

WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

VOL. IV.]

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

[NO. 207.

PRINTED
By PHILIP WHITE,
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, see apply
to MICHAEL BROWN,
Salisbury, Feb. 15, 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 re-
ceive 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 de-
pend 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 Con-
cord, with his consent, and have relinquished all
claims to any part or portion of the profits of
the concern of Murphy & Sutton.
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, last 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 Trim-
mings, 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 re-
ceive 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 publica-
tion be made three months in the *Western Car-
olinian*, 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
replevy, plead, or demur, otherwise judgment
final will be entered against him, and execution
awarded accordingly.
Test: DANIEL COLEMAN, c. c. c.
Price adv. 54. it'16

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 at-
tendance 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 prin-
cipally to the qualifications of the differ-
ent candidates, and to their pretensions to
the presidency.

A motion was then made that the senti-
ments of the meeting should be taken
by ballot; whereupon Moses Swaim and
John Wood, Esqs. were appointed a com-
mittee 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 expres-
sive of the sense of this meeting upon the
subject, when Col. Benjamin Elliott, Mos-
es Swaim, John Wood and Patrick H.
Winston, Esqs. were appointed a commit-
tee, 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 eminent-
ly 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 meet-
ing 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 re-
publican members of our last general as-
sembly.

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 cheer-
fulness and candor, shall reply to your in-
quiry.

It has been repeatedly pressed before
the public, that I have written a letter to
Mr. Monroe, recommending him to se-
lect for his cabinet, "two distinguished
republicans and two distinguished federal-
ists;" and that to Mr. Lowrie and Mr.
Findlay, Senators from the state of Penn-
sylvania, the letter had been read. I have
not been able to persuade myself, that the
fact was so, inasmuch as our correspon-
dence was private and confidential—be-
cause Mr. Findlay, who was present, has
no recollection of it—because no such let-
ter 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 ma-
terial 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 ad-
vised 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 recommen-
ded 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 char-
acter. Personally, I knew not Col. Drayton;
but, from information of his general char-
acter, felt satisfied he could do more to
correct the feuds which unhappily prevail-
ed 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 federal-
ists, 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 obsta-
cles 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 devo-
tion 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. Lay-
ton, 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 con-
duct, character, and good qualities, en-
titled him to any and every confidence. As
well might the conclusion be adduced,
that I have recommended a selection ex-
clusively from one or the other of the
parties, as that the cabinet, from a motive
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 fare-
well address to the nation, was that party
antipathy 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 be-
ing the main pillar of a Republican Gov-
ernment, 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 dis-
guise, 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 ex-
pressed at any time, each and every one
are at all times welcome to. In public or
in private letters, I but breathe the sen-
timents 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.

LIVE FROM EUROPE.

Great Britain.—The Slave Trade Pir-
acy bill had passed both Houses of Parli-
ament, and received the assent of his Ma-
jesty. 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 Gen-
eral.

A loan of two millions and a half ster-
ling, for the service of the ancient King-
dom of Guatemala, or the United Prov-
inces of Central America, had unexpect-
edly appeared in the London market.

Ireland.—We have files of Belfast pa-
pers for February, but their contents re-
late principally to matters of local inter-
est. At the Anniversary celebration of
the Battle of the Boyne, a party of Or-
angemen marched in procession at a
place called Cran, in the county of Arm-
agh; 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 num-
ber of Catholics in the neighborhood, who
assembled under the feelings of great ir-
ritation, and with a shew of offering vio-
lence 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. Sev-
eral of the party were indicted at the Ar-
magh Assizes for the murder, but the
testimony in the case was extremely con-
tradictory, and the jury brought in a ver-
dict of acquittal.

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

are mentioned. The French frigate Her-
moine, of 44 guns, in passing the block-
ading squadron off Algiers, thinking it un-
necessary to hoist her colors, was attack-
ed by the British frigate Naiad of 38 guns,
when an action took place, during which,
it is said, the Hermoine 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 subsist-
ing 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 ap-
pointed 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 Theophilanthrop-
ists, died in Paris March 28, aged 70.

"The history of Egypt, under Mahom-
med Ali Pacha, or a Recital of political
and military occurrences after the depar-
ture 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 ad-
mired 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 Ho-
liness 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 Con-
stitutional armies, with an exception that
none of them are to reside at Madrid, nor
to inhabit the royal palaces. A civil an-
nesty 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 establish-
ing 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 ad-
ded 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 gov-
ernment which was not to the taste of
the absolute party of the monks.

The Greeks and Turks.—Success contin-
ues 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 By-
ron 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 Mace-
donia, that all of them who were in prison
at Salonichi had been released, and that
they had supplied various points of Thes-
saly with arms.

Accounts from Constantinople of the
24th February, still speak of arma-
ments 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, declin-
ed in the European manner. Nothing
farther had transpired to confirm the re-
port 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 mes-
senger to Cairo for the head of the Pacha.
These occurrences rendered the intelli-
gence of his revolt extremely probable.

Monsieur GALLATIN, again.

We observe, from different parts of the
state, evident displeasure and disaffec-
tion against the Gallatin ticket; and these
feelings are daily gaining ground. The
people of this state never will support Al-
bert Gallatin as vice president. We are
candid to say, that had any one of the emi-
nent republicans in our country been as-
sociated with Mr. Crawford on his ticket,
no opposition would have availed in this
state. But as it is, a strong reason to be-
lieve 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 disap-
proving 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 ex-
ample of "the great democratic state of
Pennsylvania," where the practice "has
been formed greatly to promote the uni-
on and harmony of the republican party."

Under the head of "Irish Benevolence,"
a Mobile paper informs us, that the Mem-
bers 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 accommo-
dation of their sick and unfortunate coun-
try-men, many of whom find their way to
that Southern region, whose climate is so
unfavorable to the health of Northern con-
stitutions. 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 origina-
ted it at Mobile.

The general assembly of Connecticut
convened at the state house in New Ha-
ven on Wednesday. On Thursday, the
private secretary of Governor Mr. Wol-
cott, delivered his message to the legis-
lature, which is a long and interesting
document, embracing a variety of topics,
and among others the late congressional
caucus, which is disapproved by the gov-
ernor, in firm and independent lang-
uage.

Fire at Columbia.—A gentleman who
arrived on Wednesday evening from Co-
lumbia, 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 extinguish-
ed a little before he left Columbia, which
was at 6 o'clock on Monday morning.
Most of the property, in Goods and Fur-
niture, 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, Watchmak-
er. The buildings were, we understand,
insured.—*Southern Patriot.*

A Rabbi of the Jews has recently ar-
rived 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 distin-
guished of their tribe, and hold them as
hostages for the contributions deman-
ded.
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, in-
stead of medicine.

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