

Western Carolinian.

SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1828.

[VOL. VIII. NO. 400.]

EIGHTH OF JANUARY.

The 8th of January was celebrated with much spirit and cordiality, in Washington City. Many excellent toasts were drank after dinner, and some eloquent addresses made to the company: the one by Mr. Livingston, of Louisiana, was repeatedly cheered and applauded by the company. Immediately on the following toast being given, to wit:

Louisiana—its inhabitants have once been proclaimed in war to have "deserved well of the whole people of the United States." In peace they will a second time themselves proclaim it, by their vote at the next election.

Mr. Livingston, who was Aid to Genl. Jackson at the Battle of New Orleans, rose & addressed the meeting as follows:

I trust that your indulgence, gentlemen, will excuse me, when I confess that I did not anticipate, even in the gratification of meeting so many personal and political friends, any thing that would fully indemnify me for the regret I cannot but feel in reflecting that duty obliges me to be absent from home on this memorable day. But the terms in which you have been pleased to notice the State, a part of which I have the honor to represent in the council of the nation; the justice you have done to the bravery and patriotism of its inhabitants; is a more than sufficient recompense for any personal privation which circumstances could impose, and the pleasure I derive from this testimony of your approbation of the conduct of my constituents, derives its chief, its only value, from a knowledge that they have deserved it. It is twelve years since the Representatives of the People proclaimed, with one voice, "that the brave Louisianians deserved well of the whole People of the United States for the patriotism, fidelity, zeal, and courage with which they promptly and unanimously stepped forth, under circumstances of imminent danger from a powerful invading army, in defence of all the individual, social, and political rights, held dear by man!" This higher title of nobility than ever King bestowed, has just been ratified by you, in the enthusiastic applause with which the toast that announced it has been received. These are things, gentlemen, of which a representative may be justly proud—which he may boast of without arrogance, and repeat without being accused of vanity. For, in proportion to the exalted merit of his constituents, must be the consciousness how difficult it is worthily to represent them. While, however, he asserts the justice, he can feel the kindness, of the notice that has been taken of their past services, and express his conviction that they will verify the prediction you have made of their future conduct, (here Mr. Livingston was interrupted by the greatest applause;) he can identify himself with them, if not in their merits, at least in their gratitude, and offer for them, as he now does, thanks for the expressions of fraternal feeling which have just been exhibited, and a solemn assurance, which he pledges himself they will ratify, of attachment to the Union—an adherence to republican principles, on which it is founded, and a strenuous defence of its rights, of their own, whenever either shall be invaded.

At any time this expression of your applause would have excited the most pleasing emotions; but it acquires inestimable value from its being offered on the anniversary of the event by which those testimonials were earned; and in connexion with the name of the man whom they are at this moment hailing as their guest and their deliverer. There is something that elevates, cheers, and exhilarates the mind, in knowing that the same sentiment which animates us, prevades, at the same moment, the breasts of thousands and ten thousands of our fellow citizens; that the same name is repeated with the same enthusiasm, with the same burst of gratitude, in every quarter of the Union; and that they are prompted not by admiration only, and a grateful sense of services performed, but by the design to reward them. (Great applause.) For while we commemorate the anniversary of a glorious victory, our object is to raise him who gained it to the highest civil honors that his country can bestow. I believe, gentlemen, I do not mistake the intentions of one of you in saying so; and it is that circumstance which gives peculiar zest and interest to the feeling which we now indulge. Gratitude, honest national pride, the bright prospects of political success, unite to give the festivity of this day an animation which I have seen approached on one occasion, and one only. It was on the 4th of July, 1800, when, in celebrating the anniversary of our Independence, we were promoting the election of the author of its declaration to the Presidency. Then, as now, we celebrated the service, and promised the reward; and on this occasion, as it was on that, will the promise be triumphantly fulfilled. (Shouts of applause—

cries from every part of the room—"It will! it will!") Other coincidences might be pointed out, but they will readily be seized by those who recollect the political events of that day, and are conversant with those which are now passing. There are some, however, who insist, that to justify our present choice, the parallel must be perfect; that the military talents which we celebrate, and they are forced to admire, are no evidence of a fitness for civil employment; that they may be united to defects which disqualify for it, and that in the present instance it is eminently the case. If this error can be refuted by a detail of some circumstances, not sufficiently known, connected with the glorious event which we are now celebrating, it will not be inappropriate; and perhaps I may be excused if I interrupt your festivity, while I increase your admiration of him who is the subject of it by relating them. If, from the detail, it should appear that prudence was united to energy—humanity to the highest exertion of courage—a creative genius to provide resources, with wisdom in their employment—courtesy with dignity, in his intercourse with the enemy to whom he was opposed,—a cheerful submission to the laws, when their operation punished him for those acts by which the laws and the constitution were preserved,—and that in the moment of triumph and success, his religion attributed them to the interposition of Heaven as the great cause, and his modesty and justice acknowledged his brave companions in arms, as the means by which they were attained—if this should appear, then more than enough will be shown to justify the deduction we have made, that these qualities, thus exercised in times of no common danger, are a sure warrant that he will not disappoint the expectations of his country, in any situation in which he may be placed; and make the whole nation join in the enthusiastic admiration with which we have just hailed the announcement of his name.

The victory we celebrate is matter of history. It will always form one of the brightest pages in that of our country; but no one can appreciate it truly, who does not know the state of the country immediately previous to that achievement. Louisiana had then but just been admitted into the Union, of which it formed the remotest part. Its population was thin, and a great part of it, consisting of slaves, added nothing to its means of defence, but required, on the contrary, a constant force to prevent its becoming a domestic enemy of the most dangerous kind. Our remote situation, pressing dangers nearer the seat of government, and other causes, had caused us to be left in a state of utter destitution, and dependent for the defence on our own resources. A country accessible by numerous inlets from the sea, was left undefended by any fortifications except two; the principal much dilapidated, ill provided, and inadequately garrisoned; the other, incapable of the slightest defence. A few gun boats were the only maritime defence for those approaches, a flat bottomed frigate, which would have proved effectual in the shallow waters that surrounded the coast, by some extraordinary policy or culpable neglect, was left unfinished. The military force was two incomplete regiments, a militia badly armed, and a battalion of city volunteers. Two or three field pieces, and a howitzer, formed our park of artillery—and our arsenal contained no arms; even the necessary and common article of flints was totally wanting. The magazines alone were well provided. This was the state of our defence immediately previous to the month of December. We had long been cut off from any intercourse with the sea by a blockading squadron, which it was known preceded the arrival of a formidable fleet, bearing an invading army of the most imposing force, from their number, their discipline, the excellence of their appointments, and the reputation of the Generals who commanded them.

To add to the difficulties of our situation, there was division. Let me not be misunderstood; not disaffection, but that confusion which naturally arises in times of danger, when there is no head, or one in which there is no confidence. Committees of defence were named by the citizens, exhortations were made to resist the enemy, and show that the insulting confidence he had expressed in the want of attachment of a large portion of the State to the Union, was false. Funds were endeavored to be raised, every thing was done to show that the inhabitants were disposed to defend themselves and their country; but every effort demonstrated that, without further aid, the struggle would be ineffectual. That aid at length arrived in the person of the Commanding General. From the moment of his arrival, the confidence of the

inhabitants in him begot confidence in themselves. He visited the forts; he organized the scanty force which was placed under his command; he addressed to them the inspiring language which promised future victory; he addressed their passions, their prejudices,—and above all, their love of country and of glory. He contrasted the fearful consequences of defeat, and the shameful results of submission, to themselves, to their wives, their children, and their country, with the honors and safety of the victory which he confidently promised. He spoke to the inhabitants of different origin, the language best calculated to excite national enthusiasm, and to direct it to the common defence. This was the great, the important operation. In organizing this moral and physical force, the foundation was laid for the great work that followed; and I hope I may be allowed to say, there never were better materials provided for these causes to operate upon, than were found in my constituents. National prejudices were converted into the noblest emulation.—The sedentary and luxurious habits of a city life were, with alacrity, exchanged for the toils of service in a most noble season: independence of action, for strict discipline, a life of ease and safety, for one of toil and exposure. A post of honor and of danger was promised to the city battalion and a corps of city riflemen, the ranks of which were not then half filled, and instantly the names of the most respectable citizens were inscribed on the muster rolls. Nor was this spirit confined to a particular corps, the body of the militia were equally zealous, and, never calculating the difference of numbers or discipline, all were found at their posts when the hour of conflict arrived. But although all were ready, yet the number was comparatively small. Some were unarmed, others were necessarily posted with a view to interior defence; and the nature of the country called for a dispersion of this little force to guard its numerous inlets. In the mean time, by forced marches, our brave and generous neighbours had run to our assistance. At length the storm which had been gathering, and of which Jackson and his little band had calmly waited the approach, burst over them. Our little naval force, after a most gallant defence, fell into the hands of our invaders, and facilitated their operations; an outpost which guarded one of the principal inlets was surprised, and advancing through an uninhabited and uninhabitable country, the enemy was within seven miles of the city, on the banks of the river, before he was discovered. This was at two in the afternoon of one of the shortest days in the year. All the disposable force was collected from different points. Before the sun had set, fifteen hundred men, the greater part of which were militia, some of whom were armed only with pikes, were on their march, with a perfect knowledge that they were about to attack in the open field, three times their number, of the best disciplined, best appointed troops in the world. They advanced as gaily, as cheerfully as if they were going to a feast like this, and before it was well night they were in the midst of their enemy's camp.

The remains of our gallant little navy, a single schooner, under the brave Patterson, who himself took the command of this small force, poured destruction into their ranks. And the scene of slaughter, the obstinate nature of the conflict has been well described in the memoirs of a British officer, who does justice to the bravery, though he mistakes the numbers of our troops. This master stroke of energy and decision, in its consequences saved the country, and led to the more important result which closed the glorious but short campaign. None but such a leader would have planned such an attack; none but such troops would have enabled him to execute it with success. This taught the enemy to respect our courage; it led him to overrate our numbers; and made him wait for his decisive attack, until the position so judiciously chosen after the action, was placed in a sufficient state of defence to become the theatre of a future and signal victory.

We have taken a rapid view of the military operations. Let us examine what followed. From the state of things which I have described, the most energetic measures were necessary to insure the safety of the country. Supplies and arms must be procured, troops must be raised, intelligence must be prevented from reaching the enemy; and a source of danger was to be guarded against, which, although for the honor of the country I am most happy to say was perfectly imaginary, yet the commanding general was justified in believing to exist. Before his arrival the Governor of the State (under honest but mistaken impressions) had confidentially advised him, that dis-

affection existed in an alarming degree, in the State; and that the legislature itself was not free from suspicion. With the impression which this notice was calculated to produce, on his arrival for the first time in the country, unacquainted with the language spoken by a majority of the people, he thought himself obliged to assume such powers as alone could defeat the schemes of disaffection if it existed, and to provide the means of defence, which the Government had neglected totally to do. This could not be done while the civil power was suffered to perform its usual functions; and he took, after severe deliberation, the decisive step of proclaiming martial law. He knew the responsibility he incurred; he knew to what he exposed himself; that if ever there was an act of deliberate self-devotion, it was the one for which he has been reproached as an unjustifiable assumption of powers. He was persuaded that the country would be lost unless he sacrificed himself, and risked what he valued infinitely more than life—risked his reputation for patriotism, and regard to the constitution of his country for its preservation. He did this deliberately. He knew the risk; God knew his purpose, and his own conscience approved it. Although he took the responsibility, yet others participated when the danger pressed, in acknowledging the necessity under which he acted. The legislature assumed the power of the general government, and laid an embargo. The judge, without bail, discharged persons committed for capital offences. And none of the authorities intimated any disapprobation of his proceeding, while the danger lasted. When it ceased to press them, as he had anticipated, the darker passions began to work. They assumed the garb of attachment to the laws and the constitution, and he was brought before a court to answer for the acts by which the country had been saved. These he silenced; he calmed the apprehensions of the judge who was about to condemn him; and offered to interpose his person to protect the tribunal from disturbance. There he would have entered on his defence; he would have stated the necessity under which he acted; and raised the great question, whether acts done against the letter of the law, not only to preserve its spirit but its very existence, were to be punished by the law; acts from which no private aggrandizement, gratification, or emolument could accrue to him who did them, but from which he could expect nothing but personal inconvenience and vexation. He was not permitted to proceed, and was condemned to pay a heavy fine, which he immediately discharged, and for which he refused the unanimous offer of the inhabitants to be reimbursed. And when, in spite of his exertions, he was borne in triumph by the grateful citizens, he used the first interval which the expression of their applause would permit, to address them. He told them, that two great lessons might be learned from the events which had happened since he had been among them. The first was, never to despair; however inadequate might be the apparent means, never to despair of the defence of their country; never to refuse any sacrifice that might be necessary for its preservation, and, whenever the danger was past, to submit cheerfully to the operation of the laws, even when they punished acts which were done to preserve them. That, for his own part, he knew that what he had done could only be justified by necessity; and to prevent that necessity from being made the pretext for oppression, it was perhaps right that he who resorted to it should undergo the penalty of the law, and find his indemnity in the approbation of his own conscience, and the evidence that his acts were done only to serve his country.

It is impossible to describe the burst of applause with which these words, worthy of a Roman of the republic, were received; and they have sunk deep into the minds of all who heard them.

(Here the speaker was again interrupted with marks of interest and approbation that lasted a considerable time. He at length proceeded.)

I have spoken of the courtesy which characterized his communications with the enemy; and I will relate one circumstance, which not only proves that, but a humane disposition, attentive to the danger of the humblest individuals, even in the enemy's ranks. Among other volunteers who served under him, was a brave man, once distinguished as a General in the armies of Republican France,—Hombert—who, with a handful of men, invaded Ireland, and had nearly penetrated to its capital. This gentleman had obtained permission to raise an independent corps, and, in order to fill it, had, by some incorrect representations, induced some of the English prisoners to enlist. When

TERMS.
The terms of the Western Carolinian are, \$3 per annum—or \$2 50, if 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.

United States' Laws, Passed at the First Session of the 20th Congress.

An act making partial appropriations for the support of government during the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty eight.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, respectively, appropriated towards the support of Government, for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty eight, viz:

For compensation granted by law to the Members of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, and their officers, four hundred and seventy-one thousand and eight hundred dollars.
For the expenses of fire wood, stationary, printing, and other contingent expenses of the two Houses of Congress, one hundred and six thousand two hundred and three dollars.
Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the sums herein appropriated shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

A. STEVENSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
J. C. CALHOUN,
Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.
Approved: 2d Jan. 1828.
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

STAGE LINE FROM RALEIGH TO SALISBURY.

THE subscriber having purchased this route, of Mr. John Moring, Junr, respectfully informs the public that no exertions in his power shall be wanting to render it as expeditious, safe and comfortable as it has hitherto been under the superintendance of its former indefatigable and worthy owner.

There will be no changes in the route. The Stage, as usual, will continue to run from Raleigh to Salisbury, via Pittsborough and Ashborough, once a week. It leaves Raleigh every Friday at 2 o'clock, p. m. and arrives at Salisbury on Monday at 10 o'clock, a. m. Price of passage from Raleigh to Salisbury, 7 dollars, and at the same rate for any distance on the route. All trunks and other baggage taken into the Stage, shall be delivered at the place to which they are directed, on the responsibility of the subscriber. The subscriber hazards nothing in saying that this is the nearest, cheapest and most agreeable route from Raleigh to Salisbury; and he, therefore, with the greater confidence solicits public patronage.

GEORGE WILLIAMS, Jr.
January 3, 1828. 3mt14

THE HORSE NORTH-CAROLINIAN.

WILL stand in Salisbury, the ensuing Spring, for season to commence about the 15th of March. His pedigree, and other particulars, will be made known in handbills, in due time. **JOSIAH TURNER.**
Hillsboro', Jan. 7th. 1828. 40

YOUNG SIR ARCHY.

By the celebrated Racer, Sir Archy, of Bonnoke, out of an Eagle mare; will stand the next season at the Star of Burton & Clayton, at Beatty's Ford, part of his time; and part at some convenient stand about mid-way between this and Salisbury. He is a Horse of great power and vigor; seven years old the next spring, upwards of 16 hands high. Particulars will be made known before the commencement of the season. **Beatty's Ford, Jan. 7th. 1828. 410**

NOTICE.

STRAYED from the subscriber, a few days since, a small gray **PONY**, roached and docked. Also, a bay **FILLY**, with him, about eighteen months old; the filly is large for her age, and the pony very small. A liberal price will be given for them if delivered, or information where they may be taken up. **STEPHEN L. FERRAND.**
Salisbury, Jan. 18th. 1828. 98
The Editor of the Catawba Journal will publish the above 3 weeks, and send his account.

CARD.

E. WILLEY & CO.
(At the Sign of the Mortar and Pestle.)

HAVE just received from New York, a large supply of
**Drugs,
Medicines, and
Paints;**

which, together with their former stock, make their present assortment, replete with the most valuable Medicines sold in our country. As they are determined to make this establishment worthy of public patronage, they now offer for sale, Wholesale and Retail, the above Medicines, &c. on the most reasonable terms.

Physicians in this section of the country, as well as those to the westward, who, heretofore, have been in the habit of supplying themselves with Medicines from the north, and elsewhere, will find it for their interest to encourage the efforts of the present proprietors, in making this a useful and permanent stand.

N. B. Orders carefully and punctually put up, agreeably to directions; and on the shortest notice. **Salisbury, Nov. 30th, 1827. 89**