

# NORTH CAROLINA SPECTATOR AND WESTERN ADVERTISER.

VOLUME II.

RUTHERFORDTON, SATURDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 19, 1831.

NUMBER 1.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY EVENING BY  
ROSWELL ELMER, JR.

**Terms of subscription.** Two dollars and fifty cents, per annum, if paid in advance; or three dollars, if paid within the year—but if delayed after the close of the year, twenty-five cents will be added.  
No paper will be discontinued until particularly ordered and all arrearages paid, or at the discretion of the publisher.  
Advertisements inserted on the usual terms.—All persons advertising will please note the number of lines they wish to have them inserted, or they will be continued and taxed accordingly.

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a Fi. Fa. to me directed from the Clerk of the Superior Court of Lincoln County.—I shall expose to public sale, at the Court House in Asheville on the 2nd Monday in April next,  
**350 Acres of Land**, lying in the county of Buncombe, in Three tracts, 150 acres lying on McDowell's creek above Leban Spann's; 100 acres below Leban Spann's, on said Creek; 100 acres on Green River, joining or near Robert Jones,—levied on as the property of Allen Twitty at the suit of William Roan. N. HARRISON, Sheriff.  
January 27, 1831. 51 4w

MY professional engagements in the Superior Court of Buncombe County in all cases, where other arrangements have not been made and notice given to those concerned, will be confined to BARKLEY SHIFF, Esq., of Lincoln, and JOHN HALL, JUN., Esq., of Rutherfordton,—the latter of whom will hereafter reside at Asheville. D. L. SWAIN.  
Jan. 10, 1831. 49tr

## Look at this!

THE compass has been so long in use, that I hope its utility will ere long find its way into Rutherford county, and put every man in possession of his own land marks—they may then escape the judgment denounced in a certain book.

This is therefore, to notify all persons, (that they may not plead ignorance in future,) that I am determined to prosecute all and every individual, who shall be found trespassing, by cultivating the soil, removing timber, or in any otherwise committing waste upon any of the various tracts of land belonging to COL. RICHARD LEWIS, situate in the Rutherford county—lots and land adjoining the village of Rutherfordton, unless with my written or verbal consent; and it is presumed that all leases and permissions granted by him, for any of those purposes, have expired.  
Persons holding bonds on him for titles, would do well to present them.—Also persons having made purchases of land, in which he is interested, are hereby notified that no titles will be executed, unless satisfactory evidence is adduced that, his proportion of the purchase money has been actually paid, or secured to be paid, either to himself or his properly authorized agent.  
J. OVERTON LEWIS, Agent.  
Rutherfordton, 25th Jan'y, 1831. 50 1y p

## NO QUACKERY.

THE subscriber, conversant with the profession and practice of Medicine for several years past, and of late having studied the new Thompsonian System and having underwent an examination by the Examining Committee, and being approved, as qualified for general practice,—Takes this method of tending his Professional Services to his friends and the public as a PHYSICIAN and SURGEON,—combining when necessary, the old and new System together; but, with the weight of confidence in the Thompsonian System.  
48 4wp HUGH QUIN.  
Near Lincolnton, Jan. 10, 1831.

## COPARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned have this day entered into copartnership in the TAILORING BUSINESS.  
They respectfully inform their friends and the citizens of this and the adjoining counties, that they will be always ready to execute any order in their line of business, at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. They deem it unnecessary to speak of their ability. They flatter themselves, however, that by their long practice—the facilities they have of obtaining the latest fashions, and their constant exertions to please, that they will receive a due share of the public patronage.  
They will occupy, as a shop, a room over Twitty & Miller's Store.  
VALENTINE MOONEY.  
JAMES V. JAY.  
Rutherfordton, Jan. 6, 1831.

## COACH FACTORY.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public in general, that he continues to carry on COACH MAKING, in its various branches, at his extensive establishment in Lincolnton, (Main street, a few doors west of the Court House), where he has considerable work finished, and a number of hands in his employ, both in the wood, blacksmith and other branches of the above business. Mail Coaches, Stages and Carriages of almost every description are kept on hand, or made to order on the shortest notice. Repairing of every description in the above line, punctually attended to.  
48 6w M. C. PHIFER.  
Lincolnton, Jan. 10, 1831.

## HOUSE AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTING.

THE subscribers take this method of informing the citizens of Rutherford and its vicinity, that they expect to be at Rutherfordton, on or about the first of February next, prepared to execute any Job in their line of business, with despatch and neatness not inferior to any in the Northern or Southern States. Business will be attended to on the shortest notice.  
G. W. DAVIS.  
SAM'L D. PEUGH.  
Rutherfordton, Dec. 15, 1830. 44tr

## \$10 REWARD!!

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, on the 27th December, a light colored MULATTO BOY, named GIMBO, about 5 feet 8 inches high, slender make. He is well known by a great many in this County, as he was raised by Joseph Greene, Esq., and it is probable that he may be lurking about in that neighborhood. The above reward will be given to any person who will deliver him to me, in this place.  
WALTER B. RUTHERFORD.  
Rutherfordton, Jan. 20, 1831. 49tr

## PLEASANT RETREAT ACADEMY.

THE Trustees of this Academy take pleasure in announcing to the public, that the exercises of this institution have closed for the present year, under the tuition of **Mr. Benjamin B. Dye**, with much satisfaction to all concerned; and that they will be again resumed, under his care, on the first Monday in January next. Mr. Dye, since his residence at this place, having devoted his whole attention to teaching, we believe no one has ever surpassed him in regular attendance, and that few if any, are better qualified to teach all the branches of Literature, which are usually taught in such institutions. This Academy is situated in one of the most healthy villages in the western part of North Carolina, where boarding can be obtained in good and respectable families, either in town or in the adjoining country, on moderate terms.  
The prices of tuition, per session, will be as follows, viz:—  
Reading, Writing and Arithmetic, \$5.00;  
English Grammar, and Geography, \$7.50;  
Latin & Greek languages & Sciences, \$10.00;  
By order of the Board of Trustees.  
JAMES P. HENDERSON, Secretary.  
December 6, 1830. 45 6w

## State of North Carolina,

Rutherford County.  
Superior Court of Law, October Term, 1830.  
James J. Hoyt, John Ward }  
and William Ward } Petition and sci. fa.  
vs. }  
Vacate Grant.

Waitman Disharoon and }  
Michal Hawkins }  
vs. }  
IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Waitman Disharoon one of the defendants, resides beyond the limits of the State: It is therefore Ordered by Court, that publication be made six weeks in the North Carolina Spectator and Western Advertiser, that unless the said defendant appear at the next term of said Superior Court, to be holden in Rutherfordton, on the third Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, that judgment will be taken pro confesso against him.  
Copy Teste, JAMES MORRIS, Clk.  
Nov. 18, 1830. 42 6w pr. adv. \$2.50

## State of North Carolina,

Buncombe County.  
Superior Court of Law, October Term, 1830.  
James J. Hoyt, John Ward }  
and William Ward } Petition and sci. fa.  
vs. }  
Vacate Grant.

George Russel and }  
John Whitesides }  
vs. }  
IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that George Russel one of the defendants, resides beyond the limits of the State: It is therefore Ordered by Court, that publication be made six weeks in the North Carolina Spectator and Western Advertiser, that unless the said defendant appear at the next Term of said Court, to be holden in Rutherfordton, on the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, that judgment will be taken pro confesso against him.  
Copy Teste, JAMES MORRIS, Clk.  
Nov. 18, 1830. 42 6w pr. adv. \$2.50

## State of North Carolina,

Buncombe County.  
Superior Court of Law—October Term, 1830.  
John Roberts }  
vs. }  
Petition for Divorce.

Agnes Roberts. }  
vs. }  
IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, Agnes Roberts, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore Ordered by Court, that publication be made for three months in the Raleigh Star and Western Advertiser, that the said Agnes Roberts appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for the county of Buncombe, at the Court House in Asheville, on the 2nd Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, then and there to answer, plead or demur to the petition filed against her by John Roberts, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte.  
Witness Joshua Roberts, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 2nd Monday after the 4th Monday in September, 1830.  
J. ROBERTS, Clerk.  
43 3m Pr. adv. \$4.50

## State of North Carolina,

Buncombe County.  
Superior Court of Law—October term, 1830.  
Alexander Henry }  
vs. }  
Petition for divorce.

Happy Henry. }  
vs. }  
IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State, it is ordered that publication be made for three months in the Raleigh Star, and North Carolina Spectator, that the defendant, Happy Henry, appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the county of Buncombe, at the Court House in Asheville, on the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the petition filed against her by Alexander Henry, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte.  
Witness Joshua Roberts, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 2nd Monday after the 4th Monday in September, 1830.  
J. ROBERTS, Clerk.  
43 3m Pr. adv. \$4.50

## State of North Carolina,

Buncombe County.  
Superior Court of Law, October Term, 1830.  
Sarah Wicaser, }  
vs. }  
Petition for Divorce.

George Wicaser. }  
vs. }  
IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State: It is Ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Raleigh Register, and North Carolina Spectator, that the defendant George Wicaser, appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for the county of Buncombe, at the Court House in Asheville, on the 2nd Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the petition filed against him by Sarah Wicaser, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte.  
Witness Joshua Roberts, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 2nd Monday after the 4th Monday in September, 1830.  
J. ROBERTS, Clerk.  
42 3m Pr. adv. \$4.50

## NOTICE.

THE several kinds of grass seeds purchased at the North, and for the use of the members of the Rutherford Agricultural Society, have been received and are ready for delivery to those interested.  
By order of the Corres. Secretary.  
January, 7, 1831.

## POLITICAL.

EXTRACTS FROM THE DEBATE ON THE  
RUSSIAN MISSION.  
(Continued from our last.)

The item itself bears no mark distinguishing it from others of the same kind, or giving us any warrant for rejecting this while others are allowed. We must look to other documents for information concerning this mission, and our obligations to furnish money for supporting this Minister at the Court of St. Petersburg.—The paper which I now take from the desk before me contains that information. It purports to be the annual Message from the President of the United States to Congress at the present session. It certainly bears his signature, and was sent to the House by that high dignitary. Notwithstanding these facts the document must be received and considered entirely as the production of Cabinet Ministers. No literary gentleman in the Hall—I mean, no member of this House—who reads and examines this communication, made to us so much at length, could, I think, say, without hazzard of their reputation, that he believes one sentence of it was composed by the distinguished gentleman whose name is placed at the end of it. This, sir, is not said for any purpose of derogation from the eminent official character of our First Magistrate, but for a very different, a much more important purpose.—Are gentlemen aware of the extent of our importation of European politics? Have we not brought home, and put into use, the high tory maxim of their monarchies, that the King can do no wrong? Was there ever a time in our country when the friends of any Administration, other than the present, believed and practised this article of political faith with more unscrupulous devotion? The Cabinet Ministers of our Executive have taken a full council from this fact. As European Ministers, being answerable with their heads, for what the King, their master, may from the throne communicate to his Lords & Com., will not suffer any speech but of their own contriving to be thus communicated; so, the adroit Ministers of our Cabinet, taking shelter under the Executive subserviency of the times, have not only put upon the nation this message, but the President, a man who, if he moved at all always marched straight forward to his object, they have betrayed into the crooked counsels which may, by diligent examination, be found in this message, sent to Congress by them, while they he sheltered under the imposing name of the first dignitary of the nation. If the King can do no wrong, thank God Ministers may, even in these times, be made accountable for the counsels which they have given him. "The right divine in man" to rule, "the enormous faith of many made for one," comprehends in its creed no permanent provision for any crafty sycophant to skulk & screen himself behind the throne, and play the little tyrant with security.  
That part of this message, from which we learn the character of this mission to Russia, is all of it which now it concerns us to examine. Our foreign relations are a branch of the Department of State; and this mission was contrived, and the account of it contained in the message, has been given to us by the Secretary of that Department. The gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. Carson) has read this account for one purpose—suffer me to read it for another.

Am I not correct in saying that this fabric was wrought in the Department of State? Who but Mr. Secretary Van Buren would have devised such a mission, or selected such a man to fill it, or caused such a printed paper to be sent to this House? We are told by it that our long established Legation to Russia has been totally changed; and that, in place of a permanently resident Minister at that Court, regardless of the public service a mission has been invented to suit the talents, the health, habits and disposition of the distinguished individual for whom it was designed! By the very terms of this mission, this individual is required to repair to Russia, but is authorised to leave that Court, and that Empire, whenever his health (and of that he alone is a judge) may require it. Who but the Machiavelian politician at the head of the State Department would have advised the President to such a mission, or dared to place on a document, prepared to be sent to this House, such a statement of its commencement, and present condition? In what part of the Constitution, or the laws of the United States, or of the usages of this Government, does he find any thing in support of the measure? It will not be hazzarding very much to say, that this House was never, before this time, called

upon to pay such a salary for such services.

This distinguished Minister to Russia is John Randolph. How does he understand the terms on which he agreed to embark on this mission? The course of conduct pursued by him since his departure may give us some knowledge on this point. We are left in utter darkness by the Department of State concerning all the movements of this Minister; for the Message merely tells us that he has already taken benefit under the sinecure clause in his charter of legation. He has left the Court of our illustrious friend of the Autocrat of all the Russians; but when, or for what other region? Here the Secretary is cautiously silent. The Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations has been equally so. Can any gentleman of this Committee either indoctrinate us into this great mystery of State, or give us the light of a single fact concerning the voyages and travels of this Minister of ours; and let us know whether he is now moving or stationary? Where is John Randolph? Where is our Ambassador, for whose public services Mr. Van Buren is calling upon us to provide a salary? We are told that he is not where he was sent; and that he had permission to go thence when and where he might choose; but whether he is, in pursuit of health now basking in the sunshine of Naples, or, for a like purpose, traversing the "fog-wrapt island of Britain," we are left to learn from the same authentic documents from which the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations seems to have taken advice—rumor, and the public papers. These have "talked of his whereabouts"; and, though, without giving daily bulletins of his health, habits, or motions; yet their right to speak, and our right to hear, cannot be questioned, when those who know and could tell us the whole truth, persevere in a safe and cautious silence.

If we are left by the Secretary, without knowledge of his movements or localities, we are equally uninstructed by him concerning the health of this Ambassador. We are merely told that he has already availed himself of his right, by the terms of his commission, to abandon the public service. In what state of health was he then, is he now, or probably will he be, at any future time? For legislating on this subject, in what a luminous condition this prescient Secretary has placed this House! We have an equally distinct view of the past, the present, and the future. Does any gentleman of this Committee possess the power to tell whether John Randolph might now, or ever can be required, by the terms of his legation, to return to the Court of Russia? Is not this salary intended to be given to him for the distinguished services already rendered at the Court? If his health continue to require it, he has, we are told, the right to choose his place of residence. What are, what have been his own opinions, concerning that health. You have all seen him walk into this House, and out of it, and must know his own opinions concerning his own health? We have often heard him pronounce his chronic complaint, "a church-yard cough." In winter "he should not live over corn planting," in seed time, "he should die before harvest." He has for years been travelling from New York to Liverpool, from England to France; from America to Europe, and from Europe to America, in pursuit of health. Has he not from all this, learned that neither time, nor travel, can bring back to age the bloom of youth, or to infirmity the vigor of health?—Were he at this moment, to walk into this Hall, wrapped from the floor to the eyes, in flannel and fear nought, what would he tell you, Sir, concerning his health? What of his intended residence in Russia? No, Sir, if he be the judge—and who but he can be the judge of his own health?—he will never again return to the Court of the Czar. We are, therefore, directed and required, by the Secretary of State, to appropriate this item of \$9000, for the salary of a public minister, who has been in the public service, at the place of his destined residence, not much more than a like number of days. He arrived at St. Petersburg, was presented to the Emperor, made his bow, or genuflection, retired, and went to—England? France? Italy? or where? No mortal man, on this side the Atlantic, can inform us.

During this nine days residence what services did he render to the American People? The Secretary is satisfied; and we surely ought not to be anxious about this great affair. We are told it is a matter exclusively within the competency of the Executive; and therefore it is, I presume, considered that the Representatives of the People have no other vocation but to vote the promised and required compensation.

He certainly, succeeded even in that short time, in rendering himself very distinguished at the Court of Russia; and therefore, it may be said, in giving equal celebrity to his country. He certainly gave voice to every tongue of rumor in both hemispheres. His mission will hereafter be regarded as an era in our foreign relations; and the residence of John Randolph at the Court of Russia will long be talked of as a phenomenon in diplomacy. For this we must give him the \$9000 demanded by the Secretary.

What could such a man do for his country in the character of a foreign minister? Just what he has done: which was very much like what each man in the nation of all parties who know him, must have expected he would do. Genius he certainly has; for he is original, and unlike all other men. If you please, he is eloquent; but if so, that eloquence is, like himself, sui generis. These have enabled him to perform what he has done; could they qualify him for the services of a great diplomatic minister? Do not these require sound judgment, deep, extensive, and regular thinking; laborious perseverance in business; and, above all, prudence and vigilant circumspection? In his thirty years' public service, where are the monuments of his political wisdom, and labours of patriotism? They are all of a piece; of one uniform character; and this Russian residence will neither give the blush or the palm to any other public transaction of this remarkable man throughout his political life.

With a perfect knowledge of this man, the Secretary of State could not have contrived this legation, so different from all others, with any view to the public service. This man was sent out not to benefit the people abroad, but to relieve the Administration at home. The crafty Secretary had witnessed the political movements of this eccentric man. He feared the comet might return again and visit his political hemisphere. He had seen it blazon in perihelium—

"With fear of change perplexing men in power."  
Was it not prudent to remove this star of malign influence to another sky? It has been done; and the nation must pay, not for a mission made for the advancement of their interests, but made to secure the political power of the Secretary.

We have been told that our relations with Russia are of a high and important interest; and, therefore, we cannot dispense with this appropriation; because if we refuse this salary, we shall defeat the mission. Should this mission, by which no public benefit was intended, and from which none can be hoped, be recalled, it may be replaced by one of better purpose, and efficient character. It is an obstruction in the "straight forward" path of our relations with Russia, and we are laboring to abate or remove it out of the way.

Our relations with the Government are truly important. That Empire is perhaps the most numerous in population, and certainly the most extensive in territory, of any power on the globe. No nation of the old world, otherwise than by colonies, approaches so near to us. This people is advancing in civilization, wealth, and power, beyond any example in its former history. In the last controversy of arms, between Russia and the Ottoman Empire, had not other powers of Europe interposed a shielding hand, the Moslem, after a dominion of more than four centuries in the fairest part of Europe, had been driven beyond the Bosphorus; and the Autocrat of Russia would have ascended the throne of Constantine. At all times our relations with such a Power must be important to the American people. Are those relations taken care of now, as heretofore they have been, and as now especially they ought to be?

Yes, sir, I say as now they should be. For now Europe is convulsed, and agitated from the Mediterranean to the Baltic. The flame of war is but just repressed. Troops are called into the field, in almost every nation; and Russia, in a kind of winter campaign, has sent out 200,000 soldiers to her south western frontier, to look out on the old battle fields of Belgium and France. In this condition of Europe, do we not require an able, a diligent, a resident Minister at Russia? Withhold this appropriation, abolish this sinecure relation, and this may be effected.

One other fact, in the history of our diplomacy, renders the residence of a skillful, faithful Minister at that Court, at this time, above all others, indispensable. We learn from the Department of State, through the same medium, this message, that a treaty of amity and commerce has been negotiated between the United States and the Sublime Porte. The Secretary, with great candor, told us what the Turk had agreed to do for the Christian, but he, with great caution, concealed what the