

# Western Carolinian.

SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, MARCH 18, 1828.

[VOL. VIII.....NO. 406.]

**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.

**GOODMAN'S HOTEL,**  
*At the Sign of the Golden Ball.*  
THE subscriber has opened a boarding house and house of entertainment, at the corner of King and Broad Streets, opposite the court-house. He promises to afford, both to the boarder and traveller, who will favor him with their patronage, his undivided exertions to please, both in comfort and charges.  
407  
JOSEPH GOODMAN.  
Camden, S. C. Feb. 16th, 1828.

**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

**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;**  
with 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

**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 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 8, 1828. 3mt14

**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. 3mt13

**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. 606

**FACTORAGE 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 Edmondston'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, Proprietor in his absence, the agent of the *Steam Boat*, Joseph H. Townes, will receive and forward, without delay, all Cottons consigned to me by the way of Cleraw, and will be prepared to make advances on such consignments, if required.  
HENRY W. CONNER.  
Charleston, Nov. 1st, 1827.

**SEIDLITZ and SODIAC 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. 18, 1828. 98  
N. B. said powders are put up according to the method prescribed by the London Pharmacologia.

**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, Trustee.  
JOHN N. PHIFER, 606  
January 30th, 1828.

**VALUABLE LAND**  
BEING determined upon removing to the western country, the subscriber offers for sale the whole of his valuable possessions, lying on the north side of the Catawba River, and on both sides of the main road leading from Statesville to Lincoln, of the Buffalo Shoal creek, 2 or 10 miles from Statesville, Irredell county, N. C. There is in all 500 acres of Land, a good portion of which is in arable soil, in the country. On the premises there is a good new frame dwelling House, sufficiently large, well finished off; corn crib, stables, kitchen, meat-house, and large barn, &c. A sufficient quantity of land is under cultivation profitably to employ 3 or 4 hands; with a sufficient quantity of excellent meadow ground, and 30 or 35 acres of first rate bottom land in this country, for corn or tobacco. The land is susceptible of being, and will be, as may suit purchasers, divided into two settlements.  
N. B. I had like to forget the probability of a very extensive *Coff Mill*, on this land.  
The subscriber, being determined to sell the above property, it will be disposed of on the most accommodating terms to the purchaser. Persons desirous of purchasing, are invited to examine the premises. Rev. JOHN LEA, Feb. 18th, 1828. 306

**SALES FOR TOWN TAXES.**  
WHICH are sold at the court-house, on Tuesday, the 15th day of April next, the following lots and houses in the town of Salisbury, or so much thereof as will be sufficient to satisfy the Commissioners Taxes due thereon, from the year 1820, to the year 1828; to wit:  
The house and lot formerly owned by Sally Abbot, deceased, now by Abraham Jacobs.  
Lots formerly owned by B. P. Pearson, now by John McClelland.  
House and lots belonging to Barnabas Kinder's estate.  
House and lot belonging to Francis Coupee's estate.  
House and lot now owned and occupied by Sarah Yarborough.  
House and lots occupied by John Trexler.  
House and lot formerly owned by Thomas Holmes, now by Samuel Jones.  
House and lot owned by Ralph Kestler.  
House and lot formerly owned by Martha Watson, now by Mrs. West.  
House and lot belonging to the estate of the late Mr. Smethers.  
House and lot belonging to the estate of the late Thomas Todd.  
Also, lots numbers 23, 24, 31, 52, 55, and 57, in the West Square; lots numbers 38, 39, 46, and 47, in the East Square of said town.  
All of which will be actually struck off to the last bidder on that day, if the taxes due thereon are not previously paid.  
WILLIAM HOWARD, C. T. T.  
March 4th, 1828. 619

**BOOK BINDING.**  
THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Salisbury, and the surrounding country, that he has established a *Book Bindery* in said town, on Main Street, a few doors south of the Court-House; where he will be thankful to receive any kind of work in his line of business. From a number of years experience, in Europe and America, he feels confident of being able to give entire satisfaction to all those who may favor him with any description of *Binding*.  
Blank Books made to order, after any pattern furnished, on short notice, and at prices which no one can complain of.  
Old Books Rebound, either plain or ornamental, on the most moderate terms. All orders from a distance, faithfully attended to. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited, by their obedient servant,  
JOHN H. DE GARTERET.  
Salisbury, April 28th, 1827. 61

**MR. GASTON'S ADDRESS.**  
CARRIAGE, 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 deceptive, 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.  
[In accordance with the above request of a subscriber, in Cabarrus county, we publish the address of the administrative 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 conclusion its author arrives 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.  
[CONTINUED.]

The President is arraigned for having lost the British W. India trade, by undertaking to arrange the subject by amicable negotiation, instead of concurring in proposed enactments of Congress, which would have secured to our fair share of this commerce. The charge is not true. The proposed Congressional enactments, it is now known, would not have obtained the *assent* which they were designed to invite. Nor ought it to have been thus invited. The trade was a fair and proper subject of Convention between the two Countries, to be settled on the basis of mutual rights and reciprocal interests. The honor of our Country forbade any other course. If England would not deign to treat on this subject, it was not for us to coax her haughty Ministers into concessions by legislative condescension. The plan was not more inconsistent with self respect, than repugnant to the nature of the subject to be arranged. The legislation and counter legislation of two distinct Sovereigns never can combine the views of both Governments on a matter of compact, so as to produce a harmonious reconciliation of those jarring purposes and discordant elements which it is the business of negotiation to adjust.  
Your jealousies have been roused by being reminded that Mr. Adams is a Northern Man, and from a non-slaveholding State. Remember the farewell words of the Father of his Country, in his invaluable legacy to his Children. "Beware of geographical parties, of sectional factions. Array not the North against the South—the West against the East." This admonition which should be precious to all, it would be madness in us to disregard. Are we so moonstruck as to imagine, that if we combine they will unite—if we reject because the individual is not of us, they will not refuse every one who is not of them? And when this or any of States in hostile attitude shall be once made, know we not with whom is the strength? Shall we not seal the exclusion thereafter and forever, of a Southerner man from the Presidency? But what has the Federal Government to do with the delicate subject here referred to? And what are we to apprehend from a President, who, though from the North, has the magnanimity to place a majority of Southerners in his Cabinet?

Fellow Citizens, there is one charge more against the President. It is a charge which ought to have been well weighed before it was advanced—which should be fully proved before it is believed—which, if true, leaves a stain upon our National Character, hardly to be effaced—and which, if false, should draw down heavy indignation upon those who had the baseness to fabricate it, or the rashness to prefer it, without a certainty of its truth. You all know that we allude to the charge of a corrupt bargain between Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay, by which the latter was seduced to support the former, and to procure for him a sufficient number of subservient friends in Congress, by whose votes to decide the election in his favor. In the sincerity of our souls we declare, that we feel humbled in noticing this accusation. What must foreigners think of the state of morals in our Country, when charges like these are bandied against the most distinguished of our Statesmen? What a malignant triumph is afforded to the enemies of Freedom, by such imputations, boldly made, fearlessly circulated, against men of the highest reputation for personal integrity, and long illustrious in these confederated States, for their public services, their talents, and their stations! And what must we ourselves think of the appetite for slander, which can swallow these accusations, without proof of the bigotry of party, which believes them against proof of the indifference with which those who disbelieve, witness and endure their circulation—and of the rare display of that generous sensibility which was to have been expected from the honorable and high-

minded opponents of traduced and slandered gentlemen? If there were no other motive to deter us from hastily joining the opposition, the fear to encourage calumny by success, a solicitude to put down rash and ruthless attacks on personal reputation, a determination not to justify the degradation of our character abroad (for our character there is identified with that of our President, our Secretary of State, and members of Congress) would all come in aid of the best feelings of the human heart, to bid us keep aloof. We shall not go through the evidence which disproves this accusation—for strange to say, contrary to every rule of ordinary justice, it has been required to be disproved. We refer you only to the statement of Mr. Buchanan, the witness by whom it was hoped or expected to be established, and to the conclusive refutation by Mr. Clay himself, in his manly appeal to the Community. Those who yet believe it, must continue to believe it. Conclusions formed with out evidence, cannot be shaken by argument. Those who have not been reasoned out, can never be reasoned down.

Of the ability of Mr. Adams to discharge the high functions of his office—of his familiar acquaintance with its duties—of his patient and devoted attention to its labors, and of the general prosperity of the Country under his Administration, there can be but little question. Why, then, are we to discard him and to confide to untried hands, the momentous interests of the Nation, which we know to be safe under his guardianship? Is experience, the best of all teachers, of no avail in political science? Is the practical wisdom acquired by four years administration of the Executive Office, to be thrown away without a cause? Do we hazard nothing from the instability which must be imparted to national measures, by the total change of the men who administer them? Can any consistent and steady line of policy be pursued, if from a change of counsels, plans are broken up, before they can be matured—or their execution entrusted to those who had no agency in forming them, and cannot be presumed to understand their scope and tendency. The friends of General Jackson are eloquent in praise of the patriotism which he displayed in the defence of his Country—of his energy in controlling and directing the irregular valour of Militia—of the severity with which he chastised the cruelty, and overawed the ferocity of the Indians; and of the military genius and heroism which enabled him to achieve the memorable victory of Orleans, over a disciplined and powerful foe. Animated by the recollection of these exploits, they call on you to bestow on him, as a reward, the office of President of the U. States. If, Fellow-Citizens, this office were merely a reward, and not a trust—then indeed, the enquiry might be, who has the strongest claims to the premium. If the services of Gen. Jackson have not been sufficiently acknowledged—if the Government or the People have been as yet niggard in their gratitude, far be it from us that illiberal policy which would refuse to services the meed which they deserve. But we disclaim this imputation of ingratitude and parsimony of praise, as unjust. We mean not to undervalue the services of General Jackson, though we would claim some portion of praise for his equally patriotic and gallant associates in peril and glory. But whatever may be the estimate to be placed on those services, his countrymen have not been backward to acknowledge or reward them. The thanks of the constituted authorities of the land—the festive triumph—the sacred thanks giving—the plaudits of the People—all for which brave men wish to live, or dare to die, have been yielded to him with a profusion which knew no stint. And shall we be deemed ungrateful, because we do not press upon him, an awful, weighty, and highly responsible trust, for which we have no reason to believe him qualified—in which he will probably lose the glory he has acquired, and may injure that Country which it is his praise to have defended? What would be thought of the prudence of the individual who, in the effervescence of gratitude, should reward his Physician by confiding to him the management of an important suit at the bar; or should select his successful Advocate to navigate a ship over the stormy Ocean? To be continued.

**Law.**—The Legislature of Virginia has passed a law providing that in all actions "upon promissory notes, bills of exchange, drafts or other writings, endorsements or acceptances" thereof, where the declaration alleges that the defendant or other person, made, assigned, endorsed, or accepted the same, upon it being offered in evidence, the signature shall be deemed genuine, unless affidavit, to be filed with the plea, be made, denying the same.

From the Kentucky Argus, Feb. 13.  
It is in vain that Ben. Hardin and the majority in the Senate endeavor to turn themselves and their own proceedings into ridicule. It was in vain, that they refused to admit proper testimony and proclaim that they would hear none but *willing witnesses*. By the evidence actually given in the bargain between Adams and Clay stands proved to the satisfaction of every unprejudiced man.

What said Fr. Johnson? He not only had the instructions of the Legislature, but a parcel of letters from Kentucky all telling him to "stick to Old History—give us a western President whatever you do." Yet, he voted for Mr. Adams. What was his reason? "To get Mr. Clay made Secretary of State." How did he know that such would be the result unless Mr. Adams had promised it?

What said Mr. Trimble? Before he went on, he said, if he voted for Mr. Adams he "would agree to be called a federalist all his life." Yet, he voted for him. What was his reason? "We distinctly ascertained that Mr. Adams would make Mr. Clay Secretary of State, and that Gen. Jackson would not." How could they know what Mr. Adams would do, unless he had told them what he would do?

What says Gen. Metcalfe? A month before the election he says, "we stand uncommitted—we must know something about how the cabinet is to be filled." After the election, he says, "I fear we have done too much for our friend." How?—Why, we have voted for Mr. Adams, to get Mr. Clay made Secretary, and I fear it will be an up hill business in Kentucky. "We must know something about how the cabinet is to be filled." This speaks volumes. It was said before the election, and after the election the members of Congress said they voted for Mr. Adams to get Mr. Clay Secretary of State. Then they did know how the Cabinet was to be filled, and voted accordingly. Could an honest jury ask for more evidence?

But what says Mr. Clay in the fall of 1824? "I stand uncommitted." Hence causes it to be inferred that he would vote for General Jackson if the voice of the country made it his duty. In January 1825, his friends in Frankfort say, that he will be Secretary of State if Mr. Adams is President. How did they know? The report is traced to confidential letters from Mr. Clay to Mr. Blair, the contents of which the latter refuses to disclose without the consent of the former.

The Adams men say, Mr. Blair has nothing to tell. Let them put that to the test. There are two modes—force him to testify or get Mr. Clay to release him from the restraint of confidence. The latter course is plain and easy. Let Mr. Clay call on Mr. Blair to state to the world all he knows. If he does not come out with facts of importance, then may they say, that his conduct before the Senate was all a farce.

We trust the whole country with one voice will call on the Secretary to release his friend and bring before the world all the facts. Until he does it, a cloud of dark suspicion will rest upon him more damning perhaps than the truth itself. Mr. Clay must now bring out this evidence or stand guilty before the world. There is no alternative. But we doubt whether he will dare to say to Mr. Blair, come out, tell "the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth." We believe that gentleman can a tale unfold which will cause the tenants of ill gotten power at Washington and their adherents in Kentucky, to "call on the rocks and mountains to fall upon and cover them."

**Unitarian Zeal.**—It has been customary for Treaties to be made in the name of the Holy and undivided Trinity. It is said Mr. Adams formally objected to this; but, the trinitarian negotiator was positive, and the Unitarian yielded.  
Camden Journal.

**Large Skeleton.**—A human skeleton has been found in a mound of earth near Paris, Henry county, Tennessee; which measured 7 feet 2 inches in length, and the bones generally were large in proportion.  
Star.

On the 11th ult. a fire broke out at Havana, outside the gates, which consumed about 600 houses; and it is stated that 11 lives were lost. On the 2d inst. a fire took place at New Orleans, which destroyed the Government House, and many other valuable buildings.

The Hon. Thomas Clayton, late a Senator of the U. S., has been appointed Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas of the state of Delaware, in place of Judge Booth, deceased, who had served 29 years in that station.