

# Western Carolinian.

SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C. TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1829.

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## INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

The following letter to Mr. Jefferson to Mr. Madison, with the annexed paper, in the form of a Declaration to be adopted by the State of Virginia, relative to the right of the General Government to prosecute internal improvements through the country, will be read with interest by every one. This letter, with the document, are taken from Mr. Jefferson's papers, now in a course of publication, and are presented to the public by the editor of the Charlottesville Advocate.

It is to be presumed that Mr. Madison did not agree with his excellent friend, as to the propriety of the policy recommended to be pursued by the State, or in some other point, as nothing was ever done with the Declaration here given.

Alex. Phenix.  
TO JAMES MADISON.  
Monticello, December 24, 1826.

DEAR SIR: I have for some time considered the question of internal improvement as desperate. The torrent of general opinion sets so strongly in favor of it as to be irresistible. And I suppose that even the opposition in Congress will hereafter be feeble and formal, unless something can be done which may give a gleam of encouragement to our friends, or alarm their fancied security. I learn from Richmond, that those who think with us there are in a state of perfect disunion, not knowing what to do, or what to propose. Mr. Gordon, our representative, particularly, has written to me in very desponding terms, not disposed to yield indeed, but pressing for opinions and advice on the subject. I have no doubt you are pressed in the same way, and I hope you have devised and recommended something to them. If you have stop here and read no more but consider all that follows as non-avenue. I shall be better satisfied to adopt implicitly any thing you may have advised than what occurs to myself. For I have long ceased to think on subjects of this kind, and pay little attention to public proceedings. But if you have done nothing in it, then I risk for your consideration what has occurred to me, and is expressed in the inclosed paper. Bailey's propositions which came to hand since I wrote the paper, and which I suppose to have come from the President himself, shew a little hesitation in the purposes of his party; and in that state of mind, a bold shot critically may decide the contest, by its effect on the less bold. The olive branch held out to them at this moment may be accepted, and the constitution thus saved at a moderate sacrifice. I say nothing of the paper, which will explain itself. The following heads of consideration, or some of them, may weigh in its favor.

It may intimidate the wavering. It may break the western coalition by offering the same thing in a different form. It will be viewed with favor in contrast with the Georgia opposition and fear of strengthening that. It will be an example of a temperate mode of opposition in future and similar cases. It will give us the chance of better times and of intervening accidents; and in no way place us in a worse than our present situation. I do not dwell on those topics; your mind will develop them.

The first question is, whether you approve of doing any thing of the kind. If not, send it back to me, and it shall be suppressed; for I would not hazard so important a measure against your opinion nor even without its support. If you think it may be a canvass on which to put something good, make what alterations you please, and I will forward it to Gordon, under the most sacred injunctions that it shall be so used as that not a shadow of suspicion shall fall on you or myself, that it has come from either of us. But what you do, do as promptly as your convenience will admit, lest it should be anticipated by something worse.

Ever and affectionately yours,  
TH. JEFFERSON.

The solemn declaration and protest of the Commonwealth of Virginia, on the principles of the Constitution of the United States of America, and on the violation of them.

We, the General Assembly of Virginia, on behalf, and in the name of the people thereof, do declare as follows:

The States in North America which confederated to establish their independence on the government of Great Britain, of which Virginia was one, became, on that acquisition, free and independent States, and as such, authorized to constitute governments, each for itself, in such form as it thought best.

They entered into a compact, (which is called the constitution of the United States of America,) by which they agreed to unite in a single government, and to their relations with each other, and with foreign nations; and as to certain other articles particularly specified. They retained at the same time, each to itself, the

other rights of independent government, comprehending mainly their domestic interests.

For the administration of their federal branch they agreed to appoint a conjunction; a distinct set of functionaries, legislative, executive, and judiciary, in the manner settled in that compact; while to each, severally and of course, remained its original right of appointing each for itself, a separate set of functionaries, legislative, executive and judiciary, also for administering the domestic branch of their respective governments.

These two sets of officers, each independent of the other, constitute this a whole of government, for each State separately; the powers ascribed to the one, as specially made federal, exercised over the whole, the residuary powers, retained to the other exercisable exclusively over its particular State, foreign herein, each to the others, as they were before the original compact.

To this construction of government and distribution of its powers, the Commonwealth of Virginia does religiously and affectionately adhere, opposing, with equal fidelity and firmness the usurpation of either set of functionaries on the rightful powers of the other.

But the federal branch has assumed in some cases, and claimed in others, a right of enlarging its own powers by constructions, inferences and indefinite deductions from those directly given, which this Assembly does declare to be usurpations of the powers retained to the independent branches, mere interpolations into the compact, and direct infractions of it.

They claim, for example, and have commenced the exercise of a right to construct roads, open canals, and effect other internal improvements within the territories and jurisdiction exclusively belonging to the several States, which this assembly does declare has not been given to that branch by the constitutional compact, but remains to each State among its domestic and unalienated powers, exercisable within itself and by its domestic authorities alone.

This Assembly does further disavow, and declare to be most false and unfounded, the doctrine that the compact, in authorizing its federal branch to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, and to regulate the general welfare of the United States, has given them thereby a power to do whatever they may think, or pretend, would promote the general welfare, which construction would make that of itself, a complete government, without limitation of powers; but that the plain sense and obvious meaning was, that they might levy taxes necessary to provide for the general welfare, by the various acts of power therein specified and delegated to them; and by no others.

Not it admitted, as has been said, that the people of these States by not investing their federal branch with all the means of bettering their condition, have denied to themselves any which may effect that purpose; since in the distribution of these means, they have given to that branch those which belong to its departments and to the States have reserved separately, the residue which belongs to them separately. And thus by organization of the two branches taken together, have completely secured the first object of human association, the full improvement of their condition, and reserved to themselves all the faculties of multiplying their own blessings.

Whilst the General Assembly thus declares the rights retained by the States, rights which they have never yielded, and which this State will never voluntarily yield, they do not mean to raise the banner of disaffection, or of separation from their Sister States, co-operates with themselves in this compact. They know and value too highly the blessings of their Union as to foreign nations and questions arising among themselves, to consider every infraction as to be met by actual resistance. They respect too affectionately the opinions of those possessing the same rights under the same instrument, to make every difference of construction a ground of immediate rupture. They would indeed, consider such a rupture as among the greatest calamities which could befall them; but not the greatest.

There is yet one greater, submission to a government of unlimited powers. It is only when the hope of avoiding this shall become absolutely desperate, that further forbearance could not be indulged. Should the majorities of the co-parties therefore, contrary to the expectation and hope of this assembly, prefer, at this time, acquiescence in these assumptions of power by the federal member of the government, we will be patient and suffer much, under confidence that time, ere it be too late, will prove to them also the bitter consequences in which that usurpation will involve us all. In the mean

while we will breast with them rather than separate from them every misfortune save that only of living under a government of unlimited powers. We owe every other sacrifice to ourselves, to our federal brethren and to the world at large to pursue with temper and perseverance the great experiment which shall prove that man is capable of living in society governing itself by laws self-imposed, and securing to its members the enjoyment of life, liberty, property and peace; and further to shew that even when the government of its choice shall show a tendency to degeneracy, we are not at one to despair, but that the will and the watchfulness of its sounder parts will reform its aberrations, recall it to original and legitimate principles, and restrain it within the rightful limits of self-government. And these are the objects of this Declaration and Protest.

Supposing then, that it might be for the good of the whole as some of its co-States seem to think, that the power of making roads and canals should be added to those directly given to the federal branch, as more likely to be systematically and beneficially directed, than by the independent action of the several States, this commonwealth, from respect to these opinions, and a desire of conciliation with its co-States, will consent in concurrence with them, to make this addition, provided it be done regularly by an amendment of the compact, in the way established by that instrument, and provided also, it be sufficiently guarded against abuses, compromises and corrupt practices, not only of possible but of probable occurrence.

And as a further pledge of the sincere and cordial attachment of this commonwealth to the nation of the whole, so far as has been consented to be the compact called 'The Constitution of the United States of America,' (construed according to the plain and ordinary meaning of its language, and to the common intention of the time, and of those who framed it,) to give also to all parties and authorities, time for reflection and consideration whether, under a temperate view of the possible consequences, and especially of the constant obstructions which an equivocal majority must ever expect to meet, they will still prefer the assumption of this power, rather than the necessary and to preserve peace in the meanwhile, we proceed to make it the duty of our citizens, until the legislature shall otherwise and ultimately decide, to acquiesce under those acts of the federal branch of our government which we have declared to be usurpations, and against which, in point of right, we do protest as null and void and never to be quoted as precedents of right.

We therefore do enact, and be it enacted by the General Assembly of Virginia that all citizens of this Commonwealth and persons and authorities within the same, shall pay full obedience at all times to the acts which may be passed by the Congress of the United States, the object of which shall be the construction of post roads, making canals of navigation, and maintaining the same, in any part of the United States; in like manner as if the said acts were, *totidem verbis*, passed by the legislature of this Commonwealth.

To Dyspeptics. Extracts from a letter from the venerable Dr. Holyoke, of Salem, written in October last, to a gentleman of North Carolina, who had asked of him some account of his mode of life, &c. Dr. H. died at the great age of 101.

As to my diet, having been taught to eat of any thing that was prepared for me, and having always a good appetite, I am never anxious about my food, and I do not recollect any thing that is commonly eaten, that does not agree with my stomach, except fresh roasted Pork, which, though very agreeable to my Palate, almost always disagrees with me; for which, however, I have a remedy, in the Spirit of Sal Ammoniac. Eight or ten drops of Aqua Ammoniac pure in a wine glass of water, gives me relief after Pork, and indeed after any thing else which offends my stomach. As to quantity, I am no great eater, and I had my appetite sooner satisfied now than formerly; there is one peculiarity in my diet, which, as it may perhaps have contributed to my health, I would mention; I am fond of Fruit, and have these 30 or more years daily indulged in eating freely of those of the Season, as Strawberries, Currants, Peaches, Plums, Apples, &c. which in summer and winter I eat just before dinner, and seldom at any other time, and indeed very seldom any thing whatever between meals. My Breakfast I vary continually. Coffee, Tea, Chockolate, with toasted bread and butter, Milk with Bread toasted, in hot weather, but never any meat in my Life—seldom the same Breakfast more than 2 or 3 days running.

Bread of Flour makes a large portion of my Food, perhaps near half. After Dinner I most commonly drink one glass of Wine—plain boiled rice I am fond of—it makes nearly half my Dinner, and is often as every other Day—I rarely eat any other kind of Food. Vegetable food one kind or other makes commonly two-thirds or three-fourths of my nourishment; the condiments I use are chiefly Mustard, Horse Radish and Onions. As to Drinks, I seldom take any but at meal times and with Pipe—in younger life my most common draft was Cider, seldom Wine, seldom or never Beer or Ale or distilled Spirits; but for the last 40 or 50 years, my most usual drink has been a mixture, a little singular indeed, but as for me it is still palatable and agreeable, I still prefer it—the mixture is this, viz: Good West India Rum 2 Spoonfuls; Good Cider, whether new or old, 3 Spoonfuls; of Water 9 or 10 Spoonfuls—of this mixture (which I suppose to be about the strength of common Cider) I drink about half a pint with my Dinner and about the same quantity with my Pipe after Dinner and my Pipe in the evening, never exceeding a pint the whole Day; and I desire nothing else except one glass of Wine immediately after Dinner, the whole day. I generally take one Pipe after Dinner and another in the Evening, and hold a small piece of Pigtail Tobacco in my mouth from Breakfast till near Dinner, and again in the Afternoon till tea; this has been my practice for 80 years—I use no Snuff—I drink tea about sunset and eat with it a small slice of Bread toasted with Butter; I never eat any more till Breakfast.

I have not often had any complaint from indigestion, but when I have, abstinence from Breakfast or Dinner, or both, has usually removed it; indeed I have several times thrown off serious complaints by abstinence. As to Clothing, it is what my Friends call thin; I never wear Flannel next my Skin, though often advised to it, and am less liable to take cold, as it is called than most people—a good warm double breasted Waist Coat and a Cloth coat answers me for winter, and as the season grows warmer, I gradually conform my covering to it. As to the Passions, Sir, I need not tell you that when indulged, they ruin the Health, and contribute to our expectations and pursuits, contribute much to our Health, as well as our happiness, and that Anxiety is injurious to both.

I had a good Set of Teeth, but they failed me gradually without pain, so that by 80 I lost them all.

## ITEMS.

The Editor of the Watertown, N. Y. Register, as an evidence that they are improving, mentions the receipt of his office, of \$190 within the month discount on Canada money to be paid. A subscriber has also promised to pay.

The crops of grapes, and particularly the Isabella grapes, are said to be fine in the gardens around Brooklyn, N. Y. The Star mentions that one vine in Poplar street, Brooklyn, entirely covers the end of a two story house, and that the fruit of the vine overshadows the windows of the end and front of the house.

One James Read, of New York, has a machine which weaves eight different watch ribbons at the same time.

The town of Salford, [Eng.] which has a population of 23,000, has but one lawyer's office. There is, perhaps, no other civilized and christianized community, of equal population, which can boast but a single limb of the law.

Lawyers Failing.—We learn from the papers that about half a dozen lawyers have failed in Philadelphia. This, so far from being an indication of "hard times," should be considered a proof that all other kinds of business are in a thriving condition.

The U. S. Gazette says that an anti-cock-roach society is about to be started in New England. We expect shortly to establish an anti-permitting-the-flea-to-bite-you before-you-are-out-of-bed-in-the-morning society.

A livery stable has been established in Boston, which refuses to let horses on the Sabbath.

A lady correspondent of the New York American thinks that "of all the absurdities in dressing yet seen, none can equal the check shirt in which it is the pleasure of some gentlemen to conceal themselves."

The Cincinnati Chronicle speaks of a balloting about to take place in the Museum, among the young men, to decide what young lady of that city should be selected as the model of a wax figure to be placed in the Museum!

### New Fall Goods.

We have this day received an addition to our stock of Goods, which will render our assortment very complete.

- Super Black Lustering
- Circassians
- Plaid Norwich Craps
- N. York Mill Shirtings
- Fancy Gilt Buttons
- Spool Cotton, No. 12 to 20
- Cotton Cord, 7 to 16
- Stamped Bonnet Ribbons
- Painted Belts do.
- White Flannel, Irish Linen, &c.

KYLES & MEENAN.  
Salisbury, Aug. 23d, 1829. 3184

### 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

### 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 THE 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 6th, 1829. 3m86

### F. & M. for Sale.

THE subscriber having determined on removing to the West, offers for sale his present place of residence, lying on the waters of the South Fork of Crane Creek, containing Two hundred and thirty one acres; being six miles and a half of Salisbury, adjoining the lands formerly belonging to Jacob Fisher, Mrs. Waller, Williamson Harris, and others.

On the above premises, there is a good comfortable Dwelling-House; a new Barn, built in a superior style; and Stables sufficient for any number of Horses necessary for working the farm.

Persons wishing to purchase, will of course come and examine for themselves; when due attention will be paid.

The payment for the above premises will be, \$300 in cash, the balance on a credit of one and two years, in good and approved notes.

I like wise offer for sale, one Tract of Land, lying on Panther Creek, containing fifty acres; adjoining John Hodge, Ezra Parks, &c.

For Sale, on the above premises,

- 150 Bushels WHEAT;
- 1000 Do. CORN.

The above premises, if not previously disposed of, will be offered at Public Sale, on the 25th inst. which will be on Friday.

JOHN WILLIAMS.  
Sept. 2d, 1829. 3185

### To Journeymen Tailors.

WANTED to employ, three or four journeymen tailors; to whom constant employ, and good wages, will be given. Apply to the subscriber, in Concord, N. C.

THOMAS V. CANON.  
August 27th, 1829. 422

### Dan L. Wood's Estate.

THE undersigned qualified at August session of Rowan county court, as the Executors of the last will of Dan L. Wood. All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make payment; and all persons having demands against the same, are requested to present them for settlement, or this notice will be pleaded in bar.

WM. B. WOOD, Exr.  
THOS. WOOD, Exr.  
August 19th, 1829. 3m93

### Committed to the Jail

OF this county, on the 29th of August, 1829, a Negro Man, who says his name is TOM; and that he belongs to a man by the name of Abraham Mayfield, Chester district, South Carolina. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

JOHN SLOAN, Sh'ff. of  
Aug. 29th, 1829. 483 Merkleburg county.