

Western Carolinian.

SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1827.

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TERMS.
The terms of the Western Carolinian are, \$3 per annum—paid in advance—but payment in advance will be required from all subscribers at a distance, who are unknown to the Editor, unless some responsible person of his acquaintance guarantees the payment. 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 may not be attended to.

POLITICAL.

Salisbury, Sept. 17th, 1827.

Gentlemen: I have but this moment seen the note of Messrs. Gales & Son, in which they refuse to publish my reply to the letter of Gov. Kent. I would most willingly decline any further notice of the matter, but that I prefer others should judge of my "language" besides these class and squamous Editors. I must ask of you to do me the justice they refuse.

Very respectfully,
R. M. SAUNDERS.

Messrs. Gales & Son: I am no longer a subscriber for the National Intelligencer, and am indebted to a friend for the sight of that, and of your paper of the 27th ult. in which I find an "Extract of a letter from his Excellency Joseph Kent, Governor of Maryland, to a gentleman of Frankfort, Kentucky." My absence from home and a desire to hear from gentlemen with whom I had lived in the winter of 1825, and others with whom I had corresponded freely upon the subject of the then pending election, has delayed my notice of this extraordinary letter. The same indurment, I presume, which influenced his "Excellency" to write the letter, induced its translation into the columns of the Intelligencer, and to those of the Raleigh Register. It is indeed illustrative of the "Politics of the Day," and of the political system, which seems to be the governing maxim with those who respond to the wishes of their great magician, the honorable the Secretary of State—

"My author and disposer! what thou bid'st.
Unargued I obey."
The maxim is practised to perfection, from his "Excellency the Governor of Maryland" down to the lowest minion of the obsequious tribe of subsidized presses "by authority." The signal proof of being and determined servility, evidenced by this "extract," the bold and unblushing falsehood it avows as to my conduct and language, shews his "Excellency" a worthy favorite of his master; and the readiness with which it is copied into certain prints, evince their greedy subserviency to his will.

I know the position in which I stand, and that of the personage whose word I have to confront. But I am not the first victim selected by the parasites of the day, to divert public reprehension from their high patron, nor is Governor Kent the first man who is indebted to his station for a little brief consequence. I am charged from this "high source" of having been "decidedly in favor of Mr. Adams in preference to Gen. Jackson, and not ten minutes" before the late election by the House of Representatives, to have approached him (Gov. Kent) "with anxious countenance, discovering deep concern indeed, and used these emphatic words: 'I hope to God you may be able to terminate the election on the first ballot, for fear we from North Carolina may be forced to vote for Gen. Jackson.'" His Excellency must indeed have relaxed from the cares of office for the perusal of "The Merry Wives of Windsor," or "The School for Scandal," "The Arabian Knight's Entertainment," or some other work of fiction. It is to be recollected, this "anxious countenance," this "deep concern," this "emphatic language," occurred more than two years since, on the eve of an important election, to a man occupying a different side of the house from myself, with whom I was not intimate, who had been opposed to my friends in politics, and one who I had always viewed as concealing under a plausible exterior, the secret, but deadly enmity of a viper. On an occasion, and by a man of this kind, my manner and words are professed to be remembered with accuracy, and reported with precision. The affirmative charge rests upon the *ipse dixit* of this pliant Governor alone. I meet it, therefore, as it ought to be met, with the lie direct.

From the commencement of the late Presidential contest, to its termination, I harboured but one feeling and expressed but one language, a preference for William H. Crawford, and the most positive hostility to John Q. Adams. I

He refers to a statement made by his friend Mr. F. Johnson in the House of Representatives. There was so much of the bagatelle in Mr. Johnson's speech, and delivered so disjointedly, that there was no collecting a fact from what he did say. If he made the statement, I did not hear it; but I have no doubt, if made, it was upon the authority of Gov. Kent.

might, Messrs. Editors, call upon you to bear testimony to the truth of this declaration. You cannot have forgotten the early expression of my opinions in hostility to Mr. Adams? These opinions not only expressed my opposition to Mr. Adams, but a preference for any other man of political honesty. I could here give the testimony of those members of Congress with whom I boarded in the winter of 1825, the letters I then wrote to my friends in this State, avowing my determination to vote for General Jackson with a majority of the delegation from the State, as our second choice, and not from any fear of consequences—all evincing but one conduct and one language, and that directly in opposition to the assertion and certificate of Gov. Kent. I do not deem it necessary to rely upon testimony at this time to repel so notorious a libel. As a politician, my course has been any other than equivocal, and my language at all times free from doubt. I have not the most faint recollection of seeing Governor Kent on the day of election, and certain I am, I felt neither alarm or any great concern at the result. I was as well satisfied as Governor Kent, though *particeps criminis*, that the vote of General Van Rensselaer was the pivot on which the first ballot was to turn. It was known that Scott and Cook had resolved to vote for Mr. Adams—that Colonel Mitchell also, by a kind of suicidal morality, (probably of Governor Kent's teaching) and upon whom the vote of Maryland depended, would first vote for Mr. Adams, afterwards for General Jackson. It was with General Van Rensselaer to decide the vote of New York, and to elect Mr. Adams. He had asserted to a friend most positively that he would not vote for Mr. A. Yet Mr. Clay had whispered some of his flattering unctious into his ear, the danger and responsibility of a protracted ballot, and the sly and insidious Webster appealed to his Federal feeling. The appeal was not in vain—Those with whom I had the honor to act, had scarcely a hope for the success of their candidate, and from the course things had taken, felt but little concern. It is possible I may have inquired from some of the known supporters of Mr. Adams, if they intended to elect him on the first ballot, and save us the necessity of electing Gen. J. If so, no one could have been so obtuse as to misconceive my object, much less to have tortured it into the "emphatic exclamation" ascribed to me by this certifying Governor.

I shall now take leave of this matter, as I have neither time or inclination to engage in a controversy with even the Governor of a respectable State. I have never denounced Mr. Clay for voting for Mr. Adams. That was a matter which belonged to the country, and not to me. I endeavored, in my representative capacity, to bring to light some of the improper purposes to which he had sought to apply the patronage of the Administration. This is the lever with which he and others seek to uphold those now in authority, and he who shall dare to expose to public view the hand that administers the pabulum, may expect to meet with the vilest detraction. I have not the vanity to suppose that the secret malignity of Gov. Kent seeks to destroy the character of one in my humble sphere, but to minister to the morbid appetite of his exalted friend, to save those with whom he acted from the day of account and retribution. Such is the united effort of those who seek to maintain the Prime Minister as the main prop to the present Administration, and who consider dislike to him as deserving certain destruction. Wicked and unhappy men! who seek their private safety, in opposing public good. Weak and silly men! who vainly imagine that they shall pass for the nation, and the nation for a faction; that they shall be judged in the right, and every one who opposes them in the wrong. But I leave them and him, by whom I have been thus forced before the public, to the judgment of those on whom they would impose.

R. M. SAUNDERS.
Salisbury, Aug. 20, 1827.

Early in the presidential canvass the Editors of the Register refused to insert the famous "Political Horse Race," as reflecting upon Mr. Adams for his supposed countenance of the Alien and Sedition laws. I then published several numbers over the signature of Burke, in which it was my object to prove there was stronger grounds to support this supposition than the Editors imagined. That Mr. Adams was elected by the same Legislature of Massachusetts who passed upon Mr. Madison's Report of '99—condemning that report, and approving of those obnoxious laws. That from the session of 1803, when he first took his seat in the Senate of the United States, up to the session of 1807, he uniformly voted with the Federal party, thereby evincing his fidelity to the principles of those by whom he had been elected. That his Report of the bill for suspending the writ of habeas corpus, and his celebrated Report in Mr. Senator Smith's case, were the first acts of his conversion, by which he became whitewashed a Republican.

FROM THE NATIONAL PARALLAX.

The result of recent elections in two or three States, and the brightening prospects throughout the Union for Gen. Jackson, appear to have exasperated the National Intelligencer editors into the most intemperate language in relation to him and his friends. Gloomy forebodings with regard to the loss of the Congressional printing, so productive a source of revenue to them, have, no doubt, given a deeper shade, in the minds of the worthy editors, to the impending horrors of Gen. Jackson's election. In the National Intelligencer, of Friday, are the following among other remarks:

"There is not a man of intelligence and character in the country, not run wild with party, who believes that Gen. Jackson is the best qualified man in it for the Presidency. The whole excitement in his favor, among intelligent men, is artificial; and designing politicians avail themselves of the delusion of the moment to serve their own purposes. General Jackson's fame is the cloak to their own ambition. Supposing such an accident to occur as his election to the Presidency [accident, indeed!] if he acts honestly and like a Republican, it would not be a twelve month before he would have the most conspicuous of his present parasites barking at his heels."

Now, it may, for the sake of present argument, be conceded, that, in talents as a mere writer, and in the hackneyed routine and intrigue of office, the Hero of Orleans is not the "best qualified man" for the Presidency; but in capacity and ability to execute the duties of that station, combined with unblemished patriotism and integrity, and accompanied with energy, firmness and knowledge of mankind, there are thousands of "men of intelligence and character in the country, not run wild with party," who honestly and truly believe that Gen. Jackson is the best qualified in it for the Presidency. And when his illustrious services in his country's cause, compared with those of his competitor, or of any other individual who could now become a candidate, are considered, and constituting, as they do, the most irresistible claims to the national gratitude, no person of "character and intelligence, not run wild with party," can seriously assert that the General is not the man, who, above all others, ought to be elected chief magistrate of these United States. The excitement is, therefore, perfectly natural, not at all "artificial." A powerful confirmatory proof, that it is natural, is to be found in the fact that this "excitement," as it is called, has continued for several years. It has constantly grown, and is still growing. What may have originated in feeling, what may have come first from the unadulterated heart of patriotism, has ripened into the convictions of the understanding, the solemn decisions of the judgment.

Among Gen. Jackson's friends, there may be ambitious men and "designing politicians." No party, no country, is free from them. They may think, in this case, some of them at least, that "Gen. Jackson's fame" is "a good cloak for their own ambition." But, surely this is no reason against his election. The country has an ample guaranty in his pure integrity and his inflexible firmness, that ambitious men and "designing politicians" will not be suffered to use him or his station to the detriment of her interests and honor. And if the miscalled "accident" of his elevation to the Presidency should occur, as it certainly will, the General and his honest friends, who comprise the great mass of the nation, are entirely willing to risk the consequences of being barked at, in less than a twelve month after his election, both by disappointed office hunters and inveterate enemies, such even as the respectable editors of the National Intelligencer.

In conclusion, it is humbly suggested to those editors, that their own characters, their own self respect, would not be diminished, by treating the Hero of New Orleans and his leading friends with decency, instead of pronouncing the former unfit for the Presidency, and denouncing the latter as ambitious men and "designing politicians." Their own repeated experience may admonish them, that the time will probably soon arrive, when they will act with those very men, and be among the foremost to pour the oil of adulation on their heads, with all their alleged "imperfections." FRANKLIN.

DESCENT OVER THE NIAGARA FALLS.

We have already published one account of the descent of the sch. Michigan over the Niagara Falls, following from another account, as containing some further particulars:

Three o'clock was the hour appointed to weigh anchor on board the Michigan. The task of towing her from Yale's landing to the rapids, and a most hazardous one it was, was entrusted to Capt. Rough,

the oldest Captain on the lake. With a yawl boat and five oarsmen, of stout hearts and strong arms, the old Captain got the schooner under way, and towed her to within one quarter of a mile of the first rapid, and within a half a mile of the tremendous precipice, as near as they dare approach, and cutting her adrift, she passed majestically on, while the oarsmen of the yawl had to pull for their lives to effect their own safety. Indeed such were the fears of the hands, as I have understood, that on approaching near the rapids, they cut the tow line before they had received orders from their commander.

And now we approach the interesting moments of the exhibition. The high grounds on both sides of the American and British shores were lined with people, having a full view of the rapids and the approach of the vessel, and now it was that a thousand fears and expectations were indulged, as the Michigan, unguided by human agency, approached, head on, the first rapid or descent, and apparently keeping the very course that the most skillful navigator would have pursued, having an American ensign flying from her bowsprit and the British jack displayed at her stern. She passed the first rapid unhurt, still head on, making a plunge, shipping a sea and rising from it in beautiful style, and in her descent over the second, her masts went by the board, at the same moment affording those who have never witnessed a shipwreck, a specimen of the sudden destruction of the spars of a ship at sea in case of a wreck. Expectation for her fate was now at the highest; she swung round and presented her broadside to the dashing and foaming waters, and after remaining stationary a moment or two, was by its force, swung round, stern foremost, and having passed to the third rapid, she bulged, but carried her hull apparently whole; between Grass Island and the British shore to the Horse Shoe, over which she was carried stern foremost, and launched into the abyss below. In her fall, she was dashed into ten thousand pieces. I went below the Falls immediately after the descent, and the river exhibited a singular appearance from the thousands of floating fragments, there being scarcely to be seen any two boards nailed together, and many of her timbers were broken into twenty pieces. Such was the eagerness of the multitude present to procure a piece of her, that before sunset a great part of her was carried away.

Of the effigies, that of General Jackson only reappeared. Mr. Adams and his companions, it seems, "sunk to rise no more," while the old General returned to the surface and floated gaily down upon the angry billows, (fit emblem of his triumph over envy and intrigue,) looking placidly back upon the past scene, which had proved so fatal to his opponents.

John Dull in America.—The Cook of Travels of the Hon. Lieut. De Roos, of the R. N. in the U. States, has reached a third edition in London; although, (as appears from dates in the very book itself) the honorable gentleman was within our territorial limits but sixteen days and a half, two thirds of which were passed in eating, sleeping, riding, and sailing; leaving one third viz. five days and one sixth of a day, for observation! It is from such silly and impudent faragoes that their occasional abuse of this country is drawn by some of the transatlantic reviewers, and other scribblers. However, it is but just to say, that the sensible portion of the English people, are in no respect influenced by such testimonies as these, in their estimate of our character and manners.

An old Soldier who deserves well of his country.

Births Extraordinary.—The wife of Mr. Isaac Peck, a Revolutionary Soldier and Pensioner living in the neighboring town of Berlin, was last week safely delivered of a pair of twins, who, with their mother, we understand are doing well. Mr. Peck has entered his seventy-fifth year! Ought not Congress to take his case into consideration, and increase his pension? Hartford Mercury.

"Few die and none Resign."—The truth of the above political axiom is some what shaken by the report of appointments by a county court in North Carolina. A Clerk of Court, a Coroner, a County Attorney, a Treasurer and Chairman of County Court, were elected in place of three predecessors resigned and two dead. Remarkable, indeed!

Another Warning.—On the 13th inst. says the *Norwich (Conn.) Gazette*, a young man named Isaac Wardwell, living in Darien, committed suicide by drinking rum! It is stated that after drinking very freely, at a store, he returned home, found his father's bottle, drank a pint of the liquor, and not long after expired.

Valuable Property.

BEING determined upon removing to the Western Country, the subscriber offers for sale the whole of his valuable possessions, lying on the south side of the Yadkin river, and on both sides of Grant's Creek, adjoining lands of James I. Long, Adam Miller, and others, between 3 and 6 miles of Salisbury, Rowan county, N. C. There is, in all, 1000 acres of Land, a good portion of which is first rate land in the country. On the premises there are a good country dwelling-house, corn-cris, mill, and all necessary out-buildings. A sufficient quantity of land is under cultivation, profitably to employ 14 or 15 hands; with a sufficient quantity of excellent meadow ground cleared, to answer all purposes, and a considerable quantity uncultured. The land is susceptible of being, and will be, as may suit purchasers, divided into two or more plantations.

Also, will be disposed of, the subscriber's interest (the half) in the valuable MILL, known as Long's Mills, on Grant's Creek, between 3 and 4 miles from Salisbury. The subscriber being determined to sell, all the above property, or any part of it, will be disposed of on the most accommodating terms to the purchaser. Persons desirous of purchasing, are invited to examine the premises;—which, in my absence, will be shown by my brother, James I. Long, living near Long's Ferry;—or by my Overseer, on the premises.

RICH'D W. LONG.
Rowan county, July 3d, 1827. 704

Salisbury RACES.

THE Races over the Salisbury Turf will commence on Wednesday, the 17th day of October, and continue three days.

First day: Jacky Club purse, two mile heats, free for any horse, mare, or gelding.

Second day: Mile heats; free for any thing, except the winning horse on the preceding day.

Third day: The Proprietor's purse, mile heats, best three in five; free for any thing raised and owned in Rowan county.

Horses to be entered for the 1st and 2d day's races, before sunset the preceding evenings.

A BILL will be given on Friday evening, the 19th. EDW. YARBROUGH, Proprietor.
Salisbury, Sep. 11, 1827. 583

White Flint WHEAT.

THE New York White Flint Wheat, which makes Flour preferable to any other I ever tried, is more productive of the land, and less subject to waste in shelling out at harvest, can be had (perhaps 150 bushels) of the subscriber, at one dollar per bushel. JOSEPH KERR.
Rowan County, Sept. 19, 1827. 484

Public Sale.

WILL be exposed at public sale, on Thursday, the 18th day of October, the Plantation on which the subscriber now lives—situated in the lower end of Iredell county, containing 400 acres, about 80 or 90 of which are cleared. The land is of good quality, the buildings comfortable, and the plantation in excellent repair.

Also, on the same day, several likely Negroes, all the live stock, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, and Hogs, one thousand or twelve hundred bushels of Corn, a quantity of Wheat, Oats, and Fodder, Household and Kitchen Furniture, and many other articles, too tedious to mention. Attendance, and reasonable credit, will be given by ROBERT BREVARD.
Sept. 17th, 1827. 483

Taken up and Committed

TO the jail in Statesville, Iredell county, on the 3d day of September instant, a Negro MAN, who says his name is Pharaoh, and that he belongs to Charles Livingston of Richmond county, N. C. He is about 35 years of age, five feet 1 or 2 inches high, very black, of a pliant countenance, and says he is a preacher. The owner is requested to come forward, prove his property, pay the expenses, and take him away. JOHN WOODS, Jailor.
Sept. 24th, 1827. 384

Committed to the Jail

OF Wilkes county, on the 20th of May, 1827, a negro man who says his name is SANDY; 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, both ears cropped, and says he belongs to James Blackmen, Lancaster district, South Carolina, 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

TAKE NOTICE.

JAMES IRWIN, offers for sale, upon easy terms, a delightful situation adjoining the Town of Statesville, Iredell county; containing one hundred and forty four acres of Land, convenient Buildings of every kind, plenty of good water and timber, a good young orchard, and a good Cotton Gin and Screw, all new. For further particulars, apply to Alexander Huggins, or J. H. Woodward, on the premises.

ALEX. HUGGINS, Agents.
J. H. WOODWARD, Agents.
Sept. 17th, 1827. 383

State of North Carolina, Iredell county.

SPRING term, 1827: David Beatty vs. Alexander Huggins and others; In Equity. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Joel Huggins and Brevard Huggins, defendants in this suit, are inhabitants of another state, beyond the reach of the process of this court, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for four weeks successively in the Western Carolinian, that unless the said Joel Huggins and Brevard Huggins appear at the next Court of Equity to be held for the county of Iredell at the court-house in Statesville, on the 5th Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and file their answers to the bill of complaint, the same will be heard ex parte as to them.

484 Test: JOHN MUSHAT, C. M. E.

Sheriff's Deeds.

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