

# THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

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



Number from the beginning, 766: No. 36 OF THE XVth VOLUME.

Salisbury, Rowan County, N. C.



Poetic Recess

From the Philadelphia Gazette and Intelligencer.

## MUSIC AT NIGHT.

The night with mildly melancholy mein,  
Hung pale and pensive o'er the sleeping scene,  
And seem'd—so sad, so lovely, and so lone—  
An angel weeping o'er a world undone.  
Awed to a hush'd, a sudden'd, solemn mood,  
In melancholy silence nature stood;

The zephyr staid its breath; the leaves were still;  
The moon-beam hardly flicker'd on the rill,  
And save that low-voiced rill, no life, nor sound,  
Disturbed the grave-like hush that reign'd around.

Down where the spreading oaks the moon exclude,  
Sad as the scene, and hush'd, I pensively stood;  
When on my ear the air appear'd to melt,  
With a dim harmony less heard than felt;  
Whose fairy fragments, shrinking from the ear,  
Seem'd trembling wanderers from a fairer sphere.  
Faint o'er the rippling rill the numbers stole,  
And met and mingled with my soften'd soul;  
Yes, faint and far, for every tiny note  
With its mate mingled in the dull remote,  
And all through air in sweet confusion play,  
Like the blent brightness of the milky way.  
Now slowly swelling on the eager ear,  
The music nearer seems, and still more near;  
Note follows note, o'er numbers numbers roll,  
Till the whole tide of music leaves the soul.

Again 'tis gone! the sinking notes are wed  
To pulseless silence, eloquently dead.

And yet I listen'd still, for still around  
The air seem'd redolent with silent sound;

And still I listened—listened—but in vain—  
The voice was hush'd, and was not heard again.

Years since have past—that dell is far away—  
My steps are faltering and my head is grey,

Yet, on soft summer's eve, when all is still,  
I oft bethink me of that murmuring rill,

And of the music stealing thro' the wood  
That charm'd my spirit from its gloomy mood.

## TERMS, &c.

**The Western Carolinian.**

ISSUED WEEKLY: JOHN BEARD, JR.

## TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

1. The Western Carolinian is published every SATURDAY, at Two Dollars per annum if paid in advance, or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid before the expiration of three months.

2. No paper will be discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the discretion of the Editor.

3. Subscriptions will not be received for a less time than one year; and a failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue, at the end of a year, will be considered as a new engagement.

4. Any person who will procure six subscribers to the Carolinian, and take the trouble to collect and transmit their subscription-money to the Editor, shall have a premium during their continuance.

5. Persons indebted to the Editor, may transmit to him through the Mail, at his risk—provided they get the acknowledgment of any respectable person to prove that such remittance was regularly made.

## TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

1. Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly inserted, at 50 cents per square for the first insertion, and 33 cents for each continuance: but, where an advertisement is ordered to go in only twice, 50 cts. will be charged for each insertion. If ordered for one insertion only, 50 cts. will in all cases be charged.

2. Persons who desire to engage by the year, will be accommodated by a reasonable deduction from the above charges for transient custom.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

1. To insure prompt attention to Letters addressed to the Editor, the postage should in all cases be paid.

## REMOVAL.

**Thos. Dickson, Tailor,**

Respectfully informs his customers, and the public generally, that he has removed to the building formerly occupied by Mr. E. P. Mitchell, on the Main Street, where he is prepared to execute all descriptions of

## TAILORING

after the neatest fashions, and on the shortest notice.—Having first rate workmen in his employ, his customers are assured that their CLOTHING will be made by him in the very best style.

**Garments of all kinds Cut Out ON VERY MODERATE TERMS.**

He still receives the latest Fashions from New York and Philadelphia, which will enable him to carry on all the branches of his business in such style as to insure satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom.

Orders for Work, from a distance, will be most faithfully executed, according to directions, and within the shortest possible time.

Thomas Dickson returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received; and he hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

Salisbury, January 31, 1835.—2



## MISCELLANEOUS READING.

RALEIGH, January 6, 1835.  
*To the Editors of the Raleigh Register:*

GENTLEMEN: The following article, from the "Missionary," an excellent Episcopal paper, published at Burlington, New Jersey, so well answers the question often asked me—"What commentary of the Bible, suitable for a family, do you recommend?" that I must beg you to give it a place in the Register.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. S. IVES.

We have never hesitated to say, in answer to the question—"Which do you recommend as the most useful Family Bible?"—"That published under the direction of the British Society for promoting Christian knowledge, commonly known as D'Oyly and Mant's Bible. It contains a full, yet not cumbersome, commentary on the Scriptures, drawn from the best of human sources, the Divines of the Church of England. It is simple and intelligible to all—it is sufficient for all common purposes in its geographical, historical, and critical explanation of difficult passages—above all, it is devotional, spiritual, and practical. A simple enumeration of the eminent persons through whose hands it passed, will sufficiently vouch for what we have said. The notes were chosen and arranged by the Rev. Mr. (now Dr.) D'Oyly, and the Rev. Dr. (now Rt. Rev. Bishop) Mant, then domestic chaplains to the Archbishop of Canterbury. These were then revised by a Committee, consisting of Dr. Middleton, (since Bishop of Calcutta,) Dr. Van Mildert, (now Bishop of Durham,) and Archdeacon Potts. The whole matter, after revision, was finally submitted to the inspection of Dr. Howley, Bishop of London, (now Archbishop of Canterbury,) and Dr. Tomline, Bishop of Lincoln, (since of Winchester, and now deceased,) the learned author of the "Elements of Christian Theology." The American reprint was edited, with large and most valuable additions, by the late Bishop Hobart, and was earnestly recommended at its first appearance, by the Bishops, for the use of families in their several dioceses.

We insert with pleasure the following testimonial to its excellence—the former from the Protestant Episcopalian, published in Philadelphia, the latter from the Rev. Dr. Robertson, American Missionary in Greece:—"Every family attached to the Church ought to be supplied with this Bible. The writer of this notice has in his Library Scott, Henry, and Clarke, and, although each of them is some times very good in his observations, and each possesses peculiar merits, yet neither of them is so generally satisfactory as the compiled commentaries in the work referred to. This is, to use a common expression, a good stand-by, a safe guide to the Churchman, a wise counsellor, an instructive teacher, prudent and timely monitor. It is the only commentary which has any degree of ecclesiastical authority attached to it, the only commentary which is in the least *ex cathedra*. For, besides being a publication of a venerable and extensively useful Society, it embraces in its well selected extracts, explanatory of scripture, the results of the study and experience of the most eminent writers of the Church of England—writers that are of the first authority in the theological world, and of the highest literary reputation. We have represented to us the work, not of one man, but of the wisest and best men of the Church; not the light of one mind only, but the concentrated rays of many of the brightest luminaries. We have here applied to the elucidation, defence, and enforcement of Holy Writ, the power of Horace; the richness of Taylor; the mild eloquence of Horne; the unadorned energy and learning of Pearson; the pious meditativeness of Hall, and the sagacity of Paley. The "judicious Hooker" in one age; the staunch Churchman, Danbury, in another; the commentators, Patrick, Lowth, and Whithy, the acutest critics, the most diligent and faithful travellers in the Holy Land, the most eloquent preachers, and best devotional writers for the heart, even some of "the noble army of Martyrs" to the cause of Reformation, are in the work before us, arrayed as champions who have come up to the help of the Lord."

"When I left home," says Dr. Robertson, "I had not read three pages of the work, but had entertained, and sometimes expressed, a light opinion of it, formed upon the statements of others. A pretty thorough examination of the numbers I possess, has convinced me that I was mistaken: I do not hesitate now to give my opinion, that it is decidedly the best Family Bible with which I am acquainted. This you may make known as widely as you will; and I shall be happy if it leads any other to examine for himself, who may have hitherto, like myself, trusted to others."

## [PUBLISHED BY REQUEST.]

The execution done, and the quantity of game secured, by the following "tolerable shot of a Kentucky marksman" (from the Lexington Intelligencer) is almost enough to stagger belief. He beats Crockett, at his own "game," "all hollow."—Whig.

In the month of July, 18—, I started out on a hunting excursion, on the Banks of the Ohio.

After being out several days, I saw a fine Buck about sixty yards ahead of me. I levelled my rifle and drew trigger, when my lock snapped—I cocked again, pulled trigger, and she snapped again. By this time the buck was out of harm's way. I was so vexed at the moment that I gave my gun a throw of some eight or ten feet into a pond on my right, and went to my camp in very low spirits. The next day I concluded that I had better get my gun again, and started to the pond, and after wading up to my waist in the water for some twenty or thirty minutes, I found my rifle. On coming out of the water I saw between me and the river, a fine buck, about one hundred yards off—he was moving swift as lightning. I concluded I would try my luck once more, although she had laid in the water twenty-four hours—pulled trigger, and she fired as clear as if just loaded, and I had the pleasure to see the deer fall. I took up the line of sight to my game, when I found that he was shot through the head. As the ball seemed to have passed with great force, having cut down several large limbs of trees between me and the deer, I took the direction of the ball; and walked ahead to see where the ball had stopped. I passed but a very little distance before I found a dead rabbit, my ball having passed through its shoulders; a little further on I found that my ball had passed through three wild turkeys, killing two and wounding the third; a short distance further on it had killed fourteen partridges. By this time I was at the mouth of a creek, about eighty yards wide. The direction of the ball was directly across the creek, and on further examination, I found about forty yards from the shore, a large bass of about sixty pounds weight, floating dead, the ball having passed through its body. Having secured my fish, I was about returning, thinking my ball must have been spent, but looking in the direction the ball had taken, I saw a very curious appearance on the water, on the other side of the creek. I waded in that direction, and when I reached the shore, I found my ball had penetrated a sycamore tree, and the honey was running out from

the opening my ball had made,—the tree was a pretty stout one. It took nine spans of both my arms to measure round it, which I afterwards found to be forty-seven and a half feet. The tree was very straight, and no limb nearer than about sixty-five feet. I with difficulty climbed up this immense height, and made an opening into the hollow of the tree with my tomahawk; discovering some honey there, I cut off one of the largest limbs, which was about fifty feet in length, and I pushed it down the hollow of the tree, but could not reach the bottom. On pulling out the limb, I found, to my astonishment, that it had passed the whole distance through a mass of honey. I immediately came down—I determined to make the most of it. I procured barrels and commenced drawing off the honey, and obtained five hundred and twenty-two barrels of pure honey, although a great deal wasted by running through my bullet-hole. The quantity I cannot estimate, but it made the whole creek into metheglin for seven and a half miles down, and three quarters of a mile up stream. The quantity of comb must have been great, for it supplied the neighborhood for seven miles round with sufficient wax for their candles for upwards of two years. I loaded my honey on board a boat, and proceeded to New Orleans, where I met with sales exceeding my expectations, owing to a heavy frost that had fallen in the Island of Cuba, which killed all the bees, and of course stopped the supply of honey from that quarter. I brought the proceeds to Kentucky, and with it bought the splendid farm on which I now reside. I then married, and have a number of fine children, whom I hope to raise in habits of industry, and with a love of probity, truth, and veracity, equal to that of their father.

"unsexed females," who play the lady errant by strolling about the world, neglectful of the domestic ties and duties; forfeiting the delicacy of womanhood by indiscriminate association with the grossness of this world; affecting the political, instead of the domestic, economist; prying into all the mysteries of inquiry; becoming the rude censors of public manners; watching like hungry mousers for every accidental display of folly, weakness, or vulgarity, and usurping the breeches of philosophy, may not be justly considered as men, and treated accordingly. Truly, the period seems to be approaching when Omphale will again wear the lion's skin, and Hercules will don the distaff.

It is high time, we think, for the male writers to set the female an example of modesty, and keep a sharp eye on their "inexpressibles."

## LEGISLATIVE REPORT.

### THE OUTRAGE AT NASSAU.

The Joint Select Committee to whom was referred that part of the Governor's Message which related to "the outrage committed on American citizens at Nassau,"

#### REPORT:

From a memorial addressed to the General Assembly, by John Waddell, Esq., of Wilmington, and from other papers in possession of the committee, they derive the following facts:

On the second day of February 1834 the brig Encoumeon, an American vessel, commanded by an American, and engaged in lawful trade between Charleston and New Orleans, sailed from the latter, bound to the former, place. Among other American citizens on board that vessel, was your memorialist, John Waddell, Esq., who represents that he there had with him twenty-two slaves, which he was removing from North Carolina to locate on a plantation on Red river, in the State of Louisiana:

That about fifty-six hours after the departure of said brig from Charleston, she was wrecked, at midnight, on the reefs of Abaco:

That after having been confined for many hours to the wreck, the passengers were extricated from their perilous condition by the kind assistance of the inhabitants of Abaco:

That they there procured a vessel, which conveyed them and the crew of the wrecked brig to Nassau, in the British Island of New Providence:

That, arrived in the harbour of Nassau, they sent to the authorities of the island for permission to land, for the purpose of procuring means of subsistence, of which they were destitute:

That, to their astonishment, such permission was denied; and they were informed that they "should hold no intercourse with the shore, not even for the purpose of procuring food;" and if they presumed to hold such intercourse, their vessel should be fired into by a British sloop of war lying in the harbor:

That after having been kept for some hours in that situation, they were ordered up under the guns of the sloop of war, where they remained for some hours as prisoners of war:

That by the interposition of one of the passengers, who was a British subject, they were at length permitted to land at eight o'clock at night:

That early on the succeeding morning, the negroes belonging to the memorialist, and twenty-three belonging to other passengers, were taken on shore by order of the Lieutenant Governor of the island, carried before the officer of the customs, where they were immediately declared free, and directed to repair to the quarters of a black regiment in town, where they would be accommodated until they could obtain suitable situations:

That some days after this, when there were vessels about to sail to New Orleans, the memorialist, John Waddell, addressed a note to the Governor, through the American Consul, respectfully inquiring whether there were any obstacles to his proceeding on his voyage with his property; to which the Governor replied, that if he, the memorialist, presumed to interfere with the manumitted slaves, it would become his (the Governor's) duty to hang him and all accessories.

The foregoing is a brief and simple statement of the circumstances of the outrage perpetrated upon your memorialist, and for the redress of which he prays the interposition of this General Assembly.

Although it is not competent for North Carolina, consistently with her federal relations, to take into her own hands a matter of this kind, yet the committee deem it the duty of the General Assembly, as the immediate guardians of the rights of our citizens, to take such measures for the vindication of those rights as may comport with the dignity of North Carolina, and with her relations to the General Government and her sister States.

A leading object of the States, in confederating, was mutual defence against foreign aggression; and whenever the humblest citizen is aggrieved by a power beyond the reach of the civil tribunals of the country, he has a right to appeal to the General Government; and it is the duty of that Government to exceed over him its protecting and avenging arm.

The committee believe that the case referred to their consideration is one that imperiously demands the interposition of North Carolina, in the manner adverted to, and the decisive action of the General Government.

Were it not for the peculiar condition of North Carolina, in common with all the Southern States, in one particular of momentous consideration, the General Assembly might be content with barely communicating to the General Government the facts herein recited, in full confidence that the justice and the energy of that Government would be speedily and duly exerted in behalf of the injured memorialist.

But, under those peculiar circumstances, it should not be concealed that she feels much anxiety, and cannot but anticipate the direst calamities to herself, to the whole South, and, indeed, to the whole Confederacy, if the Federal Government should permit so flagrant an outrage upon the peculiar rights of Southern citizens to pass unheeded.

Not many months have elapsed since events occurred in a portion of our own country, well calculated to excite, as they did, the most serious apprehensions.

Happily for our common country and her free institutions, the justice, prudence, and patriotism, of the great mass of society where those events transpired, triumphed over the wild fanaticism of the misguided few, and inspired the Southern people with fresh confidence in the good feelings and good faith of their Northern brethren.

But the recent manumission of the slaves in the British West Indies, the vicinity of those islands to our coast, our frequent intercourse with them, and the outrage from that quarter, which is the subject of this report, all concur in admonishing us that the situation of the Southern States is perilous;

that they cannot rely for security upon the imbecile or corrupt functionaries of a foreign Power; but that they must look for protection to that Government whose duty it is to afford it, even at the

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