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ROSWELL ELMER, JR.

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

No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages 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.

UNDER DECREE OF FORECLOSURE.

THERE will be sold before the Court House at Rutherfordton, on Monday the tenth day of January next, (being the Monday of the County Court,) within the legal hours of sale, *Seven several tracts of Land*, as the property of the heirs at law of EDMUND FEWELL, deceased, containing an aggregate amount of 658 1/2 acres, or so much thereof as will be sufficient to satisfy the Decree.

One of these tracts of Land includes a part of the Iron Works and High Shoal on Second Broad River. The other six lie adjoining to it and to each other or nearly so.

To such persons as wish to engage in the manufacture of Iron, or of other things, this property may well be recommended as possessing advantages rarely to be met with.

Terms, Cash in hand. Titles to be executed by the Clerk and Master. 39¢
Nov. 5, 1830. T. F. BIRCHETT, C. & M.

SALE OF LANDS FOR TAXES.

ON the first Monday in January next, (it being the week of Buncombe County Court) I shall expose to public sale, at the Court-House in Asheville, the following tracts of Land to satisfy the taxes due thereon for the years 1828 and 1829.

200 acres given in by John Kelly, lying on the waters of French Broad River, in Gloster settlement, joining lands of Andrew Brown. Tax due \$2,694.

200 acres given in by Jesse Burrell, lying in Gloster, joining lands of Jonathan Seiniard and Andrew Brown. Tax due \$1,174.

100 acres given in by Benjamin B. Allison, lying on Averie's Creek, joining lands of John McKey. Tax due \$1,174.

100 acres given in by James Morgan, lying on the waters of the East Fork of French Broad River. Tax due \$1,011.

100 acres given in by Joseph A. Dunn, lying on the head waters of Davidson's River. Tax due \$1,011.

By N. HARRISON, Sheriff.
By W. FORTUNE, D. S.
Buncombe Nov. 15, 1830. 40 tds.

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.

IN obedience to a Decree of the Court of Equity of Rutherford County, I will expose to sale on the premises, on Saturday the eighth day of January next, *all the lands belonging to the Estate of the late RICHARD BLANTON, deceased.*

The sale will commence with the offer of the old plantation, on and near the mouth of Shoal Creek. It contains about 405 acres, some of which is of fine quality, and upon which there is now a good Grist Mill—the only one, and the only situation for one, in a large and populous neighborhood.

The sale of the other lands, comprising three contiguous tracts, containing an aggregate of about 600 acres, will follow, at the late family residence on the Post-Road, as soon as the above has been disposed of. These afford some excellent meadow and quite good up lands, advantageously situated for mercantile or other public purposes, on the great Post Road between Lincolnton and Spartanburg Court House. A Survey will be made and the exact quantity and position of each tract will be shown on the day of sale.

A credit of twelve months will be given, the purchaser entering into bond with approved security. Titles will be made as shall be ordered by the Court.
T. F. BIRCHETT, C. & M.
Nov. 5th, 1830. 33 tds.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE FARM owned by the subscriber in Whitesides Settlement, in this county, about 18 miles northeast of Rutherfordton, in the neighborhood of the Gold Mines. Quantities of gold have been found on said land, though no considerable search has been made. The said Farm contains 160 acres of land including a good peach and apple orchard; a small house; a good blacksmith shop with two fire places. The above farm will be sold at private sale, any time before the second Monday in January next; and if not disposed of previous to that time, will be sold at auction. Application relative to the terms of sale, can be made to the subscriber, living on the premises.
JOSEPH TAYLOR.
Rutherford, October 21, 1830. 36 tds.

CARRIAGE MAKING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he still continues to carry on the above business, in Lincolnton, N. C.; and that he will in a good style and on the shortest notice, attend to all orders for work, of the following kinds:
Gigs; Carryalls;
Yankee Wagons;
Family Carriages; and Stages.

ISAAC ERWIN.
Lincolnton, October 5, 1830. 35 6w

AUGUSTA BRIDGE

NOTICE is hereby given, that all produce bales of Cotton, Hogsheads of Tobacco, or barrels of Flour, passing this date, entitled to pass the AUGUSTA BRIDGE, free of Toll.

This arrangement has been made, for the purpose of enabling the Farmer, to avail himself of this extensive Market, for all expense.

(Signed)
JESSE KEET, A. CUMMING,
THOMAS HIGGINS, JOS. BIGGONS,
JOHN BONES, JOHN WOLFOLK,
Committee.

Augusta, Aug. 22, 1830. 34.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

THE subscriber, claims the right of invention to the RAILWAY CAR GOLD RIDDLE, and designs applying for a patent for the same.—All persons are hereby warned and cautioned against making or using any machine made upon his plan or principle, without the consent of OSCAR WILLIS.

Dracketown, Burke County, Sept. 1st, 1830.

FASHIONABLE TAILORING.

J. & C. OSBORN.

RESPECTFULLY inform their customers and the public, that they continue to carry on their business, in the southern part of Asheville, on a more extensive scale than formerly, and have made arrangements to accommodate their patrons in such a manner as will give entire satisfaction; having in their employ several experienced and excellent workmen, they pledge themselves to do all kinds of TAILORING in as neat, fashionable, expeditious and durable a manner as can be obtained in the State—a whole suit will be furnished to any person when called for in twenty-four hours after taking the measure. They receive regularly from Philadelphia and New-York Drafts of the latest American, London and Paris Fashions,—and they hope by their exertions to please their customers, and their liberal prices, to secure a reasonable share of public patronage.
Asheville, Nov. 1, 1830. 38 4w

State of North Carolina,

Rutherford County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—October Term, 1830.

Margaret Horton, doweress, William Horton and others, heirs at Law of William Horton, senior, deceased—

vs.
David Horton, Payton Horton and others.

It appearing to the Court, that David Horton, one of the defendants in this cause, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is ordered that publication be made for six weeks, successively, in the North Carolina Spectator and Western Advertiser, that unless he appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for this County, at the Court-House at Rutherfordton, on the second Monday of January next, and answer, plead or demur, the petition will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to him.
Copy. Teste, ISAAC CRATON, C. C.
Oct. 26, 1830. Pr. adv. \$2.75. 38 6w

UNDER DECREE IN EQUITY.

ON Monday the tenth day of January next, (being Monday of the County Court,) I will expose to sale before the Court House at Rutherfordton, *all the Lands belonging to the Estate of the late DAVID WEAVER, deceased, comprising:*

One tract adjoining the lands of David Hardin, Betty, and others, situate on or near Hickory Creek.

One other tract, adjoining Crow's lands, Wm. Beatty, and nearly adjoining the above mentioned.

And another tract, joining or nearly adjoining each of the above mentioned tracts, also situate on or near Hickory Creek—the whole containing about 100 acres.

Gold is said to have been discovered on these lands. Terms: One half payable at the end of one year, the remainder at six months thereafter, the purchaser giving bond and approved security for the purchase money.

Titles will be made accordingly as shall be ordered by the Court. 39¢
Nov. 5, 1830. T. F. BIRCHETT, C. & M.

SPECULATION LANDS.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice, that he is duly appointed the Agent of Isaac Bronson & Gould Hoyt, Esquires, of the city of New York, the present proprietors of the lands formerly owned by Tench Coxe, Esq. in the counties of Rutherford and Buncombe, called Speculation Lands, with power to sell and lease the same and to settle and compromise all questions in relation thereto; the Injunction issued at the suit of the representatives of James Thomson, deceased, having been dissolved at the last Court of Equity in this County, as will be seen by the Decree of the Court herewith published,—he is now ready to make any contracts in relation to said lands he may think proper, and he invites all persons who have claims to parcels thereof to call upon him and purchase the land or make an amicable settlement in relation thereto, which the subscriber is willing to do, on fair terms, moderate prices and reasonable credits. While he is thus anxious, as far as possible, to settle all controversies in relation to these lands without recourse to legal measures, and does not desire to take the benefit of improvements made by innocent or ignorant persons, he feels bound to notify all interested that if not so settled he shall be obliged, as such agent, to institute suits against every one who shall be found holding a patent or occupying any part thereof, to which his principals have title; and he suggests to them the policy of settling their claims without costs, while it may be done, in many instances for less than the cost of defending a litigated suit, rather than suffer their passions or prejudices to lead them to be embarked in law suits which must eventuate in the loss of their improvements and involve them in heavy bills of cost; for whatever interested and prejudiced men may say to the contrary, as these lands were entered by citizens of this State and patented according to the existing law, thirty-five years since, and were sold to those under whom the present proprietors claim, for their fair value, and the taxes on them have been regularly paid—they have a valid legal and equitable title to them as any other title whatever, which cannot fail to be sustained by the same wholesome laws which protect the rights and property of all the citizens of this State. 38¢
JOSHUA FORMAN.
Rutherfordton, Nov. 4, 1830.

State of North Carolina,

Rutherford County.

In Equity.—Fall Term, A. D. 1830.
James Thomson's Executors, &c.

vs.
Arthur Bronson and others.

THIS cause coming on to be heard upon the Bill, the answer of Joshua Forman, agent for the defendants, the exhibits thereto attached; and the exceptions to the said answer filed—After solemn argument of counsel. It is ordered, adjudged and decreed by the Court, that the said exceptions be overruled, and that the Injunction, obtained upon the said Bill be dissolved—the costs thereon to await a future hearing.

The foregoing is truly extracted from the decree made in the above entitled cause, at October Court, 1830 by
T. F. BIRCHETT, C. & M.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,

SUPERFINE Letter Paper, Writing Paper and a general assortment of Blanks.

All orders for blanks, show bills or job printing, of any description, will be executed with neatness and despatch, upon new and handsome type, and on the most reasonable terms, at this office.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

To the Honorable the General Assembly of North Carolina:

GENTLEMEN,

You have again the enviable privilege of assembling yourselves together, as the representatives freely chosen, of a sovereign and independent people, to deliberate upon their concerns, and to legislate for their benefit; and probably the beneficence of Providence has not been more clearly manifested in any of the political events of the age in which we live, than in imparting that wisdom to the framers of the Constitution under which you are assembled, and by which that happy form of government was established, which preserves us equally free from the tyranny of the old world, and the confusion and licentiousness of some of the nations in our own hemisphere. Trusting for the success of your labors to the rectitude of your intentions, and above all, casting yourselves upon the favour of that Being who is "the founder of nations and the builder of worlds," and without whose blessing, all human efforts tending to the advancement and exaltation of the prosperity and character of our State, and the happiness of its people.

The object of all our legislation is the happiness of our citizens, and in furtherance of this object, I would particularly invite your attention to the education of our youth, the internal improvement of the State, and the regulation of the circulating medium, as the three great and leading subjects, which should claim your attention at the present session. Other subjects of importance will suggest themselves to your consideration, too numerous to receive particular attention in an annual communication from the Executive but of sufficient importance not to escape the vigilance of the Legislature.

The importance of a general diffusion of knowledge is universally admitted; nor is it any longer pretended that learning is unfavorable to morals, or injurious to the best interests of a nation. On the contrary, our own experience as a nation, and the history of the world prove to us, that most of those who are condemned to the just punishment of malefactors under the laws of a christian community, are the exceedingly ignorant, who have been hurried into acts of violence, or seduced into excess, by the example of a few, whose situation from fortuitous circumstances affords them a passport to luxury, and to criminal indulgence. If then it be true that the vice, irreligion, and consequent poverty and misery of a large portion of our fellow citizens are to be attributed to their intellectual condition, are these not indispensable considerations to the virtuous legislator? The benevolent designs of the philanthropist, and the particular plans of the political economist to promote the general diffusion of education, are mere instrumental expedients in the hands of the legislator; and without the aid of the strong arm of government, must fall "still born," and prove ineffectual for raising the ignorant from their degraded condition. The object of education is to train the young to usefulness, and to fit them for that station, which they are to assume in after life among freemen. Without a proper cultivation of the moral and intellectual faculties, this end can never be attained—these artificial helps have ever been found to suffice.

Whilst other members of this great confederacy have been appropriating millions for the general concern of literature, and establishing schools for the education of their youth, thereby enabling them to keep pace with the enlightened age in which we live, has there not been a manifest dereliction of duty on the part of those who have been entrusted with the regulation of the political economy of North Carolina, that in all its bounds there never has been established a single institution for gratuitous instruction, even in the elementary branches of education? Fellow Citizens of the Senate and of the House of Commons, should this be so? and will you permit it any longer to be the case? Have we not resources approaching almost to immensity lavished upon us? And if they are not properly applied, is it not time to raise a protesting voice against a species of economy, which has so long kept the poor in ignorance, and the State in poverty? Fully sensible of the arduous nature of the duties which devolve upon the Legislature—the difficulty of reconciling the views even of those most friendly to the establishment of primary schools for the instruction more particularly of the poor, we may yet be consoled by the reflection, that the path is not an untrod one, but has led other Legislatures to the happiest results, by anchoring the condition of society, establishing correct ha-

bits, morals and religion, always under the dominion of education—and these are the only sure conservators of the government under which we live. In the archives of the State, you have abundant materials from which to compile a system for North Carolina, for the gratuitous public instruction of the youth of the State. If, in such a system, it be necessary to tax the wealthy for the benefit of the poor, it is in the nature of things that it should be so, and it should be recollected that it is the latter, who are often called on to fight the battles of their country.

The University of the State should, in connection with primary schools, also claim the fostering care of the Legislature.—For his institution, spacious building have been erected, extensive and valuable libraries have been collected, costly chemical and philosophical apparatus have been procured, by which the professors are enabled to communicate instruction in the elevated branches of learning and science with more ease; and these have been effected in no small degree by private contribution. After having struggled through many years for a precarious existence until it has attained to a lofty eminence among the colleges of our country, the trustees are reduced to the necessity of either abandoning it altogether, or of turning it over to the Legislature of our country. The last alternative has been adopted. To you, many of whom have received your dearest and most valuable inheritance within its consecrated walls, they are about to surrender their trust; and with that, this "child of the constitution," which, if cherished as it should be, must become the great moral engine of supplying the halls of our Legislature, the Bench, the Pulpit, and the Bar, with that learning and talent, which, without it, will be looked for in vain from other parts of the State, and must be supplied from abroad. There can be no better test of the enlightened wisdom of a nation, than the extent and sufficiency of its provision for the mental and moral instruction of its children; and we can never hope to establish for North Carolina, an elevated standard of education, or even of social and national virtue, until the principles of correct education, and their influence upon society, shall have been known, acknowledged, and practised among ourselves. Is there not a constitutional injunction on the subject of education, and this too, founded on the belief (to use no stronger term,) that a system of general education is indispensable to a system of general morality, and that from these alone, we can hope to perpetuate the free institutions of our country.

To the internal improvement of the State, the attention of the Legislature has for years been directed, without accomplishing many very important objects. For the improvement of our intercourse, both personal and commercial, the liveliest interest has been evidenced in every part of the State, and with much propriety; for by these alone can the rich bounties of nature, distributed over our expanded territory, find a market, and a ready exchange for all the varied products of other soils, and the fruits of other climates. Yet this, however correct and sound in principle, is liable to hurtful delays, and even utter failure, when undertaken with inadequate means, or managed by incompetent skill. Many of the most liberal and well devised plans for the internal improvement of various parts of the United States have been retarded, and in some instances have proved unsuccessful from these very causes, and have contributed not a little to sink into disrepute the whole system. If an appropriation adequate to some great work of internal improvement cannot be made, it is better to abandon the system entirely for the present, to stop and economize, until our funds accumulate, and our resources are further developed by individual enterprise, and no longer fritter away our means by small and ineffectual appropriations, which require an additional amount nearly equal, to disburse them.

The Board of Internal Improvements, which has ever been distinguished for intelligence, and never more so than at the present moment, is, nevertheless, with the Governor at their head as President *ex-officio* deemed to be, for all the purposes of their appointment, an inefficient body, and with great deference to the Legislature, should be dispensed with.

The citizens of the State, will not separate the Executive from the President of the Board, and that courtesy which they are disposed to bestow on the former, will produce the most hurtful delays in the transaction of business in every excursion from the seat of Government. It is therefore respectfully recommended, that the Board be discontinued, and if any works of Internal Improvement

shall claim the attention of the Legislature, so as to require an appropriation for their accomplishment, that a Superintendent of Public Works be appointed, with a competent salary, who should be responsible to the Legislature for the performance of any enterprise, and to whom the Engineer should be responsible in turn, for the effect to be produced by his own projects. Without such direct and well founded responsibility, nothing valuable can be expected, and it is certain this kind of responsibility does not obtain in the present system.

In my last annual communication to the General Assembly, I had the honor of calling their attention to the re-opening a communication from the Albemarle Sound to the Atlantic Ocean, and I cannot in justice to my own feelings (much heightened upon this subject by a recent examination of the waters of this commodious bay under an act of the last session) permit it to pass without calling your attention to it again. As much opposed as any one to the constructive powers of the General Government, by which the right to make appropriations from the public funds for purposes not clearly and undeniably national, is claimed, it is nevertheless believed to be an essential ingredient in the general economy of the nation, no less as regards her pursuits in peace, than a preparation for war, that Congress should have the right of constructing harbours, erecting light houses, and designating ship channels through dangerous bays. Is then the opening a direct communication from this bay to "the great highway of nations" not a work undeniably national in its character? Are not "the profits of commerce—the dangers of shipwreck—pursuit by an enemy—convenience for privateers and vessels of war;" are these not national objects, and of sufficient importance to claim the attention of the General Government? Then a harbour constructed here, will, in the language of their own most distinguished Engineers, "be formed precisely in that part of the coast where it is most needed."

The good sense of the Legislature will readily perceive the special benefit which North Carolina would secure to herself by such improved navigation—yet, whatever may be the peculiar advantages which locality may give to her, as growing out of this improvement, a strong conviction must rest upon the mind of every attentive examiner of the subject, that the general advantage of the whole nation is of such preponderating influence, as to render it an object of peculiar advantage, and to bring it within the pale of constitutional appropriations for the General Government. The citizens of Norfolk, with a liberality and zeal, which have ever characterized the Commonwealth of Virginia, are still pressing on in an enterprise, by which the rich and abundant products of this important portion of our State will inevitably be drawn from us, unless the course of commerce be diverted by the energies of our citizens. If we are then disposed to give the aid of Legislative authority to our Representatives in Congress, by which that influence which the State is entitled in the councils of the Union, shall be duly felt, nothing can more effectually strengthen them in their efforts at those measures, which, in the prosecution of this business may be found needful.

The permanent and steady value of property, and the certain rewards of industry in any country, depend not less upon the uniform value of its circulating medium, than upon the proper quantity for its commercial purposes; nor indeed can the one be well maintained without the other. An undue issue and employment of currency, thereby imparting an adventitious value to property, have, in most of the States of the Union, produced difficulties and embarrassments, which have seldom failed to overtake with ruin, some of the enterprising and many of the most valuable of our citizens. So great have been the evils produced from this source, in most of the Western and Southern States, that many are disposed to welcome the return of the precious metals as the circulating medium, to the entire exclusion of paper. This latter, however, has been rendered so popular with most persons and so indispensable to merchants, for purposes of business, and the emigrating portion of our community, in consequence of its convenience for transportation beyond the mountains, and in innumerable instances, its return to its extensive owners of western lands residing in our own State, that its almost indefinite augmentation was deemed at one period of our history, not only as justifiable, but the very means of advancing the general interest. Yet as the science of banking advanced, & redundancy & spec-