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Terms of subscription. Two dollars and fifty cents, per annum, if paid in advance; or three dol-lars, if paid within the year:—but if delayed after the close of the year, twenty-five cents will be

No paper will be discontinued until all arreara-ges are paid, or at the discretion of the publisher. Advertisements inserted on the usual terms .-All persons advertising will please note the number of times they wish to have them inserted, or they will be continued and taxed accordingly.

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE UNDER authority from the President and Directors of the State Bank of North Carolina, I will on Monday, the 12th day of July next, expose to public sale, to the highest bidder, in the Public Square, in the Town of Rutherfordton, the following tracts of land, owned by the Bank, and lying in the county of Rutherford, viz: 453 acres, on Broad River, formerly the pro-

perty of Robert H. Taylor. 80 acres, formerly owned by Robert Harden. 700 acres, in Green River Cove, formerly ow-

ned by Richard Allen Esq. 100 acres, formerly owned by James Levans. 170 acres, on the Road leading from Rutherfordton to Morganton, formerly owned by Freder-

A credit will be given, on all sums over one hundred dollars, by the purchasers giving bonds with approved security. Terms will be more fully made known, and information, as to the Title given, on the day of sale. By

ISAAC T. AVERY, Agent of the S. Bank of N. Carolina, at Morganton Rutherfordton, May 22d, 1830.

State of North Carolina,

Romulus M. Saunders, Attorney General. Margaret Lattimer. James Lattimer, Elizabeth Lattimer, an Margaret Lattimer Jr., Dorothy Dale, John M. Dale. Edward C. Dale, Sarah Dale, and Elizabeth Dale, John R. Lattimer. Sarah Lattimer.

Margaret Lattimer

James Lattimer.

Henry Lattimer, and

Haywood County.
Superior Court of Equity—Spring Term, 1830. Information filed by the Attorney General of to a resolution of the Legislature, praying that two grants for 49,920 acres of land each, lying in the counties of Macon and Haywood, issued upon Entries, made in the county of Buncombe, by William Cathcart and Stedman, and which grants are in the name of William Cathcart, and bearing date on the 20th of July, 1796. may be vacated, annul-led and revoked, and de-

clared absolutely void. The Information charges that these grants were fraudulently, irregularly and illegally obtained upon untrue suggestions, and in direct contravention of the Acts of Assembly, touching the entering, surveying and granting of lands, which allegation i founded upon the following statement of facts:

1. That at the time the said lands were entered they were in the occupancy of the Cherokee Indians, and constituted a part of their territory. 2 -That the said William Cathcart and man, were not then and never have been citizens of this State. 3. That no actual survey ever was made of the said lands, previous to obtaining the grants, and that Joshua Williams, who signed the plats as Deputy Surveyor, was the Agent of the said William Cathcart, and directly interested in the grants. 4. That the entries contain no definite description of the lands entered, are deceptive in this particular and intended to deceive. 5. That the grants were made to William Cathcart alone, irregularly, and without any authority. 6. That the surveys include more than 640 acres each, and that separate surveys were not made of the land mentioned in each entry. 7. That no taxes have been paid to the General or State Governments from the year 1796 to the year 1827, on the said lands, but that on the contrary, the said William Cathcart, by himself or his agent, in the year 1799, claimed that the said lands were exempt from taxation upon the ground that they were within the boundaries set apart for the Cherokee Indians.

The Information further charges and the fact is verified by affidavit, that the said William Cathcart was a citizen of Pennsylvania, and is believed to be dead, and that one John Brown, as agent of the defendants, who are citizens of Pennsylvania, has in their names commenced suits in Ejectment, against divers citizens of this State in the Circuit Court of the United States for this District, for the lands included in the said grants.

I is ordered by the Court that a copy of this Information be served upon the said John Brown and that publication be made once a week, for six weeks, in the North Carolina Spectator and Western Advertiser, printed at Rutherfordton, and the National Gazette, of Philadelphia, that the said defendants appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at Waynesville, on the second Wednesday after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead, answer or demurr to the said Informa-tion or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte.

Witness, Joshua Roberts, Clerk and Master of said Court, at Office, the second Wednesday after 17 6w the fourth Monday of March 1830. Pr. adv. \$7 50. J. ROBERTS, C. M. E.

CABINET FURNITURE. ABINET FURNITURE of every description, made in the best workmanlike style, and of various kinds of wood, can be had at the many articles in his line of business which he is in

Bedseads of every kind

Ladies' Work Stands.

Candle Stands,

Wash Stands,

the habit of making : Sideboards. China Presses, Secretaries, and Book Cases, Bureaux of various kinds Breakfast, dining, and tea Tables,

Easy Chairs, Cradles and Cribs, Card and Dressing Ta Cupboards, Clock Cases & Coffins.

Having served a regular apprenticeship to the above business in one of the principal cities in Virginia, he'has no hesitation in saying that his furniture, for style and durability, cannot be surpassed by any in the State. Those wishing to purchase can be supplied on reasonable terms. Orders from a distance will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

ALSO-on hand and for sale 11 barrels of SUPERFINE FLOUR. SAMUEL ROGERS. 17 4w Asneville, June 7, 1830.

NEW YORK AMULET,

And Ladies Literary and Religious Chronicle. HE primary object of this work will be to pourtray the deleterious consequences of vice in the most vivid colors—to exhibit the beauties and rewards of virtue in all their captivating loveliness-to awaken the better feelings of human nature-to cultivate the socal and domestic affections-to lead the mind through the most delightful avenues to the bowers of happiness and peace &c. &c. To accomplish these designs, we shall call to our aid all the eloquence of truth clothed in the most fascinating forms—such as moral essays -simple or pathetic tales, varying from "grave to gay, from lively to serene"—poetical sketches—didactic articles in verse—and sometime to enliven our pages, atale of fancy—a humorous story—an allegory—a ballad—or a song, will receive an insertion. In each and in all, the great end and aim will be to convey useful instruction, through a pleasing medium, to the heart.

The entire services of a distinguished literary gentleman, late from London, formerly Editor of king than exist here. The English salt the London Literary Magnet, contributor to the tax had continued 150 years. It was che-New Monthly Magazine, Literary Gazette, &c. are engaged for the New York Amulet. Another gentleman, formerly of London, who is favorably known in literary circles, has kindly promised nue; it was defended by the domestic saltto become a regular contributor to our columns. I hese considerations, added to the fact of our having enlisted in our favor, some of the most talented writers in this country, are any recommendation to the favor of a generous public, our claims will, we trust, receive attention.

The NEW YORK AMULET will be published semi-monthly, in the city of New York, at the unusually low price of one dollar per annum. Those who forward five dollars shall receive six copies and those who remit twenty dollars shall receive twenty-five copies-reducing the price to EIGHTY CENTS per volume, only.

From among the many highly respectable journals which have been kind enough to speak of the Amulet, we extract the following commendatory obeservations—to which might be added numerous others, equally favorable, had we room. Stimulated by such flattering encouragement, nothing bestowed upon it.

'We are highly pleased with the manner in are in recommending it to the attention of the [Wellsburg Gazette.]

'Judging from the masterly manner in which it edited, and the excellent moral selections it [Somerset Whig.] interesting work." "We particularly recommend this periodical to

he patronage of the ladies." [Jerseyman.] "We have seen no publication for a long time with which we have been better pleased."

[Northern Spectator.] "It is conducted with spirit, and written in ar elevated style, calculated to attract the learned, and to instruct the humble scholar. The unusually low price at which it is published, places it within the reach of every family; and it is just such a work as the Christian parent would be instructed by reading himself, and would willingly place in the hands of his offspring."

[National Historian.] "The Editor is a man of talents and abilities rell calculated to conduct such a work.'

[N. Y. Evening Journal.] "I do not see how, in a family where there are my to read, a dollar can be better expended than n the purchase of this paper.'

[Liberty Hall, and Cincinnati Gazette.] "This paper is beautifully printed, and an excel ent work of the kind." IN. C. Gazette. 7 "For neatness of execution, purity of taste, and elevation of sentiment, it bids fair to sustain a high rank among the many periodicals of the day." [N. B. Times.]

"In our opinion, the work is not surpassed in style, matter, or appearance, by any of its kind published in the United States. [West Jersey Observer.]

"We would recommend it to the patronage of the ladies in preference to any literary periodicals we have late perused." [Danville Intelligencer." "If we may be allowed to judge of the useful ness of the work by the specimen before us, we know of no work which promises to be of greater benefit to society. The editorial in the first number evidences deep thought, and the selections are excellent. In mechanical appearance, it will vie

with any periodical of the present day.' [Piqua Gazette.]

IF Subscriptions for the above publication will be

received at this Office, where the work can be exam

SCHOOL.

HE subscriber will commenc his School, in Charlottesville, on the 10th day of January next, for the instruction of boys, in the English. Latin, Greek and French languages,-which will comprise a session of little upwards of ten months.

A vacation of one month will be given in August, The course will comprise, in the English Department, English Grammar, Geography, Book-keeping. Arithmetic, and a preparatory course of Ma thematics; viz. Lacroix's Algebra and Legender Geometry; in the classical, the Latin, Greek and French languages with Ancient History, Geography, and Mytology. The instructor will be generally during the day with his pupils, save a sufficient time for exercise and recreation; so as to assist and instruct them both in the preparation and recitation of their lessons. As he intends his school to be permanent, and believes the advantages of an eeucation, and the facility of acquiring it increased by pursuing a regular and systematical plan, he and of various kinds of wood, can be had at the would prefer, as pupils, those boys who will prob. Work Shop of the subscriber, in Asheville, Bunably complete their scholastic course with him. Hection had shown him that it was below combe County. The following are a few of the His course is such as to give boys all the necessary eighty.] preparation for any of the Colleges or Universities. and especially for the University of Virgnia, with an eye to which it has been prepared. He would be glad if those who intend to favor him with their patronage, would immediately apprize him of their intentions, for if the size of the school will justify it he will employ an assistant, so as to have the French Language taught by a native Frenchman. Those who may not be acquainted with the subscriber, he would refer to Thomas W. Gilmer, Rice W. Wood, V. W. Southall, James W. Saunders, Henry T. Harris, Dr. Ch. Cocke, Thomas J. Randolph, Philip P. Barbour and Wm. F. Gordon. Board in genteel families, can be obtained in Charlottesville from eight to ten dollars per month.

TERMS FOR A SESSION OF TEN MONTHS. For instruction in the English branches. Latin, Greek, French and Mathematics, English branches, Latin and Mathematics, English branches only, GEORGE CARR.

Principal. Charlottesville, Va. December 1, 1829.

POLITICAL.

SUBSTANCE OF MR. BENTON'S SPEECH. The motion for the reduction of the duty on Salt, being under consideration.

Mr. Benton commenced his speech by saying that he was no advocate for unprofitable debate, and had no ambition to add his name to the catalogue of barren orators; but that there were cases in which speaking did good; cases in which modhe belived the question of repealing the salt tax to be one of those cases. It had certainly been so in England. There the salt tax had been everthrown, by the labors of plain men, under circumstances much more upravorable to their undertarished by the ministry, to whom it yielded a million and a half sterling of revemakers, to whom it gave a monopoly of the home market; it was consecrated by time, having subsisted for five generations; it was fortified by the habits of the people, who were born, and had grown gray, under it; and it was sanctioned by the nenecessities of the State, which required every resource of rigorous taxation. Yet it was overth/own; and the overthrow was effected by two debates, conducted, not by the orato's whose renown has filled the world-not by Sheridan, Burke, Pitt, and Fox-but by plain business men-Mr. Calcraft, Mr. Curwen, and Mr. Egerton. These pathotic members of the British this State, in obedience worthy the approbation which has been so liberal-British salt tax in 1817, and finished it in 1822. They commenced with the omens in which the work is got up, and take much pleas- and auspices all against them, and ended with complete success. They abolished the salt tax in toto. They swept it all off, bravely rejecting all compromises when contains, we think it promises to be a useful and they had got their adversaries half vanquished, and carrying their appeals home to the people, until they had roused a spirit before which the ministry quailed, the monopolizers trembled, the Parliament gave way, and the tax fell. This example is encouraging; it is full of consolation and of hope; it shows what zeal and perseverance can do in a good cause; it shews that the cause of truth and justice is triumphant when its advocates are bold and faithful. It leads to the conviction that the American salt tax will fall as the British tax did, as soon as the people shall see that its continuance is a burthen to them, without adequate advantage to the Government, and that its repeal is in their own hands.

> The enormous amount of the tax was the first point to which Mr. B. would direct his attention. He said it was near 300 per cent. upon Liverpool blown, and 400 per cent. upon alum salt; but as the Liverpool was a very inferior salt, and not much used in the West, he would confine his observations to the salt of I ortugal and the West Indies, called by the general name of alum. The import price of this salt was from eight to nine cents per bushel of fifty-six pounds each, and the duty on that bushel was twenty cents. Here was a tax of upwards of two hundred per cent. Then the merchant had his profit upon the duty as well as upon the cost of the article, and when it went through the hands of several merchants before it got to the consumer, each had his profit upon it, and whenever this profit amounted to fifty per cent. upon the duty, it was upwards of one hundred per cent. upon the salt .-Then the tariff laws have deprived the consumer of thirty-four pounds in the bushel, by substituting weight for measure, and that weight a false one. The true weight of a measured bushel of alum salt is eightyfour pounds; but the British tariff laws. for the sake of multiplying the bushels and increasing the product of the tax, substituted weight for measure; and our tariff laws, copied after them, and adopted their standard of fifty six pounds to the bushel.

Here Gen. Smith, of Maryland, rose and said that he had led the Senator from Missourri into an error, in telling him, some time back, that the weight of alune salt was eighty-four pounds. Subsequent re-

Mr. B. resemed his speech. He said the Senator from Maryland was not so far wrong in his first information as he supposed; that he (Mr. B.) was informed by other sources that Turk's Island salt weighed above eighty pounds said he had a report before him of a committee of the British House of Commons, made in 1817, by Mr. Calcraft, the chairman of the committee on the salt duties, in which the weight of the best Bay of Biscay salt is stated at eighty-four pounds. But let us assume the weight at eighty pounds, and at this weight it is incontestible, that the tariff laws have been the means of defrauding the consumer of thirty pounds in the bushel. For these laws reduce the bushel to fifty-six pounds; and the retail merchant

and salt manufacturer, improving upon weight for measure abolished, would be this hint, have made a further reduction bought in New Orleans by the measured of six pounds, and reduce the bushel to bushel of 80 lbs. weight, for 8 or 9 cents, fifty. This is a loss of three parts in eight and would be brought up the river at the -very nearly one half-and making the rate of 33 1-3 cents per hundred weight. salt cost nearly one hundred per cent. It thus appears that the salt tax falls heamore. Putting all this together- the du- viest upon the West. It is an error to supty, the merchant's profit upon that duty, pose that the South is the greatest sufferand the loss in the bushel-and the duty er. The West wants it for every purpose on alum salt is shewn to be near four hun- the South does, and two great purposes erate abilities produced great results; and dred per cent.; in other words, the tax is besides;—curing provision for expert, and four times the value of the article, and salting stock. The West uses alum salt, makes it cost the consumer four times as and on this the duty is heaviest. because much as it would cost without the tax .- the price is lower, and the weight greater. This is a cruel oppression upon the peo-ple; one which they ought not to bear cents a bushel, is a much havier duty than without necessity, and which their is no on that which costs 15 cents; and then, necessity, as shall be fully shown, for bearng any longer.

> Mr. B. entered into statistical details to shew the aggregate amount of this tax, which he stated to be enormous, and contrary to every principle of taxation, even bushels, round numbers; the value of \$715,000, and the tax at 20 cents a bushel, \$1,200,000; the merchants' profit up- re-exported upon the whole of it. on that duty at 50 per cent. is \$600,000, and the secret and hidden tax, in the shape that the provision curers and exporters of false weight for true measure, at the rate of 30 lbs. in the bushel, was \$450,-000. Here, then, is taxation to the amount of about two millions and a quarter of dolars, upon an article costing \$715,000; universal use, ranking next after bread, when re-exported, on fish, and provisions.

The distribution of this enormous tax upon the different sections of the Union, the beginning. The first act of Congress was the next object of Mr. B's. inquiry: in the year 1789, which imposed a duty and for this purpose, he viewed the Union | upon salt, allowed a bounty in lieu of drawunder three great divisions-the Northeast, back, on beef and pork exported, as well the South, and the West. To the North- as fish. The bounty was the same in each east, and especially to some parts of it, he case; it was five cents a quintal on dried considered the salt tax to be no burthen, fish; five cents a barrel on pickled fish, but rather a benefit and a money making and five on beef and pork. As the duty business. The fishing allowances and on salt was increased, the bounties and albounties produced this effect. In consi- lowances were increased also. Fish, and deration of the salt duty, the owners and salted beef and pork, fared alike for the exporters of fish, are allowed money out first twenty years. They fared alike till of the Treasury, to the amount, as it was the revival of the salt tax at the commenceintended, of the salt daty paid by them; ment of the late war. Then they parted but it has been proved to be twice as much. | company; bounties and allowances were and the aggregate drawn from the Trea- beef and pork; and this has been the case sury since the first imposition of the salt ever since. The exporters of fish are now duty in 1789, is shewn by the Treasury drawing at the rate of \$250,000 per an-Much of this is drawn by undue means, while exporters of provisions draw nothing. as is shewn by the report of the Secretary | The aggregate of the fishing bounties and of the Treasury, at the commencement of allowances, actually drawn from the Treaby the returns of the salt makers, to be used in the fisheries, while the fisheries

ax is not heavily felt as a burthen, directly upon the people, to the whole amount of their consumption. It is a heay burthen upon the South.

The West is the last section to be view-

the deception in the substitution of weight for measure, is much greater in alum salt, which weighs so much more than the Liverpool blown. Like the South, the West receives no bounties or allowances, on account of the salt duties. This may be fair if taxes were so necessary as to justify the in the South, where the imported salt is taxing of salt. He stated the importation not re-exported upon fish or provisions; of foreign salt, in 1829, at six millions of but it is unfair in the West, where the exportation of beef, pork, bacon, cheese, and butter, is prodigious, and the foreign salt Mr. B. then argued with great warmth,

were entitled to the same bounties and allowances with the exporters of fish. The claims of each rested upon the same principle, and upon the principle of all drawbacks, that of a reimbursement of the duand the article one of prime necessity and ty which was paid on the imported salt in the catalogue of articles for human sub- The same principle covers the beef and pork of the farmer, which covers the fish of the fisherman; and such was the law in The annual allowance is about \$250,000, continued to the fisheries, and dropped on returns to be five milhons of dollars .- | num, as a reimbursement for their salt tax; the present session, page 8 of the annual sury, exceed five millions of dollars; while report on the Finances. The Northeast the exporters of provisions, who get nothmakes much salt at home, and chiefly by ing, would have been entitled to draw a solar evaporation, which fits it for curing greater sum; for the export in salted profish and provisions. Much of it is proved, visions, exceeds the value of exported fish. Mr. B. could not quit this part of the

subject, without endeavoring to fix the atare drawing money from the Treasury tention of the Senate upon the provision under the laws which intended to indem- trade of the West. He took this trade in mily them for the duty paid on foreign salt. its largest sense, as including the export To this section of the Union then, the salt trade of beef, pork, bacon, cheese and butter, to foreign countries, especially the Let us proceed to the South. In this West Indies; the domestic trade to the lowsection there are but few salt works, and er Mississippi and Southern States; the no bounties or allowances, as there are no neighborhood trade, as supplying the towns isheries. The consumers are thrown al- in the upper States, the miners in Missoumost entirely upon the foreign supply, and | ri and the upper Mississippi; the army and use the Liverpool blown. The import the navy; and the various professions, price of this is about 15 cents a bushel; which, being otherwise employed, did not the weight and strength is less than that raise their own provisions. The amount of alum salt; and the tax falls heavily and of this trade, in this comprehensive view, was prodigious, and annually increasing, and involving in its current almost the entire population of the West, either as the growers and makers of the provisions, the ed, and it will be found to be the true seat curers, exporters, or consumers. The aof the most oppressive operation of the mount could scarcely be ascertained. What salt tax. The domestic supply is high in was exported from New Orleans was shewn price, deficient in quantity, and altogether to be great; but it was only a fraction of unfit for one of the greatest purposes for the whole trade. He declared it to be enwhich salt is there wanted, curing pro- titled to the favorable consideration of visions for exportation. For this purpose, Congress, and that the repeal of the salt a foreign supply is indispensable; and al- duty was the greatest favor, if an act of um salt is the kind used. The import justice ought to come under the name of price of this kind, from the West Indies, favor, which could be rendered it. A reis nine cents a bushel; from Portugal 8 duction in the price of land, was the greatcents per bushel. At these prices the West est blessing which the Federal Governcould be supplied with this salt, at New ment could now confer upon the West .-Orleans if the duty was abolished; but in Mr.B. referred to the example of England, consequence of the duty it costs 37 1-2 who favored her provision curers, and percents per bushel there, being four times mitted them to import alum salt, free of duthe import price of the article, and seven- ty, for the encouragement of the provision ty-five cents per bushel at Louisville, and trade, even when her own salt manufactuother central parts of the valley of the Mis- ers were producing an abundant and susissippi. This enormous price resolved perfluous supply of common salt. He into the component parts, is thus made up: | shewed that she did more; that she exten-1. Eight or nine cents a bushel for the ded the same relief and encouragement to salt. 2. Twenty cents for duty. 3. Eight the Irish; and he read from the British or ten cents for merchants' profit at New statue book, an act of the British Padia-Orleans. 4. Sixteen or seventeen cents ment, passed in 1807, entitled, "an act to for freight to Louisville. 5. Fifteen to encourage the export of salted beef and pork twenty cents for the 2nd merchant's profit, from Ireland," which allowed a bounty of who counts his per centum on his whole ten pence sterling on every hundred weight outlay. In all about seventy-five cents, of beef and pork so exported, in considerfor a bushel of fifty pounds; which if there ation of the duty paid on the salt which was no duty, and the tariff regulations of was used in the curing of it. He stated,