THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY:

Friday Evening, AUGUST 24, 1838.

ELECTION RETURNS.

The following additional returns have been received since our last:—

MECKLENBURG CO.

Governor.	Branch,	979
"	Dudley,	781
Senate.	S. Fox.	
Commons.	G. W. Caldwell, J. Hutchison, and C. Erwin. (all adm.)	

BURKE CO.

Governor.	Dudley,	1,324
"	Branch,	278
Commons.	E. P. Miller, E. J. Erwin, and Wm. M. Carson. (all whigs.)	

BURKE AND YANCEY.

Senate. — Baker. (adm.)

YANCEY.

Commons. Blalock. (whig.)

RUTHERFORD.

Senate. J. McD. Carson.

Commons. W. J. T. Miller, J. H. Bodford, and Wm. E. Mills. (whig.)

LINCOLN.

Governor.	Branch,	1,540
"	Dudley,	634
Senate.	M. Reinhardt.	
Commons.	Michael Hoke, John Killian, O. W. Holland, and Wesley W. Monday. (all adm.)	

HAYWOOD.

Commons. Joseph Keener, (whig.)

MACON.

Commons. Jacob Siler, (doubtful.)

BUNCOMBE SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

Senate. Hodge Rabun.

Mr. McDuffie.—Mr. Townes of Marion, Alabama, has recently addressed a letter to Mr. McDuffie, desiring him to give his opinion on the financial questions that now agitate the public mind, that is: a National Bank, and the Sub-Treasury plan. Mr. McDuffie has answered him at considerable length, and in a manner so clear, and dispassionate, and with so much good sense that we are sure all parties will read his letter with pleasure. We shall present it to our readers in our next paper, not having received it in time for this week. The letter is published in the Marion "Herald."

Mr. McDuffie is now on his way to Europe.

Gen. Scott has contracted with John Ross to remove the balance of the Cherokees. He has agreed to allow him $300,000, for defraying the expense of emigration.

We find in the last Columbia "Times and Gazette" an invitation by the State Rights Party of Richland to the citizens of that, and the adjoining District, to attend a Barbacue Dinner to be given in Columbia on the 8th of September, to the Hon. H. F. Elmore, their Representative in Congress, and to their Senators the Hon. John C. Calhoun and the Hon. Wm. C. Preston,—the other members of Congress are also invited. The Committee in their invitation say: "they desire it to be understood that they firmly resist the union of Bank and State,—are the advocates of an Independent Treasury, and rigid economy in public expenditures; and opposed to the establishment of a National Bank. To furnish an opportunity to discuss these principles, and to do honor to their guests, the Dinner is proposed to be given."

GOLDEN PROSPECTS.

Parker's Mine.—We have seen within a few days past, several persons from Parkers' Gold mine,—twenty-eight miles below this place in Montgomery County, from whom we learn that the miners are now enjoying a golden harvest at that deposite. *A new place* has recently been discovered which is yielding large amounts of the precious metal. There are now 150 or 160 hands at work on the ground, and all doing profitable business. The new deposite is situated in Mr. Parker's cornfield, near the House; and the gold is found in the surface of the earth, which is removed to the nearest stream, and washed. Some very handsome pieces have been found, one weighing 3*lbs.*, another 2*lbs.* 6*oz.*, and from this, down to the size of coarse particles. The work is still going on with success.

Barringer's Mine.—We also learn that Mr. Barringer, and his Son, have recently made a new discovery at the "Barringer Mine." It is on the old vein which heretofore has yielded such amounts of gold, but, on the side of the small stream opposite to the former workings. The gold in this vein is always found in what the miners call "nests," we hope this new discovery will prove to be a rich *nest of golden eggs.*

Reid's Mine.—During the whole of the past Summer, the miners have been doing profitable business at the old Reid Mine. They have found no "twenty-eight pound" pieces lately, but, they have found some considerable "lumps," and no small quantity in fine gold. The present operations are at a new place, not until recently known to contain gold. This mine has been the most productive of any yet discovered in North Carolina, and what is remarkable, the precious metal continues to be as abundant, as it was years ago. We have no doubt, but that it will continue to be worked with profit for years to come.

Alabama Elections.—The elections in Alabama have taken place; we have received the returns from but a few counties,—in different sections of the State however,—from Mobile, some of the middle counties, and some in the Northern part of the State; the result in these was favorable to the advocates of the Sub-Treasury, by a considerable majority.

RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS.—Nearly all the Banks North of this have resumed Specie payments, those of Pennsylvania, Maryland, the District of Columbia, and others further East,—also most of the Virginia Banks.

The South Carolina Banks have fixed on the 1st September, for resumption.

The Augusta Bank, and others of Georgia on the 1st September also.

The Savannah Banks, on the 1st October.

The Ohio Banks at a Convention held, resolved to resume on the 13th, this month.

Crops.—From every quarter we have the most unfavorable accounts of the crops. A general drought for some time past, together with the excessive, and unusual heat has completely withered the anticipated abundance of the husbandman. In the South, and South-West, the corn crops are cut off, and cotton is generally very bad. In the West, and North-West, the prospects are equally unpromising. And to the North, and Eastward the corn is in many places entirely burnt up.

The Tobacco crops of Maryland are said to be unusually bad.

☞ By reference to our advertising columns, it will be seen that every man in the Salisbury district, subject to military duty, is commanded to parade at the Court House on next Friday, "equipt as the laws directs for Company muster." We have been requested to call attention to the notice, and in doing so, take the opportunity to make a remark, or two.

Salisbury has been for some time subjected to the reproach of not having within her limits a single organized military corps, a state of things which does not exist, perhaps, in one Town in a thousand of the same population in the country. Certainly the young gentlemen of the present day, inherit little of the "martial spirit" of their fathers, and are no admirers of the "glorious pomp, and circumstance" of military display, or they would have voluntarily stepped forward before in this matter. It is clearly right that the spirit should be kept alive, and not permitted to die away, because there is no immediate prospect of there being a call for service; at least the credit of old Salisbury is but poorly maintained, when she is unable to boast a single band either for defence, or honor.

We have heard some propositions for the formation of a Volunteer corps, though we are uninformed whether any progress, or even a beginning has been made in the matter. One thing is certain, that in any event those liable will have to do military duty, and it only remains with them to choose whether they will be enrolled in the common militia, or form a Company themselves.

Steam Navigation.—A late Philadelphia paper contains an interesting article: "The Prospectus of the London, Liverpool, and Philadelphia Navigation Company." From this we understand that the Company has already been established in London with a capital of £250,000,—which is equal to about $1,200,000. One third of the shares are to be taken in Philadelphia, the balance in London, Liverpool, Cork, and Belfast.—Such arrangements are to be made as will secure to the American stock-holders, a due influence in the management of the Company's affairs.

IMPORTANT FROM MAINE.

The Bangor Whig brings the following important information from Maine, relative to the running of the boundary line. "We understand," says the Whig, "that the executive government of the State is taking measures to have every thing in readiness to run the N. E. boundary line, according to the treaty of '83, on the first of next month. We suppose the course taken will be to appoint commissioners to proceed to run the line. If they meet with no resistance from the provincial authorities, well and good; if they do, measures will be taken to protect the commissioners by a competent military force. Already the attention of the adjutant general has been invited to the subject."

ITEMS OF INTELLIGENCE.

The Crops.—The continued intense hot weather and the absence of rain, have, together, almost annihilated the hopes of the Planter. In Lowndes and Monroe counties the corn is almost burnt up, and on some plantations very little will ever come to perfection. The Cotton in some parts looks well, particularly in the prairies, but the growth of the weed, where we have seen it, is not as rank as usual in ordinary seasons. The yield on the average, this year, will be far behind that of former ones, and we can only hope that prices will advance in the same ratio to the smallness of the crops. In the counties west and south of us, we learn from a gentleman who has just been travelling through them, the crops are worse than ours.—*Southern (Miss.) Argus.*

A company formed at Paris for exploring the ruins of Carthage has already met with great success. A large house has been discovered on the margin of the sea, near Bourj-Jedid. Paintings in frescoe, similar to those at Pompeil, adorn many of the rooms, and beautiful mosaics,—representing men, women, and nymphs, fishes of various kinds, tigers, gazelles, &c., have been found. Fifteen cases, with these precious relics, have arrived at Toulon, and will be brought to Paris.

A letter from Alexandria, of the 17th June, states that a fire had broken out at Cairo on the 23d, and consumed upwards of 600 houses. The quarter inhabited by the Franks had been almost entirely destroyed. The anxiety of the inhabitants to save themselves and remove their property was indescribable. Several important manufactories were destroyed. The calamity had given rise to the most lamentable excesses, not alone of the Arabs, but of the soldiers, who were sent to give asistance and preserve order.

Insanity.—M. Briere de Boismont makes the following estimate of the proportion of insane persons in different parts of the world. In London, 1 lunatic or idiot in every 300 persons; in Paris, 1 in 222; in St. Petersburg, 1 in 3133; in Naples, 1 in 729; in Rome, 1 in 418; in Milan, 1 in 242; in Turin, 1 in 434; Florence, 1 in 338; in Madrid, 1 in 3,350; in Dresden, 1 in 406; and in Cairo, 1 in 30,714.

Steam Packets.—It is mentioned in one of the New York papers upon good authority, that measures are already in contemplation, which if carried out fully, will in 1840, give the following arrangement for steam packets from that port: Monday, for London; Tuesday, for Havre; Wednesday, for Bristol; Thursday for Liverpool; Friday, for Glasgow; Saturday, for Dublin.

More Fires.—The alarm of fire, which is now of almost daily occurrence in our city, was again raised about half past nine o'clock last evening, and found to proceed from the premises known as the Bulford Place, on the corner of Union and Water streets, the same which but a short time previous was threatened with destruction. A quantity of hay and straw in a shed in the rear of the main building, had been fired by the hand of an incendiary, but fortunately by timely discovery the flames were extinguished without farther damage.

Still another.—The cry of fire was again sounded a few minutes past 8 o'clock this morning, and before the firemen and citizens, who promptly rallied, could reach the scene of conflagration, a large barn on the corner of Hamilton and Collis streets, in Brewsterville, owned by James Brewster, Esq., was enveloped in flames. The barn, and a small quantity of hay which it contained, were entirely consumed. No insurance. A small building adjoining, occupied as a school house by Mr. Wm. H. Russell, and a large barn directly opposite were considerably injured. There is no doubt that this fire also was the work of design.—*New Haven Herald.*

Great Fire in the Pines.—The Burlington, N. J., Herald of Thursday says:—"Calamities thicken upon us. Fires have broken out in the pines, and the extreme dry weather favors their rapid enlargement. For one week they have raged, commencing on the Martha Furnace tract and sweeping over various sections of pine land and cedar swamp. While on Long Beach last week, we could see this destroying element at the distance of many miles, casting a light as though a city were in flame. Owners of timber lands are busily employed firing against the consuming enemy. It is the greatest calamity of the kind ever known.—From the neighborhood of Tuckerton to Barr's Mill, the country had been over-run at last accounts. One hundred thousand dollars would not cover the damages already incurred."

No Joy for Mr. Lovejoy.—It has been stated that Mr. Lovejoy, of Georgia, one of the passengers saved in the late catastrophe of the Pulaski, was also on board of the Home and the Wm. Gibbons—three of the most appalling situations of danger ever recorded.

It is now stated that while the canal packet was proceeding from Buffalo to Rochester, and when near Brockport by some untoward accident the boat upset. It was an early hour in the morning, and the passengers were all "on the shelves" and all thrown into the water, where they lay pell-mell. The only means for making their escape was by breaking the upper side windows, and drawing up the passengers one by one. This was done, and all escaped personal injury. One of the passengers was Mr. Lovejoy.

Those persons who are compelled to travel by water would do well to examine the way-bill in future, in order to see if Mr. Lovejoy's name is on it.

Sixteen Patriot Prisoners Sentenced to Death.—In defiance of the Earl of Durham's amnesty, the court at Toronto have sentenced 16 of the prisoners, whose trial has just terminated there, to capital punishment. Four are Americans, and the others subjects of the Queen. The Americans are Linius Wilson Milson (lately a law student in Chautauque county, in this State,) Geo. Cooley, Norman Mallory, and Wm. Reynolds, to be hung with the others on August 25th. Among the British subjects is Alex. McLeod.—*Evening Star.*

Expedition to the Far West.—We understand that the 1st Regiment of Dragoons will go out early in the Spring to explore the country along the Eastern base of the Rocky Mountains, to make treaties of amity with the Indian Tribes, and to ascertain if the hunters of the Hudson's Bay Company have, as is reported, invaded American ground by hunting on the East of the Rocky Mountains.—*People's Advocate.*

Longevity.—It is a remarkable circumstance that the Russian empire exhibits more instances of longevity than any other country in the world. A recent return gives the number of those who died above one hundred years as 3,173 in the course of four years; above one hundred and five years, 1,064; above one hundred and ten years, 558; above one hundred and fifteen years, 326; above one hundred and twenty years, 211; above one hundred and twenty-five years, 80; above one hundred and forty years, 10; and above one hundred and fifty years, 1; making a grand total in four years of persons aged one hundred and upwards of 5,470.

Importation of Ready Made Houses.—The Yankees "beat all natur." They are now exporting ready-made houses to the far-west. We shall have a new item on our custom house tariff. Memorandum: Per steam ship Down East arrived at Kaskaskia, twenty-four houses with frame works, marble mantels, chimneys, &c., complete, per invoice $24,00.

The following, in practical illustration of the anticipated commerce, is from the Pekin (Illinois) Telegraph, July 21st. It is too good to be lost.—*N. Y. Star.*

Novel Importation.—The being furnished with a comfortable and convenient dwelling, is among the first and prominent wants of the emigrant.

But this object is now easily attained. A resident in the country, with all the advantage of acquaintance, encounters great difficulty and delay in building, from the scarcity of materials and labor; a stranger, of course, is subjected to far greater inconveniences. It would seem, however, that some of our eastern friends (whom we welcome most heartily to this land of promise) are determined not to submit to this slow vexatious process, and have hit upon an expedient, of the practicability of which we will not venture to predict.

We saw last week in the warehouse of J. W. Casey, the various parts of a house, packed in distinct parcels, and shipped from the East, via New Orleans to this place, owned by one of the members of the enterprising colony of Delevan in this county. All the materials were prepared for being put together, which would finish and complete the house. The floors, &c., were already painted; and nothing was wanting but the shingling of the roof, and the lathing and plastering.

To what extent the importing of houses may be found advantageous we know not, but the experiment is well enough.

Mexico.—M. Martinez, the present Minister from Mexico, who has for some time been waiting at New Orleans for orders on the subject of our differences with that Republic, has, it is stated, at last received them, and will immediately proceed to Washington for the purpose of concluding the necessary arrangements for submitting all matters in dispute to a mediator, who, it is supposed, will be the King of Prussia.—*Courier & Enquirer.*

Cigar Race.—This variety of sporting may be new to some of our readers. The conditions are, the rider starts with a lighted cigar in his mouth, continues to smoke it during the race, and comes in with it lighted; much of course depends on the goodness of the cigar, but still more the tact of the smoker. If he does not ride fast enough he loses the race that way; if he rides too fast, the air may either blow it out, or cause it to burn so fiercely that it will be entirely consumed before he reaches the winning-post. The latest cigar race on record was ran in December last, at Kingston, Jamaica, mile heats. Time the first heat, two minutes ten seconds; the second heat, two minutes twelve seconds. Climate and other circumstances considered, it must, in every sense of the expression, have been a smoking race.

Branch Mints and Silver Change.—We have been under the belief, and have so expressed ourselves, that the bill to authorize the North Carolina and Georgia Branch Mints to coin silver change, had passed the House of Representatives, and had become a law of the land; but we find this to be a mistake. The bill was not acted on in the House of Representatives, but was one of the many which remained untouched in the mass of unfinished business. We greatly regret this circumstance, as that bill is one of those which belongs to the system of measures for supplying the whole Union with silver change, and for preventing, in all future time, all pretext for another resort to shinplasters. The value of the bill would be immense, as it would supply that quarter of the Union, which has the least change, of being supplied from the mints of Philadelphia and New Orleans, where alone silver is now coined.—*Globe.*

Melancholy and Singular Occurrence.—On Thursday last, during a thunder-storm, the house of Gardner Furness, Esq., of Dromore township, in this county, was struck with lightning. A large locust tree in front of the house was first struck—thence the lightning proceeded to another tree of the like description, standing near, and thence, by means of a branch that overhung the roof, was communicated to the house, passed through the roof, shivered the cornish and studding, then passed to the chimney, tearing away every thing before it, and then to the kitchen. His daughter, granddaughter, and a small boy, were sitting in the door, and an old gentleman on a bench in the porch near the door. They were all stunned—though not, happily, injured. The lightning passed close by them—within a few feet—and then descended into the cellar, where a hired woman, named Mary Devonshire, was employed. She was instantly killed. All efforts proved ineffectual to restore life. There were no marks of violence, except a partial issue of blood through the nose. We consider this, although, as one of the most singular accidents that has happened for a long time. Mr. Furness says, that he attributes the occurrence to the limb which overhung the roof—and believes that peculiar care should be taken by others to guard against a similar catastrophe. The lightning-rod of the house was in good order.—*Lancaster Intelligencer.*

OBITUARY.

DIED.

In Davie county, on the 8th inst., Miss PARTHENY LOWERY, daughter of Mr. Dabney Lowery. She died in the bloom of youth, leaving behind fond parents and relatives to mourn her loss, who are yet solaced by the well grounded hope of her having passed to a better world.—*Communicated.*

In Davie county, on the 21st instant, Capt. GEORGE ROSE, of a lingering disease—aged 70 years. He lived and died an honest man and good Christian. His loss will long be remembered by his friends and neighbors.

In Erie, on Friday last, the 3d inst., of Congestive fever, Mr. JAMES H. CRUDUP, of the firm of Hopkins, Crudup & Co., and formerly of North Carolina.

Near Greensborough, Alabama, on Saturday evening the 4th inst., of Scarlet fever, Miss JANE PEARSON, formerly of North Carolina.

SHIP— NEWS.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED,

August 13—Schooner Atlantic County, Tilton, from Philadelphia, to C. C. Stow.

CLEARED,

August 14—Brig Alexander, Haynes, for Berbice, by Dickinson & Morris.

PORT OF FAYETTEVILLE.

ARRIVED,

August 12, Waddill's boat Lady of the Lake, with goods for Foster & Clemmons, J. & W. Murphy, J. B. Troy, Stockton & Huggins, J. Conrad, W. Foster, of the interior; and J. R. & D. Gee, C. T. Haigh, C. P. Mallett, Phœnix Factory, E. J. Lilly, B. Beach, and David Shaw of this place.

PROSPECTUS,

OF THE

FARMERS' ADVOCATE,

AND

MISCELLANEOUS REPORTER.

Agriculture, Literature, Science, the Mechanical Arts, Virtue and Religion; the Country's Stay, and Nation's wealth.

Notwithstanding the extensive variety of newspapers and periodicals, published throughout the country, and the diversity of subjects therein embraced, it is obvious to every rational and reflecting mind, that the conductors of those *powerful*, and if rightly guided, those *salutary*, vehicles of information, have been too generally actuated by party motives; and that political contests have been carried to such an alarming extent, as to threaten the dissolution of our *noble* institutions; while subjects relating to AGRICULTURE, LITERATURE, SCIENCE, and the MECHANICAL ARTS; those subjects immediately connected with our best interests, and which would eventually place us in an independent situation, have measurably remained unnoticed.

Actuated therefore by these views, the subscriber intends publishing in JAMESTOWN, N. C., a periodical, under and comporting with the above title; in the execution of which, he designs in the first place, to use all laudable exertions in procuring and disseminating practical information, essential to the interests, and calculated to increase the dignity of the FARMER.

Second.—EDUCATION, and the Literary Institutions of the country, will find in his columns, a warm and friendly support.

Third.—SCIENCE, and the MECHANICLE ARTS, will also be subjects of discussion, and invariably receive a liberal share of attention.

Fourth.—Due attention will be paid to subjects calculated to promote the cause of VIRTUE and RELIGION.

Fifth.—A brief notice will also be taken of passing events, of an important and interesting nature, both Foreign and Domestic; excluding all *Political* contests, and subjects calculated to create *party* animosity.

In short, no pains will be spared, to render the ADVOCATE a *valuable* and *interesting* visiter in every family, and to every virtuous and intelligent class of the community.

In order, therefore, the more effectually to prosecute our purpose, we respectfully solicit the friendly aid of every intelligent *Farming, Mechanical, Literary* and *Scientific* gentleman, who may have talent and inclination to communicate to us such discoveries and practical hints, on subjects within our province, as may enrich our columns, and by a reciprocal interchange of thoughts, become a valuable source of information.—Communications, also, on subjects either *Religious*, or *Moral*, will be thankfully received.

TERMS:

The ADVOCATE, will be published in semi-monthly numbers, consisting of sixteen octavo pages, [one sheet,] neatly printed, on good paper, folded and stitched, and promptly mailed to subscribers; making, in a year, a neat volume of 384 pages, and furnished with the title page and index, at $1,25 per year, in advance.

Any person by forwarding $10, free from charge, will be entitled to ten copies.

In consequence of the difficulties and losses, invariably attending the collection of small sums, at a distance; no order for the paper will be attended to, until the subscription price is forwarded, or the payment secured by some known responsible person.

All *letters, communications, &c.*, to the publisher, to come free from postage, or they cannot be attended to.

All persons holding subscriptions, are requested to forward them as early as possible.

Editors favorable to our designs, and those who may feel disposed to exchange with us, will do us a favor by giving our prospectus an insertion.

JOHN SHERWOOD.

Jamestown, N. C., June, 1838.

THE MARKETS.

AT SALISBURY.....August 17, 1838.

	cents		cents
Bacon,	12½	Molasses,	55 a 60
Brandy, apple,	65 a 70	Nails,	9 a 10
(scarce) peach,	85 a 90	Oats,	25 a 30
Butter,	10 a 12½	Pork,	600 a 700
Cotton, in seed,	a 2½	Sugar, brown,	11 a 12
clean,	7 a 8	loaf,	18 a 20
Coffee,	15 a 18	Salt,	150
Corn,	a 50	Tallow,	10 a 12½
Feathers,	35 a 37½	Tobacco,	8 a 20
Flour,	500 a 700	Wheat, (bushel)	100 a 115
Flaxseed,	75	Whiskey,	45 a 50
Linseed Oil, pr. gal.	$1 12½	—Eggs pr. doz.	7 a 8

AT FAYETTEVILLE....August 22, 1838.

Bacon,	11 a 12½	Iron,	5½ a 6
Brandy, peach,	85 a 90	Molasses,	35 a 42
apple,	80	Nails, cut,	7½
Beeswax,	23	Sugar, brown,	7 a 11
Coffee,	12½ a 13½	lump,	16
Cotton,	8 a 9	loaf,	18 a 20
Corn,	80 a	Salt,	70 a 75
Flaxseed,	75	Wheat, new,	125
Flour,	$7 a $8		48
Feathers	40	Wool,	20 a 25

AT CHERAW.....August 22, 1838.

Bacon, lb.	11 a 12½	Nails, cut,	7½ a 9
Butter,	12 a 25	wrought,	16 a 18
Beeswax,	20 a 22	Oats,	40 a 50
Coffee,	12½ a 15	Rice,	450 a 550
Cotton,	10 a 10¾	Sugar,	10 a 12½
Corn,	75 a 87½	Salt,	250 a 300
Flour, country,	650 a 750	Steel, American,	10 a 12½
Iron,	5 a 6½	English,	00 a 14
Lard,	11½ a 12½	German,	12 a 14
Leather, sole,	22 a 25	Tallow,	10 a 12½
Molasses,	37 a 50	Tea,	100 a 137
Orleans,	45 a 56	Tobacco, ma'fd.	10 a 50