

Western Carolinian.

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

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TERMS.
The terms of the Western Carolinian are, \$3 per annum in advance. If not paid in advance, the subscriber will be required to pay for the first number, and for each subsequent one. All letters addressed to the Editor, must be enclosed, or they may not be attended to.

PORTRAITURE.

FROM THE NEW-YORK HERALD.

General Jackson.—Few public men have less faults to deplore, and less ill-words to regret than General Jackson; and though constantly watched by the eyes of a jealous administration, no one has as yet brought forward any charge of consequence to lessen his popularity, or to weaken the high estimation in which he is held by a great majority of the people. The particular merits that have gained him that applause are too well known to be repeated, and too firmly established to be thought the mere phantoms arising from military achievements. His early life has been a series of toils and hardships, the result of a sincere and an ardent devotion to his country's prosperity and glory; schooled and the vicissitudes of the camp, he has acquired a soundness of mind, and a decision of character, that nerves him in the hour of danger and distinguishes him in the discharge of his official duties; and though persecuted by enemies and encircled by political dissemblers, he has proceeded with a firm step, regardless of the malignity of the one, and unpolluted by the suggestions of the other. The accomplishments of his mind, tho' not the effects of life led amid the sanctuaries of the armed, or the libraries of the literati, is a result of experience strengthened by close observation, and matured by a quick and cautious; frank, open, and sincere; yet cautious, prudent, and penetrating; he has ever had it in his power to check the familiarity of the licentious, and to elevate the society of the most noble and virtuous. In private life, his condescending deportment not only gains him the affection of his friends, but the esteem of every one who has had any intercourse with him; generous, munificent, and equitable; few can complain of a penurious reception that have visited him in retirement. In fact, the more he is known, the more he is admired, and the more his services as a statesman, the more sensible are the people of his worth as a soldier. Content with the honor of the field, satisfied with the wisdom of the public, and viewing retirement as the sure path to peace and happiness, he is alike ready to renounce the discipline of the camp for the labours of an executive chair, or the executive chair for the simplicity of domestic life.

JEFFERSON SCHOOL.

The President.—Mr. Adams owes a very large debt of gratitude to those advantages arising from illustrious birth, instinctive talents, or splendid fortune; for, though descended from a line of ancestors of respectable origin, he received little else in their care in his education and training, than in his advancement to a high station, indebted to nature for any superior accomplishments of the mind, he early commenced cultivating the barren soil he fell to his lot: viewing pleasure as an allurement to vice, knowing indolence to be overcome by ambition, and observation to be the sure staff to lean on; he without hesitation scorned the habits which would lead but to a degradation of the mind, and adopted with alacrity what he imagined would not easily insure him success, and which most suited the natural tenor of his disposition. The most shining part of his character are his political talents. One individual perhaps in his whole generation, or even in any previous one, has had political intrigue to a greater degree of refinement; and this talent has only assisted him in the execution of his views, but has also been the means of his elevation in the political field. His penetration into the secret cabals of all restless politicians around him, has enabled him to defeat their designs; to thwart their plans and to completely frustrate all their intentions. Of an ardent, stubborn disposition, he has exerted all the distinguishing marks characteristic of persons of that nature; he is proud, cautious, prudent, insincere, dissembling; he is haughty, obstinate, willful, domineering and ambitious; he is thus prepared to govern his own passions by submitting patiently to the pressure of events and the subtilty of his adversaries, or to annihilate the prospects of another by the unrelenting severity of mind. His uncourtly address, which is equally prominent on all occasions, not only overawes the encroachments of the

vulgar and discourages the address of the virtuous, but is sometimes thought to be a peculiar mark of dignity, and even furnishes a fund of fuel for the dependent sycophant and the superficial observer. As a writer, his learned, elaborate, rhetorical style evinces the superiority of his education and the care and industry of his early life; but the few and almost indistinguishable attempts at eloquence, imagination, or humour, show the barrenness of his genius and the want of a delicate and sensible taste. As an orator, abounding in sense and scholastic accuracy, but far from being persuasive, eloquent or commanding. In short, his principles are too wavering to entitle him to esteem; his deportment too abrupt to merit respect, and his subtilty too profound to command regard. Aosh.

Mr. Clay.—We extract the following compliment to General Jackson, from a speech delivered by Mr. Clay at the close of the war. These little reminiscences do well occasionally:
"Whilst the Mississippi continues to bear the tributes of the Iron mountains and the Alleghany, to her Delta, and to the Gulf of Mexico, the 8th of January shall be remembered, and the glory of that day shall stimulate future patriots and nerve the arms of unborn freemen in driving the presumptuous invader from our country's soil!"

THE NEXT ELECTION.

The following is an extract from a letter written at Washington City, on the 20th ult. to the Editor of the Fredericktown (Maryland) "Citizen" newspaper.
"I have been much engaged in business since my arrival here, but, nevertheless, have had opportunities to ascertain the political impressions and state of feeling which predominate. As far as I have been able to collect public sentiment, it seems to be decided in favor of Gen. Jackson's success at the next election. The friends of Mr. Adams really seem very much alarmed, and in my judgment not without reason. Much will probably depend upon New York, certainly a doubtful state; at this time confidently claimed for Jackson, by such men as Mr. Van Buren, and, I must admit, so claimed with propriety. Jackson's prospects may be considered the best, since it is conceded here, that he may be elected without New York, whilst Adams' re-election is impossible without New York, and even doubtful with it. Although an administration man myself, (not a very ardent or active one, it is true,) I am constrained in candor to admit that you of the opposition have the weather-gauge of us at this time, and apprehend you will keep it, in spite of what you call 'the coalition.'"

GEORGIA AND THE CREEKS.

In the house of representatives, on the last day of the session, Mr. Everett, from the Select Committee on the controversy between Georgia and the U. States, made a long and detailed report thereon, recommending the adoption of the following resolutions:
Resolved, That it is expedient to procure a cession of the Indian lands in the limits of Georgia.
Resolved, That, until a cession is procured, the laws of the land, as set forth in the treaty of Washington, ought to be maintained by all necessary constitutional and legal means.
Mr. Drayton moved to amend the report, by striking out all after the word "Report," and inserting the following:
1. **Resolved,** That the State of Georgia possesses the right to the soil, and the jurisdiction over the lands within her limits, which are in the occupancy of the Creek Indians.
2. **Resolved,** That the State of Georgia has the right to extinguish the title to the lands of the Indians within her territory, and to legislate for them in all cases, subject to the right of Congress to "regulate commerce with the Indian tribes."
3. **Resolved,** That surveying lands in the occupancy of the Indians, within the limits of the State of Georgia, and by the authority of her Legislature, is not an interference with the right of Congress to "regulate commerce with the Indian tribes."
4. **Resolved,** That the treaty of the Indian Springs having been executed and ratified by the Creek Indians, and having been executed and ratified on the part of the United States, in the manner prescribed by the Constitution, and never having been constitutionally repealed, all the rights which under it were conveyed to the State of Georgia, are unimpaired at this time.
5. **Resolved,** That the President of the U. States be requested to extinguish the claim which is set up by the Creek Indians to the lands in their occupancy, in

the State of Georgia which were comprehended in the treaty of Washington.

After considerable debate, the report and Mr. Drayton's amendment were laid on the table, and the session adjourned for printed.

In the Senate, after a very able report on the above subject, (drawn up by Mr. Benton) the following resolution was come to:

Resolved, That the President of the U. States be, respectfully, requested to continue his exertions to obtain from the Creek Indians a relinquishment of any claim to lands within the limits of Georgia.

STATISTIC.

From Mr. Mallary's speech on the motion to augment the duty on imported woollens—from the tenacious conclusion of which we dissent entirely, we may nevertheless collect some useful statistical information, which, resuming it to be founded on accurate inquiry, we lay before our readers.

In New England eight million dollars are supposed to be invested in woollen manufactures, which employ 12,000 persons. This is estimated to be equal to one fifth of the capital in the United States vested in the fabric of woollens, which would give as the whole amount thus invested \$40,000,000, employing 600,000 people.

The quantity of wool necessary for this capital is put, as the west, at 30,000,000 lbs. Mr. Mallary estimates the number of sheep in the United States, at fourteen millions, of which our millions are in New York. Allow one acre of land to maintain four sheep, it will require 3,500,000 acres of land for these flocks. N. Y. American.

TREASURE IN SPAIN.

The Liverpool Mercury remarks that there is reason to believe that there is still immense wealth in the Spanish cathedrals and convents both exposed and concealed, although Napoleon and the Spanish Cortes may have made free with the treasures of the churches. In former days the wealth and treasures in these temples was so enormous as to remind one of the magnificent mansions of the Arabian tales. The Marquis de Langle, in his travels in Spain, thus describes the treasures of "Notre dame de Pliers":

"The temples of Madrid are extremely magnificent; the wainscots, the altars, and the vaulted roofs are resplendent with gold and silver; and the treasures contained in the vestries would be sufficient to build a superb town. After the battle of Saragossa, Lord Stanhope (who commanded the English) went to see the treasures of Notre Dame of the Column. He said on coming out of the church: 'If the treasures of all the sovereigns of Europe were collected together they would not be worth the half of this.' This treasure is, in fact, considered the richest in the world. It contains four angles of silver, whose wings are of gold, ornamented with stars of sapphire. The Crown of the Virgin is of massive gold; her necklace, bracelets, and the ornaments of her head, are valued at fifty millions. There is, in the treasury, a hundred and ninety-five lamps of gold and silver, given as rewards for miracles she has performed. It also contains a hundred and ninety-five lamps of silver, and the same number of chandeliers and censers. But all these riches are nothing in comparison with the grand canopy which is used to carry the host on the day of the Fete Dieu. The circumference of the sun and his rays is as large as one of the wheels of my cabriolet. The rays are of massive gold, and covered with emeralds. The chalice is on a pedestal of silver three feet high. The whole canopy weighs five hundred pounds, and it is placed on a gilt stand. No jeweller or goldsmith has ever been able to estimate this canopy. It was a present of the Archbishop of Seville. Every one wonders how this Archbishop amassed such enormous wealth; but it has since been known that one of his brothers, who died in Peru, left him immense sums of money."

AN HONORABLE AFFAIR.

It appears by the correspondence between the Hon. Judge Clarke and Hon. Major Hamilton, (both Members of Congress!) that the expected duel at Washington by two other Honorable Representatives, is postponed for the present season, the amendments offered by each not being agreed to by both. A conference has been held, but each party chose to adhere to his own project. When these and other honorables find how ridiculous they appear to all rational men, will they not refrain from challenges and duels, from a regard to public opinion, if not from considerations of moral and religious obligation? Boston Gazette.

WINE AND SILK.

In consequence of the low price of wine, (says the Raleigh Register) some of our agriculturists, we learn, are about turning their attention to the cultivation of the Vine and Silk. We have no doubt of the suitability of our climate for both, and the limited experiments which have been made, prove it. The culture of silk is attended with many advantages peculiar to it, which if known, might induce numbers to engage in it. It requires no capital; the poorest man who could procure silk-worms and access to a few mulberry trees, may make silk. All the necessary labor may be performed by children or superannuated persons. A crop of silk is the work but of 40 days, the first twenty of which occasion but little trouble. As a number of Mulberry trees grow spontaneously, in many parts of the State, it is evident they may be multiplied at pleasure by culture. It is a tree easily propagated, and known to possess the property of enriching the soil where it is planted. Its berries are good food for hogs and poultry, and it yields leaves large enough to feed with, in three or four years from sowing the seed. To the rich, the culture of silk will be a pleasing amusement, and to the poor a subsistence.

FROM THE WESTERN (INDIAN) GAZETTE.

THE GRASSHOPPERS.

It is a well authenticated portion of native history, that a few years after the pilgrims were firmly seated in their new settlement, two powerful tribes of Indians, who were in the habits of roasting a fish and taking repose upon the opposite banks of the same stream, entered upon a most bloody war, on the following occasion: the papposes, of the two tribes, were in the habit of intermingling daily in their wild diversions; and for the want of higher game, were improving the bow exercise upon grasshoppers; to preserve harmony, small circles were described with the point of the arrow; and the gunners of each circle entitled to all the game falling within their respective circles: a chief was always in attendance to preserve order, and serve as an umpire in case of disputes. A grasshopper had fallen within or upon one of the lines, and was claimed by the papposes of each circle; a contest commenced; the old chief happened to be in an ill humor, and talked about blood and war, and did not attend to making peace; the squaws from the opposite side, feeling some solicitude for their own, paddled over to take them away; arriving on the spot, and seeing some unfair play, incautiously made use of blows; this brought on a contest between the squaws: the Indians rushed over, took sides, and fought the field until night. Many thousands were slain; and the war never closed until one of the tribes was entirely destroyed, and the other nearly so.

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA UNITED STATES GAZETTE.

A beggar was met in Spruce street by a gentleman who asked alms—he accordingly took from his pocket a handful of silver, in order to select some for charity; the mendicant immediately seized the hand of the gentleman, and attempted to take the whole of the money by violence; the person thus assailed proved the strongest, and succeeded in knocking the thief into the gutter; where he left him to get up—new plans for furnishing empty pockets.

INSANITY.

A dreadful accident took place at Marcellus, Hopkins co. (Pa.) On the 24th, Mrs. Johnson, an accomplished lady of fortune, in a fit of temporary insanity, poisoned her four youngest children, and then threw herself from a window of the third story of her mansion house. Mr. J. rode up to his door at the very moment that his unhappy wife was taken up lifeless. His frenzy and despair may be imagined, but cannot be described.

The well known song of Robin Adair is said to have been composed in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, by an Irish lord named O'Daly, and that it was called Aileen Aroon (Ellen my dear) in Irish. Its origin was connected with a love adventure, in which O'Daly, in the guise of a harper, carried off Ellen on the night and at the moment she was to be married to another.

Dr. John James Giraud has advertised in the National Gazette, his machine for "Universal Navigation on water and ice," founded on Animal Principles, for which he has obtained eight patents.

THE AMERICAN FARMER.

Salisbury, Feb. 23, 1827.

WE wish that every friend of this journal should understand, and that they would have the kindness to make it known, that we are now publishing for subscribers and friends on their accounts \$20. We will send a copy of the American Farmer without charge, to any one who will procure for subscribers, and be allowed to retain \$3 on his retaining the remaining \$20. We beg also to repeat, that all which is necessary to be done by any one, wishing to subscribe, is to inclose a five dollar note by mail, at the risk of, and addressed to "the Editor of the American Farmer, Salisbury"—and whether the money be received or not, the paper will be forwarded immediately, and the actual receipt of each number of the volume will be guaranteed by the Editor.

The American Farmer is published weekly, by J. S. Skinner, Postmaster of Baltimore, printed on fine paper the size of ordinary newspapers, folded so as to make 8 pages; about one half, or four pages, devoted to practical Agriculture; the remainder to Internal Improvements, Rural and Domestic Economy; selections for housekeepers and female readers, and Natural History and Rural Sports. A minute index and title page to the whole volume is published, and forwarded with the last number of each volume. A single number will be sent to any who may desire to see a specimen of the publication.

To all editors who will give the above one or two insertions, we shall feel much indebted, and will gladly reciprocate their kindness.

P. S. The American Farmer is circulated through every state and territory, and is read by many of the most distinguished practical farmers in the Union.

LITERARY.

The Philadelphia Album, and Ladies' Weekly Gazette.

OF which eight quarto pages are published weekly, making an annual volume equal to eight hundred and thirty-two octavo pages, printed on fine paper and embellished with splendid engravings.

Its design is to furnish a Weekly Repository or abstract of the Fine Arts, Botany, History, Travel, Reviews, Moral Essays, Sketches, Tales, Familiar Letters, Poetry, Receipts, &c. &c. with a Weekly Summary of the earliest Foreign and Domestic News. The Album is peculiarly devoted to such subjects as are most interesting and useful to our Fair Countrywomen, embracing a great variety of the elegancies of polite literature, conversation, dress, beauty, manners, &c. with biographical sketches of those who have been distinguished for their talents, piety, and other eminent virtues.

In addition to its usual variety, early in January will occur once the publication of nearly sixty Original Tales, and shortly thereafter, a handsome collection of original essays and poems, all of which have been written in competition for the literary prizes, *the Gold Medal of the value of \$210* offered by the proprietor of this work. No pains or expense is spared in making it as beautiful as well as useful and interesting publication, and the unprecedented reception which it has already met with from the public, warrants the printing of a weekly edition of upwards of 3000 copies.

The Album, (says the Rochester New York Daily Advertiser, of Dec. 4th) has been highly commended by the editors of public journals in almost every part of the United States. The following is from the United States Telegraph:

This we unhesitatingly pronounce the cheapest Literary Journal we have ever seen, and we confidently recommend it as worthy of public patronage. It is a specimen of very neat typography; enriched with an interesting variety of prose and poetry, adapted to the amusement and edification of both sexes.

But the work being more particularly designed for the Ladies, we would especially solicit in its behalf their benignant smiles, believing it well worth their fostering regards. Indeed we are decidedly of opinion that it would conduce to the moral and intellectual interests of every family in the community to possess a journal like this, affording a cheap stock of general reading, well adapted to the brevity and variety of its articles, to occupy those intervals of leisure which constitute in the aggregate, such a large amount of the sum of human life.

Washington City, Nov. 30, 1826.
Terms, only \$2 per annum, payable in advance.

THE CELEBRATED HORSE

Napoleon.

WILL stand the spring season in Salisbury, commencing the 1st day of April, at the very reduced price of eight dollars the season, four dollars the single leap, and twelve dollars to insure. His pedigree, &c. will be made known in hand-bills.

MICHAEL BROWN.

March 6, 1827. 51

Estate of George Saner.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of George Saner, dec'd. are desired to make payment without delay, as the administrators are determined to make as speedy a settlement of the estate as possible; and all those having claims against the estate, will present them for liquidation, duly vouched for, within the time prescribed by law, or the Act of Assembly in such cases made and provided, will be plead in bar of their discovery.

MARTIN SANER,
THOS. J. GIBBS,

Adm'rs.
March 12, 1827. 456

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, 32 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 Matthew Williamson, at Charlotte Court-House, Virginia. His owner is required to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

FIELDING SLATER, Jailor,
Salisbury, N. C. Aug. 17, 1826. 24