

Western Carolinian.

SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1826.

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BY AUTHORITY OF THE State of North Carolina.

LOTTERY to encourage the publication of the HISTORY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

20000 DOLLARS. Drawing to commence in Hillsborough, on the 1st Monday in November next.

Schmitt.	
1 Prize of \$20,000 is	\$20,000
1	10,000
1	5,000
1	2,000
2	1,000
8	500
20	100
40	50
80	25
1,000	10
7,500	5
9,000 Prizes, & 25,000 Tickets	115,430
14,000 Blanks, at 5 Dollars, is	70,000
57,000 Blanks to a Prize.	

500 Tickets to be drawn in a day—to be completed in 15 days drawing. All the numbers to be placed in one wheel, and the Prizes in another.

Stationary Prizes as follows:	
THE LAST DRAWN TICKET ON THE First day, will be entitled to a Prize of	\$300
Second day,	500
Third day,	500
Fourth day,	500
Fifth day,	500
Sixth day,	500
Seventh day,	500
Eighth day,	500
Ninth day,	1,000
Tenth day,	1,000
Eleventh day,	1,000
Twelfth day,	1,000
Thirteenth day,	1,000
Fourteenth day,	1,000
Fifteenth day,	1,500
Sixteenth day,	5,000
Seventeenth day,	10,000
Eighteenth day,	20,000

The rest of the Prizes floating in the wheel from the commencement, amounting to

73,730 DOLLARS.

Prizes payable at the Agency of the Bank of Cape Fear, in Hillsborough, N. C. thirty days after the completion of the drawing, subject to a discount of fifteen per cent. All prizes not demanded within twelve months from the completion of the drawing, will be considered as forfeited to the uses of the Lottery.

J. WEBB, Commissioner. Hillsborough, April, 1826.

The attention of the North Carolina public, is respectfully invited to the foregoing scheme. The laudable purpose contemplated will, it is hoped, secure to it the aid of those who are friendly to the interest of literature and science, and the name alone of the gentleman who has consented to act as Commissioner in the management of the Lottery, is a sufficient pledge of the fairness with which it will be conducted.

A. D. MURPHEY. Tickets in this Lottery for sale at the office of the Western Carolinian, and by Mr. Charles Fisher, and others, Salisbury. 21

Cotton Ginning & Packing.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the Merchants of Salisbury and Mocksville, and all others living convenient, that he has now in operation, at Hall and Fraley's Mills, on the South-Yadkin river, nine miles from Salisbury, and the same distance from Mocksville, on the main road between the two places, a first rate Cotton Gin; and having built a large house for receiving cotton, is now prepared to take in any quantity for Ginning. The subscriber's Gin was made by himself, which he took particular pains in finishing in a superior style, and can recommend it to do good if not better work than any gin in this section of country: it runs by water, and has been in operation from the first of June last, and can gin at the rate of 5000 pounds seed cotton per day.

All those wishing Cotton Ginned and Packed in the nicest manner for market, are invited to try the subscriber's Gin. This Gin will be constantly kept in complete order, by the subscriber himself. SAMUEL FRALEY. 7137 Oct. 7, 1826.

New Leather; AND NEW TERMS FOR MAKING IT UP.

THE subscriber begs leave again to inform his old customers and friends, and the public in general, that he has received an assortment of the very best of Calf and Seal Skins; which he is prepared to make up into Boots and Shoes,

after the most approved fashions, and at prices that it is hoped no one will hesitate to pay the cash down for.

I'm an enemy to all swindlers and delay. "Pay 'em or marry," if you'll "pay to-day."

I mean, in future, to deal on plain terms: those who will pay me cash for work, on delivery, shall be entitled to a deduction of 12 months legal interest from ordinary prices; and those who do not pay down for work, will have their accounts presented to them every three months, and the money or their notes required, or judgments will be taken: those to whom I am indebted, will of course be excepted from this rule. EBENEZER DICKSON, Salisbury, Oct. 7, 1826. 514

ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

He first distinguished himself in the general sense, by his pen, in the papers signed Publicus, and by his voice in the convention of New York, he contributed much to its adoption. When the government was organized in 1789, Washington placed him at the head of the treasury—in the new demands, which were now made upon his talents, the resources of his mind did not fail him.

Alexander Hamilton, first secretary of the treasury of the United States, was a native of the island of St. Croix, and was born in 1757. His father was the younger son of an English family, and his mother was an American. At the age of 16 he accompanied his mother to New York, and entered a student of Columbia college, in which he continued about three years. While a member of this institution, the first buildings of his intellect gave promise of his future eminence. The contest with Great Britain called forth the first talents on each side; and his juvenile pen asserted the claims of the colonies against very respectable writers. His papers exhibited such evidence of intellect, that they were ascribed to Mr. Jay, and when the truth was discovered, America saw with astonishment a lad of seventeen in the list of her able advocates.

The quarrel having ripened into an open conflict, the first sound of battle awakened the martial spirit of the stripling. He could no longer repose in college shades, while his country was in danger, and his defenders in the field. He accordingly, when in his nineteenth year entered the army with the rank of captain of artillery, and in that capacity distinguished himself on several occasions.

Having by his amiable temper and officer like conduct conciliated the regard and affection of his comrades, it was not long till, by his higher qualities, he attracted the notice of the commander-in-chief. A strong and peculiar trait in the character of Washington, was his retentive discernment of talent and worth. Never was his faculty exercised by him more happily or with better effect, than in his selection which promoted him to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. This event took place in the year 1777. From that period till near the time of the capture of Lord Cornwallis, Washington and Hamilton were inseparable companions, both in the cabinet and in the field. Never was an aid more perfectly the friend and confidant of a commander, nor a general more ably subserved by an aid. They shared together the dangers and hardships of that trying period with a firmness and fortitude that never were surpassed, and by their bravery and united wisdom, were instrumental, beyond all others, in conducting the arms of their country to victory and glory. Hamilton served as first aid de camp to the commander in chief in the battles of Brandywine, Germantown and Monmouth.

His sound understanding, comprehensive views, application and promptitude, soon gained the entire confidence of his patron. In such a school it was impossible but that his genius should be nourished. By intercourse with Washington, by surveying his plans, observing his consummate prudence, and by a minute inspection of the springs of national operations, the campaign which terminated in the capture of Cornwallis, Col. Hamilton commanded a battalion of light infantry. At the siege of York, in 1781, when the second parallel was opened, two redoubts, which flanked it, and were advanced 300 yards in front of the British works, very much annoyed the men in the trenches. It was resolved to possess them, and to prevent jealousies, the attack of the one was committed to the Americans, and of the other to the French. The detachment of the Americans was commanded by the Marquis de La Fayette, and Col. Hamilton at his own earnest request led the advanced corps, consisting of two battalions. Towards the close of the day on the 14th of October, the troops rushed to the charge without firing a single gun. The works were assaulted with irresistible impetuosity, and carried but with little loss. Eight of the enemy fell in the action; but notwithstanding the irritation lately produced by the infamous slaughter in Fort Griswold, not a man was killed who ceased to resist.

At the conclusion of the war, Col. Hamilton, being now married and having a family depending for its subsistence on his personal exertions, entered, after a brief course of study, on the profession of the law. Still however, notwithstanding the calls of his interest to the contrary, he was unable to detach himself from public affairs. In 1782, he was a member of congress from the state of New-York. Succeeding session, the proceedings of that body assumed a character novel, striking, and unprecedented in vigor. Hamilton took an early and distinguished lead in all the most important measures of the session. He was uniformly a member, and several times chairman of those committees, to which was confided the high and difficult trust of reporting on such subjects as were deemed most vitally interesting to the nation. The reports prepared on these occasions are remarkable for that eloquence, energy, and luminous wisdom which characterize so strongly all the subsequent productions of his pen. He was also mover of several of the most important resolutions to which the session gave rise.

Having acquitted himself of his duty to his country, Col. Hamilton returned to the practice of the law. Nor was it long till he was foremost in professional eminence. But he felt that matters of a public nature had still a claim on him which he ought not to resist.

The violence which was meditated against the property and persons of all who remained in the field during the war, called forth his generous exertions, and by the aid of Gov. Clinton, the faithless and revengeful scheme was defeated. In a few years a more important affair demanded his talents. After witnessing the debility of the confederation, he was fully impressed with the necessity of an efficient general government, and he was appointed, in 1787, a member of the federal convention of New-York. He assisted in forming the constitution of the country. It did not contain sufficient means of strength for its own preservation, and that, in consequence, we should share the faith of many other republics, and pass through anarchy to despotism. He was in favor of a more permanent executive and senate: he wished for a strong government, which would not be shaken by the conflict of different interests through an extensive territory, and which

should be adequate to all the forms of national exigency.

By his pen, in the papers signed Publicus, and by his voice in the convention of New-York, he contributed much to its adoption. When the government was organized in 1789, Washington placed him at the head of the treasury—in the new demands, which were now made upon his talents, the resources of his mind did not fail him. In his reports he proposed plans for funding the debt of the union, and for assuming the debts of the respective states; for establishing a bank and mint, and for procuring a revenue. He wished to redeem the reputation of his country by satisfying her creditors, and to combine with the government such a moral interest as might facilitate its operations.

He remained but a short time afterwards in office. As his property had been wasted in the public service, the care of a rising family made it his duty to retire, that by renewed exertions in his profession he might provide for their support. He accordingly resigned his office on the last of January, 1795.

When the provisional army was raised in 1798, Washington qualified his acceptance of it, with the condition that Hamilton should be its associate, and the second in command. This arrangement was accordingly made.

Invested with the rank of inspector-general, Hamilton repaired immediately to this spot and commenced the organization and discipline of his army. These he carried in a short time to perfection, the materials of his command being excellent in quality. His hours of leisure he devoted, with his usual industry, to the study of chemistry, mathematics, and the art of war. In the two latter, his attainments became great. To render him conspicuous among the ablest captains in the world, nothing was now wanting but experience in the field. After the adjustment of our dispute with the French Republic, and the discharges of the army, he returned again to his profession in the city of New-York.

In June, 1804, Col. Burr, vice-president of the United States, addressed a letter to general Hamilton requiring his acknowledgement or denial of the use of any expression derogatory to the honor of the former. This demand was deemed inadmissible, and a duel was the consequence.

After the close of the circuit court, the parties met at Hoboken, on the morning of Wednesday, July the 11th, and Hamilton fell on the same spot where his son a few years before had fallen, in obedience to the principle of honor, and in the same violation of the laws of God and man. He was carried into the city, and being desirous of receiving the sacrament of the Lord's Supper, he immediately sent for the Rev. Dr. Mason. As the principles of his Church prohibited him from administering the ordinance in private, this minister of the gospel informed General Hamilton that the sacrament was an exhibition and pledge of the mercies which the Son of God has purchased, and that the absence of the sign did not exclude from the mercies signified, which were accessible to him by faith in their gracious Author. He replied, "I am aware of that. It is only as a sign that I wanted it." In the conversation which ensued, he disavowed all intention of taking the life of Col. Burr, and declared his abhorrence of the whole transaction. When the sin of which he had been guilty was intimated to him, he assented reliance on the mercy of the almighty, through the merits of the Lord Jesus Christ." The Rev. Bishop Moore was afterwards sent for, and after making suitable inquiries of the penitence of Gen. Hamilton, and receiving his assurance that he would never again, if restored to health, be engaged in a similar transaction gave him the communion. After this his mind was composed, he expired about 2 o'clock on Thursday, July 12, 1804, aged about 46 years.

FROM THE NEW ORLEANS COURIER. JACKSON.

The glory of a great man becomes in a manner a national domain, of which every citizen has a right to be proud, and the experience of time proves that patriotic enthusiasm acquires every day new force in the contemplation of the brilliant crown of glory that surrounds the foreheads of the heroes, saviours of their country. Thus nations in the spontaneous effusions of their admiration and gratitude towards their benefactors, throw down in disdain the impotent dykes raised by intrigue and envy, to arrest the march of genius, and the object of their love borne by popular enthusiasm, as on a triumphal shield, is suddenly raised to power and to the highest honors of the republic.

Already this salutary crisis is felt to a

certain extent in our happy country, a happy presage of the triumph of the mass over a small number of intriguing calumniators. Already does envy hide her head, and the genius of the country proclaiming the name of Jackson, calls that Hero in the Capitol to preside over the destinies of a free people.

The State of New-York has imitated the example which had been but shortly before set by the states of Pennsylvania and Tennessee. A meeting of the most respectable men of that state has recommended Jackson to the rest of the Union for the Presidency at the next election. As a patriot I rejoiced to see the dearest interests of my country promised to the trust of one so worthy, as a Louisianian, a feeling of indignation and grief assails me, when I think that the citizens of this state have not only persevered in not taking the initiative, when an opportunity offered of rewarding their benefactor, the hero who saved their honors, their fortunes and their lives, but that they have not feared to assume eternal shame on their heads, by refusing him their constitutional votes in the congress of 1825.

It is far from the theatre of glory, that Jackson now finds his most ardent supporters. It is after having carefully examined and appreciated the conduct, the principles and the life of that great citizen; it is by renewing noble recollections, fertile in glorious comparisons, that the states of New-York and Pennsylvania acquired a conviction that the hero who saved the country in 1815, who in his early youth had devoted to her his voice and his arm, possesses as legitimate rights to the Presidency, as did, in 1789, the great man who conquered our liberties in the war of independence.

But few men have shown, like Jackson, in the difficult circumstances in which fate had placed them, a soul energetic more free of those petty considerations, which influence vulgar spirits. Endowed with rapid perceptions, with an inflexibility of mind, analogous to the vast extent of his views and genius, he may sometimes have trampled under foot a few formalities, only when they entangled his designs upon which depended the safety of his country. Hatred and mediocrity have eagerly seized upon those apparent faults, and have made them the subject of their constant and important declamations. But the most complete success and the approbation of the true patriots have long since absolved him in the name of glory and of his grateful country.

The most virtuous of the heroes of antiquity the conqueror of Leuctra and Mantinea, Epaminondas, incurred the pain of death, because, in the interest of his country he had preserved the supreme power, beyond the term assigned by law; but the sight of his trophies disarmed the severity of his judges. Absolved by his contemporaries, his disobedience to the laws of his country, has ever been considered as a heroic devotion, and a further tide to the admiration of men. Thus, and with as much glory the American hero did not fear in a few instances to violate a few legal formalities when the safety of his country was at stake; he did not, for a moment, hesitate to offer as an holocaust, at her sacred altar, the treble sacrifice of his glory, his fortune, and his life. And that heroic abnegation could find among us perfidious detractors; and guilty writers embracing a system of deception and abuse, could oppose cold, pitiful reasonings to the sublime ejaculations of a generous heart, and of the most virtuous enthusiasm!

You, who following that odious system, slander virtues which you cannot even comprehend, say what motives do you assign to the conduct you attribute to Jackson? Is it corruption? You dare not say so, the voice of a whole nation would be raised against you and confound your assertion. Is it ambition? Jackson never kept the eminent offices with which he was invested, longer than was necessary for the interest and the safety of the public weal. Would you say he is a demagogue? Open the history of his glorious life; you will see him constantly as a magistrate, a legislator, a warrior, causing by his own example the institutions of his country to be loved, and using his powers only to preserve peace and harmony among his fellow-citizens. It is therefore gratuitously, without foundation, without proofs, that cruel envy and calumny delighted in pouring their venom upon all the acts of the public and private life of Jackson. Like Washington and Jefferson, he has seen and still sees the storms of party jealousy, of overrated pretensions, of disappointed hope; of unveiled intrigue, burst upon him; he sees their barking pack surrounding him with its threatening clamour and daily insulting his great name: but calm and presenting the eternity of his

glory, he looks with pitiful disdain on their impotent and ridiculous efforts, and he offers to his country the homage of a fresh devotion, in a silent respect for liberty, even its greatest aberrations. D. A. 22

From the Notes of a Traveller in Colombia, 1826. GENERAL PAEZ.

This extraordinary man is a *Llanero* or native of the elevated plains of Yaracum in Venezuela. He was the owner of herds of half wild cattle, which he attended himself—in fact an illiterate herdsman. Naturally of a bold impetuous temper, and possessed of strength and activity of body, altogether surprising in a frame rather under the common size, he early distinguished himself in those feats of hardihood and dexterity, rendered more frequent by being almost continually on horseback, which in a rude society confer a title to superiority. Enjoying these personal advantages, united to a quick penetrating mind, and much native sagacity, he had elevated himself, about the time of the revolution to a sort of chieftainship possessing great influence over the roving bands of half savage herdsmen, in his immediate vicinity. His restless ambition prompted him to collect a band of his most daring associates and placing himself at their head, he commenced a partisan predatory warfare on his own account. Being an American, his natural propensities inclined him to the Patriot cause; but when in want of provisions or necessaries for his men, or money for himself to enable him to indulge in that strongest of all the passions in an uncultivated mind—gaming—the cause of his country was frequently lost sight of, and the firm patriot then received the treatment most usually inflicted upon the devoted royalist. Bolivar, attentive to the growing influence of the lawless chief, determined at once to fix his principles, and enlist his good qualities for the benefit of their common country by appointing him to the regular army. This step had the desired effect. The cause of the country was strengthened by a chief of the most heroic intrepidity; possessing a genius for war, which dispensed with the rules of art; having under his command, a body of dauntless cavalry, whose charge when led by their favourite chief was irresistible. These men, accustomed to the horse from early infancy, resemble in appearance and equipment, the Russian Cossacks, and like them do not owe the effect of their onset to the shock of a mass, but charge separately, or two or three together, depending upon individual address and prowess, upon the dexterous management of the horse, the lance, and the example of their leader.

Paez has been engaged in many battles and numerous minor conflicts, but he more especially owes his distinction to his conduct at the battle of Carabobo. The contending armies were each about 5000 men, the field an extensive plain traversed by a road, and on one side, at some distance from the road, by a concealed ravine. The contending parties although numerically equal, were not so in force: the Spaniards were better disciplined, and had a beautiful battery of artillery in position upon the road, commanding the whole plain, the Colombians being without this arm. Bolivar, knowing how much depended upon the event of the day, disposed his force in two divisions, giving the right to Montilla, the senior, the left to Paez, with orders to attack with his two battalions and about 1200 cavalry by the ravine. The President knew it was a desperate game, and had chosen his agent accordingly. Paez, delighted at the distinction conferred upon him by the selection, joyfully led on his men; at first concealed by the indicated ravine, but issuing soon upon the general level of the plain, the Spanish commander, La Torre, saw the quarter of attack, and endeavoured by a corresponding change in the position of his troops and battery to oppose it. But Paez, brandishing his lance, fell upon them with such rapidity and resolution, that although he lost half his division, he completely routed the whole Spanish army, and captured their artillery. The carnage of the flying was terrible, and if it had not been for the fatigue of the horses, broken down by long marches, and the intrepidity of Gen. Morales, the second in command, who hastily formed a hollow square, and retired in that order, not a man would have escaped.

About the close of the action Paez gave an instance of an infirmity, which seizes him when violently excited. It is said to resemble an epileptic fit. If force be not used to prevent him, which was obliged to be used at Carabobo, his propensity is to charge single-handed against whole battalions of the enemy.

The results of this famous battle were the occupation of Valencia the next day.