

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.

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 Braxeville, 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. M. C. E.
Paid \$4 3m76

State of North-Carolina,

WILKES COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Session, 1823; William Baily vs. Baily Johnson: Original attachment, summoned Walter R. Lenoir and Samuel F. Patterson, garnishees. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks successively, in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, that the defendant appear at our next court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for the county of Wilkes, at the court-house in Wilkboro', on the first Monday in November next, then and there to plead, or judgment will be taken according to the plaintiff's demand.

ROBT. MARTIN, C. E.
Paid \$2. 675

State of North-Carolina,

DAVIDSON COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1823; Alexander Gray, admr. vs. William Thompson and Eve his wife: Judicial attachment, levied on lands. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that William Thompson, one of the defendants in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for three weeks, that the defendant William Thompson, appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Davidson, in the town of Lexington, on the fourth Monday of October next, and replevy the property levied on, or plead in the cause, otherwise the plaintiff will be heard ex parte, and judgment rendered accordingly.

DAVID MOCK, C. C. C.
Price adv. \$1 25. 173

Stray Horse.

BROKE loose from the subscriber, on the 4th inst. on the main road from Rockford to Huntsville, Surry County, six miles from Rockford, a small bay Horse, with mane reached, switch tail, and one of his hind shoes off; he was taken sick at the place from whence he escaped, and by rolling on the ground, the skin was rubbed off in a number of places, more particularly on his hips. A reasonable reward will be given to any person who will deliver him to William Zackery, of Surry county, or Peter Clingman, of Huntsville, Surry county, or give information so that I get him again.

HENRY ALLEMONG.
Salisbury, Sept. 15, 1823. 71

Sign and House Painting.

JAMES AMES has the pleasure of informing the citizens of Salisbury, and the surrounding country, that he has located himself in the Village, and that his utmost endeavors shall ever be to accommodate those who call upon him. He first became acquainted with his profession in the City of New-York; and the knowledge of his business which he received while there, connected with his experience in this country, will enable him to execute his business in the most neat and fashionable style.

Salisbury, Aug. 18, 1823. 67

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber's plantation, in Mecklenburg county, N. Carolina, a negro man by the name of Paris, 32 years of age, six feet high, inclining a little to the yellow; has a good deal of white in his eyes, and has a scar above one of his eyes, which he cannot speak particularly about his clothing; but he had a fur hat and a blue cotton coat, and has got a pass for six months, by some means, and will perhaps attempt to pass for a free man. The above reward will be given for the apprehension of the said fellow, and lodging him in jail, so that I get him, and information given to me by directing a few lines to the White-Hall Post Office, N. C.

WM. B. TAYLOR.
Sept. 13, 1823. 374

City Hotel, Charleston, S. C.

THE Subscriber having removed from her late Establishment, at the sign of the Buck, at the corner of King and George streets, to a more central part of the city, both for town and country business, being on East-Bay, and directly opposite to both Fitzsimons' and Chisholm's Wharves, and between the Market and Vendue Range, is now in readiness to accommodate TRAVELLERS and BOARDERS. She tenders her warmest thanks to the public in general, for their former patronage and friendly support, and in soliciting a continuance of their favours, assures them, that every exertion shall be made, and due attention bestowed, to promote the comfort and pleasure of Travellers and Boarders. Her rooms are numerous, and being clean and large, are well adapted for satisfaction and health, opening upon the wharves, which present a fine view of the harbour and shipping. Superadded are the advantages of ease and retirement, which may be enjoyed by travelling families in spacious parlours. This situation, standing on one of the most elevated streets in the city, is airy and salubrious, and attended with the benefit and convenience arising from the important and extensive business at present transacted on the Bay, which will make it the interest of Country Merchants and Planters to call. Her Bar will be constantly supplied with the choicest Liquors, her table with the best the Market affords—and her Stables shall be attended by faithful, steady and honest Ostlers. The Cellars are large and convenient, and will be reserved for those who may wish to store their purchases, free of storage. Charges as formerly.

SARAH McDONALD.
August 2, 1823. 373

New Fashions.

THE subscriber having very lately received from his correspondent in Philadelphia the latest fashions from the celebrated shop of Robt & Winstromer, of that city, is now ready to do all kinds of work belonging to the Tailoring business. He pledges himself, that all those who may favor him with their custom, shall have their work done in the best style of the fashions of the day, and on reasonable terms. Travellers, and others, who wish garments made on short notice, can be accommodated with a whole suit, on a notice of two days. Orders from a distance punctually attended to.

THOMAS V. CANON.
Salisbury, Aug. 11, 1823. 66

Tailoring Business.

THE subscriber having established himself in the above line of business, in the town of Lexington, Davidson county, respectfully tenders his services to the citizens of that place, and the surrounding country. He invites all who wish garments made, to call on him, and give him a fair trial. He intends to make arrangements for procuring the latest fashions; and will strive to do his work in the most approved and durable style.

Orders for work, sent from a distance, will be punctually executed. JACOB RIBLIN.
Lexington, Davidson Co.
N. C. Sept. 9, 1823. 72f

Boot & Shoemaking Business.

THE subscriber wishes to inform his friends, and the public at large, that he has removed from his residence in the country, to the town of Concord, where he is well prepared to carry on the Boot and Shoemaking business on a large scale. He has good leather, and employs good workmen, and will therefore be enabled to do his work in the best style, and on the most reasonable terms. All who want good work done, are invited to call and try his shop. The subscriber has also on hand, for sale, a large quantity of sole and upper Leather, which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms. He wishes to employ seven or eight journey-men shoemakers; to good workmen, and steady men, he will give good wages, and steady employ.

ASA THOMPSON.
Concord, N. C. Sept. 2, 1823. 69

Estate of Archibald Frew.

THE subscriber having administered on the estate of Arch'd. Frew, Esq. dec'd. requests all those indebted to the estate, to call and make settlement, those having claims against the estate, are requested to make their claims known within the time required by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

WILLIAM DAVIDSON, Adm'r.
Sept. 1, 1823. 373

Administrator's Sale.

THE personal property of the late Arch'd. Frew, consisting of Store Goods, Household and Kitchen Furniture, three Negroes, some Horses, Cattle, Hogs, Corn, Farming Utensils, and a number of other articles, will be offered for sale, in Charlotte, on Wednesday, the first day of October next, and will continue from day to day until all the property is sold both in town and in the country, at the late dwelling house of the deceased.

Due attention, and the customary credit, will be given by the ADMINISTRATOR.
Sept. 1, 1823. 373

Cotton Saw Gins.

THE subscriber has now on hand, for sale, at his shop in Salisbury, on Main Street, Cotton Saw Gins, of his own make, which he will warrant to be as well made as any in the State. He will constantly keep gins for sale; and will do all kinds of repairing, on short notice, and reasonable terms.

SAMUEL FRALEY.
Salisbury, Aug. 18, 1823. 67

Ran Away.

ON Friday, the 19th inst. an indentured apprentice to the subscriber at the printing business, by the name of John Ingram. He is about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, has light, sandy hair, wall-eyes, and walks with a heavy, awkward, swinging gait. Whoever will apprehend said apprentice, and return him, shall receive a reasonable reward. All persons are forbid harboring, trusting, or employing him.

GEORGE MICHAEL MURR.
Salisbury, Sept. 20, 1823. 3474

National Politics.

JOHN C. CALHOUN.

John C. Calhoun may justly be considered as one of the first statesmen this country has ever produced. He may consistently be ranked with such men as Jefferson, Madison, Livingston, Giles, and their compatriots of the old school. He lives at the right period of his country to avail himself of his talents, his zeal, his industry and his experience. It is a misfortune to mankind, when men possessing strong capacity, and ardent patriotism, and enlightened views, live too soon or too late for the age in which they pass away their existence; at a time when there are no kindred spirits to rouse and rally, and nothing in the administration of public affairs that can be brought to aid their wise and comprehensive plans of policy. Between the political conditions of this and of every other country there is a wide difference. In other States and empires, moral and physical resources have been called forth by the policy of ages. Great kings and great ministers have applied powerful means to vast ends. The human mind has felt all that could excite and elicit, and inventive genius has been urged on to its utmost stretch, to accomplish designs equally grand and useful. The soil has been explored, and its riches ascertained. Over the face of Europe, the works of old and settled systems of internal policy are visible: although even there much more might be done.

But how is it in the United States? Every thing is new—every thing is young. Wherever we turn, the eyes of the statesman and the political economist is strongly attracted. We scarcely know, ourselves, what we are capable of doing. In no country, if we except Russia, and perhaps this exception is not well grounded, did ever so much depend on the character of an administration of national affairs, as in the United States. Our extensive territory—our rapidly increasing population—our slumbering resources, of every description, require men and measures that will display a comprehension, a vigor, and an enterprise, not ordinarily displayed in the history of any age.

Mr. Calhoun is a man on whom the American people may turn their eyes, with hope and satisfaction. For the last fifteen years, we have seen him in public life: and wherever and in whatever he has moved, talents and enlightened views blended with unceasing zeal and patriotism, having commanded the confidence of the country. As a friend to genuine Republican Principles—as the friend of national rights and national honour—as the friend to Foreign Commerce—as the friend to Internal Improvements—as the friend to Domestic Industry—as the friend of the true means of National Defence, Mr. Calhoun is now well known to the Union: And it is not doing injustice to any other statesman to say, that no man knows the interests of this country more minutely, and no one is calculated to promote them on a broader scale, and with more complete success, than the member of the Cabinet who is the subject of this notice.

As a Republican, John C. Calhoun has been uniform, unchanging, unyielding. In the late war between Great Britain and the United States, he was the leader of the Republican Party in Congress. His boldness, his firmness, his zeal, and his ready and fertile talents, could be, and always were relied on, by the Administration. Both in debate and in committee, Mr. Calhoun was the intrepid Republican, and the prompt and efficient statesman.

It was before and during the late war, that Mr. Calhoun, by his numerous and eloquent speeches, showed his sense of National Honor, and his correct views of Foreign Commerce. Like the Navy itself, he contended for giving to the latter the watchful care and constant attention of the Government: and as for National Honor, he boldly asserted, that its vindication was to be maintained by perpetual War, and to the last drop of blood in the country, against the aggression of Foreign Powers.

As for Internal Improvements, Mr. Calhoun's eulogium, if he required any, would be found in his own speeches in Congress. The speeches in particular which he delivered on the subject of the National Bank paying a bonus for the promotion of Internal Improvements, and which would have done honor to Edmund Burke or Charles James Fox, speak volumes. Mr. Clay, with that frank and manly liberality which always marks his conduct, paid to this speech, which was called forth incidentally in debate, one of the most honorable tributes of praise and admiration that mark the progress of our parliamentary history. Mr. Calhoun's frequent declarations on the constitutionality of making appropriations for Internal Improvements, also embrace another

strong indication of his feelings and opinions. Since Mr. Calhoun has been Secretary of War, his frequent reports and communications to Congress evince a constant zeal for the interest of Internal trade. He has caused routes for Canals to be marked out, and the face of the country in numerous instances to be explored. Some of these services to the Nation are now in actual progress.

As the friend of domestic Manufactures, Mr. Calhoun's views are equally unequivocal. His speeches in Congress and his declarations out of Congress, show him to understand our true national interests on this head. He knows the resources of the country. He knows what the United States can do. He knows that they can enter, and compete with England, in the markets of the whole world in the sale of manufactured articles. He knows that we have the raw materials—he knows that we have the ingenuity and the industry to convert it to noble and useful purposes—he knows that we have ships to send it abroad when converted into valuable articles, and that these ships we can build and navigate ourselves. He knows, and he repeatedly said, that our dependence on foreign nations in many particulars is degrading to the country.

As the great friend to National Defence, Mr. Calhoun is well known. Since he has been Secretary of War, he has completely re-organized all the departments of this office. Its business is now conducted on a new system, perfect in all its parts and unexcelled for despatch and promptness. When the Radicals in Congress entered into an odious and unprincipled conspiracy to destroy our fortifications, destroy the navy, annihilate the army, and thus pals the arm of national defence—besides turning upon the cold charities of the world the brave defenders of our country and our glory, covered with honourable scars—John C. Calhoun stood forth and met them at every point. In him the administration of the general government found a defender who never shrunk from responsibility or duty, since he entered on his career as a public man.

In private life, John C. Calhoun is distinguished for virtuous habits, an amiable disposition, a benevolent heart, a liberality of soul, and a warmth and constancy in all the relations of friendship. As a man and a statesman, we therefore say, that from Mr. Calhoun the nation has much to expect. And while the most distinguished men of the country are daily placed before the nation as candidates for the first honours of the people, we are proud to have our humble columns bear testimony to the merits and talents of one who is second to none in worth or popularity.

New-York Patriot.

Protection of the North-Western Frontier.

We have beheld, with those feelings of distress which are common to every American citizen, the recent massacres and losses which have befallen our traders on the Missouri river. We know full well that this is the natural result of that niggardly policy which withholds the means of affording to this enterprising class of our citizens the necessary protection. But we console ourselves with the belief that these disasters would convince the most incredulous of the propriety of establishing military posts high up that river, and which was originally intended for the protection of our traders.

It is well known that after the experience of the late war, the attention of government was strongly directed to the protection of the North-Western Frontier; and to prevent the introduction of foreign influence among the Indians residing within our limits. Shortly after the present Secretary of War came into office, he projected, under the sanction of the president, a line of posts in that quarter, which was intended to give ample security to that portion of our country, and protection and extension to our valuable fur trade, carried on at the sources of the Missouri. With this view, and with the forecast which is so characteristic of him, the Secretary of War took measures to occupy posts at the Sioux of St. Mary's between Lake Superior and Lake Huron; at the mouth of St. Peters on the Mississippi; at the Council Bluffs; and Mandan Village on the Missouri. These posts, with the exception of the last, were all established. But before the last could be occupied, a party arose in Congress under the patronage of the Secretary of the Treasury, and directly hostile to the views of the administration. The first efforts of this party was to raise a clamour against those judicious measures, and they were denounced as wild and extravagant. The members of Congress being unacquainted with the source whence they came, were induced to withhold the necessary appropriations for the establishment of the most important of all those posts—we mean that at the Mandan Village.

At all the other points where the views of the War Department were permitted to be carried into effect, the frontier has been completely protected; the lives and property of our citizens have been as secure as if they had been in the old settled states, whilst, at this point, both have been sacrificed to a cruel extent, for the want of the protection so seasonably recommended. Let any one look at the map of this portion of our country, and he will be perfectly satisfied that had this important post been occupied, the lives of those enterprising and valuable citizens who have been massacred would have been saved; and a trade, now said to be worth \$250,000, completely protected. The first party of General Ashley was cut off at the Ricaras, a little below the Mandan Village; and that under Mr. Jones and Jilmer, at the mouth of the Yellow Stone, about an equal distance above. The truth is, the influence of the British traders could only enter at that point; and, had it been occupied, the Indians would have been held in complete subjection to our power, free from all foreign control.

But the hour of retribution has at length arrived! The blood of our sacrificed citizens cries aloud for vengeance—and that wicked faction, which to gratify its own views, has been willing to sacrifice the administration, and the interests of the country, must sink under the deep-toned indignation of an indignant people.

This post will now have to be occupied—but not till after such severe losses, and the hazard and cost of an Indian war besides.—Washington Republican.

FROM THE NEW-YORK PATRIOT.

THE CONTRAST.

"Look here, upon this picture—and on this." The contrast between Mr. CALHOUN and Mr. CRAWFORD is of the most striking character. In reference more particularly to the political history of each, it is at this moment worthy of all consideration. By the partisans of the latter, it will no doubt be considered presumptuous to attempt a comparison; but we assure them we enter upon it with a full conviction, that the former will not suffer by the investigation of their respective merits. Mr. Calhoun has been a uniform Republican—Mr. Crawford has been a Federalist and a Republican by turns.—Mr. Calhoun is prompt, decisive, open, candid, and honourable—Mr. Crawford is wavering, blundering, mysterious, sly, and insinuating. Mr. Calhoun is true to his friends, and unreserved to his enemies.—Mr. Crawford is insincere to the former, and sycophantic to the latter. Mr. Calhoun is the friend, the advocate of Internal Improvements—Mr. Crawford is opposed to them in Virginia; friendly to them in New-York. Mr. Calhoun is for cherishing our Domestic Manufactures, and he says so openly—Mr. Crawford is for or against them, and his reports are equivocal on the subject. Mr. Calhoun is a friend to the Navy, as an essential arm of defence—Mr. Crawford thinks it "a fungus upon the body politic," and prescribes the knife. Mr. Calhoun is in favour of such a system of defence, as will secure us from foreign aggression and insult—Mr. Crawford is against every system which does not afford perfect security. Mr. Calhoun is for cherishing the Military Academy, as a nursery for the growth of military science—Mr. Crawford is for perfect security without soldiers or seamen. Mr. Calhoun is the avowed, the able and honourable advocate of the present administration—Mr. Crawford is a member of an administration, which his friends, without an exception, are endeavoring to overthrow. In a word, Mr. Calhoun is a Republican of decided principles, his sentiments on every topic of national interest are candidly given to his country, and he is willing to stand or fall by his country's decision.—Mr. Crawford is a Republican Federalist of wavering and doubtful principles, his sentiments on all subjects equivocal or unknown, with opinions suited to every State in the Union, and expecting only to rise upon the ignorance or want of investigation among the people.

FROM THE NATIONAL ADVOCATE.

United States District Court.—This Court commenced its session yesterday, Judge THOMPSON and Judge VAN NEEB presiding. The return of Judge Thompson, to the bench of a higher court, has been greeted with great satisfaction by the bar and people generally. His long experience, integrity, and judicial attainments, rendered the appointment in every way acceptable.

The arch Duke Charles of Austria, the second son of the Emperor, is about to marry his aunt, a Princess of Bavaria, and will thereby become the brother-in-law of his father.

The passions are the gods of life; and it is religion only that can prevent them rising into a tempest.