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AND WESTERN ADVERTISER.

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RUTHERFORDTON, SATURDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 10, 1831.

NUMBER

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No paper will be discontinued until particularly ordered and all arrears paid, or at the discretion of the publisher.

Advertisements inserted on the usual terms.—All persons advertising will please note the number of times they wish to have them inserted, or they will be continued and taxed accordingly.

DR. O. P. MILLS,

HAVING located himself at Rutherfordton, tenders his professional services to the citizens of the village and its vicinity. He would add, that having had considerable experience in private as well as public practice, he hopes to receive a liberal share of patronage. His office will be kept in a front room of R. G. TWITTY'S HOTEL. OTIS P. MILLS. Rutherfordton, June 4, 1831.

HOUSE, SHOP & LOT FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his House, Shop and Lot, in the town of Rutherfordton, situate two lots north of Wm. Twitty's Hotel, which he offers on the most advantageous terms. MAURICE M'CARTHY. June 11, 1831. 17tf

LOST,

ON the public road, between the residence of Col. J. M. Alexander and Asheville, on the 7th inst. a common sized FINE GOLD WATCH SEAL, attached to an ordinary Plated Ring, to which was also attached a Steel Watch Key. To such person as may find said Watch Seal, &c. and place the same in the hand of James Patton, Esq., in Asheville, a liberal reward will be given. WILLIAM H. WALTON. Rutherfordton, August 13, 1830. 26tf

MORE MONEY!!!

CASH will be paid, whenever the work is completed, for the building of an amendment on the Hickory-nut road, at the Stone Bridge or Half Ford, near Mr. Dobson Freeman's. It will be let, in one, two or three parcels; as may best suit undertakers, and will be shown to such as wish to undertake by Mr. Freeman. It is desirable that it be undertaken and executed as soon as possible; we therefore advise such as want the money to apply immediately. T. F. BIRCHETT, Com'r. JAS. GRAHAM, Com'r. July 29, 1831. 24tf

State of North Carolina, Rutherford County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—July Session 1831. James Breedlove vs. Benjamin Magnus. Original Attachment, levied on lands.

IT appearing to the Court that the defendant in this cause is not an inhabitant of this State—It is ordered, that he appear before the Justices of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, at the next Court to be held for the county of Rutherford, at the Court House at Rutherfordton, on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday of September next, to give bond and security, and plead to issue, or judgment by default will be entered up against him, and the lands attached condemned for the payment of plaintiff's demand. It is further ordered that, publication of this order be made, for six successive weeks, in the North Carolina Spectator and Western Advertiser. Teste, T. F. BIRCHETT, Clerk. August 13, 1831. Pr. adv. \$2.50 26tf

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 LEVINS, 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

State of North Carolina, Haywood County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—June Term, 1831. Polly Gambell vs. John Gambell. Petition for Dower.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, John Gambell, is not an inhabitant of this State:—It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made for three months, in the North Carolina Spectator and Western Advertiser, for the defendant, John Gambell, to appear at a County Court, to be held for the County of Haywood, at the Court house in Waynesville, on the 1st Monday in December next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to the petitioners petition; otherwise the several matters and things therein set forth, will be taken for confessed, and decreed accordingly. Witness, Robert Love, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the last Monday of June 1831, and in the 14th year of American Independence. ROBERT LOVE, C. H. C. C.

FANCY PAPER.

JUST received and for sale, at this Office, an assortment of superfine colored and white gilded Letter Paper—also, superfine white Letter Paper; Foolscap Writing Paper, &c.

DR. H. ASBURY,

CAN now be found in Franklin, ready to attend to the business of his profession. Franklin, July 26, 1831.

TO GOLD-MINERS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that having obtained Letters Patent for my improvement in the Rocker and Riffle, called the "HAVING ROCK-ER": I forewarn all persons from making, vending or using the same, without written permission from me; as those violating my rights, will be dealt with according to the regulations of the Patent laws.

The subscriber, however, from the great difficulty of supplying the immediate demand, is desirous to sell rights to such competent persons as will construct the machines in a faithful and workmanlike manner—as their efficiency and utility depend in a great measure on this circumstance,—on the most advantageous terms, either by districts or single rights, and will afford every necessary instruction in the art and principle for building the same. G. B. PALMER. Brindletown, Burke co. May 1831.

Information WANTED.

THE subscriber, anxious to gain evidence relative to the outrageous murder of Caleb Woodruff, in Spartanburg District, S. C., who was murdered by a gang of negroes on the 3d of February last,—having been informed that a certain wagoner returning from market camped within a few yards of the spot where the murder was committed, who upon being informed by some of the friends of the deceased, that it was supposed Mr. Woodruff had been thrown from his horse, &c., passed on his journey the next morning, and repeated the report which he had heard (or rather from a misunderstanding of the name called the deceased "Underwood.")—this notice is given that information may be had whether said wagoner did or did not see or trade with certain negroes during the night of the 3d of February last. The wagoner's name and residence being unknown, and the circumstantial evidence which he may possess being thought important to the discovery of the accessories, is desired to make himself known to the subscriber by calling on him, by letter, or by leaving his name and residence at this office, that inquiries may be made of him—and in so doing aid the cause of justice. THOMAS WOODRUFF, P. M. Woodruff's P. O., Spartanburg Dist., S. C. July 29, 1831. 24 6w p

HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT.

AT THE SIGN OF THE BELL, Union Court-House, S. C.

JAMES NORRIS

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has taken that large and convenient house lately occupied by Joseph Reid, Esq. He thinks it unnecessary to make promises and will therefore only invite travellers to call and judge for themselves. (52 1y p

OLD FORT WOOL CARDING MACHINE.

THE undersigned informs the citizens of Burke, Rutherford, and Buncombe, that he has now in successful operation a Machine for carding wool near John Burgin's Esq. All work confided to his care shall be attended to, with the utmost despatch, and executed in the neatest manner. Work from a distance will be punctually attended to. Price, for carding will be, eight cents per pound. Hatters' wool, half price. The wool sent must be washed, and carefully separated from burrs. N. B. Those sending wool, will send sheets for enclosing and well securing the rolls. JOSEPH HAMILTON. July, 1831. 23 2w

State of North Carolina, Buncombe County.

Superior Court of Law—April Term, 1831. Charles Williamson vs. Polley Williamson. Petition for Divorce.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, Polley Williamson, is not an inhabitant of this State; It was ordered that publication be made for three months in the Rutherford Spectator and Raleigh Register, that the said Polley Williamson appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for the county of Buncombe, at the Court House in Asheville, on the 3rd Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said petition or the same will be taken pro confesso, and set for hearing ex parte. Witness, Joshua Roberts, Clerk of said Court, at Asheville the 2nd Monday after the 4th Monday in March, 1831. J. ROBERTS, Clerk. 14 3m Pr. adv. \$4 50.

NEW YORK CHEAP WHOLESALE CLOAK, STOCK, & CLOTHING WAREHOUSE—REMOVED.

THE subscriber has removed his establishment from No. 183, Maiden Lane, to the spacious Store No. 138, Pearl-street, over Messrs. Hyde, Cleveland & Co., where he will keep constantly on hand a much more extensive assortment than formerly. The style, make and materials of the cloaks will be greatly improved, and will be sold at about the same low prices as those of the last season. He has also on hand, a large assortment of low priced Clothing, made in good style, expressly for the Southern and Western trade, that will be sold at about the usual prices of the most inferior quality. Also, an assortment of Stocks, with many other desirable articles. Those who will take the trouble to examine this stock of Goods will probably satisfy themselves that they cannot select the same amount from any stock in the city that will be, a safer or more desirable purchase. For sale by F. J. CONANT, No. 138, Pearl-street, New York.

TERMS: Six months, for approved Notes, payable at banks in good standing in any part of the country; eight months for city acceptances; or five per cent. discount for cash. In all cases where the time is extended, interest will be charged at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum. Any goods purchased at this establishment that do not suit the market for which they were intended, will be exchanged for others. 11 12w New York City, April 15, 1831.

SCENES AT WASHINGTON.

MR. BRANCH'S STATEMENT.

[From the Halifax Advocate.]

Enfield, August 22d, 1831.

DEAR SIR: Of the causes which led to the dissolution of the late Cabinet, I have never entertained a doubt. I will briefly state the reasons I have for my opinion, and leave you to judge of them as well or ill founded. Before the President had nominated Major Eaton for the War Department, and while the subject might be supposed to be under consideration, I took the liberty of stating to Gen. Jackson candidly my reasons for believing the selection would be unpopular and unfortunate. I reminded the President that he knew I was the friend of Major Eaton and personally preferred him to either of the others proposed for his cabinet, and of course, nothing I should say on the subject, ought to be construed into an intention to injure him, Maj. Eaton, but on the contrary to save him from infinite vexation and annoyance, which it was too plain, were in store for him, if he took a seat in the cabinet under the circumstances in which he was placed. The President admitted that charges had been made against the character of Mrs. Eaton, but insisted on it that they were slanders, and that he ought not to notice them. I did not perceive at the time that he was hurt by the frankness or nature of my communication, though I afterwards learned that he had become offended with, and had discarded from his acquaintance, several of his old and best friends who had used the like freedom of speech on the subject. My remonstrances, it is known, were without effect, and Maj. Eaton was soon after formally appointed Secretary of War. Before this was done, however, I made an appeal to Maj. Eaton himself, and without reserve disclosed my apprehension to him, adding that I did not pretend to intimate that there was the least truth in these reports, but if utterly false, they would still have an effect on the President's peace and quiet, as he must know what the opposition would make of it:—that I believed it was impossible, he could be willing to subject General Jackson to such a state of things:—that he could not have forgotten how much Gen. Jackson had been distressed by the calumnies and ill reports which had been formerly circulated against Mrs. Jackson:—that since the death of that Lady, those reports had subsided and would soon be heard of no more:—that General Jackson knew the same kind of reports and imputations had prevailed with respect to Mrs. Eaton:—that if he, Major Eaton entered into the cabinet the enemies of the President would not fail to make a handle of it, and thus revive in the General's bosom, recollections which could not but be painful and distressing, and which could not fail to disturb the tranquility and usefulness of his administration. My remarks were received apparently with the same kindness and courtesy which characterized my manner; but they, no doubt laid the foundation of that hostility which afterwards became active and unextinguishable. From the moment of Major Eaton's appointment, Gen. Jackson began to use his utmost efforts to bring Mrs. Eaton into public favor and distinction. He frequently spoke of the neglect Mrs. Eaton received when she attempted to appear at public places. He did not fail to intimate that it would be a most acceptable service rendered him, if the members of his cabinet would aid in promoting this object. I felt greatly embarrassed by such appeals to myself. It was impossible for me to comply with his wishes on this point, but it was nevertheless painful for me to say so. In any other matter which I could with a proper respect for myself and the feelings of my family have complied with an intimation of his desire, no one would have done so, more cheerfully than myself. By way of diverting his mind, I several times spoke of the difficulty he would experience in attempting to regulate the intercourse of the Ladies; that they were in matters of that kind, uncontrollable and omnipotent; that he would find less difficulty in fighting over again the Battle of New-Orleans. Soon after it was ascertained that Mrs. Eaton could not be received into the society of the families of the members of the cabinet, Maj. Eaton's conduct to me discovered an evident change in his friendly feelings, and became cold, formal and repulsive. I repeatedly threw myself into his company, and endeavored to assure him that I still had the most sincere desire to be on friendly terms with him, and wished for opportunities to convince him of the sincerity of my professions. In this course there was no guile—no view but that which my words fairly imported. I most sincerely regretted the state of public feeling towards Mrs. Eaton, but it was not

within my power to control or soften it.

It was a sentiment resting in the breast of the female community of Washington City and the nation, which was not to be suppressed or obliterated. After this, Maj. Eaton's enmity to myself became every day more and more apparent. I could hear frequently of declarations to this effect, and of his determination to be revenged. It is true these reports came to me circuitously and indirectly, but I could not, from circumstances, doubt their truth.

At length came the mission by Col. Johnson, the substance of which has already been given to the public by Messrs. Ingham and Berrien. I will only add to their statements that I distinctly understood Col. Johnson to say that he came from the President of the United States, authorized by him to hold the interview; and unless our difficulties in reference to Mrs. Eaton could be adjusted, that Mr. Ingham, Judge Berrien and myself must expect to retire. When he closed his remarks, I well recollect, rising from my seat, and with an earnestness of manner which the extraordinary character of the communication was so well calculated to produce, observed, among other things, that no man had a right to dictate to me and my family in their domestic relations, and that I would submit to no control of the kind. The colonel undertook to reason the matter with us, by observing that although it might be impracticable to establish intimate and social relations between our families and Mrs. Eaton, he could see no reason why she should not be invited to our large parties, to which every body was usually invited, Tom, Dick, Harry, &c. With this concession he said, the President would be satisfied. We protested against the interference of the President in any manner or form whatever, as it was a matter which did not belong to our official connection with him. Soon after which, Col. Johnson expressed his deep regret at the failure of his mission, and we separated.

I waited until Friday, a day having intervened, in expectation of hearing from the President, but receiving no message, I walked over, in hopes that an opportunity would offer to put an end to my unpleasant state of feeling. I found the President alone. He received me with his wonted courtesy, though evidently but ill at ease. In a few minutes the all absorbing subject was introduced. Among other things, he spoke in strong language of the purity of Mrs. Eaton's character and the baseness of her slanderers, and presently mentioned a rumor which he said had been in circulation of a combination to exclude her from society. Several parties, he said, had been recently given, among others, three by Mr. Ingham, Judge Berrien and myself, to which she had not been invited, and from this, it was strongly inferred that we had combined to keep her out of society. I told him, that so far as I was concerned, I believed my family were doing no more than the members of Congress, the citizens of Washington and visitors to the Seat of Government had a right to expect from me as a member of his cabinet. It was certainly in accordance with universal custom, and that as to a combination, I knew of none; that I could never acknowledge the right of any one to interfere in matters affecting the private and social arrangements of my family; and that before I would be dictated to or controlled in such matters. I would abandon his cabinet, and was ready to do so whenever he desired it, and added several other strong remarks of a similar character. He assured me in reply that he did not desire it; that he was entirely satisfied with the manner in which I had discharged my official duty, and that he did not claim the right to dictate to us in our social relations, but that he felt himself bound to protect the family of Major Eaton as he would mine under similar circumstances. I then informed him that Col. Johnson had formally announced to Mr. I. Mr. B. and myself, that it was his intention to remove us from office for the cause mentioned, and I had learned from Mr. I. the evening before, who derived his information from the Colonel, that he had gone so far as to make temporary arrangements for the management of the Departments, viz: Mr. Dickens for the Treasury, Mr. Kendall for the Navy, and some one else for Attorney General. This the President denied, and said he would send for Col. J., his word was sufficient. Well, said he, if you are satisfied. I told him I was. We continued our conversation for some time. I attempted on that occasion, as I had done several times before, to convince him of the impropriety of his interfering at all in a

question of such a delicate character.

his feelings were evidently manifested to weigh any reasons offered. I have already noticed that no paper was presented to me, or alluded to, in relation to the future conduct of the cabinet. On this head I am mistaken. I may add that I constantly insisted on the necessity of money among the members of the cabinet. Here I cannot refrain from a remark on this injunction of the President, which was the only dissatisfied of the cabinet,—the only one who complained to the President of the conduct of others—the only one who ed his efforts to bring the matter with the public eye, and to the others they prevailed. Eaton, or made any manner, cal, or defective, are to be published in the Col. Barry and... I represented it to you "favorable light," and here the conversation... About the same time I had an interview with Major Eaton, in the presence of Judge Berrien and Major Barry. This was brought about by the President. Major Eaton, it seems, had complained to him, either directly or indirectly, that at a party given by my family, the last of September or the first of October, 1829, to the family of a most estimable friend and relation of mine, from Nashville, Tennessee, who was on a visit to Washington City, the Rev. J. N. Campbell, then of that place, now of Albany New York, was among the invited guests. The circumstances were these:—Mr. Campbell, who had resided in the city for some years previous to General Jackson's inauguration was the Pastor of a Church, and such was his reputation that the President and three members of his Cabinet, viz: Mr. Ingham, Judge Berrien and myself took pews and became regular attendants at his church. In the course of his ministry, he formed an acquaintance with my family, and occasionally visited them. He happened there while my friend Hill and his family were with us, contracted an acquaintance with them, and when the party above alluded to was given, my daughters invited him. He attended and took the liberty of carrying with him, his friend Doctor Ely of Philadelphia, who had just arrived. I knew no more of his being invited than of any other person who happened to be present. He was, however, not the less welcome on that account, nor was his friend Doctor Ely.—Neither of these men require a recommendation where they reside. Mr. Campbell is known to be a learned, pious and most eloquent divine. Some short time after the party, I heard, very much to my surprise, that Major Eaton and some of his partisans were enraged with me, and threatened my destruction because Mr. Campbell and Doctor Ely were at my house as above stated. I could scarcely credit the report, until it was mentioned to me by the President, when I emphatically asked him, who questioned my right to invite whom I pleased to my house.—He testily observed, no person, but as there was some misunderstanding between Major Eaton, Mrs. E. and Mr. Campbell; that he, Major Eaton thought it evinced hostility to him. At the interview above alluded to between Major Eaton Judge Berrien, Major Barry and myself, Major Eaton mentioned the circumstances of Mr. Campbell and Doctor Ely being at my house on the occasion referred to. I asked Major Eaton, in the most frank and friendly manner, if this was his only complaint, and if he would be satisfied provided I convinced him that he was in error, assuring him, at the same time, that he had no right to consider me as being under the influence of unfriendly feelings towards him; that on the contrary he ought to know, my personal attachment for him, before the Cabinet was formed; and further if he would obtain the consent of his brother-in-law, Major Lewis, to read a confidential correspondence which passed between Major Lewis and myself in the winter of