

# Western Carolinian.

SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1826.

[VOL. VII. NO. 330.]

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 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.

BY AUTHORITY OF THE State of North-Carolina. LOTTERY to encourage the publication of the HISTORY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

GRAND PRIZE 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
1	5,000
1	2,000
2	1,500
8	1,000
10	500
20	180
40	100
80	50
450	20
1,050	10
7,366	5

9,000 Prizes, } 21,886 Tickets 119,430  
14,000 Blanks, } at 5 Dollars, is 119,430  
Not two Dollars 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, amounting to

73,736 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 uses 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.

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

## Land and Mills for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his Land at Sneedsborough. The tract contains about eleven hundred acres, near five hundred of which is under cultivation; fronts one mile and a quarter on the River Pee Dee; two hundred acres of low-ground. The improvements are a two story Dwelling-House, with all the common and necessary out-houses; a Grist-Mill, with two run of stones, and Saw-Mill with one saw, on the Yadkin Navigation Canal, which runs through the premises, and affords a full supply of water at all times. The water-power for machinery is equal to any in the Southern States, having the advantage of navigation from the mills, and no chance of being rivalled. The situation is high and healthy, and has a number of never-failing Springs.

Terms of payment, and further particulars, will be made known on application to the subscriber on the premises. WM. JOHNSON, Sneedsboro', Anson county, 6132 August 30th, 1826.

## Taken up and Committed

TO the Jail of Rowan county, N. C. on the 16th of August, 1826, a negro man, who says his name is JACK, 22 years old, 5 feet 1 inch high; says he left his master about 6 weeks since, in the state of Georgia; was bought by one Johnson, last spring, of Martha William son, at Charlotte Court-House, Virginia. The owner is required to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away. SAMUEL JONES, Jailor, Salisbury, N. C. Aug. 17, 1826. 24

## Notice.

THE copartnership in the Mercantile business at Concord, Cabarrus county, under the firm of Murphy & Brown, will be dissolved about the 20th day of October next, by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm, are requested to settle and close their accounts as soon as possible, with William Brown, at Concord, by note or otherwise; and those having claims, are requested to present them. JOHN MURPHY, WILLIAM BROWN, Concord, Cabarrus county, July 24, 1826.

## House and Lot for Sale.

THE subscriber wishes to sell her House and Lot in the town of Salisbury; it is pleasantly situated on one of the main streets, three squares southeast of the Court-House. The building is two stories high, twenty-eight feet square, is well finished, and well adapted to accommodate either a large or small family. All the necessary out-buildings are in good repair; there is on the lot, an excellent garden tastefully laid off, and well improved, also, a great variety of fruit-trees of the very best quality. Any person desirous of purchasing a pleasant dwelling in Salisbury is invited to apply to the subscriber or at this office, as a bargain may be had in the premises. A long credit will be given for a part of the purchase money. ELIZABETH TORRES, Salisbury, Sept. 15th, 1826. 20th

N. B. If the abovesmentioned house and lot is not disposed of at private sale, previous to Tuesday of the next Term of Rowan Superior Court, (it being the 10th day of Oct.) ensuing, the premises will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder. E. T.

## Notice.

THERE will be sold, at the late dwelling house of Robert Works, in Statesville, on Thursday, the 30th of November next, a large assortment of household and Kitchen furniture, remnant of Store goods, farming utensils, horses, cattle and hogs; also, between 25 and 30 Negroes of every description, a large number of which are young and likely boys and girls, from 10 to 17 years of age. Part of the purchase money for negroes will be cash.

Further terms will be made known on day of Sale, due attendance by MARY WORK, Executrix. JOHN MUSHAT, Esq. September 11th, 1826. 4631a5a228

## \$50 Reward.

STOLEN from the subscriber, on the night of the 31st of July, inst. by JOHNS ST. L. FORD a negro boy by the name of Jacob, and a Bay Horse and a Bay Mare. STANFORD, is about eighteen years of age; five feet seven inches high, round shouldered, and with a slight stoop in his back; black hair, which on his forehead nearly meets his eyebrows; his eyes inclined to a squint; tolerably stout made, fair complexioned. He took with him one Cassanett coat of dark brown; one blue broadcloth round-about, with large uniform buttons; five pair of pantaloons, viz. two pair coarse white homespun, one pair blue cassanett, one pair striped do. one pair light jeans, black hat, tolerable good shoes, but no stockings. The black boy he took with him is about 18 years of age; quite dark complexioned, about 5 feet 7 inches high. He has a scar on his right arm, and is a free man. The Bay horse is 7 years old, about 5 feet 2 inches high, black legs nearly up to the knees, and a star in his forehead. The mare is about 4 feet 5 inches high, with two white marks round her neck, occasioned by the rubbing of a halter. With the horses he took a single reined bridle with large boxes, a saddle considerably worn—quitted in front of the skirts.

Any person who will take up the said negro and horses, and deliver them to me, or lodge them in safety so that I can get them, shall receive the above reward. CHRISTOPHER HAND. August 5, 1826. 26th

## NOTICE.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, July 15, 1826.

TO obviate the risk and delay incident to the return of the Bank Notes from this Department, not receivable at the Treasury of the United States, in payment for Patent Rights, all persons desirous of taking out Patents are requested to transmit, with their applications, such Notes or Drafts as they may know, or be advised, will be available at the Treasury. July 15. 10130

## Land for Sale.

I OFFER for sale a valuable tract of LAND, containing about eight hundred acres, lying on Cedar Creek, in the Forks of the Yadkin, (Rowan county) which formerly belonged to John A. and George Chaffin. It adjoins the lands of Messrs. Dismukes and Brock, and others, and has on it an excellent Mill Seat. It will be divided to suit purchasers; and is susceptible of an advantageous division. If not sold at private sale before the 5th of October, it will be exposed to public sale on that day, at Mocksville. PINCKNEY CALDWELL, Sept. 5th, 1826. 3130

## Notice.

AS CONDEED without my consent, my apprentice Henry Dunn, who was bound to me by the County Court of Rowan, North Carolina, he is about 20 years of age, slim made, Black hair and eyes; and by profession a Cabinet Maker. Five cents reward will be given to any person who will deliver him to me, at my Shop, in the town of Salisbury. I hereby forewarn all persons from harboring, or employ said apprentice to work; as I intend to make an example of those who do it according to law. The said boy has in his possession a paper which he concludes is sufficient to show to the people that he is free, but I can prove by sundry witnesses that he has still one year or thereabouts, to serve out his apprenticeship. ALEX. BOYD, September 19th, 1826. 28th

## New Cotton Gin

WILLIAM GRAY, respectfully informs his friends, and the public in general, that he has now got his Cotton Gin in complete order, with his Mowing Machine attached thereto, to clean out the leaves and sand. His Gin will be in operation until the first of March; at which time it will be stopped, as his Gin is particularly adapted and intended for cleaning Cotton nicely for domestic manufacture, he informs his customers that strict attention may be expected every Saturday, as well as other days, if the custom will justify it. Third Creek, Rowan County, N. C. Sept. 18th, 1826. 3831

## NOTES ON KENTUCKY.

From the Kentucky Gazette. Section II. The report made by Columbus of his discovery of America, did not produce greater excitement in the Court of Spain, than that made by Finlay did in the people of Carolina, in the vicinity of his residence, of the discoveries he had made in the valley of the Ohio.

In consequence of the information given by Finlay, Col. Daniel Boone, in company with John Finlay, John Stewart, Joseph Holden, James Money, and William Cool, set out from his residence on the Yadkin river, in North-Carolina, on the 1st day of May, 1769, under the direction of Finlay as their guide, and steered westwardly. After a long and fatiguing march over a mountainous and pathless wilderness, they, on the 7th day of June following, arrived at Red river, at a place recognised by Finlay, where he had formerly been whilst trading with the Indians. Here, from the top of an eminence, they first obtained a distant view of the beautiful level of Kentucky.

At this place they erected what they called their station camp, and from thence made excursions, with various purposes of hunting or exploring the country; and where they agreed to rendezvous in case of being at any time separated from each other.

On the 23d day of December following, whilst Boone and Stewart were traversing the forest near the Kentucky river, late in the evening, they were surprised by a party of Indians, who, rushing out of a thick Canebrake, made them prisoners. They continued in the possession of the Indians until the seventh night, when, in the dead of night whilst the Indians were sound asleep, they effected their escape, and returned to the camp, which they found plundered, and all their companions gone.

At this inauspicious moment, Squire Boone, (brother of Col. Daniel Boone,) with one other, who had penetrated into this unexplored region in search of his brother, by mere accident arrived at this camp. This meeting, notwithstanding the untowardness of the circumstances attending the parties, was productive of mutual joy.

A short time after the arrival of Squire Boone at the station camp of these adventurers, John Stewart was killed and scalped by a party of Indians, which so frightened the man who accompanied Squire Boone, that he immediately set out on his return to North Carolina, leaving the two Boones without any other company.

At this camp Col. Boone and his brother erected a hut, to protect them from the inclemency of the approaching winter, and where they continued until the succeeding spring, during which time no occurrence took place worthy of notice.

On the 1st day of May, 1770, Squire Boone left his brother, and returned home to Carolina for a supply of ammunition and horses, leaving him entirely alone, who, as the summer approached, extended his excursions, whereby he obtained an extensive knowledge of all the lands in the country north of the Kentucky river.

On the 27th day of July, 1773, Squire Boone returned with the necessary supplies of ammunition and horses, after which it was but a short time before they set out homeward; examining the country as they proceeded to Cumberland river, giving names to the different rivers and creeks as they passed, and in the month of March, 1771, arrived at their respective places of residence in North Carolina.

Colonel Shelby, in one of his notes says, "In May, 1772, I met Daniel Boone below the Holstein settlement alone; he informed me that he had spent the two years preceding that time, in a hunt on Louisa river, (now Kentucky,) so called by all the long hunters; that he had been robbed the day before by the Cherokee Indians, of all the proceeds of his hunt."

The same year that Daniel Boone first visited Kentucky, viz: in 1769, Hancock Taylor, Richd. Taylor, Abraham Hapdenstall, and others, from Orange co. Virginia, descended the Ohio river, visited its shores, passed the falls, and into the Mississippi. At the mouth of either White river or Arkansas, Richard Taylor and Barbour left the others, and went through the Creek nation of Indians, to their residence in Virginia. Hancock Taylor, and Abraham Hapdenstall, went on to Red river, explored the country in that quarter, descending the Mississippi to New-Orleans, and from thence went round to New-York, and home.

In the same year also, (1769,) James Knox, (afterwards Col. Knox,) Henry Skegs, and seven others, came through the wilderness, and made a hunt on

Dick's River,\* and the head waters of Green river, South of the Kentucky river. This party confined themselves to that portion of country bordering on the Cumberland mountains, and what was then called the Brush, and afterwards the Wilderness.

The country South of the Kentucky river was explored by James Smith, (afterwards Col. Smith,) in the year 1766, the following is the account given of his excursion, written by himself.

"In the year 1766, I heard that Sir William Johnson, the King's agent for settling affairs with the Indians, had purchased from them all the land west of the Appalachian Mountains, that lay between the Ohio and Cherokee river; and as I knew by conversing with the Indians in their own tongue, that there was a large body of rich land there, I concluded I would take a tour westward, and explore that country.

"I set out about the last of June, 1766, and went, in the first place, to Holston river, and from thence I travelled westward in company with Joshua Horton, Uriah Stone, William Baker, and James Smith, who came from near Carlisle. There was also a white man of us, and a mulatto slave about 18 years of age, that Mr. Horton had with him. We explored the country south of Kentucky, and there was no more sign of white men there then, than there is now west of the head waters of the Missouri. We also explored Cumberland and Tennessee rivers, from Stone's river down to the Ohio.

"When we came to the mouth of Tennessee, my fellow travellers concluded that they would proceed on to the Illinois, and see some more of the land to the west;—this I would not agree to. As I had already been longer from home than what I expected, I thought my wife would be distressed, and think I was killed by the Indians; therefore, I concluded that I would return home. I sent my horse with my fellow travellers to the Illinois, as it was difficult to take a horse through the mountains. My comrades gave me the greatest part of the ammunition they then had, which amounted only to half a pound of powder, and lead equivalent. Mr. Horton also lent me his mulatto boy, and I then set off through the wilderness, for Carolina.

"About eight days after I left my company, at the mouth of Tennessee, on my journey eastward, I got a cane stab in my foot, which occasioned my leg to swell, and I suffered much pain. I was now in a difficult situation—far from any of the Indian species, excepting black Jamie, or the savages, and I knew not when I might meet with them—my case appeared desperate, and I thought something must be done. All the surgical instruments I had was a knife, a mockasonawl, and a pair of bullet moulds; with these I stuck the awl in the skin, and with the knife I cut the flesh away from around the cane, and then I commanded the mulatto fellow to catch it with the bullet moulds, and pull it out, which he did. When I saw it, it seemed a shocking thing to be in any person's foot. It will, therefore, be supposed that I was very glad to have it out. The black fellow attended upon me, and obeyed my directions faithfully. I ordered him to search for Indian medicine, and told him to get me a quantity of bark from the root of a lynn tree, which I made him beat on a stone, with a tomahawk, and boil it in a kettle, and with the ooze I bathed my foot and leg; what remained, when I had finished bathing, I boiled to a jelly, and made poultices thereof. As I had no rags, I made use of the green moss that grows upon logs, and wrapped it round with elm bark. By this means (simple as it may seem) the swelling and inflammation in a great measure abated.

"As stormy weather appeared, I ordered Jamie to make us a shelter, which he did by erecting forks and poles, and covering them with cane tops, like a fodder-house. It was but about one hundred yards from a large juffaloe road. As we were almost out of provision, I commanded Jamie to take my gun, and I went along as well as I could, concealed myself near the road, and killed a buffaloe. When this was done, we jerked the lean and fried the tallow out of the fat meat, which we kept to stew with our jerk, as we needed it.

"While I lay at this place, all the books I had to read was a Psalm Book, and Watts upon Prayer. Whilst in this situation I composed the following verses, which I then frequently sang:— "Six weeks I've in this desert been With one mulatto lad, Excepting your good providence, No company I had. In a stable I here remain, A cripple very sore, No friend or neighbor to be found, My case for to deplore. I'm far from home, far from my wife Which is my to-morrow lay, Far from my children dear, which used Around me for to play. This deplorable circumstance cannot My happiness prevent. While peace of conscience, I enjoy Great comfort and content.

"I continued in this place until I could walk slowly without crutches. As I now lay near a great Buffaloe road, I was afraid that the Indians might be passing that way, and discover my fire place, therefore I remained until I killed an elk. As my gun was now I concluded that I would stay here until it was healed, lest by travelling too soon, it might again be inflamed. "In a few weeks after, I proceeded on, and in October I arrived in Carolina. I had now been eleven months in the wilderness, and during this time, I neither saw bread, money, women, or spirituous liquors; and three months of which I saw none of the human species, except Jamie. "Sec. 3. will contain an account of events which happened in the year 1773, viz: the attempt made by Col. Boone to remove his family to Kentucky—on attack made on them by the Indians in Powell's Valley—their return to Clinch river, where they remained until the year 1775. Also of a visit by Col. James Harrod, with a party from Monongahly—Likewise of a visit by Col. Thomas Bullitt, and a party from Virginia—of Col. Bullitt's talk with the Indians at Chillicothe, where he visited them; after which, he and his party descended the Ohio to the Falls."

"A bank goes into operation with a capital of \$100,000 fairly paid in. With this sum in cash and the aid of its own bills, it discounts notes to the amount of \$140,000. It is plain that for its ability to redeem \$20,000 of its bills, it must depend upon the solvency of those who have borrowed its money. But it does not follow that the failure of these, to the amount of 40,000 would therefore break the bank. For the bank would still have in notes \$100,000 with which to redeem the \$20,000. It is plain therefore that a bank may lose its whole capital, and still be solvent and able to redeem its bills. Nay more—that it may lose its whole capital at once, and still be able to redeem its bills. The chance then of a bank's failing with prudent management is rendered inconsiderably small. In all ordinary cases then, the safety or solvency of a bank depends on the prudent management of its directors, of course people who consider this, will feel safest in holding the bills of those banks in whose directors they have the greatest confidence. Barnet, Gaz.

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## BANKS.

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## MOTHER GOOSE OUTDONE.

The National Journal gives the following particulars, among others, of the celebration of the late anniversary at Patterson, New Jersey. "In the procession, a conspicuous part was sustained by thirteen venerable old men, and eleven boys, each bearing an appropriate banner, the former representing the original thirteen states, and the latter the eleven new ones. The usual services were performed, an oration was delivered, and a banquet provided at a table one hundred and fourteen feet in length, for such as were disposed to unite in the festivity. This table was beautifully ornamented by arches, banners, wreaths, eagles, &c. On uncovering a bird-pie, a white pigeon flew out, with a copy of appropriate verses beneath one of its wings.

And when the pie was opened, The birds began to sing; Oh is not this a dainty dish To set before the King.

## CHARADES.

My first is dapper, spruce and neat; My next a flower of fragrance sweet; When lovely Spring adorns the green, My whole is with the cowslip seen.

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