

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, EVERY WEEK, BY PHILO WHITE. The terms of the Western Carolinian will hereafter be as follows: Three Dollars a year, payable in advance.

Lands for Sale, Under a decree of the Court of Equity of Rowan County.

By virtue of sundry decrees of the Court of Equity for Rowan county, made at October term, 1823, I will expose to public sale, at the Court-House in Salisbury, on Wednesday the 10th of December next, the following valuable tracts of Land, viz: One tract near Alexander Long's mill, not far from the mouth of Grant's creek, containing 98 acres; one other tract adjoining the lands of William Smith and Alexander Long, containing 91 acres; one other tract on the Yadkin river, below the mouth of Crane creek, containing 115 acres; three other tracts adjoining the last mentioned tract, containing together 594 acres; also, four lots lying in the great north square of the town of Salisbury, known and described in the plan of said town by Nos. 19, 20, 63 and 65: The above property belongs to the heirs at law of the late Alexander Prohock.

Also, at the same time and place, a tract of Land lying on the waters of Hunting creek, in the Forks of the Yadkin, adjoining the lands of Samuel Little, Baker Johnson and others, containing by estimation 273 1/2 acres, belonging to the heirs at law of George Brandon, dec'd.

Also, at the same time and place, a tract of Land lying on the Yadkin river, adjoining the lands of Nathaniel Peebles, Willey Ellis, James Orrel, and others, containing 250 acres, more or less; and belonging to the heirs at law of Joshua Cayton, dec'd.

Also, at the same time and place, a tract of Land lying on the waters of Dutch Second creek, bounded by the lands of Michael Hoffman, John Trexler, and others, and containing 221 acres, be the same more or less, belonging to the heirs at law of John Painger, dec'd.

Also, at the same time and place, a tract of Land lying on a branch of Second creek, commonly called the Walnut Branch, adjoining the lands of George and Henry Robison, containing 200 acres, and belonging to the heirs at law of Margaret Robison, dec'd.

A credit of twelve and eighteen months will be given for the purchase money, on each of the above tracts of Land.

Also, at the same time and place, will be sold another tract, lying on the Waters of Wethers creek, joining the treadell line, and adjoining the lands of Neil McKay, James Houston, David Foster, and others, containing forty-six or forty-eight acres, belonging to the heirs at law of Alexander Cook, dec'd. This tract will be sold on a credit of twelve months, with interest from the time of sale.

The purchasers will be required to give bonds with approved securities, in every instance, for the purchase money. GEO. LOCKE, C. M. E. October 25, 1823. 784

Valuable Lands for Sale, Under a decree of the Court of Equity, for the county of Stokes.

In obedience to a decree of the Court of Equity for the county of Stokes, there will be exposed to public sale, at the Court-House in Germantown, on the eighth day of December next, being the Monday of the County Court, First, the following tracts of Land, late the property of John Zimmerman, sen. dec'd. for the benefit of his devisees:

The first containing three hundred and ten acres, more or less, under improvement, lying in Stokes county, on the main road leading from Salem by Hag's to Salisbury, about six miles from the first place, on the south fork of Muddy creek, adjoining Henry Shore and others.

The second containing one hundred and eight acres, more or less, under improvement, lying in the county of Davidson, on the above road, on Reedy creek, adjoining Doctor Mataw and others, at present in the tenancy of Christian Zimmerman.

The third containing forty acres, more or less, lying in the county of Davidson, adjoining Jacob Moeck, Jacob Crater and others.

Also, the following Lands, late the property of John Hauser, dec'd. for the benefit of his widow and heirs at law.

First, three adjoining tracts, under improvement, containing seventy-six acres, more or less, lying in the county of Stokes, on the road leading from Salem by Rippet's to Salisbury, four miles from the first place, adjoining Philip Rothrock and others.

Secondly, a tract containing fifty-five acres, more or less, near the above, on the waters of Muddy creek, adjoining Philip and Geo. Rothrock and others.

All the above lands will be sold on a credit of one year and six months, the six months to carry interest, the purchasers giving bonds with approved securities. Should no sale be effected the first day, of the whole or part, the sale will be postponed from day to day, agreeably to law. Attendance will be given by the Clerk and Master of said Court. JOHN C. BLUM, C. M. E. Stokes county, Oct. 25, 1823. 682

Negroes for Sale.

ON Tuesday, the 18th of November next, at the court-house in Salisbury, sundry valuable and likely Negroes, consisting of men, women, boys, and girls, belonging to the estate of Gen. John A. Pearson, dec'd. will be sold on a credit of one and two years—purchasers to secure the payment by giving bonds, with two or more approved securities, payable with the current notes of the banks in the state of North-Carolina. The sale will continue on Wednesday, the 19th, unless all the Negroes are sold on the first day. Additional terms will be made known on the day of sale.

Sufficient bills of sale will be executed to purchasers. A. NESBITT, Adm'r. October 13, 1823. 5480

Merchants' Hotel, Sign of the Rising Sun, corner of King & Society streets, Charleston, S. C.

CHARLES H. MOTT respectfully informs his acquaintances and Travellers generally, that his well known establishment has been considerably improved since the last year, which renders it as comfortable as any House in the City. Its situation, being in the centre of business, renders it particularly worthy the patronage of Merchants from the country, and Planters. The House contains upwards of sixty rooms, and is high and airy; the Stables are fire-proof, and are situated on the opposite side of the street, under the direction of careful ostlers; the Table will always be furnished with the best the market affords, and the Bar with good Liquors, and an attentive Bar-keeper.—Every attention shall be paid to those who stop at the house.

N. B. The Columbia and Augusta Stage-office is kept at this house. 6181 Charleston, S. C. Sept. 22, 1823.

Books and Stationary.

W. P. HANCOX, 308 King Street, Charleston, S. C. HAS now received his full supplies of Books and Stationary articles, which he will sell on accommodating terms. Merchants, Teachers and Societies, are invited to call. A new catalogue is now ready for delivery. He has just published the

Country Almanac, for 1824;

which contains the usual matter found in Almanacs; the South Carolina courts as altered at the last session; the North-Carolina courts and government; the Georgia courts and government; the Gardener's Calendar, and other useful and interesting matter, calculated for North Carolina by Joshua Sharpe.

Constantly on hand a supply of Philadelphia manufactured Snuffs. Just rec'd a consignment of Havana Segars. October 1, 1823. 6w81

New Fashions.

THE subscriber having very lately received from his correspondent in Philadelphia the latest fashions from the celebrated shop of Robt & Wierbrenner, 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. 766

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.—444f

Tailoring, at Lincolnton.

THE subscriber returns his thanks to the citizens of Lincolnton and its vicinity, for the very liberal patronage with which they have hitherto favored him; and begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he will still continue to carry on the above business in all its various branches, at his old stand. He assures all who will favor him with their custom, that their work shall be performed in a fashionable and durable manner.

As he is determined not to have any inferior workmen under him, he feels confident that his punctual attention to the performance of his promises, and the superior style in which his work will be executed, must merit to him the confidence and favor of all his friends. He has hitherto been accustomed to obtain the latest fashions from Charleston, and will still endeavor to do so, twice a year, by the merchants who visit that City. The subscriber can assure all who may wish to favor him with their patronage, that he has become master of the art of cutting garments agreeably to the best plan known in the United States; and, as sewing well is the most essential part in making a garment, he can also assure them, as he keeps none but good workmen, that part shall be satisfactorily performed. All who are unacquainted with the subscriber, as to his punctuality, morality or workmanship, are referred to any of the following merchants of Lincolnton, who have favored him with liberal patronage, viz: Col. John Heke, Col. Daniel Hoke, David Ramsour, Jacob Ramsour, Robert H. Burton, Jacob Forney, and Jacob Ransaunder, Esq. DANIEL SHELPE. Lincolnton, Oct. 27, 1823. 784

P. S. My prices shall be favorable, as the times are growing somewhat duller and more oppressive.

Pocket Book Lost.

THE subscriber has lost a common sized red morocco pocket-book; he had it out of his pocket about sun-set on Saturday evening last, in the town of Salisbury. It had about \$20 in money in it, and a number of notes of hand on different persons; one is against Isaiah Dabose, of Darlington, S. C.; another given by a Mr. Fleuit to Samuel Fulbin; and others that are not remembered. There was a \$10 bill in it, on the Bank of Cape Fear, with one end torn off and fastened with either sealing-wax or a wafer. A reward of \$15 will be given for the pocket book, on its delivery to the subscriber, or the printer in Salisbury. FRANCIS FULLIN. October 2, 1823. 3179

Yadkin Navigation Company.

A MEETING of the President and Directors of this company, will be held at the house of William H. Slaughter, in the Town of Salisbury, on Tuesday, the 18th of November next. Also, a general meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the same place on Thursday, the 20th of November next, being the Tuesday and Thursday of Rowan county court. A. D. MURPHEY, President. October 22, 1823. 4890

POLITICAL. FOR THE WESTERN-CAROLINIAN.

MR. Editor: The following is extracted from a letter to a gentleman in this town. The writer is a gentleman of distinction in a neighboring state, who has travelled a good deal of late, in the Union. This, with many other opportunities of judging, added to his known candour and independence, entitles his opinions to much respect. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the motives of the publisher of this letter will be properly regarded, more especially by the friend that wrote it. S.

EXTRACT.

"In New-York, I think the contest will be between Calhoun and Adams; and if I am rightly informed, it will be a close one. Crawford is on the decline; his force, at best, is only about Albany. He cannot get any state north of the Potomac but little Delaware; and her only, by the success of the federal party, in their present struggle. This seems a strange support for the exclusive Republican!! I am firmly convinced, that your state and Ohio now have the power of electing the President. If Ohio (of which there is a strong hope) should declare for Calhoun, the western states will join her; for it would be idle to run a western man without this—the fourth—great state; and Calhoun is the second choice in the other western states. Should North-Carolina declare for Calhoun, Virginia (who now pretends to dictate) would have to follow, instead of leading her; she is pledged to it from the very course she has pursued! What let me ask, is the course, in justice, candour and delicacy, she ought to have taken in the present contest? What had we a right to expect from this great state? Surely after filling the office with her sons for two and thirty years, her southern sisters, who had in the mean time clung to her without any jealousy or heart burning, had a right to expect in return, moderation and dignity, at least! Who could have expected, after this, to see her thrusting herself into the foremost ranks of the contest, dictating to, and calling upon her sisters of the south again to rally around her, and support the man of her choice, merely because he happened to have been begotten or born within her limits? The language of those in Virginia who are pressing Mr. Crawford upon us, is invariably this: "The contest must be between a southern and a northern man; and Crawford is the strongest of the south; from our knowledge of Mr. Adams' character, of the certainty that he never can unite the Republican party, and of his inveterate prejudices on some subjects of deep interest in the south, more especially on that (the Missouri question) which so recently threatened the integrity of the Union, we cannot support him." Well, even admitting all this to be true, is the course Virginia takes adapted to her end? Surely not. Instead of commencing the contest, and dictating to others, she ought to have shewn some modesty and forbearance, by consulting and uniting in the wishes of her southern sisters. She ought to have joined with them in the selection of a candidate who might be the strongest in the west, and the least obnoxious to the north; in other words, the only man likely to succeed. How proud and elevated the station she then would occupy! still wielding her great moral force with her former magnanimity, and for the same disinterested and national purposes.

"This is the course her first rate men wish her now to take; indeed, they say their state is not pledged; that her people have not determined. Ritchie, and a few politicians about Richmond, chiefly members of Congress, who have been brought over by persons' attentions to be personal partisans,—have endeavored to commit the state, and to represent her committed; but the people are not! Virginia must soon see, in spite of the uncanonid habit of the Enquirer of smothering information on this subject from other quarters, that Crawford cannot be elected; that he cannot, even if Calhoun was out of the way, and the whole south were to join in his support, because he cannot get a state in the west, nor in the north, except Delaware; they have all declared against him. Calhoun's chance, on the other hand, I think better than that of any other. I am confident he can beat any of them single handed. He will gain strength as he is better known; he has nothing to fear, but on the contrary every thing to hope, from discussion and investigation. His political career has, for its duration, been certainly as brilliant as any that history affords; no important measure has passed in his time, with which his name is not identified; of most of them, he has been the author,—of all, the active supporter; in his whole career he has not failed in a single important measure. He is candid and undisguised; his systems, measures, and opinions, are, as they ought to be, known to his countrymen. There cannot

be a better test of a man, than the acts, services and tenor of his public life.—Compare these, then, of Mr. Calhoun with those of Mr. Crawford; and, if you please, with those of Mr. Adams. Mr. Crawford was a Senator in Congress, when Mr. Calhoun so eminently distinguished himself by the energy and power of his talents; and the success of his measures. (When even the Richmond Enquirer yielded him the tribute of applause;) yet what trace has Mr. Crawford left, that posterity could know he was there? He did, to be sure, endeavor to renew the charter of the old U. S. Bank, with all its defects and corruptions, and made his greatest effort and longest speech upon the occasion; but he failed! Calhoun, not long after, with a view of establishing a sound currency, and aiding the finances of the country, proposed the present charter; and notwithstanding a powerful opposition of talent and character, he succeeded! Crawford opposed and ridiculed the act for the establishment of a navy; failed again! Calhoun was one of its first friends and most active supporters; and was again triumphant! Crawford failed in his six per cent. His plan for civilizing the Indians remains yet to be tried, and is indeed to be carried into effect by the blind boy Cupid!! His views on the subject of internal improvement, he studiously conceals; and even refuses to give them on a respectful call from Congress. The Enquirer says he is not obliged to give them; like Falstaff, he would not give a reason on compulsion, if reasons were as plenty as blackberries. The late disturbances on the frontiers is another triumph of Calhoun's wisdom and foresight. He recommended, you remember, the distribution of a small force on our western borders, to preserve peace, protect our citizens, and to keep in check the British traders. The radical party, under the pretence of economy, rejected the recommendation; the consequence has been the loss of many lives, and will probably cost the nation twenty times as much as the original proposition. Calhoun's public life has been a series of acts of momentous public utility, always and in every sphere active and useful. What have been Crawford's? Merely gliding from office to office, reforming no abuse, producing no amendment; sagging in the routine, and floating on the current of business, with the sluggish inactivity of a cut fish, without moving a fin but for his own immediate advancement.

"Mr. Adams was also in the Senate 5 or 6 years, and how was he distinguished. He was, no doubt, a very respectable member. But was he, when on this theatre, surrounded with competition, as was Mr. Calhoun, and considered a leader? Was he the active and energetic proposer of any important measures? Can his friends (as can Calhoun's, point with pride and triumph to any such result in his parliamentary career? Was he, as a member of the Republican party, committed on any of the preliminary questions leading to the war? Was his political fate linked with that of the supporters of the war? would he have fallen with them, if the opposition party had proved successful in getting the reins of government? If I mistake not, he had very little of its responsibility upon him. He was far from partaking of its chances, and gleoms, and perils; he was enjoying quietly the luxuries of a foreign court.

"I am willing to admit that he is an able writer and negotiator, and that he has had much experience in foreign courts; but is this experience better for the Presidency than a home experience of active service and acquaintance with our people? an experience of their habits, character, wants and wishes? I think not. Besides what are the duties of a resident minister abroad, by which he is to gain important experience? Except making a treaty or negotiation, which rarely occurs, he has nothing to do but to learn the etiquette and put on the dress of the court, turn out his toes, and make bows at levees." &c.

From the Baltimore Chronicle.

We feel, as Americans, the disgrace attached to our country, when we hear that certain private and confidential letters addressed by President Adams to his correspondent, now dead, should be raked from the tomb of oblivion and given to the world in a pamphlet, for the purpose of effecting the next Presidential election of his son.—What the contents of these letters are, we know not, nor have we the slightest curiosity to enquire. President Adams is responsible for his own words, his own actions and his own motives, at the tremendous bar of his Creator, and that hour is nigh at hand. But this violation of confidence, this rapacity that even pursues and plunders the ashes of the tomb, will be marked down against us on the other side of the Atlantic. It will add another page of the English vo-

lume of invective and reproach, be cited evidence of our barbarous manners, and we shall be compelled to crouch and bear the weight of such severity, with all the patience of social philosophy, and with no other consolation than this—that we deserve such reproaches.

"YOUNG MR. CALHOUN."

We are very much pleased with the sound of the heaviest metal that the Crawfordites can bring to bear upon us. The ONLY objection that we have ever heard against Mr. Calhoun is his youth; and this objection is the most fallacious, in point of fact and argument, that could possibly be conceived. To talk of a youth of more than forty years of age, is assuming the absurdity of Shakespeare's clown, and saying, "your worship is a grave and reverend youth."

But admitting the only allegation against Mr. Calhoun—is it enough to say, that old Braddock (for instance) sacrificed an army, the remnant of which was saved by young Washington. Young Arnold was one of the idols of the army—old Arnold was a traitor. Young William Hull distinguished himself in the chivalrous enterprise through the wilderness to Quebec—old William Hull was condemned to be shot as a coward, and suspected of treachery. Young Mr. Croghan saved the fort at Sandusky, at the risk of disobeying the orders of his old general. Young Perry destroyed the whole fleet of his elder enemy—young M'Donough did. And young Calhoun was an efficient and distinguished chairman of the committee of foreign relations, the most responsible post in time of war that could be occupied in the national legislature.

New-York Patriot.

NEW YORK POLITICS.

In New York, on Wednesday evening the 13th ult. the democratic republicans in the different wards held meetings to choose delegates to the general republican committee for nominating members of assembly. The supporters of Mr. Crawford exerted themselves to elect such delegates as would nominate members of assembly favorable to the continuance of the power of choosing presidential electors in the hand of the legislature. The friends of other democratic candidates for the presidency made efforts to effect such a nomination as would be favorable to the transfer of that power to the people. They succeeded in obtaining a considerable majority in the general nomination committee, who it is believed, will name only members that will authorize the people, at their ordinary elections, to choose electors of President and Vice President. In the event of such a change, Mr. Crawford will stand no possible chance of obtaining the votes of New-York. Indeed, whether such a change be effected or not, it is believed that a majority of the next New York legislature will be decidedly against him, and of course the electors will also be opposed to him. Franklin Gazette.

GEN. JACKSON.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Freeborn (Ten.) to a gentleman in Washington. For several days past I have been at this place, where our Legislature is in session; and until to day, every thing has been warmth and confusion. Col. Williams had been 8 or 10 days before the Assembly for the appointment of Senator, opposed by Mr. Miller and Mr. Rhea; not content with this state of things, some of the members determined upon using the name of Jackson: this done, all retired from the contest except Williams; and yesterday the trial came on, amidst most discouraging circumstances, and eventuated in the choice of the General, 35 to 25. You will of course have the veteran with you at the next session of Congress. When it shall be considered that General Jackson was put up by the Legislature, after many, as they alleged was the cause, had promised the Col. to vote for him; and the clamor that East Tennessee should, in obedience to long established custom, have the Senator reside there, it should not produce surprise that the poll was as you see it is; and yet doubtless you shall see it insisted upon that here is strong evidence of Mr. Crawford's strength in Tennessee. It is no circumstance whence to infer any thing; for had Jackson, brought forward as he was, been presented earlier and before many members had become pledged, I am certain he would not have lost 19 votes, and these would have been lost on geographic idea, that East Tennessee by the common long practice of the State was entitled to the Senator.

Jackson has been drawn most reluctantly from his retirement, into public life; but acting on his avowed policy not to ask for, nor decline office, he replied to his friends, that they might do with him as they pleased; though he would prefer to be excused.

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