

Western Carolinian.

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THE WAR OF 1812,

Between the United States and Great Britain. This war was undertaken in defence of the commerce of the United States with France and Spain, their colonies and other nations at war with Great Britain whose cruisers, contrary to the law of nations, had plundered American vessels on the seas, under pretended blockades of the ports of those nations and colonies, and had impressed American seamen from on board of them. It was undertaken in defence, likewise, of our newly settled frontiers, whose inhabitants were daily massacred by the Indians, incited by British traders and garrisons in Canada who furnished them with arms, &c. to carry on their murderous warfare. Boston Pat.

1812.

June 18.—The Congress of the United States declared war with Great Britain.

July 12.—Canada invaded by Gen. Hull.

July 17.—The garrison of Mackinaw who were ignorant of the declaration of hostilities, captured by a party of British and Indians.

July 18.—The frigate Constitution, Captain Hull, on her passage from Chesapeake Bay to New York, escaped from an English ship of the line and five frigates, who had chased her for sixty hours.

August 8.—Gen. Hull relinquished the plan of investing Fort Malden, and returned to Detroit with his army.

August 9.—A detachment under Lieut. Colonel Miller attacked near Brownstown, Michigan, by a superior body of British and Indians, the latter commanded by Tecumseh, and repulsed, after a sanguinary conflict, in which the Americans lost 55 men, and the enemy upwards of 700.

August 15.—Gen. Hull surrendered the army under his command to the British General Brock as prisoners of war. For this he was tried by a Court Martial, and sentenced to be shot; which sentence was remitted by President Madison, in consideration of his revolutionary services, and of his advanced age.

August 18.—British sloop of war Alert captured by the frigate Essex, Capt. Porter.

August 19.—The Constitution captured the Guerriere, in lat. 41 42. N. lon. 54 48. W. after an action of 45 minutes. The Guerriere's loss was 78 killed and missing; the Constitution had 7 killed and 6 wounded.

Sept. 12.—Fort Wayne relieved by Gen. Harrison, after a defence of 9 days against a numerous Indian force.

Sept. 14.—Two detachments from Fort Wayne destroyed the Potawatomi (Indian) towns at Elk Hart, and the Miami towns at the forks of the Wabash.

Sept. 16.—Fort Harrison, which had been invested on the 3d Sept. by a larger body of Indians under the Prophet relieved by Col. Russell.

Oct. 13.—Battle of Queenstown Heights in which the British Gen. Brock was killed. The Americans remained masters of the field after three attacks, but the British were strongly reinforced, and made a fourth attack which would have been repulsed had not 1200 American volunteers refused to embark to assist the regulars, and remained inactive spectators of their defeat and capture.

Oct. 18.—The British sloop of War Frolic, of 22 guns captured in lat. 37. N. lon. 65. W. by the U. S. sloop of war Wasp, of 18 guns, Captain Jacob Jones, after an action of 43 minutes. The Frolic had 30 killed and 50 wounded. The Wasp 5 killed and 5 wounded. Both vessels were much disabled, and were captured only a few hours after by the British seventy-four Poitiers.

Oct. 26.—The British frigate Macedonian, of 49 guns captured in lat. 29 N. lon. 29 W. by the frigate United States, Capt. Decatur, the United States enemy lost 105; the United States 12.

Dec. 29.—The British frigate Java captured and destroyed by the Constitution, Capt. Bainbridge on the Coast of Brazil. The Constitution had 6 killed and 25 wounded; the Java 60 killed and 120 wounded.

1813.

January 22.—General Winchester, attacked at Frenchtown, on the river Raisin, Michigan, by a British army of 2100 men, under Col. Proctor and Tecumseh, and after a hard fought battle surrendered his force, consisting of 522 men; 312

having been killed, wounded or dispersed. The British lost 24 killed and 158 wounded. A great number of the prisoners taken in this battle, and especially the wounded were left by Col. Proctor to the mercy of his Indian allies; notwithstanding the promises of protection and the remonstrances of Gen. Winchester. The savages burnt the houses in which some of them were placed, and finding that others were unable to join their march, they set them up for targets, shooting and scalping them. Among these unfortunate men were Col. Allen, Captains Woodfolk, McCracken, Hickman and Hart.

February.—The British brig Peacock sunk by the Hornet after an action of 15 minutes, off Demerara.

April 27.—Capture of York, Upper Canada, by the Americans, under Gen. Pike, he was mortally wounded and 200 of his men either killed or wounded, by the explosion of a magazine of powder, fired by order of the British General Sheaffe. Fifty of the British were also killed by the explosion.

May.—Havre de Grace in Maryland, pillaged and burnt by Admiral Cockburn.

May 9.—Gen. Proctor with about 140 troops and an immense body of Indians, withdrew before Fort Meigs, where he had besieged the American garrison, under General Harrison, for 13 days. A detachment of Kentuckians under Colonel Dudley, sent to relieve the garrison, after capturing four batteries, fell into an ambuscade, and only 150 men out of 800 escaped.

May 27.—Fort George captured by the Americans, under General Dearborn and Commodore Chaucey.

May 29.—Attack on Sackett's Harbour, by Sir George Prevost, who was repulsed by General Brown at the head of regulars and the neighbouring militia. In this attack the British lost about 130; the Americans 156.

June 1.—The U. S. Frigate Chesapeake captured by the British frigate Shannon. The Chesapeake had 47 killed, 99 wounded; the Shannon, 27 killed 58 wounded. Captain Broke of the Shannon and Capt. Lawrence and Lieutenant Ludlow, of the Chesapeake were wounded, the two latter mortally.

June 6.—Generals Chandler and Windegar surprised by the British General Vincent, at Stony Creek. The two Generals were captured, but the enemy were repulsed with great slaughter, and about 100 taken prisoners. The Americans lost 154 killed wounded and missing.

June 18.—The town of Sodus, N. Y. destroyed by the British.

June 22.—The British made an attack with 3000 men on Craney Island, preparatory to one on Norfolk, Va. but were repulsed by about 380 Virginia militia and 150 sailors and marines. The invaders lost about 200 killed and wounded, and 40 deserters. The Americans did not lose a man.

June.—The village of Hampton, Va. captured, sacked and destroyed after an obstinate defence.

August 1.—Fort Stephenson, Lower Sandusky Ohio invested by Gen. Proctor, with 500 regulars and 200 Indians. The garrison of 170 men under the brave Major Croghan, succeeded in repulsing them with a loss on the part of the British of 150 men.

August 14.—The U. S. sloop of war Argus, Capt. Allen, captured by the British sloop of war Pelican, in St. George's Channel. The Argus lost 6 killed and 17 wounded, 5 mortally; among the latter was Capt. Allen.

Sept. 4.—British brig Boxer captured by the U. S. brig Enterprise, off Manheign Island, Maine; Capt. Burrows, of the Enterprise, was mortally wounded. Capt. Blythe, of the Boxer was also slain.

Sept. 10.—Battle on Lake Erie. The British squadron of 2 ships, 1 brig, 2 schooners, and 1 sloop under Com. Barclay, carrying 63 guns, was captured by the American squadron, under Commodore Perry, consisting of three brigs, 5 schooners, and one sloop, carrying 51 guns.

Oct. 5.—Battle of the Thames, in which 600 British regulars were captured and 1200 Indians put to flight, by a part of the American army, under Gen. Harrison. In this action the famous Indian warrior Tecumseh was killed.

Dec. 10.—Fort George evacuated, and the village of Newark burnt by Gen. McClure, of the New York militia, which was retaliated by the British in the destruction of Buffalo, Lewistown, Manchester, and Youngstown.

1814.

Jan. 22.—Gen. Jackson defeated the Creeks at Talapoosa.

March 28.—The frigate Essex, Captain Porter, captured near Valparaiso by the British frigate Phebe and sloop of war Cherub, after an action of two hours and

twenty minutes. The Essex lost 153 men.

April 29.—The British brig Epervier captured by the U. S. sloop of war Peacock, Capt. Warrington, off Cape Carnovael, Florida.

June 28.—The British sloop of war Reindeer captured by the U. S. sloop of war Wasp—the Silly Isles bearing W. distant about 40 leagues.

July 3.—Fort Erie, occupied by a garrison 170 men, captured from the British.

July 5.—Battle of Chippewa, between the British under Gen. Ridd, and the Americans, under Gen. Brown, in which the British were driven back to their fort whence they had made a sortie.

July 25.—Battle of Niagra or Bridgewater, which commenced at an eminence near Lundy's Lane, where the British had planted nine pieces of artillery. The cannon were taken after much fighting, and three desperate attempts made by the British to recover them were gallantly repulsed. The action lasted from half past 5. P. M. till 12. When the battle commenced the British force amounted to about 1000 men, and the American to 750; but by continual reinforcements on both sides, the whole British force engaged amounted to 5130, and the American to 2417. The British lost 678 men; the Americans 831. It was in this battle that the brave Colonel Miller answered to the proposition of General Ripley, to carry the enemy's battery with the 21st regiment, "I try Sir."

August 9.—The British attacked and bombarded Stonington, but were repulsed on the 11th.

August 24.—Battle of Bladensburg, and capture of Washington, and several private houses burnt by order of Admiral Cockburn; and the navy yard, a new frigate and a sloop of war, destroyed by order of the U. S. government.

Sept. 1.—British sloop of war Avon disabled by the U. S. Wasp, in a night battle. Three other vessels coming up, the Wasp did not take possession of her prize, which sunk soon after her crew were taken out by her companions.

Casine taken by the British, who claimed, as their territory, that part of Maine between Penobscot river and Passumpsic Bay.

Sept. 3.—The U. S. frigate Adams burnt by Capt. Morris, in Penobscot river, to prevent her falling into the hands of the enemy.

Sept. 11.—Battle on lake Champlain. One frigate one brig and two schooners, captured from the British squadron, by Com. McDonough. Com. Downie, the British commander, was killed in this action. The Americans lost 52 killed and 38 wounded; the British 84 killed, 110 wounded and had 856 taken prisoners, which latter amounted to more than the number of Americans engaged in the battle.

Battle of the Saranac.—The British had been 5 days in possession of the right bank of the river waiting for their squadron to engage Commodore McDonough's The Americans, under Gen. McComb, succeeded in preventing their crossing the river, and Gen. Prevost made a precipitate retreat on hearing the fate of the British squadron, leaving his sick, and wounded, besides a large quantity of provisions and munitions of war.

Sept. 12.—Attack on Baltimore, in which the British were repulsed with the loss of their leader Gen. Ross.

Sept. 17.—Brilliant sortie from Fort Erie, in which the besiegers under Gen. Drummond were so much weakened, that they raised the siege three days after.

Dec. 15.—A convention of delegates from the state of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and the counties of Cheshire and Grafton, New Hampshire, met at Hartford, Con.

Dec. 24.—The treaty of peace between the United States and Great Britain signed at Ghent on the part of the U. S. by John Q. Adams, James A. Bayard, Henry Clay, Jonathan Russell, and Albert Gallatin; and on the part of Great Britain by Lord Gambier, Henry Goulburn, and William Adams.

1815.

January 8.—Battle of New Orleans. The British forces of upwards of 14,000 men, were repulsed by 3,300 Americans under Gen. Jackson, with the loss of about 4000 men in killed, wounded, and missing. Among the former were General's Packenham and Gibbs. The Americans did not lose in all 500 men.

January 15.—The frigate President, Captain Decatur, was captured by a British squadron. She had sailed on that day from New York, in leaving which port she grounded on a bar, by a mistake of the pilot, and was considerably injured. The Endymion, one of the British squadron, was engaged by the President and silenced before her final capture. The President lost 24 killed, 55 wounded.

February 17.—Treaty of peace ratified.

Feb. 20.—The Cyane and the Levant captured off Madeira, by the Constitution, Capt. Stewart, in 40 minutes. The Levant was recaptured by a British squadron. The Constitution had 4 killed and 10 wounded. The Levant lost 59 men and the Cyane 38.

March 23.—British brig Penguin captured by the Hornet, Capt. Biddle, off Tristan D'Acunha, S. Atlantic ocean. The Penguin lost 42 men; the Hornet 12.

THE OFFICE OF CHANCELLOR.

The title of Chancellor originated with the Romans. It was adopted by the Church, and became a half ecclesiastical and half lay office. The Chancellor was entrusted with all public instruments which were authenticated; and when seals came into use, the custody of them was confined to that officer. The mere delivery of the King's great seal, or the taking it away, is all the ceremony that is used in creating or unmaking a Chancellor, the officer of the greatest weight subsisting in the Kingdom. The first Chancellor in England was appointed in the reign of William the Conqueror, and with only one exception, it was enjoyed by ecclesiastics until the time of Elizabeth, when such officers were called Keepers of the Great Seal. From the time of Sir Thomas More's appointment, which took place in the reign just mentioned, there is only one instance of a clergyman having been elevated to the office—namely, Dr. Williams, Dean of Westminster, in the time of James I.

The Chancellor is a Privy Counsellor by office, and Speaker of the House of Lords by prescription. To him belongs the appointment of all Justices of the Peace throughout the Kingdom. When the Chancellor was an ecclesiastic, he became Keeper of the King's Conscience, and remained so. He is also visitor of all hospitals and colleges of the King's foundation. He is a patron of all livings under 200 per annum, in the King's book. He is the general guardian of all infants, idiots, and lunatics, and has the superintendence of all charitable institutions in the Kingdom. He takes precedence of every temporal Lord, except the Royal Family, and all others except the Archbishop of Canterbury. It is declared treason by statute of Edward III, to slay the Chancellor in his place, and doing his office.

In the year 1689, there were Commissioners appointed for executing the office of Lord Chancellor.

London paper.

WILLIAM COBBETT.

The following extract from Cobbett's Register will show his present politics. Never having espoused a cause that he did not ruin or desert, his coming out in favor of the King is a bad omen for his Majesty.

"If I had the power to obtain the attention of his Majesty upon this occasion, Canning is amongst the last men upon the face of the earth whom I would have recommended, except as a man eminently qualified to pull down the whole fabric of the present destructive system. But, if the King had chosen a man still more unfit to be Minister; if he had chosen (I do not suppose it possible) the right honorable gentleman by whom Eve was seduced, by whom Job was persecuted, by whom our Savior was tempted, and who is continually roaming up and down seeking whom he may devour.—I would have said, 'It is our duty; it is our interest also; and it is our bounden duty to uphold the King against any combination or combinations, that may attempt, that may have the audacity to attempt, to thwart his will and compel him to yield to theirs.' It is as the ground work, of a great struggle between the King, and the Aristocracy, that we are to view this appointment of Mr. Canning; and I now address myself to you (the Parliamentary Reformers), in order to induce you, whenever and wherever you may have the means, to support the King against this Aristocracy, who, as we have a hundred times over alleged in our petitions, have, in fact, long and long domineered over both King and people. If Canning be the cause of putting an end to this domination, or if it be put an end to merely by the use of his name, he will be entitled, or at least he may expect, from so good natured a people, forgiveness for all his manifold sins committed against us for the last thirty years; and that is, I think, saying as much for this act of his, as an excess of the generosity of human nature can possibly suggest."

Public Entertainment.

THE subscriber having lately taken possession of that convenient and elegant building in the Town of Concord lately occupied by Mr. Henry Williams prepared to accommodate travellers on the most reasonable terms. His Table will be furnished with the best the market can afford; his bar with the best liquors, his stable attended by attentive and careful hostlers; and no exertions on his part shall be wanting to render the stay of those who may call upon him comfortable and pleasant.

CALEB P. ALEXANDER.

Concord, June 4, 1827. 873

NAILS for Sale.

THE subscriber, acting as Agent for Mr. Henry Fulewider, proprietor of the Lincoln Nail Manufactory, offers to the public NAILS of all sizes and descriptions, by the keg or quantity, upon terms equally satisfactory as they can be brought from Charleston or any other city to this place. Those wishing to supply themselves, can do so by making application to the undersigned.

EDWARD CRESS, Agent.

Salisbury, Feb. 15th, 1827. 66176
N. B. Old Copper Stills, and other Old Copper, bought by the subscriber. E. CRESS.

For Sale, or Rent,

My House and Lot in the Town of Concord. It is in a central part of the town, and is a very eligible stand for the Mercantile or any other kind of business, having been advantageously occupied as a Store for many years; there is a good Dwelling, and necessary out buildings, on the lot, immediately adjoining the store. A great bargain may be had in the purchase of the premises. If not sold, they will be Rented again. For further particulars, apply to
MICHAEL BROWN, Salisbury,
January 8, 1826. 44

For Sale, or Rent.

I WILL sell, or rent for a term of years, my HOUSE and LOT in the town of Lexington. It is a valuable stand for a Tavern and Store, situated a few doors south of the Court House, on Main Street; the house being sufficiently large for the above business, with all necessary out-houses. To those who may feel disposed to engage in business of this kind, this presents a favorable opportunity as any in this place. The premises can be seen on application to the subscriber, who resides thereon.

JACOB ALBRIGHT.

April 19th, 1827. 3m73

Every man his own Miller.

THE subscriber having purchased the right for Moses Mcclenburgh's Perpendicular Mills for Cabarrus County, and a Patent Grant for Mecklenburg County, now offers for sale these Mills, and the Single Rights, separately or by the number, on accommodating terms. Mr. John E. Mahan of Concord, is authorized to sell for the county of Cabarrus. The plan of both these Mills may be seen in Concord and Charlotte, at Courts.

BENJAMIN F. ALEXANDER.

Mcclenburgh county, May 9, 1827. 3m74

6-4 Cents Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 26th of Feb. last, a young man by the name of Gabriel Ensley, aged 15 years. All persons are forbidden to harbor or trust him on my account, as I will not pay any debt of his contracting. Six and a quarter cents will be given to any one who will return said lad, but no expenses paid, or thanks given.

SOLOMON ENSLEY.

(370) Davidson county, N. C. June 22, 1827.

Estate of Samuel M'Guire.

THE subscriber having qualified as Administrator on the estate of Samuel M'Guire, dec'd. notifies all persons indebted to said estate to make payment without delay, and those having claims against the estate, are desired to present them, legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

JOHN CLEMENT, Adm'r.

May 23, 1827. 9t72

Taken Up and Committed

TO jail in Salisbury, on the 9th inst. a negro fellow, who says his name is Willis John, 5 feet 6 inches high, black complexion, has a good countenance, lips rather thick with a small burn on the forehead between the eyes, hardly discoverable, and says he belongs to John Reeves, of South Carolina, from whom he ran away about three weeks since. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take the negro away.

F. SLATER, Jailor.

June 11, 1827. 67

Committed to the Jail

OF Wilkes county, on the 20th of May, 1827, a negro man who says his name is DOCTOR; he is 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, about 25 years old, very black, speaks quick, has lost some of his upper front teeth rather on the left side, and says he belongs to James Young, of Tennessee, who purchased him in the lower part of this state, and that he left his master below Charlotte. The owner is desired to come and prove property, pay charges, and take the negro away.

CHARLES PHELPS, Jailor.

May 31st, 1827. 65

Taken Up and Committed,

ON the 9th and 11th instants, Ben, Frank, and John: Men about 26 years old, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, black, says he belongs to John Gurdoin, of Wilkes county, Georgia; Frank, 23 years old, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, dark complexion, says he belongs to Charles Smith, of Oglethorpe county, Georgia; John, 20 years old, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, yellow complexion, says he belongs to Samuel Cherry, of Pendleton, South Carolina. The owners are requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

JOHN MCGUIRE, Jailor.

Morganton, N. C. June 15th, 1827. 63