

# THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY: JOHN BEARD, Jr., Editor and Proprietor.



Number from the beginning, 743: No. 13 OF THE XVth VOLUME.

Salisbury, Rowan County, N. C.

Saturday Morning, August 30, 1834.

**Head-Quarters,**  
SALISBURY, August 21, 1834.

THE Commissioned Officers of the 63d Regiment of North Carolina Militia are hereby commanded to appear in the Town of Salisbury on Wednesday the 24th day of September, at 10 o'clock A. M., with side arms, for Drill; and on the following day, at 9 o'clock A. M., with their respective Companies—equipped as the law directs—for Review and Inspection by the Major-General.

By order: D. R. LYNN, Col.-Com'dt.  
H. W. CONNER, Adj't.  
tdm  
August 23, 1834.

**REGIMENTAL ORDERS.**

HEAD-QUARTERS, CONCORD, }  
August 12th, 1834. }

CAPT. HENRY GILES:

YOU are hereby notified to appear in Charlotte on Tuesday the 9th of September, with your Subalterns, and the Privates under your command, equipped according to law, for the purpose of Review and Inspection—prepared to join the Regiment at 11 o'clock A. M.

By order of W. C. MEANS, Col.-Com'dt.  
C. J. HARRIS, Adjutant.  
Charlotte, Aug. 16, 1834. 3t

**BANK STOCK.**

THE Subscriber, as the Administrator of Peggy Allison, deceased, offers for sale, Four Shares of Stock in the Bank of Cape Fear.

JOHN SCOTT.  
Salisbury, August 23, 1834. 2

**DISSOLUTION.**

THE Firm of John H. Garner & Co. is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. All persons having claims against said Firm, are requested to present them to John H. Garner, who is duly authorized to settle up the business of the concern.

Statesville, August 13, 1834.

**NEW FIRM.**

Rob't W. Foard & J. H. Garner,  
HAVING entered into Co-Partnership, and purchased the entire Stock of GOODS, Notes, and Accounts, of the late firm of John H. Garner & Co., respectfully beg leave to inform the former customers of the house, and the public in general, that they intend to

**Continue the Business,**  
**At the same Stand, in Statesville.**

They have now on hand, a good assortment of articles, comprising almost every thing usually kept in this section of country; and shortly expect, from the North,

**A Large Additional Stock of GOODS,**

Which will comprize every thing that is NEW, HANDSOME, FASHIONABLE, AND SEASONABLE.

And their customers may rest assured that goods will be sold at very low prices.

All kinds of Country Produce will be received, at cash prices, in exchange for goods.

FOARD & GARNER.  
Statesville, August 23, 1834. 3t

**The Subscribers have on Hand, AND FOR SALE,**

At the Sign of

**The Green and Golden**  
**MOB & TAP.**

(Together with their large Assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dye-Stuffs, &c.)

The following additional Articles, LATELY RECEIVED, viz:

Champaign	Holland GIN;
Madeira	French
Old Sherry	Peach } Brandy;
Old Port	Apple }
Teneriff	Jamaica } RUM;
Claret, and	N. England }
Sweet	Good WHISKEY;
London PORTER;	Cavendish Tobacco;
Albany ALE;	Good and common do.
Newark CIDER;	Spanish smoking do.
Real Spanish	Fine-cut do.
Half do.	Common Twist do.
Medium do.	FINE SOAPS, and a
and	variety of PERFU-
Common	MERY.

WHEELER & BURNS.  
Salisbury, August 16, 1834. 4t

**Land for Sale.**

THE Subscriber offers for sale a Tract of Land of 507 ACRES, lying on both sides of Grant's Creek, six miles southwest of Salisbury. From 150 to 200 Acres are cleared, about 20 of which is excellent Meadow in good order. There is a good DWELLING-HOUSE on the land, a Barn, and other out-houses. Terms will be made accommodating to any one wishing to purchase.

Any one desiring to see the Property, will please call on the Subscriber, living five miles from Salisbury, on the road to Beattie's Ford.

MATTHEW B. LOCKE.  
June 21, 1834. 4t

**Job Printing,**  
**Writing and Wrapping Paper,**  
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

## Poetic Recess

THE RAINBOW.  
[BY MRS. HEMANS.]

"I do set my bow in the clouds, and it shall be for a token of a covenant between me and earth."  
(Genesis, ix, 13.)

Soft falls the mild reviving shower,  
From summer's changeful skies,  
And rain-drops bend each trembling flower,  
They tinge with richer dyes.

Soon shall their genial influence call  
A thousand buds to day,  
Which, waiting but that balmy fall,  
In hidden beauty lay.

E'en now full many a blossom's bell  
With fragrance fills the shade,  
And verdure clothes each grassy dell,  
In brighter tints arrayed.

But mark what Arch of varied hue  
From Heaven to earth is bowed:  
Haste, ere it vanish, haste to view  
The rainbow in the cloud!

How bright its glory! there behold  
The emerald's verdant rays—  
The topaz blends its hue of gold  
With the deep ruby's blaze.

Yet not alone to charm the sight  
Was given the vision fair;  
Gaze on that arch of colored light,  
And reads God's mercy there!

It tells us that the mighty deep,  
Fast by the Almighty chained,  
No more on earth's domain shall sweep,  
Awful and unrestrained.

It tells that seasons, hot and cold,  
Fie'd by His sovereign will,  
Shall, in their course, bid man behold  
Seed-time and harvest still.

That still the flower shall deck the field,  
When vernal zephyrs blow;  
That still the vine its fruits shall yield,  
When autumn sunbeams glow.

Then, child of that fair earth, which yet  
Smiles with each charm endowed,  
Bless thou His name, whose mercy set  
The rainbow in the cloud!

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### PRESENT CONDITION OF THE SEVEN CHURCHES.

In surveying the present condition of Asia Minor, there is nothing so remarkable as that of the seven churches, which formed a glorious constellation in the primitive ages of the church. They are thus described by their latest and most able historian:

"To Ephesus," he says, "shorn of her religious ardor and fallen from her first love, the extinction of the light and influence of Christianity was foretold; and the total subversion of both church and city followed as, the punishment of her impotence. There is now no trace of the faith that was once preached. The candlestick shall be removed from the station where it was placed by the apostles. The traveller looks down from the heights of Priam, Corissus, and Pactyas, upon a scene of solitude and desolation. All is silence, except when occasionally interrupted by the sea-bird's cry, and the barking of the Turkoman's dogs, or the impressive tones of the muezzin from the ruined towers of Aialak; and the remains of the temples, churches, and palaces of Ephesus, are now buried beneath the accumulated sands of the Caystir. The Sardinians and Laodiceans were found degenerate and lukewarm; and to a similar doom of subversion they were to be subjected. There are now no Christians in either. A few mud huts in Sart represent the ancient splendor of Cressus, and the nodding ruins of its Acropolis, with the colossal remnant of the Sydian king, impressively teach the littleness of man and the vanity of human glory. But in Laodicea the scene is far more cheerless and dreary. No human being resides among its ruins; the abandonment threatened has indeed overtaken it; and neither Christ nor Mahomed has either temple or followers upon its site. The fate of Pergamos and Thyatira has not been so severe; but the foretold apostacies here triumphed over the evangelical truth, and they now groan beneath Turkish cruelty and despotism. But the fortunes of Smyrna and Philadelphia have most remarkably corresponded with the disclosures of the apocalypse. In every age that has revolved, they have experienced an hour of temptation. The heathen priest, the Roman Emperor, the Turkish bandit, successively inflicted the tribulation announced; while, notwithstanding the devastations of war, earthquakes, and persecutions, according to the original promise, the faith has survived in both cities the injuries it has suffered."

You will find, however, brethren, that little more of the Christian church exists in Smyrna and Philadelphia, than the form and name. The light is extinguished, only the candlestick remains. But you will be interested by the reflection that the light which shone upon the Waldenses, when the rest of the world was shrouded in gloom, was brought from the golden candlesticks of lesser Asia. In after ages, when the seven churches were suffering the righteous judgments of God, this light shone brightly upon the waters of the Rhone, and into the deep neighboring valleys of the Savoy. And in the cities of Smyrna and Philadelphia it

will doubtless be re-kindled, as well as among the mountains of Pisidia, Phrygia, Galatia, and Cappadocia, as upon the plains of Cilicia and Pamphilia, Pontus and Bithynia, and those which look out upon the Aegean sea.

### WHAT CAN WOMEN DO?

WHAT can she do?—is a question frequently propounded when a woman is left, either by the loss or misfortune of her friends, to struggle for herself. What can she do? There are but very few avenues of business in which women are privileged to walk.—The wages paid for female labor is very trifling; and when she has others besides herself to provide for, it seems almost impossible that a woman can succeed.

But thanks to that Being who tempers the wind to the shorn lamb—woman has been endowed with a patience and perseverance which, when called forth by the strong affections of the heart, overcome all obstacles. Her strength and courage will rise in proportion to the difficulties which surround her, and, kept in intense exercise, her love seems, like the fire which the prophet invoked from heaven, after the water had been poured upon the sacrifice, to annihilate every obstacle in her path.

We have seldom seen the good effects of female enterprise better set forth than in the following sketches of Western manners and character, which we extract from the letter of a Boston lady, a friend of ours, now residing in Tennessee. Should any New England woman, feeling that her lot is hard, complainingly inquire what can a woman do?—let her be referred to the examples her sisters in the West have given, and do all she can.

[Extract from the letter of Miss —.]

I trust that the time is not far distant when literature will here have its votaries; when the ladies of the West will be as solicitous to obtain new books from the East, as they seem at present to obtain the fashions. One meets, in this section of the country, with many instances of resolution and perseverance of character, such as should give a spur to enterprise, embolden the timid, and almost incline one to believe an assertion made by Dr. Beecher (at Cincinnati) 'that emigrants are the best part of a population.' Such instances are to be found among our sex; women who have come hither without means or friends, and managed to support themselves and families. The dwelling of a woman was lately pointed out to me, who, with a family of grand children, left, at the age of sixty, her native State (North Carolina), and travelled here on foot, supporting herself on the way by knitting purses, as she walked, which she sold to travellers. When she reached this place she hired a small lot of land, planted a garden, and set her grandsons to work. She raised gourds, which were used here as a drinking cup; she always kept a row, nicely bleached, hanging on the outside of her cabin, to attract passers by. After a time, she was enabled to purchase a cow; she then had milk for sale. To shorten the story—by her frugality and industry, she was enabled, at her death, to leave each of her grandchildren a snug farm.

I have lately conversed with a woman who came to Tennessee under similar circumstances. The length of her journey was eight hundred miles, which she accomplished on foot in nine months. Her many adventures by the way, and the shifts she made to support herself after she arrived here, would form an interesting detail. I can give only the outlines. She was a widow, with two little sons, having no means of raising them in her native place, and fearing lest the Parish Officers would take them from her and apprentice them to, she knew not whom. Rather than be separated from her children, she resolved to emigrate to Tennessee. Here her sons are now respectable men, and with their mother are in very comfortable circumstances.

The most remarkable feature in her history, is the fact, that, though unable to read herself, she taught her children to read; they had indeed learned the alphabet before leaving home, and the manner in which their mother proceeded to teach them to read words was this: she had an old hymn book, the hymns in which she knew by rote. The boys would pronounce the letters to her, and by counting the words and lines she would discover what they spelt.

We are apt to prize highly what we obtain with difficulty. I am told that when these boys had accomplished the arduous task of learning to read, often would they, after a day of hard labor, sit up the greater part of the night, reading any books they could be so fortunate as to borrow.

[Ladies' Magazine.]

**Matrimony.**—The happiness of the husband and wife is naturally derived from each other—they partake alike of joy and sorrow, glory and ignominy, wealth and poverty—they are the same to each other, in all the circumstances of life; the misfortune of one, is the misfortune of the other—nothing but the grave can sever their connexion; even the bonds which unite brother and sister, or parents and children, are far less enduring. The tender youth is grown into manhood; he is now, perhaps, contending with the difficulties of the world, and receives no longer, the protection of a father, or mother—the old are sinking into the grave around him, and his only solace is the wife of his bosom—she, perhaps, has fled from her parental roof, willing to sacrifice every thing for his sake, and now clings fondly to him for protection and support; thus she becomes his chief delight, and by her tenderness and love she sweetens his toil, and scatters sunshine in the pathway of his existence.

**Indian Verdict.**—The verdict of an Indian jury over the body of John Tutson, an Indian who had been drinking pretty freely of spirituous liquors, and was soon after found dead, was, "That Tutson's death was occasioned by the freezing of a large quantity of water in his body, that had been imprudently mixed with the rum he drank."

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## BY AUTHORITY. Laws of the United States, PASSED AT THE FIRST SESSION OF THE TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

[PUBLIC, No. 77.]

**AN ACT to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and to preserve peace on the frontiers.**

Be it Enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That all that part of the United States west of the Mississippi, and not within the States of Missouri and Louisiana, or the Territory of Arkansas, and, also, that part of the United States east of the Mississippi river, and not within any State, to which the Indian title has not been extinguished, for the purposes of this Act, be taken and deemed to be the Indian country.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That no person shall be permitted to trade with any of the Indians (in the Indian country) without a license therefor from a superintendent of Indian Affairs, or Indian agent, or subagent, which shall be issued for a term not exceeding two years, for the tribes east of the Mississippi, and not exceeding three years, for the tribes west of that river. And the person applying for such license shall give bond in a penal sum not exceeding five thousand dollars, with one or more sureties, to be approved by the person issuing the same, conditioned that such person will faithfully observe all the laws and regulations made for the government of the trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and in no respect violate the same. And the superintendent of the district shall have power to revoke and cancel the same whenever the person licensed shall, in his opinion, have transgressed any of the laws or regulations provided for the government of trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, or that it would be improper to permit him to remain in the Indian country. And no trade with the said tribes shall be carried on within their country, except at certain convenient and suitable places, to be designated, from time to time, by the superintendents, agents, and subagents, and to be inserted in the license. And it shall be the duty of the persons granting or revoking such licenses, forthwith to report the same to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, for his approval or disapproval.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That any superintendent, or agent, may refuse an application for a license to trade, if he is satisfied that the applicant is a person of bad character, or that it would be improper to permit him to reside within the Indian country, or if a license, previously granted to such applicant, has been revoked, or a forfeiture of his bond decreed. But an appeal may be had from the agent or the superintendent, to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs; and the President of the United States shall be authorized, whenever in his opinion the public interest may require the same, to prohibit the introduction of goods, or of any particular article, into the country belonging to any Indian tribe, and to direct all licences to trade with such tribe to be revoked, and all applications therefor to be rejected; and no trader to any other tribe shall, so long as such prohibition may continue, trade with any Indians of, or for, the tribe against which such prohibition is issued.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That any person, other than an Indian, who shall attempt to reside in the Indian country as a trader, or to introduce goods, or to trade therein without such license, shall forfeit all merchandise offered for sale to the Indians, or found in his possession, and moreover shall forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That no license to trade with the Indians shall be granted to any persons except citizens of the United States; Provided, That the President shall be authorized to allow the employment of foreign boatmen and interpreters, under such regulations as he may prescribe.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That if a foreigner shall go into the Indian country without a passport from the War Department, the superintendent, agent, or subagent of Indian Affairs, or from the officer of the United States commanding the nearest military post on the frontiers, or shall remain intentionally therein after the expiration of such passport, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of one thousand dollars; and such passport shall express the object of such person, the time he is allowed to remain, and the route he is to travel.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That if any person, other than an Indian, shall, within the Indian country, purchase or receive of any Indian, in the way of barter, trade, or pledge, a gun, trap, or other article commonly used in hunting, any instrument of husbandry, or cooking utensils, of the kind commonly obtained by the Indians in their intercourse with the white people, or any other article of clothing, except skins or furs, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of fifty dollars.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That if any person, other than an Indian, shall, within the limits of any tribe with whom the United States shall have existing treaties, hunt, or trap, or take and destroy, any peltries or game, except for subsistence in the Indian country, such person shall forfeit the sum of five hundred dollars, and forfeit all the traps, guns, and ammunition in his possession, used or procured to be used for that purpose, and the peltries so taken.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That if any person shall drive, or otherwise convey, any stock of horses, mules, or cattle, to range or feed on any land belonging to any Indian, or Indian tribe, without the consent of such tribe, such person shall forfeit the sum of one dollar for each animal of such stock.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That the Superintendent of Indian Affairs, and Indian agents, and subagents, shall have authority to remove from the Indian country all persons found therein contrary to law; and the President of the United States is authorized to direct the military force to be employed in such removal.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That if any person shall make a settlement on any lands belonging, secured, or granted, by treaty with the United States, to any Indian tribe, or shall survey, or shall attempt to survey such lands, or designate any of the boundaries, by marking trees, or otherwise, such offender shall forfeit and pay the sum of one thousand dollars. And it shall, moreover, be lawful for the President of the United States to take such measures, and to employ such military force, as he may judge necessary, to remove from the lands, as aforesaid, any such person as aforesaid.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That no purchase, grant, lease, or other conveyance of lands, or of any title or claim thereto, from any Indian nation or tribe of Indians, shall be of any validity in law or equity, unless the same be made by treaty or convention entered into pursuant to the constitution. And if any person, not employed under the authority of the United States, shall attempt to negotiate such treaty or convention, directly or indirectly, to treat with any such nation or tribe of Indians, for the title or purchase of any lands by them held or claimed, such person shall forfeit and pay one thousand dollars: Provided, nevertheless, That it shall be lawful for the agent or agents

of any State, who may be present at any treaty held with Indians, under the authority of the United States, in the presence, and with the approbation of the commissioner or commissioners of the United States appointed to hold the same, to propose to, and adjust with the Indians, the compensation to be made for their claim to lands within such State which shall be extinguished by treaty.

Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, That if any citizen or other person residing within the United States or the territory thereof, shall send any talk, speech, message, or letter to any Indian nation, tribe, chief, or individual, with an intent to produce a contravention or to disturb the peace and tranquillity of the United States, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of two thousand dollars.

Sec. 14. And be it further enacted, That if any citizen, or other person, shall carry or deliver any such talk, message, speech, or letter, to or from any Indian nation, tribe, chief, or individual, from or to any person or persons whatsoever, residing within the United States, or from or to any subject, citizen, or agent of any foreign Power or State, knowing the contents thereof, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of one thousand dollars.

Sec. 15. And be it further enacted, That if any citizen, or other person, residing or living among the Indians, or elsewhere within the territory of the United States, shall carry on a correspondence, by letter or otherwise, with any foreign nation or power, with an intent to induce such foreign nation or power to excite any Indian nation, tribe, chief, or individual, to war against the United States, or to the violation of any existing treaty; or in case any citizen or other person shall alienate, or attempt to alienate, the confidence of any Indian or Indians from the Government of the United States, he shall forfeit the sum of one thousand dollars.

Sec. 16. And be it further enacted, That where, in the commission, by a white person, of any crime, offence, or misdemeanor, within the Indian country, the property of any friendly Indian is taken, injured, or destroyed, and a conviction is had for such crime, offence, or misdemeanor, the person so convicted shall be sentenced to pay to such friendly Indian to whom the property may belong, or whose person may be injured, a sum equal to twice the just value of the property so taken, injured, or destroyed. And if such offender shall be unable to pay a sum at least equal to the just value or amount, whatever such payment shall fall short of the same, shall be paid out of the Treasury of the United States; Provided, That no such Indian shall be entitled to any payment, out of Treasury of the United States, for any such property, if he, or any of the nation to which he belongs, shall have sought private revenge, or attempted to obtain satisfaction by any force or violence: And provided, also, That if such offender cannot be apprehended and brought to trial, the amount of such property shall be paid out of the Treasury, as aforesaid.

Sec. 17. And be it further enacted, That if any Indian or Indians, belonging to any tribe in amity with the United States, shall, within the Indian country, take or destroy the property of any person lawfully within such country, or shall pass from the Indian country into any State or Territory inhabited by citizens of the United States, and there take, steal, or destroy, any horse, horses, or other property, belonging to any citizen or inhabitant of the United States, such citizen or inhabitant, his representative, attorney or agent, may make application to the proper superintendent, agent, or subagent, who, upon being furnished with the necessary documents and proofs, shall, under the direction of the President, make application to the nation or tribe to which said Indian or Indians shall belong, for satisfaction; and if such nation or tribe shall neglect or refuse to make satisfaction, in a reasonable time, not exceeding twelve months, it shall be the duty of such superintendent, agent, or subagent, to make return of his doings to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, that such further steps may be taken as shall be proper, in the opinion of the President, to obtain satisfaction for the injury; and, in the mean time, in respect to the property so taken, stolen, or destroyed, the United States guaranty to the party so injured, an eventual indemnification: Provided, That, if such injured party, his representative, attorney, or agent, shall, in any way, violate any of the provisions of this Act, by seeking or attempting to obtain private satisfaction, or revenge, he shall forfeit all claim upon the United States for such indemnification: And provided, also, That unless such claim shall be presented within three years after the commission of the injury, the same shall be barred.— And if the nation or tribe to which such Indian may belong, receive an annuity from the United States, such claim shall, at the next payment of the annuity, be deducted therefrom, and paid to the party injured; and, if no annuity is payable to such nation or tribe, then the amount of the claim shall be paid from the Treasury of the United States: Provided, That nothing herein contained shall prevent the legal apprehension and punishment of any Indians having so offended.

Sec. 18. And be it further enacted, That the superintendents, agents, and subagents, within their respective districts, be, and are hereby, authorized and empowered to take depositions of witnesses touching any depredations within the purview of the two preceding sections of this Act, and to administer an oath to the deponents.

Sec. 19. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the superintendents, agents, and subagents, to endeavor to procure the arrest and trial of all Indians accused of committing any crime, offence, or misdemeanor, and all other persons who may have committed crimes or offences within any State or Territory, and have fled into the Indian country, either by demanding the same of the chiefs of the proper tribe, or by such other means as the President may authorize; and the President may direct the military force of the United States to be employed in the apprehension of such Indians, and also in preventing or terminating hostilities between any of the Indian tribes.

Sec. 20. And be it further enacted, That if any person shall sell, exchange, or give, barter, or dispose of, any spirituous liquor or wine to an Indian, (in the Indian country) such person shall forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars; and if any person shall introduce, or attempt to introduce, any spirituous liquor or wine into the Indian country, except such supplies as shall be necessary for the officers of the United States and troops of the service, under the direction of the War Department, such person shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding three hundred dollars; and if any superintendent of Indian Affairs, Indian agent, subagent, or commanding officer of a military post, has reason to suspect, or is informed, that any white person or Indian is about to introduce, or has introduced, any spirituous liquor or wine into the Indian country, in violation of the provisions of this section, it shall be lawful for such superintendent, Indian agent, or subagent, or military officer, agreeably to such regulations as may be established by the President of the United States, to cause the boats, stores, packages, and places of deposit of such person to be searched, and if any such spirituous liquor or wine is found, the goods, boats, packages, and peltries of such person shall be seized and delivered to the proper officer, and shall be accounted against by libel in the proper court; and the offender, one-half to the use of the informer, and the other half