

Mr. Floyd, a representative from Virginia, at whose instance the call was made upon the President for Mr. Russell's letter, has replied to the charge made by Mr. Adams, that he (Mr. Floyd) made it at the special request of Mr. Russell; and has denied the fact. He also scouts at the insinuation that the call was made for electioneering purposes. Mr. Adams may have been misinformed; but appearances are certainly very much against Mr. Floyd. But whatever may have been Mr. Floyd's motives, there can be no mistake as to Mr. Russell's. The public, however, are as much bound to believe in the statements of Messrs. Brent and Bailey as those of Mr. Floyd, until the former shall be convicted of falsehood or tergiversation, unless the mere fact of being clerks in some one of the Departments, under the present administration, shall be considered as prima facie evidence of want of integrity. It is therefore unfortunate for Mr. Floyd, that he should find it necessary, for his own vindication, to insinuate a suspicion of the credibility of others, who, for ought the public knows, Mr. Floyd has shown, are equally entitled to belief with himself. If an individual wishes to clear himself from any imputation, by the crimination of others, he must produce something more than insinuations, or his simple ipse dixit: the public will demand proofs. It is not enough for him to say, that because a man is a clerk, he shall not place confidence in him: for with just as much propriety might the constituents of Mr. Floyd say, that they would not believe in any statements he should make, respecting their public concerns, because he is their servant, and dependent on their good-will, for "capricious smiles," for the continuance of his office. There is, therefore, something peculiarly reprehensible in the manner,—something,—but we will not give it the epithet which it deserves,—in which he speaks of Messrs. Brent and Bailey:—"It is possible they may be respectable, I know nothing of them!" Is it possible they may be respectable? And is it possible Mr. Floyd may be respectable; we know nothing of him. The probabilities are no more against the one than the other.

We should not have noticed Mr. Floyd's letter, had it not become the fashion now-a-days, among a certain class, to cry down almost every individual connected with the administration, from the President, the Secretaries of State, War, and Navy, to the clerks in these departments—and to represent them as unworthy the confidence and favor of the people. We have nothing to do with the discrepancy between the statements of Mr. Adams and Mr. Floyd; it is a matter of little interest to us which is correct: but we do not believe that the administration has lost, or is undeserving of, the confidence of the people, and we cannot, therefore, but condemn the attempts of a new party to render that administration, and nearly all who are connected with it, odious and unpopular.

FROM THE HALIFAX COMPILER. It is a fact, that the time for which MONTFORT WELLS, Esq. was elected to the Senate of the U. S. from this State, expires with the next Session of Congress. It is a no-less stubborn fact, that he will not serve another term. It is time to make the inquiry then, who shall succeed him? There can be no doubt but JOHN BRANCH, Esq. will be elected with ease; if statesmanlike conduct in public service, and talents combined with the purity of popular principles, have any weight with the next legislature. If the "Carolinian," and "Recorder," have any objections, we should be glad to hear them. They certainly have none of a serious nature. Nor can there be nominated a more capable and deserving man. If it could appear otherwise, our mistake will be readily rectified.

It will be seen from the above article, that the Halifax Compiler announces two facts. In the first one he is certainly correct: the term of Gen. Stokes does expire with the next Session of Congress. But as for the "stubborn fact," we must withhold credence until we hear his authority. We cannot assert it as a "fact," that Gen. Stokes will again suffer his name to be held up as a candidate; but, from indirect information, we believe such will be the case. If so, we appeal to the

conductor of the Compiler whether Gen. Stokes should not be re-elected. Will Mr. Branch, or any of the other candidates spoken of, fill the station with more usefulness to the state, than the present incumbent? Gen. Stokes has spent a good portion of his life, for the last 30 years past, in the service of N. Carolina; he has performed all his trusts faithfully and with ability. Why now, in his advanced years, and with the advantage of long experience, shall we throw the old faithful servant away, and pick up a new one, who, to say the most, will not possess superior qualifications. We see no good reason for it; and we do not believe the Legislature of N. Carolina will act in that manner.

The President of the United States has issued his Proclamation, declaring the ports of the United States opened to English vessels coming from the ports and colonies in the West-India Islands, under the dominion of Great Britain, the said ports having been previously, by act of Parliament, opened to the vessels of the United States. We rejoice that this war of restrictions has now terminated, and trust that the re-establishment of a direct trade with the British West-Indies will produce all the beneficial effects anticipated. That it will have a good effect on the commercial interests of North-Carolina, there can be no doubt: and while we congratulate our brethren on the seaboard, on the revival of their trade, we are not without hopes of feeling its genial influence in this quarter of the state.

Interesting fact.—In the steam boat Hornet from Natchitoches, arrived seven Mexican citizens, from the interior of that empire, with about fifty thousand dollars in coin and bullion, which they have brought to this market for the purpose of trade.—New-Orleans paper.

The British ship *Coreair*, Capt. PETRIE, arrived at Liverpool on the 8th July, from this port, in 21 days passage; completing three voyages between the two ports, in exactly ten months—having sailed from Liverpool on her first voyage, on the 8th of Sept. last. The time occupied in making the six passages across the Atlantic, was 172 days—the distance is computed to be 3600 miles; which gives a total of 21,600 miles.—This performance is, we believe, without a parallel in the history of our commercial intercourse with Great-Britain.—Charleston Courier.

Sail Cloth.—We are pleased to be able to announce the successful establishment of a manufactory of Sail Cloth, on a new and improved principle at Stoneham, near this city, by a Mr. Johnson. Bolts of different numbers of Mr. Johnson's manufacture have been sent for inspection to the Charleston Navy Yard, whose fabric has been declared, by competent Judges, to be decidedly superior, in beauty and strength, to any article of the kind ever exhibited in the United States. It is hoped, that the enterprising proprietor will meet with such encouragement as will reward his praise worthy exertions to improve our domestic manufactures.—Boston Statesman.

NEW-YORK, AUG. 10. A remarkable vegetable production may be seen at G. Thorburn & Sons' seed store, No. 20, Nassau street. It was raised in the garden of Mr. Isaacs of this city, from a vine, the seed of which was supposed to be the Cantelopo Melon, and resembling, in shape, size, and appearance, a Rattlesnake, lying in coil, ready to spring. It measures three feet nine inches long, head six inches in circumference, and tail three inches.

FROM THE GEORGIA ADVERTISER. Mr. Editor.—Presuming that every thing calculated to add to the pleasures and varieties of the table, will be acceptable, I take the liberty of mentioning, that the *Tymato*, or *Tomato*, makes a most excellent pie, or tart. I was induced to try it from an article in a late paper in which it was stated that the Buenos Ayreans used this vegetable in that way, and many other ways unknown here. Now for the receipt:—"First get your Tomatoes," slice, and place them in pastry, after adding proper portions of sugar and spice—then bake in an oven till done, &c. &c. Try it, if you choose, yourself, and I think you will find it preferable even to peach pie. MRS. GLASS.

A company of German emigrants, eighty-four in number, passed through this city on Sunday morning, on their way to Ohio. We are informed they profess the Jewish faith; but, what is most remarkable is, they all make up one family, consisting of grandfathers, grandmothers, sons, daughters, sons-in-law, daughters-in-law, grandchildren, &c. all connected.

They appear to be rich for settlers, having brought with them from Germany wagons, harness, and various kinds of goods, wares and merchandize, sufficient to fill ten baggage wagons. In two of the wagons, it must however, be observed, they found room to deposit the children. The men and women trudged on foot. The long beards, broad rimmed hats, smallclothes, and short coats of the former, with the drugged bed gowns and red underdress of the latter, gave the whole group a singularity of aspect, such as was well calculated to arrest the attention of the passing traveller.—Philadelphia Union.

SPANISH ARMY AND NAVY. The Spanish government appropriated, in 1829, upwards of nine million of dollars for the expenses of the navy department for the two political years ending this month: But the actual receipts for the purpose do not amount to half the appropriation. The arrears due to the naval officers, artizans, and day laborers, are upwards of 1,250,000 dollars. Many of them have received no pay for six, eight, ten, and fourteen months. The construction of two or three frigates is suspended in the ports of Spain for want of materials and funds. While such is the condition of the Spanish navy, the army receives regular pay. The reason for this preference of the army is the political situation of Spain. The army restored the present comparatively free constitution of that country, and is justly considered to be its firmest support. These facts we derive from a source of the highest respectability at Madrid, and are implicitly to be relied on.—Frank. Gaz.



MARRIED. In this county, on Thursday, the 5th instant, by the Rev. J. D. Kilpatrick, Mr. Thomas Hall, to Mrs. Margaret Graham.



DIED. Very suddenly, near this town, on Tuesday, the 27th of August last, Mrs. Margaret Locke, (aged 62,) wife of Maj. John Locke. Although, according to the dispensations of Providence, Maj. Locke could not but expect that he and his amiable companion must soon be separated in this world, (as they were both advanced in years,) yet so sudden and afflictive was the bereavement, that it gave a shock to his sensibilities and affections which his natural stay in this vale of tears can never remove,—but must tinge with grief the latest day of his terrestrial existence.

Mrs. Locke was, perhaps, as perfect an example of domestic felicity as the country afforded. She was placid in her temper; kind and charitable in her disposition; and chaste and pious in her conduct.

She lived, loved and respected by an affectionate husband, and an extensive circle of relatives and friends; and died mourned and lamented by all.

Also—Died.

In the vicinity of this place, on the 24th day of August, Mrs. Elizabeth Long, wife of Alexander Long, Sen. Esq. In this truly excellent woman, were happily united all the virtues essential informing that character whose price the wise king of Israel, has declared to be "above rubies." Simple, gentle, and unaffected in her manners, she was hospitable without parade, and benevolent without ostentation. The poor and dependent will long remember her as their benefactress and friend; while her numerous and sorrowing friends and acquaintances will bear testimony to the truth, sincerity, gentleness and candour, by which she was, in so eminent a degree, distinguished. But what adds a lustre, and gives an excellence to her character, superior to all other virtues and accomplishments, is, that unaffected piety and faith in Jesus, which shed a mild radiance over her declining sun. Tried, severely tried, in the furnace of affliction, she was enabled, through faith in Christ, submissively to kiss the rod, and with transports of holy joy, to bless and to adore the kind, yet Almighty hand, that inflicted the blow.

Supported and comforted by that blessed Being who "can make dying beds feel soft as downy pillows are," has faith in him and confidence in God, spread an ineffable consolation over her dying hour; which was extended to her affectionate husband and afflicted children. In the full assurance that she is now in the complete enjoyment of that never-ending "rest, which remains for the people of God," they find a consolation that the world cannot give. To her surviving friends, especially to her female associates, who are descending the vale of years, "though dead, yet she speaketh," and, in a voice solemn as that grave to which her mortal remains have been committed, bids them "prepare to die, to prepare to meet their God," to prepare to stand before the judgment seat of Christ; tells them, that an affecting moment must soon come, when faith in Christ and a hope like hers, will be their only consolation and support.

will be to their souls, "an anchor, sure and steadfast." May God, of his infinite goodness, grant that the influence of this example may not be lost on them.—Should any doubts remain on their minds, as to the efficacy of religion, and a well grounded hope in Jesus, to blunt the keen arrows of affliction, to support them, amid the agonies of severe disease, to smooth the bed of death, and to sustain them amid the solemnities of a dying hour; let them look to the example of their departed friend, let them,— "mark the perfect, and behold the upright man; seeing that the end of that man is peace," and every doubt must be removed. The fervent and unceasing prayer of their souls will then be—"Let me, also, die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like his." "Heaven gives us friends; to bless the present scene— Resumes them to prepare us for the next."

At Lexington, Ken. Thomas Dougherty, Esq. who was, at the time of his death, Clerk of the House of Representatives of the United States, the duties of which station he had filled for 8 years, with uncommon correctness and fidelity.

Public Sale. THERE will be sold, at the plantation where on Martha Brown now lives, on the head waters of Coddle Creek, on Wednesday, the 25th instant,—one young mare, sundry heads of cattle and hogs, a quantity of farming tools, with household and kitchen furniture, about 400 bushels of corn, one half of which will be sold for cash; a quantity of wheat, oats, some cotton, and various other articles.

Also, there will be rented, at the same time, the plantation for one year. It consists of about 50 acres of cleared land, all of which is fresh and under good fence, with convenient buildings. Terms will be made known on the day of sale, and due attendance given by us. RUDSON BROWN, WILLIAM BROWN. September 3, 1822.—24*19

Company Notice. THOSE persons within the beat of the town Company of Militia, who are liable to do militia duty, and all other free white citizens in the borough of Salisbury over 45, are requested to meet at the Court-House, at 3 o'clock, P. M. on Saturday, the 21st inst. to elect two delegates to represent said company in a county meeting, which is to be held at the Court-House in this town, on the 24th Oct. next, to devise means for bringing about a Convention. Salisbury, Sept. 10, 1822. 24*19 To the Editors of the Western Carolinian.

TO THE PUBLIC.

I PERCEIVE in your paper my character assailed and my honesty arraigned before the public. I allude to the money advertised to have been lost by John Travis, of Concord, at my house. As soon as I learned there was such an advertisement, I sent to an attorney to institute suit against the man who had thus falsely exposed my character. I was then informed Travis was and is yet deranged, and in consequence thereof a suit would not be sustained. The facts on which he founded his publication are these. About the 21 of May last, a stranger, in company with Maj. Green, came to my house, who called himself Johnston; he asked for lodging, which was at first refused, in consequence of the late increase in our family: he importuned and insisted, alledging that he was afflicted with the rheumatic pains, and was then going to the warm springs in Buncombe. My wife, though confined to bed, consented the sick traveller might stay all night, and receive as much comfort as our small house and moderate circumstances could afford. He staid until next Monday, and in the mean time complained much and talked strangely. The next day he requested me to go for a Doctor, stating he had been poisoned in Concord and left home to save his life. I went for the Doctor, who declined visiting the stranger, and suggested, after reading his letter, in which he had signed his name John Travis, he was probably deranged. He staid until the 4th of May, and in the morning said he would return home; and at his request I went with him to Lincolnton: there he informed me he had lost between three and four hundred dollars, and left it at my house under the bed in a gourd. I wanted him to return and look for the money, it being about 33 miles to my house from Lincolnton: he refused. I came home and examined the place where he said the money had been deposited, but found none. The next I heard of the money was an advertisement in your paper, alledging the money to have been lost at my house, and that I knew where it was. He describes exactly the amount of each bank bill, and other matters appertaining to the money so minutely, that if they be true, any person who may pass the bills might be detected. Thus have I been remunerated for what I conceived to be an act of kindness to a sick stranger. Whether I sustain an honest character, I appeal to those who know me; and let strangers inquire if I have not worked hard, and honestly supported my family by the sweat of my brow. And if the law would afford me redress against the individual whose corrupt appetite caused him to feed upon the reputation of one in the humble walks of life, I should not have troubled you with this communication.

BOSWELL BOSTIC. Rutherford, July 12, 1822. This communication was once sent out for publication, but the gentleman to whose care it was entrusted did not understand the instructions given him, in consequence of which it has been delayed until now. B. BOSTIC. Sept. 1, 1822.—19*

State of North-Carolina, WILKES COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1822.—George Parks vs. the real estate of John Demitt, deceased.—Petition for partition.—It appearing that Nancy Caudle, or her heirs, are not inhabitants of another state.—Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian, that they appear of the next county court, to be held for the county of Wilkes, at the Court-House in Wilkesboro', on the first Monday in November next, and plead, answer, or demur, or the petition will be heard ex parte. R. MARTIN, C. F. C. C. 24*20

Second, and last time. I SHALL attend at the Court-house in Salisbury, on Saturday, the 14th day of September next, to collect the balance of the TAXES due in Capt. Wood's Company for the year 1821, and all those who fall to pay on that day, will have to pay with cost, immediately. SAML. JONES, Sheriff. August 30, 1822.

CHARLOTTE Female Academy.

THE second session of this institution has just commenced under the management of Miss LEAVENWORTH, who superintended the last session with the highest approbation. All the branches usually studied by young ladies (music excepted) are taught in this institution. The Trustees flatter themselves, from the talents of Miss Leavenworth as a tutress, and their attention to the exercises of the school, that very general satisfaction will be given. Tuition from six to eleven dollars per semi-annual session, with two dollars additional for fine needle work. Gentel boarding at from twenty-five to forty dollars per session. A few more scholars will be received before the school is closed. 3d*19 JOHN IRWIN, Treasurer.

Overseers.

LIBERAL wages will be given to three Overseers, who can come well recommended, to take charge of plantations in the county of Mecklenburg. None need apply, unless they have been accustomed to the command of negroes. THOS. G. POEL. Willwood, May 10, 1822.—4*20

Valuable Situations TO BE SOLD.

ON the 19th and 20th September next, will be sold in Lincolnton, a number of LOTS, to the highest bidder. These lots are generally beautifully situated for building, and may be purchased for a small price. Gentlemen wishing a pleasant and healthy situation, where they can have the advantage of a male and female Academy, would do well to attend this sale. This is, perhaps, the only opportunity that will offer to acquire these valuable situations. The terms will be 12 months' credit, with approved security. DANIEL HOKE, R. H. BURTON, JACOB RAMSOUR, MICHAEL REINHARDT, D. REINHARDT. Lincolnton, August 19, 1822.—3*18

Notice.

BY a decree of the Court of Equity, made at April term, 1822, I will expose to Public Sale, at the Court-House in Salisbury, on Monday, the 30th of September next, lots No. 17 and 18, in the great north square of the town of Salisbury, on which there are improvements; and lots No. 26, 27, and 28, in said town, unimproved. Also, two tracts or parcels of land, lying and being in the county of Rowan, to wit: one of three hundred acres, lying on the waters of Flat Swamp Creek, and one of a hundred acres, lying on the top of a mountain, called little mountain, near to the Flat Swamp Springs, belonging to the heirs at law of Evan Alexander, deceased. A credit of twelve and eighteen months will be given. Bonds, with approved securities, will be required. GEO. LOCKE, C. J. C. August 5, 1822.—8*20 The sale of the above property is postponed to the 30th day of September.

Watch Repairing, &c.

JAMES B. HAMPTON respectfully informs the public, that he occupies the old shop formerly owned by his father, on Main-street, a few doors south of the Court-House, Salisbury, where he is now prepared, with a good set of tools, to repair all kinds of

WATCHES & CLOCKS.

Having employed a competent workman to help him, he assures all who may favor him with their custom, that their work shall be executed in as good a style as at any other shop in this part of the country. All kinds of old Jewelry repaired, and some kinds made. Jobs of every description in his line of business, will be thankfully received, and executed on a short notice. People who reside at a distance, by sending, may depend on having their work as faithfully attended to and returned, as though they were present.—and only the old established Salisbury prices charged. Salisbury, Aug. 13, 1822. 14

Murphey's Reports, Vol. I.

JUST published by Joseph Gates, Raleigh. Price 53. Orders for the above works will be supplied by WM. H. YOUNG.

Advertisement.

THERE will be exposed to Public Sale at Clinton, Rowan county, situated in the fork of the north and south Yadkin, on the 4th day of November next, being the first Monday of the month, the remaining unsold lots in the town plan of said place; one of which contains a large new frame building, nearly finished. Likewise, the adjoining lands, upwards of two hundred acres, a great part of which consists of valuable low grounds, reserving the plan of the town, the width and direction of the road, to the site of the bridge commenced on the north Yadkin, and to the bridge of the south Yadkin. The sale will continue from day to day, until the property is all disposed of, and a credit of one and two years given for the purchase money, with interest, the purchaser giving bond and security. Attention will be given, by J. A. PEARSON, JOHN GALLOWAY, C. S. WOODS. 24*24

NOTICE.

THIS is to notify all persons against trading for a note of hand which I gave John Orr, of Mecklenburg, N. C. for seventy dollars, due the 19th day of January, 1822,—as said note was given in pay of a cotton gin which said Orr warranted to be a good gin, which, on trial, was found quite the reverse. I therefore am determined not to pay said note until the gin is made to perform as warranted. ROBERT KIRKPATRICK. August 13, 1822.—3*19

Blanks.

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