

And they likewise deem it...
 N. MENDENHALL, Ch'.

Which report was adopted.
 Wm. C. Lord, Chairman of the Committee on the Statistics of the State, offered the following report, to wit:

The Committee to which was assigned the duty of furnishing this Convention with such statistical information as the time and circumstances of occasion will admit, beg leave to submit the following REPORT.

From the books in which the duty has been executed, the want of State documents on the subject of the statistics, and the impracticability of access to private sources of information, the committee are well aware, and it must be apparent to the Convention, that the statement now presented, is defective and unsatisfactory. Believing, however, that it may be the means of exciting public attention to the subject, and prove, to some extent, a source of information to many of our citizens, they are unwilling to withhold even the limited information which they have been enabled to acquire.

Few members of the confederacy possess greater resources; the elements of wealth to a greater extent, than our own North Carolina. The variety of her climate and consequently her agricultural productions; the extent of her Territory, together with the vigor and industry of her sons, fit her to enter the lists of a generous competition with any of her sister States; and yet many of them, in fact of yesterday, have pined away by numbers, in wealth, and political importance. This mortifying view of our situation, is attributable to the operation of a variety of causes, one of which perhaps, only comes within the province of your committee, viz: the want of knowledge of ourselves and of each other. The vast resources of our State, are unknown to most of our citizens; and the want of this knowledge operates as an incubus upon their development; nor is the remark more applicable in reference to our commercial advantages than to our exhaustless sources of mineral wealth, as will appear from the statistical statement obtained principally from an authentic document emanating from the Secretary of the Treasury of the U. S. From this document, reported to Congress 12th May last, it will be apparent that in many respects the commercial advantages of the Ports of N. Carolina, are superior to those of Virginia; and that it only requires the united effort of her own coast to make North Carolina equal, if not superior to Virginia, in commercial importance. Let but the produce of North Carolina be exported from her own ports, and she will at once take her stand in the commercial world as superior to Virginia on the one hand, and not inferior to South Carolina on the other. Hitherto, we have, by sending our produce to our sister States, been building them up at the sacrifice of our own. Shall this state of things continue any longer? Forbid it, patriotism! Forbid it, interest!

difference in the amount of exports a large portion going coastwise not being reported at the Custom House. It is therefore very probable, that, should the real amount of exports from other ports in North Carolina be correctly ascertained, the whole amount would fall but little short of \$3,000,000. From this state of things your committee confidently believe that if the citizens of North Carolina would send their produce to be exported from Ports of her own State, instead of those of neighboring States, the amount of exports would be at least equal to that of Virginia, if not to S. Carolina.

Your committee cannot close this report, without advertent to the mineral wealth with which the State abounds, and they are happy to state, that in his branch of the report, they have been aided by a conference with an intelligent gentleman, whose knowledge of the mining operations, is superior to none within her limits and who has kindly furnished the committee with the following information:

In the counties of Guilford and Davidson are found: The Harlan mine, owned by the Deep River mining company, which has shipped to New York, (Via Fayetteville, Wilmington,) within 3 months 120 Tons of Copper ore, and it is believed will raise and prepare annually 250 tons, this is a sulphuret known in England by the name of yellow Copper, and contains 25 per cent. of Copper.

The Guilford gold mining company, are in possession of a number of mines, on both sides of Deep River, some of which are extensively worked and have produced large quantities of Copper ore; they have been worked for Gold, yielding about \$1 per bushel, whereas had the ore been melted for copper it would have yielded equal to \$12 per bushel. The Baird mine, 7 miles S. of Greensboro' has lately been worked for Copper and about 20 tons of ore raised; this mine has been lately purchased by an English company, and will probably be extensively worked. The Conrad mine 6 miles East of Lexington, has been successfully worked for Gold, and like most of the Gold mines in this region 'tis believed will be successfully worked for copper. The Lead mine lately discovered in the county of Davidson, give indications of great profit, they have been explored to the depth of 60 ft. and the annual product is estimated at 1000 tons. Besides these mines, there are others situated in other counties which tend to increase the resources of the State; near some of these mines, coal of the best quality has been discovered, and 'tis supposed, to considerable extent, which most greatly increases the facility for operating in the mines. Accident has lately brought to light in Stokes co., a large deposit of Lion Stone, in addition to that already known and, which must prove immensely valuable to the upper sections of the State—besides, by these sources of wealth, your committee would mention the many Cotton Factories already in operation, making up less than 13 working 12,000 spindles—and several others now erecting.

In presenting these hasty views, the committee trust that they have done enough to show the importance of a Rail Road from this section of the State to the Sea board, and in fact as absolutely necessary for its prosperity; and at the same time to induce the belief that an investment of capital in such a Rail Road may not only profit the general prosperity, but yield a handsome interest on the amount invested—all which is respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM C. LORD.

Which report, after being read, was adopted.
 On motion of Hon. John M. Deek,
 Resolved, That the report of the committee on the Statistics of the State be published in the Carolina Patriot, and that the other Newspapers in the State be requested to publish the same.

John A. Gilmore, Esq., offered the following resolution:

"Resolved, That this Convention do highly approve of the contemplated Rail Road, from Fayetteville to the Yadkin River, as being well calculated from its connecting the West with the East, to bring much of the produce of this State to one of her own ports for shipment; conducing greatly to the interest of the Western part of the State."

Adopted.

Dr. Fred. J. Hill, offered the following preamble and resolution, which was adopted. Viz:

Whereas all restrictions upon trade whether they result from natural impediments, or accidental circumstances, operate as a tax upon the grower or producer of the article exported—and whereas the indirect channel through which our foreign commerce now passes diminishes the price of the articles consumed in our home market, therefore,

Resolved, That the best interests of our citizens require the establishment of a direct foreign trade to some port of entry within the limits of our own State, and that the zealous co-operation of our mercantile community be invited to the accomplishment of so desirable an object.

On motion of C. P. Mallett, Esq.
 Resolved, That this Convention do recommend to the citizens of this State, to appoint Delegates from every county in the State, to meet in convention on the second Monday of December next in the City of Raleigh to take into consideration all matters and things that may tend to the internal improvement of the State—to the development of her resources—and to advance her commercial interest and importance.

On motion of Col. Robert McNamara:
 Resolved unanimously, That the thanks of the Convention are due and are hereby tendered to the citizens of Greensboro' and of Guilford County, for their hospitality and politeness to the members of our body.

On motion of G. A. Miller, Esq.:
 Resolved unanimously, That the thanks of this Convention are due and are hereby tendered, to his excellency Edward B. Dudley, (President of the Convention) for the able and dignified manner, in which he has presided over its deliberations.

On motion of J. S. Clemmons, Esq.:
 Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention be tendered to Mr. Henry B. Elliot, for the satisfactory manner in which he has discharged the duty of Secretary.

On motion of Maj. Jan. Beard, the Convention adjourned sine die. E. B. DUDLEY, Pres. H. B. ELLIOTT, Sec'y.

Tonnage cleared from the following named Ports, for the year ending 30th Sept. 1837.

Port	From	To	Total
Petersburg	American	15,771	15,771
	Foreign	1,241	1,241
Richmond	American	12,500	12,500
	Foreign	4,440	4,440
Wilmington, N. C.	American	80,000	80,000
	Foreign	2,370	2,370
Newbern	American	49	49
	Foreign	0	0
Virginia, N. Carolina	American	50,000	50,000
	Foreign	8,130	8,130
Tonnage Foreign	American	11,000	11,000
	Foreign	11,000	11,000
Total	American	173,000	173,000
	Foreign	20,000	20,000

The above comparative views of the tonnage of the ports of Virginia and North Carolina are, so much in favor of the latter, that but for the source from whence they are taken, a doubt of the correctness might be admitted. That N. Carolina has, within her own limits, a sea port from whence the tonnage cleared, is greater than any port in Virginia, and greater than that of Richmond and Petersburg combined, may be a matter of surprise to this convention, as it has been to this committee—but such appears to be the fact. North Carolina has had entered at her ports 2800 tons of shipping more than have entered the ports of Virginia. The port of Wilmington owns 3,700 tons more than Petersburg, and 2,000 tons more than Richmond. The exports from North Carolina as reported are far below Virginia and South Carolina and much less than the real amount; for instance, the whole amount for North Carolina is stated to be \$331,799, while a correct account of the exports from the port of Wilmington only shows the amount there to be \$1,302,490 65. Also, the number of vessels reported as entering the ports of North Carolina, is stated at 295, while the entries of the Harbor Master at one of our ports of entry, reports 426. This difference is readily accounted for, by the fact that vessels employed coastwise, frequently arrive and depart from our ports without entering at the Custom House, from whence the report of the Secretary of the Treasury is derived. This fact will also account for the

THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.
 SATURDAY:
 Friday Evening, JULY 20, 1838.

CANDIDATES IN EDWAN AND DAVIE.

DAVID EDWAN, Esq.—
 JOHN A. CANNON, ABRAHAM ROBEAN, REYER H. KAPPELBERG, HARRISON C. JOHNS, WILLIAM D. CRAWFORD, Esq.—
 J. H. HARRIS, and JOHN JONES, Esq. for EDWAN.

ED DAVIDSON, Esq.—
 DR. Wm. R. HUNT, and JOHN W. THOMAS, Esq.—
 CHARLES BROWN, Dr. B. L. BELL, and HENRY WATSON, Esq.—
 Col. JOHN M. CRYER, Esq.—
 HONSTGOMERY, Esq.—
 Dr. JOHN H. MONTGOMERY, Esq.—
 WILLIAM HARRIS, Wm. SWANBERG, Esq., THOMAS FLEMING, Esq.—
 THOMAS HARRIS, Esq.—

We are requested to announce that Robert N. Fleming, Esq. declines being considered a candidate at the ensuing election, for a seat in the Senate of the next Legislature.

Native Silver in Davidson County.—We have received a beautiful specimen of native Silver found in one of the shafts now being sunk at the Lead mine in Davidson county. We have not learnt the extent of the new discovery, and cannot, therefore, say anything definite concerning it. It is known, that silver is generally found in combination with lead, but seldom in such quantities as to justify the expense of separation. The silver, in the present case, however, is not in combination with the lead, but in its native virgin state. The locality, where the discovery was made, has not been sufficiently developed to show what may be expected from the vein. We hope, however, it will prove to be extensive and valuable.

An Outrage on Indiana.—The "Lions News," gives account of an outrage recently committed on a party of Winokego Indians, by several rascally wretches who went to their Camp after night. One squaw was killed, and several others of both sexes, were dangerously wounded. Both whites and Indians, were incarcerated. It is said that the Indians are resolved on summary vengeance, unless the offenders are brought to justice. The respectable whites in the vicinity used every exertion to capture the villains, and succeeded in taking one—the others escaped.

It is in this manner that Indian Wars are brought on: by the outrageous conduct of bad white men, and then the cry goes forth—death, and extermination to the Indians!

A convention of the young men of the Democratic party in Pennsylvania, was recently held in Harrisburg; among other Resolutions, they declare— "That the Bank of the United States in its open interference, to prevent the redemption of specie payments has shown that it is ready and willing to use its vast money power for political effect."

Felix Grundy of Tennessee has been appointed Attorney General of the United States, in place of B. P. Butler, resigned.

The Pennsylvania Banks.—The Governor of Pennsylvania has put forth a PROCLAMATION requiring all the Banks of that Commonwealth—on or before the thirteenth day of August next, ensuing the date hereof, to resume and continue the redemption of their respective notes, bills, and other obligations in gold, and silver coin according to the true intent and meaning of their charters.

He further declares— "if on the other hand, a return to general, and real redemption in specie, and a withdrawal of illegal paper money from circulation, do not now take place, when all admit that it may with safety and public benefit, I shall hold it my duty, forthwith to take all the measures to compel it, which the Constitution, and laws have placed in my power."

A few days before this Proclamation issued, the associated Banks of Philadelphia, met in Convention, and recommended to the Banks generally to resume specie payments on the first of August. Four of the Banks, however, that were present by their Delegates, voted against the measure, that is, Mr. Biddle's Bank, Bank of Pennsylvania, Bank of North America, and the Schuylkill Bank. The other ten voted for it. On the 11th instant, another meeting of the Philadelphia Banks was held, at which they resolved to have another meeting on the 22nd instant, still to invite the attendance of the Banks of Boston, Baltimore, and Richmond. It is understood how opposed the United States Bank is to resuming specie payments; but Mr. Biddle must now come into the measure by the 10th of August, otherwise he will raise a storm in Pennsylvania that cannot be easily put down. It is well understood, as soon as the Philadelphia Banks resume, that those of Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia, will follow suit; and, on that whole, we may look for a general resumption of these Banks by the middle of next month, August.

Terrible report.—A report is in circulation, that the Steamboat Knoxville, freighted with emigrating Cherokee Indians, had burst its boiler, on the Tennessee River, and destroyed 500 lives. We hope there is no truth in the report. Last Fall 300 Creeks were destroyed by a Steamboat disaster, and if 500 of the Cherokees have now met the same fate on the Tennessee, Congress had better change the title of the act for removing them, and in place of saying—"to remove the Cherokee Indians,"—put it, "to destroy the Cherokee Indians."

Opposition to Governor Dudley.—From a correspondence which has taken place between a Committee of certain citizens of Wake, and JOHN BRADEN of Halifax, we may conclude that Mr. Braden has consented to run as a candidate for Governor in opposition to Governor Dudley. Mr. Braden in his answer to the Committee, does not expressly say that he consents to run, but the "Standard" considers him a candidate, and we presume, such is the fact. We wait however to hear something more certain on the subject.

Louisa Election.—The election for Governor, members of Congress, and members of the Legislature has just taken place in Louisa. It is believed that the Whigs have carried the State. Gov. Roman, (Whig) for the second time, has a majority of nearly 700 votes.

CONGRESSIONAL.

The two Houses of Congress adjourned on Monday last, having completed all the business which the limited time would allow of; much, however, which had been prepared for action, was left unfinished. We give in the following abstract, a condensed account of all the measures of importance which were acted upon during the last days of the session.

U. S. Bank Notes.—The Senate bill prohibiting the re-issuance of notes of the old Bank of the U. S., was taken up in the House of Representatives on Friday, and finally passed by a majority of eight yeas.

The Supplementary Army bill, has passed in the form it was first introduced into the Senate.—An appropriation of \$760,000 for the current year, under the new Army bill, was also made.

The Express mail.—The Post Road bill was finally passed, leaving it discretionary with the Postmaster General to continue to Express mails or not.

The Harbor bill.—This bill, making appropriations for such works as have already been commenced, has passed in both Houses. It restricts the expenditures within the current year to one half the amount appropriated, which is about \$1,500,000. The new bill, making appropriations for new works, was not acted upon.

The Fortification bill—making appropriations for such works as have been commenced, was also passed.

The Indian Appropriation bill—with appropriations to the amount of two or three millions, passed both Houses.

The New York fire bill.—This bill, to remit the duties on goods destroyed by the great fire in New York, has also passed.

The Maine Boundary.—A provision has been made to indemnify the State of Maine for expenses incurred on account of the imprisonment of Messrs. Greeley and Baker by the British authorities.

The following provisions were also made in several enactments:

- For the expense of outfit in new Mints for coining Silver.
- For the erection of the Territory of Iowa.
- For the expenses of the Orphans' and Criminal Courts for the District of Columbia.
- For the investment of amount of Smithsonian legacy, until Congress shall appropriate it to the purposes for which it was devised.
- For the expense of standard balances to be furnished to the several States by Mr. Hasler.
- For carrying on Public Buildings in Washington for current year.
- For the expense of carrying into effect Mr. Sergeant's resolution concerning steam boiler explosions.
- To extend the time for issuing and locating Virginia Military Land Warrants. This is not the scrip bill, which failed.
- For erecting a new Court House for the County of Alexandria, \$16,000.
- To authorize sale of lands reserved on the borders of the Erie and Wabash canal.
- For the settlement of claims of the State of New York for expenses incurred during late disturbances of the frontier of that State.

THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

Two reports were made by the Committee on Foreign relations on this subject; Mr. Howard with the majority considers that the conduct of the Mexican Government in reference to the proposed mediation has not been consistent with fairness; but he does not consider any further action necessary at present. Mr. Cushing and the minority consider the offer by Mexico to submit to arbitration, to have been made with honest intent; but should the contrary appear hereafter, would be as prompt as any member to resent such a course by Mexico.

NORTH-EASTERN BOUNDARY.

Mr. Fairfield from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, made a report on the bill to provide for the surveying of the North-Eastern boundary of the United States, according to the treaty of 1783, reported the same without amendment, and on his motion, the bill was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Fairfield at the same time reported two resolutions expressing the conviction of the practicality of running the boundary line according to the Treaty of 1783, and of the justice and validity of the title of the United States to the whole of the disputed territory; and at the same time expressing an earnest desire to have the negotiations on the subject brought to a close as early as practicable, as further delay might lead to irritation and collision. The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Table of Contents of Farmers' Register, No. IV, Vol. VI.

Original Communications.—Remarks on the soil and agriculture of Gloucester county, concluded; Statement of successful farming on a small scale, on Gloucester low-ground; Tropical fibrous-leaved plants; Analysis of the Santee marl; Correction of a mistake. Crops on the Rivanna; Progress of the manufacture of proclerite in the city of New York; Remarks on, and some objections to the essay on "agricultural hobbies and humbugs;" Reply to the foregoing, and some other objections; Agricultural paper in Wisconsin; On the sources of malaria, or of autumnal diseases in Virginia,

and the means of remedy and prevention; Remarks on a Chinese treatise on silk culture; Remarks on Dr. Currier's weather-table; Remarks on rail-road; Commercial Convention of Virginia; Steam printing among growing crops; State of the wheat crop of 1838; Events.

Abstracts.—Extract from the proceedings of the Plaster Society of Monticello, B. C.; Patent for making and dishing machine; Manufacture of boot-leather; Raising clover-seed; On the advantage of using carbonate of soda in washing clothes; Blue-prints; Best timber for pump-hugs; Burying; On the formation of mould; Diseases among shell-fish; Germination of the seeds, or least-seed; Sun-dower culture; Quality of milk; Advantages of root-rotion and cultivation for manuring; Account of the introduction of rice and tar into the Southern colonies; A new water-filter; The raising of silk worms (a translation from the Chinese); Observations on prognostications of the weather; Subterranean travelling; Geological origin and formation of soil; Roots versus lay; Account current with a pig; Extracts from the proceedings of the agricultural convention of Virginia; Seedling's new machine; Singular discovery of a subterranean river; Of the suckers on corn; On feeding hares on grass, in some blades; Pruning trees; Pruning in and in; Summer pruning of trees; First in wheat.

Temperance in England.—The Annual Meeting of the British and Foreign Temperance Society was held on the 27th of April. The Bishop of Norwich presided and addressed the meeting. It was announced in the report that the Queen had become Patroness of the Society; in consequence of which, the Bishop of London, President, had accepted the office of Vice Patron and President. 20,000 members had been added to the Society, during the year, making a total of 240,000. There is scarce a regiment in India that has not its Temperance Society. In Ireland, two hundred associations had been formed. In the United Kingdom, 2,500,000 bushels of grain were consumed in making spirits—which would furnish two hundred quarters loaves to every poor family.

The meeting was addressed by Capt. Sir Edward Parry, R. N., who adverted to the beneficial effects of the reduction of the spirit ration in the navy, and to the advantages possessed by the American Temperance merchant vessels, over British ones where spirits was served out to men.


Mr. J. S. Buckingham has sent to England a thousand copies of the Report of the "American Temperance Union," to be presented to the members of Parliament. It is a good sign when the daughter begins to teach her mother sobriety and prudence.

The Philadelphia National Gazette remarks, that during the year 1836, upwards of three hundred and fifty lives were destroyed by steamboat accidents; in 1834, six or seven hundred were cut off in the same way; and for the year 1835, we may already count nearly or quite a thousand persons killed thus, and a prospect of having to witness at the end of the year, if the evil be not arrested, a proportionable increase to this hideous ratio.

A CAMP MEETING will be held at South River Church, in Rowan county, to commence on the 31st day of August. JNO. W. LEWIS, July 20, 1838.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.—The British and Foreign Temperance Society, will hold its regular meeting on Wednesday, the 1st day of August, at 2 o'clock, P. M., at the house of Mr. Jacob Munheimer. It is expected that an address will be delivered in the German language by the Rev. S. Rodenbeck, and addresses in the English language by Rev. Messrs. ARY, LOSTZ and STROEHL. The friends of Temperance and the citizens generally, are respectfully requested to attend. By order of Society, GEO. BERNHARDT, Sec. Cabarrus co., July 20, 1838.

STEAMBOAT ANSON.



THIS new and substantial Steam Boat, Coppered and Copper fastened, built expressly for the trade between this place, Georgetown and Charleston, will in a very short time be in readiness to receive freight.

Shippers are confidently assured that in case of a low-water their goods will not be detained, as a sufficient number of lighters have been provided to insure the delivery of goods, directed to be shipped by this boat.

J. ELI GREGG, President of Merchants' and Planters' S. B. Company. Cheraw, July 4th, 1838.

NOTICE. Will be sold on the 7th August next, in Rowan co., at the Plantation known as the Lyrly place, seven miles South of Salisbury, belonging to Jonathan Hartwell sen., deceased, the following property, to wit:

About twenty-five head of Cattle, among which are some first-rate Milch Cows, some Hogs, Farming Tools, Household and Kitchen furniture, and a variety of other property, too tedious to mention. The sale to continue from day to day, till all is sold.

ALSO

On the 21st and 22d of August, we will sell at the late residence of Jonathan Hartzel, deceased, seven head of Horses, three Waggon, some Cattle, Hogs, Wheat, & Oats, Farming tools, House hold and Kitchen furniture. Also, Ten or twelve likely Negroes: three Men, three Women and four Children. A reasonable credit will be given.

Further particulars made known on day of sale.

JOHN FAGGART, Adm'r. J. G. HARTSELL, Adm'r. July 20, 1838.

N. B. Notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said Estate, to come forward and make payment forthwith; and all those having claims against the same, are requested to present them legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this Notice will be plead in bar. J. F. & J. G. H., Adm'rs.

SEE THIS. The Subscriber respectfully requests all that are indebted to him, to call and settle the same, or he must have them called on by an officer. He prefers that those indebted would settle with him. D. KERNS, Salisbury, July 20, 1838.

TO RENT. For the next six months, two rooms, the old office of the "Carolinian" terms, cheap, apply at this office. June 22, 1838.

BEEF! The Subscriber having made an arrangement to furnish BEEF from every two weeks, from the best of Salisbury and its vicinity, that he will offer the best House, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday mornings, after the 21st inst. The Subscriber, also wishes to furnish one or two quarters of the country, if such arrangements can be made as will justify him in doing so, of which notice will be hereafter given. HENRY SMITH, Salisbury, July 20, 1838.