

WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

VOL. IV.]

SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, MAY 25, 1824.

[NO. 207.]

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Publisher of the *Laws of the United States.*

The terms of the *Western Carolinian* will hereafter be as follows: *Three Dollars a year*, payable in advance.

Advertisements will be inserted at fifty cents per square for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent one.

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

Forte Piano, for Sale.

A FIRST rate second-hand Piano, is offered for sale, very low. For terms, &c. apply to
MICHAEL BROWN,
Salisbury, Feb. 16, 1824. 93

New Assortment.

THE subscriber has very recently received from Philadelphia, an assortment of *Dry Goods, Cutlery, and Hardware, Domestic*, which, with the assortment he expects to receive in a short time, will enable him to sell at satisfactory prices. The public are respectfully invited to call, and examine for themselves.

EDWARD CRESS.

Salisbury, Aug. 16, 1823. 70

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. EDWD. CRESS.

Dissolution.

I HAVE declined acting as a partner with John Murphy, in the mercantile business in Concord, with his consent, and have relinquished all claims to any part or portion of the profits of the concern of Murphy & Sutton. 98
March 22, 1824. NATH'L. SUTTON.

New Store, in Concord.

THE subscriber has formed a Copartnership with William Brown, in the mercantile business, at Concord, Cabarrus County, North Carolina, under the firm of *Murphy & Brown*; where they are opening a fresh assortment of

Dry Goods, Cutlery and Hardware, selected with much care, in Philadelphia and New-York, and bought on the best terms. They design to continue the business at Concord for some years; and as Mr. Murphy will visit the northern cities annually, to procure supplies, their assortment will be general; and will be disposed of at fair prices for cash, or on credit, to punctual customers. Their friends and the public generally, are respectfully invited to call, examine qualities, hear prices, and judge for themselves. JOHN MURPHY.

John Murphy,

Has also, at his store in Salisbury, a large assortment of GOODS, to suit citizens, town and country people; to be disposed of unusually low, for cash, or country produce.

Wholesale HAT Store,

279 King Street, opposite the Merchant's Hotel.

Wildman & Starr,

OFFER to the public a general assortment of 1st, 2nd, and 3d quality black and drab Beaver Hats,

oval, bell and high crowns, and cortes shaped, wide and narrow brims, late fashions.

Also, Castor Hats, ditto; men's and youth's fine Russian ditto, warranted elastic water proof, men's and youth's Roram Hats, of an inferior quality. All of which they warrant of their own manufacture.

Men's and boy's coarse, fine and very fine black and drab wool Hats; morocco caps, from Philadelphia and New-York; Hatter's Trimmings, Bow Strings, and Brushes, &c. &c. low for cash.
Charleston, April, 1824. 15it12

Martin F. Revell,

TAILOR.

ADOPTS this plan of informing the citizens of Salisbury, and its vicinity, in general, that he has commenced the

Tailoring Business,

in part of John Utzman's house, situated in Market Street, a few doors from the East corner of the Court-House; where he is prepared and will be happy to accommodate any gentlemen who are disposed to patronize him in his line of business, in the neatest and most fashionable style, or to please fancy. He flatters himself, from his long experience, that there are but few, if any, in the country, that can surpass him in the execution of his work. A fair trial is all he asks, to prove the above assertion. The changes of fashion shall be strictly attended to, as he has left a correspondent in the District of Columbia, (where he is last from) who will send him the fashions on, in their regular seasons. He hopes by strict attention to business, to receive a liberal share of public patronage, as he is determined nothing shall be left undone to render general satisfaction.
Salisbury, May 3, 1824. 205

State of North-Carolina,

CABARRUS COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1824: Caleb P. Alexander, versus James Pickens; original attachment, levied on lands, &c. It appearing to the court that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made three months in the *Western Carolinian*, giving notice to said defendant to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for said county, at the court-house in Concord, on the third Monday of July next, to reply, plead, or demur, otherwise judgment final will be entered against him, and execution awarded accordingly.
Test: DANIEL COLEMAN, c. c. c.
Price adv. 54. 1116

GOOD NEWS FOR THE CAUCUS!

A meeting has been held in Randolph county, (that strong hold of the friends of caucus) by the friends of Mr. Crawford; and notwithstanding great efforts were made to procure the attendance of such persons as would favor their views, Old Hickory got forty-five votes, in spite of them. The following are the proceedings:

After the meeting was organized, several gentlemen delivered their sentiments on the subject, confining themselves principally to the qualifications of the different candidates, and to their pretensions to the presidency.

A motion was then made that the sentiments of the meeting should be taken by ballot; whereupon Moses Swaim and John Wood, Esqs. were appointed a committee to superintend the balloting, who reported that there were
For Wm. H. Crawford, 122
Gen. A. Jackson, 45
John Q. Adams, 3
Henry Clay, 1

A motion was then made to appoint a committee to draw up resolutions expressive of the sense of this meeting upon the subject, when Col. Benjamin Elliott, Moses Swaim, John Wood and Patrick H. Winston, Esqs. were appointed a committee, who, after retiring a few minutes, offered the following resolutions, which, upon motion, were adopted:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, William H. Crawford is eminently qualified to fill the office of president of the United States, and that we concur in the nomination made by the republican members of congress at their late meeting in the city of Washington.

Resolved, That at the next election for electors to vote for president and vice president of the United States, we will support the ticket nominated by the republican members of our last general assembly.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Hillsborough Recorder and Raleigh Register.

WILLIAM HOGAN, Chairman.
JOHN B. TROT, Secretary.

Gen JACKSON and the PRESIDENT.

The following is the answer of Gen. Jackson to a note from Mr. Kremer, relative to "the letter" of Gen. J. to the President, concerning which Mr. Lowrie has figured so notably of late.

DEAR SIR: I have received your letter of yesterday; and, with much cheerfulness and candor, shall reply to your inquiry.

It has been repeatedly pressed before the public, that I have written a letter to Mr. Monroe, recommending him to select for his cabinet, "two distinguished republicans and two distinguished federalists;" and that to Mr. Lowrie and Mr. Findlay, Senators from the state of Pennsylvania, the letter had been read. I have not been able to persuade myself, that the fact was so; inasmuch as our correspondence was private and confidential—because Mr. Findlay, who was present, has no recollection of it—because no such letter was ever written by me—and, because the President denies that he read any such letter, or, indeed, any letter at all. I regret that Mr. Lowrie, in presenting this matter, should not recollect one material circumstance. When first it was spoken of, he stated to me, and to others, that a letter purporting, and declared, to be mine, had been read to himself and Mr. Findlay, by the President, which advised that his Cabinet should be formed of "two distinguished republicans, and two distinguished federalists." My reply to him was, that no such letter had ever been written by me; that so far as I could recollect, only one person, Col. Drayton, of South Carolina, had been recommended to him; that I had suggested to the President the propriety of appointing him Secretary of War; for the reason that he was a man of high and honorable feelings, honest, virtuous, and of energetic character. Personally, I knew not Col. Drayton; but, from information of his general character, felt satisfied he could do more to correct the feuds which unhappily prevailed in the army, than any other man of whom I had any knowledge. The contents of my letter, as read to him by the President, that two distinguished federalists, and two distinguished republicans, should be selected, was not only stated by Mr. Lowrie to me, but to yourself, and to Mr. Eaton, of the Senate, and to others.

He has changed, however, his ground, and now says, it was a recommendation to the President, to form his Cabinet from the two great leading parties of the country. Both statements are alike unfounded; no such letter was ever written by me; on the contrary, my advice to the President was, that, in the selection of his Cabinet, he should act upon principles like these: consider himself the head of the nation, not of a party; that he should have around him the best talents the country could af-

ford, without regard to sectional divisions; and should, in his selection, seek after men of probity, virtue, capacity, and firmness; and, in this way, he would go far to eradicate those feelings, which, on former occasions, threw so many obstacles in the way of Government, and be enabled, perhaps, to unite a people heretofore politically divided. I gave it a my opinion, that the best evidence of devotion to the government, its constitution, and laws, which any could afford, was, when these were assailed, to venture forth in their defence, and maintain them amidst privations, and at the sacrifice of domestic quiet. That names were mere bubbles; and he who would, as Col. Drayton, had done, abandon his fire and the comforts of home, and continue in the defence and the protection of his country, through the war, merited the confidence of the government, let him bear that name of party he might; such a man I did recommend to Mr. Monroe; he is one I had never seen; yet one whose conduct, character, and good qualities, entitled him to any and every confidence. As well might the conclusion be adduced, that I have recommended a selection exclusively from one or the other of the parties, as that the cabinet, from a native of policy, should be kept equally poised, by appointing two of each; for my advice was, to select men of probity, virtue, and talents, without regard to party.

The voice of Washington, in his farewell address to the nation, was, that party animosity was not to be encouraged, because "it was calculated to distract the public councils, and enfeeble the public administration;" and, with his voice of every patriot will accord. Virtue being the main pillar of a Republican Government, unless virtuous men shall be drawn into its administration, the fabric must tremble. Designing and corrupt men may cover their intrigues under a pretended love for virtue and patriotism; but a truly pure man will be without disguise, verifying, as he passes along, the old adage, that the tree is best known by its fruit.

My letters have, by the President, and with my consent, been placed in the hands of a mutual friend, Mr. Eaton, with permission to publish them whenever he pleases to do so. I care not when it is done, for I am without concealment of any kind. My opinions and sentiments, such as they have been written, or expressed at any time, each and every one are at all times welcome to. In public or in private letters, I but breathe the sentiments I feel, and which my judgment sanctions; and no disposition will ever be entertained by me, either to disguise or to suppress them.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,
ANDREW JACKSON.
GEORGE KREMER, Esq.

From the Baltimore Federal Gazette.

LITE FROM EUROPE.

Great Britain.—The Slave Trade Piracy bill had passed both Houses of Parliament, and received the assent of his Majesty. Mr. Peel had announced in the House of Commons, that the manuscript of Milton, recently discovered, the nature of which is to furnish proofs of the truth of the Christian religion, is about to be published under the auspices of the King. It was reported that Lord Gifford, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, was to have the appointment of Master of the Rolls, and that he was to have been succeeded by Sir John Copely, the Attorney General.

A loan of two millions and a half sterling, for the service of the ancient Kingdom of Guatemala, or the United Provinces of Central America, had unexpectedly appeared in the London market.

Ireland.—We have files of Belfast papers for February, but their contents relate principally to matters of local interest. At the Anniversary celebration of the Battle of the Boyne, a party of Orangemen marched in procession at a place called Cran, in the county of Armagh; they were equipped with guns and swords, and bore a standard in order to complete the military array;—this, as it is stated, gave great offence to a number of Catholics in the neighborhood, who assembled under the feelings of great irritation, and with a shew of offering violence to the procession. A broil ensued; but the fire arms of the Orangemen gave them a superiority, several Catholics were wounded and one was killed—none of the Orangemen received any injury. Several of the party were indicted at the Armagh Assizes for the murder, but the testimony in the case was extremely contradictory, and the jury brought in a verdict of acquittal.

Algiers.—Information has been received in London that the differences between the Dey and the English government had been amicably settled. No particulars

are mentioned. The French frigate *Hermole*, of 44 guns, in passing the blockading squadron off Algiers, thinking it unnecessary to hoist her colors, was attacked by the British frigate *Naïad* of 38 guns, when an action took place, during which it is said, the *Hermole* received a good drubbing, after the loss of several men and acknowledging the country to which she belonged, she was allowed to proceed. No interruption of the harmony subsisting between the two powers was expected from this circumstance. The Spaniards taken by the Algerines had been given up to the British and landed at Carthage-na.

France.—The Chamber of Peers, which was organized on the 24th March, had been adjourned until the committee appointed to prepare an answer to the King's speech, should be ready to report. M. Laveillier Lepaux, quondam member of the National Convention, Director and Founder of the sect of Theophilanthropists, died in Paris March 28, aged 70. "The history of Egypt, under Mahomed Ali Pacha, or a Recital of political and military occurrences after the departure of the French till the year 1823," had made its appearance at Paris.

The painter, DAVID, has just finished his great picture, which is intended for his last attempt, and has been much admired by those who have seen it. The project of electing the French Deputies septennially, was about to be submitted to the chamber of peers; and that of reducing the rate of interest on the National debt, to the Deputies.

A letter from Rome, of March 20, says: "The health of the Pope improves, although but slowly. Yesterday His Holiness was carried in a chair to a room in the Quirinal, where there is a sermon preached on Fridays, during lent."

Spain.—Accounts from Madrid to the 18th March, state that an order had at length been published, granting a general pardon to all the military of the Constitutional armies, with an exception that none of them are to reside at Madrid, nor to inhabit the royal palaces. A civil amnesty was said to be under consideration. Don Juan Martin, the Empeinado, had been murdered by a band of ruffian ultras, in consequence, it is said, of the refusal of ministers to bring him to trial for the active part which he took in the late struggle for liberty.

An article in a Paris paper mentions as a rumor from Madrid, that a consultation had been held in that city by the Foreign Ambassadors, on the subject of establishing a Constitutional government. It was said that Count Bourmont, the French Commander in Chief, had been asked whether he would be able to support the plans proposed—to which he replied, that considering the spirit that predominated in the provinces, the forces under his command were insufficient—and that he should require reinforcements to the amount of 50 or 60,000 men, to maintain order and tranquility—to which was added that he should have whatever force he desired. Something extraordinary was expected to take place, and it was positively asserted that there had been a discussion on the establishment of a government which was not to the taste of the absolute party of the monks.

The Greeks and Turks.—Success continues to attend the Grecian patriots.—Coron surrendered to them on the 18th February, and they had succeeded in taking the outworks of Lepanto, in which they derived great assistance from the English officers of Engineers. Lord Byron had been at Tripolizza, and returned to Missolonghi, where he was received with the distinction he so well merits. The Greeks are also said to have effected another landing near Caroburu in Macedonia, that all of them who were in prison at Salonichi had been released, and that they had supplied various points of Thessaly with arms.

Accounts from Constantinople of the 24th of February, still speak of armaments fitting out for another campaign against the Greeks. If the intelligence, however, received there from Egypt by the way of Odessa, prove correct, the Porte will have enough to occupy its hands without renewing its attempts on the Morea.

Accounts from Constantinople of the 25th February, estimate the force of the Pacha of Egypt at 25,000 men, decimated in the European manner. Nothing farther had transpired to confirm the report of his having risen the standard of independence—but accounts from Hydra, of the 22d February, says that he had withdrawn his troops from the Island of Crete, which had created difficulty in the Divan. It was also correctly reported, that the Sultan, after a long conference with the Grand Vizier, had sent a messenger to Cairo for the head of the Pacha. These occurrences rendered the intelligence of his revolt extremely probable.

Monsieur GALLATIN, again.

We observe, from different parts of the state, evident displeasure and disaffection against the Gallatin ticket; and these feelings are daily gaining ground. The people of this state never will support Albert Gallatin as vice president. We are candid to say, that had any one of the eminent republicans in our country been associated with Mr. Crawford on his ticket, no opposition would have availed in this state. But as it is, a strong reason to believe that the "bad company" in which Mr. C. has been placed by his friends, will defeat his election.
[Winchester (Virginia) Republican.]

The Republican General Committee of New York have passed resolutions disapproving the nominations of WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD and ALBERT GALLATIN by the minority Caucus, and recommended a state convention to express the sentiments of the people in relation to President and Vice President, in conformity to the example of "the great democratic state of Pennsylvania," where the practice "has been formed greatly to promote the union and harmony of the republican party."

Under the head of "Irish Benevolence," a Mobile paper informs us, that the Members of the Hibernian Benevolent Society, of that place, have built a House in the suburbs of the town, in a cleanly, healthy, and pleasant situation, for the accommodation of their sick and unfortunate countrymen, many of whom find their way to that Southern region, whose climate is so unfavorable to the health of Northern constitutions. Such an asylum as this would be of great use in every city situated on navigable waters, and the example is truly honorable to those who have originated it at Mobile.

The general assembly of Connecticut convened at the state house in New Haven on Wednesday. On Thursday, the private secretary of Governor Mr. Wolcott, delivered his message to the legislature, which is a long and interesting document, embracing a variety of topics, and among others the late congressional caucus, which is disapproved by the governor, in firm and independent language.

Fire at Columbia.—A gentleman who arrived on Wednesday evening from Columbia, informs us that a Fire broke out there on Sunday night about 12 o'clock, in a block of buildings called *Barrett's Range*, situated on Richardson (commonly called Main) street, which consumed eight buildings, including out-houses, the entire Range, with the exception of one house. The flames had been extinguished a little before he left Columbia, which was at 6 o'clock on Monday morning. Most of the property, in Goods and Furniture, has been saved. The origin of the fire was not known, but having broke out in the third story of an unfinished building, led the suspicion that it was by design. Our informant states that the market in the vicinity was with difficulty saved. The sufferers, as far as we can ascertain, were Mr. Deleon who kept a Drug Store; and Mr. Viella, Watchmaker. The buildings were, we understand, insured.—*Southern Patriot.*

A Rabbi of the Jews has recently arrived at Charleston, from Jerusalem to claim the aid of the "seed of Abraham" in the United States, for the payment of certain severe requisitions imposed on their brethren resident at Jerusalem, by the Turks—who have taken possession of the persons of some of the most distinguished of their tribe, and hold them as hostages for the contributions demanded.
Raleigh Register.

How much it would conduce to our happiness to be select in our friends and books,—to choose them both for their good sense and knowledge, to be contented with a small but certain income—to have no master and but few servants,—to be without ambition, envy, avarice or a law-suit—and to preserve our health by exercise, instead of medicine.

John Bunyan's indictment.—The bill of indictment preferred against John Bunyan, ran thus: "John Bunyan hath devilishly and perniciously abstained from coming to church to hear divine service; and is a common upholder of several unlawful meetings and conventicles to the disturbance and distraction of the good subjects of this kingdom, contrary to the laws of our overign Lord and King." He was convicted and imprisoned twelve years and six months.