New York ... of State

Western Carolinian.

Pub... ...weekly, by PHILO WHITE,] Publisher of the Laws of the United States.

SALISBURY, N. C.....TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1826.

[VOL. VII......NO. 386.

TERMS.

The terms of the Western Carolinian are, $3 per annum—or $2 50, if paid in advance. No paper discontinued, (except at the option of the Editor) until all arrearages are paid. 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.

BY AUTHORITY OF THE

State of North-Carolina.

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

HIGHEST PRIZE

20,000 DOLLARS.

...ing to commence in Hillsborough, on the 4th Monday in November next.

Scheme.

1 Prize of	$20,000 is	$20,000
1	10,000	10,000
1	5,000	5,000
1	2,000	2,000
2	1,500	3,000
8	1,000	8,000
[illegible]	500	5,000
[illegible]	180	3,600
[illegible]	100	4,000
[illegible]	50	2,500
[illegible]	20	9,000
[illegible]	10	10,000
[illegible]	5	36,830
...00 Prizes. } 21,... Tickets		119,430
...00 Blanks. } at 5 Dollars, is		119,430

☞ Not two Blanks to a Prize.

...0 Tickets to be drawn in a day—to be completed in 18 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

...t day, will be entitled to a Prize of	$200
...nd day,	500
...d day,	500
...th day,	500
...h day,	500
...h day,	500
...nth day,	500
...th day,	500
...h day,	1,000
...th day,	1,000
...venth day,	1,000
...lfth day,	1,000
...rteenth day,	1,000
...rteenth day,	1,000
...eenth day,	1,500
...eenth day,	5,000
...enteenth day,	10,000
...hteenth day,	20,000

The rest of the Prizes floating in the wheel at 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 ...er, and others, Salisbury. 21

Valuable House and Lots

IN HUNTSVILLE.

FOR sale at public vendue, on Thursday, the 16th of November next, on the premises, a very valuable two story large Dwelling House, in the town of Huntsville, Surry county, N. C. with all necessary out buildings; a well of water close by the house, as good as any in that section of the state; and all other conveniences necessary for a House of Entertainment, or private Dwelling. Also, six valuable Town Lots, all on one square, will be sold on the same day. Owing to the pressure of the times, it is expected a great bargain may be had in the premises. A credit of six, twelve, and eighteen months, will be given, for the purchase money. Also, on the same day, will be sold at public sale, in the town of Huntsville, a new Wagon and four Horses, and a likely Negro Woman and Child. For this property, one-third of the purchase money will be required to be paid down; the balance on a credit of nine months. All persons disposed to purchase any of the above property, are invited to attend.

WILLIAM P. STOCKTON.

October 23, 1826. 4t37

Taken up and Committed

TO the Jail of Rowan county, N. C. on the 16th of August, 1826, a negro man, who says his name is JACK, 22 years old, 5 feet 1 inch high; says he left his master about 6 weeks since, in the state of Georgia; was bought by ... Johnson, last spring, of Matthew Williams, at Charlotte Court-House, Virginia. The owner is required to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

SAM'L. JONES, Jailor.

Salisbury, N. C. Aug. 17, 1826. 24

For Rent,

THE extensive and valuable Tavern Stand in the town of Statesville, owned and occupied by the late Capt. Robert Worke, previous to his death; with two Lots in said Town. For particulars, apply to the Executors.

Sept. 29, 1826. 9t38

Sheriffs' Deeds,

FOR land sold by order of writs of venditioni exponas, for sale at this office.

...

Extract from a letter of Mr. Jefferson, written in Dec. 1787, lately published in the National Intelligencer.

"I own I am not a friend to a very energetic Government; it is always oppressive; it places the Governors indeed more at their ease, at the expense of the People. The late rebellion in Massachusetts* has given more alarm than I think it should have done. Calculate that one rebellion in thirteen States, in the course of eleven years, is but one for each State in a century and a half. No country should be so long without one, nor will any degree of power in the hands of Government prevent insurrections. In England, where the hand of power is heavier than with us, there are seldom half a dozen years without an insurrection. In France, where it is still heavier, but less despotic, as Montesquieu supposes, than in some other countries, and where there are always two or three hundred thousand men ready to crush insurrections, there have been three in the course of the three years I have been here, in every one of which, greater numbers were engaged than in Massachusetts, and a great deal more blood was spilt. In Turkey, where the sole nod of the despot is death, insurrections are the events of every day. Compare again the ferocious depredation of their insurgents with the order, the moderation, and almost self-extinguishment of ours, and say, finally, whether peace is best preserved by giving energy to the Government, or information to the People. This last is the most certain and the most legitimate engine of Government. Educate and inform the whole mass of the People, enable them to see that it is their interest to preserve peace and order, and they will preserve it; and it requires no very high degree of education to convince them of this; they are the only sure reliance for the preservation of liberty. After all, it is my principle that the will of the majority should prevail. If they approve the proposed constitution in all its parts, I shall concur in it cheerfully, in hopes they will amend it whenever they shall find it works wrong. The reliance cannot deceive us, as long as we remain virtuous; and I think we shall be that, as long as agriculture is our principal object, which will be the case while there remain vacant lands in any part of America. When we get piled upon one another in large cities, as in Europe, we shall become corrupt as in Europe, and go to eating one another as they do there. I have tired you by this time with disquisitions which you have already heard repeated by others a thousand and a thousand times, and therefore shall only add assurance of the esteem and attachment, with which I have the honor to be, dear Sir," &c.

* Shay's rebellion, as it is called, is presumed to be alluded to here by Mr. Jefferson. It took place, we believe, in 1784; but was soon quelled. Ed. West. Caro.

From the Louisville Public Advertiser.

GEN. JACKSON.

It seems to be a favorite object with ambitious men, and hireling presses, to call this distinguished citizen and patriot, a 'military chieftain.' The design is to induce the people to *fear* and believe that their government and liberties would not be safe in his hands. This is, indeed, a pitiful artifice. The greatest sycophant and most servile tool, is bound to admit, and does admit—1st. That Gen. Jackson has rendered great and important service to his country, and would die in her defence. 2nd. That his government was not cheated out of one dollar, of the large sums of money which went through his hands in the late war. 3d. That he is an enemy to fraud and mal-administration, in every shape. 4th. That he would establish and maintain a due and strict responsibility and economy, in every department. 5th. That he would not encroach upon the sovereignty and just rights of the states, and would keep the Federal power within its constitutional limits. 6th. That he would oppose all *usurpations*, which, by *construction* of the Federal power, would end in a consolidation of the States. 7th. That he has no extensive family connexion, to agrandize out of the 'public crib,' and that no one can obtain such ascendency over him, as to induce him to do wrong. And 8th—That he is an inflexible man and an incorruptible patriot. Can the liberties of the people be in danger in such hands? Is he not, in fact, the very man whom the people want to be their president? Why was Epaminondas, the Greek 'military chieftain,' the idol of the Thebans? Because he was virtuous and loved his country. Why were the Roman 'military chieftains,' Camillus, Scipio, Africanus and Cato, beloved by the Roman people? Because they were virtuous patriots? Why was our Washington beloved and trusted above all men? Because nothing could shake his firmness, his virtue, and his love of the liberties of his country? Why were the 'military chieftains,' Shelby, Scott and Adair, made Governors of Kentucky? Because they were virtuous and faithful public men, and had *proved* themselves entitled to the confidence of the people. Why is Bolivar the first man of the south? Because he employed his fortune, uncommon talents, and hazarded his life to make his country free, independent and happy. And why is Gen. Jackson the first man now, in the confidence and affections of the people of these States. Because, 1—He is a Revolutionary patriot who shed his blood and assisted to establish the freedom of his country. 2.—Because, in our second war of independence, he flew to the defence of his country and crowned our Eagle with a glory, that will never perish. 3—Because he *obeyed* the civil authority, and paid the enormous and unjust fine of one thousand dollars, imposed on him at New-Orleans, by a court, for saving the City from capture and pillage, and 'beauty' from violence. 4—Because he prevented treason from giving the City to an invading foe, for which, Congress decreed him a medal, emblematic of the renowned 8th day of January, 1815. 5—Because he hates and makes war on corruption in every shape, and will not have the Presidency, but from the *clean* hands of the people.

The people know that General Jackson has, in the language of the immortal Jefferson, "filled the measure of his country's glory," and is "capable, honest and faithful to the Constitution:" and, therefore, are resolved to make him their next President. The people also know, that no "military chieftain" of capacity, was an enemy to its liberties.

FUNERAL CEREMONIES.

WASHINGTON, OCTOBER 12.

The Public Solemnities proposed to be observed in this Metropolis, as a tribute of gratitude, veneration and affection, from its inhabitants, to the memory of the departed sages and benefactors of their country, John Adams and Thomas Jefferson, took place on Thursday last in conformity to the arrangements previously announced. Every manifestation was given by our fellow citizens of their deep sympathy and universal concurrence in this testimony of respect. All the ordinary avocations of the inhabitants were suspended; the banks, shops, and other places of business were shut during the day; and the city, but for the martial array, and the strains of its music, wore the appearance of the Sabbath.

The procession was formed on the President's Square, according to the published arrangements. It comprehended our volunteer military companies, the Heads of Departments, and the resident officers of the United States, civil and military, and those transiently here, the officers of the District, the Clerks, the members of the Corporation of the City &c. The fine military companies of our sister town, Georgetown, came out, and, by uniting with our own handsome companies, added much to the brilliancy of the procession. The Procession reached the Capitol at half past 11 o'clock. The President of the United States was already there. Having been detained in the Sound by adverse winds, on its way from Massachusetts, he did not reach the city until 11 o'clock, and repaired immediately to the Capitol, before proceeding to his own residence. All the Representatives of foreign Governments at present in the city, embracing those of England, France, Russia, Holland, and Sweden, were present; and the ample Hall of the House of Representatives was crowded with a brilliant assemblage of ladies, and other auditors; the galleries were occupied exclusively by the military companies.

At 12 o'clock, Mr. Wirt rose and commenced his oration on the lives and characters of the departed sages and patriots, whose virtues and services he had undertaken to pourtray. The discourse occupied two hours and three quarters in its delivery; so we were surprised to find, after its conclusion; for it did not seem to us half so long. We will only say of the Eulogy, that it was a masterly production, worthy of the extraordinary occasion and character of the subject, and fully sustained the reputation of the gifted orator. As the committee have obtained a copy of the oration for publication, we shall have the pleasure, some time hence, of presenting it to our readers.

Nat. Intel.

FROM THE NATIONAL JOURNAL.

The Correspondence below should have been published with the Proclamation of the President of the United States, of the General Convention of Friendship, Commerce, and Navigation, between the United States of America and His Majesty the King of Denmark, dated the 14th of October, instant, and is now published as an addendum to that Proclamation:

MR. CLAY TO MR. PEDERSEN.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, April 25, 1826.

The undersigned Secretary of State of the United States, by direction of the President thereof, has the honor to state to Mr. Pedersen, Minister Resident of His Majesty the King of Denmark, that it would have been satisfactory to the Government of the United States, if Mr. Pedersen had been charged with instructions in the negotiation which has just terminated, to treat of the indemnities to citizens of the United States, in consequence of the seizure, detention, and condemnation of their property, in the ports of His Danish Majesty. But as he has no instructions to that effect, the undersigned is directed, at and before proceeding to the signature of the Treaty of Friendship, Commerce, and Navigation, on which they have agreed, explicitly to declare, that the omission to provide for those indemnities is not hereafter to be interpreted as a waiver or abandonment of them by the Government of the United States, which, on the contrary, is firmly resolved to persevere in the pursuit of them, until they shall be finally arranged upon principles of equity and justice. And, to guard against any misconception of the fact of the silence of the Treaty, in this particular, or of the views of the American Government, the undersigned requests that Mr. Pedersen will transmit this official declaration to the Government of Denmark. And he avails himself of this occasion to tender to Mr. Pedersen assurances of his distinguished consideration.

H. CLAY.

The Chevalier PEDERSEN,
Minister Resident from Denmark.

Mr. Pedersen to Mr. Clay.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 25th, 1826.

The undersigned, Minister Resident of His Majesty the King of Denmark, has the honor, herewith, to acknowledge having received Mr. Clay's official note of this day, declaratory of the advanced claims against Denmark, not being waived on the part of the United States by the Convention agreed upon, and about to be signed, which note he, as requested, will transmit to his Government. And he avails himself of this occasion to renew to Mr. Clay assurances of his distinguished consideration.

P. PEDERSEN.

To the Hon. HENRY CLAY,
Secretary of State of the United States.

The Hon. Francis Baylies, a representative in Congress from Massachusetts, and who voted for Gen. *Jackson*, at the late election of President by Congress, has published an address to his constituents, in which he declines a re-election. We extract the following paragraphs from his address:

Great pains have been taken to impress the people with the belief that Gen. Jackson is a mere soldier, and a valiant one I will admit; but it is in vain to say, that a man, who in his youth was the Attorney General of his State, and afterwards a member of its highest judiciary tribunal, and who held a seat in either House of Congress almost as soon as he was eligible, has no merit as a civilian.

When forests shall again cover the fair and cultivated fields of America, when the savage shall again wander over the places now consecrated to science and the arts, —when the monumental stone which now perpetuates the remembrance of illustrious deeds shall crumble into dust, then the services of Andrew Jackson may be forgotten, but not until then. In the direst moment of impending and terrible danger he fronted the foe, and sustained with his single arm the sinking glory of his nation. With an energy that never erred, a prudence that never failed, a preseverance that never tired, a patriotism that never faltered, and a courage that never quailed, this great Captain won for his country the proudest trophy of her fame, and for himself the fairest page in her history.

One of the noblest subjects that was ever presented for the contemplation of man is the struggle of genius to emerge from obscurity, the effort of nature to assert the rights of her own nobility. Jackson went forth into the world alone; —he went forth contending against the unkindness of fortune: when he entered on the rugged path of life no friendly voice was heard to cheer him on his lonely way, he felt the aid of no sustaining arm:—he went forth alone. With the strength of a giant he grabbled the obstacles which resisted his progress, and put them aside. He proved his title to distinction as he advanced. He mounted step by step to the highest elevations and seized upon the admiration of the world by right of conquest. Wealth, birth, and all the artificial distinctions of society, gave way before him. The powerful patronage of a father at the head of the government was not extended him. He had not the privilege of visiting the courts of Europe at the public expense, and of mingling with the Kings and great men of the earth, and of glittering in the beams of royal splendor. He grew up in the wilds of the west; but he was the noblest tree of the forest. He was not dandled into consequence by lying in a cradle of *State*; but inured from infancy to the storms and the tempests of life, his mind was strengthened to fortitude, and fashioned to wisdom. Such are the men for Republics, and such is the man on whom the people designed to bestow their greatest gift. Whether he will obtain it hereafter is a question not now to be answered. If he does I will venture to say that he will not steal into power by corruption, and if he wears the honors of the nation they will be bestowed upon him as the reward of his virtues, and not as the price of his treachery to the people.

With this exposition of my conduct and motives, "I now put myself on the country, which country you are," and all I ask is a fair verdict—If I am not the friend of Mr. Adams in his projects of political ambition, do not for that reason distrust me in all things. Let every measure upon which in the pursuance of my legislative duty I have been required to act, be considered upon its simple merits without any reference to its supporters and opposers.

I have been many times a candidate for your favors, sometimes you have accepted and sometimes you have rejected me. When I place myself in your hands, whatever your decision may be, I shall not complain; but do not drive me from your confidence because I do believe that Andrew Jackson has rendered services to this nation which its highest honors can scarcely repay; because I do not believe him to be a mere adventurer without merit, and without capacity, and only elevated in the opinion of the people by a fortunate accident, and because I do believe him to be an illustrious warrior, a sound statesman, an accomplished gentleman and an incorruptible patriot. My political connexion with you has now ... about to be dissolved, the consciousness of your dislike or ill-will would be the source of much affliction.

I should be guilty of paltry affectation if I should say that I was insensible to the honour of a seat in Congress—if my friends should again put me in nomination, I might possibly receive a strong support; but I know that my election would be vehemently opposed. Under the circumstances, they shall not with my consent encounter the labor and anxiety of a doubtful contest, or the mortification of an unsuccessful one.

I decline nomination as a candidate for a seat in the House of Representatives in the next Congress."

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Considerable damage has been sustained in Virginia by late heavy rains. The rivers have been swelled beyond their banks. The Aqueduct Bridge, belonging to the Upper Appomattox Canal Company, has been washed away. The mill dam of James B. Kendall & Co. was Broken. On the wharves in Petersburg, the lower stories of nearly all the lumber houses were filled with water, and sugar, lime, &c. destroyed. On Brick House Run, which crosses Bank and Old streets, several buildings have been injured.

Mr. M'Coy a merchant of Virginia, a few days since lost a large sum of money in Baltimore, and advertised it, offering $100 reward to the finder. The finder addressed a note to Mr. M'Coy, with $120, stating that pressing necessity obliged him to retain the balance, which should be faithfully returned when he was able to part with it. Mr. M'Coy afterwards publicly offered to let the *finder* have the sum retained by him as a loan, for a responsible time, provided he would furnish him with his name. An accommodating gentleman!!!

Duelling.—An association of very respectable individuals has been formed at Charleston, to suppress or lessen the frequency of the barbarous practice of duelling.

At the recent annual exhibition of the Franklin Institutue at Philadelphia Messrs. W. and J. Pendleton, of Philadelphia, obtained a silver medal for the best specimen of *lithography*.

New article of export.—On Saturday, (says the *Albany (New-York) Argus* of the 16th inst.) about 100 Rattle-snakes, from the west, were shipped on board the steam boat Constellation, alive and in prime order, *for the European market.*

A number of citizens of Philadelphia are forming themselves into an "American Greek Legion," and are about to raise funds for its outfit by public subscription.

The vote, in joint ballot, of the Legislature of Vermont, on the recent election of a Senator of the United States for the next six years, was —for Seymour 116; for Van Ness, (the present Governor,) 109. Nat. Jour.

Mr. Rush, Secretary of the Treasury, has given notice, that $2,002,306 71 of the debt created in February, 1813, which bears an interest of 6 pr. cent, will be paid the first of January next. The certificates now to be paid, have been determined by lot. About $350,000 is owned in Massachusetts—the greater part of the residue is in the hands of citizens of New York and Philadelphia. Boston Gaz.

Among the articles of domestic manufacture exhibited at Brighton (Massachusetts) Fair on the 18th, was a piece of silk handkerchiefs, of excellent textures and fine colours. The silk, we understand, was made in Connecticut, where the silk worm has been nourished on the white mulberry tree for several years.

Edward S. Courtenay, Esq. has been appointed to deliver an Eulogy on the character and talents of the late Hon. Wm. Crafts, before the *Palmetto Society* of Charleston.

New-Jersey.—The following gentlemen have been elected Representatives to the 20th Congress—Hon. George Holcombe, (re-elected,) Isaac Pierson, Lewis Condict, Samuel Swan, Ebenezer Tucker, and Hedge Thompson.

Large Dinner party.—After the Coronation of the Emperor of Russia a public dinner is to be given to the people, when twenty-four thousand persons will sit down at once to table.

A Scottish preacher lately used this simile in a sermon—"My friends, the steps to free grace are like the fish-market stairs, very slippery and not easy to keep even when you get your feet on them for the first time."