

Western Carolinian.

SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1827.

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BY AUTHORITY.



Seal of the United States, passed at the second session of the Nineteenth Congress.

[1820—NO. 1.]

An act for the relief of the Indigent Sufferers by the fire at Alexandria.

It is enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of twenty thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the relief of the indigent sufferers by the destructive fire in the City of Alexandria, in the District of Columbia, to be distributed under the direction of the Mayor and Common Council of the City of Alexandria, for the immediate relief of such sufferers, and for no other purpose.

JOHN W. TAYLOR,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

NATH'L MACON,

President of the Senate pro tempore.

Approved: 24th Jan. 1827.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

[PUBLIC—NO. II.]

An act to provide for taking evidence in the Courts of the United States, in certain cases.

It is enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whenever a Commission shall be issued, by any Court of the United States, for taking the testimony of a witness or witnesses, at any place within the United States, or the Territories thereof, it shall be lawful for the Clerk of any Court of the United States, for the District or Territory within which such place may be, and he is hereby enjoined and required, upon the application of either of the parties in the suit, cause, action, or proceeding, in which such commission shall have been issued, his her, or their agent or agents, to issue a subpoena or subpoenas, for such witness or witnesses, residing or being within the said District or Territory, as shall be named in the said commission, commanding such witness or witnesses to appear and testify before the Commissioner or Commissioners, in such commission named, at a time and place in the subpoena to be stated, and if any witness, after being duly served with such subpoena, shall refuse or neglect to appear, or, after appearing, shall refuse or testify, (not being privileged from giving testimony,) such refusal or neglect being proved to the satisfaction of any Judge of the Court, whose Clerk shall have issued such subpoena or subpoenas, he may thereupon proceed to enforce obedience to the process, or to punish the disobedience, in like manner as any court of the United States may do in case of disobedience to process of subpoena ad testificandum, issued by such Court; and the witness or witnesses, in such cases, shall be allowed the same compensation as is allowed to witnesses attending the Courts of the United States: Provided, that no witness shall be required to attend at any place out of the County in which he may reside, nor more than forty miles from his place of residence, to give his or her deposition, under this law.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That whenever either of the parties in such suit, cause, action, or proceeding, shall apply to any Judge of a Court of the United States, in the District or Territory of the United States, in which the place for taking such testimony may be, for a subpoena duces tecum, commanding the witness, therein to be named, to appear and testify before the said Commissioner or Commissioners, at the time and place in the said subpoena to be stated, and also to bring or carry with him or her, and produce to such Commissioners, any paper, writing, or written instrument, or book, or other documents supposed to be in the possession or power of such witness, such Judge being satisfied, by the affidavit of the person applying, or otherwise, that there is reason to believe that such paper, writing, written instrument, book, or other document, is in the possession or power of the witness, and that the same, if produced, would be competent and material evidence for the party applying therefor, may order the Clerk of the Court, of which he is a Judge, to issue such subpoena duces tecum, accordingly, and, if such witness, after being duly served with such subpoena duces tecum, shall fail to produce any such paper, writing, written instrument, book, or other document, being in the possession or power of such witness, before, and to such Commissioner or Commissioners, at the time and place in such subpoena stated, such failure being proved to the satisfaction of the said Judge, he may proceed to enforce obedience to the said process of subpoena duces tecum, or to punish the disobedience, in like manner as any Court of the United States may do in case of disobedience to a like process, issued by such Court; and when any such paper, writing, written instrument, book, or other document, shall be produced to such Commissioner or Commissioners, he or they shall, at the cost of the party requiring the same, cause to be made a fair and correct copy thereof, or of so much thereof as shall be required by either of the parties: Provided that no witness shall be deemed guilty of contempt for disobeying any subpoena directed to him by virtue of this act, unless his fees for going to, returning from, and one day's attendance at the place of examination shall be paid or tendered to him at the time of the service of the subpoena.

Approved: 24th Jan. 1827.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

Report of the Board for Internal Improvements, to the honorable the General Assembly of North-Carolina.

The Board for Internal Improvements respectfully submit the following Report: The Board for Internal Improvements had fully expected to have been able to present to the Legislature, at the present session, an account of the effective operations of the dredging machine on the Flats below Wilmington. In this reasonable and just expectation, they have been disappointed, and it still remains to be ascertained, by actual experiment, whether the shoals can be so removed as to insure an uninterrupted navigation to the town of Wilmington. The Board see no reason for changing the opinion which they have heretofore expressed in relation to this subject, that those obstructions can only be removed by means of a dredging machine. So fully were they of this opinion, that early in the Spring of 1825, they came to the resolution to procure a dredging machine, and ordered the State Engineer to proceed without delay to the north, where it was believed one could readily be obtained. An account of the proceedings of the Board, in relation to this subject, was submitted to the Legislature last year. But it may be proper to remark, that the machinery being the first of its particular kind cast in this country, great and unexpected difficulties occurred in its execution, so that it was not delivered until long after it was promised.

During the last winter, the Board adopted every means in their power to forward the business so as to be ready to commence operations early in the spring. But after the greatest exertions, when all difficulties appeared to be surmounted, and every thing ready for the experiment, it was found that the vessel purchased by the State Engineer, and fitted up under his direction, was entirely unfit for the purpose, and to be abandoned, subjecting the State to an actual loss, as estimated by the agents of the Board at that place, of at least 4,000 dollars.

In an experiment new to us, it was expected that many errors would be committed; but so heavy a loss, or so great an oversight as the one mentioned, was not expected. The funds appropriated for this object were not calculated for sustaining so great a diminution; and the Board were compelled either to abandon the further prosecution of the work, or to make draughts upon the Treasury beyond what was appropriated to this particular object.

Believing that it cannot be the wish of the Legislature, after having incurred so great an expenditure, now to relinquish the undertaking, the Board earnestly recommended an additional appropriation to this object. From the best estimate they can make, it is believed that the sum of \$4,000 will be sufficient to cover the expenses already incurred beyond the former appropriations; and to keep the boat and machine in constant operation for six months. For a more particular account of this, and all other matters relating to this subject, they beg leave to refer to the paper marked A.

With regard to the operations between Fayetteville and Wilmington, it is believed that the navigation of the river has been greatly improved during the last session. The low state of the water was highly favorable to its improvement. For a very full and circumstantial account of the work done upon this river, they beg leave to refer to the report submitted to the Board by Mr. Hinton James, the superintendent, marked B.

The above were the only works placed under the immediate controul and management of the Board during the past year. They have, however, received a Report from the President and Directors of the Clubfoot and Harlow's Creek Canal Company, to which they beg leave also to call the attention of the Legislature. The opinion of the Board upon the utility of this Canal has been frequently expressed to the Legislature, and now, when the work is nearly finished, they feel it their duty to urge that such further aid be granted as may be necessary for its entire completion.

Having no longer a State Engineer, who had heretofore been made accountable for all the monies expended under the authority of the Board, General Dudley, one of our members, at our earnest solicitation, undertook to superintend the disbursements that were necessary on the Cape Fear river, both above and below Wilmington. This office was most faithfully performed. His accounts and vouchers have been examined, and approved by the Board, and the State has been relieved from the expense which it would necessarily have incurred by the employment of another agent.

The Buncombe Turnpike Company having applied to us, under the provis-

ions of the act of 1814, establishing that corporation, for the assistance of an Engineer to lay off the road, the Board employed Mr. Brazier, formerly assistant Engineer under Mr. Fisher, to perform that duty. The Board have understood that he has performed this service in a manner highly satisfactory, but they have not yet received his official report.

A report from the President and Directors of the Roanoke Navigation Company, and one from the Treasurer of that Company, are herewith submitted; together with a report from the Commissioner of the Hicory Nut Gap Road.

The accounts of the Board for the last year are also herewith submitted.

H. J. BURTON, President of the Board for Internal Improvement. J. O. GALE, Secretary. Raleigh, January 22, 1827.

IMPEACHMENT of a JUDGE.

Judge Frank, of one of the judicial circuits in Pennsylvania, has been impeached before the legislature of the state, for mal-conduct in office. A question was raised, whether the legislature had a right to inquire into the private character of the accused; and on putting it to vote, it was decided by a large majority, that it was competent for them to investigate his private character. The following are the charges alleged against Judge Frank, and of the which the first are proven, he ought to be removed from office.

Charge I.—His private life is a continued scene of immorality, intemperance, lewdness, buffoonery, and excess, which disqualify him for, and interfere with a faithful discharge of his duties, and to the great injury of the morals of the people of the district over which he presides.

Specification I. He is in the habit of gambling publicly, often with the lowest company, and frequently in violation of the act of Assembly of the 19th March, 1816, entitled "A further supplement to the act entitled an act for the prevention of vice and immorality, and of unlawful gaming, and restraining disorderly sports and dissipation."

Specification II. His conduct and conversation are marked by obscenity and vulgar profaneness.

Specification III. He has been in the habit of publicly ridiculing preachers of the gospel and the exhortations of religion.

Specification IV. He is in the habit of openly associating with females of doubtful reputation.

Specification V. He is addicted to intemperate drinking, frequent intoxication, and is in the habit of keeping irregular hours.

Specification VI. He has been seen publicly playing the trick of the thimbles, and performing other feats of jugglery.

Specification VII. He has been known to encourage the drawing of unlawful lotteries.

Specification VIII. He has been seen wearing a mask along the public streets in open day.

Specification IX. He has been in the habit of betting on the result of general elections, contrary to the act of the General Assembly, passed the 24th March, 1817, entitled "an act to prevent the practice of wagering or betting on elections."

Specification X. He is utterly regardless of the obligations of truth."

BIRTH PLACE of COLUMBUS.

In one of the letters from Mr. Carter, (senior editor of the New York Statesman) who has for a year past been on a tour through Europe, the following mention is made of the birth-place of Christopher Columbus, the discoverer of America. The letter is dated at Genoa, near which city is situated the village of Cocolotto, the reputed birth-place of Columbus.

A full day was occupied in an excursion to Cocolotto, the reputed birth-place of Christopher Columbus. Although much obscurity still hangs over the cradle of this great man, yet the American traveller in particular will feel a satisfaction in visiting a spot, which tradition has associated with the Discoverer of the New World. I have neither time nor inclination at present to enter into a disquisition upon the contradictory authorities in relation to this subject, nor to balance the conflicting claims of rival places to the nativity of the adventurous navigator. His own manuscript is now understood to be in the hands of Washington Irving at Madrid, who perhaps may throw some new light upon the early years of his author.

The village of Cocolotto is situated at the head of the Gulf, (of Veince) about fifteen miles from Genoa, on the road towards Savona. On arriving at the little hotel, inquiry was made for the house of Christopher Columbus, and some half a dozen villagers, who seemed to exult in the name, led the way to the antique and

humble mansion. It stands upon the sea-shore, enshrined by the Alps and looking south upon a waste of waters. If the grandeur of natural scenery can inspire genius, and awaken young thought to noble pursuits, Cocolotto may hence draw an argument in strengthening her claim, and in this particular at least challenge competition. The low arched ceilings and decayed walls bear all the marks of great age, but one can hardly bring himself to the belief, that they have stood between three and four centuries. A small chamber, perhaps ten feet square, is shown, in which it is pretended Columbus was born. Many fragments of the ceiling have been carried away as relics. The furniture of the room seems as if it might be coeval with the apartment. A little image of the Madonne, a cross, and a cup of the holy water, are suspended at the curtain at the head of the bed. The present tenant is a kind hearted woman, who spread her frugal board and insisted on sharing its hospitality with the strangers from a distant land, which her illustrious predecessor had discovered. Her ideas of cosmography were not very precise; and like many other less pardonable Europeans, she seemed to consider all Americans, as the descendants of the Aborigines.

In front of the house is a small terrace, overhanging the shore; and when the wind blows and the waves run high, a shower of spray patters upon the wall. If this was really the birth place of Columbus, it may almost be said, that he was cradled upon the sea: the first sounds he heard must have been its murmur, and the first object of his vision, its blue expanse. As I stood leaning over the balustrade, watching the swells breaking at my feet, and the line of little boats moored along the beach, incredulity for a moment vanished, and imagination pictured the juvenile navigator, launching his adventurous bark, and sporting with that element, which was destined to conduct him to imperishable renown.

The Richmond Enquirer says of Mr. Randolph, since his defeat. "The deportment of Mr. R. since his defeat, has endeared him to all his friends, disarmed even his opponents. He shows himself to be superior to the blow which he has received, and the resentment with which it is calculated to inflame an ordinary mind—He will therefore look less to himself, and more to the good of his country. In this frame of mind, he has determined to remain where he is," till his term expires.

Noah, speaking of the state of parties in the New York Legislature, says:

A Caucus.—The anti caucus men have had a caucus at Albany about Senator, and their proceedings are important as relates to the General Government. Mr. John C. Spencer, of the Senate, said "he had uniformly opposed the election of Mr. Adams, and should be opposed to his re-election. Mr. Viele, also of the Senate, said that he was a Jackson man, but thought that the General Administration ought to be supported "during the present term." General Allen avowed his sentiments for Gen. Jackson. Mr. Jordan, of the Senate, avowed that he was an Adams man, on principle, and begged to be permitted to stand alone. Mr. Hart, a Senator, said he was also in favor of Gen. Jackson. It seems to us, from these indications, that both caucus and anti-caucus men, in this State, are about supporting Gen. Jackson.

Legislative Dignity.—In a debate in the Tennessee Legislature, on the 23d Nov. on School Lands, Mr. Balch said "he cared no more for an opinion of Judge Haywood, than for the barking of a dog!" How dignified and eloquent such language as this, in a Legislative Hall!

FROM A NEW-YORK PAPER.

It is mentioned in the late English papers, that an American, of the name of Mory, has invented a new agent in lieu of steam; namely, the detonation produced by the combustion of hydrogen, mixed with atmospheric air; but the hydrogen which he employs is derived from the essential oil of turpentine, or alcohol, because from either it may be obtained abundantly, with a small apparatus, and without any great consumption of fuel. This power appears to be applicable to boats or carriages.

SKATING.

The Montreal Herald states, that a few days since, a gentleman of Three Rivers, skated from that town to Barthier, a distance of forty-five miles, in five hours. It is added, that on the 27th of Jan. 1824, Mr. Arilly Hart, son of Moses Hart, Esq. of Three Rivers, skated the same distance in four hours and forty three minutes.

Mall Stage.

Between LINCOLNTON and SALISBURY.

THE subscriber is now running a Stage regularly once a week, between Lincolnnton and Salisbury; leaving Lincolnnton on Wednesday morning, and arriving in Salisbury at 10 o'clock next day, and returning, leaves Salisbury at 2 o'clock P. M. and arrives in Lincolnnton on Wednesday evening. Fare, 8 cents per mile. His stage is a substantial comfortable vehicle; and his horses strong and gentle. All who wish a passage on this route, may rest assured that every thing shall be done by the subscriber to render their situation as comfortable and pleasant as possible. The public are invited to try the stage.

R. H. REYNOLDS.

February 4, 1827.

Factorage and Commission BUSINESS.

THE concerns of Conner and Wilson having been dissolved, the Factorage and Commission in Charleston will hereafter be continued in the name and for the individual account of the subscriber; who now respectfully tenders to the public his services for the transaction of business in his line.

In Charra, every facility in receiving and forwarding Cotton to my address, will be afforded by my former partner, Mr. Wilson, who will represent my interest in that place. The subscriber hopes, by his industry, punctuality, and attention to business, to merit a continuance of public patronage. HENRY W. CONNER. Charleston, Nov. 1, 1826. Jan 52

Having withdrawn from the concerns of Conner and Wilson, in Charleston, the subscriber respectfully recommends his former partner, H. W. Conner, to the public patronage in his favor. W. M. J. WILSON. Nov. 1st, 1826.

COTTON

WILL be received on STORAGE at the Stone-House adjoining the Wagon-Yard, Fayetteville; at which place, safe and comfortable accommodations are provided for Wagons and their Horses.

Persons storing with the subscriber, if they desire it, shall be advised weekly of the state of the market; and may depend upon the earliest information of any material alteration in price. JOHN MAC RAE. January 4th, 1827. 5:51

Look Here!

THE General Association of the Manumission Society of N. Carolina, will convene at Thurens Meeting-House, in Randolph county, on Friday, the 9th of next month, at 10 o'clock A. M. We sincerely hope that the several Branch Societies, in connexion with this Association, will be promptly represented. Those who feel interested in promoting the object of this institution, are respectfully invited to favour the session with their presence; and those who entertain unfriendly views of our ultimate design, we hope will attend, and let us be heard before we are condemned.

As branches of this Association are jumping up in almost every direction; and as their local situations, together with many of those already recognized, are not known at the office of the Association, which renders a transmission of documents, &c. tedious and uncertain, it is therefore recommended to the officers of each Branch Society, to mention in their next returns, the name of the post office, and the persons to whom, the necessary papers from the General Association shall in future be directed. They can then be placed in the mail, transmitted with speed and safety to their respective destinations. WILLIAM SWANE, Sec'y. February, 1827. 3:52

Gold Mine.

WANTED to hire, a number of able hands to work at the Gold Mine on Beaver-Dam Creek, Montgomery county, formerly known as Chisholm's Mine, to which the Steam-Engine is attached. Liberal wages will be given, and the cash paid monthly.

DANIEL LIMBAUGH. 2451

Apprentice Wanted.

WANTED, by the subscriber, a lad about 15 or 16 years old, of steady and industrious habits, to learn the Blacksmithing Business; to whom good encouragement will be given, by applying to the subscriber, near Hall and Fraley's Mill, on the South Yadkin river, about 9 miles north of Salisbury.

DANIEL LIMBAUGH. 2451

For Sale, or Rent,

MY House and Lot in the Town of Concord. It is in a central part of the town, and is a very eligible stand for the Mercantile or any other kind of business, having been advantageously occupied as a Store for many years; there is a good Dwelling, and necessary out-buildings, on the lot, immediately adjoining the store. A great bargain may be had in the purchase of the premises. If not sold, they will be Rented again. For further particulars, apply to MICHAEL BROWN, Salisbury. January 8, 1826. 44

State of North-Carolina, Davidson county:

COURT of pleas and quarter sessions, December term 1826. Charles Levering vs. Alexander Rea; Original attachment, levied in the hands of Gary Markland and Henry Eskles, and they summoned as Garnishees. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant, Alexander Rea, is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered by the court that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, that unless the said Alexander Rea appear at the next court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for the county of Davidson, at the court house in Lexington, on the 3d Monday in March next, and replevy and make himself a party, judgment final will be entered against him, and the amount in garnishee's hands applied in discharge of said judgment. 651 Attest: DAVID MOCK, c. c. c.