

and qualifications that fit her for a different sphere. Her path through life, though perhaps it may in some measure lead through "flowery meads and verdant dales," yet it requires all the boasted powers ascribed to men to enable her to "preserve the even tenor of her way." In the discharge of her duties, whatever they may be, they are thronged with the same difficulties, and require the same energy to perform, that attend the pathway of men.

If knowledge has unrolled its ample pages to her view—if education has regenerated and enlightened her mind, how happily would she go on, rejoicing in her way. Interest and gratitude speaks to us in a voice which cannot be misunderstood, to the great means of acquiring this knowledge which will yield him so abundant a harvest of profit and pleasure. Their relative dependence the one upon the other, call for it. The first for her protection and support, the latter for that sweet peace which is only in her power to give. It is from her that all man's joys and pleasures emanate! His fire side is the throne of his happiness, and if ignorance, accompanied with the grosser feelings of our nature, spread its mantle there, how gloomy is the scene. The cultivation of the female intellect cannot detract from the power, influence, or pleasure of man. It will bring to "rival in his kingdom"—it will not render her conversation less agreeable—it will not render her judgement less sure and certain in the management of the domestic affairs of a family—it will not render her less capable to discharge the duties of a mother in rearing and correcting the sentiments of those over whom nature has ordered her to be the natural guardian and tutor. When man finds his little all swept from him by repeated misfortune, it will not render her less capable to "soothe his melancholy mind." When he finds himself stretched upon a bed of sickness, certainly knowledge and information, added to the tender feelings of her nature, will not incapacitate her to administer the "balm of Gilead" to his fevered mind.

commonwealth in which the whole population in common are not equally interested, does, at this time, present itself to our view; we can therefore only promise at present a steady adherence to such principles of domestic policy as in our view will best secure the peace and prosperity of the state.

To those fond of perusing literary productions, our paper, when enlarged, (which we have it in contemplation to do) will afford considerable advantages, since we have determined to fill up the spare room in our columns, with the best selections of that character, which our taste and judgment may prefer, as containing instructive and entertaining matter.

We will conclude by assuring all, that nothing will be left unassayed which could render the perusal of a news-letter attractive and agreeable. With these assurances, we feel a confidence that the liberal and enlightened public will not fail to proffer us their hand and support, saving to themselves the privilege of withdrawal in the usual manner, when dissatisfaction assumes its reign among them. We hope the old supporters of the paper will continue their patronage, and that the mere exchange of Editors will not be an inducement with them to withdraw their subscriptions.

Prescriptions.—We always thought, that the magnanimity of the North was idle cant and whining pretension, when the exercise of that virtue could be brought to bear upon their interests so far as to operate to its injury. They know how to talk of magnanimity, and to recommend it to others, but they cannot add example to precept. Certain of the Northern Delegation had the independence and magnanimity to oppose encroachments upon the state authorities in the *shape of Indian Sovereignty*, and to set their faces against the power contended for; to establish an *imperium in imperis*, destructive at once of all civil rule and domestic quiet; but the Northern community had not the magnanimity to applaud the disinterested and manly spirit of their Representatives in Congress, who dared to oppose the principles, which the Indian party sought to establish. Those men have already been proscribed by public sentiment, and threatened with a deprivation of their seats in Congress, at the next election. What does this evince? An obstinate spirit, and a relentless, wayward disposition. They talk of the liberty of speech and freedom of opinion as being privileges, unalienable, and inviolable, and which can only be exercised, without interruption, in a free Republican government. They boast of those privileges, as being the firmest props of their freedom and independence; but have they not already violated those rights by proscribing their Representatives, for a free and honest expression of their sentiments? They paralyze the nerves of our institutions, by such an inquisition and make time-serving men of their Representatives.

The merits of the Indian question we will not discuss, but will be content with remarking, that the interference of the North was not founded in the conviction of the justice of the cause they advocated, but was based upon that interminable and implacable hatred, which it has manifested towards the South, since the termination of the last war. For the truth of this assertion we appeal to their votes in Congress, and to their resolutions adopted and scattered throughout the Union.

Jan. III.—It will be recollect that mention was made sometime since, that Gov. Woodbury would decline a re-election, as Senator of New-Hampshire, and make way for Isaac Hill, whose nomination, to the Senate for comptroller was some time since rejected. It was, we find, a correct statement, since he is now a Senator from New-Hampshire, for six years. In the House of Representatives he received 117 votes out of 220, and 9 out of twelve in the Senate.

We cannot say that we have any correct information, as to the true character of Mr. Hill, who has, certainly, been as much pelted by abuse as any man in our country, but this recent occurrence is a clear manifestation of the esteem in which he is held by his own state, and evidently a partial refutation of the charges, which have been preferred against him. And we are inclined to the belief, that his rejection was a part of that system of proscription, which some of our Senators have been carrying on, whilst at the same time they were raising the hue and cry against President Jackson, and charging him with proscription because he had the industry, and scrutiny to find out those who had abused the trust reposed in them; and the firmness to turn them out, and fill their places by those who were more deserving of the confidence always to be reposed in our public officers.

The members of the Salisbury Temperance Society are requested to meet at the Court-House, on the 3d of July next, at 11 o'clock A. M. Two or three speeches will be delivered on the occasion.

William B. Wilson, an intelligent farmer of this county, informs us that, from one grain of wheat, he produced twenty-two stalks, one of which had one hundred and one grains on it; and the twenty-two stalks, produced fourteen hundred and eighty-five grains! [Beat this, who can!]

The Supreme Court, of this State, commenced its session on Monday the 14th inst. All the judges present.

Joseph Caldwell, of Iredell, and Burgess S. Gaither, of Burke county, have been admitted to Superior Court practice.

Miss Jones to Craig: Permit me to state, through the medium of your paper, that a very favorable opportunity now presents itself to the citizens of Salisbury, as well as the military generally, of raising a fine Band of Music. Mr. Hoffman, a Gentleman from Germany, but more recently from New York, and eminently skilled in the science of music, is now in Town, and would be glad of an opportunity of instructing one. His terms and conditions are such, that no one who feels interested in the subject, can object. Opportunities like the present, seldom occur; and it is confidently hoped, that the present one will not fall for the want of encouragement.

Where is the person so insensible to the charms of music, as not to be thrilled by the melodious strains of a well-organized, and a well-taught Band? Or where is the citizen whose bosom would not swell with re-animating pleasure, to witness the Civil and Military processions of Salisbury, escorted by an elegant Band of Music, like the one in contemplation? I take it upon me, Gentlemen, to say, not one. Nor do I believe that any thing more is wanting to accomplish an object so desirable to the citizens generally, than for a few individuals to patronize it, by circulating a subscription among their friends.

The writer of this will be himself, responsible for fifty dollars, within the circle of his own friends.

A LOVER OF MUSIC.

We lay before our readers, to-day, a part of the very interesting circular of our Representative in Congress, Col. Rencher, to the people of this district. We are sorry that we could not publish it entire, inasmuch as we think it will be read with the greatest interest by every man in the district; it shall however be concluded as soon as practicable.

He makes a very clear and concise statement of our national affairs and exposes the Tariff in all its nude deformities, to the view of the people. Agreeably to his statement, and it is corroborated by facts, the Southern States, composing about one third of the population of the Union,—"pay two-thirds of the Revenue." Can any reasonable man, any longer, give his support to a measure, which carries on its face, such deep marks of injustice and oppression. It is foul robbery.

NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS, &c.

Having disposed of the establishment of the *Western Carolinian*; and being desirous of entering upon public duties abroad, as soon as practicable,—the undersigned requests all who are indebted to him for Newspapers, Advertisements, &c. to make payment as soon as possible. Those who have paid in advance, will be supplied with the Paper by Messrs. Jones & Craige. Moneys due the undersigned, may be transmitted to him by mail.

PHILO WHITE.
June 26th, 1830.

Anniversary Celebration.—The citizens of the Jersey settlement, in this county, assembled on Saturday the 19th inst. at Pinkston's Store for the purpose of making suitable arrangements, for the celebration of the approaching Anniversary of our Independence. John March, Esq. having been called to the chair, and Meshack Pinkston, Esq. appointed Secretary, the following resolutions were read and adopted: Resolved, that the 3rd. day of July be celebrated for the 4th, by reason of the latter day's coming on the sabbath: Resolved, that Dr. Burgess L. Beall be requested to deliver an Oration on that day: Resolved, that Thomas J. Bright, be requested to read the Declaration of Independence: Resolved, that John March, Meshack Pinkston, James Smith, William Moore and Thomas J. Bright, Esqrs. compose the committee of toasts: Resolved, that Capt. Casper Smith, Henry Wilson and Hiram Thompson, Esquires, compose the committee of arrangements: Resolved, that William Moore, Esq. be requested to act as president of the day, and Meshack Pinkston, Esq. as Vice President: Resolved, unanimously, that the toasts be drunk with cold water.

JOHN MARCH, Chairman.
MESHACK PINKSTON, Sec'y.

Gov. Gilmer, of Geo. issued two proclamations on the 3d inst.—the one declaring the laws of that state to be in full force over the Cherokees,—the other forbidding the whites, as well as the Indians, from digging Gold in the Cherokee Nation.

The report that President Jackson was to visit the Hermitage via New York, seems to be incorrect. The National Intelligencer says he will proceed directly to Tennessee.

The following extract, from the "Banner of the Constitution," fully shows the liberality of some of the Tariff States. It will there be seen, that they look, or affect to look, upon the American System, as settled firmly and immovably; so confident, indeed, are they of this, that they have foreclosed their public prints against any thing like a free discussion of the subject. Now is this real, or affected confidence in the correctness and justice of that part of the policy of our country? Is it not rather the strongest evidence that they know the evil of the policy, and the sandy foundations upon which it is built; and are afraid, that, if their prints are left open to a free, fair, and candid discussion of the merits of the question, its injustice and oppression will be too glaring any longer to receive the support of a majority of the enlightened people of these U. States?

We are no believers in dogmas, for they are always used to brow-beat men in the formation of their opinions upon any subject, as has been sufficiently exemplified in the case now before us. We no longer want to hear any thing about Northern liberality.

It is with great satisfaction we notice that the National Intelligencer, which has a wide circulation in the Tariff States, has of late given several extracts from the Southern papers, exhibiting the extent of the excitement which there prevails in regard to the usurpations of the General Government. If some of the papers in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and other States, which, like the ostrich, because they hide their heads, think there is no danger, would follow the example, a new scene would be opened to the prospects of this country. Are the editors of those sections of country fearful that the discussion of political questions will injure the people? Are they in practice hostile to the liberty of the press? Of what advantage is it that there should be freedom of publishing one's opinions in theory, if no editor can be found to exercise the right in practice? It is a truth, and a lamentable one it is, that there is not now in the whole State of Pennsylvania a single paper that will circulate the doctrines of free trade. Even, in Philadelphia City which has so many commercial advantages, there is not an editor who will openly avow himself an opponent of the American System, nor do we know of one who would give free admission to essays intended to show the fallacies of the restrictive philosophy, or the mischievous effects of the exercise by the General Government of the power to make roads and canals. We state these facts for the information of our Southern friends, in order that they may see what little chance they have of being heard in those quarters which it is most desirable to reach. There is not at this day a country on this whole continent, Brazil included, where the liberty of the press upon vital questions, is more shackled than in some parts of this boasted land of liberty.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The latest London papers contain no news of any importance. The King's health engages the attention of all classes. The Liverpool Chronicle of the 8th says—"The King, notwithstanding the Court newsmen and the bulletin, continues extremely ill; we are sorry to say, we believe his condition to be hopeless. One reason has been assigned for the ambiguous language in which the bulletins have been couched, which explains and accounts for it. It is said that his Majesty insists on seeing every bulletin before it is published, and that his physicians do not wish to give the royal patient more uneasiness by speaking decidedly of his Majesty's complaint. The private accounts concur in stating, that little hope can be reasonably entertained of his Majesty's recovery. The London papers contain Paris dates to the 5th. Preparations for the expedition against Algiers, were rapidly progressing. General Bismont had arrived at Toulon. All the ships had received orders to supply themselves with provisions, for four months, for their crews, and one month for the troops on board. The artillery, to be embarked, consists of four batteries, of six guns each, of 30 battering cannon, besides a reserve of 20—the embarkation to be completed before the 15th.

Notice.

The Editors of the Richmond Whig, Richmond Enquirer and National Intelligencer, are requested to stop an advertisement, signed by me, for a Teacher, to take charge of a school in this place, and to forward their accounts for payment.

STEPHEN L. FERRAND.
June 22nd, 1830.

A New Mail Route

FROM RALEIGH TO SALISBURY.

STAGE FARE, \$5.

UNDER this arrangement, the stage runs twice a week, and goes through in two days each way. The accommodation is good. Passengers who are travelling from Raleigh to Salisbury, or Tennessee, or South of Salisbury, will find this to be the nearest, cheapest and most expeditious route West of Raleigh. Passengers who are travelling from Salisbury North, will find this route, by the way of Raleigh and Petersburg, to be the nearest, cheapest and most expeditious route that can be travelled to the North, by two days. A passenger who travels this route from Salisbury, by the way of Raleigh and Petersburg, to Washington City, will go it in five days, and will sleep three nights out of five all night.

The Contractor will pledge himself to keep first rate Mail Coaches, and good gentle horses, and drivers of the best kind; and he will spare no pains in trying to render those who patronize him, comfortable and safe through his route. Passengers who are unacquainted with this route, will secure seats by application at Mr. E. P. Guion's Hotel, in Raleigh and at Mr. William H. Slaughter's Hotel, in Salisbury. The stages will leave Salisbury every Wednesday and Saturday, at 6 A. M. and arrive in Raleigh on Thursday and Sunday, 9 P. M. and will leave Raleigh on Tuesdays and Fridays as soon as the Northern stage arrives, and arrive at Salisbury on Thursdays and Saturdays, at 9 P. M.

Negroes Wanted!

THE subscribers are desirous of purchasing one hundred NEGROES, for which they will pay a liberal price in cash. Application may be made, either by letter or in person, to JAMES HUIE in MORGANTON, or JAMES HEIM in SALISBURY; who will be ready at all times to accommodate those who may wish to exchange Negro property for cash.

JAMES HUIE,
JOSHUA HUIE.
June 22d, 1830.

Valuable Establishment

FOR SALE.
THE subscriber of this establishment in Lincoln county, for sale, lying on Cross-roads, on the main road leading from Salisbury to Spartanburg, South Carolina, 4 miles from Fullsowder's Furnace, 17 miles from Lincolnton and 21 miles from Yorkville, South Carolina, containing 1000 Acres of land, of which 100 are now under cultivation. Also, the Iron Works are in complete operation, Saw-Mill, Blacksmith shop and all necessary buildings. The Establishment abounds in the gray, magnetic, and red shot iron Ores, which are deemed inexhaustible, by superior quality and surpassed by none for their quality. The postage is easy and convenient. A yoke of oxen are sufficient to port the Coal and Ore to the forge for the daily consumption. There has also been discovered, recently, GOLD in considerable quantities, which bids fair to be valuable. This is in the gold region of the celebrated King's Mountain mine, 4 miles distant, and for *Blatta* is surpassed by no situation in this vicinity. Those who feel desirous of undertaking in the business would do well to call on the subscriber and view the premises and hear the conditions, as he feels anxious to remove to the Western parts. A good bargain can be had.

MOSES T. ABERNATHY.
June 5, 1830.

To Gold Miners.

THE subscriber having obtained a Patent in the year 1827, for Mills for grinding and washing Ore of Gold and other metals, and his plan having been generally adopted, deems it necessary to caution the public against using similar Mills without his consent. The subscriber thinks it unnecessary to give any description of his Mills, as they are in operation in various parts of the State. His Patents embrace Branch and Ridge Gold. Liberal terms will be conceded to all who make early application for rights, and every information given on application.

WM. H. FOLGER,
Charlotte, N. C.

The Yorkville Pioneer, Greensborough Patriot and Raleigh Register, will insert the above advertisement in their respective papers for one month, and forward their accounts for payment.

W. H. F.

Clock for Sale.

THE subscribers have a first rate Brass-Clock, which they will sell low.

HAMPTON & PALMER.

NEW-YORK CHEAP CLOAK Manufactory.

THE subscriber Manufactures, for the Southern and Western trade, and keeps constantly on hand, a very large stock of Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's CLOAKS, made of every description of Silk and Stuff Goods, purchased expressly for the purpose, at the lowest auction prices. These Cloaks are made in the best style, by persons who have had several years experience in the business; and will be sold, by the quantity, on liberal terms, at prices that will probably make them as safe and profitable a purchase as any description of Goods that can be purchased in the market.

F. J. CONANT,
184 Maiden Lane, corner of Green st. N. Y. C.

F. J. C. also manufactures and keeps constantly on hand, for sale, by the quantity, a large and complete assortment of STOCKS, of every description, warranted made of the best of materials, and in the handsomest style.

No Combination and a Free Trade.

EARTHEN WARE & LOOKING GLASSES.
THOS. J. BARROW, & CO.
Importers, 88 Water-Street, N. York.

OFFER for sale 1,000 Packages Earthenware, Glass, China and Looking Glasses, comprising the most complete assortment ever offered in this market, and which will be repacked to the Country Merchant at the lowest prices. In consequence of having refused to join the Combination for regulating the prices of Crockery, in this city, we have been made the subjects of a most intolerant persecution, the object of which is nothing less than our entire ruin and expulsion from the trade, our characters have been assailed as men of integrity and fair dealing, our credit as a house of responsibility impeached and every endeavor made to ruin it, and to crown the whole our importations through the regular channels have been all stopped, (in consequence of threats thrown out to the Manufacturers in England) so that we have been obliged to employ Agents in Liverpool to make our purchases in such a manner that our names would not appear in the transaction—all the facilities attendant upon obtaining credit for our importations are denied to us, and nothing but cash in Liverpool will obtain for us our needed supplies of ware.—We are suffering these hardships in the cause of the Merchant and Consumer of this description of goods, no less than our own, and to them, we must recur, we come for aid and assistance; so long as we are enabled to sustain ourselves against more than forty men, who have combined to bring about our ruin in this unheard of manner, we will continue to sell our goods Free and independent at our own rates for Cash or approved city acceptances only.

THOS. J. BARROW, & CO.
88 Water Street, above Old-slip.

Taken up and Committed

TO the Jail of Rowan county, on 25th instant, a Negro man who says his name is Luck, and belongs to John Bonner, of Fairfield District, South Carolina. He is about 30 years of age, and quite black; speaks quick when spoken to; and is of common size. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

F. SLATER, Wg.
Salisbury, April 26th, 1830.