Western Carolinian.

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SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C.....TUESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1829.

[VOL. X.....NO. 479.

TERMS.....At the request of many of our patrons, and in consideration of the pressure of the times, cheapness of provisions, &c. the terms of the Western Carolinian have been altered, and will hereafter be as follows: [illegible] dollars and a half per annum; or two dollars only, if paid in advance. No paper will be discontinued except at the discretion of the Editor, until all dues are paid up. [illegible] to succeed at 50 cents the square for the first week, and 25 cents each week they are continued thereafter. Postage must be paid on all letters addressed to the Editor, or they may not be attended to.

BARTER.

WHISKEY, Wax,
Tallow, Hides,
Shoe thread, Fat Cattle,
Corn, Oats,
Live Rattle Snakes, or Cash,

Will be taken in exchange for

Sugar, Coffee,
Shot, Powder,
Lead, Iron,
Molasses, Nails,
Soap, Paper,
Tea, Indigo, or cash.

Liberty Hill, S. C. J. GARLICK.
June 1st, 1829. 3mt83

New and Cheap GOODS.

THE subscriber has the pleasure of anouncing to his friends and customers, and the public in general, that he is now receiving from Philadelphia and New York,

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF THE *Cheapest and most Fashionable* GOODS

he ever had. Having been selected with great care by himself, and bought for *cash*, he feels perfectly confident, that for like patterns and equal qualities, he cannot be undersold by any house in the place.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves. His assortment comprises almost every article usually kept in stores. *MICHAEL BROWN.*
Salisbury, July 6th, 1829. 3mt85

DANIEL H. CRESS,

HAS just received, and opened at his Store in Salisbury, a large and handsome assortment of

Spring and Summer GOODS;

Also, Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Plated Ware, Hats, and Hatters' Trimmings, Crockery, a good assortment of Bolting Cloths, Shoes, Bonnets, and every article usually asked for in stores.

His stock of goods has been purchased entirely for cash; and he is determined to sell them as low as can be had in the place, for cash or to punctual customers on a short credit. The public are respectfully invited to call, examine, and judge for themselves.
Salisbury, June 3d, 1829. 79

Negroes Wanted.

WANTED to purchase, 25 or 30 NEGROES, for which a liberal price will be given, in cash. I can at all times be found, in Salisbury, at E. Allemong's Mansion Hotel. Any person wishing to sell, to whom it may be inconvenient to make application, can direct a few lines to me, at Salisbury, N. C. and they will be attended to. JOSIAH HUIE.
Salisbury, June 23d, 1829. 73

Watches, Jewelry, &c.

THE subscriber has just returned from the North, with as good an assortment of

Jewelry,
Watches,
Silver-Ware, &c.

as was ever offered for sale in this place; his Jewelry is of the latest importations, and the most fashionable and elegant kinds to be had in any of the Northern Cities: elegant Gold and Silver *Watches*; plain do.; &c. &c. And in a few days, he will receive a very elegant assortment of *Military Goods*.- Also, all kinds of *Silver-Ware*, kept constantly on hand, or made to order on short notice. All of which will be sold lower than such goods were ever disposed of before in this place.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine these goods; their richness, elegance, and cheapness, cannot fail of pleasing those who wish to buy.

All kinds of *Watches Repaired*, and warranted to keep time: the shop is two doors below the court-house, on Main-street. ROBT. WYNNE.
Salisbury, March 30, 1829. 60

N. B. I have recently employed an excellent workman, who will in future be constantly in my Shop; so that those disposed to patronize me, in my line of business, need be under no apprehension, in consequence of my occasional absence. R. WYNNE.

MONEY WANTED.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber, by note, or otherwise, are hereby notified to call immediately and make payment. This notice will apply more particularly, to all those who do not live in the immediate neighborhood of Salisbury. ROBERT WYNNE.
March 30th, 1829. 60tf

SHERIFFS DEEDS,

FOR land sold by order of writs of venditioni exponas, for sale at this office.

The article below, on Diplomatic Employments, is from the pen of one familiar with the subject, and who writes plainly on it. We recommend it to the particular attention of those who take an interest in our diplomatic relations and intercourse: for although we are born enemies to etiquette and artificial distinctions in society, we are well aware that the forms and ceremonies of diplomatic intercourse are of greater consequence than at first glance they might appear to be. In regard to this subject, at least, words are things, and substance embodies form. *Nat. Int.*

FOREIGN MINISTERS.

A *foreign Minister* is an individual sent by one Government to another, to treat on all affairs of controversy that may arise between them; and who, being furnished with a credential letter, or full powers, enjoys the privileges accorded by the law of nations to his public character.

Every independent nation has a right to decide on what conditions they will receive one. Some governments will not receive their own citizens, or subjects, (namely, France, Sweden, Holland and several others;) and it occasionally happens, that they refuse to receive an individual who is disagreeable to them. M. Goderike, sent in 1758 by Great Britain to Stockholm, was not received; Sardinia, in 1792, refused to receive M. de Lemonville; and in 1802, Austria would not receive Count d'Armfeld, sent by Sweden.

There are three grades of foreign Ministers, distinguished by the manner of their reception, and the various ceremonials to which they are entitled.

I. The first grade of Ministers is composed of those who represent the State or Sovereign, that sends them; and they, of course have a claim to all the honors that their constituent would be entitled to were he present. These are,

1st. The Pope's *Legate a or de latere.*
2d. The Pope's *Nuncio.*
3d. Minister sent with the character of *Ambassador.*

II. Ministers of the second grade do not represent their State, or Sovereign, (indeed none but those of the first grade do;) they are only charged to carry on in the name of their government all negotiations between the two countries. Of this number are,

1st. The *Envoy Extraordinary, and Minister Plenipotentiary.*
2d. The *Minister Plenipotentiary.*
3d. The Pope's *Internuncio.*

III. Ministers of the third grade differ from those of the second only in the ceremonial of their reception, and in consideration attached to their station. They may be classed in the following manner;

1st. *Minister Resident.*
2d. *Minister Charge d'Affairs.*
3d. *Charge d'Affairs.*

The ceremonial to which Charge d'Affaires may be entitled is not fixed; it depends upon the usages of the several courts, or governments, at which they reside; they have no credential letter to the Secretary of State, or of the Department of Foreign relations: we must not however, confound them with the Charge d'Affaires *ad interim*, who are frequently only presented verbally by their Minister at his departure.

The relative rank that each foreign Minister is entitled to in the country where he resides, strange as it may appear to us plain Republicans, has been a matter of great controversy; it was however, finally settled at the Congress of the Allied Powers assembled at Vienna in 1815, that each member of the Diplomatic body should rank in his grade, at the court or government to which he is accredited, according to the official notification of his arrival; which arrangement has been since tacitly acquiesced in by all other nations.

The *Secretary of Embassy*, or of *Legation*, is under the orders of the Minister; he is only appointed to Missions of the first and second grade; his person is inviolable, and he is entitled to all the immunities of the Minister, because of his own public character, as well as on account of his being attached to the suite of the Minister.

A *Consul* cannot be considered a *Diplomatic Agent*: he does not enjoy the privileges of such; he has no credential letter; he is only the bearer of a provisional letter; and he can only act in his official capacity after having obtained an *exequatur* or confirmation of his appointment from the government of the country where he is to reside. Consuls to the Powers of Barbary form an exception, and are the only ones that are accredited and treated as Ministers.

The public Ministers of the United States have generally been men of great ability. Franklin and Jefferson would do honor to any age and to any country. The knowledge requisite for one is not, however, to be acquired by intuition; like every other knowledge, it is only to be obtained by study and experience; and it must be admitted, that, occasionally, blunders have been committed by ignorant and incompetent persons.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

No. III.

In this number I will notice some other ways in which habits of intemperance are formed.

By unprecedent spirits as a matter of hospitality, many are brough into the snare; and in this way, it is considered an act of kindness, and it is thought to be unsocial and ungentlemanly not to repay the kindness by using it freely. There is a strong temptation, under such circumstances, to drink to inebriation. Should any of the guests be sparing in the use of the flowing bowl, they are incessantly urged, by a cruel kindness, to use it more freely:—it will be good for you, as the day is cold or warm; as the weather is gloomy or serene; as the occasion is joyful or otherwise. As a last argument, it is alleged, at least it will do you no harm. With these smooth, though deceitful arguments, the simple are ensnared, and go like a fool to the correction of the stocks, or rather like an Ox to the slaughter. But on whose skirts will their blood be found? "Woe unto him that giveth his neighbor drink."

When spiritous liquors are used at places of public convocations, the evil is still greater. I can notice but a few of these:—meetings for electioneering and electing candidates to watch over the interests of our country. In such occasions, it would seem that all should be sober, and act the part of rational men; and all who really regard the interests of their country, will; but many seem to think it an essential part of liberty to become gloriously drunk on such occasions. And how many are there, who give their suffrages to the man who will give them the best treat? Those candidates who make it their business to deal out intoxicating liquors to obtain the suffrage of their fellow citizens, are to be set down as the greatest corrupters of human society. They may talk of liberty; but every sober man knows in what their chief liberty consists. They may talk of patriotism and love of country; but there is something they love more than country. They may talk of serving the people; but there is some one they are [illegible] It becomes very sober citizens to consider this matter carefully, and use their efforts to close these flood gates of immorality; for if permitted to continue open, the stream issuing from them is likely to sweep every thing that deserves the name of liberty from the land.

I would here respectfully suggest to all who regard the future glory and welfare of our country, whether those feasts observed in commemoration of the establishment of our independence, are not extremely injurious to the interests of virtue and morality. I speak of the manner of observing it by drinking toasts. Are not these celebrations calculated to promote the cause of intemperance? Are there not many whose hearts are fuller of wine than their heads are of sense?

Those places where spiritous liquors are sold out in small quantities are, perhaps, the most fruitful sources of intemperance in the land. These places are the resort of the idle, the profane and the intemperate. They meet and spend their afternoons and their money, if they have any, or run themselves in debt if they have none. They bring their families to want, wretchedness and ruin. None spend their time at such places without receiving the infection. The number of those who resort to them is continually on the increase. The children of such a neighborhood are drawn into the snare, before they should be beyond the notice of the maternal eye. How many neighborhoods around such places, present the aspect of physical and moral death: children uneducated, and unprovided for; wives tortured by the slow, though excruciating fires of pining grief and cheerless sorrow; farms and buildings, fallen into decay and ruin; the master of the family, instead of providing for his own household, is spending his time at the grog shop. Instead of diffusing joy and happiness through his family, his return is awaited with gloomy anxiety. When he comes, it is as a fiend, instead of a father. Do such men love their wives or their children? They are worse than infidels; they provide not for their own. Over every such shop it should be written, in large black letters—*This is the way to death, the gate to hell:—enter in all ye that seek death: drink of the wine that I have mingled.*

Let the youth take warning and stand far from these deep pits; they are like quick sands. When the victim once enters, he will find no solid ground to stand on. Many strong men have fallen: let the youth be assured that there is no safety but by keeping at a distance. But are those who administer the destroying fluid guiltless? Can a man put a serpent into his neighbor's bosom and say, I have done nothing amiss? Suppose the serpent bites him and he dies, who occasioned his death? Will not the love of gold do? For one to do this, with the excuse that if I don't, another will, and I may as well have the gain [illegible] neighbor, is no more extenuation of moral guilt, than for a man to engage in the slave trade with the plea, that if he should not, others would. If the woe denounced on those who give their neighbors drink, does not apply in such cases, I am at a loss to know when it would.

Distillers are another source of intemperance. It will be found, there are a few who have engaged to any extent in the business, but some members of their families have become intemperate; and frequently, many in the neighborhood. This fact is a sufficient admonition to all fathers who wish to raise sober families, not to engage in this dangerous and pernicious business, though it may be attended with pecuniary profits. One drunken son may destroy more in one year than his father could make by distilling during a long life.

It will be found that intemperance increases in proportion as the avenues of access to the intoxicating fluid are multiplied; and that it will decrease in proportion as they are closed. *V. D. M.*

Contempt of Court.—We learn by a statement by John Ward, in the St. Louis Beacon of May 23, that he was called before the Grand Jury during the session of the Circuit Court in that District, and asked by the foreman, "Do you know of any person betting at faro in this county within the last year?" Ward replied, "I do." The foreman then requested him to name the person without naming himself; which he refused to do, saying that he could not do it without *implicating himself*. The Court being applied to, ordered Ward to answer, but he still refusing, the Judge (Carr) ordered, on the 26th of March, that he should be committed for contempt of Court, and he remained in jail until the 14th of April when he was brought again before the Grand Jury, and asked, "Have you ever seen John C Smith, or Dudly Kimball bet [illegible] county, at any time within the last year?" To which Ward replied, "If I have seen any such gaming in this county, I was a party concerned, both as a better and keeper of the table; and he refused to make any other answer; whereupon the Court ordered him to be committed to jail for thirty days" and pay a "fine of one hundred dollars," and stand committed until the fine and costs be fully paid."

Another Steamboat Disaster.—The boiler of the showy, glittering Steamer, "Renowned Table Orator," Henry Clay Commander, when lying at anchor, at the Port of Louisville, Kentucky, burst, and blew up with a terrible explosion. Her Commander was blown "Sky-high"! and evaporated into thin air, whilst the whole of her passengers and crew providentially remained unhurt. The accident evidently arose from the unskilful and obstreperous conduct of her Commander, by charging her boiler too high, directly against the admonition of even his own enamoured devotees, and particularly of a kind-hearted Irishman who being present in the midst of the unfortunate Commander's delirious vagaries, cried out in an audible voice, "Go a head, my honey! you are bursting your own boiler fast enough!"
Richmond Enquirer.

Modest Assurance.—Mr. Clay, in a Speech at Louisville, on the 24th of June, says—"the *prejudices* which artful men have raised against me, are *rapidly passing away.*" He appears to be unconscious that he also is "rapidly passing away." *Tempus fugit*, and with it, all things earthly; and Mr. Harry Clay, unless he proves "too tough a morsel for death," need not hope "to 'scape the general doom." *Boston Statesman.*

Great Age.—In noticing a celebration of the 4th instant near Raleigh, the Register states that Mr. Arthur Wall now in his 109th year, was particularly invited; he excused himself on account of being 'busy with his crop' but said he would send one of his boys a lad of 81 with his toast. No toasts however were drank, for there were no intoxicating liquors on the ground:—Long before the shades of the evening the gratified company after a day of sober and rational enjoyment, departed for their homes, with improved national and neighborhood feelings.

An eastern paper mentions that the buildings at Middletown, Conn. recently occupied by Capt. Partridge's institution, which has been discontinued, will be purchased for a Wesleyan University.

From the Columbus (Georgia) Enq. 18th July.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Much alarm has been excited in this place by some recent movements of a hostile character among the Indians. Several [illegible] of concerting measures [illegible] against the Frontier Settlements. In consequence of the general apprehension of danger, some of our citizens, on Wednesday last, visited the Creek Agent at Fort Mitchell, for the purpose of obtaining whatever information he might possess in relation to the anticipated difficulties. The following is the information which he afforded. The statement is furnished us by one of the gentlemen who held the conversation with him.

"The agent stated that there had been several secret councils held by the chiefs; that he had been informed by several Indians, that they the Indians, in these councils, had resolved to stay and die upon their soil; that they had also resolved to kill him the agent and wage a war of extermination upon the frontiers, and assassinate every white west of the Flint river; and when troops should be sent to fight them they would retire to the swamps and die to a man fighting for the soil of their forefathers. The agent, not putting sufficient confidence in these reports, felt no alarm until an old respectable chief, in whom he had always put the utmost confidence, and who had always manifested for him the greatest friendship, came to him and told him in confidence that the report was true, and that he himself was a member of the secret council which passed the aforesaid resolution, and that he voted for it, but that he had so great a friendship for him the agent, that he could not reconcile it to his conscience so far to violate his faith as to see him sacrificed without apprising him of his danger. Thus much having heretofore become public, no injury can accrue from the repetition of it; but some other communications which the chief made to the agent, for prudential reasons, perhaps had best not be made too public, as they appertain to the safety of the agent. The chief also stated that deputations had been sent to the Cherokees, the Chactaws and Seminoles, asking their concurrence in measures [illegible] them, the Creeks, but that none but the Cherokees had been heard from, and that they concurred; that Ross, the President, was preparing a talk for his nation, advising them never to give up their land, but to kill every white man who crossed the line."

From the same gentleman who furnished the above we also learn, that Crowell has written to the War Department concerning the affair, and that he would also have apprised the Governor of Georgia of the same, but that he (the Agent) does not apprehend *immediate* danger to the citizens of Georgia; by which we may infer that no information will be comunicated to the authorities of this state, by this humane officer, until immediate danger comes upon the people. But whether near at hand or not, if he is sincere in his opinion, that the Indians are meditating war upon the whites, we humbly conceive it to be his duty as an officer, and most certainly as a man to make known the fact to the Governor of Georgia, and also to the Governor of Alabama. He may possibly have communicated with the latter: and if he has declined to correspond with the former, because of a hostility which he may have contracted against our state, in consequence of her efforts to obtain her rights, which he so actively opposed, we can only say that it is high time that such enmities should give place to better feelings.

Inasmuch as the Agent has not thought proper to disclose to the Governor the indications of hostility among the Indians, the Colonel of our county (C. Lewis) has acted with praiseworthy promptness in communicating the information. In compliance with the wishes of many of the citizens of this place, he forwarded last Tuesday an express to Milledgeville, with a request that his excellency the Governor would cause a deposit to be made in this place of public arms and ammunition, sufficient for its protection in the event of hostility. At present the Town is in a very defenceless situation, not one man in ten being provided with arms.

Gen. Williams, of Stonington, (Connecticut) has sent a schooner to the Straits of Bellisle, with 15 men and but one *gallon* of spirits on board. The men agree to forfeit $2 for every time they drink ardent spirits, and are to receive *six* if they refrain during the voyage.

A young man was lately knocked down by the hail in a storm at Drummond, U. C. One piece contained *eight cubic inches* of ice.