

Western Carolinian.

SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C. TUESDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1829.

[VOL. X. NO. 40.]

Printed and published, week by week, by PHILIP WHITE, at the office of the Western Carolinian, in Salisbury, N. C.

At the request of many of our patrons, and in consideration of the prospect of the month, the subscription price of the Western Carolinian has been altered, and will hereafter be as follows:—
Two dollars and a half per annum; or two dollars only, if paid in advance. To paper will be discontinued, except at the discretion of the Editor, until all arrears be paid up. Advertisements will be inserted at 25 cents the square for the first week, and at 15 cents each week for any subsequent period. Parties must send in all notices addressed to the Editor, if they may not be attended to.

New Goods.

FRESH, FASHIONABLE AND CHEAPER THAN EVER!

ARE now opening at the subscriber's Store in Salisbury, consisting of

DRY GOODS

of almost every description, suited to all seasons of the year. Also,

GROCERIES,

Hardware and Cutlery,

extensive in variety and amount, selected by himself with care, and bought for cash on the best terms, in Philadelphia and New-York. The public are assured they will find a large and full supply, and lower for cash than usual, or otherwise on accommodating terms. They are respectfully invited to call, see fashions, examine quantities, hear prices and judge for themselves.

JOHN MURPHY.

J. M. respectfully begs to return his unfeigned thanks for the many liberal and distinguished patronage he has been so highly honoured with by a discerning public, and hopes, by a diligent attention, to merit a continuance of the same.

Salisbury, Sept. 28, 1829 86

THE THOROUGH BRED HORSE

HERONAUT,

SON of the imported Horse Eagle will stand the Fall Season, commencing the 10 day of September, and ending the 15th day of November, in the town of Salisbury, on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays; and in the town of Concord, Cabarrus county, on Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays; and will be let to Mares at eight dollars the Season; six dollars the Leap; and twelve dollars to insure a foal.

S. L. FERRAND, C. L. BOWERS.

Sept. 10, 1829.

Salisbury Races.

THE races over the Salisbury Turf, will commence on Thursday, 22d October next, and continue three days; first day, two mile heats, free for any horse, mare or gelding; second day, mile heats, free for any thing except the winning horse of the preceding day; third day, three best in five, free for any horse raised and owned in the county.

SAM'L JONES, Proprietor.

Salisbury, Sept. 8, 1829. 6189

Dan'l. Wood's Estate.

THE undersigned qualified at August sessions 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, Ex'rs.

THOS. WOOD, Ex'rs.

August 19th, 1829. 3m93

Notice.

ON Tuesday of the Superior Court in Statesville, it being the 2d day of November next, will be sold at public Vendue, several HOUSES and LOTS, and several unimproved lots, in and among others, that valuable stand for business, formerly occupied by James Irwin, and Robert Simonton, and now occupied by Cowan and Alexander for a Store. It is presumed those inclined to purchase, will examine the premises. The executors of Robert Simonton and the executors of James Irwin, by joining in the sale, will make the title unquestionably good to purchasers. A liberal credit will be given.

GEORGE L. DAVIDSON, Executors of THEOPHILUS FALLS, R. SIMONTON, JAMES CAMPBELL, deceased.

ALEX. HUGGINS, Executors of JAMES JOHN IRWIN, deceased.

September 12th, 1829. 4038

NOTICE,

To the Stockholders of the Bank of Cape-Fear.

THE letter of Louis D. Wilson, Esq.—in behalf of the Commissioners appointed by the State, being under consideration; Resolved, That the President do advise said Commissioners, that it is deemed necessary and expedient to consult the Stockholders in reference to the subject matter of the communication; and further that the President of the Bank of Cape-Fear be, and he is hereby fully authorized and empowered, by virtue of this Resolution of the Board of Directors, to call a general meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank of Cape-Fear, to convene on the 2d Monday of November next, at the Banking House in Wilmington, then and there to consider of their interests generally; and especially to signify how far, in what way, and upon what terms, they the Stockholders, would consider it advisable, to co-operate with the General Assembly in the establishment of a new Bank, by the consolidation, or otherwise, of those now in existence. Copy from the Minutes.

JOHN HILL, Cashier.

In accordance with the above Resolution, and by virtue of my office as President of the Bank of Cape-Fear, notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of said Bank, to meet at their Banking House in Wilmington, on the 2d Monday of November next, then and there to consider of and to act upon the matters and things as set forth in the above Resolution.

J. R. LONDON, President.

October 26, 1829. 4t88

CHEAP NEW GOODS.

GEORGE W. BROWN

is now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a choice and handsome assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Hardware, Crockery,

Paints, Dye Stuffs,

Boots, Shoes,

Groceries, &c.;

which were bought at reduced prices, and will be sold at a small profit, for cash, or on time to punctual dealers. Among the Groceries, are first quality

Tenerif Wine, Old Muscatell ditto.

Port ditto, Malaga ditto, Genuine

Old Holland Gin, old Cognac

Brandy, Jamaica and New England Rum; together with every article usually found in a Store in this section of country.

Persons wishing to purchase, will please call, and examine the above Goods.

Salisbury, Sept. 28th, 1829. 6m11

Female School.

MRS. WILLEY, thankful for the liberal encouragement she has received in support of her School, for the instruction of Young Ladies, respectfully informs the citizens of Salisbury, and its vicinity, that the next quarter will commence on the 1st Monday of Nov. next, and will certainly continue (health permitting) two quarters from that time; and hopes, by the assiduous discharge of her duty to those who may be committed to her care, to merit a continuance of favour.

Her terms are the same as heretofore:

Reading and Spelling, per quarter 50.

Together with the above, Recitations and writing, 84.

The above, with English Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, Composition and Rhetoric, 85.

Plain Needle work, marking samplers, &c. together with any or all of the above branches, 86.

Plain and Ornamental Needle Work, in its various branches, including Lace Work, &c. on a new and improved method, which will enable a Lady to execute work with facility, equal to the imported, 87.

Drawing and Painting on paper, also Theorem Painting upon Velvet and paper, a new and elegant method, 810.

N. B. The present quarter of the School will terminate on Friday, the 23d of October next, when there will be a vacation until the commencement of the ensuing quarter.

Salisbury, Sept. 21st, 1829. 6190

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of Ross & Norment, are respectfully invited to call and settle their respective dues with me, as Mr. Ross has sold his entire interest in the above firm to me; and I shall expect my debtors to come immediately and settle their accounts, with cash, or by giving their notes.

THO. J. NORMENT.

Charlotte, N. C. Sept. 15, 1829. 3t88

Cheraw, S. C. Sept. 19, 1829.

THE subscriber will continue the Boating Business between this place and Charleston, via Georgetown, and will attend to the reception of Merchandise, and transportation of Cotton, and other produce committed to his charge. His Boats are of a light draft of water, and particularly adapted to the navigation of the river; and, with the assurance of the strictest attention to his charge, he hopes for a continuance of the patronage of his friends.

FOR SALE,

Salt, Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Bagging, Bale Rope, Twine, &c.; which he offers at wholesale or retail.

JOS. H. TOWNES. 691

FOR SALE.

ONE of the most valuable plantations in the upper country. It lies in the county of Cabarrus, in the fork of Rocky river and Coddle Creek, containing about five hundred and seventy acres of land. The quality of the land is first rate, the soil deep, the surface level. There is about two hundred acres cleared, mostly fresh; a new, convenient and elegant dwelling-house, which cost nearly four thousand dollars, and other buildings suitable to it. The payments for this property can be made easy. Applications as to terms of sale, can be made to R. H. Alexander, in my absence.

WM. J. ALEXANDER. 87

Medical College of SOUTH CAROLINA.

THE annual Course of Lectures in this Institution, will be resumed on the second Monday of November, on the following branches: Anatomy, by JOHN EDWARDS HOLBROOK, M. D. Surgery, by JAMES ROSSAY, M. D. Institutes and Practice of Medicine, by HENRY DICKSON, M. D. Materia Medica, by HENRY R. FROST, M. D. Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children, by T. G. PRIGLEAU, M. D. Chemistry, by EDMUND RAYNEEL, M. D. Natural History, by STEPHEN ELLIOTT, L. L. D. and Botany, by JOHN WAGNER, M. D. Pathological and Surgical Anatomy, by JOHN WAGNER, M. D. Demonstrator of Anatomy, by J. WAGNER, M. D. HENRY R. FROST, Dean. Charlotte, Aug. 19, 1829. 8t90

JERUSALEM.

Dr. Richardson's remarks on the Holy City.

There are two accounts of the ancient City of Jerusalem, which have come down to us with the sanction of high authority. The first is to be found in the third Chapter of Nehemiah, who built the walls of the city, after the return of the Jews from Babylonish Captivity. My attention was particularly directed to this account, by the Countess of Belmore; who visited the memorable spots in and about Jerusalem, with the zeal and feeling of a pious Christian, taking the Scriptures for her guide, while at the same time she availed herself of all the light that modern travellers have been able to collect for the illustration of this most interesting portion of sacred topography.

The other is from the pen of the Jewish Historian, Josephus; who has the misfortune to witness the tacking and utter destruction of his native city, by the victorious arms of Titus Vespasian.

It is a tantalizing circumstance, however, for the traveller, who wishes to recognize in his walks, the site of particular buildings, or the scenes of memorable events, that the greater part of the subjects mentioned in the description both of the inspired and Jewish historian, are entirely removed and razed from their foundations, without leaving a trace or name behind, to point out where they were. Not an ancient tower, or gate, or wall, or hardly even a stone remains. The foundations are not only broken up, but every fragment of which they were composed, is swept away; and the spectator looks upon the bare rock, with hardly sprinkling of earth to point out her gardens of pleasure, or groves of idolatrous devotion. And when we consider the palaces, towers and walls about Jerusalem, and that the stones of which some of them were constructed, were thirty feet long, fifteen feet broad and seven and a half thick, we are not more astonished at the strength and skill, and perseverance by which they were constructed than shocked by the relentless and brutal hostility by which they were shattered and overthrown and utterly removed from our sight. A few gardens still remain on the sloping base of Mount Zion, entered from the Pool of Siloam; the Gardens of Gethsemane are still in a sort of ruined cultivation; the trees decaying, as if the hand that dressed and fed them were withdrawn. The Mount of Olives still retains a languishing verdure, and nourishes a few of those trees from which it derives its name. But all around about Jerusalem, the general aspect is blighted and barren; the grass is withered; the bare rock looks through the scanty sward; and the grain itself, like the starving progeny of famine seems in doubt whether to come to maturity or die in the ear.

The vine, that was brought from Egypt, is cut off from the midst of the land; the vineyards are wasted; the hedges are taken away; and the graves of the ancient dead are open and tenantless. How is the gold become dim, and every thing that was pleasant to the eye, withdrawn! Jerusalem has heard the voice of David and Solomon, of prophets and Apostles; and He, who spake as never man spake, has taught in her synagogues and in her streets. Before her Legislators, her Poets, and her Apostles, those of all other countries become dumb, and cast down their crowns as unworthy to stand in their presence. Once she was rich in every blessing—victorious over all her enemies—and resting in peace; with every man sitting under his own vine and fig tree, none to disturb or make him afraid. Jerusalem was the brightest of all the cities of the East, and fortified above all other towns—so strong, that the Roman Conqueror thereof, and the master of the whole world besides, exclaimed on entering the city of David, and looking up at the towers which the Jews had abandoned, "Surely, we have had God for our assistance in the war; for what could human hands or human machines do against these towers!" It is no other than God, who has expelled the Jews from their fortifications. Their temple was the richest in the whole world—their religion was the purest—and their God was the Lord of Hosts. Never was there a people favored like this people. But they set at naught the counsel of their God—trusted in their walls—and walked after the imaginations of their own hearts; their city was given up to the spoiler; the glory departed from Israel, and the sceptre from Judah—the day of vengeance arrived—and the rebellious sons of Jacob are scattered, and pelted, and driven under every wind of heaven, without a nation or country to call their own—unmolested, persecuted, plundered and reviled; like the ruins of a blighted tower, whose fragments remain to show the power that smote it, and to call aloud to heaven and earth for repair. What a

tremendous lesson for the kings and people of the earth, in the midst of their prosperity to recognise the hand from which their comforts flow!

It is impossible for the christian traveller to look upon Jerusalem with the same feelings with which he would set himself to contemplate the ruins of Thebes, or of Athens, or of Rome, or of any other city which the world ever saw. There is in all the doings of the Jews, their virtues and their vices, their wisdom and their folly, a height and a depth, a breadth and a length, that angels cannot fathom; their whole history is a history of miracles. The precepts of their Sacred Book, are the most profound, and the best adapted to every situation in which man can be placed; they moderate him in prosperity, sustain him in adversity, guide him in health, console him in sickness, support him at the close of life, travel on with him through death, live with him through the endless ages of eternity; and Jerusalem lends its name to the eternal mansions of the blessed in heaven, which man is permitted to enjoy through the atonement of Christ Jesus, who was born of a descendant of Judah!

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

INTEMPERANCE...NO. V.

MR. EDITOR: After the brief notice taken in the last number of the more private mischiefs of intemperance, let us proceed to take a similar view of its more wide spread evils, as they appear in their bearing upon our national interests. We believe that no nation can long retain the glory which is now universally adjudged to our nation, with so enormous an evil in the midst of it, or rather spread abroad in all its length and breadth.

Let us consider first, the number of deaths which it is believed are annually chargeable to intemperance. According to the calculations of several persons who have taken much pains to procure proper data, especially Mr. Palfrey, the intemperance of our nation furnishes victims for no less than 36,000 graves, annually. Now who are those that die by intemperance? Not our women or children; not our slaves—they are our men, our laborers—our soldiers—the bone and sinew of our nation. Let us just think of increasing the ravages, as slave population. Over thirty thousand white men die of intemperance every year, while not one thousand colored men can have the means of thus destroying themselves. What a fearful influence does this leave upon the ratio of colored men to white men!

Again, let us consider it as it respects its tendency to diminish the revenue of the nation. It will be said, perhaps, that the duties on importation, and the tax upon licensed retailing houses, produce a revenue to the government. But let it be remembered, that in this country there was no lack of employment; to those who have industry enough to seek it; that there are ways enough for the investment of all the private capital of our country; and that those persons from whose capital this revenue is produced, would be productive of pure revenue in some other way, were this source of polluted and cankered tribute dried up. The diminution then arises from the insolvency of the mighty host of poverty stricken drunkards. What an increased value would their labor have given to many a plantation? How much higher value might it have added to many a town lot? Then who does not see how it diminishes the revenue in this way?

But again, let us consider it as the great source of increase of pauperism. We have no means of ascertaining with certainty the tax which it imposes in this way; but we all know that the great portion of the pauperism of the United States arises from this quarter. We have seen it variously estimated at from 4 to 12 million of dollars. It is no doubt much above the lower estimate. Now what an enormous sum to be paid every year, without any advantage whatever; and paid by a nation zealous for every reform connected, or supposed to be connected, with a diminution of taxation!

But still again, let it be considered as the great source of crime, the mighty demon of demoralization among our population. Many pious prosecuting officers and judges have kept a journal of the cases coming under their cognizance, and have taken pains to ascertain in how many cases the offence appeared to have arisen from intemperance. In some instances, it is their deliberate opinion that nine-tenths of the indictments may be charged to intemperance; and in many of those affrays and outrages which led to indictments, many were involved besides the particular persons whose part in the matter would bear an indictment. Their demoralizing influence would be felt by many others, besides those who

subjected themselves to civil castigation. In ordinary cases, as many individuals and families, as are excited by such outrage, are more or less demoralized.

Go to the door of a retailing house, on any public occasion, and witness in the clamor, profaneness, and the obscenity which generate there, its tendency to demoralize; and see the same thing in the loathsome and filthy belchings forth of those who, in the evening, properly fitted and not overfilled, issue thence, tottering through the streets.

But again, who does not see the threatening aspects which it assumes, when it is drawn out as an electioneering weapon? What reflecting or thinking man does not tremble for our political institutions, when he sees a large number of voters, just turning around from the fountains of insanity erected on election days, and walking away as directly as they can to the polls? And who does not tremble, when he hears the mellowed state of some who watch at the ballot box, proclaimed by their loud and incessant babbling? Who that even thinks seriously on the interests of a population, to amount, probably, in one century, to a hundred millions, does not tremble to see the elective franchise put in this way so far under the control of aspiring and wealthy demagogues? From this view of the subject, the appeal is most loud to every patriot, and ought to be deeply felt in every bosom, in which such a feeling resides.

Again, its tendency to effeminate and destroy the soldiery, on whom we depend for safety, when our country is invaded, to whom is entrusted the safety of our seaport towns, most liable to be assailed, is another ground of alarm. Who does not recollect, that when in the late war a draught was made upon some parts of our own state, for soldiers to defend a sickly seaport of Virginia, the deaths, amounting to about one in ten, were chiefly confined to the intemperate? Who can tell how much the loss of 100 out of a 1000, might have been felt in case of an engagement? The draughts and enlistments, as well as all the expenses of a war, must be increased nearly one-tenth on account of intemperance. Add, to the deaths, the number of sick, the diminished strength of the convalescent, and how very much must the real be below the nominal number of a...

We must conclude, with this very partial list of public evils, first, for the want of time ourselves; and secondly, from the fear you would not find room for a more perfect one. Let every christian, patriotic and benevolent man, feel as if all his powers were laid under requisition.

Y. D. M.

FROM MY PLACE BOOK.

If I possessed the most valuable things in the world, and were about to will them away, the following would be a plan of distribution:

I would will to the whole world truth and Friendship, which are very scarce.

I would give to physicians—skill and learning.

To clergymen—zeal and disinterested piety.

To young women—common sense, large waists and natural feet.

To servants—obedience and honesty.

To masters—humanity.

To farmers—punctuality and sobriety.

To young sprouts or dandies—good sense, little cash, and hard work.

To old maids—good tempers, little talk, and suitable husbands.

To old bachelors—a love for virtue, children and wives.

To school-boys—hard study, and piqueness to superiors.

To school-girls—adornment of the brain, simple dress, and more work.

To school-masters—abilities to teach what they profess, and attention.

To our colleges—the ablest professors, without regard to birth-place or sect.

To mechanics—punctuality, honesty, and weak drink.

To the rich—humility, politeness and exercise.

To the poor—contentment, and good will to the rich.

To politicians—plain, honest, candid dealing.

To judges—learning and impartiality.

To printers—constant employment, good sense and fat work.

To the charitable—little parade and home benefactions. {Geo. Journal.}