Western Carolinian.

Printed and Published, once a week, By PHILO WHITE.] SALISBURY, N. C.....TUESDAY, APRIL 22, 1828. [VOL. VIII.....NO. 411.

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.

Lexington Academy.

THE public is informed, that the Trustees of this Academy have engaged the services of Mr. ABSALOM K. BARR, lately a graduate from the State University, as a Teacher in this Academy. We have been well assured of the qualifications of Mr. Barr to teach all the branches preparatory to an admission into the two lower classes in the University. We have no hesitation of recommending Mr. Barr, from the assurances we have received, for his moral and gentlemanly deportment, and good character in all respects. These considerations, superadded to the perfect healthfulness of this Village and the Neighbourhood, the convenience and cheapness of boarding, together with the use of a commodious building,—address themselves forcibly to Parents and Guardians who are desirous of educating their children and wards. Mr. Barr's present design is to continue with us for several years; and it will certainly be our interest to make the school permanent.

2t11 JOSEPH CONRAD,
BENJAMIN SHERWOOD,
ROBERT FOSTER,
JESSE HARGRAVE,
W. R. HOLT,

April 5th, 1828. *Trustees.*

GROCERIES.

THE subscribers are this day receiving, in part, at their wholesale store in Fayetteville N. C. their Spring Supply of

GROCERIES,

The whole of which is expected by the first arrivals from *New-York* and *Philadelphia*, and will consist in part, of the following articles, to which they invite the attention of their friends and the public generally;

40 Hhds. prime Sugars,
40 bbls loaf and lump do.
214 bags Havanna, Cuba, St. Domingo and Porto Rico Coffee,
5 do Pepper,
6 do Race Ginger,
2 do Pimento,
100 Bbls. Brandy and Whiskey,
20 do N. E. Rum,
20 do American Gin,
3 hhds Jamaica Spirits,
1 do N. O. Rum,
6 pipes Cogniac Brandy, (*Seignette brands*,)
3 do old Holland Gin,
1 Hhd. W. I. Shrub,
10 qur casks Tenereiffe and Sherry
3 half pipes Corsica
8 qur casks sweet Malaga
9 do do Muscat
3 half quar. casks old Madeira
4 pipe do do
6 half quar. casks Cette
2 do do do Port
WINES
2 hhds. of Copperas,
1 ceroon Bengal Indigo,
1 cask Epsom Salts,
12 bbls Glauber do.
20 boxes Glass,
5 do Soap,
30 do Marine do.
6 do fresh ground Mustard,
20 do fresh Bloom Raisins,
15 do Imperial, Gunpowder, and Hyson Teas
60 bags Shot, assorted numbers,
20 kegs Orange Powder,
2 hampers bottles,
1 bbl Philadelphia Starch,

With a great variety of every article in their line. HORTONS & HUTTON.

Fayetteville, April 3, 1828. 4t13

LIST OF LETTERS

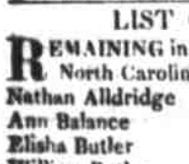
REMAINING in the Post Office at Mocksville, North Carolina, on the 1st of April, 1828.

Nathan Alldridge	Martha Murray
Ann Balance	James F. Martin 2
Elisha Butler	Jacob March
William Butler	Thomas Neal
John Banks	Grief Neal, 2
Jacob Baker	Richmond Pearson,
Warner Brown	John Pain
John Blackwood	John Rich,
Aquilia Cheshire	John Sainer,
John P. Carter 2	Isaac Tennison
John Call	Oliver Smith
Michael Click	Henry Verble
John Ellis	James C. Weddington
Anderson Foster	John Cook
Thomas Hendricks	Thomas D. Gibbs
William Hawkins	P. S. Parker
John Hinkle	Charles Anderson
Alexander Houser	Lamb Taylor
William Howard	L. R. Rose
Francis Keller	Thomas Ferrebee
To Freeling's Lodge	Samuel Van Eaton

3t11 A. G. CARTER, *P. M.*

The well known and admired Horse

DION,



WILL stand the present season at the subscriber's stable, in the Forks of the Yadkin, and at Thomas Gheen's, on Second Creek, 7½ miles from Salisbury, on the Wilkesborough road; and will be let to mares at the low price of five dollars the season, which may be discharged by paying four dollars within the season; two and a half dollars the single leap, to be paid at the time of service; and eight dollars to insure a mare to be with foal, the insurance money will be claimed in every instance as soon as it is discovered the mare is with foal, or the property changed. The season will commence at Thomas Gheen's on Thursday, the 17th inst. and he will be regularly there every ninth and tenth day thereafter, accidents excepted; and the balance of his time at the subscriber's stable. All possible care will be taken to prevent accidents, but no liability for any. JOHN LOCKE, Jr.

April 10th, 1828. 5t14

SPRING FASHIONS.

JUST received from Philadelphia, the *Spring Fashions*, accompanied by the various colors and forms now in vogue at the North; which will enable the subscriber to suit all, both grave and gay, who may favor him with work: His work shall be better made than any in town, and warranted to fit well.

The subscriber having been appointed by A. Ward, of Philadelphia, as a teacher of his Patent Protracter system of Tailoring, will instruct those who may desire to learn this superior mode of cutting out garments.

BENJAMIN FRALEY.

Salisbury, N. C. April 1st, 1828. 09

TAILORING BUSINESS, *in Statesville*

THE subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of Iredell county, and the adjoining country, that they have commenced the

Tailoring Business

in the town of Statesville, in the shop formerly occupied by S. Lowry; where they are prepared to execute all kinds of work in their line of business, in a fashionable and durable manner. They will receive the fashions regularly from the North, which will enable them to suit their customers with garments made in the newest style. The public are invited to give us a trial, as we hope to be able to please all who may do so, by the prompt, faithful, and fashionable execution of our work. JOHN LOCKE,
A. M. POTTS.

Statesville, March 24, 1828. 6t13

TEMPLE OF FASHION!

THE subscribers having entered into a copartnership, for the purpose of carrying on the

Tailoring Business,

in all its various branches, respectfully inform their friends, and the public, that they occupy the shop formerly used by Revell & Templeton, and more recently by Silas Templeton, on Main street, a few doors south of the court-house, in the town of Salisbury; and are prepared to execute every species of work appertaining to their vocation, either for Ladies or Gentlemen, in a style of workmanship equal to any in this or the adjacent states.

HAVing made arrangements for receiving the latest Fashions from Philadelphia and New-York, they will be enabled to accommodate gentlemen with fancy coats and other garments, Ladies with Habits, Spencers, &c., made up after the most approved Northern style. All garments made at their shop, will be warranted to fit well. All orders for work from a distance will be promptly and faithfully executed, and returned in the shortest time practicable. The patronage of the public is solicited, with a confidence of being able to merit it.

SILAS TEMPLETON,
SQUIRE LOWRY.

Salisbury, March 27th, 1828. 6t13

Look at this New Establishment!

THE subscribers have this day entered into copartnership, in the town of Concord, N. C. north of the court-house, opposite the Post Office, to

Carry on the Tailoring Business,

in all its various branches, in the most approved, newest, and fashionable style. They have made arrangements to receive the fashions on from the North regularly as they change. From their long experience in the Tailoring business, they hope to afford general satisfaction to all who may give their New Establishment a trial. They also return their humble thanks for the very liberal patronage received from the public heretofore. G. & J. KLUTTS, *in Co.*

Concord, March 24, 1828. 6t13

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 moderte terms. All orders from a distance, faithfully attended to. The patronage of the public is repectfully solicited, by their obt servt JOHN H. DE CARTERET.

Salisbury, April 28th, 1827. 62

State of North-Carolina, Iredell county:

WHEREAS, an attachment has been granted against the estate of Alexander Hogan, at the suit of John Robinson; and Samuel Guy and Hiram L. Sloan summoned as garnishees: Notice is therefore hereby given to said Alexander Hogan to come forward and plead to said suit, within thirty days from this date, otherwise judgment and execution will be rendered against the moneys in the hands of said garnishees. JOHN SLOAN, *J. P.*

April 8th, 1828. t11

RAN AWAY,

FROM the subscriber, on Saturday, the 29th ult. Ephraim Harris, an indented apprentice to me, aged about 16 years. A reward of twelve and a half cents will be given for his apprehension and delivery to me. I also forewarn all persons from harboring, employing or trading with said Harris, under penalty prescribed by law. ADAM MOORE.

Mount Mourne, 7th April, 1828. 3t12

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 claim against said estate, to present them, legally authenticated, within the time limited by law, otherwise this notice will be pled in bar of their recovery.

DAVID CORPENING, *Executor.*

January 31st, 1828. 6mt14

LAMP OIL.

FIRST quality of *Winter Strained Lamp Oil*; also, *Glass Lamps*, for sale, by 97

Salisbury, Jan. 14, 1828. R. WIBLEY & Co.

From the Kentucky Central Watch Tower.

TO THE EDITOR:

Washington City, Jan. 25th, 1828.

SIR: In pursuance of your request, I have taken pains to inform myself, so far as it can be done from public documents, of the accuracy of the statements contained in the newspapers last summer, relative to Mr. Adams' accounts. To satisfy you and that portion of my constituents who are readers of your paper, on the subject, I shall give literal extracts from the documents now before me, accompanied with such explanatory remarks as the subject may seem to require. You will recollect, that when Mr. Adams was appointed to aid in negotiating the treaty of peace, he was Minister of the United States at the Court of St. Petersburg, where he had been ever since 1809. It appears by the public documents that his duties as minister to negotiate the peace commenced 29th April, 1813 and ended the 27th February 1815; having continued one year and ten months.

In the contingent account of Mr. Adams, laid before the House, February 21st, 1825, and printed in documents 79, page 103, 2d vol. public documents, 1824—5, are the following items:

1814, June 30th,	Expenses of a journey from "St. Petersburg to Ghent,	$886 86
"Sept.	Expenses at Ghent,	1037 36
"Dec. 31,	do.	1384 65
1815, January,	do.	640 00

Here we have $3,062 01 for Mr. Adams' expenses at Ghent, for only three months. What was the nature of these expenses, has never been disclosed. An effort will be made at this session of Congress, to obtain an explanation of this most extraordinary expenditure. But let us return to the document.

"This sum allowed for his expenses back to St. Petersburg, equal to the sum allowed on his journey from St Petersburg to Ghent, $886 86." This journey *back to St. Petersburg*, Mr Adams *never travelled*. He went from Ghent to Paris, and thence to London, where he remained about two years as minister, and then returned to the United States. This statement in the document, taken I presume from the books of the Treasury, is wholly deceptive—not as to the payment of the money, for Mr. Adams took care to secure that, but as to the services for which it was paid. So far as I can learn, the true history of this item is as follows: When Mr. Adams went to Ghent, he left his family in Russia, and after the close of that negotiation, they joined him at Ghent, and travelled to Paris. The travelling expenses of his family, from St. Petersburg to Paris, he charged to the United States; but the accounting officers of the Treasury could find no law which would justify or palliate the payment of this item. Whether the idea first occurred to them or Mr. Adams, I know not; but so it was, that inasmuch as Mr. Adams *might* have gone back to St. Petersburg, although in fact he did not, it was considered, that the travelling expenses of his family from St. Petersburg to Paris might be paid under cover of this pretended journey back, and neither Congress nor the people would be the wiser for it! So Mr. Adams received the money, under this false pretence. The accounting officers make a false corresponding entry upon the public books, and the consideration for which the money was paid is wholly concealed in the report made to Congress; and the people, as well as their representatives, are deceived in relation to the real objects for which their money is paid. But let us again return to the document. The next item is as follows:

"This sum paid him for his travelling expenses from St. Petersburg to Amsterdam; from thence to Ghent, Paris, and Havre, seeking a passage to the United States; it being impossible to embark from any port in the Baltic, in consequence of the war, $1,000."

Here is another journey paid for by the good people, which requires explanation. It has been said, and probably with truth, that such a journey was performed by the Secretary of Legation, Wm. S. Smith, Mr. Adams' nephew: there is no law authorizing the allowance of travelling expenses to Secretaries of Legation; but Mr. Adams being Secretary of State procured this extraordinary allowance, which is also disguised upon the books in the manner I have stated.

The next item reads thus: "This sum allowed him for his expenses at Paris, waiting the answer of the British Government to a proposition to treat on commerce, and the instructions of his own Government on this subject, $830 19."

These expenses were incurred at Paris, at the very time when Mr. Adams is supposed, in a previous and subsequent item of the account, to be travelling back to St. Petersburg; but the *dates* of these items are carefully omitted in the report to Congress. Had they been given, it would have appeared on the face of the document, that Mr. Adams was travelling back to St. Petersburg, and residing in Paris *at the same time*, and charging the Government with both the expenses of his journey, and the expenses of his residence in Paris! It would seem that the dates could have been omitted only to conceal the falsehood of the pretences under which some of the items were allowed! It should be here remarked that Mr. Adams was allowed an outfit of $9,000 on his appointment to England, and that his salary for this mission, commenced on the 28th of February, 1815, whereby he was receiving not only expense for travelling back to St. Petersburg, and expense for detention in Paris, but his salary as Minister to London, all at the same time!! The next item reads thus:

"This sum, being the amount heretofore suspended from two contingent accounts, but which, on further explanation and consideration, is admitted, $92 35."

Of this I know nothing. But now comes a very extraordinary item:

"This sum allowed him as equivalent to his expenses from Ghent to St. Petersburg, after the conclusion of the treaty of peace with Great Britain, he being accredited and considered Minister at the Russian Court until the receipt of his appointment to that of Great Britain, $1,556 54."

"Deduct this sum, allowed him for this object, for report No. 282, under an impression that the same sums charged by him for the journey from St. Petersburg to Ghent, would be equal to the expenses of his return, but which now appears would not have been the case, as that journey was made chiefly by water, but his return must have been by land, and by the same route as that taken by Messrs. Gallatin and Bayard, and equally expensive, $886 86 $679 68."

Here is another allowance for the journey back from Ghent to St. Petersburg, accompanied by the most disgusting and disgraceful falsehoods. As far as I can learn, the grounds of this second allowance were as follows: The travelling expenses of Mr. Adams' family, from St. Petersburg to Paris, were charged at the sum of 1,600 dollars, so that the first allowance of 886 dollars 86 cents made to him under pretence of a journey from Ghent to St. Petersburg, was not sufficient to cover them. After the first allowance was made, Mr. Adams discovered that Messrs. Bayard, and perhaps Gallatin, had charged and received 1,566 dollars 54 cents each, for the expenses of their journey from St. Petersburg to Ghent, and he forthwith puts in a further claim to an equal allowance for his *pretended* journey, in order to cover his family's travelling expenses! This also is allowed, deducting the previous allowance! Mark the false reasons given for this additional allowance! It is said Mr. Adam's journey from St. Petersburg to Ghent, was made chiefly by water, "*but his return must have been by land*," when, in fact, he never returned at all. It is added, "*and by the same route as that taken by Messrs. Gallatin and Bayard, and equally expensive.*" A mere pretext for obtaining 679 dollars 68 cents more than it had cost him, by his own account for travelling over the same ground! From which it appears that the allowance of 886 dollars 86 cents originally made under false pretences, was afterwards enlarged to 1566 dollars 54 cents, under accumulated fictions! He finally gets, under pretence of a direct journey back to St. Petersburg from Ghent, which he never performed, as much as Mr. Bayard, got for a circuitous journey from St. Petersburg by Ghent to London. How Mr Adams could descend to procure from the public Treasury his family's travelling expenses, which he knew could not be legally allowed, by filling the records of his country with gross and repeated misstatements, I leave to his supporters to explain!

When Mr. Adams was appointed to aid in negotiating the treaty of peace in April, 1813, the President sent out to him $13,500; 4,500 dollars on account of his salary as Minister to Russia, and 9,000 dollars as an outfit for the peace mission. Afterwards the President asked an appropriation by Congress to cover this outfit, but as the finances of the country were exhausted and embarrassed by the war, and 9,000 dollars outfit was considered rather extravagant for a Minister already in Europe, that body appropriated only 4,500 for Mr. Adams' outfit, and he was directed to enter a credit on his account in favor of the Government, equal to the other 4,500 dollars, the balance of the $9,000 sent him by the President. This he refused to do, complaining bitterly of Congress for their penuriousness, and declaring that they had as much right to confiscate his private property as to require him to refund any portion of the money which had been sent to him by the Government. He never did refund the money, or enter a credit for it, and he stood charged with it on the books of the Treasury until 1822. To compel defaulters to settle up their arrears with Government, Congress passed an act prohibiting the payment of any salary or compensation to any officer of the United States who was in arrears with the Government. Mr. Adams was then Secretary of State, and in obedience to law, the Treasury officers refused to pay him his salary until he accounted for this 4,500 dollars, which he had received in 1813. He now reiterated his complaints, and appealed to the President, who referred the subject to the Attorney General. That officer gave an opinion, that the President had a right to give the money, and Mr. Adams to keep it, in despite of the authority of Congress, and without an appropriation, although the Constitution says expressly, "no money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law," &c.

Mr. Adams retained the money and received the credit, although no appropriation has been made to this day. Thus it was, that he realized an outfit of 9,000 dollars, when spent upon the peace mission. The peace mission commenced the 29th of April, 1813, and ended the 27th of February, 1815, having continued one year and ten months. Mr. Adams was then appointed Minister to Great Britain, and his mission commenced 28th February, 1815. Upon this appointment, he claimed another outfit of 9,000 dollars. The Government hesitated at making the allowance, because there was an act of Congress which declared, "that it shall not be lawful in any case for the President to allow a Minister Plenipotentiary or Charge d'Affairs *on going from the United States* to any other foreign country, an outfit which shall exceed one year's salary." It was doubted whether any outfit could be lawfully allowed to a Minister who had been *actually fitted out*, and was already in a foreign country, upon a transfer from one court to another. But it was finally decided that this law did not bar an outfit in such a case, and Mr. Adams received another 9,000 dollars on being transferred from Ghent to London. Thus did he receive, within two years, two outfits of 9,000 dollars each, making 18,000 dollars.

It has been said, that during the Ghent mission, Mr. Adams charged and received a double salary; viz. 9,000 dollars per year as Minister to Ghent, and 9,000 dollars per year as Minister to Russia. The document on which this charge is predicated is now before me. It originated as follows: in April, 1822, the House of Representatives adopted a resolution, calling on the Secretary of State, who was none other than Mr. Adams himself, for "a statement exhibiting the amount paid for outfit, return, salaries, and contingent expenses, to each Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, and Charge des Affairs, from the United States to the respective foreign courts, from 1st January 1801, to 31st December, 1821." Mr. Adams called on the Register of the Treasury to make out the document, which he accordingly did, and communicated it to Mr. Adams, by whom it was sent to the House of Representatives. This document contains the following account of the *amount paid* to Mr. Adams as Minister to several courts therein mentioned, which I have exactly copied:

MISSIONS.	Outfit.	Return.	Salary.	Contingencies.	Total
TO GREAT BRITAIN.—John Q. Adams, from 28th February, 1815, to 10th June, 1827,	$9,000	2,250	20,546 00	3,004 62	24,801 62
TO GHENT.—John Q. Adams, from 29th April, 1813, to 27th February, 1815,	9,000		20,299 31	6,345 60	35,554 60
TO RUSSIA.—John Q. Adams, from 5th August, 1809, to 27th February, 1815,	9,000		50,104 00	5,153 54	64,657 54
TO PRUSSIA.—John Q. Adams, from 1st January, 1801, to 26th April, 1801,		2,250	2,860 27		5,118 57
RECAPITULATION.					
John Q. Adams, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, from 5th August, 1809, to 10th June, 1817.—To Russia,	$9,000				
To Ghent,	9,000				
To Great Britain,	9,000	27,000	4,500	173,510 27	14,904 26	219,915 05

I have copied all of this paper just as it is printed in a document No. 120, vol. 2,