



**SALISBURY:**

TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 11, 1822.

By a law passed during the late Session of Congress, the mail route from Fayetteville to Salisbury was changed so as to go by Carthage, M'Neill's, and Skean's ferry, and to return by Forrest's Blakely, Lawrenceville, Allentown, and M'Auley's Store. By this alteration, the people on the eastern side of the Yadkin in the lower part of this county, and in the part of Montgomery county adjoining, will be able to get papers from Salisbury within a week after they are printed; now they cannot obtain them at all, without riding a distance of thirty miles. By a regulation made a year or two since, but which, from some cause or other, was never carried into effect, the mail was to cross Skean's ferry in going down, and return by the way of Forrest's Store: any way, however, to open some kind of communication with the above district of country.

We have received a letter from a respectable gentleman, (James Whitaker, Esq.) living at Swanano, Buncombe Co. who states that an insane person, by the name of Archibald Womack, has been at his house for some days, is very destitute, and unable to provide for, or take care of himself. Womack says that he belongs to this county, and has children and friends living here. Mr. W. requests us to give this notice, as "it may inform his children or friends, who, if they have any human feelings, will try to alleviate the distresses of a father, or perhaps a brother, who is at this time without either sense or reason, or any thing else, except life alone."

We have before slightly noticed a series of papers under the signature of a "Native Virginian," which originally appeared in the Federal Republican, and have since been embodied in a pamphlet and distributed over the Union. Their pretended object is to expose public defaulters and speculators; and it will no doubt greatly astonish the good people of this country to learn, that from the establishment of the government to the present time, they have been governed by a set of sharpers, swindlers, and unprincipled, mercenary wretches! This "Native of Virginia," alias a native of Maryland, and a dismissed clerk from one of the Departments, has discovered! And this writer, who has doubtless ere this tickled his fancy with the appellation of the modern Junius; this quondam clerk, whose integrity, without question, caused his dismissal from his clerkship; this man, as pure as the snows of heaven, actuated by motives of the sublimest patriotism, and peculiarly fitted for the task,—has undertaken to reform the morals of the land, and to expose the obliquities of our National Rulers.

Seriously, however, this "Native Virginian" has come forward with the ostensible motives of exposing corruption: he pretends to be actuated by nothing less than the purest patriotism: and with these professions he attacks the fair fame of our most distinguished citizens; of men whose good name is the property of their country, and which she should cherish as she would her own existence; of men whose names will be known and revered ages after that of a "Native Virginian" shall have sunk into the obscurity whence it sprung. He holds up to the exultation of the governments of Europe, (for his slanders will reach even there,) this Republic, but an infant among nations, as more corrupt than the most depraved among them; as having been governed from John Adams' administration to that of James Monroe, by men who confer as little honor on human nature as they do on their country: he shows the purity of his intentions, his patriotism, in thus holding up his country to the scorn and derision of the world. We are as little disposed to shield the public defaulter, the speculator, as any one; nor are we opposed to a rigid scrutiny into the conduct of our public officers. On the contrary, we think such a scrutiny absolutely necessary. Our rulers, State and

National, should be watched with a vigilant, though not a suspicious eye; their transactions should be closely scanned, not because we wish to discover errors, or mal-practices, but to prevent them. The confidence and vigilance of the people should go together. But while we would render what little assistance we could to the individual, actuated by honest and upright motives, who would fearlessly drag the public leeches (for such there are) into the glare of day, and expose them to the just execrations of the people; who would arraign at the bar of public justice the guilty defaulter, and the unprincipled speculator,—for young as our country is, we have such characters: while we would, we say, rather assist such an individual, than throw the least obstacle in his way, we should feel ourselves in duty bound to discountenance "A Native Virginian." His zeal is commendable; but his motives, to say nothing harsher, are greatly to be suspected. That to some of the cases he has animadverted upon, he may have attached sufficient evidence of corruption in the actors, is very probable; but that in others he has grossly slandered individuals, and when convinced of it, refused to retract, is notorious.

In his 6th No. he charges Mr. Jefferson with receiving the money twice on a bill which he drew on a banker in Amsterdam, during his mission to France,—once, when the bill was drawn, and again, when he retired from office in 1809. And this, he says, "was a palpable and manifest act of moral turpitude, about which no two honest, impartial men can possibly differ." Mr. Jefferson has at length replied to this charge, and explained the nature of it so satisfactorily, and exculpated himself so completely, that it would seem to be impossible that instant conviction of its falsity should not flash on the mind of every one. The facts are these:—Mr. Jefferson, while at Cowes in England, in 1789, on his return to the United States, drew a letter of credit on a Dutch house at Amsterdam, in favor of Grand & Co. Paris, and immediately charged himself with it as cash, in his account with the United States. The bill was sent by mail, by way of London, to Grand & Co. Paris; but it being then, Mr. J. states, exactly at the time when martial law was declared in Paris, the country all up in arms, and executions by the mob daily taking place, the mail was probably lost, as the bill never reached its destination. The consequence was, the bill never was paid. Mr. Jefferson could not have sold it; for of what value would it have been to any one, without the endorsement of Grand & Co.? This it could not have received, because it never reached them. And neither the Dutch Bankers nor Grand & Co. in their accounts of that date, or any other date, notice this bill; it follows of necessity, therefore, that it never could have been paid, and that Mr. Jefferson had consequently a just claim on the United States for the full amount of it, which was only 1148 dollars. A paltry sum, indeed, for a man like Mr. Jefferson, to become a rogue for! "The sum of the whole then is," says Mr. J. "that I drew a bill on the U. S.'s bankers, charged myself with it, on the presumption it would be paid; that it never was paid, however, either by the bankers of the U. S. or any body else. It was surely just then, to return me the money I had paid for it; yet the 'Native of Virginia' thinks, that this act of receiving back the money I had thus, through error, overpaid, 'was a palpable and manifest act of moral turpitude, about which no two honest, impartial men can possibly differ.'"

It is much to be regretted that any one, at this late day, should have made a charge like the one above mentioned, against Mr. Jefferson. Occupying, as he does, so conspicuous a place in the page of American history, his fame, in a measure, has become identified with that of his country; and in proportion as you tarnish the one, you soil the other. The author of the "Declaration of Independence," and belonging to that band of sages and patriots who form so bold a relief in the historical view of our Revolution, he has strong claims on the gratitude, and adds not a little to the reputation of his country. Whatever may have been his errors, therefore, it is ungenerous, ungrateful, and cruel, now, while bending under the weight of years, and just about to pass off the stage, to charge him with crime.

The reputation of Mr. Jefferson belongs not to a party, but to his country; and his country should protect it.

The Portland Statesman gives an account of a Quack Cancer Doctor, in Maine, who gives his patients cobwebs and spiders, each dose containing at least five large black spiders! He applies externally copperas, Spanish flies, and arsenic! No remedy could be more effectual: the most inveterate cancer would unquestionably be killed...and the patient too!

**CHEAPER, WHO COULD WISH?**

A newspaper printed at Dayton, at the confluence of Mad River with the Great Miami, in the interior of Ohio, gives the following as the price current of certain articles at that place: Superfine flour, \$2 50 per bbl; wheat 30 cents per bushel; rye, 20 to 25 cents, corn 12 cents, fresh beef 1 to 3 cents a pound; smoked ham 2 to 3 cents; butter 5 to 8 cents; eggs 3 to 5 cents per dozen; barn fowls 50 to 75 cents per dozen.

**MAXIMS OF HEALTH.**

Extract from a recent work of Dr. Kitchner's. "The more luxuriously you live, the more exercise you require."

"Exercise, to have its full effect, must be continued till we feel a sensible degree of perspiration, (which is the panacea for the prevention of corpulence,) and should at least once a day proceed to the borders of fatigue, but never pass them, or we shall be weakened instead of strengthened."

"After exercise, take care to get cool gradually; when your head perspires, rub it and your face, &c. dry with a cloth."

"Be content with one dish; as many men dig their graves with their teeth as with the tankard. Drunkenness is destructive, but gluttony destroys an hundred to one."

"The food which we fancy most generally, sits easiest on the stomach."

"To affirm that any thing is wholesome, or unwholesome, without considering the subject in all the circumstances to which it bears relation, and the unaccountable peculiarities of different constitutions, is, with submission, talking nonsense."

"What we have been longest used to is most likely to agree with us best."

"The wholesomeness, &c. of all food depends very much on the quality of it, and the way in which it is cooked."

"Those who are poor in health must live as they can: certainly the less stimulus any of us use the better, provided it be sufficient to properly carry on the circulation."

"The stately dames of Edward the Fourth's Court rose with the lark, despatched their dinner at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, and shortly after eight, were wrapt in slumber. How would those people be astonished could they but be witnesses to the present distribution of time among the children of fashion! Would they not call the perverse conduct of those who rise at one or two, dine at eight, and retire to bed when the morning is unfolding all its glories, and nature putting on her most pleasing aspect, absolute insanity?"

"Swift has observed, such is the extent of modern epicurism, that the world must be encompassed before a washer-woman can sit down to her breakfast!—i. e. by a voyage to the East for tea, and to the West for sugar."



**MARRIED.**

In Mecklenburg county, on Thursday, the 30th ult. by the Rev. John Robinson, John W. Means, Esq. of Cabarrus county, to Miss Margaret Wilson, daughter of the Rev. John M. Wilson, of Mecklenburg.

On the 16th ult. by Henry Connor, Esq. Barnett Dougherty, Esq. late of Lincoln, to Mrs. Polly Powers, all of the county of Lincoln.



**DIED.**

In this county, on the 21 instant, at the house of Jacob Pahel, Mr. William Robertson, a transient person. He said he lived, when at home, about thirty miles from Fayetteville, and that he left there four children. [The printers in Fayetteville might confer a favor on the relatives of the deceased, by publishing the above.]

In Manchester, N. H. on the 8th May, Major Gen. JOHN STARR, aged 93 years, 8 months and 24 days.—He was a native of New-Hampshire, and for nearly a century resided on the banks of the Merrimac, near Amoskeag Falls. When 21 years of age, he was captured by the Indians, carried a prisoner to Montreal, and redeemed by Mr. Wheelwright of Boston. Soon after, he was at the head of a company of Rangers, and by his courage, caution, and vigilance, distinguished himself as a Commander of one of those corps which were so highly distinguished

in the French and Indian wars which preceded the revolution. In this last war, the deeds of Gen. Stark fill up many of the most brilliant and well known pages of its history. He joined the army at Cambridge, and continued in active service to the close of the contest. His achievement in 1777, at Bennington, in the capture of the British and German corps d'armee, was one of the most intrepid, important, and cheering events of the Revolution. Those only can appreciate its importance who were witnesses of the gloom which was dissipated by this glorious event, and the spirit it inspired in hearts almost sinking into despondency. At the close of the war of independence, he retired to his paternal residence, and mingling with the hardy and industrious yeomanry of his native state, spent a protracted life in innocence and peace, having outlived all the General Officers of the army to which he belonged. Boston Centinel.

**ESCULAPIAN SOCIETY.**

Charlotte, Mecklenburg, N. C. AMONG the various sciences and literary pursuits of life, there is none more pre-eminently important than that which is emphatically styled the healing art; which brings health and joy to mankind; which counterpoises the frail condition of our nature, and meliorates or remedies the miseries which result from the indulgence of our vicious propensities. Several hundred dangerous diseases have been known to exist, for centuries past, (and the catalogue is annually increasing,) under a thousand variegated shades and modifications, so as frequently to embarrass the most learned physicians and require the utmost exertion of genius to keep pace with the progress of disease. This at once shews the importance of the profession, and the necessity of using all possible means to acquire a knowledge of all the discoveries that are made in Surgery and Physic. And inasmuch as our State Legislature has hitherto neglected to cherish or support this useful science in any way whatever, a number of Physicians from various western counties of this state, together with some from the adjacent districts of South-Carolina, met by previous appointment, in Charlotte, on the 15th day of May last, and unanimously agreed to associate themselves in the form of a Society, to be known by the name of the ESCULAPIAN SOCIETY; the objects of which are, to incite a spirit of investigation and research; to diffuse information among the members; to establish such rules as may promote a harmonious intercourse; and to advance the character and forward the interest of the profession, &c. The constitution provides that the Society shall be composed of those who subscribed at the time of its adoption, and others who shall be admitted under the following regulations, viz: "When any one, who has been regularly educated as a physician, wishes to become a member, he shall make his intentions known to one of the managers, and at the next meeting shall be balloted for, in which case a majority of the members present shall elect or reject; and in case any shall offer for membership who have not been formerly examined, he or they shall be privately examined by the managers, and if recommended by them, shall be balloted for as above stated."

Conformably with the constitution, the following official members were elected to serve one year, viz:

- Dr. Samuel Henderson, President.
- Dr. Robert M'Kinzie, Vice-Presidents.
- Dr. Stephen Fox, Vice-Presidents.
- Dr. David R. Dunlap, Cor. Secretary.
- Dr. James Bivings, Rec. Secretary.
- Dr. Joseph W. Ross, Treasurer.
- Dr. A. G. Anderson, Librarian.
- Dr. Chas. S. H. Schieffelin, Managers.
- Dr. Joseph R. Darnall, Managers.
- Dr. A. School, Managers.
- Dr. Samuel S. Harris, Managers.
- Dr. John M. Harris, Managers.

After the Society was organized, they proceeded to form rules and regulations for their own benefit, and especially ordered that their rates of Fees, by which they have pledged themselves to be governed, and in which the community feel themselves interested, should be published in the Western Carolinian. Those rates are as follows:

	From	To
Visits by day, per visit	\$1	25
" in night, double	2	50
Mileage by day, per mile	25	50
" in night, double	50	1 50
Cathartics and Emetics	25	50
Pills, per doz.	50	1 50
Epispasticks	50	1 50
Fever Powders, per doz.	1 50	5 00
Tinctures and Mixtures, per oz.	50	1 50
P. Bark and Columbo, per oz.	50	1 50
Venesection	50	1 50
Extracting tooth	50	1 50
Consultations	3	5
Written direction or Recipes	1	2
Oral Advice	1	2
Attendance, per hour, in day	25	50
" " " in night	50	1 50
Obstetrical Operations	10	20
Amputations	5	25
Paracentesis	5	10
Dislocations	5	10
Fractures	5	10
Trepanning	20	40
Depression or extracting Cataract	20	40
Introducing Catheter	1	5
Enema	50	1 50
Gonorrhoea	10	20
Lues Venerea	20	50
Merc. Ointment, per oz.	50	1 50

By order, D. R. DUNLAP, Cor. Secy.

**Entertainment**  
IN SALISBURY, NORTH-CAROLINA, BY WILLIAM H. SLAUGHTER,

At his large and commodious Buildings, two doors east of the State Bank. He has lately employed an experienced and attentive Bar-keeper, who, with the aid of clean, well furnished Chambers, a well stored Cellar, Ice-House, Granary, good Ostlers, &c. is able, he flatters himself, to support his claims, in an increased degree, to the very liberal patronage his House has for so many years received.

Travellers and Private Boarders will continue to meet with those comforts and attentions with which they have, hitherto, been pleased to express themselves so well pleased.

The Northern, Southern, and Eastern Stages, put up at this House. May 1, 1822. The Editors of the Georgia Journal, the National Intelligencer, and the Raleigh Register, are requested to insert the above advertisement in their respective papers three times, and send their accounts to this office for payment.

**Sale Postponed.**  
THE Sale of the lots in the town of Salisbury, advertised to be sold, under a decree of the Court of Equity, on the 10th of June, is postponed until Monday, the 23d of September next. GEO. LOCKE, C. M. E. June 11, 1822.—1w

**NOTICE.**  
THE Co-partnership of Francis & John Irwin, hitherto existing in Charlotte, N. C. and Jasper county, Georgia, has this day dissolved by mutual consent. Those indebted to the concern will please to make payment to either of the subscribers, who are individually authorized to transact any business relative to the co-partnership. FRANCIS IRWIN, JOHN IRWIN. May 1, 1822.—3\*7\*

**NOTICE.**  
AT Rowan county court, May term, 1822, the subscriber obtained letters of administration on the estate of the Rev. John Carrigan, deceased. All persons indebted to the said estate, are requested to make payment; and those who have claims, to exhibit them within the time limited by law, otherwise this notice will be pled in bar of recovery. JNO. McCULLOCH, Adm'r. June 8, 1822.—3\*7\*

**NOTICE.**  
THE heirs and distributives of Henry Dellinger, deceased, are hereby notified to attend at John Zimmerman's in Lincoln, on the Wednesday of the next July court, held there, to render a statement in writing and upon oath, what property they may have received of their father, the deceased Henry Dellinger, by way of advancement, in his lifetime; and if they fail to attend according to this notice, I shall proceed to make distribution of the goods and chattels of the estate of the said Henry, without any regard to any claims they may have. MICHAEL REINHARDT, Adm'r. Lincoln, N. C. May 29, 1822.—3w\*7

**400 Dollars Reward.**

Samuel W. Lindsay, a Merchant of Mecklenburg county, N. C. left his family the latter part of February last, and is supposed to have gone to some of the south-western states. Lindsay is about 29 years of age, red complexion, sandy colored hair, has had one of his legs broken near the ankle, and writes an excellent hand. The last accounts from him, left him in Charleston, S. C. on the 30th of March: he left there on that day, in a new gig, and has not since been heard from. He has forfeited all claims to confidence among his friends; has made a default in the payment of his debts, of several thousand dollars; and has probably taken a large sum of money with him. He may probably change his name to that of Wilson, or Carson.

The above reward will be given to any person who will give me information of his place of residence, so that I get him in four months, and half the above sum if found in six months. It is confidently hoped that all friends to honesty and humanity, will use some exertions to discover the residence of said Lindsay, and communicate the same to me, or any other knowledge they may have of him.

ANDREW LINDSAY. Guilford County, N. C. May 25, 1822. 2w\*5  
N. B. The Editors of the Georgian, Savannah—the Press, Cahawba, and Republican, Huntsville, Ala.—Floridian, Pensacola, and Advertiser, New-Orleans, will please to insert the above in their several papers, four times.

**CLOCK & WATCH**

REPAIRING.  
THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has again taken his shop in Salisbury, on Main street, opposite the State Bank, where he is prepared to execute all orders in the line of his business. Clocks, Watches, Jewellery, &c. repaired on the shortest notice. He solicits the patronage of his friends, his old customers, and the public in general, and assures them that he will do their work, and sell them all articles in his line, on lower terms than at any other shop in this part of the state. HUGH HORAH. Salisbury, May 28, 1822. 103

**Examination**

And Exhibition, Pleasant Retreat Academy, in Lincoln, N. C.  
THE Examination of the students in the Lincoln Male Academy, will commence on the 2nd July, and end on the 3d. The succeeding day the students will have an exhibition, which, it is hoped, will be highly entertaining, as it will consist of a number of select speeches and interesting dramatic performances. Parents and Guardians, and friends to literature, are requested to attend. D. REINHARDT, Secy. May 25, 1822.—4w\*7

**Morganton Academy.**

BURKE County, is now open for the reception of Scholars, under the patronage of a respectable Board of Trustees. The mode of instruction pursued is the result of much attention and experience, and eminently calculated to fit young gentlemen and ladies for the active duties of life, and to prepare students successfully to pursue their collegiate studies. Lectures in an easy, familiar style, are given three or four times a week, on Language, History, Rhetoric, or Moral, Intellectual, Natural, or Political Philosophy. Great attention is paid to reading, speaking, writing, and pronouncing the English language with correctness and elegance, and to the manners and morals of the pupils; and every thing done to promote their happiness and improvement. Tuition \$20 per annum, and board on the most reasonable terms. The village is pleasant and healthy. French and Italian will be taught grammatically, if requested. April 15, 1822.—3mt110

**Sale of Negroes.**

BY virtue of an order of Court, obtained at May term, 1822, will be sold at the Court-House in Salisbury, on Saturday, the 29th of June, of the estate of Robert Baird, deceased, the following NEGROES, viz: Rachel and her two youngest children, Nicely and Mary, to satisfy the debts against the estate. The term of credit one year. WILLIAM BARBER, Adm'r. May 25, 1822.—3w\*5\*