

THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN

SALISBURY;

THURSDAY EVENING, JANUARY 31, 1838.

FAYETTEVILLE AND WESTERN RAIL ROAD.

It is now generally known to the friends of this scheme, that the Legislature, at its late Session, passed a bill granting more liberal aid on the part of the State, for its prosecution, than that previously extended; in this action they may not have gone as far as the friends of the measure had hoped and expected, yet, under the circumstances, we think the concessions are liberal, especially when we recollect that this of all the schemes proposed, was the only one that found a degree of favor in their sight. Whether its friends are satisfied, or disappointed is not now the question; the action is passed, and liberal or not, it is perhaps as favorable as any future one will be; the point to be decided is, will those who are principally interested in its successful accomplishment, take this aid to accomplish the work. The first question naturally occurring is, can it be done with such assistance? We answer confidently that it can, if it is entered upon with the right spirit; for what insurmountable obstacle opposes? Let us look at a plain statement of the bill passed provides for a subscription on the part of the State of three-fifths of the capital stock, so soon as two-fifths shall be taken by individuals: according to an estimate, made by Maj. McNeill, a road, with a single track, may be constructed from Fayetteville to some point on the Yadkin above the Narrows, for \$1,250,000; taking this then, as the cost, a subscription of two-fifths or \$500,000 is required from individuals to secure the remaining three-fifths or \$750,000 from the State, to be paid—an important feature—in equal instalments with individual stock. And now, can it be possible that this vitally important measure shall be delayed or defeated for the want of such an amount as \$500,000! The rich valley of the Yadkin and Catawba, with all the region adjacent—even without considering the assistance which will be afforded by Fayetteville and Wilmington—unable to raise the sum of \$500,000! We will not yet entertain so humiliating a doubt, humiliating—we should rather say insulting, for so it would be considered, if asserted abroad. No man can doubt the ability of the country to raise this sum, and still less can any one doubt the absolute necessity of doing something to resuscitate the declining life of trade and business of every kind; all are sensible of the downward tendency of things; but of what avail is it to perceive and not act! every one desires to see projects of Internal Improvement going forward; but if we fold our arms and consider, and defer and wish forever, we shall hardly realize the objects which can be attained only by exertion. There is now, no longer any excuse for delay, the State has proffered her aid to foster the work, and the people of the West especially, are called upon to come forward and answer the appeal which is made to their public spirit, patriotism, and interest. All classes of citizens are interested in the matter; the accomplishment of this scheme will ensure to the farmer, many advantages, in the increased value of landed property, the saving of time, labor and expense in the facilities it will afford for getting to market;—to the merchant, and the mechanic a revival of business, and increase of profit consequent upon the fresh impulse which will be given to trade, when the tide of emigration, which is daily impoverishing the State shall be checked, and we shall no longer see many of our most enterprising and worthy citizens deserting their homes, to seek new ones, in a region free from the influence which has retarded the advancement of North Carolina, until she stands last, in point of prosperity, on the catalogue of the States. Let no man then, withhold his aid, but determine to give a helping hand to the extent of his means; no matter how small the amount, if he is able to take but one share, it will be some assistance. Another reason we would not forget to mention in favor of this work, is the progress which we see making all around us, in the manufacturing interest, this ought to act as a powerful incentive in pushing forward all schemes of Internal Improvement. We do hope that the people will go to work in earnest; throw aside that over-cautious fearfulness which is content to forego all the probable, if not certain advantages of a scheme such as this, and sink still lower every year, rather than risk the investment of a part of their means in a way which promises not only to be profitable in itself, but which will make a tenfold return in enhancing the value of all the balance of their property. It is well to bear in mind one thing, that delay only begets danger, and is in no wise salutary; the longer it is deferred to commence, the longer it will be before the advantages can be realized, and as our neighbors are apt waiting with us, there is the more need for our keeping pace with their progress, otherwise we may find ourselves so far behind, as to make it a difficult matter to overtake them when we do start.

CONGRESS.

The bill for graduating and reducing the price of the public lands, which passed the Senate after much debate came up in the House on the 23d, and on motion to refer to a Committee, was laid on the table; the next day a motion being made to reconsider the vote, the House refused, so that the bill lies on the table, there, in all probability to rest in a long sleep. The memorial of the Legislature of this State requesting our representatives to use their exertions for procuring an appropriation to re-open the outlet at Nag's Head, was presented in the House by Mr. Sawyer, and on his motion referred to the Committee on Commerce. The Cumberland Road bill has passed the Senate, and the House was referred to the Committee of the Whole, on the State of the Union. From the extract of proceedings, which we give, it will be seen that the Senate has been engaged in the consideration of a bill to prevent duelling in the District of Columbia, and for the punishment thereof,—also of a set of Resolutions introduced by Mr. Tallmadge, proposing amendments to the Constitution of U. S.,—limiting the term of the Presidential Office to four years, and providing for the appointment of the Secretary of the Treasury, Treasurer, and Postmaster General, by Congress; and that no member of Congress shall be appointed to any office under the General Government, in less than two years after the expiration of his representative term of service. By the Houston Telegraph of January 6th, we see that a bill was before the Congress of Texas to suppress the practice of duelling. A motion made for its rejection was negatived by a vote of 25, to 5.

RALEIGH AND COLUMBIA RAIL ROAD.

The hands broke ground on this road, in N. W. corner of this city, on Wednesday last, but when and where they will halt, we are not advised. It is, however not designed to push the work very far at present—this being intended only as a beginning. A breathless effort will doubt be given. But the friends of the enterprise are sanguine of ultimate success.—Microcosm.

Mr. Webster has been re-elected to the U. S. Senate, by the Legislature of Massachusetts.

The North Carolina Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church commenced its Session in this place on yesterday.

MR. WILLIAMS, of Maine, has been re-elected United States Senator from that State.

Messrs. Editors: I cut the following communication from a Georgia paper, which was handed to me, may I ask the favour of you to transfer to your columns, and oblige a friend.

For the Whig.

ATHENS, Ga., Jan. 14.

MR. EDITOR: The following lines were extracted from a Lady's Album. As they may be amusing to some, and beneficial to others, you will confer a favor by inserting them in your columns.

When lovely woman stoops to fashion, Which nature says she should not do, What charms can soothe this spirit dashing, And make her walk erect and true.

On which art she can discover, The only she safely may depend, To glad the heart of every lover, Is to forsake the Grecian Bend.

Signed A FRIEND TO THE FAIR SEX.

[Editors Correspondence.]

FAYETTEVILLE, January 26, 1838.

Since writing you on the 19th, faxseed has declined; sales have been made as low as \$1 25 to 1 40 this week; flour is coming in plenty and is dull at \$6 25 a 6 75 a 7 25; pork 64 a 74. There has been considerable tobacco in market and sold at 8 a 8 1/2 for passed, and \$7 a 7 1/2 for refused; corn 85 a 90; oats 50; wheat \$1 25 a 1 30. Of cotton there has been about 350 bales sold here this week, at prices varying from 11 to 13 cents as extreme prices; sales to-day of a fair good article at the latter price; sugar 9 a 11; coffee 12 a 13; molasses, New Orleans, 42 a 45; do. Cuba, 37 a 40; salt, per sack, \$2 75 a 3 00; iron, Sweden, 5 1/2 a 6; do. rolled 5 a 5 1/2. Some real estate sold at auction to-day, a corner lot near the market, 30 feet front, extending 60 in rear for \$1575; also, another corner lot, directly south-east of the market-house, 39 feet front extending 60 in rear, with warehouse on it, for \$225. Real estate is looking up in anticipation of a Rail Road. The above were sales of the lots, without the buildings on them. We do hope the time has come when the people of North Carolina will take hold of the Rail Road in good earnest, and instead of talking any longer act on the subject at once. We look to the West to do well her part in this enterprise.

Arrived, January 20th, steamer Henrietta, Capt. Rush, with last Post-Boy in tow, with 400 sacks salt, 150 hogheads molasses, 60 barrels Rum, 50 barrels potatoes, 50 casks lime, Dry Goods, iron, &c., for merchants here.

Also, arrived this evening steamer Henrietta with boats Nelson and Diligence each about 1000 sacks salt, 200 casks lime, 200 bags coffee, sugar, molasses, dry goods, &c., &c., for sundry persons here and in the interior; among which we notice J. H. Holcomb, C. Montague, C. Coble, Michael Brown, Stockton & Huggins, and others.

Departed, January 23d, steamer Henrietta having faxseed, flour, cotton, tobacco, feathers, wheat, &c., for merchants in this place.

Also, on 24th, last Post-Boy with about 75 casks faxseed, 325 barrels flour, 100 hales cotton, wheat, beeswax, tobacco, &c.; shipped by merchants here.—Our river is in fine boating order.

From the Greenville Mountaineer, Jan. 11.

Death of Gen. Bull, of Abbeville District.—The death of this gentleman has occurred in a manner peculiarly distressing to his many warm friends, and shocking to the community in which he lived. He was murdered on the night of the 27th ult., near his own dwelling, and as circumstances evidently prove, by some of his own negroes. The following statement is taken from a letter written by a gentleman resident in the neighborhood of the deceased: "The murder appears to have been committed under these circumstances: At the time of his death, Gen. Bull had no overseer, and, as a consequence, had to give a particular personal supervision to his plantation affairs. After supper, on the night of the 27th ult., he walked to his negro quarters, a mile from his dwelling house. On his return, about three hundred yards from his house he was attacked and murdered by two of his own young fellows, who were lying in wait for him.—They called a negro (Dick) to bring his horse to the gate, and then carried the body a quarter of a mile up the road, and above the house. They put the right foot in the left stirrup, and then frightened the horse, which ran about 40 yards before the stirrup broke. The body was found about 8 o'clock the next morning, with the stirrup on the left foot, and with the appearance of being dragged the distance I have mentioned. The horse was found in the cow-pen, with the saddle on, and the left stirrup gone.

This was all contrived to make the impression that Gen. Bull had been thrown by his horse, his foot hung in the stirrup, and that he was thus killed; but the schemes of villains are seldom perfect.—This very circumstance proves the murder instead of an accidental death. A puddle of blood was where the General was killed, and blood traced all the way to where the body was discovered. All the wounds were inflicted on his head, and appear to have been made by six blows with a hard, heavy stick. The skull was fractured in two places. Eight of the negroes are now in jail. Three are supposed, from the circumstances, undoubtedly guilty. The trial is delayed to give every opportunity to discover all that is possible."

This extract briefly details the circumstances of this horrible murder; the news of which will bring anguish to the heart of many throughout the State, of which the deceased has been a distinguished citizen, holding a high rank for his talents, his patriotic spirit, his strict honesty of character, firmness and sterling courage, and his ardent, unswerving devotion to his friends.—Among them his place cannot be filled with one equal in genuine wit and social qualities. His nearest sorrowing relative is a brother, living in Abbeville District.

SUPERIOR COURTS.

Arrangements for the Spring.

Table listing court arrangements for the Spring, including names of judges and locations like Edenton, Newbern, Raleigh, Washington, Hillsborough, Salisbury, and Mountains.

DR. GOBEEN'S LETTER. We have just with an uncommonly interesting letter from Dr. Goheen, now of Monrovia, West Africa, in several of our northern exchanges. The letter is said to possess an enviable character, and is calculated to do good by rebuking the abolitionists, and exhibiting a broad and liberal view than has generally been taken of the whole question of providence towards the black man. He begins with a glowing account of the happiness and prosperity of the colony of Liberia. Of which he says, "The people are industrious and recovering in their attempts to gain a comfortable livelihood, temperate and economical in their habits, and appear to be really enjoying life." Next is a declaration as to the ultimate objects of the Colonization Society, in these words: "It contemplates the entire annihilation of slavery in America, and the christianizing of Africa." We copy from the letter as published in the Christian Statesman, and have searched in vain for any corrections by the editor of the declaration thus made by Dr. Goheen. Yet the same paper contains the minutes of the Annual Meeting of the American Colonization Society, with the Hon. C. F. Merriam in the chair, and the Hon. Henry A. Wise and Mr. Garland among the speakers. The former (Mr. Wise) moved, "That the cause of colonization should be hereafter, as heretofore, in contrast to the example of Abolition, the declared antagonist and enemy of Colonization) guarded jealously from all union, association or contact with the party politics of the country; and that such union, association or contact, in any form, or to any extent would be polluting to its character and death to its hopes of doing good as a cause of humanity, civilization, philanthropy and patriotism."

Extract from the Correspondence of the Cour. & Eng. PARIS, Dec. 12, 1838.

There is no recent news from Circassia. We know however, that the advantage lately claimed by the Russians to have been gained in that quarter, cost them dearly. No further particulars of the insurrection in Georgia have reached us. Russia is said to be a hot-bed of conspiracies. Some hundreds of new arrests have taken place there; but these may or may not have been "motivated" by correct information. A strange rumor is in circulation that Louis Napoleon Bonaparte will be offered the hand of the Grand Duchess Olga. This would complete the eccentricities of the Czar. The Catholic question in Prussia is still causing much uneasiness to the government. The evacuation of the Roman states by both French and Austrians, is now complete. Of the state of Spain it is dangerous to speak; because of the ever varying incidents occurring there. A new cabinet has been established, but being of the milk senate sort, is not likely to be long lived. The revolt at Seville is at an end, but that government is not a whit better off. Espartero is said at length to have resigned the command of the army of the north, but it is doubted. Carlota and Christina alike continue to butcher the prisoners by scores. Don Carlos is hourly receiving remittances of money via Sardinia, (said to come from Russia)—but his arrival in Madrid does not appear much more likely than it was on this day last year, when wagers were laid that he would be in the capital before Christmas. Death is making sad havoc among the remains of the Grand Army. Within these 8 days General Brack has been struck by apoplexy. General Cassie de Bressoles (one of the commissioners charged with delivering up the Duchesse of Angouleme to the Austrians in 1793 in exchange for the five commissioners arrested and given over to the Austrians by Pichegru) has paid the debt of nature. Among the remarkable persons lately deceased, has been the Duke de Choiseul. He was a faithful adherent of the unfortunate Louis XVI, and was charged with the management of his escape to Varennes. He subsequently fell into the power of the Republicans, and escaped from Dunkirk in an American vessel, purchased and sent thither, for the purpose, by the British Government. He returned to France by permission of Napoleon, but engaged, nevertheless, in the conspiracy of Morcau, against him. He was imprisoned for that offence, and remained in confinement during 5 years. On the restoration, favors were showered on him by Louis XVIII, yet he became so notorious for his liberalism under Charles X, as to be named—as was Gerard—one of the imaginary Provisional Government, created on the "second of the three days" of July, to suggest to the insurgents that their proceedings were directed by great persons. He ultimately became a prime favorite of King Louis Philip, who, as the children say—"would give his eyes" for a connexion with the Ancien Noblesse. With all this apparent versatility, he was, however honest and sincere for the time in all his professions. Another member of the National Convention—Mr. Piel—is also lately deceased.—The number of members of that body who survive, is not known—but among them is one of whom you have often heard—Parrere.

The projected establishment of steam communication by powerful vessels, between Bordeaux and New York, is about to be sincerely undertaken. A meeting held in the former city about ten days since, at which were present the most influential of the resident merchants, and at which resolutions were passed which place beyond doubt, that a company will be formed with that object. Hitherto nothing has occurred to prove that Havre will follow the example of Bristol and Liverpool in that respect; but she must, or forfeit the greater part of the advantages arising from the departure and arrival of passengers, who will naturally adopt the most expeditious means of performing the journey across the Atlantic. Trade is not better than at the date of my last. In fact I never knew less appearance of bustle at this year approach of the Jour de l'An (New Year's day) than at the present moment. The winter fashions are not decidedly pronounced yet—except black velvet mantles or shawls, trimmed with fur, lace or fringe, according to the means of the purchaser (which are the rage)—there is said to be little demand at the houses of the great Modistes.

Diabolical Outrage.—On Monday evening about six o'clock, as Mr. John Reese, an assistant engineer in the Fire Department, and one of its most valuable members was going to his residence in Chrystie street, he was met at the corner of Walker and Christie streets by a tall man, wrapped up in a cloak, who, without any previous warning, dashed in Mr. R's face a quantity of vitriol, and immediately ran off. Mr. R. fell to the ground almost dead with the intense agony caused by the burning of the vitriol, and his cries brought some persons to his assistance, who conveyed him to his home, where medical assistance was promptly procured, and the sufferings of the unfortunate man were relieved as far as could be done. He will, however, we regret to say, lose both his eyes, and with it, he survives, be disfigured forever.

Thus far, no clue has been found by which the perpetrator of this infamous outrage can be ferreted out; but as some of our most active police officers are out after him, it is to be hoped that he may ere long be brought to justice. The magistrates have determined upon every effort to accomplish this object, and at their request we ask of our druggist who has recently sold vitriol, under suspicious circumstances, to call at the police office, and make known the facts.

Mr. Reese, who is a married man, and has a young family, is now lying in a most precarious situation; but if the warm wishes of all his friends could avail him, he would soon be among them again.—N. Y. Courier & Enquirer.

Diet.—If you ask the French professors what is the best mode of curing disease, they will answer you like the Greek orator, when it was inquired what was the first essential in eloquence? he answered action; and what the second? action; and what the third? action. So would the physicians of Paris, if it were inquired what was the first requisite in curing disease, they would answer, diet; and the second? diet; and the third? diet.

Head Quarters 64th Regt. SALISBURY, Jan. 30, 1838.

ATTENTION! COMMISSIONED OFFICERS OF 64th REGT. YOU are hereby commanded to Parade at the Court-House, in the Town of Salisbury, on Saturday the 6th March, at 11 o'clock, A. M., to proceed by ballot to elect a Major General, for the 4th Division of North Carolina Militia, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of T. J. G. Polk.

ATTENTION! SALISBURY GUARD. YOU are hereby commanded to parade in the Town of Salisbury on Friday, the 22nd of February next, equipped in the uniform of the Company, for the purpose of Drill.

Look at this! THE Printing Establishment of the Milton Spectator is offered for sale on accommodating terms. To a practical printer with a small family, the situation is a very desirable one. Professional and other engagements, demanding at present, the whole of my time, alone prevent me from again assuming the Editorial chair, which, with some exceptions, has been to me a source of pleasure and profit. There is, perhaps, no village in the State that holds out better inducements for an establishment of the kind.

Notice. CLARK'S Commentary, in four volumes, dated 1832, and Watson's Dictionary, in two volumes, same date, came by a stage from Salisbury, directed to my care, three or five years since; and books have not been called for.

Dissolution. THIS day the Copartnership of Wheeler & Burns was dissolved by the consent of parties; all persons indebted to the Firm will make payment as soon as possible—terribus est. The Apothecary shop will be under the control of C. B. & C. K. Wheeler, by whom due attention will be given.

C. B. & C. K. WHEELER, HAVING entered into a Copartnership in the Druggist business, take pleasure in announcing to the citizens generally, that they will keep constantly on hand a fresh and general assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dye-Stuffs, Surgical Instruments, Snuff, Tobacco, Cigars, Spirits, Wines, &c., together with a splendid assortment of fancy articles—all of which they will sell as cheap if not cheaper, than any other Druggists or Merchants in the State. N. B. All orders from a distance when reference is given, will be promptly attended to.

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.

Warrants for Sale Here.