

# WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

VOL. II.]

SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, JULY 10, 1821.

[No. 51.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, EVERY TUESDAY,  
By BINGHAM & WHITE.

TERMS:  
The subscription to the WESTERN CAROLINIAN is Three Dollars per annum, payable half-yearly in advance.

No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of the Editors; and any subscriber failing to give notice of his wish to discontinue at the end of a year, will be considered as wishing to continue the paper, which will be sent accordingly.

Whoever will become responsible for the payment of nine papers, shall receive a tenth gratis.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted on the customary terms. Persons sending in Advertisements, must specify the number of times they wish them inserted, or they will be continued till ordered out, and charged accordingly.

No advertisement inserted until it has been paid for, or its payment assumed by some person in this town, or its vicinity.

All letters to the editors must be post-paid, or they will not be attended to.

## Negroes for Sale.

ON the last Thursday in July, at the Court-House in Salisbury, will be sold, on a credit of six months, several valuable young NEGRO Boys and Girls, belonging to the estate of the late Col. Richmond Pearson, deceased.

J. A. PEARSON, Executor.  
E. PEARSON, Executrix.

June 25, 1821.—55ts

## New Goods.

THE subscriber is now opening, at his Store in Salisbury, a general and well selected assortment of

DRY GOODS,  
HARD-WARE, and  
MEDICINES.

Just received direct from New-York and Philadelphia, and laid in at prices that will enable him to sell remarkably low. His customers, and the public, are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves. All kinds of Country Produce received in exchange.

1st78

J. MURPHY.

## For Sale,

THE well known stand in Lexington, N. C. known by the name of the *Swan Tavern*, with one and a half Town Lots, with good Stables, a Kitchen, and all necessary Out-Houses. The Dwelling-house is roomy, and well furnished with furniture, which may be had by the purchaser.

Also, 130 acres of good LAND, joining town. The plantation is in a high state of cultivation. I will make the payments easy, as times are hard. For terms, apply to the subscriber in Lexington.

MICHAEL BEARD.

10wt58

## New Stage to Raleigh.

THE subscriber, who is contractor for carrying the U. States Mail between Raleigh and Salisbury, by way of Randolph, Chatham, &c. respectfully informs the public, that he has fitted up an entire NEW STAGE; which, added to other improvements that have been made, will enable him to carry PASSENGERS with as much comfort and expedition as they can be carried by any line of stages in this part of the country. The scarcity of money, the reduction in the price of produce, &c. demand a correspondent reduction in every department of life: Therefore, the subscriber has determined to reduce the rate of passage from eight to six cents per mile. Gentlemen travelling from the West to Raleigh, or by way of Raleigh to the North, are invited to try the subscriber's Stage, as he feels assured it only needs a trial to gain a preference.

The Stage arrives in Salisbury every Tuesday, 8 or 9 o'clock, and departs thence for Raleigh the same day at 2 o'clock; it arrives in Raleigh Friday evening, and leaves there for Salisbury on Saturday at 2 o'clock.

May 22, 1821. 50 JOHN LANE.

## Private Entertainment.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends, and the public in general, that he has established himself in the house formerly occupied by the Rev. Peter Eaton, in the Town of Huntsville, Surry county, N. Carolina; and has been at considerable expense in making his rooms commodious and comfortable, for the reception of Travellers, and all who may favor him with their custom. His Sideboard is provided with Liquors of the best quality, and his Stables with every thing requisite for Horses; and hopes, by particular attention, to merit a share of public patronage.

MUMFORD DEJORNATT.

Huntsville, Dec. 17, 1820. 50  
N. B. The subscriber continues to carry on the *Cabinet Business*; and will execute all orders with neatness and despatch, for cash, credit, or country produce.

M. D.

## Fifty Dollars Reward.

ANY way from the subscriber, at Charlotte, Mecklenburg county, N. Carolina, a Negro Boy by the name of SIMON; dark complexion, stout made, and five feet seven or eight inches high. He speaks low when spoken to. It is supposed that he will make towards the county of Prince William, Virginia, as he was purchased in that county. I will give the above reward if the said negro is delivered to Isaac Wille, Concord, Cabarrus county, or 25 dollars if secured in any jail, and information given, so that I get him again.

EVAN WILIE.

March 24, 1821. 50  
The Editors of the Richmond Enquirer are requested to insert the above advertisement six weeks, and send their account to the office of the Western Carolinian for payment.

## Writs Venditioni Exponas

For sale at this Office.

## Education.

ON the first of October next, the *Pleasant Retreat Academy*, at Lincolnton, N. C. will open under the superintendence of the Rev. Messrs. MUSHAT and BELL. In this institution will be taught the different branches of English and Classical Education, such as Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, Mathematics, Moral and Natural Philosophy, the Greek and Latin Languages, and, if required, pupils will be instructed in the German and Hebrew Languages.

The suitability of the Buildings, in point of comfort and convenience, together with the cheapness of boarding, the established moral character of the villagers and vicinity, the healthiness of the place, and the well known and acknowledged abilities of the gentlemen who will conduct the exercises of the Academy, give this Institution a decided preference to any in the state. The Trustees do, therefore, confidently feel themselves entitled to a liberal share of public patronage; and expecting it, they pledge themselves that nothing shall be wanting on their part to promote the improvement of the students.

By order of the Board.

D. REINHARDT, Secretary.  
Lincolnton, N. C. June 5, 1821. 3wt58

YADKIN

## Navigation Company.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the President and Directors of the Yadkin Navigation Company have required the payment of the seventh, eighth and ninth instalments, of ten dollars each, upon every share subscribed, to be made to the Treasurer of the Company, or to such Agents as they shall appoint to receive the same: And that payment of said instalments be made on or before the 6th day of August next, or the shares of the subscribers failing to pay, will be sold at auction, at the town of Salisbury, North-Carolina, on Monday, the 10th day of September next.

FRANCIS LOCKE, President pro tem.  
Of the Yadkin Navigation Company.  
June 20, 1821.—55ts10

## STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, ASHE COUNTY.

GEORGE BOWER vs. James M'Guier: Original attachment, returned to May session, 1821. It is ordered by the court, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for three months, that the defendant, James M'Guier, appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Ashe, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in July next, and plead, answer, or demur, otherwise judgment by default final will be entered up against him.

10wt59 THOS. CALLOWAY, Clerk.

## STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, ASHE COUNTY.

LEONARD SHOWN vs. James M'Guier: Original attachment, returned to May session, 1821. It is ordered by the court, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for three months, that the defendant, James M'Guier, appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Ashe, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in July next, and plead, answer, or demur, otherwise judgment by default final will be entered up against him.

10wt59 THOS. CALLOWAY, Clerk.

## STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, ASHE COUNTY.

WAUGH & FINLY vs. James M'Guier: Original attachment, returned to May session, 1821. It is ordered by the court, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for three months, that the defendant, James M'Guier, appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Ashe, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in July next, and plead, answer, or demur, otherwise judgment by default final will be entered up against him.

10wt59 THOS. CALLOWAY, Clerk.

## STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, ASHE COUNTY.

KOONROD SMITH vs. James M'Guier: Original attachment, returned to May session, 1821. It is ordered by the court, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for three months, that the defendant, James M'Guier, appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Ashe, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in July next, and plead, answer, or demur, otherwise judgment by default final will be entered up against him.

10wt59 THOS. CALLOWAY, Clerk.

## STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, ROWAN COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1821. Henry Williams vs. William Butler: Original attachment, Jesse A. Pearson and others summoned as garnishees. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, that the defendant appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Rowan, at the Court-House in Salisbury, on the third Monday in August next, then and there to reply, plead, or demur, or judgment will be taken against him by default.

11wt63 Test: JNO. GILES, C. R. C. C.

## STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, ROWAN COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1821. Richmond Pearson's executor and executrix vs. William Langhorn, John Caloway, and J. S. Burwell.....Original attachment, levied on land. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendants are not inhabitants of this state, it is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, that the defendants appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Rowan, at the Court-House in Salisbury, on the third Monday in August next, then and there to reply, plead, or demur, or judgment will be taken against them by default.

6wt58 Test: JNO. GILES, C. R. C. C.

## Desultory.

### THE SAULT DE ST. MARIE.

FROM SCHOOLCRAFT'S NARRATIVE.

"The commanding position of the Sault de St. Marie, on the outlet of Lake Superior, and at the head of ship navigation, had early pointed it out to the French as an advantageous site for a military and trading post, and we accordingly find that it was occupied as such at an early period of the settlement of Canada. By this place all the fur trade of the northwest is compelled to pass, and it is the grand thoroughfare of Indian communication for the upper countries, as far as the arctic circle. Independent of these circumstances, the advantages of taking the white fish at the foot of the rapids, have always rendered it a place of resort to the Indian tribes of the region, particularly during the summer season, when the hunting is most precarious. No place could, therefore, be better adapted to acquire an influence over the savage tribes, to monopolise their commerce, and to guard the frontier settlements against their incursions: It is, indeed, surprising to reflect upon the early enterprise and sound judgment of the French in seizing upon the points commanding all the natural avenues and passes of the lakes, particularly when it is considered that these selections must necessarily have been the result of an intimate acquaintance with the geographical features of the country. This is yearly proved by the re-occupation of posts and places long neglected, but the importance of which has become apparent in proportion as we have set a just value upon the Indian trade and the natural advantages of the country. Perhaps in no instance is this more strikingly exemplified than in the Sault, the commanding position of which, although always known to traders, has but lately been perceived by our government. The advantages which a rival nation has taken of this neglect, could not fail to excite attention at a period when such laudable exertions are making in all parts of the Union, to explore the geography, and to call into action the hidden resources, of the country; and it appears to have been among the primary objects of the expedition to prepare the way for the introduction of an American garrison at that place. To attain this object a council of the chiefs of the Chippeway tribe was this morning summoned at the Governor's marquee, and the views of the government explained to them. By the treaty of Greenville, of 1776, a saving clause had been inserted by Gen. Wayne, covering any gifts or grants of land in the Northwest territories, which the Indians had formerly made to the French or English governments, and this clause has been renewed or confirmed by treaties with the same tribes, since the conclusion of the late war. Under this treaty the U. States claimed the concession formerly made at the Sault to the French, by virtue of which it has been occupied as a military post. It was now proposed to treat for settling the boundaries of the grant, and in this way obtain an acknowledgment and renewal of it. These things were distinctly stated through the interpreter. The Indians, seated in their usual ceremonious manner, listened with attention, and several of the chiefs spoke in reply. They were evidently opposed to the proposition, and first endeavored to evade it by pretending to know nothing of the former grant; but this point being pressed home, was afterwards given up—still they continued to speak in an evasive and desultory manner, which amounted to a negative refusal. It was also observable that there was no great unanimity of opinion among them, and some animated discussions, between themselves, took place. Some appeared in favor of settling the boundary, provided it was not intended to be occupied by a garrison, saying that they were afraid, in that case, their young men might prove unruly, and kill the cattle and hogs that should stray from the garrison. This was intended as an insidious threat, and I was peculiarly struck with the reply of Gov. Cass to the chief who had thrown it out, in which he said, that, as to the

establishment of a garrison at the Sault, they might give themselves no uneasiness, for that point was already settled, and so sure as the sun, which was then rising, would set, so sure would there be an American garrison sent to that place, whether they renewed the grant or not. Such decision has always great weight with the Indians, and in the present instance was peculiarly so, as a casual, but indiscreet and unauthorized conversation which had been held by some officers of our party with one of the chiefs, before the council assembled, had given them to understand that the United States did not wish to occupy the Sault as a military post. They were, however, determined not to accede to our wishes; and, in seeing ourselves surrounded by a brilliant assembly of chiefs, dressed in costly broadcloths, feathers, epaulets, medals, and silver wares, of British fabric, and armed from the manufactories of Birmingham, all gratuitously given, we could not mistake the influence by which they were actuated in this negotiation. When, therefore, several hours had been spent, during the latter part of which the Indians employed a very animated language, and strong gesticulation, the council broke up somewhat abruptly, without assenting to the proposition. The last chief who spoke called "the Count," (a brigadier in the British service,) in the course of his speech drew his war-lance and struck it furiously in the ground before him, and assumed a look of savage wildness, which appeared to produce a corresponding effect upon the other Indians; for there was an evident agitation among them during the latter part of the council: and when he left the marquee kicked away the presents which had been laid before him.

"On breaking up, they proceeded directly to their encampment, and we dispersed to our tents. A few moments only had, however, elapsed, before it was discovered that the Indians had hoisted the British flag in the midst of their encampment. On hearing this Gov. Cass immediately ordered the expedition under arms, and, calling the interpreter, proceeded, with no other escort, to the lodge of the chief before whose door it had been erected, took down the insulting flag, and carried it back to our camp. Upon this occasion he entered the lodge of the chief who raised it, (the same who had before drawn his war-lance in council,) and told him that it was an indignity they were not permitted to offer upon the American territories; that we were their natural guardians and friends, and were always studious to render them strict justice, and to promote their peace and happiness; but the flag was the distinguishing token of national power, connected with our honor and independence—that two national standards could not fly in peace upon the same territory—and that they were forbid to raise any but our own, and if they should again presume to attempt it, the United States would set a strong foot upon their necks, and crush them to the earth.

"This intrepid conduct struck the Indians with astonishment, and produced an effect which we were not, at the moment, sensible was all that prevented an open rupture. In ten minutes from the Governor's return to our camp, the Indians cleared their lodges of every woman and child, covering the river with canoes, and expecting so decisive a step to be followed by a general attack on their camp. In the mean time, it was looked upon by the expedition as a preparatory movement to the savage war whoop, and we stood prepared to encounter the shock. Our number, at this time, including Lieut. Pierce's command, was sixty-six men, well armed and prepared, about thirty of whom were United States' soldiers. The number of Indian warriors then upon the ground was between seventy and eighty, being all well armed in the Indian manner.

"Our encampment was regularly formed upon the green, near the banks of the river. The Indians occupied an eminence which was formerly the site of the French fort, at the distance of five or six hundred yards, and separated from us by a small river. We were kept in this state of alarm for some time, when the Indians having

ceased to hold themselves in a hostile attitude, the soldiers were dismissed to their tents. In the mean time, an overture was proposed by some of the older chiefs, who had not been present at the council in the morning, and about seven o'clock in the evening, a treaty was concluded and signed, by which they cede to the United States a tract of land four miles square, commencing at the Sault and extending two miles up, and the same distance down the river, with a depth of four miles, including the portage and the site of the village and old fort, but reserving the right of fishing at the falls, and of encampment upon the shore. When the agreement was concluded, the Indian ceremony of smoking the pipe of peace, and shaking hands, as mentioned in Day X. was performed, and their signatures by mark, were afterwards obtained. For this cession of land they were paid on the spot, in blankets, knives, silver wares, broad cloths, and other Indian goods."

### CAMPAIGN AT NEW-ORLEANS.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

Gentlemen: It will probably before long become a question among our schoolmen "whether it is not a moral impossibility for an English writer to speak the truth of this country?"

Copious extracts are now going the rounds of the newspapers, (*without comment, as usual,*) from a work lately published in England, called a "Narrative of the Campaigns of the British Army at Washington and New-Orleans." It has been pronounced by some of our courteous newspapers, as "in the main tolerably impartial," although it is pretty certain, I believe, that those who make this admission know no more of the real facts connected with these events than any other person who was not an eye witness.

As a proof of the impartiality of the writer I shall merely observe that, besides doubling, and sometimes trebling, the American forces opposed to him, he studiously conceals, at least in all extracts that I have seen, the important fact, that a great majority of these was raw militia, who had never been in service before. At Baltimore he speaks of them as "infantry" simply, and the natural conclusion, as well as the conclusion he evidently wishes his readers to draw, is, that they were regularly enlisted, organized, and disciplined troops. At New-Orleans, according to his statement, the Americans consisted of 25,000 troops, (*nothing about militia,*) entrenched behind their lines. Now what will people abroad, whose ideas of an army are altogether limited to a regular force, think of this? Why, most assuredly, that 8,000 British troops marched against 25,000 American regulars entrenched up to the chin, which aforesaid regulars did not dare to leave those intrenchments in pursuit of the enemy, after he was entirely cut up and retreating! Yet, for all this, "the work is in the main tolerably impartial."

But the greatest proof of this writer's impartiality and respect for truth, is his account of the extraordinary manner in which the Americans fired from their entrenchments. Baron Munchausen shooting round a hill is the only parallel we recollect. Speaking of the British troops, he says:

"It was in vain that the most obstinate courage was displayed. They fell by the hands of men whom they absolutely did not see; for the Americans, without so much as lifting their faces above the rampart, swung their firelocks by one arm over the wall, and discharged them directly upon our heads."

This a species of shooting altogether new, and does such credit to American ingenuity as well as strength, that we are sorry we can't believe it. In the first place, we presume the rampart was rather too broad to allow of a musket being "swung over it with one hand," and discharged upon the heads of the assailants immediately under. In the second place, an American musket, much more an American rifle, is rather too heavy to be held and discharged at the same time with one hand. In the third place, the immense proportion of officers of rank killed and wounded, proves pretty clearly that the Americans did not fire at random, but took aim at the most conspicuous