

Western Carolinian.

SALISBURY, N. C., TUESDAY, JULY 17, 1827.

[VOL. VIII.....NO. 374.]

THE TERMS OF THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.
The terms of the Western Carolinian are, to be published weekly, on Wednesdays, at the office of the Editor, in Salisbury, N. C. The price is \$1.00 per annum in advance, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent one. All letters addressed to the Editor, must be post-paid, or they may not be attended to.

FROM THE GEORGIA COURIER.

THE CHEROKEE INDIANS.

The Cherokee lately lost two of their principal Chiefs, Path Killer and Hicks. Instead of proceeding to fill the vacancies occasioned by their deaths, the Hiwassee says, they are busily engaged in preparing to assemble a convention of delegates to form a constitutional government. What will be the result of this political movement, we will not pretend to say; but we think their deliberations would be more probably turned to a different subject—one, which in a few years will be forced on their consideration by imperious necessity. Hard as may be considered their lot, they must soon deliberate which of the two to choose, a total removal from their country, or their incorporation as citizens with the State governments, subject to the laws of the respective States, within whose jurisdiction they may fall. Humanity will have nothing to do with their situation. It is an individual, not a national virtue. Only one of these alternatives, a removal, is absolutely free to their choice; and how ever much the heart of philanthropy may bleed, when power thus causes all the tender traces of youthful recollection to be obliterated—when the strong associations of manhood are sundered—when Old Age is torn from the green resting spot, where he only lingered with the pleasing hopes of soon joining his fathers, and opens his dimmed eyes upon other Heavens and another Earth, in the lonely solitude of an uncultivated wilderness, the day is fast approaching, when these sacred ties and sympathies must give way to the State Rights, and yield to the considerations of national policy. Unnatural and cruel as it may seem and be felt, the Cherokee must choose between the land of their birth, whose inheritance they received from the hand of Heaven, or in time make such arrangements with the States and the United States, as will permit them to remain on their native soil, the denizens of civilization and future citizens of the States. Could our voice reach them, we would urge the consideration of this subject at their proposed convention, and the propriety of immediately taking the necessary steps to bring the United States and the States interested, to some conclusive understanding on this head. As matters now stand, the Treaties with the United States, in our opinion, render unlawful the extension of our jurisdiction over the Indian territory. If they do not become citizens of the States, they will be obliged to sell their lands to the United States, and leave them. It would be folly for them to refuse to sell; for in particular as respects Georgia, the United States are obliged by contract to extinguish the Indian title within her limits. The best arrangement then, is for the Cherokee to make a timely contract with the States of Tennessee, Alabama, North Carolina, and Georgia, for their admission as citizens. The population of the Cherokee Nation amounts to between 14 and 15,000 persons. Many of these are so attached by the arts of civilization, to the country, that they would prefer remaining, under any circumstances; but it is probable that nearly half of the nation are still so wedded to savage life and its amusements, that they might be easily induced to emigrate beyond the Mississippi. Let then the whole territory be purchased by the United States for the use of the respective States, on the condition, which the States would certainly not reject, that those who remained should receive a stipulated portion of their land in its future distribution, and be admitted to the rights and privileges of free citizens of the States. All difficulties which are likely to arise on this subject, would be thus easily and amicably avoided to the mutual advantage of all three parties. There are about 10,000,000 acres of Cherokee land—say half emigrate, and pursue their wild occupations beyond the Mississippi—deduct half for females and allow four children to each family; those who would remain would be entitled to draw, in future land lottery, not more than two millions of acres, allowing them even as much as 640 acres for their individual shares. The States then, would have 8,000,000 acres of the best land in the southern section of the Union, besides the accession of Indian subjects, and the final settlement of those embarrassing questions which are likely to agitate the United States on this subject.

Qualification has so improved the condition of the Cherokee and attached to our country, that we cannot imagine any more humane or reasonable proposition of our relations to them. Who has power to erect their lands into a territory of the United States with a view to their ultimate admission as a State into the Union? Its soil fertile to the States, and part of their territory is important to some of them. The States would, therefore, not consent to such an arrangement; and if they would, it would not be advisable. There are small States enough in the confederacy. The small are jealous of the power of the large ones, and the large States dislike the equality of the small ones. We do not wish to see this adverse spirit extending the theatre of its operations. The whole Cherokee territory would make but a very small State, and it would be destitute of those great outlines of national importance, which the small States of the Union generally possess. It is cut off from the great Highway of Nations, and is without those great channels for its commerce, which would increase its wealth and respectability among the other members of the confederacy.

As they will not be allowed to remain where they are for any length of time, it would be useless to discuss the project of an independent Republican Government among themselves, which they seem to be preparing to originate. Their separate and distinct existence in the midst of civilization, and in the territory of the States, has been too serious an evil both to themselves and us, to be much longer tolerated; and we do not know of a more rational plan than the one which we have so imperfectly attempted, in the hurry of our business, to sketch—one which will so fully promote the interests of all parties, and relieve the United States and States from the unpleasant collisions of interest and jurisdiction, which not only now exist to a great extent, but are likely to increase.

The plan of sending them in mass beyond the Mississippi, we never approved, but in most instances it could not be otherwise arranged, and no doubt many are so attached to Indian life, to their wild independence and uncultivated liberty, that they would stretch their journey to the Pacific, rather than at home, assume, in all its forms, the garb of civilized man. Emigration is putting off the evil day; it is only a temporary expedient. It will be better for us to act at once, with what little humanity of feeling policy has left us, and persuade them to become citizens of the respective States, with the rights and immunities of civilized freemen. If we send them to our unoccupied territory west of Arkansas at this time, it will not be very long before we shall have to remove them again, or adopt the plan above suggested; for the flood of our population sets westward with an increasing tide, which promises to cover the continent with a dense population of freemen. We may, at the period to which we allude, find more difficulties than environ the subject at present. It would be, therefore, much the most advisable to embrace the present moment, and persuade them to throw off more completely the garb of savage man, and appear in the habiliments, with all the privileges, of civilization.

We have only considered this subject with regard to policy—we need not say anything of its superior humanity.

FROM THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
THE BRITISH CABINET.
As the new arrangement of the British cabinet is of most interest in our foreign news, we have taken some trouble to see how much it differs from many that have preceded it since Mr. Pitt's death. Mr. Pitt died Jan. 23, 1805, soon after the failure of the great continental coalition, and left the kingdom depressed in the deepest gloom. The King offered the premiership to Lord Hawksbury, (now Lord Liverpool.) He shrunk from the station as too arduous, and retired to the wardenship of the Cinque Ports. The formation of a cabinet was then intrusted to Lord Grenville, and the following appointments took place:—Lord Grenville, First Lord of the Treasury; Lord Erskine, Lord Chancellor; Mr. Fox, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; Earl Spencer, Home Department; Mr. Windham, War and Colonies; Lord Henry Petty (now Lansdowne,) Chancellor of the Exchequer; Lord Howick, First Lord of the Admiralty; Earl Moira, Master of the Ordnance; Earl Fitzwilliam, President of the Council; Lord Sidmouth, Privy Seal; Mr. Sheridan (in the room of Mr. Canning) Treasurer of the Navy. On Mr. Fox's death, 13th Sept. 1806, his place was taken by Lord Howick, and the Admiralty taken by Thos. Grenville. This was a thorough Whig Cabinet, and

lasted until the 25th of Feb. 1807, when upon the reading of the Peace Treaty, the Duke of Portland, Lord Liverpool, Lord Castlereagh, and Mr. Canning, were appointed to form a new cabinet.

The new cabinet was made up of Lord Liverpool, Lord Castlereagh, Lord Grenville, Lord Erskine, Lord Howick, Lord Sidmouth, Lord Liverpool, Lord Castlereagh, Lord Grenville, Lord Erskine, Lord Howick, Lord Sidmouth, Lord Liverpool, Lord Castlereagh, Lord Grenville, Lord Erskine, Lord Howick, Lord Sidmouth. The Regent retained these servants of his father until 13th Feb. 1812, when all restrictions on him being at an end, he wrote to the Duke of York, stating his satisfaction with the measures adopted by those ministers, whom, from a sense of duty to his royal father, he had retained in office, and expressing a wish that some of the persons with whom he would strengthen his hands and constitute a part of his government. Lords Grey and Grenville, to whom the Duke of York communicated the letter, declined, and immediately thereupon Lord Wellesley resigned the Foreign Secretaryship, and was succeeded by Lord Castlereagh. On the 11th May, Mr. Perceval was assassinated, and after several fruitless attempts to form a new Cabinet, made first by Lord Wellesley through Mr. Canning to Lord Liverpool, and afterwards by Lord Liverpool, Lord Grey and Grenville, Lord Liverpool was made Premier 8th June, 1812, and Mr. Van Sittart (now Lord Bexley) Chancellor of the Exchequer. With some occasional shiftings, changes, and retirements from office, the character of the Cabinet continued uniform until the death of Lord Castlereagh, in July, 1822, when Mr. Canning relinquishing the Governor-Generalship of India, took his place as Secretary.

The objection to the new cabinet appears to be, at the head of it, instead of the calm, long practised, sterling good sense, the unsuspected integrity, and unshaken firmness of Lord Liverpool, so necessary on some occasions, to adjust the balance in the councils, and so salutary to check the overgrowing zeal of some of his friends in the House of Commons—there will be found in the present Premier, that very zeal which Lord Liverpool most happily tempered, and that very bias, which Lord Liverpool without losing even vulgar popularity, was always able to neutralize. The great work of reforming the criminal code which Sir Samuel Romilly began—a work quite as momentous, and as difficult as the Catholic question, was taken up by Mr. Peel, when in the ministry, as a cabinet measure; and he pledged himself that his opposition to the present cabinet shall not induce him on this great point to withhold his services. We do not apprehend there will be much difficulty in carrying on the government—since the Catholic question, and Parliamentary reform, are not now to be brought forward. The change amounts to this; some of the whigs now sit on the treasury side, who in all the leading measures of the last five years, have voted with ministers, though they sat on the other side. There is point in Mr. Tierney's remark. It is as much "his Majesty's Opposition," as it is his "Majesty's Ministers."

NEW BRITISH MINISTRY.
The opposition to Mr. Canning is represented in some English papers and pamphlets as very extensive. The more liberal part of the nation is certainly in his favour, and probably the majority of the people, if their voice could be heard, would express their gratification that he has been placed at the head of the ministry. But the High Church party, the High Tory party, and a great portion of the Country gentlemen are opposed to the general policy of the new premier. They are opposed to the Catholic emancipation, to the principles of free trade, to the extent advocated by Mr. Canning

and his friend Mr. Huskisson, and to the interference of Britain with the affairs of Portugal and Spain. They are opposed, in fact, to reform in every respect, and to every degree. They do not allow that the times require a more liberal policy than was pursued fifty or a hundred years ago. They wish to go back rather than to go forward. They think all innovation injurious; and thus are preparing for a sudden and destructive revolution; while Mr. Canning and his party are friends of gradual reform, so as to meet the age, and to prevent a radical change by physical force. They would check the wishes and feelings of the people; Mr. Canning would regulate or conform to them.

WASHINGTON IRVING.
A letter from Madrid, dated January 1st, 1827, and placed in our hands by the person to whom it is addressed, gives the following agreeable intelligence of this gentleman:—
"Our distinguished countryman, Washington Irving is at present, in this place. He came here for the purpose of translating some documents from Spanish into English, but finding them not likely to pay the trouble, he has given up the intention and commenced an original work, now nearly finished; and which will be read with deep interest in the United States. This gentleman, by no means justifies the remark of the great transition usually observed, from an author's book to his company. His manners and conversation, are at once modest and worthy of the writer of *Salmagundi* and the *Sketch Book*." *Will. Recorder.*

Catawba Springs.
LINCOLN COUNTY, N. C.
This mineral takes much pleasure in its spring, its taste and the article, that is so highly recommended for all liver complaints, affections of the stomach, &c.
In the construction of his Buildings, the subscriber has paid great attention to the comfort and convenience of his visitors; his houses are large, his rooms neat and airy; which, together with his own unwearied attention, induce him to hope for a due degree of patronage. The following are the rates of fare, viz:
Boarding, per week \$6 00
Less than one week, per day 1 00
Children and Servants, half price
Stabling, a Horse per week 3 00
Less than one week, per day 50
July 2d, 1827. CHAS. JUNGOT.
N. B. Having erected large and commodious stables, and laid in an abundant supply of grain, &c. his visitors may rely upon their horses being well fed and properly attended to. 3173

Valuable Property.
BEING determined upon removing to the Western Country, the subscriber offers for sale the whole of his valuable property, lying on the south side of the Yadkin river, and on both sides of Grant's Creek, adjoining lands of James I. Long, Adam Miller, and others, between 3 and 6 miles of Salisbury, Rowan county, N. C. There is, in all, 1000 acres of Land, a good portion of which is first rate land in the county. On the premises there are a good country dwelling house, corn crib, stables, and all necessary out-houses. A sufficient quantity of land is under cultivation, profitably to employ 14 or 15 hands, with a sufficient quantity of excellent meadow ground cleared, to answer all purposes, and a considerable quantity unenclosed. The land is susceptible of being, and will be, as any suit purchasers, divided into two or more plantations.
Also, will be disposed of, the subscriber's interest (the half) in the valuable MILL, known as *Lang's Mills*, on Grant's Creek, between 3 and 4 miles from Salisbury. The subscriber being determined to sell, all the above property, or any part of it, will be disposed of on the most accommodating terms to the purchaser. Persons desirous of purchasing, are invited to examine the premises—which, in my absence, will be shown by my brother, James I. Long, living near Long's Ferry—or by my Overseer, on the premises. D. B. LONG, Rowan county, July 2d, 1827.

GOLD WANTED.
HUNTINGTON & WYNNE wish to purchase a considerable quantity of Gold, for which they will give the highest price in cash, on delivery at their silver-smith's shop in Salisbury. May 9, 1827. 62

Relief for Stammering.
THE Rev. Thomas P. Hunt informs the citizens of North-Carolina that by authority of Mrs. Leigh, he has appointed John C. Cottrell and Dr. D. H. Dunlap, of Charlotte, N. Carolina, Agents for correcting impediments of speech. The above named agents having received full instruction and authority, give notice to the community in general, that they are prepared to receive Stammerers of every grade at the residence of Dr. D. H. Dunlap, in Charlotte, where he or Mr. Cottrell may at all times be found. They do not hesitate to warrant a cure (on condition of their attention to instruction) to all who may come well recommended for integrity and honesty; and no others need apply. Children, above three years of age, of respectable parents will be received. From this it may be understood, that all adults must bring certificates of their standing in society. Adults may be cured in from one to ten days—children require longer time. Prices are regulated by circumstances, and will be made known on application. Board can be had on reasonable terms—Charlotte, June 27, 1827.
N. B. Mr. J. B. Cottrell was a stammerer of the worst kind, and has been cured on Mrs. Leigh's system. 3172

Ten Dollars Reward.
RAN away from the subscriber, on Friday, the 22d day of June, 1827, between Danville and Salisbury, a negro man by the name of William, 20 years of age, very black and very likely, about 6 feet high, good countenance, and very fine white teeth. I bought him from the Roanoke company. He was raised near Halifax, N. C. and will try to get back to that place. I will give the above reward, and pay all other reasonable charges, to any person who will deliver him to Thomas and Samuel Hawkins, of Danville, or put him in jail, and send information to Hawkins, of Danville, who will pay the reward in my absence.
The Roanoke Sentinel will give this three insertions, and charge the subscriber.
CHARLES A. STOKES, June 25th, 1827. 4173

Twenty Dollars Reward.
RAN away from the subscriber, a Negro Man named DICK, 22 or 23 years old, very black complexion, rather pleasing countenance, down cast look, slow spoken, not tall but rather stout made; and it is probable he will make his way to Virginia, from whence he was brought; and he may also change his masters name, as he has done the like before. Any person who will take up said negro, and confine him in jail, and inform me by letter, directed to Mount Pleasant Post office, Fairfield district, S. C. shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid.
JOHN KELLY, June 8, 1827. 4171

Portugal.—The Act of Abdication of the Emperor Don Pedro is published in the London papers, in which he transfers the kingdom of Portugal to his dear daughter Maria de Gloria, "it being incompatible with the interests of the Empire of Brazil, and with those of the Kingdom of Portugal, that he should continue to be the King of Portugal."
Havana.—Advices from Havana, to the 11th ult. state that it was very sickly there, particularly among the shipping. The rumors of a Colombian fleet having appeared off the Island, were without foundation: two U. S. vessels of war were mistaken for Colombians.
Pin money.—Formerly a lady's private allowance was denominated *needle money*; but modern times have changed the word into *pin money*—a more appropriate term, certainly, as the needle is now generally resigned to the servant.
Bonnets were formerly used to cover and protect the head; this is obsolete, altogether antiquated and vulgar. Be sure not to put your bonnet on your head; hang it upon your comb, or somewhere—why should you hide your pretty face?

Dr. Fanning, of Caracas, has established a Nursery Garden in that city, for the purpose of collecting and cultivating the most useful and ornamental plants of that country. He is forming also a Botanical Garden, under the patronage of Bolivar.

A French botanist says, that the leaves of lettuce, the rose, bramble, dandelion, hop, hemp and fig, will keep silk worms alive, though they will not enable it to produce silk. According to this writer, it is the resinous matter contained in mulberry leaves, which, undergoing a change in the stomach of the worm, enables it to spin silk.

Mike, a Choctaw Indian, lately shot himself at Natchitoches. He had been a good and valiant warrior, but had become intemperate, and was attacked with a pulmonary disease, which rendered him unable to procure a subsistence for himself and family, and being too highminded to beg, he deliberately put a pistol to his existence.

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