

WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

VOL. IV.]

SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, JUNE 17, 1823.

[NO. 158.]

Office of the Western Carolinian,
Salisbury, June 10, 1823.

As the expenses of this establishment are beginning to bear rather an inverse ratio to the receipts, the Editor is compelled to adopt some plan that promises a better reward for his labors in future. The practice in this office, hitherto, has been too careless. Papers have been sent to a great many who are unknown to the Editor, either personally or by report; they pay \$1 50 in advance; and it seems that all many of them ever intend to pay, after receiving the paper one, two, and three years. In future, the terms of the Western Carolinian will be as follows:

Three dollars a year, payable yearly in advance. Every paper sent at a distance, will be discontinued after the time has expired for which it has been paid for, unless the subscriber is known to be good; in the latter case, the paper will be sent until paid for and ordered to be stopped. Advertisements will be inserted at fifty cents per square for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent one. Advertisements from a distance must be paid for, or their payment assumed by a responsible person, before they can be published.

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

PHILO WHITE.

New Arrangement.

The public are respectfully informed, that the Mercantile Business which has been for a number of years transacted by Daniel Cress, sen. of Salisbury, will in future be conducted by me, in the same building; where every necessary attention and particularity will be given, to render satisfaction to those who may please to favor me with their custom.

EDWARD CRESS.

Salisbury, March 28, 1823.—47t

Coppersmithing.

The Coppersmithing, and Tin Plate business, heretofore transacted by D. Cress, sen. will in future be conducted by me, at the same place. Those who favor me with their custom, may depend on having their work done with neatness, durability and despatch.

EDWARD CRESS.

May 14.

Sneedboro' Lots & Lands

FOR SALE.
ON the twenty-third day of June next, on the premises in the Town of Sneedborough, the subscribers will proceed to sell, to the highest bidder, near 200 Lots, and several small tracts of Land, the property of the Sneedboro' Town Company. Six and twelve months credit will be given, and bond and security required of the purchasers.

JOHN KING,
HIRAM JENNINGS,
HUGH M'KENZIE,

Agents for the Company.

Sneedboro', May 25, 1823. 3158

Estate of J. A. Pearson.

AT May Term of Rowan county court, 1823, the subscriber obtained letters of administration on the estate of Jesse A. Pearson, deceased.

All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make payment without delay; and those having demands against the same, are requested to have them duly presented for settlement within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pled in bar of recovery.

June, 1823. 6wt61 A. NESBITT, adm'r.

Notice.

WILL be sold, at Mocks Old Field, in Rowan county, on the twenty-third of June next, (the sale to continue from day to day) the personal property belonging to the estate of Gen. Jesse A. Pearson; consisting of a large and valuable stock of Horses, Cattle, Hogs, &c.; farming utensils, household and kitchen furniture, and various other articles.

Also, at the same time and place, will be offered for sale, a number of valuable NEGROES, consisting of men, women, boys and girls. Terms of credit, &c. will be made known on the days of sale.

A. NESBITT, adm'r.

May 28, 1823. 4wt59

Windsor Chair Making.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends, and the public at large, that they have associated, under the firm of Grimes & Cooper, for the purpose of carrying on the above business in all its branches. They are well prepared to make all kinds of Windsor and Fancy Chairs, from \$12 to \$120 per set. Gentlemen wishing elegant chairs, or settees, may rely upon having them as elegantly made at the shop of the subscribers, as at any other in the State. Old chairs and settees repaired, at a reasonable rate, and on short notice.

The subscribers are also completely prepared, with a good stock of timber, to make all kinds of Beds, from \$3 to \$25.

GEO. W. GRIMES,
JOHN COOPER.

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Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 24th inst. his negro fellow, named STEVEN, a stout, well made fellow, about twenty-six years of age, some down look, cross eyed, upper teeth decayed, supposed to have on blue linsey coat, light blue pantaloons; was bought from a negro drover of the name of Wilson, who said he bought him from a Mr. Coleman, near Danville, N. Carolina. Said negro has a wife and two children in that neighborhood, and will, of course, make for that place. Any person taking up and confining said negro in any jail, so that the owner will get him, shall receive the above reward, with all lawful expenses paid. Letters directed to Yorkville post office, S. C. will be thankfully received by

W. BARROW.

Thrashing Machine.

A NEW and well constructed Thrashing Machine for sale, at the store of *Almon & Locke*. A credit of twelve months will be given to the purchaser.

May 5, 1823.—8wt59

Negroes for Sale.

THE subscriber having, at May session last, obtained an order for the sale of nine negroes belonging to the estate of Alex. Frohock, dec'd. will expose the same to public sale, at the Court House in Salisbury, on Tuesday the 1st of July next. The terms will be twelve months credit,—notes, with approved securities.

MICHAEL BROWN, adm'r.

June 3, 1823. 4wt59

House for Sale.

I WILL sell my House and Lot in Salisbury, on accommodating terms. Apply to T. L. Cowan, Esq. or to myself, in Raleigh. There is a good office belonging to the lot, convenient for a Lawyer or Physician.

JOHN BECKWITH.

Salisbury, March 8, 1823.—44t

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners appointed by Court for the purpose of contracting for the building of a Court-House in the Town of Concord, will attend at the Court-House in Concord, on the 4th day of July next, for the purpose of receiving proposals for making and delivering brick and lumber, and doing the mason and carpenter work of said Court-House, &c.

GEO. KLUTTS,
P. BARRINGER,
ABRAM C. M'REE,

JOHN PHIFER, and
JACOB SIBREWALD, Com'rs.

May 24, 1823. 3t59

Doctor Mitchell

HAS arrived, and now offers his services to the citizens of the town of Salisbury, and its vicinity, in the several departments of his profession. He may be found at Mr. Slaughter's Tavern.

Salisbury, June 3, 1823. 56

Catawba Navigation

COMPANY.
A GENERAL meeting of the stockholders of the North Carolina Catawba Navigation Company, is required at the Court House in Lincolnton, on the 3rd day of June next, at which time and place an election will be held for President and Directors in said company, and other business of importance to the interests of the company will be transacted. All those interested are requested to attend. By order of the Board.

DUNCAN CAMPBELL, Treasurer.

Sign, Coach, and House

PAINTING.
GEO. W. GRIMES begs leave to inform the citizens of Salisbury, and the surrounding country, that he still continues to execute all kinds of house, sign, coach, and ornamental painting. Having procured an ample supply of materials, and having, for a number of years past, devoted almost his whole attention to acquire a competent knowledge of this branch of business, he feels confident of being able to give satisfaction to those who may be pleased to favor him with orders in the above line. Gilding and Glazing will also be executed in a neat manner, and on reasonable terms. He also keeps on hand, for sale, copal and Japan Varnish.

Wanted, as an apprentice to the above business, one or two lads, from 15 to 16 years of age, of steady and industrious habits; to whom, if they prove themselves deserving of it, a good chance will be given.

Salisbury, Feb. 3, 1823.—*89

The thorough bred Horse

DION,
WILL stand this season at my stable in Salisbury, and be let to mares at the price of eight dollars the season; five dollars the leap, to be paid when the mare takes the horse, with liberty to turn to the season should the mare not prove with foal.

Dion is now nine years old. His dam was by the imported horse Chariot; his sire, the old imported Dion, whose pedigree almost every person is well acquainted with.

Dion certainly ranks with the best horses ever trained on the Salisbury turf, having been a running horse since three years old. During this time, he has won six races—three two-mile, and three one-mile heats; also, the best three in five.

Dion is a beautiful bay, rising fifteen hands high. For muscular power, and elegance of action, he cannot be excelled.

There are a few colts from Dion; and though they are the produce of common mares, they are uncommon in point of size, form and beauty.

The season has already commenced, and will terminate the 1st of August.

MOSES A. LOCKE.

Salisbury, May 15, 1823. 10t63

Public Entertainment.

I TAKE this method to inform my friends, and the public at large, that I now occupy the house wherein Capt. Jacob Kider formerly lived, and which has lately been in possession of Mr. Thos. Holmes, as a public house; where I am now prepared to accommodate travellers, and all others who may please to call. There are good stables attached to the establishment, which shall always be well attended, and well supplied with fodder and grain. A few boarders will be taken, on moderate terms.

There is a good store-room attached to the house, which will be rented from now to the 1st of May, or perhaps longer, or for any intermediate term.

JNO. SMITH.

Salisbury, March 17, 1823.—45

Blank Attachments

FOR sale at the office of the Carolinian; and also, Constables' Capings.

BATTLE OF KING'S MOUNTAIN.

FROM THE KENTUCKY REPORTS.
TO THE PUBLIC.

During the last year, Mr. Wm. C. Preston, a grand son of the late Col. Wm. Campbell, made a publication in the newspapers, under his signature, and headed "Colonel Campbell and Governor Shelby." The professed object of this address, was to claim for his ancestor, as commander of the American forces at the battle of King's Mountain, the chief honors of that victory, and to controvert some statements relative to that subject, made in some of my private letters to the late Governor Sevier of Tennessee, which letters came to the knowledge of the world, and of Mr. Preston, by the inadvertent publication of them by the son of Governor Sevier, after the death of his father. In the course of his address, Mr. Preston has thought proper to question my veracity—to deny the statements made in those letters, and to impute to me the most dishonorable motives and purposes.

I paused and hesitated long as to the course I ought to pursue. Conscious of my integrity, I felt a proud confidence, that my reputation could not be affected by the proofs and animadversions of Mr. Preston—that it was placed above the reach of calumny and all attempts to dishonor it. But the labored efforts that have been used, to give the most extensive circulation and the most permanent effect to the publication of Mr. Preston, have determined me to reply to it, lest by my silence I might be considered as acquiescing in the justice of his assertions and imputations.

It is with the most sincere and heartfelt regret that I undertake the task; because in the course of my defence it will be necessary for me to speak of circumstances, which I had rather have been consigned to oblivion; circumstances calculated in some degree to affect the fame of Col. Campbell, and perhaps to wound the feelings of many of his numerous and most respectable relatives and connections.—But the unexpected publication of my private letters to an old friend, and the attack consequently made upon me by Mr. Preston, compel me to defend myself, and painful and invidious as the task may be, I owe it to myself, to my posterity, and to my country, to perform it. I could have wished most earnestly to have been spared this development, but circumstances seem not to permit it.

If, in the course of this investigation, facts should be disclosed, injurious to the fame of Col. Campbell, let it be remembered, that I have been forced into it by imperious necessity. Sacred as the memory of Col. Campbell may be, it will be recollected, that I also have a character and reputation which are dear to me, and which it is one of my highest duties to maintain and defend. The history of my life has never before been stained by an imputation of falsehood and dishonor. I am now in my seventy-third year, and almost the only object of worldly ambition that remains between me and the grave, is, that my memory may descend untarnished to my posterity and to my country—that country which has appreciated my services, perhaps too highly, and with a bountiful and generous hand, heaped upon me rewards and honors far beyond my poor deserving. But how must she blush at my name and the recollection of those honors which her mistaken gratitude has conferred upon me, if I am guilty of the falsehood and defamation, with which Mr. Preston has charged me! I am not guilty, my countrymen, and before any other tribunal than yours, I would have scorned to reply to the unworthy accusations with which I am assailed.

To render the subject more intelligible and clear, and to show the grounds upon which I have made the statements contained in my private letters, I shall attempt to give some account of the battle of King's Mountain, and the circumstances which led to it.

Upon the defeat of General Gates and the American army at the battle of Camden, on the 16th of August, 1780, the Southern States were almost entirely abandoned to the enemy. The intelligence of that disastrous affair, and the defeat of General Sumpter which soon followed, spread universal consternation and alarm.—All the bodies of militia that were in arms through the country, were compelled to fly before the enemy. Some of these detachments (part of which I commanded) fled towards the mountains and were hotly pursued by Maj. Ferguson, of the British army, with a strong force.—Failing in his attempt to intercept their retreat, he took post at Gilbert Town. At that place he paroled a prisoner, (one Samuel Philips, a distant connection of mine,) and instructed him to inform the officers on the Western waters, that if they did not desist from their opposition to the British arms, and take protection under his standard, he would march his

army over the mountains, hang their leaders, and lay their country waste with fire and sword. Phillips lived near to my residence, and came directly to me with this intelligence.—I then commanded the militia of Sullivan county, North Carolina, in a few days I went 50 or 60 miles to see Col. Sevier, who was the efficient commander of Washington county, N. Carolina, to inform him of the message I had received, and to concert with him measures for our defence. After some consultation we determined to march with all the men we could raise, and attempt to surprise Ferguson, by attacking him in his camp, or at any rate before he was prepared for us. We accordingly appointed a time and place of rendezvous. It was known to us that some two or three hundred militia who had been under the command of Col. M'Dowell, and were driven by the success of the enemy from the lower country, were then on the western waters, and mostly in the county of Washington, N. C. We saw some of their officers before we parted; Col. Sevier engaged to give notice to these refugees, and to bring them into our measure. On my part, I undertook to procure the aid and co-operation of Col. Wm. Campbell, of Washington county, Virginia, and the men of that county if practicable.

Having made the arrangements with Sevier, I returned home immediately, and devoted myself to all the necessary preparations for our intended enterprise. I wrote to Col. Campbell, informing him what Sevier and I had agreed on, and urged him to join us with all the men he could raise. This letter I sent express to him at his own house, forty miles distant, by my brother Moses Shelby. Col. Campbell wrote me for answer, that he had determined to raise what men he could and march down by Flower-gap, to the Southern borders of Virginia, to oppose Lord Cornwallis when he approached that state; that he still preferred this course to the one proposed by Sevier and myself, and therefore declined agreeing to meet us. Of this I notified Col. Sevier by an express on the next day, and immediately issued an order calling upon all the militia of the county to hold themselves in readiness to march at the time appointed. I felt, however, some disappointment at the reply of Col. Campbell. The Cherokee towns were not more than 80 or 100 miles from the frontiers of my county, and we had received information that these Indians were preparing for a formidable attack upon us in the course of a few weeks; I was therefore unwilling we should take away the whole disposable force of our counties at such a time; and without the aid of the militia under Col. Campbell's command, I feared that we could not otherwise have a sufficient force to meet Ferguson. I therefore wrote a second letter to Col. Campbell, and sent the same messenger back with it immediately, to whom I communicated at large our views and intentions, and directed him to urge them on Col. Campbell. This letter and messenger had the desired effect, and Campbell wrote me that he would meet us at the time and place appointed. If Mr. Preston and his relations have been as careful of these letters as they have been of some others, and will publish them, they will prove the correctness of this statement.

It surely cannot detract from the merits of Col. Campbell that this expedition was not set on foot by him, but by others. He lived in Virginia, a state of comparative security, and was preparing to aid his own state when she should be invaded.—We lived in North Carolina, a great part of which state was prostrate before the British arms. We were nearer to the enemy, and we were threatened. We therefore determined to anticipate the invasion and vengeance meditated against us, and to strike the first blow. To do this effectually, we asked for, and received the aid of the nearest county in a neighboring state. This was surely the natural and ordinary course of things. The 25th day of September, 1780, at Watags, were the time and place appointed for our rendezvous. Col. Sevier had succeeded in engaging in our enterprise Col. Charles M'Dowell, and many of the refugees before mentioned; and when assembled, our forces were as follows: "Col. Wm. Campbell, with 400 men from Washington county, Va.; Col. John Sevier, with 240 men from Washington county, North Carolina; Col. Charles M'Dowell, with 160 men from the counties of Burke and Rutherford, who had fled before the enemy to the Western Waters," and 240 men from Sullivan county, North Carolina, under my command. On the next day, (26th of the month,) we began our march, crossed the mountains, and on the 30th were joined by Col. Benjamin Cleveland with 350 men from the counties of Wilkes and Surry, North Carolina. The little disorders and irregularities which began to prevail among our undisciplined troops, created much uneasiness in the com-

manding officers—the colonels commanding regiments. We met in the evening and consulted about our future operations. It was resolved to send to head quarters for a General Officer to command us, and that in the meantime we should meet in council every day to determine on the measures to be pursued, and appoint one of our own body to put them into execution. I was not satisfied with this course, as I thought it calculated to produce delay, when expedition and despatch were all important to us. We were then within 16 or 18 miles of Gilbert Town, where we supposed Ferguson to be. I suggested these things to the council, and then observed to the officers, that we were all North Carolinians except Col. Campbell, who was from Virginia; that I knew him to be a man of good sense and warmly attached to the cause of his country; that he commanded the largest regiment; and that if they concurred with me, we would, until a general officer should arrive from head quarters, appoint him to command us, and march immediately against the enemy. To this proposition some one or two said, "agreed." No written minute or record was made of it. I made the proposition to silence the expectations of Col. M'Dowell to command us—he being the commanding officer of the District we were then in, and had commanded the armies of militia assembled in that quarter all the summer before against the same enemy. He was a brave and patriotic man, but we considered him too far advanced in life, and too inactive for the command of such an enterprise as we were then engaged in. I was sure he would not serve under a younger officer from his own state, and hoped that his feelings would, in some degree, be saved by the appointment of Col. Campbell. In this way, and upon my suggestion, was Col. Campbell raised to the command, and not on account of any superior military talents or experience he was supposed to possess. He had no previous acquaintance with any of the Colonels except myself, nor had he at that time acquired any experience of distinction in war that we knew of. Col. M'Dowell, who had the good of his country more at heart than any title of command, submitted to what was done, but observed, that as he could not be permitted to command, he would be the messenger to go to Head-Quarters for the general officer. He accordingly started immediately, leaving his men under his brother Maj. Joseph M'Dowell, and Col. Campbell assumed the chief command.—He was, however, to be regulated and directed by the determinations of the Colonels, who were to meet in council every day.

On the morning after the appointment of Col. Campbell we proceeded towards Gilbert Town, but found that Ferguson, apprised of our approach, had left there a few days before. On the next night it was determined, in the council of officers, to pursue him unremittingly, with as many of our troops as could be well armed and well mounted, leaving the weak horses and footmen to follow on as fast as they could. We accordingly started about light the next morning with 910 men, thus selected. Continuing diligently our pursuit all that day, we were joined at the Cowpens on the 6th by Col. John Williams, of South Carolina, and several field officers, with about 400 men. Learning from him the situation and distance of the enemy, we travelled all that night and the next day through heavy rains, and came up with them about three o'clock in the afternoon of the 7th of October. They were encamped on an eminence called King's Mountain, extending from East to West, which, on its summit, was about 500 or 600 yards long, and 60 or 70 broad. Our men were formed for battle as stated in the report of action made out and signed by some of the officers, and lately published by Mr. Preston. This report, however, omits to mention, that the men who had belonged to Col. M'Dowell's command, which had been considerably augmented on the march, formed a part of the wing under Sevier. Col. Campbell's regiment and my own, composed the centre; his on the right and mine on the left. The right wing or column, was led by Maj. Winston and Col. Sevier; the left by Colonels Cleveland and Williams; and each of these wings was about as strong as Campbell's regiment and mine united. Our plan was to surround the mountain and attack the enemy on all sides. In this order, and with this view, we marched immediately to the assault. The attack was commenced by the centre column, which attempted to ascend at the eastern end of the mountain. The battle here became furious and bloody; and many that belonged to Sevier's column were drawn into the action at this point, to sustain their comrades.

[The balance next week.]

God perform the cure, but the physician take the money for it!