

# Western Carolinian.

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

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

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

TURNS.

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 arrangements 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. 82

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 charge.

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 Beatty's Ford, within 18 miles of Lincolnton, and 23 of Charlotte, and will be let to Mares at the very moderate price of \$8 the season, \$5 the single leay, and \$15 the insurance, the money for insurance will be claimed as soon as the mare is discovered to be 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 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. 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 Hibelin; 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 despatch, and on 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 authorised to receive the same.

MICHAEL BROWN,

ANDREW HUNT.

Feb. 18th, 1828. 03

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 North, consisting of

Dry Goods, Cutlery, Crockery, Hard Ware, Groceries, &c.

which he is selling at a small advance on cost, 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 me 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, dec'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 the undersigned by Mary Hampton, (widow of William Hampton, dec'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. 3108

SLUDLITZ and SODAIC POWDERS.

WHILEY & CO. have on hand or 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 Pharmacologists.

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 Edmonston'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 Cotton 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. 3137.

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.

EBEN. DICKSON.

Salisbury, March 7th, 1828. 05

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, dec'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'r.

Any person or persons having borrowed books of Mr. Hill, are requested to return them immediately.

P. C. Adm'r.

Feb. 28th, 1828. 407

STAGE-LINE.

FROM RALEIGH TO SALISBURY.

THE subscriber 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 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. 8m14

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 defective, 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 of themselves.

—*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 to 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.*

[continued.]

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 will 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? Prodigies are rare, or they would cease to be prodigies. 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 abler 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, distinction 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 glibly 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 more fatal, from the consequences?

General Jackson is impulsive a warrior.

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 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 believe 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