act as Commissioner in the management of the Lottery, is a sufficient pledge of the fairness with which it will be conducted.

A. D. MURPHEY.

☞ *Tickets* in this Lottery for sale at the office of the Western Carolinian, and by Mr. Charles Fisher, and others, Salisbury. 21

State of North-Carolina, Cabarrus county:

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July term, 1826. David Stork vs. Asa Thompson: Original attachment, levied on Tan Yard, &c. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this state: *Ordered*, therefore, that publication be made six weeks in the *Western Carolinian*, notifying said defendant that unless he appear at our next court of pleas and quarter sessions, held for said county at the court-house in Concord, on the third Monday in October next, then and there replevy, plead or demur, otherwise judgment will be taken by default, and execution awarded accordingly.

DAN'L. COLEMAN, Cl'k.

Price adv. $2. 6t28

State of North-Carolina, Cabarrus county:

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July term, 1826. Paul Barringer vs. Asa Thompson: Original attachment, levied on Tan Yard, &c. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this state: *Ordered*, therefore, that publication be made six weeks in the *Western Carolinian*, notifying said defendant that unless he appear at our next court of pleas and quarter sessions, held for said county at the court-house in Concord, on the third Monday in October next, then and there replevy, plead or demur, otherwise judgment will be taken by default, and execution awarded accordingly.

DAN'L. COLEMAN, Cl'k.

Price adv. $2. 6t28

State of North-Carolina, Cabarrus county:

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July term, 1826. Joseph Young vs. Asa Thompson: Original attachment, levied on Tan Yard, &c. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this state: *Ordered*, therefore, that publication be made six weeks in the *Western Carolinian*, notifying said defendant that unless he appear at our next court of pleas and quarter sessions, held for said county at the court-house in Concord, on the third Monday in October next, then and there replevy, plead or demur, otherwise judgment will be taken by default, and execution awarded accordingly.

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ELECTIONS in ENGLAND.

WILLIAM COBBETT.

Our readers have been informed, that the notorious William Cobbett was a candidate at the late election in England, to represent the Borough of Preston in Parliament; and that he was unsuccessful. He seems to have borne his defeat with a bad grace. We have given some extracts from his harangues to the mob that every where gathered round him, more from curiosity than any other motive. They will be found to be an excellent counterpart to John Randolph's harangues in the United States Senate.

Mr. Cobbett, in one of his evening harangues, thus spoke of his rivals:

"Gentlemen,—Mr. Stanly is a vain, paltry, empty creature, more silly than a green girl—I beg the girls' pardon—no girl is more silly. Gentleman, I have done much good to you by my coming; I have sweated your tyrants—I have bled them. I have made the silly *Honorable* throw 15,000 among you, and that's no joke; for though these lords have too much land, they have not too much money.—(Huzza.) I have tickled the Captain, too; I have made him dance to some tune; he must have pledged his word to keep your house for you, and now, like the other half-pays in London, he must live on plates of beef and *gore* of gin for the next seven years.—[Roars of laughter.] As for Mr. Wood, I could not draw any money out of him, for the poor devil had none to spend; but his father, Otty Wood, the miserly old sugar-baker of Liverpool, I have extracted from his pocket what a hundred horse power steam engine could not draw from him—I have made him spend 7,000.—[Laughter.] These are what I have done for you, good gentlemen. But I have done more—I have kept out the Tory. Not that I like Wood either; I only dislike him least of the two; but you shall not be cursed with either one or the other of them, gentlemen. The election is not worth a straw. I'll have it set aside next April, when I'll bleed our opponents again, and you'll elect for your representative the only man who has the wish and the ability, the heart and head, to serve you and his country—myself, gentlemen, myself. —[Huzza.]

Cobbett's Return.—Our neighbors having forewarned us that Cobbett would pass through this town on Tuesday last, we were upon the look out for his appearance. Preparations were made by the Bolton Radical to get up a better show than took place on his way to Preston; and we heard that the procession would be splendid and exceedingly numerous. The day, however, wore away in uncertainty: and it was not until a late hour that it was announced he would be here the following morning. This was a sad blank, we understand, to the committee which had been formed, and was sitting in close divan all day at the Lamb public house, Ashley Bridge, with John Heys at its head, and Shaw at its tail. A subscription was entered into to raise the sum of three pounds, for the purpose of engaging a band of music to lead up the "Gridiron," and after considerable difficulty, a few dozen of *instruments* were hired from some outlandish place in Turton; but we presume, from the lowness of the charge, that *music* was left entirely out of the stipulation. We cannot but acknowledge we are sorry for the poor puffers of wind, for after deducting expenses incurred through waiting for Cobbett's approach *two* days, out of the three pounds, the residue and remainder to be divided amongst them, will be just one shilling and sevenpenny each. We believe some of the Committee was heartily sick of their posts, and one said he would take care never to act in that capacity again in the same company. About three o'clock on Wednesday morning, it was proposed by the Committee that a "delegate" should be sent to Blackburn, to discover how matters stood there. A man offered his services for that job, but wanted some money for his expenses. "Oh (said Johnny Heys) you have a Cobbett's medal there—that is quite a sufficient passport into every buttery on the road." Cobbett, with his usual luck managed to arrive here about twenty minutes past twelve o'clock, when he knew all the work-people in town would be at dinner, and likewise took special care to remain until evening, when they would again be at liberty, despatching in the mean time, his emissaries in every direction, to make known to his partizans the nature of his arrangement. He came in an open carriage accompanied by his sons, and we believe a Mr. Clarke. He proceeded to the Commercial Inn, and having stepped upon the portico, addressed a mob, which we think we may fairly estimate to amount to 3,000;—"Gentlemen—you do me great honour, you do me greater honour than I had a right to expect, or any man has a right to expect, at your hands, and more than I deserve. I might be accused of being ungrateful, if I did not sensibly feel the honor you do me. Gentlemen, I am in singular situation to-day. I address you under peculiar circumstances. I stand here an unsuccessful candidate; but I would rather be unsuccessful than to get it as others have done. I wonder what sort of a reception those two gentlemen would have received at your hands. I came here quite without any preparation. I had formed no plan for you to meet me. I have not paid my hand, for they came of their own accord. Gentlemen, the electors of Preston might as well have had two sticks as the persons they have chosen. If such persons as Stanly and Wood had come to day amongst you, is there man, woman, or child here, that would have looked upon them. What is it then that makes all this difference? it is not because you are foolish, but because you know the merits of the case. If my principles had been followed, if I had been listened to fifteen years ago, one half the miseries you are now enduring would not have occurred. The additional utility which I should have been to you, had I been sent to the house, would have been incalculable, but do not be dispirited, the thing is not to be despaired of yet. How the devil is it gentlemen that I should have all your favor—gentlemen it will explain itself—it is because the people have a high opinion of me, nd believe, if I had been returned, I should have been exceedingly useful to them. The eyes of the whole country are fixed upon Preston. The people in the West are not quite so acute as you; not so filled with public spirit. I am defeated there to be sure, but you say I am not defeated, and so will say the whole country. The history of my life is a history of attempts to expose and destroy public robbers. I had the honor to be born of humble parents. I commenced with keeping off those robbing, dilapidating fiends—the rooks. When I was only five or six years old, when I was only able to cry awhy caw, awhy caw, I was employed upon this job. But I did not effectually drive away the rooks then, any more than now. Some flew away but others came in their place, and I ... were often sadly tired by running after them. But I did something, and have I not done something to keep off the robbers—the paper money robbers? If I had been returned the people would have seen I could do more. The proud people of proud Preston knew that—the stupified fools have not been sufficiently pulled down yet: I hope I have given the Combination of Lord Derby and Wood a proper shake. If I do not set aside that election before the month of March next, I will contentedly submit to be called a fool for the remainder of my life. You will then see me again, if I be alive and well. The successful candidates found me coming out of Preston with 20,000 people in my van; they found this, after they had been obliged to sneak out of the town privately. I saw at an early part of the contest that the Mayor's traps were intended to keep me out. If ever I publish a history of the election, I will make you laugh heartily. I have caused the three candidates to spend upwards of 30,000*l*, and though not a single farthing has gone out of my pocket, I made a key to unlock theirs. I was not much surprised that Stanley and Barrie should sport their money freely—they are not very skilful—but that Old Ottiwell Wood should be induced to squeeze his purse—that 7,000*l* got over the devil's back should be spent under his belly, is really quite diverting. Not one penny of my expenses will be paid; Sir Thomas is left behind, and he will discharge every thing. An elegant author says, 'the most unpleasant part of a feast is, when the waiter comes in with the bill of fare.' Poor souls! I believe they will not have paid their bills by the time they will have to return again. Stanley and Barrie may, perhaps, venture to show their faces once more; for as to the latter, I believe he is supplied from some quarter. But Old Ottiwell! I am sure he will never again. I leave you to guess what sort of a trackling they will receive if their bills are unpaid; only think of the hootings, hissings, and scoffings they will have to encounter. As the *slave* Stanley rode pale and ghastly by my Inn window, the other day, my friends raised a tremendous shout, which made him tremble in every joint. After him came Wood, for the proud Stanley would not allow Wood to ride alongside of him—the high blood of the Stanleys could not run in the same gutter. The people shouted in all directions, and I believe Stanley and Wood were glad to get away in safety. Gentlemen, I am sensible I have trespassed upon your patience; I have gone beyond what I intended. Gentlemen, let me not conclude without complimenting the people of Preston; they have been put to the test, and have shown a considerable degree of public spirit. I shall always remember the good fellows of Preston and their wives also. You, as far as I have seen, are the same. Gentlemen, your sufferings are not yet at an end. You have yet to see some suffering. The cotton nobility are destined to fall. Some of them are wounded already. Some have lost a leg, some an arm, and some both legs and arms. Limb after limb will drop off until they become extinct. The Cotton Lords must and shall come down. Be not discouraged my friends, you have the land to lie upon. The law says you shall not want; let me impress this upon your minds. Go boldly to the overseers; do not go in the shape of begging; you have a right to demand relief; the land is more yours than those who enjoy it; bear this in mind, my friends; do not deem yourselves as receiving alms when you are having relief; you are only receiving your own. If the overseers refuse to listen to you, go to the Magistrates, and they will order you to be provided for. God made the land, and God made the people; and the law says you shall not starve while there is any thing in the land to subsist upon." Mr. Cobbett then withdrew.

INTERESTING EXTRACTS.

Particulars of the Declaration of Independence in the Congress of 1776, extracted from a pamphlet by Hon. T. Pickering, published in 1822.

The time at length arrived when the measure appeared feasible. Accordingly, on the seventh of June, 1776, "Certain Resolutions respecting Independency were moved and seconded" in Congress, by what members the Journals do not mention. Dr. Ramsey, however, in his history of the American Revolution, tells us, that "the motion for declaring the colonies free and independent, was first made in Congress by Richard Henry Lee, of Virginia." The doctor adds, that "He was warranted in making this motion, by the particular instructions of his immediate constituents, also by the general voice of the people of all the States." The name of the delegate who seconded the motion is not given; but the magnitude of the colony, and other circumstances, render it probable that it was a citizen of Massachusetts, then the second of the colonies in population, as Virginia was the first. But however this may be, it was an eminent citizen of the former, who in the subsequent discussion, great act of declaring the colonies independent. I refer to the still living and venerable John Adams. Without minds like his, discerning, bold and fearless, to take the lead, no revolution, however salutary, and however necessary to preserve or recover the liberties of a People, would ever be accomplished.

On the 10th of June, Congress, in a committee of the whole, agreed to a resolution, that the U. States were, and of right ought to be, Free and Independent States; but postponed the consideration thereof to the first day of July. In the meanwhile, that no time might be lost, they agreed to appoint a committee to prepare a declaration to the effect of that resolution. And on the next day they chose a committee of five. The members chosen were Mr. Jefferson, Mr. John Adams, Dr. Franklin, Mr. Sherman, and Mr. Robert R. Livingston. On the 28th of June, this committee brought in a draught of a declaration. On the first, second and third of July, the draught was examined, discussed and amended; and on the fourth, being further considered, was agreed to; and on the same day publicly proclaimed in Philadelphia, where Congress then held its session.

It is about a year since it occurred to me, that the accuracy of common report, that even a minute detail of facts, respecting the Declaration of Independence, so far as this late period attainable, ought to be ascertained and given in the most authentic form. With this view, on the second of August, in the last year, I addressed a letter to President Adams, in which I remarked, that, "as no act of the Congress of the Thirteen United Colonies was so distinguished as that by which their Independence of Great Britain was declared, the most particular history of that transaction would probably be sought for, not merely as an interesting curiosity, but to do substantial justice to the abilities and energy of the leaders in that great measure." And after reciting such information on the subject as had come to my knowledge, I added—"I have thought it desirable that the facts in this case should be ascertained. You alone can give a full statement of them,—to be communicated to whom you think proper."

On the 6th of August, Mr. Adams most obligingly favoured me with an answer, giving various interesting details. And after alluding to the policy of that period, which gave to the Ancient Dominion [the name by which Virginia was often designated] the lead in great public acts, [to which policy I had ascribed the placing of Mr. Jefferson—much the youngest person—at the head of that distinguished committee] Mr. Adams says, "Mr. Jefferson came into Congress in June 1775, and brought with him a reputation for literature, science, and a happy talent at composition. Writings of his were handed about, remarkable for the peculiar felicity of expression. Though a silent member in Congress, he was so prompt, frank, explicit and decisive, upon committees—not even Samuel Adams was more so—that he seized on my heart; and upon this occasion I gave him my vote, and did all in my power to procure the votes of others. I think he had one vote more than any other, and that placed him at the head of the committee. I had the next highest number, and that placed me the second. The committee met, discussed the subject, and then appointed Mr. Jefferson and me to make the draught." Mr. Adams then mentions the meeting of the sub-committee, and their amicable contentions, which of the two should draught the declaration—each urging the task on the other; Mr. Adams insisting on Mr. Jefferson's doing it, and the latter yielding his assent. "The draught being made, the sub-committee met, "and reviewed the paper over. I was delighted (continues Mr. Adams) with its high tone, and the flights of oratory with which it abounded, especially that concerning Negro Slavery, which, though I knew his Southern brethren would never suffer to pass in Congress, I certainly never would oppose. There were other expressions which I would not have inserted if I had drawn it up; particularly that which called the King a Tyrant. I thought it too personal, for I never believed George to be a Tyrant in disposition and in nature. I always believed him to be deceived by his courtiers on both sides of the Atlantic; and in his official capacity only cruel. I thought the expression too positive, and too much like scolding for so grave and solemn a document; but as Franklin and Sherman were to inspect it afterwards, I thought it would not become me to strike it out. I consented to report it, and do not now remember that I made or suggested a single alteration. We reported it to the committee of five. It was read, and I do not remember that Franklin or Sherman criticised any thing. We were all in haste; Congress was impatient; and the instrument was reported, as I believe, in Jefferson's hand writing, as he first drew it. Congress cut off about a quarter part of it, as I expected they would; but they obliterated some of the best of it, and left all that was exceptionable, if any thing in it was."

GAMING HOUSES.

A writer in the Louisiana Advertiser, gives the following concise estimate of the expenses of the six gambling licenses, authorized by law in New Orleans, which, it is believed, falls short of the actual expenditures.

Six licenses, at $5000 each	$30,000
Twenty four Journeymen, that is, four to each bank, each $100 per month	28,800
Boarding of the same, at $25 per month, each	7,200
Servants' hire, one to each bank, at $25 per month, including board	1,800
House rent for each bank, not less than $100 per month	7,200
Liquors, to induce customers to play freely, for light and fuel, say $2 50 per day for each bank	5,475
	$81,475

This enormous sum, he adds, must be paid before the proprietors of these banks can realise any gain. The public is, then, taxed not less than $100,000 per annum, for the benefit of about thirty individuals.

ALLITERATION.

Frederick Farmer, famed for firmest friendship, finding female flattery fruitless, fled far from fair frequented flourishing flowery fields, fixed in far frowning forests, and formed the following fine flourishing final farewell, for false, fallacious, flimsy Fascinators.

Fluttering friend farewell forever.
Hope hath hung her harps on high
Every effort or endeavor,
Starts some serious sobbing sigh.

When with warmest wishes wooing,
Linger'd long loves languid look,
Silence still sublimely shewing,
Firmest faith for forms forsook.

Pleasing prospects prove protecting
Innocency is innate;
Deserts dear delights directing,
Far from former frowning fate.

Pleasure's pleasing path pursuing,
That through tearless time I tread;
Vagrant virtue vainly viewing,
She still pseudo shining shed.

False fallacious friend farewell;
Shall sorrow's sighs still silent sleep?
To truant time thy troubles tell,
Why with wearied wanderings weep.

The following is copied more on account of its truth, than for the excellence of its poetry:

FROM THE NORFOLK BEACON.

CASH & CREDIT.

Who sells on credit does but give away
One half at least he sells from day to day;
And more than this, he loses custom too,
For once in debt, they trade no more with you,
Besides he runs the risk of being flogg'd
Whene'er by him their memories are jogg'd:
And worse than all, heels over head in debt,
By trusting others he himself will get.
Who sells for cash may not so largely trade;
But then he saves whatever he has made,
And customers who quit him in disgust,
Because he would not sell his goods on trust,
When much in debt to others they have got
Will come again and pay upon the spot:
And having none on whom for cash to call,
He lives in peace and amity with all.
Thus he will always have the means to buy
Whate'er he wants, should he a bargain spy,
Without contracting debts he cannot pay,
Which is too much the practice every day.

An illustrious ancestry is to the high-born, as the reflector of a lamp is to its stick; for if *that* be without light, all the science of catoptricks cannot kindle it, and neither

Can all the blood of all the Howards
Ennoble fools, or knaves, or cowards.