

of the congress of the United States, and that the inhabitants of these provinces will be relieved from the state of uncertainty and doubt, which at this moment must necessarily prevail.

In the organization of the present temporary government, and in its execution, I have kept steadily in view the securing to the inhabitants of the Floridas all the privileges and immunities guaranteed to them by the treaty.—The principal of these, is the protection of their persons, property and religion, until they shall be incorporated into the union, and become entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens of the U. States. In performing this important part of my functions, I have endeavored to pursue the spirit of our political institutions. I have made no discrimination of persons,—my house has been surrounded by no guards, no one has been kept at a distance by repulsive formalities, all have had free admittance, and found a ready ear, when they required my aid for the protection of their rights. The American government, at the same time that it is the freest, is perhaps the strongest in the world; because, the most wealthy and most powerful in society, are as weak in opposition to it, as the most humble and obscure. It knows no distinction between an ex-governor and a peasant. In the course of my short administration, one case has unfortunately occurred, which required the exertion of that authority which is no respecter of persons.—That the necessity should have existed has occasioned me pain, and regret; and especially as it has been misunderstood by some of the inhabitants of this country, from a want of a sufficient acquaintance with the facts of the case—as well as with the character and principles of our government. It was my duty under the treaty, exercising the government in the Floridas, to secure to the inhabitants all the evidence of their right of property. The improper conduct of the captain general of Havana, in withholding documents or archives of this nature, from an agent expressly sent to receive them, increased the necessity of vigilance on my part. It was made known to me by satisfactory evidence, that there were documents of this character in the hands of an individual here, and that these documents were necessary to establish the right of property in this country.—The fact ascertained, my duty was clear, and no alternative was left me. That individual was ordered to surrender them, so that in pursuance of the second article of the treaty, and of my proclamation, the inhabitants might be secured in their right of property. The individual thus ordered to deliver them, instead of obeying as he ought the commands of the government under which he was protected, and which could know no superior, excepting the congress or president of the United States, shifted them into the hands of the person who lately administered the government of this province, and who had been authorized by the captain general of Cuba to surrender the country agreeably to the stipulations of the treaty. This person, whether from misapprehension, or from worse motives, considered himself not responsible for any act of his to the government of the Floridas, and appeared entirely insensible to the impropriety of not having made a delivery of these documents of his own accord. Whatever diplomatic privileges he might have been entitled to, these privileges had ceased upon the surrender of this country, and he was then not known to me, or recognized as having any other rights than those of a common individual. It was not enough for him to consider himself a public agent for the king of Spain, and reside here for the purpose of transacting official business with the agents of the United States, but it was necessary that he should have made known the object and purpose of his stay; had he done so, he would have been informed at once by me, that my own functions having ceased as commissioner, no one but the president of the U. States had any power to give him permission to remain here as a diplomatic agent enjoying the privileges of a foreign minister. The natural consequences of his conduct are too well known, and need not be detailed. With the exception of this solitary instance, I feel the utmost confidence in saying, that nothing has occurred, notwithstanding the numerous cases in which I have been called upon to interpose my authority, either in a judicial or executive capacity, to occasion any thing like distrust, discontent, or want of confidence, and I cheerfully take this occasion to express my satisfaction with the peaceful, obedient and orderly conduct of all those whose allegiance has been transferred to the United States by the cession of the country. It is true, a recent occurrence connected with the one referred to, has compelled me to take measures I conceived necessary for the character, dignity and harmony of the government I administer, and which at the same time were the mildest the circumstances would admit. I allude to the conduct of a number of the Spanish officers remaining here after the cession without my permission, but which would certainly not have been withheld from them so long as they demeaned themselves respectfully to the existing authorities, and refrained from any improper interference with the measures of

the government. This respect is due from foreign officers in all countries—their situation is materially different from that of other aliens, and their conduct ought therefore to be more circumspect. In the United States those are severely punished, who are guilty of writing in a libellous manner of proceedings in courts of justice. For what tends to bring the judiciary into disrepute, shakes the public confidence in that part of the government, that is looked upon as the most sacred depository of individual rights.—Hence in both these points of view, without noticing the singular conduct of the Spanish officers acting as if they considered themselves a distinct and separate body—an *imperium in imperio*—they were guilty of great indiscretion and impropriety, in publishing a most indecent libel against the judicial proceedings of the highest tribunal in the Floridas. Had I consulted my personal feelings, having entertained a favorable opinion of some of them, and enmity to none, I should have been disposed to have suffered the act to sink into oblivion. But the dignity and honor of the government forbade that conduct so outrageous should pass unnoticed. I might appeal to those very persons and ask what would be the consequences if a band of American officers should offer such an insult to the government of a Spanish Province? But the inhabitants of the Floridas may rest assured, that whatever may be the impropriety or imprudence of some, it will have no effect upon my feelings towards the rest—the innocent will not be confounded with the guilty, and all will continue to experience the same protection and respect for their rights, which has heretofore been extended, provided they demean themselves with that propriety which becomes every good citizen and subject; and should any of them under the influence of momentary passion, or feeling, be dissatisfied with the measures I have pursued, on a return of their sober judgment, I feel confident they will be compelled to approve.

Considerations of a personal nature, and the situation of my family, requiring my absence from these provinces for a short period, I make known that in the mean time, the government of East Florida is placed under the charge and direction of J. W. D. Worthington, Esq. Secretary for the same, and that of West Florida under Col. George Walton, Secretary thereof. Each of these gentlemen are clothed with all the powers appertaining to the governors under the late government of Spain, and subject to such instructions as they may respectively receive from the President of the United States through me. They are charged faithfully to protect and maintain all the citizens and inhabitants of whatsoever description in the said provinces in the peaceful enjoyment of all their rights, privileges and immunities, secured to them under the late treaty with Spain, and under the constitution of the United States so far as the same is applicable. I have instructed them promptly to punish the violators of the law, and to require of all that allegiance to the government, enjoined by my proclamation issued on taking possession of the country.

ANDREW JACKSON,
Gov. of the Floridas, &c. &c.
Pensacola, Sept. 6, 1821.



SALISBURY:

TUESDAY, NOV. 20, 1821.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Of this State convened at Raleigh yesterday. The eyes of the West are directed, with no little solicitude, to the results of this meeting. The western people anticipate nothing in their favor from the majority; but they expect that their representatives will do justice to their feelings, and not hesitate to make known their determination.

The subject of a Convention will again be brought forward, and, as a matter of course, receive the unqualified rejection of the East. But it is hoped they will so far condescend as to permit it to be debated, and not hurry it off, as at the last session, as though it scattered pestilence around, or as if its mere discussion would cause the capitol to totter to its base. If the claims of the West are as shallow as they are represented to be, the East need not fear to meet them; and if they are as just and undeniable as the West assert, even then the East need not fear: for right, it is well known, stands but a poor chance, when opposed to might.

But while we expect nothing from the Legislature, we do expect much from the western members. The opportunity they will have of consulting together, should

not be neglected. They know the importance of obtaining the unequivocal expression of the will of the people on the subject of a Convention; and they are sensible that means must be used, that a plan must be devised, to do this. The West expect their Representatives to do their duty,—not only in the Legislature, but out of it: that they will do it, we have not the smallest doubt.

We shall from time to time give an account of the proceedings of the Legislature, as we receive them.

Don Joaquin de Aduaga was presented on Wednesday last to the President, by the Secretary of State, when he delivered his credential letters, and was received by the President, as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from Spain.



"Death, like an overflowing stream,
Sweeps us away....our life's a dream."

DIED,

At her father's residence, near Mock's Ville, Rowan county, N. C. on the 10th instant, Miss BERRY POWELL, in the sixteenth year of her age, daughter of Col. Ransome and Patsy Powell. In the death of Miss Powell, her young friends and acquaintances have to deplore the loss of a discreet, cheerful and amiable associate. In the domestic circle, her loss will be especially and deeply felt: as a daughter and sister, she discharged her duties with fidelity, cheerfulness and affection. It will be long, very long, before those who were connected with her in these relations can restrain the sympathetic tear....altho' they trust and believe she is happy.

[Communicated.]

FAYETTEVILLE PRICES CURRENT.
[CORRECTED WEEKLY.]

MERCHANDISE.	Quantity rated.	From D. C.	To D. C.
Bacon	lb.	8	8 1/2
Beef, mess		7	8
fresh		4	5
Beeswax		31	32
Brandy, Cog.	gal.	2 50	3
Peach		60	65
Apple		42	47
Butter	lb.	15	20
Coffee		32	35
Corn	bush.	50	60
Cotton, Upland	100 lb.	15	15 25
Flour, superfine	50	5	6
fine		5	6
Flax seed	bush.	1	5
Gin, Holland	gal.	1	25
Northern		60	70
Hog's lard	lb.	8	9
Iron, Swedish	100 lb.	5 50	6
English		5	6
Lead	lb.	9	10
Molasses	gal.	30	35
Oats	bush.	35	40
Pork	100 lb.	4 50	5
Potatoes, Irish	bush.		none
Rum, Jamaica, 4th proof	gal.	1 25	1 35
W. Island, 4th do.		90	1
do. 3d do.		85	90
New-England		45	50
Rice	100 lb.	4	5 90
Salt, Turks-Island	bush.	85	90
Liverpool ground		90	1
Steel, German	lb.	18	20
blistered		12	14
Sugar, Muscovado	100 lb.	10	11
Loaf	lb.	22	25
Tea, Young Hyson	1 1/2	1 25	
Hyson	1 20	1 40	
Imperial	1 75	2	
Gunpowder	1 50	1 75	
Tobacco, leaf	100 lb.	4	4 25
manufactured	lb.	8	15
Tallow		14	15
Wheat	bush.	90	1
Whiskey	gal.	40	41

Salisbury Academy.

Owing to circumstances beyond the control of the Trustees, the Examination of the Pupils of this institution will be on an earlier day than usual. It will commence on Monday, the 3d, and close on Wednesday, the 5th day of December next.

Parents and Guardians are respectfully invited to attend. The next session will commence on Monday, the 7th of January.

By order, T. L. COWAN, Sec'y.
November 19, 1821. 3wt77

Valuable Property.

THE subscriber offers for sale the following property, viz: a Store and Dwelling-house, situated at the north corner of the court-house; the house is large, and well calculated both for a Store and Tavern. Two lots adjacent to the Bank; on the front lot there is a tolerably good dwelling-house—with these I would dispose of three or four lots, quite convenient, which, to a person disposed to keep a Public House, would render it one of the most eligible situations in town. 500 acres of Land, part of which is within one mile south of the court-house; I am disposed to divide this land (which can conveniently be done) to suit purchasers. 152 1/2 acres, two miles north of Salisbury, called Yarbro's Meadows. 202 acres, about four miles north of town; this tract is all woodland, and well timbered.—Also, my plantation, called Merrell's Place, adjoining the Bridge, on the north side, consisting of one tract of 330 acres; one do. 229—829 acres.

The whole or any part of the above property I will dispose of for approved notes, at nine and twelve months, negotiable at the Bank, if application be made by the 1st of January next.

MOSES A. LOCKE.
November 12, 1821. 6wt81

Blanks,

OF the various kinds commonly in use, for sale at the Office of the WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Parish, Miller & Co. was dissolved on the first day of July last. All those indebted to said firm, will make immediate payment to D. Parish & Co. who are duly authorized to settle the business of said firm.

DANIEL PARISH,
WM. S. MILLER,
PARISH, HOLBROOK & Co.

Copartnership.

THE subscribers have formed a connexion, under the firm of D. Parish, Miller & Co. and will continue the business of Parish, Miller & Co. at their old stand, No. 56, (late 97,) Broad-street, where they are now opening

250 packages Dry Goods.

Comprising the best and most extensive assortment ever offered in this city, viz.

Woolens.

- 6 cases Hent's super blue and black LONDON CLOTHS
- 6 do West of England do do do
- 10 bales Yorkshire blue and black do do do
- 5 do do brown, mixt and olive do do do
- 4 do 7-4 do saved list blue do do do
- 10 do 6-4 blue, mixt and brown do do do
- 3 do double milled drab do do do
- 5 do 6-4 double milled do do do do
- 4 cases super blue and black London Cassimeres
- 4 do do Coronation and drab mixt do do do
- 4 do common blue, black and mixt do do do
- 3 bales 6-4 and 7-4 Flushings and Lion Skins
- 2 do 6-4 and 7-4 mixt and drab Bath Coatings
- 4 do mixt Satinets
- 10 do white Welch Plains
- 3 do blue, mixt and drab do
- 5 do 7-4 and 8-4 London Duffil Blankets
- 4 do 6-4 Bristol do saddle do
- 3 do 8-4, 9-4, 10-4, 11-4, and 12-4 double Rose Blankets
- 5 do 2 1/2, 3, 3 1/2, and 4 Point Blankets
- 4 do super white Flannels
- 4 do red, yellow and green Flannels
- 2 do 6-4 and 7-4 Green Boocking Baize
- 6 do plain black and assorted Bombazettes
- 3 do figured do do do
- 1 case 6-4 super French black Bombazeens
- 2 do women's black and slate Worsted Hose
- 2 do mixt and white Lambs Wool half do
- 2 bales super Caroline Plaids.

Cotton Goods.

- 40 cases assorted light and dark CALICOES, new patterns
- 5 do 4-4 and 6-4 Cotton Cambrics
- 3 do 4-4 and 6-4 Jaconet do
- 2 do 6-4 figured and striped do
- 2 do 4-4 rich tambered Mull Muslin
- 2 do 4-4 plain Mull do do
- 1 do 6-4 rich colored and stripe do
- 3 do 4-4 and 6-4 plain Book do do
- 3 do do do figured do do do
- 4 do do do plain and figured Lenoes
- 2 do rich Tambered Robes
- 2 do white and colored Cravats
- 2 do 3-4 Garment Dimity
- 2 do 6-4 Cambric do
- 3 do 6-4 super Apron Checks, new patterns
- 4 do 6-4 super Carlisle Gingham
- 2 do 6-4 do Plaid do do
- 2 do 4-4 do do do do do
- 2 do 6-4 super Manchester do
- 2 do super Marseilles Vestings
- 1 do 7-8 Cotton Bedtick
- 3 do Blue Romal and Madras Handkfs.
- 1 do blue twilled Bandana do do
- 2 do Mapt Cambric pocket do do
- 2 do 4-4 and 6-4 rich Chintz Shawls
- 2 do 4-4 undressed Cotton Shirtings
- 2 do 4-4 patent steam loom do
- 2 do women's white and slate Cotton Hose
- 1 do white Cotton half Hose
- 2 do Holts' 3 cord Cotton Balls, No. 18 to 90.

Linen Goods.

- 7 cases 7-8 and 4-4 IRISH LINENS
- 3 do 3-4 Boom do do do
- 3 do 7-8 Long Lawns
- 1 do 5-4 Irish Sheetings
- 1 do 3-4 do Diaper
- 1 do 5-4, 6-4, 7-4, 8-4 and 10-4 Tabling Diaper
- 1 do 3-4 Black Linens
- 3 do assorted Linen Cambrics
- 2 do do do Cambric Handkfs.
- 4 do Linen Thread, No. 10 to 25

Silk Goods.

- 3 cases heavy Black Sinchews
- 3 do heavy Black Sarsnets
- 1 do changeable Sinchews
- 3 do black Silk Handkerchiefs
- 1 do Damask Silk do
- 2 do rich Plaid Sarsnets, 18 yards
- 4 do colored Canton Crapes
- 2 do black do do 12 pieces
- 2 do black French do do
- 2 do best blue, black and assorted Italian Silk
- 3 do do do do do India do
- 1 do green and white Florence
- 1 do very rich figured Satin, assorted colors
- 1 do assorted Silk Braid
- 4 do super Flag Handkerchiefs
- 2 do English black and white Silk Gloves
- 1 do 6-4 and 7-4 Levantine Shawls
- 2 do 7-4 and 8-4 Crape Shawls
- 2 do colored and black Crape Dresses
- 4 do do do do Mantles

Domestic Goods.

- 15 bales No. 1 Boom Waltham Sheetings
- 5 do 2 do do do do
- 5 do do do do do do
- 5 do No. 1, white do do do
- 5 do 2 do do do do
- 3 do 6-4 do do do do
- 15 do 3-4 Brown Shirtings
- 5 do do Lippit Plaids
- 5 do 3-4 Lippit Stripes.

The above Goods, together with a great variety not mentioned, will be sold by the piece or package, at a small advance from the original cost, for cash or town acceptances. Merchants in town or country, will find it their interest to call and examine the assortment.

DANIEL PARISH,
JASPER CORNING,
PARISH, HOLBROOK & Co.
Charleston, Oct. 2, 1821. 4wt79

Stray Horse.

STRAYED from the subscriber, in Salisbury, on Friday, the 9th instant, a dark bay Horse, between two and three years old, with a small white spot in his face; no other mark recollected. He is a heavy, well made horse, and tolerably large. A suitable reward will be given to any one who will apprehend said horse, and give information to the subscriber, so that he may obtain him again.

JAMES ROSEBOROUGH.
Rowan County, Nov. 14, 1821.—3 76r

Long's Ferry.

FALSE reports having, by some means, got into circulation, respecting the rates at my Ferry on the Yadkin river, five miles from Salisbury, I take this method to inform the public, that they are as follows, viz:

- For a four wheel carriage of pleasure, forty cents.
- For a gig, twenty-five cents.
- For a Dearborn or Yankee wagon, with two horses, twenty-five cents: The same with one horse, twenty cents.
- For a loaded wagon and team, forty cents.
- For a two horse wagon, loaded, thirty cents.
- For an empty wagon, twenty-five cents.
- Man and horse, six and a quarter cents: footman, five cents.

The best of boats and the most punctual attendance will at all times be kept at the ferry. Travellers can be accommodated in the best manner the country affords, and on reasonable terms, at the dwelling-house of the subscriber, one mile from the river.

ALEXANDER LONG, sen.
November 16, 1822.—3 76

Estate of Capt. John Reid.

ON the 8th of January will commence the sale of the real and personal estate of the late Capt. John Reid, and continue from day to day, until the whole is sold. The real estate consists of the well known establishment called the *Catawba Springs*, with the plantation and lands attached. The personal property consists of a number of very valuable Negroes, various kinds of farm stock, household furniture, &c. The terms, which will be accommodating, will be made known on the day of sale.

JOHN REID,
ALEX. MCCORKLE, } Executors.
November 19, 1821.—7wt82

Runaway Negroes.

TAKEN UP, and committed to the jail of Rowan county, N. C. on the 8th instant, two negro men, Philip and Jack. Philip is about 28 years of age, of a yellow complexion, stout made, had on, when committed, no clothes but a pair of pantaloons and a shirt; says he is under the care of Nathan Gist and Joseph Gist, who live on Tyger River, nine miles from Union Court-House, So. Ca. Jack says he belongs to Miles Ferguson, in Lawrence District, S. C. on Duncan's Creek. He is about 18 years of age, has a large scar above the right knee, occasioned by a burn; had on a northern homespun coat, and check pantaloons. Jack says his master lives about 18 miles from Lawrence C. H. and about 20 from Union C. H. The owners of said negroes are requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and receive their negroes.

WILLIAM HOWARD,
Jailor, Rowan, N. C.
Salisbury, Nov. 19, 1821.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL,

SIGN OF THE RISING SUN,
CORNER OF KING AND SOCIETY STREETS,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his acquaintances, and the public generally, that the above well known establishment, formerly kept by Mr. ROBERT BOYCE, has recently been considerably enlarged, and is furnished in the most comfortable manner for the accommodation of BOARDERS. It contains upwards of sixty rooms. FAMILIES can be furnished with private apartments. The *Columbia* and *Augusta* Stage-Office is kept at this house.

NEW STABLES have been built for the use of the house, which will be provided with trusty and attentive Ostlers. 6wt79

CHARLES H. MIOT.

Charleston, S. C. Oct. 1st, 1821.

State of North-Carolina,

ROWAN COUNTY.
Superior Court of Law, October Term, 1821.

RUTH HARRIS }
vs. } Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant in this cause is not an inhabitant of the state, it is Ordered, that publication be made four weeks in the Western Carolinian, that unless he appear at the next term of the Superior Court of Law to be held for the county of Rowan, at the court-house in Salisbury, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, and answer said petition, it will be set for hearing ex parte. Witness, Alexander Frohock, Clerk of said Court, at office, the 2nd Monday after the 4th Monday in September, Anno Domini 1821. 4wt79

ALEX. FROHOCK, C. S. C.

Caution!

ALL persons are forbidden to trade for a note against me, in amount about \$10, held by Ben Grimes, as I have paid the fellow more than the amount of said note.

HENRY ALLEMONG.
Salisbury, Nov. 19, 1821. 3wt78

Estate of Benjamin Tores.

THE subscriber having, at the last Court of Pleas for the county of Cabarrus, obtained Letters Testamentary and qualified as Executor to the Last Will and Testament of BENJAMIN TORES, earnestly requests all those indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, or they will indiscriminately find their papers in the hands of officers. Those having demands against the estate will present them, duly authenticated as the law directs.

J. L. BEARD, Executor.
October 29, 1821. 2wt76

Committed to Jail,

ON the 24th of September, a runaway negro man, who calls himself DICK, and says he belongs to Haynes Morgan, who lives near the Shallow Ford of the Yadkin. He appears to be about 25 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, black complexion, and stammers some little when he talks. The owner is requested to pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be dealt with as the law directs.

JOHN M'GUIRE, Jailor.
Morganton, Burke Co. N. C.
October 28, 1821. 477r

Notice.

AS I intend removing in a few days, from my residence in Salisbury, to the Cheraw Hills, S. C.—hoping to solicit the favor of my creditors for a further indulgence, by pledging myself, from the prospects I have in view, I will be able to discharge all the just demands that may come against me.

B. P. PEAPSON.
Salisbury, Nov. 12, 1821. 75