

# Western Carolinian.

SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1828.

[VOL. VIII.....NO. 402.]

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 arrears 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.

**MANSION HOTEL.**  
SALISBURY, NORTH CAROLINA.  
BY EZRA ALLEMONG.  
THIS elegant establishment, situated at the north corner of the Court House, has been recently repaired and fitted up in a new and superior style, for the reception of Company. The greatest pains have been taken to procure for this establishment new furniture of every description, necessary for the comfort of Travellers; the most approved servants have been selected with great care; the bar stocked with choice liquors, and the stables attended by obliging and attentive hostlers. The convenience of this situation is equal to any in the place. The house contains a number of private rooms, and out-houses, well calculated for the accommodation of Travellers and Boarders. Attached to which, there is a Dry Goods and Book Store.  
To those who may please to call on him, he assures them that no pains will be spared to render their stay comfortable and pleasing.  
EZRA ALLEMONG  
Salisbury, Sept 17. 1827 82

**STAGE LINE**  
FROM RALEIGH TO SALISBURY.

THE subscriber having purchased this route of Mr John Moreing, Jun. 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 his 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 sent. The subscriber wishes to inform the public, 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 8, 1828. 30ml4

**CARD**  
**E. WILLEY & CO.**  
(At the Sign of the Mortar and Pestle.)  
I HAVE just received from New York, a large supply of  
**Drugs, Medicines, and Paints;**

which, together with their former stock, make their present assortment complete 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. 20th, 1827 89

**LAND and NEGROES, for SALE.**  
ON Wednesday, the 20th day of February next, will be exposed to public sale on the State House Square, in the city of Raleigh,  
**110 valuable Slaves,**  
late the property of John Haywood, Esquire, deceased; a large portion of them young likely boys and girls. Among them are several very valuable carpenters, Blacksmiths, and other mechanics, and several valuable house servants. Also several very valuable

**Tracts of Land**  
in the neighborhood of Raleigh, affording situations for buildings, well watered, and would suit Gentlemen from the lower country who may desire healthy summer residences. The different tracts of land will be laid off in lots, or sold entire as may be agreed on by the commissioners appointed in behalf of the State. The sales will be made for the benefit of the State of North Carolina, on a credit of one, two and three years, with interest from the respective days of sale, the purchasers giving bonds with approved sureties.  
The sale will certainly take place, and will be continued from day to day until the whole property is disposed of.  
JOSEPH PICKETT,  
JAS. F. TAYLOR,  
WM. BOBARDS,  
Commissioners for the State of N. Carolina.  
Raleigh, Jan. 6, 1828. 3102

**NOTICE**  
THE subscribers having, at the last January, sessions of Burcombe county court, qualified as executors of the last will and testament of the late Doct. Robert B. Vance, dec'd. request those indebted to his estate to come forward, and make early settlement; and those having claims against it, to present them within the time required by law.  
DAVID VANCE,  
DAVID L. SWAIN.  
Salisbury, N. C. Jan. 24th, 1828. 3103

**DANIEL H. CRESS**  
REQUESTS all persons indebted to him by note of hand, book account, or otherwise, to make payment immediately, or their debts will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection. Persons having demands against him, will please present them for payment.  
He expects from the North, in a few days, an assortment of GOODS, consisting of  
**Dry Goods, Cutlery, Crochery, Hard Ware, Groceries, &c.**  
which he is disposed to sell low for cash, or on short credit.  
Salisbury, Jan. 19th, 1828. 98

**BOOKS LOANED OUT.**  
NOTICE.—All persons having books in their possession belonging to the estate of Alfred Macay, deceased, are requested to leave them at Dr. Mitchell's.  
January 24th, 1828. 3102

**CASH WANTED!**  
THE subscriber has declined crediting his Goods, and requests those indebted to him, to make payment against the first of February next, as longer indulgence need not be expected. I will sell

**GOODS**  
at reduced prices hereafter, for CASH ONLY.  
GEO. M'CONNAUGHEY.  
Salisbury, Nov. 29, 1827. 91

**CASH, the Mother and Life of TRADE.**  
THE subscriber having removed his Store to Concord, respectfully invites all those who are indebted to him to come forward and settle by the first day of March next. Those who fail in complying, may rest assured that their notes and accounts will be placed forthwith in the hands of officers for collection.  
EDWARD CRESS.  
Salisbury, Dec. 5th, 1827. 92

**SEIDLITZ and SODAIC POWDERS.**  
E. WILLEY & CO. have on hand of the above Powders, and will continue to keep a constant supply during the season, by the gross, dozen, or single box.  
Salisbury, Jan. 16; 1828. 98

N. B. said powders are put up according to the method prescribed by the London Pharmacologia.  
**HOUSE and LOT, NEGROES, &c.**  
WILL be sold, at public auction, on Wednesday, the 20th of February next, in the town of Statesville, a House and Lot, together with the necessary out-houses, and in addition thereto a safe and commodious blacksmith's shop, situated in a pleasant part of the village, near the best public well.  
Also, One Negro Man, two negro women, and one child. Terms 12 months credit. Possession January 1, 1828. 6102

**JOHN C. ELLIOTT'S ESTATE.**  
THE subscriber having qualified as administrator on the estate of John C. Elliott, dec'd. late of Rutherford county, N. C. desires all persons indebted to the estate to make payment with as little delay as possible; and persons 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.  
WM. SLADE, Adm'r.  
January 15th, 1828. 3102

**NOTICE.**  
ON the 12th day of February next, I will sell, at the house of John C. Elliott, dec'd. in Rutherford county, N. C. upon a credit of twelve months, all the personal property belonging to the estate of said Elliott, consisting of Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, and Horses; a large quantity of Corn, between thirty and forty likely Negroes, consisting of men, women, girls and children, among them one excellent blacksmith of good character, and two others tolerably good blacksmiths and Carpenters, also of good character; and other articles; the sale to continue from day to day until finished. Other terms of sale made known on the day of sale.  
WILLIAM SLADE, Adm'r.  
January 15th, 1828. 3102

**ESTATE OF JOHN DONALDSON.**  
THE subscriber having qualified as administrator on the estate of John Donaldson, dec'd. late of Rowan county, N. C. with the Will annexed, desires all persons indebted to said estate to make payment with as little delay as possible; and all persons having claims against the estate, are desired to present them, legally authenticated, within the time limited by Act of Assembly, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.  
RUFUS REID, Administrator.  
December 14th, 1827. 93

**FREDERICK SACHLER'S ESTATE.**  
THE subscriber, administrator of Maj. Frederick Sachler, dec'd. of Rowan county, N. C. desires the Legatees to present their inventories, legally authenticated, for settlement; and that he will be fully ready for settlement by next February court.  
ADAM ROSEMAN, Adm'r.  
January 26th, 1828. 3102

**ALBERT CORPENING'S ESTATE.**  
THE subscriber having qualified as executor of the last will and testament of Albert Corpening, deceased, late of the county of Burke, desires all persons indebted to the estate of the said deceased, to come forward and make payment without delay; and likewise all those who have any claims against said estate, to present them, legally authenticated, within the time limited by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.  
DAVID CORPENING, Executor.  
January 31st, 1828. 3ml13

**ESTATE OF ALFRED MACAY.**  
THE subscriber having qualified as Executor of the last will and testament of Alfred Macay, late of Salisbury, dec'd. desires all persons indebted to said dec'd. to make payment with as little delay as possible; and all persons having claims against the estate, will present them, legally authenticated, for settlement, within the time limited by act of assembly, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.  
JAMES MARTIN, Jr. Exec'r.  
Nov. 23d, 1827. 3103

**JACKSON MEETING in CABARRUS.**  
After a notice of eight days, partially given, a number of the citizens of the county of Cabarrus, say between 150 and 200, a large portion of whom were the substantial and intelligent farmers of the county, together with some of the hoary headed veterans of '76, met at the court house in Concord on Thursday the 31st ult. for the purpose of making arrangements for the promotion of Gen. Andrew Jackson to the chief magistracy, and John C. Calhoun to the Vice Presidency of the United States. Col. Wm. S. Allison was called to the chair and W. Harvis, Esq. and Capt. D. Coleman were appointed secretaries.

After a few remarks by L. H. Alexander, Esq. explaining the nature and design of the meeting, a committee consisting of L. H. Alexander, Esq. Major George Barnhart, Capt. Robt. Pickens, Major I. Cannon, W. Harris, Esq. Capt. D. Coleman and J. Williams, Esq. was appointed to draw up and lay before the house resolutions for the purposes above mentioned, who submitted the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, viz:  
Your committee beg leave to report, that we are confident that we act in accordance with the wishes of a large majority, not only of the people of Cabarrus county, but of the State of North Carolina in recommending Andrew Jackson of Tennessee, as a suitable person to fill the office of President of the United States for the next term. After making this declaration we feel it our duty to assign some of the main reasons which have impelled us to this conclusion. These will necessarily be arranged under two heads, the first comprising the objections we have to the continuance of the present incumbent in office, and the second our grounds of preference for the Hero of New Orleans.

We live in a country where the free and impartial discussion of the motives, principles, and actions of men in public life, is not only tolerated, but justly encouraged. Of the good policy of this we have no doubts. It is the result of public opinion, and we fear nothing from the result for our favorite. If it were necessary to rest the claims of the opposing candidates on services rendered previous to the last election, we would be willing to weigh them in the balance, confident that the *mens mem telet upharain*, as explained by the prophet, would be applicable to the present incumbent.

But there are additional objections to the re-election of J. Q. Adams, based on the administration of his office, which, to do justice to the people, we deem it our duty to notice. We would, if it were alone necessary in this contest, be willing (to adopt the words of an honest and highly gifted citizen) "to judge the administration by its measure," believing that this judgment would confirm the opinion we entertain that he, Mr. Adams, did not possess that strength of mind, that practical information, and that familiarity with the customs and interests of the people previous to his election which should authorize them to elect him to the most elevated and respectable office in their gift. On what were his claims founded previous to his election in 1824? He had been in the service of the United States for years before the administration of Jas. Monroe. Are there any pre-eminent services rendered by him as public agent of this government abroad? Let his advocates point them out. It could not be at Ghent, for there he was associated with men superior to him in intellect, in useful information, and in patriotism. Though a diplomatist in grain, and from his cradle, it is now known to some (and time will discover it to all) that there were at that treaty master spirits, agents of the United States, before whose vigorous talents, practical knowledge and unbiased love of country, the heart and mind of J. Q. Adams sunk in conscious inferiority. What sound sense of the important interest of the Union, could induce him to propose and advocate the surrender of the navigation of the Mississippi in consideration of the right to fish on the banks of Newfoundland? A surrender of an all-important privilege and right, for one comparatively trivial. Could this arise from unsound political knowledge and principles, or from the selfish consideration of benefiting one section of the Union with which he was associated in habit, interest, and feeling, at the expense of a larger portion whom he knew not, and for whom he cared not? From one or the other motive he acted; and in either point of view we are compelled to condemn him. We would again ask what confidence can be placed in that man, who at the mature age of 40 years, deserted the party with which he had been uniformly associated, and flung

himself with their opponents and became one of their bitterest enemies? Did this important change in political principle proceed from a conscientious knowledge of error, or was it produced by a desire common to weak and ambitious men, a thirst for advancement in public life? In solving the first part of this query, we would remark that Mr. Adams was, when he deserted the Federal party, at that stage of life when the human mind is usually considered at the period of its greatest improvement, and when principles if at all to be considered as permanent, are fixed and stable. Can we then place confidence in any one at the age of 60, who disclaimed his political principles, and deserted his political party at the mature age of 40? The experience of ages does, and we trust the next election will give a triumphant answer in the negative. The last part of this question needs no inquiry.

We are next called on to support Mr. Adams because he was secretary of state during the administration of Jas. Monroe, without noticing his want of diplomatic tact and knowledge which enabled the minister of Spain to over reach him in the treaty for the cession of Florida, and which required a new negotiation (for it was tantamount to the same) to prevent the grants issued by the Spanish government of the most valuable of the lands intended to remunerate the injured citizens of the United States;—without noticing his repeated attempts to bring himself into public view by delivering fiery and imprudent orations, and by defending himself in public prints from imputations not cast, or if intended for him, beneath the notice of a public officer of the United States holding the station he did: we will proceed to observe that although Mr. Clay has called it "a safe precedent" to elect a Secretary of state President, yet we must deny the doctrine to be correct in principle, and for reasons obvious to every one acquainted with the nature and interests of our government. We will further take the liberty to assert, that Mr. Clay, now Secretary of State, has either committed an absurdity in supporting Mr. Adams' election on the ground of "safe suffering," or that he was not serious in the people for that office. If he thought as he asserted, that the appointment of Mr. Adams would be the best, because (being Secretary of state) it would be a safe precedent, why did he suffer his friends to run his own name, unless it was for the obvious purpose of dividing the western interest, and thereby enabling him, and those who looked up to him as the head of his party, to decide the election in that way which, as time has shown, would most result to his own benefit? How does it happen (notwithstanding the safe precedent) that he could so far forget himself as to use, or authorize expressions, previous to the election of Electors, derogatory of the character, principles and actions of John Q. Adams? And how does it happen if he thought the election of the Secretary of state to the Presidency correct on the ground of safe precedent that as he asserts he came to Washington doubting whether he should or should not vote for Wm. H. Crawford, for such is the inference to be drawn from his expressions, and that he even personally visited and examined him for the purpose of judging for himself, although Mr. Crawford did not hold that office which entitled him to the presidency from the safe precedent. These are inquiries we have not yet seen satisfactorily answered. And we feel compelled to doubt the motives of those principally instrumental in the election of Mr. Adams, and (judging from the past) to say that we can place no confidence in an administration composed of a President elected through the instrumentality of a Secretary of state on the ground of safe precedent. If J. Q. Adams (President now in office) was elected, according to this rule, as supposed wise, politic, and useful, then Mr. Clay's recommendation of himself as our next President, (after Mr. Adams' term of office has expired) is irresistible. God forbid!—we acknowledge no such doctrine; we are reluctant to believe that men, one of whom at least has been able and active in the service of the United States, to be corrupt in political principle; yet we must say, to use the language of a celebrated Roman, that John J. Q. Adams and Hy. Clay should not only be pure but free from suspicion. Of the first we are compelled to doubt, and it is their business and their interest to make on this subject assurance of their innocence, doubly sure. Of the last, the numerous charges made against them, leaving us nothing further to urge. But these are not the only reasons inducing us to oppose the re-election of J. Q. A. If we examine his conduct since he has been elected President we must object to him, because we believe that through a vain motive in throwing lustre on his own ad-

ministration (by treating instead of legislating on the subject) he sacrificed the interest of a large portion of the United States in the West India trade, when the compromise of no right was at stake, and when no part of the Union could be injured by the legislature of the United States acting on the subject. We object to him because in sending Ministers to Panama we believe he violated the policy recommended and established by Washington "in having nothing to do in entangling alliances with foreign nations." We object to him because by the appointment of Ministers to Panama previous to the meeting of Congress he assumed and exercised a right of changing the sound policy of the United States without the consent of his constitutional advisers, the Senate. We object to him because in his message on this subject he assigned as an important reason an interference with the religious institutions of their respective governments, a right never yet claimed or exercised either as respects religion or government by any administration since the adoption of our constitution.

We object to him because the United States has been compelled to pay more than \$50,000 to defray the expenses of this mission while the project has proved utterly abortive. We object to him because though economy has been a watchword in his messages, yet if we take into consideration the visionary and useless projects, started by him at great expense to the union we are obliged to say his word and his practice are at direct variance. What good have the numerous missions he has sent abroad effected for the U. S. As a single example of a waste of the public funds we would refer you to the missions to Great Britain. There has been within his term more than \$50,000 expended on two missions, and perhaps more yet to be paid for a new embassy during his term and the government benefited by only our convention in favour of individuals. And this is economy! But we will no longer trespass on your patience in urging objections, the list of which is not yet complete. With that kind of relief we find where we hasten from the examination of a common portion of one where every man's mind is bold relief, and all that is necessary to show the master hand of the artist, is exhibited, let us turn our attention to the conduct and character of Andrew Jackson. Here we will find but little to blame and much to praise; we admit he has not the scholastic information of his opponent, nor has he been as learnedly drilled in diplomatic forms and ceremonies.

It has been well observed by a writer, "that a man of sense who knows what he is about, who says the thing that is, who will tell at once what he can do, and what he cannot, would succeed better than any diplomatist with all the simulation or dissimulation of Chesterfield, or the tact of Mazarin."  
Such a man would Andrew Jackson be in office. He possesses that strong practical knowledge and common sense which is necessary for cherishing and protecting the interests of the nation, whose information is mostly acquired from experience, and whose rights and privileges are guarded by their common sense. His is not a mind teeming with visionary projects. He never resided in foreign Courts mingling with the nobles of the land, imbibing aristocratic prejudices and insensibly assuming manners not fitted for the atmosphere of a republic, and which though ostensibly plain, yet could by their influence induce him to notify those who were his equals, if not his superiors in office, that his family must be first in consideration, and therefore the first to be visited. No! His manners are as plain as his character is independent, and his principles as republican as his conduct has been disinterested.

We do not pretend that Andrew Jackson is perfect, for he is a man. But we will say, in despite of all the barefaced and malicious calumnies of his opponents, that there has been evidences in his life, his actions, and expressed opinions, that perseverance in the pursuit of honest purposes, that disinterestedness, that independence, and that talent, which would insure in his election, an able and honest magistrate. His conduct, in every instance, has convinced us that he accepted office, not for individual aggrandizement, but for the benefit of his country. This is evident from the fact, that whenever his time and talents were no longer imperiously called for by the wants and dangers of the people, he resigned his station, preferring the shades of private life, to the pride, pomp and emoluments of office.

His enemies charge him with violence of temper. Those who have been in constant habits of intimacy with him for years, can say that this is an assertion