

Western Carolinian.

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SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C. TUESDAY, JULY 29, 1829.

[VOL. X. NO. 477.]

NOTICE.—At the request of many of our patrons, and in consideration of the progress of the County, a new edition of the Directory will be published, and will be ready for sale by the 1st of August next. It will be published in the form of a Directory, and will be ready for sale by the 1st of August next. It will be published in the form of a Directory, and will be ready for sale by the 1st of August next.

Negroes Wanted.
WANTED to purchase, 25 or 30 NEGROES, for which a liberal price will be given, in cash. I can at all times be found, in Salisbury, at E. Allemon's Mansion Hotel. Any person wishing to sell, to whom it may be inconvenient to make application, can direct a few lines to me, at Salisbury, N. C. and they will be attended to.
JOSIAH HUIE.
Salisbury, June 23d, 1829. 73

32 NEGROES for sale.
ON Monday, the 3d day of August next, at the Mill of the late Alfred Mackay, dec'd. will be sold, the SLAVES belonging to his estate, 14 Mules, Horses, &c. The terms will be, in part, for notes negotiable in Bank; and part with bond and approved security, at six months.
JAMES MARTIN, Jun., Executor.
July 10th, 1829. 3477

NEW and Cheap GOODS.
THE subscriber has the pleasure of announcing to his friends and customers, and the public in general, that he is now receiving from Philadelphia and New York,
AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT
of
Cheapest and most Fashionable
GOODS
he has ever had. Having been selected with great care, by himself, and bought for cash, he feels perfectly confident, that for like patterns and equal qualities, he cannot be undersold by any other House in the place.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves. His assortment comprises almost every article usually kept in Stores.
MICHAEL BROWN.
Salisbury, July 5th, 1829. 3mt86

Goods at Auction.
I WILL expose to Auction, the balance of the Stock of Goods of E. Allemon, on the 13th and 14th of August, 1829—the day of the Election.
R. H. ALEXANDER, Trustee.
Salisbury, June 13th, 1829. 9c79

DANIEL H. CRESS,
HAS just received, and opened at his Store in Salisbury, a large and handsome assortment of
Spring and Summer GOODS;
Also, Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Plated Ware, Hats, and Hatters' Trimmings, Crockery, a good assortment of Hosiery, Cloths, Shoes, Bonnets, and every article usually asked for in stores.
His stock of goods has been purchased entirely for cash; and he is determined to sell them as low as can be had in the place, for cash, or to punctual customers on a short credit. The public are respectfully invited to call, examine, and judge for themselves.
Salisbury, June 3d, 1829. 70

Fresh Goods, Cheap Goods!
THE subscriber is now receiving and opening at his Store in Salisbury, a large assortment of
Spring and Summer GOODS,
HARDWARE,
AND
GROCERIES;
containing almost every article usually to be found in Stores,—bought for cash, and selected by himself, with care, in Philadelphia and New York.
The Public are assured they will find a full supply, and as low for cash as any in the place,—or otherwise, on accommodating terms. They are invited to call, examine and judge for themselves.
JOHN MURPHY.
May, 9, 1829. 1207

BARTER.
Wax, Hides, Fat Cattle, Corn, Oats, Live Rattle Snakes, or Cash,
Will be taken in exchange for
Sugar, Coffee, Powder, Shot, Iron, Nails, Molasses, Paper, Soap, Indigo, or Cash.
Liberty Hill, S. C. J. GARLICK.
June 1st, 1829. 3mt83

CIRCULAR.
DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Patent Office, June 29, 1829.
ALL persons having business with the Patent Office, are requested to direct their communications directly to the Superintendent of that office, instead of the Secretary of State, the latter mode being attended with considerable inconvenience, and sometimes risk. All such communications are free of postage, and will receive immediate attention.
478 JOHN D. CRAIG, Superintendent.

20,000 Acres of LAND FOR SALE.
LYING in the county of Surry, and, as is believed from recent discoveries, within the Gold Region of North Carolina. This tract was granted by the State, in the year 1795; consists of one continuous survey, adjoining the county line of Wilkes, and extending from the Blue Ridge to within three miles of the Main Yadkin River. It is intersected for fifteen or twenty miles by Mitchell's river, affording an abundant supply of water-power at all seasons, and many sites convenient for the application of this power to the purposes of Machinery. Gold has lately been found in the neighborhood of this land, but its mineral treasures are in a great measure unexplored. Persons desirous to purchase, are referred to the Editor for more particular information, with whom the plat of this land is deposited.
Salisbury, June 12th, 1829. 71

Lands in Lincoln County, FOR SALE.—Agreeably to the last will and testament of Abraham Ehardt, dec'd. the undersigned, Executors to said will and testament, on Thursday the 27th day of August next, on the premises, will expose to public sale, several adjoining tracts of LAND, containing nearly 400 acres.
These lands are lying on the waters of Killian's Creek, a mile and a half S. E. of Gen. Graham's furnace, adjoining lands of Graham, Moody, Lowe, and Dinkin, and are equal in quality to any lands in the neighborhood.
Formerly there were in operation on the premises a Saw Mill, and Cotton Machine; but at present only the great mill is in operation.
The seat is an excellent one for any kind of machinery, having a considerable fall and good water power.
On the premises is a good Apple Orchard; and also a considerable quantity of meadow land.
Conditions:—One and two years credit; approved security will be required, and title to pass at the payment of the purchase money.
JACOB FORNEY,
ABRAHAM FORNEY,
Price adv. \$2.50. Surviving Executors.
Lincoln co. July 16th, 1829. 6181

Valuable Real Estate.
THE subscriber offers for sale that valuable Plantation, with in four miles of Salisbury, on both sides of the Beatties Ford road, recently owned and occupied by Mr. George Locke, on which there is a large, new and commodious dwelling-house, with all the necessary out-houses. There is only about 50 acres of this land under cultivation; two-thirds of the tract is as good upland as any in the neighborhood; with a good portion of best kind of swamp-land, for either grass or grain.—It is in the midst of a hospitable and social neighborhood. For terms, &c. apply to the subscriber, in the neighborhood.
JOHN LOCKE, Sen'r.
May 23d, 1829. 68

THE THOROUGH BRED HORSE AERONAUT.
WILL stand this season in the counties of Rowan and Cabarrus; commencing the week in Salisbury, on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Wednesdays; in the town of Concord on Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays. The season will commence the 1st of March, and end 1st August. Twelve Dollars will be charged for the season, payable by ten dollars before the season expires; Eight Dollars the leap; and Twenty Dollars to insure. For Pedigree and description of Aeronaut, see handbills.
STEPHEN L. FERRAND,
CHARLES L. BOWERS,
Feb. 12th, 1829. [54. 1st Aug.]

Watches, Jewelry, &c.
THE subscriber has just returned from the North, with as good an assortment of
Jewelry,
Watches,
Silver-Ware, &c.
as was ever offered for sale in this place; his Jewelry is of the latest importations, and the most fashionable and elegant kinds to be had in any of the Northern Cities: elegant Gold and Silver Watches, plain Do., &c. &c. And in a few days, he will receive a very elegant assortment of Military Goods. Also, all kinds of Silver-Ware, kept constantly on hand, or made to order on short notice. All of which will be sold lower than such goods were ever disposed of before in this place.
The public are respectfully invited to call and examine these goods; their richness, elegance, and cheapness, cannot fail of pleasing those who wish to buy.
All kinds of Watches Repaired, and warranted to keep time; the shop is two doors below the court-house, on Main-street. ROBT. WYNNE.
Salisbury, March 30, 1829. 20

MONEY WANTED.
ALL those indebted to the subscriber, by note, or otherwise, are hereby notified to call immediately and make payment. This notice will apply more particularly, to all those who do not live in the immediate neighborhood of Salisbury.
ROBERT WYNNE.
March 30th, 1829. 604

MR. EVERETT'S SPEECH.
Delivered at Nashville, Tennessee, on the occasion of a Public Dinner, given in his honor by the citizens of that place, on the 2d of June last.
Our Guest, the Hon. Edward Everett, a distinguished representative of the learning, taste, liberality and refinement of the western section of our country.
The drinking of this toast was followed by long and continued tokens of approbation. When these had subsided, Mr. Everett rose and said:

Mr. President, and Gentlemen: The sentiment which has just been announced, and the kind attention, of which I find myself, on this occasion the object, demand my particular acknowledgments. Coming among you from a remote district of the country; personally acquainted on my arrival with but a single individual, your distinguished representative in Congress; possessing none of those public and political claims on your notice which are usually acknowledged by courtesies of this kind, I find myself the honored guest of this day; cordially greeted by so large a company, where I could have expected only to form a few acquaintances; and made to feel myself at home in the land of strangers, I should feel that sense of oppression, which unmerited honor ought always to produce, did I look within myself for the reason of this flattering attention. I know that it flows from a much higher source; from your ready hospitality—from your liberal feeling; which is able to take in those parts of the republic which are the most remote from you; and which disposes you, even toward the person of an individual stranger, to strengthen the bonds of good will between all the brethren of the great American family. It is this view of the subject alone, that could reconcile my accepting this kind proffer of your public attentions, with the inoffensive privacy which I wish to preserve in my present journey; for the sake of which I have been led, on more than one occasion since I left home to express a wish to be excused from similar attentions on the part of political friends; attentions which would have implied a public standing which I do not possess; would have caused my excursion to be ascribed to another than its real motive.

That motive, gentlemen, is the long cherished wish to behold, with my own eyes, this western world, not of promise merely, but of most astonishing and glorious fulfilment. The wonders, as they may justly be called, of the West; the prodigious extent of the territory, the magnitude of the streams that unite into one great system the remotest parts of this boundless region,—the fertility of its soil, of which the accounts, till they are verified by actual observation, seem rather like the fables of romance than sober narrative, were among the earliest objects, that attracted my youthful curiosity. While visiting some of the most ancient abodes of civilization in the elder world, I had frequently occasion to observe (and I have no doubt Mr. President, that your observation confirmed the fact) that the curiosity of the intelligent men of Europe was more awake on the subject of this than any other portion of our country. Of the Atlantic coast they have some general knowledge, arising from the length of time since it was settled, and the political events of which it has been the theatre; but the valley of the Mississippi seemed to have presented itself, as it were suddenly to their imaginations, as a most peculiar, important, and hitherto comparatively unknown region. But from the time I have been led more particularly to reflect on the Western country in its social relations to the rest of the Union, I have felt an irresistible desire to endeavor to understand, from personal observation, the stupendous work of human advancement, which is here going on, and of which the history of mankind affords no other example. I cannot but think, it is the most interesting subject of contemplation, which the world at present affords. Apart from the grand natural features of the scene, the aspect of populous towns springing like an exhalation from the soil,—of a vacant or savage wilderness transported in one generation, into a thickly inhabited territory,—must certainly appeal strongly to the inquisitive mind, as the sight of crumbling towers, of prostrate columns, of cities once renowned and powerful reduced to miserable ruins, and crowded provinces turned into deserts. While these latter objects are thought sufficient to reward the traveller for a distant pilgrimage to foreign countries, he may well be pardoned for feeling himself attracted by the opposite spectacle which is presented to him at home; a scene not of decay, but of teeming life; of improvement almost too rapid to seem the result of human means.

It is a remark often quoted of a celebrated foreign statesman "Talleyrand," that America presents, as you travel westward in point of space, the same succession of appearances, which may be traced in Europe, as you go back in point of time—that as you move from the coast toward the interior on this continent, you pass through those stages of civilization which are found in Europe as you follow its history back to the primitive ages. If we take the aboriginal tribes of our continent into the survey, there is some foundation for the remark, but applied to our own population, it is rather ingenious than solid. The scene presented, by our western race, growing up like the primitive tribes of Europe, into civilized nations; but it is far more interesting, because the more rapid and intelligent progress of a civilized people, extending itself through a rude wilderness, and transplanting the mature arts of life into the hidden recesses of the forest. The traveller who penetrates a thousand or two thousand miles from the coast into the interior, may find it is true the log hut of the first settlers, as he may find within the limits of Philadelphia and New-York, say of Paris or London, many a wretched hovel far less commodious; but he will also find here substantial dwellings—spacious and even competence and of abundance—unfaded by all the indications of the improved arts of life. I have learned, to my astonishment, that within twenty years, the city of Nashville has grown up, from not exceeding four or five brick houses, to its present condition, as a large, populous and thriving capital; the mart of a great and increasing commerce, exhibiting for the number of its inhabitants, as many costly edifices, as any city in the Union. The log houses have disappeared, not in the lapse of two thousand, or even of two hundred years, but in the lapse of twenty years—the primitive forests of the old hunters are gone, not by the decay of age, but in the progress of the society for a single generation. Far as we are from the coast, we walk abroad and find ourselves, not in the rude infancy of society, but in the midst of its arts—its refinements—and its elegancies,—the product not of centuries but of the life of man. We are told that

"A thousand years scarce serve to form a State,
An hour may lay it in the dust."
The reverse seems almost true. While we contemplate in Europe the fate of kingdoms that have been tottering for ages on the brink of decay, slowly dying for a thousand years, we behold our own republics rising into maturity, with the experience of a generation. Were they not our countrymen, our fathers, did not the grey hairs of a few surviving veterans carry conviction to our minds, we could scarce credit the narrative of the pioneers of the western settlements. It was not till 1764, that even Daniel Boone, whose flight from wilderness to wilderness forms a sort of Hegira in the west, made his appearance in East Tennessee. The first cession of land obtained by treaty of the Indians in this state is of no older date than April, 1775; a momentous month, as if the great order of events in the country's progress required that simultaneously as the blow was struck, which gave Independence to America, the portals of the western mountains should be thrown open to her sons, who had hitherto been forbidden, by authority from the Crown, to extend their settlements beyond the Ohio. (Cheers.) All those high spirited adventurers cannot have passed off the stage, who moved forward at the head of the column of first emigrants. It is related that in the year 1766 not a white man was found settled on the Tennessee or the Cumberland, by a party who in that year descended these rivers. The population of the State, at the present period, cannot be less than 600,000.

But it is not merely the rapid growth of the western settlements into populous states that surprises the traveller from the sea-coast. For this growth he must be prepared, because he finds it set down in the statistical tables of the country, and because as a mere matter of figures, he cannot but comprehend it. That which strikes him with astonishment is the advanced State of the community,—the social improvement which he witnesses. He finds this great region abounding not merely with fertile lands but with highly cultivated farms, filled, not with wild hunters, but with a substantial yeomanry. The forests are interspersed, like the regions he has left, with villages active with all the arts of life:—He descends the mighty rivers in one of those floating castles—half warehouse and half palace, which the genius of Fulton has launched on all our waters; built here in greater numbers than in the East, and with at least equal magnificence; and on these rivers he finds, from Pittsburg, down to

New Orleans, a succession of large towns surpassed only by a few of the Atlantic cities; growing fast into a rivalry with some of them; and already rich, not merely in wealth, but in all the refinements of life, and in all the institutions that adorn the nature of social, intellectual, moral and religious man.

Such a spectacle cannot be contemplated without mingled feelings of astonishment and gratification. I am sure you will pardon me for adding, that it enhances the pleasure with which a son of New England contemplates it, to find that among those who have swelled the numbers of this great family;—who have come not merely to share your prosperity, but in former days to partake the more doubtful fortunes of the early settlements, are not a few of the children of that distant region. He rejoices that he is able, in addition to the ties of common language, government, and laws, to trace those of common origin and kindred of blood. Nor does he rejoice alone. The feeling I am sure, is mutual. This festive occasion, gentlemen, is a pledge that you too are not less willing to seize an opportunity, however slight of promoting that mutual good-will, which is more important for the perpetuity of the Union than all the forms of the Constitution. Tremendous cheering.

The beloved land of our fathers, gentlemen, compared with yours, is generally speaking, a barren region. Our rocks and sands yield not those rich harvests which clothe your more fertile soil with plenty; nor are we connected with our sister states by noble streams like yours, which penetrate the country for thousands of miles, and bind the deepest interior to maris on the coast. But I may venture to assure you, on behalf of my fellow citizens at home, that we behold, not with envy but with pride, your natural advantages and wonderful progress. When we are visited by strangers from Europe, after we have shown them what is most worthy of notice among ourselves, we habitually add that this is little, compared with the astonishing advancement of the West. We boast of your improvements rather than our own. We are in the habit of contrasting our comparatively tardy progress under a foreign colonial system with your more rapid growth beneath the cheering influence of American Independence. We look to you to complete the great undertaking which was but begun by the fathers of the American people who settled the Atlantic. Reflecting men in that region never regarded the great work to be performed in America, as confined to the settlement of the strip along the shore. It was to open the whole western world as an abode of civilized freemen, and we wish you God speed in accomplishing your share of the noble work. Two centuries have passed away since the first settlers of the Atlantic coast were struggling under those hardships which the generation immediately preceding you was here called to encounter, and we cordially rejoice that a period of thirty years has purchased for you that security and prosperity, which were with us the growth of a century and a half. We feel happy in the belief, that in your further advancement you will not forget the cradles of the American race, and that you will bear in kindly remembrance, the men and the deeds which are among the dearest titles of our glory. In casting the eye over the map of your State, we behold among the names of your counties, those of Lincoln, Greene, Knox, Warren and Perry. We feel that our hearts are thus linked together by the tie of common devotion to the precious memory of our great and good men; and we confidently rest in the assurance, that when the present generation, with us as with you shall have passed away, our children will unite with yours in the tribute of gratitude to those who, whether at the North or the South, the East or the West, have triumphed or bled, have stood or fallen in their country's cause.—[Great cheering.]

Gentlemen: It has been justly stated, that when the next census shall be taken, the valley of the Mississippi will probably be found to contain a population larger than that with which the old thirteen States plunged into the Revolutionary war, and when after a period of ten years more, yet another enumeration shall be made, you will out vote us in the councils of the nation. The sceptre will then depart from Judah, never to return.—We look forward to that event without alarm, as in the order of the natural growth of this great republic. We have a firm faith that our interests are mutually consistent; that if you prosper we shall prosper, if you suffer, we shall suffer, that our strength will grow with the closeness of our Union, that our children's welfare, honor and prosperity, will not suffer in the preponderance, which the