

Western Carolinian.

SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C. TUESDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1829.

[VOL. X., NO. 485.]

At the request of many of our patrons, and in consequence of the pressure of the times, the price of this paper will be advanced, except at the office, to \$1.00 per annum in advance, or \$0.25 per copy. It will be sent to subscribers at the rate of \$1.00 per annum in advance, or \$0.25 per copy. It will be sent to subscribers at the rate of \$1.00 per annum in advance, or \$0.25 per copy.

House and Lots.

For sale, a House and Lots in the town of Salisbury, on Main street, near the corner near the jail, and convenient for any public business. The lot extends from Main street through to the next parallel street. A great bargain may be had in the purchase. Inquire of Mr. Henry Goodman, in Salisbury. CHRISTIAN GOODMAN, 3/95

Valuable Sale!

That on Monday, the 14th of December next, there will be sold, at public sale, at the late residence of Francis Neely, deceased, the following property, viz: A large and valuable stock of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, and Hogs, (amongst which is about sixty fat hogs,) two Waggon and Harness, Farming tools, Wheat, Corn, Oats, Hay, Fodder, Household and Kitchen Furniture, and many other articles, including all the personal property on the home plantation, and the other plantations adjacent. Also, a tract of Land, adjoining the land of the heirs of Henry Guffy and others, containing two hundred acres. Also, on Monday, the 28th day of December next, there will be sold, at public sale, on the premises, THE MILLS of the deceased, on Third Creek, (well known by the name of Neely's Mills,) with all the land adjoining, containing four hundred acres, more or less. Also, at the same time and place, will be sold, all the personal property on said premises, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, amongst which are about thirty five fat hogs, Wheat, Corn, Oats, Household and Kitchen Furniture, and a large quantity of Plank, and a variety of other articles. Also, will be sold, at the same time and place, the tract of Land on which Thomas Williamson now lives, on Second Creek, joining the land of Thomas Inness and others, containing about three hundred acres. Sales to continue from day to day, until all shall be sold. A credit of twelve months will be given, by the purchasers' giving bond and approved security. ALEXANDER NEELY, } Isaac HOLEMAN, } Esrs. ROBT. N. FLEMING, } December 16th, 1829. 5198

Valuable Property.

The subscriber contemplating to remove West next fall, is desirous of selling his Tavern Establishment in the town of Concord, Cabarrus county. It is conveniently located near the Court House, and is the best stand for business in the place. The house is commodious, with excellent Stables, and all necessary out-houses. Persons disposed to purchase, are requested to make early application, as the subscriber will make some disposition of the property soon. Should any person, who is inclined to embark in the business of keeping a House of Entertainment, prefer this Establishment, it will be rented, from one to five years, on reasonable terms; and the Furniture may be had with it; so that the establishment will be ready to go into without scarcely a cent's expense; where a man who is industrious and accommodating, cannot fail of making very handsome profits. Apply to the subscriber, in Concord, Cabarrus county, N. C. THOMAS V. CANON. Nov. 19th, 1829. 4197

Gold Mines, Land, NEGROES, &c.

The subscriber, wishing to remove from the neighborhood, offers for sale his valuable Plantation, four miles west of Charlotte. The tract contains 282 acres of land, a large part of which is as good as any in Mecklenburg county; about 120 acres are first, second and third crop ground, of the best quality. The plantation adjoins the celebrated Capps Gold Mine, and the opinion seems to be well founded that Gold abounds in two hills, particularly on the plantation; a branch runs through it, for three fourths of a mile, which, it is thought by men of judgment, is as rich in the precious metal as any of the Burke mines; there is also on the place good water-power for mining operations. Also, 20 or 25 likely NEGROES for sale; or a part of them, such as may not wish to follow me. Any person desirous of purchasing, can call and view the premises; or inquire of Robert J. Dinkins, in Charlotte, for a description, &c. W. M. BOSTWICK. Charlotte, Mecklenburg co. N. C. Nov. 10, 1829.

Estate of Alex. Penny.

The subscriber having obtained, at November term of Rowan County Court, letters of Administration on the estate of Alexander Penny, dec'd., will expose to public sale, at the residence of the dec'd., on Tuesday, the 8th day of December next, 3 likely Negroes, on a credit of three months, on giving bond and security. Also, will be sold, same time and place, various kind of Stock, such as Horses, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep; also, Corn, Wheat, Oats, Hay, Fodder, &c., besides Household and Kitchen Furniture. Sale to continue from day to day, till all is disposed of. JOHN GIBSON, Adm'r. Nov. 16th, 1829. 2195

N. B. All persons indebted to the estate of the dec'd., are desired to make payment as soon as convenient; and those having claims against the same, will present them, as required by law, or this notice will be pled in bar. J. GIBSON, Adm'r.

SHERIFFS DEEDS.

For land sold by order of writs of vendition exparte, for sale at this office.

NEW GOODS.

The subscriber has just received, from New York and Philadelphia, and is now opening, at his Store in CONCORD, a general assortment of **GOODS;** consisting of **Dry Goods, Hard Ware, Cutlery, Saddlery, Medicines, Paints, &c. &c.** Having purchased entirely for cash, and intending to sell for cash, he feels assured that he can sell on terms which will be satisfactory to those wishing to purchase. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves. D. STORKE. October 5th, 1829. 3mt100

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. 6mt11

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 Bolting 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 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 qualities, hear prices and judge for themselves. JOHN MURPHY. J. M. respectfully begs to return his unfeigned thanks for the very 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. 3mt98

To Travellers.

The subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has just completed his **House of Accommodation,** situated on the dividing ridge of the waters of the Catawba and Rocky Rivers, immediately at that public cross road well known as the Rocky River and Wadesboro' Roads, leading from the interior of South Carolina and Charleston, by way of Cheraw and George Town on the one Road, and from the interior of North Carolina to Charleston, by way of Camden, on the other. The subscriber informs the public, that he has spared no pains or expense to make those persons comfortable who may honour him with their custom; and assures them, that from the high situation of the above Roads, they may be safe in travelling them at all seasons of the year, and that the addition of his stand, makes the stages complete to and from Camden and Cheraw, to Charlotte, Salisbury and Concord, N. C., and also to the Virginia Springs; as well as to those persons visiting the Gold Region of North Carolina. A. G. LABATT. Nov. 26, 1829.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

(continued.)
To the Honorable the General Assembly of North Carolina:
An increase of circulating medium, as a means of extricating our citizens from debt, is believed to be visionary, and can only have the effect of procrastinating the evil day, which must sooner or later arrive, and with an accumulation of interest in proportion to its remoteness, and with a greater certainty of ruin; for there is no fact better established, than that the profits of agricultural labour, are not equal to the legal interest of money. If the wisdom of economy, which we must of necessity have been taught, is not sufficient to drive us to the practice of this cardinal virtue, and its handmaid industry, by which alone we can be relieved from our embarrassments, it is much to be feared, that every attempt to effect it by legislation, will be little better than political quackery, and rather adding to the load of debt and difficulty.

The Judiciary, which has always been, and with much propriety, the favourite branch of the government, cannot be guarded with too much care. Upon the purity and ability with which the laws of the country are administered, depend all rights and happiness, in connection with liberty and property. The Judicial districts into which the State has been divided, are believed to be too large, and the eastern circuits particularly, require a new organization, to prevent the waste of life, and the delay of justice incident to the present arrangement. In connection with this subject, permit me to call your attention to the pardoning power; which, in every government, is wisely placed somewhere, and by the Constitution of our State, is very properly given to the Executive; to be exercised by him, when a fit case for clemency occurs. But the ease with which an artful man can make a homicide in the first degree, appear a homicide in the second or third; or a felony appear a breach of trust; and the better feelings of our nature all turning to the side of mercy, by which petitions, filled to great length, by respectable names, are easily obtained, thereby embarrassing the Executive in the discharge of his official duties; it is respectfully submitted, how far it would add to the public demonstration of the majesty of the laws, and be productive of a deep and salutary effect on the public mind, to require the judge presiding on the trial of any criminal, to make out, at the instance of the convict, an abstract of the evidence in the case, to be submitted by him, with his petition for pardon, to the Executive. In obedience to a resolution of the last General Assembly, directing the Board of Internal Improvements to collect evidence concerning the obstructing the navigation of the Cape Fear river, below the town of Wilmington, during the revolutionary war, for the purposes of defence, and the opinion of the Civil Engineer of the State as to the probable effects on the navigation of said river by such obstructions, the depositions of several of the most respectable citizens in that vicinity, and some of them aiding in the very operation, together with the opinion of Mr. Nash, on the subject referred to him, were forwarded to our Senators in Congress, and immediately met the favourable consideration of that body. An appropriation of \$20,000 was made to remove the obstructions, and the work is now going on exclusively under the direction of the General Government. Of a similar character is the improvement of the navigation of Ocracoke Inlet, for which, appropriations to the amount of \$41,000 have been made by Congress.

That these works, promising such advantage to the State, and of such vital interest to the towns of Newbern and Wilmington, carried on under the fostering care of the General Government, conducted by Engineers of competent skill and with adequate funds, will be consummated, we have the guaranty of the government, in the liberal appropriations already made, and in their established practice of never abandoning a work of usefulness, in an unfinished state.

But a work of still greater importance, both as it regards the interests of the State, and of the United States, calls loudly for your attention, and, through you, for the attention of Congress. If there be a work more peculiarly national in its character than any other in which the State of North Carolina can have a direct interest, it is the opening a communication from the Albemarle Sound to the Atlantic Ocean. Until such an outlet can be formed, a vast proportion of the products of the State will find a market through the ports of Virginia, and we shall still be tributary to that State. If the difficulties of getting to sea from this extensive and commodious bay, watering a tract of country, not inferior in point of fertility to any part of the world, and fed by tributary streams from every direc-

tion, one of the first commercial towns in the southern country would grow upon its borders, and afford a market for the products of industry, which could not fail to quicken vigilance throughout our State. And in answer to the question, "how will the execution of the project affect the interest of the Union?" permit me to use the strong language of the Board of Engineers of the United States: "Without entering," say they, "into an examination of the political effects of the proposition which has come under our consideration, and to which the particular interests of the State may possibly run counter to those of the Union, an examination to which we do not consider ourselves called by our instructions, nor qualified by due preparation, we shall merely remark, that if the plan be carried into successful execution, whether we consider the profits of commerce, the dangers of shipwreck, pursued by an enemy, or convenience as a point of departure and refreshment for our own privateers and vessels of war, a harbour will be formed precisely in that part of the coast, where it is most needed." With these liberal and enlightened views of the agents of the General Government, beckoning us to an enterprise so replete with interest and importance to the State, shall we, as though conscious of inferior claims upon that government which we have contributed our full share of blood and treasure to establish and maintain, fold our arms in quietness, as though we had neither part nor lot in the matter? Or shall we not rather, cherishing an exalted pride and generous patriotism, call on Congress, through our Representatives in that body, the proper organs of such a call, to unlock the doors which shut us out from the commerce of the world?

The Yadkin river, extending its branches in different directions, almost from the extreme south, to the extreme northern boundary of the State, and watering one of the most interesting portions of its territory, rendered so by the density of its population, the salubrity of its atmosphere, and the fertility of its soil, must find an outlet to the ocean, for its rich and abundant articles of commerce, either through the Cape Fear river, or through South Carolina by means of the Pedee. Under these circumstances, and a patriotic determination to divert this commerce from passing to its ultimate destination through foreign ports, and to concentrate as far as possible the wealth of the State; it is with much earnestness recommended, that a communication between the Yadkin and Cape Fear, either by a well furnished wharfe or rail road, be established. And that the practicability and utility of the latter may be tested, it is again submitted to the consideration of the Legislature, to construct one from the town of Fayetteville, to the river at Cambelton, as was suggested by my predecessor. This mode of increasing the commercial facilities of a country, and thereby bettering its internal condition, appears to be gaining ground so fast in the estimation of men of science, that it can be hazardous very little, for the State to order such a work to be constructed, between two points so nearly contiguous, and over which the transportation is so great.

Among the subjects which will occupy the attention of the Legislature, is the management and disposal of that portion of the public lands, to which the Indian claim has recently been extinguished, lying principally in the county of Macon. What that disposition will be, is for you to determine. A portion of these lands having been surveyed under the direction of a former Legislature, it is respectfully submitted, whether that portion should not be disposed of by an Agent or Agents appointed under your direction, and the residue, made the subject of entry, as other vacant lands of the State, at a price to be fixed on by the Legislature. But, as there are strong reasons to induce a belief, that on some of those lands there are valuable deposits of the precious metals, it is also submitted to your consideration, how far it may be promotive of the public good, and compatible with the principles of our Government, to secure to the State, an interest in all the mines and minerals which now are, or may hereafter become, the subject of entry. Should this view of the subject meet the approbation of the Legislature, it is respectfully recommended, that a scientific mineralogist and a practical miner (if the latter can be had,) be employed to explore the public lands; to ascertain what portion, if any, for mining purposes, it may be to the interest of the State to retain. This examination I have no doubt could be satisfactorily made in a few months, under the direction of the able professor of Chemistry and Mineralogy in our University, whose labours have already thrown so much light on this subject, and from which the State is likely to derive such valuable benefits.

An elegant map of the State of New Jersey, not inferior in any respect to the splendid one received last year of the Commonwealth of Virginia, has been presented us by that State; and we are in daily expectation of receiving one of the States of Missouri and Illinois, and the Territory of Arkansas. You were reminded by my predecessor, that we had from time to time received maps of different States and Territories, and that a due regard to courtesy, would seem to require of us to reciprocate the kindness, as soon as practicable.

The importance of a correct map of a State, must be apparent even to a superficial inquirer; and one elegantly executed, is very properly a subject of State pride. Virginia, at an expense of sixty six thousand dollars, and South Carolina, at the enormous sum of ninety thousand, have had their respective territories surveyed, and maps executed, which do honor to the artist, and are of inestimable advantage to the country, both in a civil, and military point of view. The surveys in the office of the Board of Internal Improvements, made by order of the State, those made by the several navigation companies of our primary rivers, and an elegant map of the coast, made by United States' Engineers, together with the numerous surveys of western roads and boundaries of the extensive swamps to the east, and geological charts furnished by Professors Ormstead and Mitchell, form so much of the ground work of a correct map of North Carolina, upon which the rising generation of the State may trace her extensive territory, and calculate her abundant resources for the prosecution of those great works of Internal Improvement, which must sooner or later be undertaken, that I feel it my duty, again to bring the subject before you, and to ask for it the favourable consideration of the Legislature.

Before closing this communication, could I discover any reasonable prospect of a beneficial result, it would afford me pleasure to direct your attention to our militia, as a subject deeply interesting in itself, and recognised by the Constitution as being identified with the rights and liberties of our country; but there are difficulties growing out of the organization and discipline prescribed by Congress, which, during its operation, must forever baffle every exertion to accomplish the important object, "a well trained and disciplined militia." The act of Congress of 1793 on the subject of the militia, holds to service all free white males between the age of eighteen and forty-five. Since the period of the passage of that act, our population has nearly quadrupled, and, consequently, the number of persons subject to militia duty has increased in the same ratio, making the number between those ages, little less than two millions—a force, which, it is believed, no exigence of the country can ever require.

To subject, then, so large a portion of the community, as is required by the above act, to the performance of militia duty, and to a course of training indispensable to the attainment of that degree of discipline necessary to render them effective in service, would be imposing a tax on the time of our citizens, which neither their circumstances nor the interest of the country would justify. It would seem evident, then, that no important improvement of the militia can be effected, till Congress shall adopt an organization, upon which, a system of training can be predicated, competent to the end proposed. This view of the subject seems to have been so generally taken by the most eminent military of the country, as to have established so far as their concurrent testimony goes, as true; and that the militia law generally enforced and observed in the middle and Southern States, instead of advancing the military art, is producing a contrary effect, by engendering slothful habits, encouraging intemperance, and, consequently, a spirit of insubordination.

By an act of the Legislature, the Governor is authorized to distribute the public arms among the volunteer companies of the State; and, under this act, frequent requisitions of them are made of the Executive. But experience having shewn, that in consequence of the short lived existence of most of our volunteer companies, the State has sustained greater losses in the loan of them, than benefit from their use, it has been deemed expedient to suspend for a season their further distribution, unless it be at a few points, where sudden invasion, or other danger, may render it as a precautionary measure, expedient.

In every instance where volunteer companies have been dissolved, with the arms of the State in their hands, embarrassment has occurred in the collection; much less in their number; and still greater sacrifice in their general abuse.