

NORTH CAROLINA SPECTATOR

AND WESTERN ADVERTISER.

VOLUME II.

RUTHERFORDTON, SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 23, 1831.

NUMBER 10.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY EVENING BY
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 particularly ordered and all arrears 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.

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber aware that Loans—Sales—and business in general can be effected more easily—expeditiously and satisfactorily—has removed from the City of Philadelphia to New York, where every facility is offered for transacting home or foreign business—correctly, legally, and with despatch.
GEO. W. EVERITT,
37, Nassau St., N. York City.

N. B. To Editors throughout the Union. Those Editors desirous of supporting and patronizing this institution shall be entitled to the proprietor's ad gratis to the amount of \$5.00, by giving his advertisement in full a conspicuous place in their papers 2 or 3 times, and forward a copy containing the same,
GEO. W. EVERITT,
37, Nassau St., N. Y.

MONEY IN MARKET.

TO OWNERS OF GOLD MINES, PLANTATIONS, MANUFACTORIES, &c. &c. THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he is daily visited by American & foreign capitalists, who are desirous & anxious of advancing and investing their funds to good advantage—who are desirous of purchasing & leasing whole or shares of Real Estate (improved or unimproved), and other valuable property—who wish to become proprietors, partners or sharers in Gold Mines or Mining Companies—or would loan money in small and large amounts at 5, 5½, 6, and 7 per cent. per annum, interest to be paid annually and semi-annually—to be secured on mortgages of real estate free from incumbrances and valued and worth double the amount required. Therefore those who wish to sell, lease or mortgage—or obtain partners, &c., will, per mail, (postage paid) forward every necessary instruction—particularizing their views and wishes and describe their property correctly, its location, situation, divisions, quality, improvements, quantity and real value, &c.—and enclose the advance office fee, which amounts to \$5, for every \$7500 wanted. Commissions: when loans are effected, will be from 1 to 1½ per cent. No business can meet with attention unless postage is paid and accompanied with a reasonable advance fee.—An established and not to be deviated rule is now in force, viz: no letters received (in any instance) or taken out from the Post Office, unless paid or franked.
GEO. W. EVERITT,
Real Estate Broker Attorney—American, Foreign and General Agent,
No. 37, Nassau St., New York (City), N. Y.

WANTS A SITUATION.
A YOUNG MAN 25 years of age, who writes a neat legible hand—is conversant with and has an idea of business in general—possesses a liberal education (English and Classical)—has travelled much through Canada and the U. States—has been in business for himself—has been unfortunate and now seeks for a respectable situation at the South, in any mercantile or respectable establishment; as agent or manager on a plantation; as travelling companion, or agent, or copyist in an office, &c. &c.—if required can give reference. A moderate salary—to warrant a genteel support would be required. Communications (post paid) to the subscriber, will meet with prompt attention.
GEO. W. EVERITT,
37, Nassau-st., New York City.

DR. J. MFARLAND,
TAKES the liberty of respectfully announcing to the public, that he has located himself in Rutherfordton, and opened a shop at the house of John Logan, where he may be found unless absent on professional business.
Rutherfordton, March 26, 1831. 6 4t

DISSOLUTION.
THE COPARTNERSHIP which has for some time existed in the firm of M'BEE & REINHARDT, has been dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the concern will make payment to David Reinhardt, who will pay all the claims against the Concern.
VARDRY M'BEE,
D. REINHARDT,
Lincolnton, Feb. 16, 1831. 2 6w

Medical Co-partnership.
DRS. HARDY & OSBORN, having associated themselves in the practice of Medicine, beg leave to offer their services to the citizens of Buncombe and the adjoining counties, in the various branches of the profession, viz:—Physic, Surgery, Midwifery, &c., one of whom may at all times be found at their shop, in Asheville, (formerly occupied by Maj. Patton, as a Store) unless absent on professional duties, or other indispensable business.
Asheville, March 23, 1831. 6t

NOTICE.
I AM under the painful necessity of notifying and forewarning all persons from harboring and trading with my wife Mary, as she is in the habit of deserting my house, and wasting her time abroad, to the great injury of our domestic comforts, and the manifest inconvenience of our family relations.
Feb. 16th 1831. 1 3mp
RICHARD COVINGTON.

HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT.
AT THE SIGN OF THE BELL,
Union Court-House, S. C.
JAMES NORRIS
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has taken that large and convenient house lately occupied by Joseph Reid, Esq. He thinks it unnecessary to make promises and will therefore only invite travellers to call and judge for themselves.
52 1yp

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,
SUPERFINE Letter Paper, Writing Paper, and a general assortment of Blanks.
D. SHIELDS, & Co.
Brighthope, March 7, 1831. 5 6w



NEW ESTABLISHMENT. WESTERN LINE.

THE subscriber having become contractor for the Mail Stage from LINCOLNTON, VA. RUTHERFORDTON TO ASHEVILLE, takes this mode of informing the public, that this line is connected with the Salisbury, Fayetteville and Columbia Lines at Lincolnton, and is a continuation of the two former westwardly to Asheville, where it meets the Knoxville, Tennessee line. The country through which it passes is healthy and romantic, affording an exhibition of its grand mountain scenery as can any where be found. This line is the shortest between Carolina and Tennessee—it leaves Lincolnton every Saturday morning and runs to Rutherfordton, and thence to Asheville on Sunday evening, whence it returns to Lincolnton on Tuesday—making an easy travel each way of 85 miles in two days.
All possible care will be taken of baggage or other things, but no liability for any loss or accident that may happen.
GARLAND DICKERSON, Contractor.
Rutherfordton, March 26, 1831.

SALEM AND GREENVILLE LINE OF POST-COACHES.

THIS LINE is run through a distance of 196 miles in three days and a half, by way of Juntsville, Statesville, Morganton, Brindletown, Bedfordsville, and Rutherfordton to Greenville, S. C. The contractors have good horses and excellent drivers; they have made their stands wide a view to the accommodation of passengers.
This Line passes through a romantic and healthy country, yielding all the bounties of nature. It passes through the bosom of the Gold Region of Western North Carolina. These considerations and the cheapness of fare they hope are sufficient inducements to insure a general run of travellers on this Line.
The Line from Washington city via Fredericksburg, Lynchburg and Danville, Va. is directly connected with this at Salem, N. C. The Augusta Line connects with this at Greenville, S. C.
This is the most direct Line from Washington city to New Orleans.
The departures are as follows, viz: Leave Salem every Monday and Thursday at 5 A. M. and arrive at Greenville every Thursday and Sunday at 11 A. M. Leave Greenville every Tuesday and Saturday at 1 P. M. and arrive at Salem every Tuesday and Friday at 8 P. M.
All possible care will be taken of Baggage and bundles, but the contractors will not be liable or any accidents or losses.
Fare 5 cents per mile for regular passengers, and 6 cents per mile for way passengers.
SAMUEL W. D. & DAVID TATE, JR., Contractors.
Morganton, N. C. March 5, 1831. 3t

Look at this!
THE compass has been so long in use, that I hope its utility will ere long find its way into Rutherfordton county, and put every man in possession of his own land marks—they may then escape the judgment denounced in a certain book.
This is therefore, to notify all persons, (that they may not plead ignorance in future,) that I am determined to prosecute all and every individual, who shall be found trespassing, by cultivating the soil, removing timber, or in any otherwise committing waste upon any of the various tracts of land belonging to COL. RICHARD LEWIS, situate in the Rutherford county—lots and land adjoining the village of Rutherfordton, unless with my written or verbal consent; and it is presumed that all leases and permissions granted by him, for any of those purposes, have expired.
Persons holding bonds on him for titles, would do well to present them. Also persons having made purchases of land, in which he is interested, are hereby notified that no titles will be executed, unless satisfactory evidence is adduced that, his proportion of the purchase money has been actually paid, or secured to be paid, either to himself or his properly authorized agent.
J. OSVERTON LEWIS, Agent.
Rutherfordton, 25th Jan'y, 1831. 50 1y p

WANTED.
THE subscribers wish to purchase 10 LIKELY NEGRO MEN, for which they will pay cash.—Apply to the subscribers, either at Pattonville in Burke, or Asheville.
JAMES W. PATTON,
JOHN E. PATTON.
March 18, 1831. 5 6w

**CHEAP AND FASHIONABLE
TAILORING!**
THE subscribers inform the public in general that they continue to carry on the Tailoring Business in greater perfection than they have formerly done; they flatter themselves by their long experience and faithful exertions that they will continue to receive a liberal patronage. They keep constantly in their employ a number of experienced hands. They further promise the neatest fits the London and Philadelphia Fashions can produce.
J. OSBORN,
C. OSBORN,
Asheville, March 27, 1831. 7 3w

\$0,06 REWARD!!
RUNAWAY from the subscriber an Apprentice Boy to the Tailoring business, named ALFRED BAGWELL. Said boy is of tall stature, bad countenance, dark visage, and well dressed. I hereby caution all persons against trading with said boy, employing or harboring him in any way. The boy stated no reason for leaving the subscriber, only that some fellow had offered him wages; I suppose some fellow about his equal. The boy was employed, but sacked his job and fled.
JOHN OSBORN.
Asheville, March 14, 1831. 7 3w

NOTICE.
THE undersigned will have the BRIGHT-HOPE FURNACE, in Greene County, Tennessee, in full operation by the 20th instant, where all kinds of Castings can be had on the shortest notice.
Mill Castings; Bark Mills;
Forge Hammers &c.,
can be had, to order, at any time.
Orders addressed to Greenville, Tennessee, will be promptly attended to.
D. SHIELDS, & Co.
Brighthope, March 7, 1831. 5 6w

EDUCATION OF SLAVES.

[From the Southern Religious Telegraph]
What can the American people do, and what ought they to do, for the Black Population of this country?
(Furnished by the Society of Inquiry in the Union Theological Seminary.)

The question now proposed, refers not only to the blacks who are now held in bondage in the slave-holding States, but also to all the free persons of color scattered through the length and breadth of our country, from Maine to Florida, and from the Atlantic Ocean to the Rocky Mountains. It is a question which concerns every member of our extended community, of whatever State he may be the citizen: for if there be guilt, if there be responsibility—and doubts there are both—attached to any, in regard to the black population among us; they are probably shared equally, or nearly so, by all. For myself, the first years of my life were spent in a State where the sight of the slave toiling for his master was as familiar as it is here; and a few years, where the black population though not so numerous, and though blessed with freedom, were probably more degraded and miserable than in this State—and I am therefore personally concerned, in common with every other member of the community, in inquiring, What can be done, and ought to be done for our black population? It is not proposed however, to discuss the whole question.

With the plan and objects of the American Colonization Society, we at present have nothing to do. The manumission and transportation to Africa of the blacks, cannot possibly take place immediately.—The question before us is, What are we bound to do for the blacks in the mean time—while they remain among us, and we have the opportunity to do something?—The spirit of the Gospel is the spirit of universal benevolence. "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself," is the command:—and if we ask as the Scribe did, "Who is my neighbor?" the answer will be to us, as it was to him—all who need, and can receive your assistance. Now no one certainly doubts whether our black population is needy. But if there is such a man, let us examine for a moment, into their real situation.

It requires but little discernment and investigation to discover, that the blacks are placed in a situation almost entirely out of the reach and influence of the motives, which commonly influence mankind.—Ease, wealth, a share in the blessings and privileges of society, respectability, eminence, influence, power,—these are the objects which men commonly place before themselves, and which supply them with motives, and form their characters, and influence their conduct. But these objects can have no influence, or very little upon the black man. The slave does not labor for himself, but for another. The profits of his labor flow into the pockets of his master. The principles which govern him in such circumstances, is the same which would govern all whose hearts have not been touched by Divine grace, who should be placed in the same situation. He does as little as he can—This is perfectly natural. The very principle of action and of enterprise is destroyed within him, and he yields himself up, on a principle which is the inevitable result of his situation, to sluggishness and inactivity. He has no cares—no thinking to do for himself. He does what he is told to do; and, having no work for his mind, he surrenders up his mental powers to perpetual sleep. This too is perfectly natural. He is probably well fed and well clothed; and this his master thinks is all that could be desired. But does the master proceed on this principle with respect to himself? It is the characteristic of the brute, that, well fed, he looks no farther, and is capable of nothing more. But a man cannot be brought to this. He will desire more—and the slave, having no character of value to gain or lose, will almost inevitably, be guilty of stealing. It is observed sometimes, that negroes seem to have a constitutional disposition to this vice. The remark might be made, with equal justice, of white men who should be placed in their situation. There is also another reason for this. They suppose that they have a perfect right to their master's property, as being the product of their labor: and they argue, since the whites as a body, owe their wealth to the labor of the slaves as a body, therefore all slaves whatever have a right to pillage all masters whatever. All irreligious men, placed in their situation, would reason in the same way. Further, as the slave is kept at work during the week, he considers himself entitled to employ the Sabbath just as he pleases. There are probably very few slaves who have any conscience with regard to the Sabbath day. It is almost un-

iversally desecrated, and employed for the worst of purposes.

Again, no intellectual or moral qualification can give the negro a place in society, or obtain for him a share in the civil, literary, or social privileges of our country. His exclusion from these depends on another circumstance than that of character—a circumstance, which as it was entirely beyond his control, so it is unchangeable and will forever operate. This circumstance is—he is a black man. He has then no motive—we speak of him as uninfluenced by religion—for acquiring or maintaining a moral character. He sees no benefit in being honest, in exercising the social virtues, or in governing and restraining his depraved propensities. The spirit of "Let us eat and drink, for to-morrow we die," he, of course, applies universally to the government of his conduct and the formation of his character. The free black may have the profits of his labor: but he has been so long accustomed to the stupid lazy life of the slave, that being now freed from the authority of his master, he has lost all motive whatever for exertion, and the character thus formed, descends to his posterity. Or if he comes this, still the impossibility of rising in society, of becoming one of the community around him, connected with others by its bonds, and participating in its advantages—and the certain prospect of perpetual degradation which is before him—these things generally destroy the very principle of hope and enterprise, and give him up to worthlessness and ignominy. This is the case with all white men, who through some misconduct, have destroyed their reputation. They bid farewell to hope—they lose all respect for themselves—and then, as every one knows, they are lost. It is the same with the black man.

Further, the relation of master and slave is not one, calculated to generate feelings of mutual affection. If the master rules, he must rule by authority: and with such feelings in the slave as those we have described, the business of managing slaves must be, as it is in fact found to be, a very vexatious employment. Hatred to the whites is, with the exception in some cases of an attachment to the person and family of the master, nearly universal among the black population. This exists in different degrees in different cases: but it is probable that no common feeling exists in any community, bringing its members closer together, & making them to act as one man under its influence, more than that of settled hostility to the whites among the blacks of our country. We have then a foe, cherished in our very bosoms—a foe willing to draw our life-blood whenever the opportunity is offered, and in the mean time, intent upon doing us all the mischief in his power.

The blacks are thus set at a distance from the religious privileges enjoyed by the whites—from the knowledge and refinement & the influence of the public sentiment of the community; they have no common feelings or interests with them; they are left to their own ignorance; to the society and intercourse of their own class, and to the pernicious influences of such an intercourse; to false religion—to superstition and fanaticism—to the exercise of bad passions, and the indulgence of the worst vices. And this is the natural result of their circumstances operating on man's natural character. It may be said that the picture here drawn of the character of the blacks of our country, is worse than the fact. It is admitted that there are exceptions, and that is a general abatement from the full effect of the causes which we have pointed out, arising from peculiar circumstances. These are—the conscience of the individual, for he is yet a man—the steady hand of authority that is maintained—constant labor—and the exertion of a religious influence. But the existence of these exceptions and of this abatement, do not materially affect the truth of our statement. The allowance need not be great. We have stated the essential and unchangeable circumstances which are always connected with slavery, and which must always produce the same results while the state of religious knowledge and feeling among the negroes is what it is at present. Now consider the case. These are human beings—of the same nature as ourselves—possessed originally, of as strong powers of mind, & of as quick sensibilities of heart—capable of moving in as high a sphere as we, & of acting in as important stations—capable as high attainments in science—and of enjoying as great civil & social advantages—and above all, possessed with us of immortal souls destined to give account at the same bar—and to be undistinguished sharers in the same eternity. But—aside from the influence of religion—the inevitable result of the circumstances in which they are placed, is

TATE'S HOTEL.
THIS establishment is open for the accommodation of gentlemen. It is the house formerly occupied by David Tate, Esq. and lately by Maj. Bouchelle. The undersigned, promise, to those who may give them a call, gentle attention, and the best possible fare. The Salem and Greenville Stages, and the Stages to Asheville, stop at the Hotel. They can afford any travelling accommodations to those who wish to visit the Gold Region of Burke and Rutherfordton.
D. TATE, JR. & BROTHERS.
Morganton, N. C. March 5, 1831. 3-t

RE-ESTABLISHMENT.
HAVING once carried on a Shop in the town of Morganton, and that with the general satisfaction of the people; and having left the place against the advice of the citizens; I make use of this method to inform the people of Burke County and its adjacent country, that I have resumed my OLD STAND, in the town of Morganton, for the purpose of carrying on the

TAILORING BUSINESS,
in all its various branches. The subscriber can assure those who may be his customers, that his leaving the County of Burke at the time he did, will be to their interest, as he intends to adopt a new course in doing business, viz. he has become a subscriber to the most approved and best Patent Systems of Cutting now extant in the United States, and receives the Fashions quarterly from New-York, Philadelphia and Liverpool. The subscriber can also assure his friends and the public, that the most approved plan of Cutting by Signors or Wilson's Patent, has not to the date of this notice, been used by any in Morganton, except in one or two cases by itinerant or travelling workmen, which Patent he will use, in connexion with others, for the best interest of his customers. He appeals to the people to say, whether, in any case, when free too from the power of competition, he ever exacted the sum of Seven Dollars for making Cloth Coats, Five for Sattinets and Three Fifty for Homespun—prices which have been exacted from the People during the last Summer and Fall.
The subscriber's prices will be from \$5.00 to \$6.00 for Cloth Coats; From \$3.00 to \$4.00 for Sattinets; and \$2.50 for Homespun. He hopes by his attention to business, he may receive a share of public patronage. He warrants all Garments to Fit, and in execution surpass any that have been made in Burke County.
He will have constantly from 4 to 6 good workmen who have served a regular time to the business, and hopes to be ever ready to accommodate, at short notice and on Good Terms.
WILLIAM C. BEVENS.
Morganton, Feb. 12, 1831. 2 tf

COPARTNERSHIP.
THE undersigned has this day entered into copartnership in the TAILORING BUSINESS.
They respectfully inform their friends and the citizens of this and the adjoining counties, that they will be always ready to execute any order in their line of business, at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. They deem it unnecessary to speak of their ability. They flatter themselves, however, that by their long practice and facilities they have of obtaining the best fashions and their constant exertions to please, that they will receive a due share of the public patronage.
They will occupy, as a shop, a room over Twitty & Miller's Store.
VALENTINE MOONEY,
JAMES V. JAY.
Rutherfordton, Jan. 6, 1831.

HORSE-BILLS
HANDSOMELY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.