

Western Carolinian.

SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C. TUESDAY, MARCH 24, 1829.

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BY AUTHORITY.
Laws of the United States, Passed at the second session of the twentieth congress.
NUMBER 15.

An Act to provide for the purchase and distribution of certain copies of the Digest of the Laws of the United States, by Thomas F. Gordon.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Department of State be, and he is hereby authorized to purchase for the United States, five hundred copies of the Digest of the Laws of the United States, compiled by Thomas F. Gordon, at the price of six dollars per copy, bound in calfskin; and cause the same to be distributed as follows: one copy thereof to the President of the United States, one copy to the Vice President of the United States, one copy to each of the Heads of Departments, to the Attorney General of the United States, to each of the Senators and Representatives, and to each Delegate of Territories of the Twentieth Congress; fifteen copies to the Secretary of the Senate, for the use of the Senate; thirty copies to the Clerk of the House of Representatives, for the use of the House; one copy to each branch of the Legislature of each State and Territory; one copy to each of the Executives of the several States and Territories; and one copy to each incorporated College in the United States; and one copy to each Justice of the Supreme Court; one copy to each District Judge, and one copy to each Judge of the Courts of the Territories of the United States, and of the District of Columbia; and cause the residue to be deposited in the Library of Congress.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That there shall be appropriated, and paid out of any moneys in the Treasury, unappropriated, the sum of three thousand dollars, for the completion of the said purchase.

Speaker of the House of Representatives, J. C. CALHOUN,
Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.
Approved: 24, Feb. 1829.
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

NUMBER 16.
An Act to alter the time of holding the Sixth Circuit Court of the United States for the District of South Carolina.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Sixth Circuit Court of the United States for the District of South Carolina, which is required by law to be holden on the second Monday in December, annually, shall hereafter be holden on the fourth Monday in November, annually; and that all process which shall have been issued, and all recognisances returnable, and all suits and other proceedings, which have been continued to the said Court, on the day heretofore provided by law for the meeting of the same, shall be returned and held continued to the said Court at the time herein provided for the meeting thereof.

Approved: 24, Feb. 1829.

NUMBER 17.
An Act to authorize the appointment of a Surveyor for the Virginia Military District within the State of Ohio.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a Surveyor for the Virginia Military District within the State of Ohio, who shall keep his office at Chillicothe, within the said District, within the State of Ohio, until otherwise directed by law.

Sec. 1. And be it further enacted, That the Surveyor appointed by virtue of this act shall possess the same powers and authority, perform the same duties, receive the same emoluments, and, in all respects, be subject to, and regulated by, the same laws, rules, and regulations, which were received, exercised, and performed by, and governed the late Surveyor of said District, so far as the Virginia Military District in the State of Ohio is concerned.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Surveyor to be appointed under the authority of this act to receive from the personal representatives of Colonel Richard C. Anderson, deceased, late Surveyor of said District, all the original books, records, warrants, plats and certificates of surveys; assignments, and other papers, relating exclusively to lands already entered; surveyed;

or patented, or to be surveyed, entered, and patented, within the Virginia Military District, in the State of Ohio; and he shall also make, or cause to be made, so far as relates to claims to land in said Virginia Military District in the State of Ohio, fair copies of such original books, records, warrants, plats and certificates of surveys, assignments, and other papers, from such original books, records, and papers, in said office, [which contain entries, certificates, surveys, plats, assignments, or other papers or evidences of title, pertaining to lands lying within the Virginia Military District in the State of Kentucky.] which transcripts and copies he shall carefully preserve as a part of the records of his office, and from which he may give copies, as from the originals, to be used in all cases of controversies in the Courts of the United States, about lands in the said District, in the State of Ohio.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the personal representatives of the said Richard C. Anderson, before the delivery of the books, records, papers, and copies, herein specified, to require of the Surveyor appointed under the provisions of this act, bond with good and sufficient security, to be approved of by the County Court of the County of Jefferson, in the State of Kentucky, if not approved of by the personal representatives of said Richard C. Anderson, in the penal sum of ten thousand dollars, conditioned that the said Surveyor shall pay over to the said Anderson's personal representatives all such sums of money due, or to become due to said Anderson or his representatives, for fees due, services performed, or business done by said Anderson, as late Surveyor in said office, and which may be received by the said Surveyor appointed under this act; and conditioned, also, that he will not surrender to any person or persons originals or copies of any of the records, books, warrants, plats, and certificates of survey, assignments, or other papers, by him received of the personal representatives of said Richard C. Anderson, upon which fees are due, to the persons or persons claiming interest on the same as any other person whatever, until the fees due, or to become due, to said Anderson, as late Surveyor, shall have been first paid to said Surveyor; and upon the execution of said bond, the personal representatives of said Anderson are authorized and required to deliver to the said Surveyor, all the original books, records, copies, and papers, herein above specified, as is provided by this act.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Surveyor for said Virginia Military District, before he shall receive any location or entry of military warrants to be surveyed, to give at least sixty days notice, in those newspapers in which the laws of the United States are published in Ohio, of the day on which he will begin to receive such locations or entries, the expenses of which notice shall be added and paid by the Treasury Department of the United States.

Approved: 24, Feb. 1829.

TO THE PUBLIC.
COWAN & REEVES,
HAVE just received, from New-York and Philadelphia, at their Store at Wood Grove, Rowan county, twelve miles west of Salisbury, a general assortment of fresh
Dry Goods, Cutlery, Hardware, Groceries, &c.
Which they are determined to sell unusually low for CASH or COTTON; or on a short credit to punctual customers. As they will replenish their stock at short intervals, from the Northern markets, and keep the newest and most approved kinds of Goods, they feel a confidence in inviting their friends and the public to call, examine, and judge for themselves.
COWAN & REEVES,
Wood Grove, Sept. 1st, 1828. 6mt59

Cabinet Making Business.
HORATIO WOODSON respectfully informs the citizens of Salisbury and its vicinity, that he has commenced the Cabinet Making Business, in the Shop formerly occupied by Mr. Peter Kridler as a shoe shop, adjoining Mr. Jones' tavern, where he is prepared to do all kinds of work in the above business, on the shortest notice, and on moderate terms. As he intends to employ the best of Workmen, and has no apprentices, he has no hesitation in saying his work will be well done. Repairing of all kinds done on the shortest notice. He respectfully solicits a share of public patronage; and hopes by strict attention to business to gain their custom. No exertions will be spared on his part, to give complete satisfaction to those who may favor him with their patronage.

N. B. Good Walnut Plank will be received in part pay for work.
H. W.
January 19, 1829. 3t59

Horse for Sale.
A GENTLE young work Horse for sale, on good terms. Inquire at this office.
March 15, 1829.

SHERIFFS DEEDS.
FOR land sold by order of writs of venditioni exponas, for sale at this office.

THE NEW ADMINISTRATION.

The following illustrative sketch of the complexion of the new cabinet is taken from the Philadelphia Sentinel. After mentioning the names of the gentlemen who compose the cabinet, and the circumstance that it is supposed the Vice President and Post Master General will be admitted into the cabinet council, the Sentinel remarks: "These appointments and arrangements do not meet the approbation of the Adams party. They not only express their own objections to the cabinet but modestly undertake to declare that many of the friends of General Jackson are dissatisfied with the gentlemen named. We can have no objection to the displeasure manifested by the Adams party on the occasion. But we respectfully request them to suffer the friends of the President elect to speak for themselves. They are, it is presumed, competent to disclose, in intelligible language, their own views upon all political topics. Assuming this to be a fact, we venture to affirm, at least so far as we have been enabled to ascertain, that the new cabinet meets the decided approbation of the democratic republican party generally. It is certainly composed of gentlemen of the most enlarged minds, and of the most distinguished abilities; of statesmen who with the illustrious chief himself, will not descend to a recognition of the sinister and contemptible views of little local factions, but who will seek merit and talents among the steadfast members of the republican party, and bestow upon them the public offices and honors because to them only can be safely confided the public interests. It consists of gentlemen of long tried integrity and patriotism, who will administer the government solely with a view to promote the interests and insure the welfare of the people.

Who are the statesmen that are to constitute the new administration of the general government? First upon the list is Andrew Jackson, the patriot and hero; the firm and faithful friend of his country, who risked life, reputation, all that is dear to man on this side of the grave, to defend his native land, and to protect and perpetuate its invaluable republican institutions. Of sterling probity; with a vigorous and powerful mind, exalted principles, and lofty independence; never swerving from the path of rectitude, nor from the republican feelings and doctrines which he imbibed in the school of the revolution, the new President is admirably fitted to guide the helm of state; to retain the confidence of the people of the union, to guide their honor with vigilant care, and to advance their interests, and, if occasion require it, the national renown heretofore so gloriously illustrated by his skill and valor.

Near the President, at the council board, John C. Calhoun the Vice President, will occupy the second chair. Friends and enemies all concede to him talents of the highest order; a grasping mind and towering intellect; profound sagacity; quickness to discern and promptitude to adopt all measures required by the public interest, skill, eloquence and power in debate. His experience in congress and in the cabinet of Mr. Monroe renders his presence in the councils of the new President peculiarly desirable. None can doubt his love of country; none can question his uniform devotion to republican principles. His fearless zeal in the late war with Great Britain; the many able state papers which emanated from his pen in vindication of that war; the solid and brilliant speeches which were delivered by him on the floor of congress during that trying period, and his subsequent and varied services to his country, attest the peculiar fitness of Mr. Calhoun to be associated in council with the President and his ministers. Owing his station of Vice President directly to the people, his opinions in cabinet council must necessarily be perfectly independent.

Next we find Mr. Van Buren, of New York, as the Secretary of State. While in the Senate of the United States, he was confessed on all hands to be the ablest debater in that body. His abilities were equally conspicuous as a writer. Bred to the bar, where he has risen to the highest eminence, he is familiar with the principles of law, both domestic and national. With the interests and sentiments of the great State of New York, which is an empire within itself, he is equally familiar. He is her favorite son, and she is entitled to be represented by such a son in the cabinet of the nation. With polished manners, great address, sound discretion, legal and political skill and wisdom, Mr. Van Buren is the very man who ought to have been selected to manage the diplomatic intercourse and foreign relations of the country.

Then comes Samuel D. Ingham, the Secretary of the Treasury. Of him we

can hardly confide in ourselves to speak as we feel. Modest in deportment, his talents are justly appreciated chiefly by the immediate witnesses of his exertions. Never seeking to take the lead, but often forced by his friends into that dangerous position, he has always acquitted himself in a masterly manner—always came out of the contest, if not with entire success, with additional credit, and with fresh laurels; shrewd, firm and persevering in his purposes, those purposes ever just and patriotic, he pursues them with skill, with untiring zeal, and with an inflexibility as unyielding as it is honest. Literally sprung from the people; indebted to nature for a strong mind, and to himself for his education; with the calm of retirement and the tempestuous ocean of politics for the school in which he has learned the lessons of experience; disciplined in the legislative halls and in the cabinet of his native state, and in the congress of the union, Mr. Ingham is an appropriate representative of the people in the executive councils at Washington. He is at this time, after a long course of vindictive and persevering hostility, on the part of those who were mistaken as to his real character, or whose personal views he successfully resisted, the most popular man in Pennsylvania. He has, to a great extent, subdued the opposition to him; he has won "golden opinions," from his fellow citizens. If the freemen of this great republican state could be individually consulted, a large majority would render thanks to General Jackson for so far respecting their sentiments as to call such a man into his cabinet. Sagacious, calculating, and indefatigably laborious; well versed in pecuniary subjects; with extensive, just and impartial views of the various interests of the nation, we consider Mr. Ingham as peculiarly qualified to take charge of the financial department of the government. A decided yet judicious friend to the protection of home manufactures, and to internal improvement, he has, by his moderate and many course, conciliated and obtained the respect and confidence of the south and the southern statesmen. He is a favorite with them; and his appointment will there also be very acceptable. His integrity is unimpaired; his character unblemished. He is faithful to his friends, faithful to his country, faithful to his republican principles; and no one will doubt his fidelity to the new chief magistrate of the nation.

Of General Eaton, the Secretary of War, we do not possess a sufficiently personal knowledge to do justice to him. But we know him to be generous in disposition, courteous in manners, enlightened in conversation. As an author, we know that he has extensive information, and that he is a classical scholar. We know him to be a talented and distinguished debater in the senate of the union; and, what is perhaps the most conclusive proof of his merit and fitness for his department, we know him to be the bosom friend of Jackson, and to possess his entire confidence.

Mr. Branch, the Secretary of the Navy, is well known as a former highly respectable Governor of North Carolina, and is at present an equally respectable member of the Senate of the United States. His published messages to the state legislature, and his speeches in the Senate, speak talents of no ordinary grade. Besides, North Carolina, the former residence of the President elect, has never furnished a member of the cabinet; and that state being a maritime one, and South Carolina the birth place of both the President and Vice President, the appointment of Mr. Branch is peculiarly proper.

Mr. Berrien, the Attorney General, is a brilliant Lawyer and Senator; and there could not have been a better selection for that station. The charge of "inveterate" federalism invented against him is utterly groundless; perfectly in character with all the accusations proceeding from the same source. It is a libel upon the uniformly republican state of Georgia, where the doctrine of state rights is maintained with perhaps a more than Virginian zeal, to allege that she has sent an "inveterate" federal ambassador to represent her sovereignty in the Senate of the United States.

The long established reputation of the Postmaster General renders superfluous any detail of his qualifications and distinguished merits. To his zeal, energy and ability in the department over which he presides with so much advantage, there is one universal and consentaneous attestation. To praise him would only be a vain effort to swell with higher already overflowing Mississippi, by casting into it a particle of water drawn from a neighboring streamlet.

In conclusion, reviewing the political history of the federal government, we cannot withhold the expression of our firm belief, that the new cabinet, of

whose members we have attempted a faint outline, has, for ability, experience, wisdom, and purity of republican principle, never been excelled, if ever equalled in these United States. Every man among them, like the President elect, derived his public consequence directly from the people, and from his own character and talent. No intrigue, no management, no impure means, elevated any one of them to the exalted station which they held when the President of the people arrived at Washington; and surely the national interest, honor and welfare are safe in the hands of such statesmen.

ON LEAVES, for MANURE.

Mr. Editor: The changing foliage warns the farmer again to make ready for gathering his supply of leaves; the comfort of his cattle requires it; and a clean abundant litter, to make warm nests for his hogs, will assist much to their fattening. These advantages would pay for the trouble of getting in leaves; but when their value as a manure is well considered it seems that no one would overlook a way so easy to benefit himself. That leaves manure the land, is not a new doctrine, it is as old as the world. Their yearly fall, and the occasional fall of timber, are the ancient ordinance, by which the happy soil which we till, was prepared for cultivation; whether its primitive sweetness and virtue has been impaired by injudicious husbandry, and is to be reclaimed, or whether the owner wishes to preserve it entire, the means are the same; a steady industry to provide manure, in such proportion, as always to exceed somewhat the mere requirements of the crops.

Of these means, the gathering of leaves where woodland is near, is the easiest and the most profitable, it is much attended to in the most cultivated parts of Europe. The Swiss, who have to support a thick population upon a rough and rocky soil, gather leaves wherever they are to be found, in their apple and chestnut orchards, by the road side, and in their small cities, the privilege of taking up the leaves from the public walks, is paid for by the farmers. In Flanders they gather great stocks of them, and their beautiful cattle and horses have the benefit of most abundant litter.

I am urged again, Mr. Editor, to these remarks by the benefits which I have received from the practice; I have endeavored every season to get in more than before, and I hope soon if the weather proves favourable to secure a greater stock of them than ever I have yet. Well mixed with cattle dung, they are the most assured means of raising a good crop of potatoes, of superior flavour and excellence.

The gathering of leaves may be greatly accelerated by suitable arrangements; a cart with ladders fore and aft, and long slats of boards to go from ladder to ladder, to secure the sides and stakes, is the best adapted carriage. The leaves should be raked in small heaps, a sheet of tow cloth two yards square should then be laid on the ground; and the small heaps be raked into it; when full a man ties the corners of the sheet and hands it to a boy, who keeps on the cart, and receives it; he unties the bundle and lets the contents go, and keeps treading all the while. In this way a load is soon obtained; and to the above tackling, some little brush may be added to the sides of the load to build it up, and hold on the leaves. I have tried to use baskets to load the leaves, but have found the above sheet to work easier and quicker, and in order to make it more durable, I have had a small rope sowed round the edge of it, and let out about eighteen inches at the corners, which makes it easier to tie, and secures the sheet from getting torn. Such a sheet will cost about one dollar.

In the use of leaves, the hogs excel, for whether as a litter in the covered parts of their sty, or whether thrown in moderate quantities in their yard, when mired, they soon work them, and secure them from the power of the wind; when used for littering, they are absolutely needful to work them with their dung. When the floor is cleared in the morning the dung, urine, and leaves should be well worked and chopped together with the shovel before they are thrown out on the heap; if it is not so done, the wind will surely take hold, and disappointment and disgust ensue. When so mixed, they will soon dissolve in the ground, and seldom any trace of them be seen in fall, when potatoes are dug.

With much esteem, I am your friend and servant,
G. M. G.
Winn, Oct. 1828.

Gen. Jackson was escorted from his lodgings to the Capitol, on the 4th inst. by fifteen officers and soldiers of the Revolution, who had solicited that honor, at the head of whom was Col. William Polk, of Raleigh.