



THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN
SALISBURY:

THURSDAY EVENING, JANUARY 3, 1850.

DAVIDSON COLLEGE.—The friends of this institution will be glad to learn that the bill granting it a charter has passed the Legislature, this entitles it to rank among the regular Colleges of the Country, with the power of conferring all degrees usually granted by such institutions. The Charter we understand is a good one.

The Washington Correspondent of the Philadelphia Saturday Courier says "A wag asked me the other day if it wouldn't be economy to establish a separate House for Messrs. Wise and Adams, and let them battle each other, so that the other members could get on with the business of the Nation!"

SILK.

We particularly invite the attention of our readers to the very satisfactory, and able Report of Dr. Morrison on the Culture of Silk—a part of which we give this week. It shows in a clear and forcible manner the great inducements held out for engaging in this branch of productive industry, which requires the investment of less capital, the expenditure of a smaller amount of labor, and renders a larger proportionate profit, than any other employment now engaged in. The Report enumerates briefly some of the advantages of the Silk Culture:—In the small portion of land used, compared to the large quantity *adused* in our present agricultural operations,—the comparatively inconsiderable quantum of labor required, and that, to some extent of women and children, (a kind, inefficient for the common agricultural purposes,) and the yield to the acre, estimated to average \$1,000 clear profit. In the adaptation of our climate and soil to the growth of the Mulberry. In the nature of the pursuit, as differing from Cotton planting, and others of the same character, in relieving the producer from a constant pressure of engagements, or consuming stock, throughout the season.

In the constant demand for the article, its uniform price, and the ease with which it may be transported to market, and finally, in the great profits realized.

These are the principle points which the Report takes hold of, and they are clearly illustrated by facts and actual computation. The subject is commanding much attention throughout the country, and is one worthy of investigation.

THE LEGISLATURE.

It will be seen from their proceedings, that the Legislature has agreed to adjourn on next Monday. On the subject of Internal Improvement, they have as yet, done nothing; much of their time, of late, in the House, and if report speaks truly, nearly all out of it, has been consumed in the consideration of the Resolutions offered by Mr. Rayner. They seemed to be the all-absorbing, and most important question in the view of the Assembly;—being now disposed of, perhaps the minor subjects of State interest, involving that of their constituents, may command a portion of their attention.

We are almost entirely without news from any quarter, no late Washington papers, and a failure in the Southern and Western mails.

CONGRESS.

We have received no late Washington papers and consequently are unenformed of the progress of business in Congress lately.

In the Senate there has been a good deal done, the present Session and little said. In the House of Representatives *contra*, a great deal said and little done, with the exception of the Abolition Resolutions, well settled.

In the Senate on the 17th ult., the Committee of Finance to whom was referred the Bill for a reduction and graduation of the prices of public lands, with instruction to consider in a financial point of view, and as to its probable effect on the Revenue, made a report, strongly recommending the passage of the Bill.

In the House of Representatives a petition from Massachusetts was presented, praying Congress to establish an international intercourse with Hayti. After a struggle they were referred to the Committee of Foreign Affairs. It is very much to be desired that the Female sympathizing societies, who are petitioning so benevolently, and also Mr. Adams, were in the midst of their black friends in Hayti,—it would be an excellent riddance for the Country, and afford them every opportunity for the confirmation and exercise of the social relations so much desired.

On the 15th ult., the Inaugural address of Gov. Shannon of this State, contains some just, and excellent reflections on the character of our Government. If the whole document is of the same tone as the portions we have read— it is such as will meet the approbation of all State Rights men. The extract given below expresses sentiments in reference to a strict construction of the Constitution, eminently correct, and points out the real Scylla that threatens shipwreck to the noble vessel which is freighted with the destiny of the Republic; they are the true State Rights Republican doctrines for which we are contending,—we hail such professions with gladness, come from what quarter they may. All who thus boldly denounce the latitudinarian constructions of National Federalism are with us, and so long as they continue so to do, we rejoice in their ascendancy—by what party name soever they are called.

Speaking of the letter of the Constitution, he says: "The departure from these principles in the administration of the general government, has led us into all the internal difficulties which we have been compelled to encounter from the first organization of the government, up to the present time. It was a deviation from these principles that led to the Alien and Sedition laws, to a charter of a United States Bank, to the passage of tariff laws, not for revenue—but protection; and to a wild and extravagant system of internal improvement by the federal government. These measures have been a fruitful source of strife and controversy among the States, and some of them have, on several occasions, threatened the dissolution of the Union. On the contrary, while the federal government has confined itself to the expressly delegated powers, and refrained from the exercise of all doubtful ones, the whole machinery of our government has worked well, and every thing gone on harmoniously. So long as the government is administered on these principles, so long will this Union stand a beacon light to the friends of liberty throughout the world. But so soon as we venture into that boundless and unknown sea of implied powers, the vessel of State will be exposed every moment to shipwreck and destruction. Let us learn wisdom from the experience of the past, and pursue the sure and certain road to national union, prosperity and happiness."

The communication of "A Miner" has been received, and will be attended to next week.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Peace and order is again restored to the distracted councils of this State,—both branches of the Legislature have been organized and are now proceeding with business.

The North Carolina annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, will be held in this place commencing on the 30th inst., and continuing, it is expected, eight or ten days. Between sixty and seventy preachers will be in attendance.—Communicated.

INAUGURATION OF THE GOVERNOR.

On Saturday, the 28th ult., the Oaths of Office were administered by Judge Saunders to EDWARD B. DUDLEY, the Governor elect, in presence of the Legislature,—after which, he pronounced the following address:

"In accordance, Gentlemen, with the intimation you have conveyed to me, and in obedience to the requirements of the Constitution, I appear before you this day, and have sealed with the solemnity of oath my fealty to the Laws and Constitution of our beloved State. The occasion and the rites are most imposing. Religion lends her aid to patriotism, and in the presence of the Most High, we pledge, upon the Altar of our country, our best efforts for her welfare.

But you must allow me to embrace the occasion, to express to our common constituents, the emotion which fills me at this renewed evidence of their regard. To have been selected once, for the highest office in the People's gift, was enough for mere ambition, but to have been preferred a second time, and over one of the most distinguished sons of the State, stamps my public course and my political principles with the general approbation, and is too gratifying for any effort of language to express.

Allow me, Gentlemen, to ask your aid, and to make you the heralds of my gratitude. Say to our common constituents, that the obligations they have imposed on me are a constant and feeling memorial of my duties,—that the same interests and the same destiny bind us together forever—that the character of our common ancestry shall meet no reproach in my person, but shall guaranty a faithful discharge at least of my Executive duties.

But, Gentlemen, I am far from looking to my election as a mere personal triumph. It stands on much higher ground; for it is, in my estimation, the triumph of law and order over doctrines of the most pernicious and disorganizing tendency. A spirit of bold disorder, of daring and licentious riot, is abroad in our country and threatens the stability of our institutions. Its watchwords are 'the People against the Bank,'—'the People against the Aristocracy'—'the poor against the Rich,' &c.—This wretched jargon is of European origin, and

Report from the President and Directors of the Fayetteville and Western Rail Road Company.—Read and referred to the Committee of the Whole, to whom are referred certain Resolutions on the subject of Internal Improvement.

Received also, from His Excellency, a communication covering the Annual Report of the Treasurer of the University, and informing that there are eight vacancies to be filled in the Board of Trustees.—Sent to the Senate with a proposition to print, and proposing to vote on Monday next to fill the vacancies.

On motion of Mr. Hill, the House resolved into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Reid in the Chair, and took up for consideration the Resolutions on Public Works reported from the Committee on Internal Improvements. After some time spent therein, the Speaker resumed the Chair, and leave was given to the Committee to sit again.

IN SENATE.

Friday, Dec. 28.

Mr. Holt presented a Resolution requesting our Senators and Representatives in Congress, to use their best endeavors to have a law passed, directing the coinage of small change at the Branch Mint at Charlotte, in this State; which passed its first reading.

On motion of Mr. Ribelin, the Judiciary Committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of giving Magistrates power, to act on accounts as high as one hundred dollars, and no higher.

Bills Presented.—By Mr. Carson, a bill to modify the act granting Banking privileges to the Charleston and Cincinnati Rail Road Company; by Mr. Cherry, a bill to punish persons who may maliciously obstruct any Rail Road in North Carolina; by Mr. Rabun, a bill making an appropriation to aid in cutting a road from the Old Fort in Buncombe, through the Swannano Gap. These bills passed their first reading.

The bill for the relief of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company, was amended, and passed its second reading, 25 to 21, after having been already advocated by Messrs. Shepard, Taylor and Cherry.

The engrossed bill to incorporate the High Shoals Manufacturing Company; the engrossed bill to incorporate the Cape Fear and Western Steam Boat Company; and the engrossed bill to incorporate the Rocky Mount Manufacturing Company, were severally read the third time, passed, and ordered to be enrolled.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Gilliam presented a bill to amend the Charter of the Bank of Cape Fear.

The Resolution from the Senate, proposing an adjournment *sine die* on the 7th January, was debated at some length, and finally adopted by a vote of 65 to 40.

The House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the Resolutions reported by the Committee of Internal Improvement, Mr. Caldwell, of Iredell, in the Chair.—Mr. Gilliam spoke at considerable length, in favor of the claims of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company; and Mr. Reid made a speech in favor of the Western and Cape Fear Road; after which, the Committee rose, reported progress and obtained leave to sit again.

EVENING SESSION.

The engrossed bill to incorporate the Lexington Manufacturing Company was read the second time. Mr. Amis moved to amend the bill; by adding the following section:

"Be it further enacted, that the said Corporation shall be subject to the repeal, alteration or amendment of subsequent Legislatures."

This amendment gave rise to considerable debate in which Messrs. Amis, Brumwell and Boyden participated. It was rejected 82 to 15.

IN SENATE.

Saturday, Dec. 29.

The bill making a further appropriation of \$75,000 for re-building the Capitol, was also discussed. Messrs. Dockery and Cooper opposed any further appropriation for the purpose, the latter suggesting the propriety of purchasing a cheaper building, and selling the Capitol! Messrs. Whitaker and Edwards replied, defending the bill, and it was then, for the present, laid upon the table.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

A good deal of private business was done, after which the House resolved itself into Committee of the whole, Mr. Caldwell in the Chair, on the Internal Improvement Resolutions. Mr. Boyden addressed the House at considerable length in favor of the whole system, but, particularly, in support of the Western and Cape Fear Road. He was followed by Mr. Graham, (Speaker) also in favor of the whole system, but his remarks were particularly directed to an amendment, submitted by him, proposing the construction of a Turnpike Road from Raleigh to Greensboro' via Hillsboro'. When he concluded, the Committee rose.

Mulberry Trees.

AS the demand for Mulberry Trees is much greater than can be supplied, the Subscriber has concluded to dispose of part of his Stock intended for his own use. They are of the genuine *Morus Alba*, so extensively cultivated in Italy and France; and which writers upon the Silk Culture admit, make the best kind of Silk. Being of the second year's growth, they are large enough to be transplanted, which may save two years delay on the part of those wishing to engage in the business. What I have to spare can be delivered at any time between this and the 1st of March, and upon terms much lower than the Northern prices.—Letters addressed to me at Davidson College, post paid, will be promptly attended to. R. H. MORRISON. Davidson College, Dec. 25, 1848.

To the Citizens of Salisbury.

I HAVE undersigned having determined to open a School for boys in this place, on the 1st of March next, solicits the patronage of his friends and the citizens generally. T. PHILLIPS ALLEN.

Fourth and last Call!

THE undersigned again appeals to those indebted to him on account of the Western Carolinian in any way, to come forward and pay. It is out of the question for him to wait or be put off any longer; his necessities are pressing: he has waited years, with a great many, and further indulgence other than the law will allow, cannot be given, if settlement is not made in the present or ensuing month. J. W. HAMPTON. Jan. 3, 1850.

Notice.

THE thorough-bred Horse LATH, bred by Col. Wade Hampton of South Carolina, will stand the ensuing Season at the stable of the *Manitou Hotel*, Salisbury, N. C.—For particulars see hand-bills. R. W. LONG. Jan. 3, 1850.

Mr. Stouzer has again written a letter, and a letter to John Quincy Adams. The whole series would be worth publishing in juxtaposition—they would incontrovertibly prove the following facts: 1. We did not overtrade in 1836. 2. We were reduced to great distress in 1837, by previous over-trading, and therefore, ought to devote all our means to the settlement of the foreign debt. 3. The Banks ought not to resume specie payments till another crop had been realized, and another National Bank chartered, otherwise resumption would be fruitless and temporary. 4. I. Nicholas Biddle, have been the great cause of the resumption, have saved the Banks, saved the Government, saved the planters, saved the Nation, and having thus set all the rest of the world right, I shall take the universe from off my shoulders, set it down again on the back of Brahimic elephant, from which I benevolently lifted it, and shall now retire to the shades of State banking, from which the necessities of mankind had drawn me. This is Mr. Biddle's last.—*Charleston Mercury*.

From the Augusta Constitutionalist. LAFAYETTE COURSE.

Tuesday, 2d Day—two mile heats—purse \$100. Six horses were entered for this purse, and the race was decided as follows: Lovell & Hammond's b. f. Polly Green, 4 years old, by Charles, out of Polly Peacham, 99 lbs. 1 1

Col. Hampton's imp. b. f. Lily, 4 years old, by the Colonel, out of Fleur de Lis, 10 lbs. 4 2
J. Morrison's b. g. Jim Kearney, 4 yrs. old, by Medley, out of Kate Kearney, 99 lbs. 2 3
G. Edmonson's g. m. Allice Ann, 4 years old, by Director, Jr. dam by old Gallatin, 99 lbs. 3 4

A. Jeter's c. h. Henry Buster, 5 years old, by Eclipse, dam the Maid of Lodi, 112 lbs. dis.
M. R. Smith's ch. c. Boots, 4 years old, by Bertrand, Jr. dam Mary Frances, 102 lbs. dis.
Time first heat 5m. 50s.—second 5m. 48js.

Wednesday, 3d day—3 mile heats—purse \$700

This race resulted as follows:

W. Hampton's imp. b. f. Emily, 4 years old, by Emelius, out of Elizabeth by Rainbow, ninety-nine lbs. 1 1

Wm. McCargo's b. h. Billy Towns, 4 years old, by imp. Filde, dam by Virginian, 103 lbs. 0 2

Morrison's b. g. Major Jones, 4 years old, by Andrew, out of the dam of Vertumnus, 99 lbs. 3 3

Iverson & Bonner's ch. b. Linwood, 4 years old, by Wild Bill, dam by Old Pacolet, 103 lbs. 4 dis.

G. Edmonson's br. m. Charlotte Barnes, 5 yrs. old, by Bertrand, dam by Sir Archy, 109 lbs. Time, 1st heat, 5m. 5s.; second, 5m. 58s.

Thursday, 4th Day.—4 mile heats—purse \$1800.

The following horses have been entered for this day's purse:

1. W. Hampton's imp. b. c. Monarch, 4 years old by Priam, out of Dolphine by Whisker. Dress blue.
2. Hammond & Lovell's ch. c. Cerow, 4 years old, by Henry, dam by Eclipse. White and blue.
3. Dr. Guignard's ch. g. Clodhopper, 6 years old, pedigree unknown. Black and red.
The race is to come off at 1 o'clock.

The General Brown.—The number of lives lost by the explosion on this boat is ascertained to have been thirty-five. Out of twenty-nine cabin passengers only nine escaped. There were five ladies on board, who, being in the after cabin, were not injured.

[From our Fayetteville Correspondence.] FAYETTEVILLE, Dec. 29, 1848.

This being Christmas week very little business has been done,—but few wagons—in, compared with last 5 or 6. The prices in our last have been fully maintained on all articles of produce. Only a small quantity of Cotton has arrived during the week, but a much better feeling is had with regard to that article. Sales at 10 1/4 a lb. Fixed at \$1 55 a lb. Sales also of the article per cask of 7 bushels, delivered on board at wharf, \$12.60.

There has been a considerable fall of snow followed by rain, which has put our River in very good, and our streets in very bad order.

Exchange on the North 1 per cent.

No arrivals since our last. The steamer, Henrietta, with boat Nelson in tow are on their way up, expected to arrive this P. M., having Dry Goods, Groceries, &c. for sundry Merchants here and in the country; among which are, Cowles & Wilcox, J. Hampton, J. Douthit, Oliver & Ewing, T. L. Cowan, J. & R. Sloan, J. A. Mebane, Clingman & Jarrot, Roswell A. King, Reeves & Co. of the interior.

Departed, since our last, steamer Henrietta, with boat Messenger, also, steamer Cotton Plant, all having Cotton, Flaxseed, Flour, Wheat, Feathers, Tobacco, &c. for Merchants of this place. P. S.—The steamer Henrietta and boat Nelson, have just arrived, 7 o'clock, P. M.

UNITED IN WEDLOCK.

In this County, on the 16th instant, by the Rev. Samuel Rothrock, Mr. ALEXANDER BROWN, to Miss ELIZABETH WALTON, daughter of William Walton.

In this County, on the 27th ult., by John Coughenour, Esq., Mr. GEORGE L. SWINE, to Miss ELLEN COZORT.

DEPARTED THIS LIFE.

In Montgomery co., on the morning of the 18th inst. Mrs. H. HARRIS, consort of Mr. Daniel Harris. Aged about 40 years.

In Orange county, on Saturday evening, the 8th ult., Miss ELIZABETH RUFFIN, daughter of the Hon. Thomas Ruffin, in the 15th year of her age.

New Goods.

JACOB WINCKOFF & Co.

RESPECTFULLY informs their customers and friends in general, that they have just received at their old stand at Starwell's mill, Cabarrus county, 10 miles North-west of Concord, a new supply of

Fall and Winter Goods.

comprising almost every article seasonally kept in this section of country, which they offer at the usual terms—Cheaper than ever for cash, or to punctual dealers on a credit of twelve months. We return our sincere thanks to our customers for the liberal patronage we have received, and hope, by strict attention to business, to merit the same. January 3, 1850.

Warrants for Sale Here.