

Western Carolinian.

SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, MARCH 4, 1828.

[VOL. VIII.....NO. 404.]

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 week, and twenty-five cents for each week thereafter. All letters addressed to the Editor, must be post-paid, or they may not be attended to.

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 superintendence of its former indefatigable and worthy owner.

There will be no change in the route. The Stage, as usual, will continue to run from Raleigh to Salisbury, via Pittborough 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 8, 1828. Smt14

YOUNG SIR ARCHIE,
BY OLD SIR ARCHIE, OF ROANOKE.
WILL stand the ensuing season, at the store of Burton & Clayton, at Beatt's Ford, within 15 miles of Edinonton, and 23 of Charlotte; and will be let to Mars at the very moderate price of \$8 the s. a. s. o. \$3 the single leaf, and \$15 the insurance, the money for insurance will be claimed as soon as the mare is discovered to be with foal, or the property changed.

Sir Archie is a beautiful dark bay, 7 years old next spring, upwards of 16 hands high, of great power, action and vigor; and, in point of blood, is inferior to no horse in the Southern States, as will be seen by the following certificate from Judge Cameron and Mr. Bennahan, of Orange, which fully establishes his pedigree: "We certify, that the bay Stud horse Young Sir Archie, sold in August last to Mr. Alfred M. Burton, of Lincoln county, was raised by us; that he was got by Old Sir Archie, his dam by Eagle, his grand-dam by the imported horse Druid, his great, great dam, by Mark Anthony. He was six years old last spring. January 22d, 1828. DUNCAN CAMERON, THOMAS D. BENNEHAN."

The season will commence on the 1st of March, and end on the 1st of August; good pasture will be furnished gratis, and grain at the market price, if required; care will be taken to prevent accidents or escapes, but no liability for either. ALFRED M. BURTON, February 12th, 1828. 6108

The Catawba Journal and Yorkville Pioneer will publish the above 5 times, and forward their accounts to me for pay. A. M. R.

COACH MAKING.
NATHAN BROWN returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public in general, for the liberal encouragement he has received in his line of business; and begs leave to inform them, that he still continues at his old stand, one door north-east of the jail; where he has on hand generally, GIGS, panel and stick; also, Sulkeys, Carriages, and Carriages, of all descriptions, executed not inferior to any in the surrounding country. Repairing, of every description, and Smith Work of any kind, will be done on the shortest notice and at the lowest prices. NATHAN BROWN, Salisbury, Jan. 15th, 1828. 6104

CARRIAGE MAKING, &c.
THE subscriber keeps constantly on hand, Carriages, Gigs, Sulkeys, &c. at the most reduced prices. He will execute, on the shortest notice, all orders in his line of business, in an elegant and fashionable style. Being grateful for the encouragement he has hitherto received, he will promise that nothing on his part shall be wanting to please those who may feel disposed to patronize him. GEORGE W. SPEARS, Concord, N. C. Feb. 15th, 1828. 315

WORTHY OF ATTENTION!
THE subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of Salisbury, and the surrounding country, that he has commenced the Tailoring Business in said town, on Main street, south of the court house, a few doors above Mr. Slaughter's tavern; where he will be thankful to receive any kind of work in his line of business. By his long experience in the business, he flatters himself he will be able to give entire satisfaction to all who may patronize him. All orders for work from a distance, will be punctually attended to, strictly according to directions. The public are respectfully invited to try the subscriber's New-Shop. BENJAMIN FRALEY, Salisbury, Feb. 5th, 1828. 6106

TRUST SALE.
FOR the purpose of making distribution agreeably to a deed in trust, executed to me by Sarah Campbell, de'd. late of Randolph county; for the use and benefit of her children, &c. will be sold in the Town of Lexington, on Thursday, the 20th day of March next; on a credit of twelve months. Ten or twelve Valuable SLAVES, one of whom is a good Cooper and Wheelwright. ALEX. GRAY, Trustee. February 8th, 1828. 5106

MANSION HOTEL.
SALISBURY, NORTH CAROLINA.
BY MERRA 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 houtlers. 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

E. WALLEY & 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. 20th, 1827. 89

NOTICE.
THAT in pursuance of a Deed of Trust, and for the purposes therein mentioned, we will expose to public sale, at the dwelling house of William Means, sen. on Monday, the 24th March next, that large and valuable Tract of Land

on which the said William Means now lives, containing upwards of seven hundred acres. There is no tract of Land in the Western part of North Carolina, of the same quantity of acres, more valuable. There is on the premises a large and elegant brick Dwelling House; and also a brick Kitchen, and all necessary out-houses. On the same day and at the same place, we will sell another Tract of Land, containing about one hundred acres, lying on the new Road leading from Concord to Salisbury. Also, on the same day, we will sell eighteen or twenty likely NEGROES, consisting of men, women and children. A credit of twelve months will be given, the purchaser giving bond with approved security. WILLIAM C. MEANS, JOHN N. PHIFER, Trustees. January 5th, 1828. 6106

The Catawba Journal will insert the above till day of sale, and send account.

FACTORY AND COMMISSION BUSINESS IN CHARLESTON.
THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he continues the above line of business at his old stand on Edinonton's Wharf, where he is prepared to attend to the sale of produce committed to his care, upon which liberal advances will at all times be made; or to the execution of orders for Goods. Wm. J. Wilson, Esq. or in his absence, the agent of the Steam Boats, Joseph H. Townes, will receive and forward, without delay, all Cottons consigned to me by the way of Cheraw, and will be prepared to make advances on such consignments, if required. HENRY W. CONNER, Charleston, Nov. 1st, 1827.

SEIDLITZ and SODAIC POWDERS.
E. WALLEY & 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. 18, 1828. 98

N. B. said powders are put up according to the method prescribed by the London Pharmacopoeia.

ROBERT WYNNE.
WOULD inform his friends and the public generally, that he has taken to himself the concern of Huntington and Wynne, and will continue to keep a neat assortment of all kinds of WATCHES, JEWELRY, and SILVERWARE; and respectfully solicits those who are disposed to purchase such articles, to give him a call. He expects, in a short time, an additional journeyman; and will be well prepared to execute all work in his line. 4104 Salisbury, Jan. 24th, 1828.

PAYMENT MUST BE MADE.
TO all those that are indebted to me, I hope they will attend to this notice, as I am determined to close my books; if I don't, I will be compelled to discharge my hands and shut up my shop, for the want of money. Those that don't attend and pay against the first day of March, are informed that their respective accounts will be presented to them on that day; and those that fail to pay, may expect to be waited on by Peter Cauble, as I have requested him to attend at my shop on the 4th day of March, to receive the balance of the accounts and notes not then settled. I am compelled to have money, and money I must have; so people oughtn't to think hard of me. EBEN. DICKSON, Salisbury, Feb. 14, 1828. 3104

MR. GASTON'S ADDRESS.
Catawba, Feb. 22d, 1828.
SIR: In looking over the columns of your paper of the 19th inst. I see you have put misconstructions on the address of the Administration Convention of the people of this state, by saying its reasoning is descriptive, and false in its deductions; you will much oblige a subscriber by publishing it in your paper, to give the people a fair opportunity of judging for themselves. A Subscriber and friend to the Administration. He acquiesces with the above request of a subscriber, we have this week commenced the address of the administration convention at Raleigh: its great length imposes on us the necessity of giving it in detached parts. In publishing this address, we do not assent to its propositions, nor the conclusions its authors arrive at; but we publish it in pursuance of our determination to afford the opponents of the man of our choice, (Gen. Andrew Jackson) no just room to complain of our not giving them an opportunity of being heard through the columns of the Western Carolinian. Address of the Administration Convention held in the Capitol at Raleigh, Dec. 20th, 1827. To the Freemen of North Carolina.

FELLOW CITIZENS: The approaching election of President of the United States has created a high excitement in the public mind, and roused into action many angry passions. Those who now address you are far from desiring to increase this excitement, or to inflame these passions. They know that a large majority of their countrymen who take a part on either side of this controversy, are actuated by honest motives. They claim to themselves the right of expressing their own opinion, and of acting in conformity to the dictates of their own judgment; but they acknowledge to its full extent, the right of others to form a different opinion and to follow it up by a correspondent course of action. They see no reason why the citizens of the same community, entertaining the same reverence for their common institutions, and equally desirous of promoting the prosperity of their common Country, may not differ about the means of effecting this end, without asperity or animosity. They believe that calm discussion and dispassionate enquiry are most favorable to a correct decision. While, therefore, as freemen, addressing freemen, they would express themselves frankly and fearlessly; yet, as men who know their own infirmities and weaknesses, they would fain speak without arrogance or bitterness.

We have assembled, fellow-citizens, from different parts of the State, to confer with each other on the forming of an Electoral Ticket which we may ourselves support, and which we can recommend to others who may determine to act with us in the Presidential Election. A conference on this subject was indispensable. The law of our state, as it now exists, will not permit us to vote in our respective districts for Electors whom we personally know, and in whom we can confide because we do know them. We can exercise the elective franchise only as the law permits; and we cannot exercise it at all without learning who will probably be acceptable to those citizens in the different districts of the State, who, with us, are favorable to the re-election of the present Chief-Magistrate. We believe that we have now procured the desired information, and we therefore take the liberty of making known the names of the persons for whom we intend to vote. We attempt no control over public sentiment, make no parade of our numbers, and claim no official influence. The Ticket which we propose must stand or fall by its own merit.

The approaching contest exhibits a state of things until lately unheard of in the political history of our Country. From the period which closed the political life of the illustrious Washington, down to the days in which we live, when ever there were rival Candidates for the Presidency, the rivalry sprang from a difference in the parties who divided the Country. To the honor of the People, these parties were founded on measures and principles—not on men and a struggle for office. The effect of these contests was to bring before the People for their choice those best qualified to administer the affairs of the Nation, according to their views of its policy; and in every instance, the Candidate preferred was decidedly the ablest man of his party. The pending controversy exhibits no such dignity. It is not a conflict between opposing principles—but a conflict between opposing men and combinations of men. It is founded on no recognised difference about measures; but on a competition for power and place. On either side we see arrayed Politicians who have scarcely before been known to act in concert. The champions of State rights, and the liberal expounders of the Federal Constitution—the zealots for national encouragement to Domestic Manufactures, and the bigots who deem moderate protection usurpation and tyranny—the friends and the enemies to Improvement—by some extraordinary principles of cohesion, are found either

combined to overturn, or united to uphold the present Administration. In the political principles of Mr. Adams and of his opponent—in their views of national policy—so far as they have been declared or are discoverable,—a difference of any kind is not known to exist. This state of things appears to us, not only novel, but in some respects alarming. It is of a character which we deem menacing to the tranquillity, the honor, and the best interests of our Country.

We have no personal concern in this struggle. Belonging to the great body of the people, neither fearing to lose, nor seeking to gain office, we behold and judge of it only as it may affect the common welfare of us all, and believing that welfare essentially endangered, we cannot be indifferent to the result.

Three years ago four Candidates were voted for by the People: No one obtained a constitutional majority, and it devolved on the House of Representatives to make a selection from the three who had received the greatest number of suffrages. The choice fell on one of unquestioned talents, of extensive and accurate political knowledge, of long experience—pronounced by Washington among the first of our public characters—tried, trusted and approved by Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe. He selected for the first station in his Cabinet one of his opponents, distinguished for genius, eminent as a Statesman, and ardently admired by his friends. Instantly, the zealous supporters of the disappointed Candidates began the work of opposition. The charge of corruption was sounded through the land. Honorable and good men, exasperated by disappointment, or enraged by the contagious violence of their friends, avowed a determination to oppose the Administration, though it should be as pure as the Angels who surrounded the throne of the Most High! Then commenced the array of party against party in our National Councils; and from that day, no public measure has been censured or applauded, opposed or supported, without a view to its influence on the next Presidential Contest. The work of violence begun by the Political Chiefs, was prosecuted with bitterness by the Subalterns of the parties through the Nation. The harmony of Social Intercourse has been impaired—the purity of character of our best citizens has been assailed—ancient animosities have been revived—new animosities have been created—sectional prejudices have been roused—and many of our public prints have teemed with abuse and slander. [To be continued.]

JACKSON'S MEETING IN ANSON.
On Tuesday, the 15th January, 1828, a meeting of the citizens of Anson county, friendly to the election of Andrew Jackson to the Presidency of the United States, was held at the Court House in Wadesborough. Col. Joseph Pickett was called to the chair, and Martin Pickett and Clement Marshall, Esquires, were appointed Secretaries. The Chairman stated the object of the meeting in an impressive and eloquent address, which was highly gratifying to the numerous and respectable assemblage.

On motion of Mr. Jennings, it was Resolved, That this meeting approve of the resolutions of the Jackson Meeting held at the city of Raleigh on the 24th of December last. On motion of Mr. Medley.

Resolved, That Martin Pickett, Samuel Spencer, Hiram Jennings, Miles W. Mask and Clement Marshall be appointed delegates, to meet at Rockingham, Richmond county, on the third Tuesday of March next, for the purpose of conferring with the delegates of the other counties composing this District, on the subject of nominating a suitable person as an elector for said District. On motion of Mr. Jennings, Samuel Spencer, Joseph Medley, Dr. P. M. Kettrell, John P. Bates, Clement Marshall, Adam Lockhart and Martin Pickett were appointed a committee to draft a preamble and resolutions expressive of the views of the meeting. After a short absence, Martin Pickett, Esq. as Chairman of the Committee appointed to prepare a preamble and resolutions, made a report, couched in a plain, nervous style; which conclusively shows, that the best interests of the citizens of this state, and of the United States, would be subserved by the election of Andrew Jackson, in preference to John Quincy Adams, as President of the United States. We regret our want of room to give the whole of the report; it concludes as follows:

We are, therefore, opposed to John Q. Adams, because his whole course through life has been vacillating; that self interest has always been the primum mobile of all his acts. We are opposed to him, because he has directed the representatives not to be palsied by the will of their constituents; because he came into office against the express will of a majority of the citizens of the Union; and last, and

not the least, because the very manner in which he was elected, to say the least of it, savours strongly of corruption. Your committee, therefore, recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

1. Resolved, That we will use every honorable exertion in our power to prevent the reelection of John Q. Adams, and promote the cause of Gen. A. JACKSON.
2. Resolved, That the committee of Delegation be instructed to recommend an uniform and tried friend of Gen. Jackson and John Q. Adams, as a suitable person to be placed on the Electoral Ticket for this district.

On motion of Mr. Medley, the following gentlemen were appointed a committee of Vigilance and Correspondence, viz. A. Lockhart, William Johnson, Wm. A. Morris, Leonidas King, John P. Bates, Russel Rogers, Oliver Wier, Joshua Allen, Col. Joseph Pickett, Thomas Godfrey, Joseph Tanner, Robert Hathaway, Dr. Kettrell, John Studvant, jr. John Wall and Martin Pickett, Esqs.

On motion, it was unanimously resolved, that the thanks of the meeting be returned to the Chairman, for the able and dignified manner in which he presided.

On motion, resolved, that the foregoing proceedings be published in the Raleigh Star, North Carolina Journal and Western Carolinian. JOSEPH PICKETT, Chairman. MARTIN PICKETT, CLEMENT MARSHALL, Secretaries.

JACKSON AT NEW-ORLEANS.
We regret our want of room to give the proceedings of the most splendid celebration of the glorious 8th of January at New Orleans, more in detail: below will be found a brief account (as much as we can find room for to-day) of those interesting proceedings:

An extract of a letter gives the following description of the reception of the General: "We learned that the Legislature had met in the morning, and that the Governor had announced the arrival of their invited guests, and that the Legislature of the State, in obedience to public sentiment, had appointed a joint committee to act in conjunction with that of the people. Every thing was done that the honor of Louisiana demanded, in haste, it is true—but still it was done: and it was sufficient; the enthusiasm of the people filled up the out-line, imperfectly sketched by their representatives. At last the morning of the auspicious day dawned upon New Orleans. A fleet of steamboats were seen advancing towards the Pocahontas, which had now got under way, with twenty-four flags waving over her lofty decks. Two stupendous boats, lashed together, led the van. The whole fleet kept up a constant fire of artillery, which was answered from several ships in the harbour, and from the shore. Gen. Jackson stood on the back gallery of the Pocahontas, his head uncovered, conspicuous to the whole multitude, which literally covered the steamboats, the shipping and the surrounding shores. The van boats which bore the Revolutionary soldiers and the remnant of the old Orleans Battalion, passed the Pocahontas, and rounding too, fell down the stream, while the acclamations of thousands of spectators rung from the river to the woods and back again to the river. In this order the fleet (eighteen steamboats of the first class) passed close to the city, directing their course towards the field of battle. In a few minutes it seemed alive with a vast multitude brought thither on horseback and in carriages, and poured forth from the steamboats. A line was formed by Generals Plauché and Labatut, and the committee repaired on board the Pocahontas, in order to invite the Gen. to land and meet his brother soldiers and fellow citizens. Phave no words to describe the scene which ensued. It would require a bolder pencil than mine. The addresses delivered to the General, and his answers may be given; but that which cannot be given, is the expression of his venerable features; and the intense feelings of his heart, portrayed in every gesture and every look. It would be equally difficult to depict the joy and pride of the people in again beholding their country's great benefactor. Strangers, who had come from afar to behold the scene, caught the contagious sympathy. When he began to speak, the noise was hushed—every one seemed eager to catch the sound of his voice. He spoke of his own deeds with modesty, and of the dead with fond regret. As it grew late, he was hurried back to the Pocahontas and the fleet ascended the river. The General landed opposite the house of Mr. Marigny. The crowd on the bank of the river was immense—the windows, the balconies, even the roofs of the houses, the decks, tops and rigging of the ships, were covered with spectators. Their shouts when the General touched the shore, were as loud as the artillery, which thundered from the land and the water; he marched along the line of the troops, with his head uncovered. The procession was then formed—the general on foot—and after moving