

WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

VOL. IV.]

SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1823.

[NO. 170.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEEK,
By PHIL WHITE.

The terms of the Western Carolinian will hereafter be as follows:
Three Dollars per annum, 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.

BRIGADE ORDERS.

HEAD-QUARTERS,
Statesville, Aug. 1823. 5

WASHINGTON BYERS, Esq. having been appointed Aid to the Brigadier General of the 7th brigade of North-Carolina Militia, with the rank of Major, will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

Andrew N. Allison, Esq. having been appointed Brigade Inspector of the 7th brigade, with the rank of Major, will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

Philo White, Esq. having been appointed Brigade Quarter Master of the 7th brigade, with the rank of Captain, will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

GEO. LEE DAVIDSON,
Brigadier General 7th Brigade
North-Carolina Militia.

The Colonel commanding the First Rowan Regiment, will cause the troops under his command to be paraded for review and inspection, on some suitable field at or near Salisbury, by 12 o'clock, M. on the 21 day of October next.

By act of Assembly, all the militia in Rowan county north of the Yadkin river, are attached to the First Regiment; the Colonel will therefore cause Capt. Willis's company of militia to be organized with his regiment on the day of Review.

None but the 1st Rowan Regiment in the 7th brigade, will be reviewed this season; but the General expects returns from all the regiments, on or before the 25th of October next.

By order of the Brigadier General,
WASHINGTON BYERS,
1308p Aid-de-Camp.

By the Governor of North-Carolina.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS by an act of the last General Assembly of North-Carolina, entitled "an act to provide for the sale of the Lands lately acquired by Treaty with the Cherokee Indians, which have been surveyed and remain unsold," the Governor is authorized and required to cause the said Lands to be offered for sale. Now, therefore, I, GABRIEL HOLMES, Governor of the State aforesaid, do hereby declare and make known, that a Public Sale of the abovementioned Lands, agreeably to the said act, shall commence at Waynesville in the county of Haywood, on Monday the 22d of September next, under the superintendance of a Commissioner appointed for that purpose, who is authorized by my letter of instructions, to adjourn the sale to any other more convenient place, if such adjournment should be considered advisable. One eighth part of the purchase money will be required of the purchaser at the time of the sale, and bond and security for the payment of the balance, in the following instalments, viz: one-eighth part at the expiration of one year, one-fourth at the expiration of two years, one-fourth at the expiration of three years, and the remaining fourth at the end of four years. The sale to continue one week, and no longer.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State, at Raleigh, the 13th day of August, A. D. 1823.

GABRIEL HOLMES.

By the Governor,
L. B. HARDIN, P. Sec'y. 4171

Christian Almanac, for 1824.

At the annual meeting of the Christian Religious Tract Society on Monday last, it was resolved, that the 2d number of the Christian Almanac, for the Carolinas and Georgia, viz. for the year 1824, be published under the direction of that Institution. A committee was accordingly appointed to prepare and digest materials, and another to superintend the publication, and direct the distribution. A few imperfections and errors having appeared in the number of the Almanac for the last year, in consequence of the haste with which it was compiled (the design having been agreed on at an advanced season of the year,) the society have determined to prevent the occurrence of a similar inconvenience by having the printing executed in this city, and the work commenced with the least possible delay.

As it is exceedingly desirable to have comprehended in a pamphlet, that shall answer all the purposes of an ordinary Almanac, and shall be preserved for permanent reference, as accurate and complete an account as possible of the number of churches of every denomination in each of the three States, the number of members in the churches under each Convention, Presbytery, Association and Conference; the times and places of meeting of these Ecclesiastical bodies; the number of ministers; the number of destitute churches; the number of religious charitable institutions, such as Tract, Missionary, Bible and Education Societies, and Sabbath Schools; and the number of teachers and pupils in the last named Institutions; the number of professors, tutors and students in each College;—Clergymen and others will confer a great obligation by forwarding immediate information on all the above topics to the office of the SOUTHERN INTELLIGENCER, 41 Broad-street.

Tract Societies, Merchants and others can be supplied with the Almanac on the same terms as last year: they are requested also to give immediate information, directed as above, what number of groes they are willing to engage. The flattering manner in which the Christian Almanac of last year was received, and the very general circulation it obtained, notwithstanding the novelty of the undertaking, afford considerable ground to expect that the demand for this pamphlet the next year, will greatly exceed the call of the present year. The committee will spare no pains in their power to have the object of their appointment accomplished in the most useful and acceptable manner.

Charleston, July 5, 1823. 2470

Caution.

THE public are cautioned against trusting or employing a journeyman Tailor by the name of John Wilkerson. He worked for the subscriber, some time past, and spoiled a number of garments in attempting to make them up, and eloped without paying his board. Said Wilkerson is a habitual tippler.

WM. DICKSON.
Salisbury, Sept. 1, 1823. 3171

THE PRESIDENCY.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

"And makes us rather bear those ills we have,
Than fly to others that we know not of."

BANKET.

To the good People of North-Carolina.

At the next presidential election, we will be called virtually to say, whether the present mode of administering the public affairs, is reconcilable with the true interests of our country, or whether we will renounce it and substitute in lieu of it a new order of things? For it seems to be conceded that the party now opposed to the administration, called the Radicals, predicate their claims on the errors and demerits of the ruling party, as well as on their promises of a new and a better policy. In the approaching contest, North Carolina will be among the powerful states; her weight will therefore be sensibly felt, let her decide howsoever she may. The eyes of other states are fixed upon her with doubt and anxiety—many think that she holds the casting vote between the conflicting parties; for my own part I do not think so, I have no idea that the enlightened and patriotic citizens of this country will rashly and heedlessly reject a well tried and well approved system of government for one untried, undefined, and entirely conjectural; nor can I suppose the issue is at all problematical. It behoves us nevertheless to appreciate our suffrage, as we should were we sure it would be decisive of the contest; and whether it be worth ten talents or but the widow's mite, let it only go to the worthy. North Carolina, diffident and unassuming, regardless of her resources, and unconscious of her strength, has been contented hitherto, to occupy a very humble station in the scale of the union; a haughty and overweening neighbor, from local causes has gained an ascendancy by which she has repressed the energies, controuled the politics, and utterly obscured the importance of North-Carolina. But I trust the political bonds of vassalage have at length been broken; that hereafter we will think and act for ourselves in all matters that concern us as a government. It would seem, however, that Virginia would still hold us to our fealty. She, with a few of the aspiring and disaffected in other states, have commenced a new political dynasty; she has organized her battalions, appointed her chief, and issued the word of command to her retainers; she has enlisted and numbered us among the forces of the radicals. If, however, any reliance is to be placed in the signs of the times, she will at length be disappointed. But, my fellow-citizens, I would have us examine for ourselves, the cause we are called upon to support, and look well to the allies that are demanding our aid. If these meet our approbation, let not the immodest obstruction of an officious neighbor so far disgust us as to prejudice our judgments. Let us in the first place scrutinize the measures of our present functionaries, and if they be found materially wanting, let us abjure them and their authors. If, however, upon a fair examination, we find much to approve and but little to condemn,—if indeed it be even doubtful whether the present system be the best; and if, on the other hand, no measures are proposed that are evidently better than those heretofore adopted, we should act unwisely in subjecting ourselves to the risk, the uncertainty, and the confusion always consequent to innovation; it is certainly better in such a case to "bear the ills we have, than fly to others that we know not of." But what are the charges brought against the present administration? The "front of their offending" is, as they say, a waste of public money. Without going into detail, and ransacking documents for positive proof as I safely might, let me ask how is it that this prodigality has been so great and little felt by the people,—no complaints are heard of the pressure of taxes or burdens of any kind; indeed there is scarcely one in fifty that even knows the amount that he pays towards the general government. The state taxes and the levies for county purposes are known and sometimes felt, but we are scarcely conscious of the small pittance that we contribute the national fund; how is it then that there has been such great squandering and wasting, when a few pence from each individual suffices to meet the public demands. The leakage must be small, where no loss is perceptible. But, say these modern economists, if our public disbursements were retrenched, our national treasury would soon be full,—so it would; our government, like the sordid individual miser, might forego the necessaries for decent and comfortable subsistence; she might curtail the salaries of our officers, till no man of distinction could be prevailed on to accept of an appointment; she might dismantle our navy, disband our army, abolish her only seminary, strip our capital of its ornaments, and level every in-

stitution that contributes to the strength or glory of our nation, for the mere purpose of filling our public coffers of useless metal. Surely none of us can desire a policy like this; yet this is the policy, in extenso, of these enlightened founders of a new dynasty. We can receive no benefit from the national treasury except by a prudent use of it in the affairs of the nation. Money locked up in the vaults at Washington, is a dead loss to us if it is there to remain. Where then is there room or necessity for retrenchment? Will we not bring ourselves into contempt and ridicule with other nations, by extending the principles of economy to the length proposed by the Radicals? I say, in spite of all this jesuitical cant, that we should render our nation much more respectable in the eyes of Europe and the world, by a more liberal expenditure of money. So little patronage is afforded to the fine arts by this country, that Europe draws off every artist that could reflect the least honor on our national character. Literature, science, and internal improvements, which constitute in fact the true glory and strength of the nation, have been but too much neglected by the national government. How mighty and grand, how eminently glorious, and at the same time permanently secure, might our country become, by a liberal application of her vast resources! But suppose for a moment, that there is this crying necessity for reform—suppose these tales of waste and prodigality be true, who is the Hercules relied on to cleanse the Augean Stables—is it he who has made the greatest lites? Is Mr. Crawford seriously proposed to us as the patron of economy? Is it the man who has lost to the nation more than a million of dollars? Fellow-citizens, we cannot but perceive this glaring inconsistency; Mr. Crawford is the last man in the nomination, that has a patriotic citizen, unambitious of power, and anxious only for the peace and prosperity of my country, could think of supporting. The charges brought against him as a politician and as a man, are almost as numerous as those mentioned in the Declaration of Independence, against the king of England: He has wasted more than a million of the public money. He has made mistakes in his official reports, by thousands and thousands. He has when called upon by the Representatives of the People, to render an account of his stewardship, tried to suppress the documents that were unfavorable to himself. He endeavored by a trick, to evade another enquiry of Congress, when charged with paying money unlawfully to a Senator of the United States. He secretly and unworthily fomented the rage against the hero of New-Orleans, and tried to disgrace him. He pretended to be a Federalist '98, for the purpose of getting into power. He endeavored to overreach Mr. Monroe in the last caucus. He connived at a breach of the laws of the United States, to screen one of his minions from condign punishment. He is a duellist. He conspired with miscreants to injure the reputation of the present Governor of Georgia, by having him accused of a connexion with counterfeiters, &c. &c. &c. Some of the above charges are susceptible of the clearest proof, and they all hang over him unexplained. Besides the above catalogue, it is known that he is a master at intrigue, and that his friends are striving for a caucus to give him an opportunity of exercising his talents in his peculiar line. If the least of the above charges be true, and whether true or not, until he explains them away, he cannot expect the vote of North-Carolina, where unimpeached integrity has ever been the sine qua non of promotion. The chief magistrate of this great and virtuous people should be, like Caesar's wife, "above suspicion." So far above it should he be, that detraction itself would be ashamed to assail him. I hope that I shall not be charged with adulation, when I suggest Mr. Calhoun, as the candidate most worthy of our confidence and deserving of our highest admiration; his escutcheon is not blotted with suspicions; his most rancorous opponents have not dared to arraign the purity of his morals, or the integrity of his principles; so manly and independent has been the course of this splendid statesman, so even and dignified has been the tenure of his life, so amiable has been his whole demeanor, that all parties have delighted to honor him. Fellow-citizens, I have one more observation to make: should the Radical party prevail in electing their man, we might expect an immediate change of officers in every Department; the talents, the experience, and integrity of the present cabinet, must give way to new incumbents, hot with Radical zeal and bent upon reform; men who having promised a change, must effect it whether demanded or not by the interests of the country. This opposition has been called but a struggle for power; and indeed it does

seem to me that there is some truth in the assertion; if this be the case, in the event of their succeeding, we may expect to see men raised into the chief offices of the country, with no recommendation but a devotedness to the cause of their patron. I will conclude this essay, by exhorting the free citizens of this State, to think for themselves on this important subject, and to guard against the designs of those who would quell them with words got up for the occasion, to further the views of a party and not the commonweal.

SULLY.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

Miseries of Editors.—They are innumerable. Take one for example: Resolving to ascertain whether any thing can be got for a parcel of debts on your books, of not very recent date to be sure, but not, therefore, the less justly due, and receiving, in return for your letters demanding payment, a letter like the following, which is a literal transcript, (suppressing the names only,) of a letter we have just received from a Post Office in Massachusetts:

Post Office.—Aug. 6, 1823.

Gentlemen: Several letters, in your hand writing, have been received at my office this morning, viz.

One for Major A. B. who has been dead, and his estate settled, for many years;

One for Capt. B. C.—He has been dead several years, but left some estate;

C. D. Esq.—He died many year ago, entirely insolvent;

D. E. Esq.—I never knew any one of that name in this town;

Mr. E. F. is supported in our poorhouse by the town;

Capt. F. G.—He lives in Alexandria or Georgetown;

G. H. Esq.—I know of no such gentleman;

Mr. H. I. committed suicide six years since, and died insolvent. Yours, &c.

THE POSTMASTER.

We are obliged to the worthy Postmaster for putting us out of pain with respect to that portion of our old debts, within his sphere of observation. It would be rendering us a service if other Postmasters would be equally civil.

CURE FOR THE FEVER AND AGUE.

As the Fever and Ague is more or less prevalent, we have been requested to state, that a glass of strong Bonsett's Tea, taken at the approach of the ague, will ordinarily arrest the disease on its first trial; and scarcely ever fail on the second. Besides, it is represented as an excellent preventive to this disorder. We are somewhat acquainted with this herb, and are persuaded that its medicinal qualities ought to bring it into more general use. In the family of our informant, it has been in use for years—and in the above complaint, it has never known to fail. It is scarcely necessary to state, that so abundant is the growth of this herb in this vicinity, that it may be gathered by cart loads.—Newark Centinel.

[We don't know that *any* loads of the plant above mentioned could be gathered near Salisbury, or even in the county; but some motherly matrons of our acquaintance have told us, that they "know of a yard called bonsett," and they represent it to be plentiful enough, in many places in the county.]

Now we do not wish to provoke the jealousy of the medical faculty; neither have we any wonted propensity, like the renowned Dr. Elnathan Todd of Templeton, to stroll through the fields, to pull and eat sorrel, and taste of all manner of herbs; but we cannot withhold our belief, that there are plants and herbs, the spontaneous growth of our country, the properties of which, if rightly understood and applied, would prove salutary remedies for every species of disease to which the human system is liable. There is certainly more safety in vegetable, than in mineral specifics.—Ed. Carolinian.

CURE FOR THE GOUT.

A gouty gentleman, who resided in the south of France for some years, informs us that he has remained free from gout for four years, in consequence of his wearing oiled silk stockings over fine worsted ones, day and night. Previously to their use he had been subject to a paroxysm every six months. This practice, he says, is common in the south of France, and in Italy. London paper.

The old Serpent taken.—We assert upon unquestionable authority, that the famous "Sea Serpent," or something very much like him, was taken at Plum Island, on Wednesday last, after a sea-fight of two hours and a half!

Newburyport Herald.

State of North-Carolina,

STOKES COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1823. Constantine L. Banner, vs. Robert L. Winston. Original attachment levied on thirty-five acres of land. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, Robert L. Winston, is an inhabitant of another government, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, requiring the said Robert L. Winston, to be and appear, at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Stokes, at the court house in Germantown, on the second Monday in September next, then and there to reply, plead, or demur, otherwise judgment will be rendered against him according to the plaintiff's demand.

MATTHEW L. MOORE, C. C.
Price adv. \$2. 6170

State of North-Carolina,

IREDELL COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Session, 1823. James Torrence vs. Charles D. Conner. Original attachment, levied in the hands of Alfred D. Kerr, and he summoned as garnishee; also, on one negro boy. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant in this cause resides out of this State, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for three months successively, that unless the defendant appear before this Court on the first day of the next term to be held for the county aforesaid, at Statesville, on the third Monday in August next, and replevy the property levied on, and plead to the said cause, the plaintiff will be heard ex parte, and judgment rendered against said defendant pro confesso. Test, R. SIMONSON, C. C.

Price adv. \$4. 3mt71

State of North-Carolina,

IREDELL COUNTY.

SUPERIOR Court of Law, Spring Term, 1823. Catharine Cowan vs. Thomas Cowan; Petition for divorce. In this case it is ordered by the Court, that publication be made for three months in the Star, and Western Carolinian, that the defendant appear at the next court to be held for the county of Iredell, at the Court House in Statesville on the 5th Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and plead, answer, or demur, otherwise judgment will be had pro confesso, and the cause heard ex parte.

Witness, R. WOHKE, C. C.
Price adv. \$4. 3mt71

State of North-Carolina,

IREDELL COUNTY.

COURT of Equity, Spring Term, 1823. William Sloan vs. Samuel Carson, David Carson, Andrew Carson, William Carson, Eleazer Carson, Mary Carson, James Scott and his wife Martha, Jacob Weatherly and his wife Margaret: Original bill for the conveyance of land. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the above defendants live beyond the limits of the State, it is therefore ordered, by the Court, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian, for three months successively, that unless the defendants appear at our next court, to be held for the county of Iredell, at the Court House in Statesville, on the fifth Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, then and there to plead answer or demur, otherwise judgment will be taken pro confesso, as to them and the case heard ex parte.

JOHN N. HART, C. J. C. E.
Paid \$4. 3mt76

State of North-Carolina,

ROWAN COUNTY.

SUPERIOR Court of Law, April Term, 1823: Jane Weaver vs. William Weaver. Petition, divorce. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, that the defendant appear at the next 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 September next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur, or the petition will be heard ex parte.

HY. GILES, C. S. C.
Price adv. \$4. 3mt70

Taken up and Committed

TO the jail of Rowan county, on the 19th inst. a negro boy, who says his name is George; says his master's name is James Dockins, living in Newbury District, S. C.; says he was bought in Middlesex, Virginia, two years since, by John Duckins, negro trader; says he was hired by his master, James Dockins, to Mr. Johnson, of Fairfield District, S. C. from whom he ran away. The owner is desired to prove property, and take the negro away, or he will be disposed of according to act of Assembly.

SAMUEL JONES, S. J.
Salisbury, Aug. 25, 1823. 4171

Military Executions,

FOR sergeants of militia, of an approved form, are kept for sale at the Carolinian Office.