

Western Carolinian.

SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, MARCH 25, 1828.

[VOL. VIII.....NO. 407.]

Printed and Published, once a week,
By PHILIP WHITE.

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 arrears 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.

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. 20th, 1827.

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.

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.
JOSEPH GOODMAN.
Camden, S. C. Feb. 16th, 1828.

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 18 miles of Lincolnton, and 25 of Charlotte; and will be let to Mares at the very moderate price of \$8 the season, \$5 the single leap, 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. Bennehan, 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 pasturage 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. B.

ABRAHAM L. MASTERS,
TAILOR.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has commenced the **Tailoring Business**

In the town of Lexington, in the Shop formerly occupied by Jacob Ribelin; and being furnished with the latest northern fashions, he flatters himself, from long experience in the business, that he can execute any work, entrusted to his care, with neatness and dispatch, and an accommodating terms.
Lexington, 3d March, 1828. 317

DISSOLUTION.

THE copartnership of **BROWN & HUNT,** in Lexington, Davidson county, is dissolved by mutual consent. All those indebted by note or account, are requested to call and make payment to Andrew Hunt, who is authorized to receive the same.
MICHAEL BROWN,
ANDREW HUNT.
Feb. 18th, 1828. 603

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 has just opened an assortment of **GOODS** from the South, consisting of

Dry Goods, Cutlery, Groceries, Hardware, Groceries, &c.

which he is selling at a smaller advance on cost, for cash, than has ever been offered to the public before in this place.
Salisbury, Feb. 18th, 1828. 98

TRUST SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed by Robert Gardner to me, for the purpose of making the safe for being security to Henry Weaver and others, which sum is mentioned in the deed, I will sell at Public Vendue, on Monday of April Superior Court, at the court-house in Salisbury, the Plantation on which the said Robert Gardner, de'd. resided, within four or five miles of town, containing about 350 acres, adjoining Moses Brown and others: six months credit will be given to purchasers, on their executing bonds with approved security. Other terms, &c. made known on the day of sale.
HENRY HILL, Trustee.
February 23d, 1828. 6108

TRUST SALE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust, executed to and undersigned by Mary Hampton, (widow of William Hampton, de'd.) for the purposes therein specified, will be sold, at the court-house in Salisbury, on Tuesday of the Superior Court, (8th April) all the right and title of said Mary Hampton (being a life-estate) in and to the Plantation owned by her late husband, containing about 300 acres, adjoining Wm. Pinkston and others; on which there is a dwelling-house and other necessary out-buildings: the land is fenced, and under improvement. Also, at the same time and place, will be sold said Mary Hampton's life-estate in one valuable negro man, a pretty good carpenter; and one negro girl, aged about 17. Other particulars, terms, &c. made known on the day of sale.
PHILIP WHITE, Trustee.
March 13, 1828. 6108

SEDLITZ 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. 18, 1828. 98

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

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 Edmondson'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 Boat, Joseph H. Townes, will receive and forward, without delay, all Cottons consigned to me by the way of Clerax, and will be prepared to make advances on such consignments, if required.
HENRY W. CONNER.
Charleston, Nov. 1st, 1827.

REMOVAL.
BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE subscriber has removed his shop from the house he lately occupied, opposite the Bank, to the house of Thomas Allison, on south side of Main street, third house from the Court-house; where he hopes his former customers, and others who want

Boots and Shoes
made and repaired, will favor him with a call. Those who pay cash down for work, and don't have to be dunned and warranted before they pay, shall have a deduction made from the usual prices; and those who have been punctual in paying me heretofore, may expect a reasonable indulgence hereafter. All who owe the subscriber, are again asked to pay.
FRED. DICKSON.
Salisbury, March 7th, 1828. 65

LAW, AND OTHER BOOKS.

I WILL sell, at the court-house in Statesville, on the 1st day of May, as the Administrator of Moses L. Hill, de'd. a large and valuable collection of **Law Books**, and others of various kinds. Six months credit will be given; Bond and security required.
P. CALDWELL, Adm'.
Those who pay cash down for work, and don't have to be dunned and warranted before they pay, shall have a deduction made from the usual prices; and those who have been punctual in paying me heretofore, may expect a reasonable indulgence hereafter. All who owe the subscriber, are again asked to pay.
FRED. DICKSON.
Salisbury, March 7th, 1828. 65

Any person or persons having borrowed books of Mr. Hill, are requested to return them immediately.
Feb. 28th, 1828. 4107

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 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 Pittborough and Ashborough, once a week. It leaves Raleigh every Friday at 3 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. 6m14

MR. GASTON'S ADDRESS.

Cabarrus, 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 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 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.
(concluded.)

We have a right to enquire, and in the soberness of truth, we ask in General Jackson qualified to discharge the duties of the Presidential Office? If he be not, we are unjust to him and still more unfaithful to ourselves and our Country, if we bestow it upon him. When we make this inquiry, we are reminded of our Washington. He was not less illustrious as a Statesman, than eminent as a Warrior, and we are asked, why may not General Jackson be a second Washington? Is this an answer to the enquiry? Prodiges are rare, or they would cease to be prodiges. Ages may roll away, before our Country is again blessed, or any Country shall be blessed with another Washington. We ask, is Gen. Jackson qualified for this Office? He was a Judge in the early settlement of Tennessee, at a time when legal talents were necessarily rare. As the legal profession advanced to excellence in that State, he resigned his office from the honest conviction that it could be better filled. He has been in the Congress of the United States, and we presume, endeavored to the best of his ability to discharge the duties of his station. Yet this situation he quitted, with a declaration, and no doubt a sincere one that he but kept able men out of office; and we have yet to learn, that he left behind him any reputation for political ability. When an opportunity was afforded, of acquiring military distinction, the proofs of his capacity for War, were instantly developed. Of his military talents, no one doubts; of his talents as a Statesman, no one is confident; yet he has been in situations which afforded equal opportunities for displaying both. The inference is too obvious to escape the grasp of the understanding.
But if this inference, seemingly irresistible, should be contradicted by proofs hereafter to be adduced, and General Jackson should evince, in any civil or political station, those capacities which have not yet been developed, it will be then time enough to invite him to the highest of civil and political employments. Let the Country have practical assurance that he possesses the information, the temper and the wisdom which are required for this great office—and four years may afford the occasion to give us such assurance—and without violence to our usages, distraction in our councils, or dissensions among our people, he may receive what is now claimed as a reward, but will then cheerfully be bestowed as a trust, which he can gaily and faithfully execute. Is the delay intolerable to himself or to his impatient friends? Will they refuse to submit their favorite candidate—will he refuse to submit himself to this practical test? This very eagerness and impatience but increase our distrust.
His friends proclaim, that it is scarcely possible for him to have conducted his military operations with the skill which characterized them, and to want vigor of intellect and knowledge of the human character. Yet instances are not wanting of transcendent military talents, united with civil incompetency. The General of whom Britain boasts as the conqueror of Napoleon, is an acknowledged instance of the truth of the maxim, that Nature seldom bestows her gifts on any individual with such prodigality as to fit him for attaining a high degree of excellence in more than one department of human action. But be it so. We do not know, and therefore do not say, that Gen. Jackson is deficient in intellect, and is not a keen observer of the ways of men. Is he qualified therefore to be President? Is he profoundly acquainted with the Constitution and laws of his Country? He certainly gave an unfortunate specimen of this knowledge, when he would apply the second article of the Rules of War, which subjects to military execution, foreigners detected as spies in a camp, to citizens whom he supposed to meditate treasonable views, assembled in their own

country, where neither camp nor soldier was at hand. But this error may have proceeded, and no doubt did proceed from an honest prejudice, and an uncontrollable impetuosity of temper. What other errors, when excited to a higher station, may he not commit, perhaps even the same causes? Has he any fixed principles of national policy? If he has, who knows them? In Pennsylvania, he is supported as devoted to the Tariff and Internal Improvements, in the utmost extent to which the partisans of either would carry their plans of supposed perfection. In the South, he is understood to be determined to support these plans no further than they have been already advanced. The probability is, that on these and many other cardinal points of National Policy, he has yet to form decided opinions. Political Science has never been his study. Is he acquainted with the various interests which our Country has to sustain and defend in her intercourse with foreign nations, or does he understand the complicated and delicate relations which subsist between the General and the State Governments? His admirers seem to think, that nothing more than honesty of purpose, and ordinary good sense are required, for discharging with ability, the most arduous, important, and responsible political employment to which man can be called. They seem to believe in heaven-taught Statesmen, while they would laugh to scorn him who would speak of heaven-taught Judges, Mathematicians, Physicians, Navigators, or Mechanics.

But we have heard it alleged, that he will have an able Cabinet. Fellow-Citizens, we consider this argument, if such it may be termed, among the extraordinary delusions of the day. In Monarchies, where the Prince is but the Pageant of State, and the government is in the hands of the Ministry, it is of little consequence, whether the Sovereign be wise or ignorant. But in our Country, where the Sovereignty is in the People or the States, the President is emphatically the Minister. His personal ability to manage the affairs of the Government is indispensable. God forbid, that such a state of things should ever arise, when the President must either abandon the helm to subordinate Pilots, or interfere with their management at the hazard of running the Ship of State on rocks and breakers. But of whom is this able Cabinet to be composed? All now in office are to be turned out and their places to be supplied by those we know not of. From what class of his supporters they are to be selected—whether from the admirers of splendid and magnificent National Establishments, or from the School of Calculators and Economists—the rigid defenders of Federal authority, or the ultra-liberals in the claim of Power—the advocates for ample encouragement to Domestic Industry, or the sturdy opposers to every plan which may foster them—Tariff or Anti-tariff men—Improvement or Anti-improvement men—the Community is utterly ignorant. Perhaps, that he may not disappoint the reasonable claims of any portion of the heterogeneous combination that upholds him, materials of all kinds will be brought together into his Cabinet. In what proportion they will be mixed, or what will be the character of the composition, it is impossible to conjecture. The members of the Cabinet may be individually able, but with opposite principles and conflicting views, and without a presiding judgment to blend the discordant elements into a salutary union, the Cabinet itself will be either distracted by dissensions or neutralised into inertness.
We should be unfaithful to our duty, if we did not advert to some of the peculiar traits in Gen. Jackson's character, which fill us with serious apprehensions. All know—his friends boast of his energy—his decision—his high spirit—his tenacity of reputation—and his promptitude for action.

"Jealous in honor, sudden and quick in quarrel."

These qualities, in excess, may be pernicious even in the Soldier; but in a Civil Magistrate, unless directed by wisdom, controlled by moral and religious principles, tempered by moderation, united with sound constitutional knowledge and enlarged views of policy, they are fraught with danger—they may produce mischiefs of the most appalling kind. Where command is unlimited and obedience perfect, the General may press forward to the attainment of his purpose, disdainful of obstacles. But his place in the chair of State, where he finds himself fenced around by the Constitutional barriers erected for the preservation of Civil Freedom, and his impetuous temper must chafe and fret within the circle of restraint. At length, impatient of confinement, he will be tempted to burst its

bounds, and trampling on constitutional restrictions, relying on his popularity, and secure of the devoted obedience of his followers, he will enact the accustomed part of the Soldier, seeking the end, regardless of the means, and reckless of the consequences.

His reputation is purely military—all his laurels have been gathered in the battle field. It is not in human nature for him not to feel a strong attachment to the pursuits which are identified with his glory. He cannot hope to add to his reputation by a character for political wisdom, and yet he must desire to distinguish his Administration by some brilliant achievements to be recorded in the Rolls of Fame. Our people, like the venerable and virtuous Madison, do not look on carnage with complacency. What they would regard as among the greatest of national calamities, War, would be to him a summons to a glorious game, an invitation to pluck from peril fresh renown—a high and animating excitement. He is the Army Candidate. The Military, almost without an exception, are enlisted in his cause. Make him President and will not the pursuits of civil life be scorned by the ardent, the aspiring and the bold? Will not military merit be the ordinary road to preferment? Will not the pacific policy of our country, be first discredited, then abandoned? Will not conquest, glory and pre-eminence in arms, be the delusions of the day, and shall we not ultimately become a *Military Republic*? The steps between that character and a *Military Despotism*, may be few or more—but to the end, unless we belie all History, we must come at last. The very prospects of his elevation to this distinction, seems, to us, to have already produced an unfortunate change in the tone of public sentiment and morals. The pacific virtues, so intimately associated with the charities of life, and the best interests of social man, reverence for law, restraint of passion, respect for age and station, decency towards adversaries, are thrown by as impediments which retard the career of Conquest. Violence, intimidation, boasts of resistless strength, common military artifices, are used to dispirit and terrify resistance. "In martial equipage they issue forth," and little else seems wanted, but the waving banner and the warlike music, to make this march to Power, military in all its aspects. Should it terminate in victory, may it be but a victory over political foes, and not over the Constitution—the Peace—the Morals—the Liberties of the Country!

Fellow-Citizens: we claim not to be Prophets, and if General Jackson should be elected, we trust in a gracious Providence, that these evils will not be realized. But we speak to you in sober seriousness, of the things which we do believe, the evils which we do fear. Judge ye, if we believe or fear without a cause. To those who, ardent and unthinking, mock at our apprehensions, as the visions of a disturbed fancy, we would take the liberty to suggest, that it is better "to be despised for unnecessary fears, than ruined by too confident a security."

Consider well, we entreat you, before you decide; reflect calmly before you act. All which good men revere, and patriots hold precious, depend upon your determination; while every cause is in operation that is likely to lead you into error. An imprudent gratitude—admiration of military glory—suspicions, too easily excited, and not thoroughly abandoned even when their cause is removed—prejudices almost too powerful for reason—the misconceptions of the hasty, and the misrepresentations of the artful—the resentment of the disappointed, the clamors of the violent, and the vehement zeal of the seekers for popularity—all concur, not only to render deliberation difficult, but to give a false bias to the judgment. Prove that you are worthy of self government, and disappoint not the hopes of those who deem that reliance may be placed on the virtue and good sense of the people. Choose without passion, and with an eye solely to your Country's good. On the one side, there is certainly safety, probably prosperity. On the other, rest clouds and darkness. It is the way of peril; and it may lead to the destruction of the best hopes of man on earth. We have honestly discharged what we firmly believed to be our duty. We owed it to the reverence and affection which we cherish for those free institutions that were purchased by the blood of our fathers, and which we hope to transmit unimpaired as a precious inheritance to our children. If we be wrong, excuse an error which springs from a motive that you must approve. If we are right, act with us. And may he in whose hands are the hearts and understandings of men, who bringeth counsel to the naïve, and maketh justices of rage