

COMMUNICATION.

To the Editor of the Western Carolinian.

Sir: It is a practice sanctioned by long usage, to acknowledge the reception of favors, especially of letters, and to express the high sense we feel of obligation to our correspondents; but as the writer of four letters which I have lately had the pleasure of receiving, has chosen to conceal his name, and as I am not sufficiently versant in the literary productions of my contemporaries, to know their works by their race, I hope my unknown correspondent will be satisfied to receive my acknowledgments through your useful paper. Should he object to this method of shewing my good breeding, tell him that the fault, if any, of departing from the customary course, is chargeable on himself.

My letter writer sets out with a most dolorous complaint of the ill usage and persecutions which have most gratuitously been heaped on the Hon. Wm. H. Crawford; a gentleman, whose exalted talents and virtues have raised him, as he says, to have a fair claim to the Chief Magistracy of this commonwealth. I, too, Mr. Editor, have strong objections to all liberal abuse of Mr. Crawford, or any other man; but if I mistake not, the writer has a different motive from mine; for, according to his reasoning in the case of Governor Clarke, if he can only make it be believed that Mr. Crawford is abused, ill-treated and persecuted,—if, I say, he can, by any means make this fact be firmly believed, it, of itself, will insure him the support of Georgia, whether the persecution be merited or unmerited. And as human nature is every where the same, (and, to the honor thereof, is as strongly moved by pity as by almost any other of its composing parts) the inference is a principle can be brought to the support of Mr. Crawford, when added to the votaries created by his real merits, or, if you please, by his talents and his services, his elevation will be sure.

It seems to me somewhat remarkable, that this author, after having taken up his pen to refute the calumniators of Mr. Crawford, should be able to find so few objections, and so few specifications. I, who mind my own affairs, have, by one means or other, heard many more than four, which are all the charges he can rake and scrape; and, even for some of them he has to dig among filth and dirt enough, quite to disgust his delicacy. I do not intend, sir, to attempt to disprove any of the arguments which he so triumphantly urges in favor of the man of his choice. I wish that all he says may be true; I have no desire to be convinced, that a man holding the station that he does, is destitute of those merits which he attributes to Mr. Crawford, much less, that he possesses the disqualifications which it is the object of the author to deny and disprove. It is not, therefore, with any design of fastening the imputations on Mr. Crawford, that I shall make any strictures on those letters, but merely to evince that however pure and immaculate Mr. Crawford may be, he is unfortunate in this instance; and, like many other worthy men, is likely to suffer by the unskillfulness of his advocate.

Our letter writer, in his first letter, takes such a deadly aim at Mr. M'Duffie, as to lead us to suspect that this is not the first time he has had him for a mark.—But his object is obvious; M'Duffie is nothing to him, nor to his purpose, any further than he can make it be believed that he is managed by Mr. Calhoun.—Now it appeared to this gentleman necessary, I suppose, to attack and abuse Mr. Calhoun in some shape or other, for this plain reason, that Calhoun might be in the way of that elevation which he desires for Crawford. Here is one blunder, that he should, because he is persecuted, think it necessary to become persecutor in his turn. I wonder that he has no fears of exciting that same pity and compassion in favor of Calhoun, which, in the outset, he bespoke for Crawford. I do not understand that there was any impropriety in the instituting the inquiry called for by Mr. M'Duffie; the offence seems to be, that it should be set on foot by young M'Duffie, at the instance and under the influence of young Calhoun! I suppose both of those gentlemen have attained the age required by the laws of their country to qualify them for the stations they occupy. But let it be proper or improper, the result, it is said, was honorable to Mr. Crawford; and unless Calhoun is weak as well as young, he ought to have known that it would so turn out. But I suppose we may consider this as the counterpart of the organization of a press against Mr. Crawford,—as shewing the venom, rather than the skill, of the promper.

I should not have mentioned the suppressed documents, if my correspondent had not. A plain man like me, can see but a little of the surface of political matters; the main springs are as far from our comprehension, as are the wheels and other machinery of a patent lever. But I think I read enough last winter about those documents, to prove to me, beyond any doubt, that as certainly as Mr. Charles swallows three swords at once, so certainly did those documents suppress them-

selves! What could have induced them to do so, I cannot tell; unless it was, that Mr. Crawford was a persecuted man, and they did it in pity to him and his friends.

The second letter defends Mr. Crawford from the charge of federalism, which it seems some person has ungenerously charged upon him. The proofs are so strong of his innocence, that the most scrupulous must be satisfied,—not that the Augusta address is any other than a federal address—every word and sentiment, so far as I can perceive, is in strict unison with their principles.—but he must be satisfied that, although it is a federal address, yet Mr. Crawford, who aided in its production, is, notwithstanding, a Republican! Be it so; such versatility shews that the man is an active politician.

The third letter defends Mr. Crawford from the charge of intrigue. It really pains me to read this letter, to observe with what difficulty the writer descends to the level of Gov. Clarke. But what raises my feelings to their highest pitch, is, to observe that he condemns Crawford to carry a loathsome load, a "fungus," a dirty, filthy thing, called his "excellency," throughout his political race. Dwell we a moment on this figure of "a fungus." Did you ever, Mr. Printer hear of "a fungus" growing out of a sand tree?—Does not its existence, on the contrary, always suppose some degree of unsoundness, of corruption in the heart of the substance which produces it? Seriously, it appears to me, that although Mr. Crawford may not be chargeable in any degree with intrigue, yet his advocate has manifested, in his second letter, that he has some little skill in what may be fairly called management. And how does he excuse him from the charge in this letter? Why, forsooth, by calling upon a number of men, most of them entirely above suspicion, to know whether or not they have been practised on by the Secretary. Does he suppose that, when intrigue and management are predicated of Mr. Crawford, that it is intimated that the procedure is so indelicate, so open, and so gross, that, as in the case of John Anderson, it is capable of judicial adjudication?

The fourth letter embraces the subject of Mr. Crawford's capability to perform the duties of President of the United States; and unquestionably proves (if assertions prove any thing) that he is a good, yes, an excellent lawyer; that he is at least a tolerable schoolmaster; and that he is a man of plainness and of economy; and finally, of good morals and finished education. Be it so. I have no mind at all to provoke either the Secretary or his champion. I have not an aptitude for pistols, powder and ball; and I believe never shall give my vote for any man to be President of the United States who has so far conformed to the reigning honorable practice, as to take away by design, the life of his fellow man. But as I here publicly decline all concern in duels, I will not unnecessarily provoke the letter writer, nor yet Mr. Crawford, by any examination of his claims in this case; for I can very well suppose the delineation to be a correct one, and yet believe that there are other persons in the Union as well or better qualified for the trust under consideration.

In conclusion, let me make one observation: I dislike the zealous spirit in which the contest for the Presidency has been, in many instances, conducted. For my own part, I approve of the conduct of the friends of Mr. Adams, in this section, who, relying on the superior qualifications of their favorite, do not think it necessary, in order to establish his claims, to diminish the character of either of his competitors. Partial as I am to this truly great man, I should feel my confidence greatly diminished, if his friends were driven to such methods of supporting his claims.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The packet ship William Thompson arrived at N. York from Liverpool, having been obliged to put into Cork, where she was detained until the 12th Dec. By this arrival the editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received copious files of English and Irish papers to the latest dates; but the news has principally been anticipated by other arrivals—especially those from Havre and Gibraltar.

Spain and her late Colonies. The London editors were all busily engaged in discussing the address of the Russian minister, count Pozzo di Borgo, to the king of Spain. The general impression seemed to be that the term vast dominions, used by the count, had a direct reference to the late Spanish American colonies.

London papers of the 7th of Dec. were received in Cork on the 11th. The only news deserving of notice, seems to say the king of Spain still cherishes the hope of re-conquering the South American colonies; and yet accounts of the very same date present such a picture of the existing state of Spain, as leaves not a shadow of doubt, if any doubt could have remained, that that kingdom is in the most deplorable condition to which an afflicted country could have been reduced even by that most fearful scourge of nations, Jacobinism. It is of course from abroad that Ferdinand would expect the adequate aid for carrying his designs into effect, but it has ere-

now appeared tolerably evident that the resistance likely to be encountered in such a case, from more quarters than one, will be of no very contemptible character.

THE GREEKS.

An article from Constantinople of Oct. 23, observes:—Whilst the journals of Smyrna and their contemporaries were announcing the defeat of the Greeks, the latter gained a signal victory at Lipsi, on the 1st of Oct. and following days, over the Schapetals Albanese of Skodra. The loss of the Turks were 2000 men. The Greeks had 200 men killed and 15 women; for the Etolian females have formed corps which do not yield in valor to their husbands and brethren.

It is a curious fact, observes Las Cases, that in Seneca's Medea, the chorus distinctly predicts the discovery of America, which took place 1400 years after that drama was written. In the passage here alluded to, it is said, "A new Tiphys, a son of the earth, will, in ages to come, discover remote regions towards the West, and Thule will no longer be the extremity of the universe."

THE SUPREME COURT

of this State, which had been in session for five weeks, in Raleigh, adjourned on Saturday, the 31st ultimo. We publish below, the decisions of the Court in such cases as appear to be of interest to our readers.

Josiah Turner adm'r. v. Wm. Whitted executor and Lem. Whitted ex'r.—Equity—Orange. Decree in favor of Complainants, referred to the Clerk to allot and divide accordingly.

David McMillan v. Noble Bolden and David Myers—Equity—Buncombe. It is ordered that surveys and plats of the land in controversy be made and filed in the cause before a final decree can be made.

James G. Beatty v. James F. Elliott—Equity—Rutherford. The original agreement between parties not being filed, the cause was continued for the same.

John Bowman adm'r. v. James Greenlee adm'r. and Charles M. Dowell adm'r.—Equity—Burke. Report to the Clerk filed according to the order of reference at this term, time till next term to except to the same.

Job Ellar v. John Ray, from Ashe Rule for a new trial made absolute.

Thomas Clancy and others v. James B. Dickey and others, from Orange. Rule for a new trial discharged, and judgment affirmed with costs.

Iverson L. Graves v. Robert Elliott, from Rutherford. Judgment affirmed with costs.

Solonon Graves v. Sarah B. Carter, from Caswell. Rule for a new trial made absolute.

The President, Directors & Co. of the Bank of Cape Fear v. James Seawell, from Cumberland. Rule for a new trial made absolute.

Philip Kizer v. Abel Bowles, from Stokes. Rule for a new trial made absolute.

Thomas Knight v. Joseph Dobson and others—Equity—Burke. Decree that the sale of the land was fraudulent—that the defendant who purchased holds the same in trust for the payment of the complainant's demand. Decree that the same be sold to satisfy the debt due the complainant.

Joab Alexander v. John B. Hutchinson, from Mecklenburg. Rule for a new trial made absolute.

Den on Dem. of Tegan Tosse v. Rogers and Brown, from Buncombe. Rule granted on the Clerk of the Superior Court to show cause wherefore an attachment should not be granted. On the return of the service of the rule, it is enlarged until the next term.

John Yorke v. James Criswell, from Iredell. The appeal not being filed within the three first days of the term, is ordered to be stricken from the docket.

Solomon Jacob v. John Farral, from Iredell. Rule for a new trial made absolute.

The Governor, &c. to the use of Chambers v. Thomas Witherspoon, from Wilkes—Certiorari ordered.

John Ferrington v. Daniel Burnett—Equity—Chatham. Injunction dissolved.

Alexander Long v. Lewis Beard's ex'r. from Rowan. Decree according to the agreement of the parties.

Beverly Daniel v. Duncan M'Rae—Equity—Wake. Decree that injunction be made perpetual.

Alexander Lucas executed a note to the complainant, Daniel, negotiable at the Bank of the United States, at Fayetteville, which was indorsed in blank by Daniel, and afterwards, at the request of Lucas, the defendant indorsed it in blank—the note was discounted for the benefit of the drawer, who failed to pay. The Bank recovered the amount of M'Rae, who brought suit against Daniel and obtained judgment for the amount paid the bank. The opinion of the Court is, that M'Rae be enjoined as to one half of the note—that the endorsers be co-sureties.

William Davidson v. John Beard, from Mecklenburg. Rule for a new trial made absolute.

Amos Prator v. Andrew Miller—Equity—Rutherford. Order of survey

to be made before a final decree can be made in the case.

Benjamin S. Brittain v. Wm. D. Smith, from Buncombe. Rule for a new trial made absolute.

Charles Delosch, to the use of Hunter v. Robert Worke adm'r. from Iredell—continued for amendment of the transcript of the record.

James McIntire's ex'rs. v. John Carson's ex'rs. from Wilkes. Rule for a new trial discharged. The act of 1715 relative to limiting actions against dead men's estates, is a bar to an action against an executor de son tort.

Thompson Hunt v. Charles Bain, from Mecklenburg. Rule granted—38, 39, 40 issue. On argument the rule made absolute, and certiorari ordered.

Francis L. Hawks, Esq. of Newbern, re-appointed Reporter of the cases decided in the Supreme Court.

FROM THE NEW-YORK AMERICAN.

"We have received from Washington several letters. The amount of the intelligence imparted to us, and it may be received as authentic, is as follows: The friends of Mr. Clay have had a meeting in relation to a caucus, and have positively decided that they would not attend one, unless for the purpose of defeating its object, by voting against any recommendation by the members of Congress. Whether the latter course would be adopted, or whether the unconstitutional measure should be defeated by absenting themselves, was not finally decided upon. The friends of Mr. Adams were also to meet during the present week, for the same purpose, i. e. to determine whether they should doom the caucus to a positive or negative death; or, in other words, whether they should kill the monster, or let it kill itself."

The following is from a gentleman whose means of obtaining correct information are of the best kind, and who would not knowingly misrepresent. In addition to which, what he here states is confirmed by a letter from a member of Congress from Maryland, and one from a western member, now before us.—Balt. Pat.

Extract to the Editor.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 31.

The report of 125 of 130 members of Congress being willing to go into caucus is entirely incorrect. You are authorized to say distinctly, that according to the best estimate that can be made, from great pains to find the truth of facts, there are 181 members of Congress opposed to a caucus nomination, 67 in favor, and 10 undetermined, (total 258, the whole number of members exclusive of two candidates, and the Senator in place of Mr. Brown)—that of these 67, a part are federalists; and that of the same 67, some republicans will not vote for Mr. Crawford, or feel bound by the result of any nomination.

These are facts, and important ones; and they ought to be known. There is a system of misrepresentation on the subject, which ought to be put down. The confident tone of the National Intelligencer is the tone of policy. It is intended to keep up a delusion, in order to influence some of the more timid;—as a caucus nomination is the sole hope of Crawford's friends.

RALEIGH, FEB. 6.

The Judges of the Superior Courts, have allotted the Circuits among themselves for the present year, as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Spring, Summer, Autumn. Lists names of judges for each circuit.

CHARLESTON, FEB. 2.

Cottons.—In Uplands, the sales, compared with previous weeks, were much more limited—mostly at 13 and 14 cents; although, as heretofore, there are those which will command 15 cents, for the French market. The quantity of this description, which has come in since the holidays, has been less than might have been expected; and this circumstance has aided in sustaining prices.—Another cause which has operated to the same end, is an opinion which is now gaining ground, that the crop of the present year, in the Carolinas and Georgia, will be considerably short of that of the years preceding.—Courier.

FAVETTEVILLE PRICES, Feb. 3.

Cotton, 12 to 14; flour, fine, 5; superfine, 5 1/2; wheat, 90 cents; whiskey, 37 1/2 a 40; peach brandy, 45 a 50; apple do. 43 to 45; corn, 42 to 45; bacon, 7 a 8; salt, Turks Island, 80 a 85 per bushel; molasses, 26 a 28; sugar, muscovado, 10 to 10 50; coffee, prime, green, 23 to 24; 2d and 3d quality, 21 a 22; tea, hyson, \$1 20 a 1 25; flaxseed, 80 cts; tallow, 6 a 7; beeswax, 30 a 31; rice, 3 50 to 4 per 100 lbs. (gross, \$43 to 5 per 100 lbs.); tobacco leaf, a 4; manufactured, 5 to 20 pr. cwt.

CHERRY PRICES, Jan. 30.

Cotton, 10 a 13 cts. Flour, new, per barrel, 5 to 5 6. Corn, bushel 35 to 40 cts.; Oats, 30 to 35 cts.; Peas, 45 to 50 cts.; Whiskey, gal. 40 to 45 cts.; Apple Brandy, 40 to 45; Tobacco, 3 to 4; Beeswax, lb. 29 cts.; Tallow, 4 to 5 cts.; Bacon, 9 to 12 cts.; Lard, 7 to 10 cts.; Butter, 12 to 20 cts.; Bagging, 25 to 30 cts.; Iron, 5 to 6 dols.; Salt, bush. 95 cts.; Sugar, 10 to 13 dols.; Coffee, lb. 25 to 28 cts.; Twine, lb. 45 to 50 cts.; Molasses, 25 to 45.

Accounts from all quarters tend to depress the prices of cotton, but prime lots still sell at 13 cents in this town. Intelligence.

SALISBURY:

TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 17, 1824.

The Congressional CAUCUS.

We are informed, from various sources, that there probably will be a caucus at Washington; and we have it from sources still better, that if there is a caucus, it will be held by the radicals ALONE! and that it will disgrace those who attend it, in the estimation of the people, we cannot for a moment doubt. There are, in all, 260 members of Congress; of those, it is fully ascertained that one hundred and eighty are opposed to a caucus, and will not attend composed of more than eighty members—a lean MINORITY!

A PRECIOUS CONFESSION!

The National Intelligencer publishes an anonymous letter from New-York, the sentiments of which the Editors very much applaud. The writer is strenuous for a caucus: he says—"I trust the caucus will designate, in due time, the Republican candidate who is to fill the chair the next four years. This writer must be an honest radical, truly; there is no hypocritical cant about him; he has "let the cat out of the bag," and candidly avows the principle by which the caucuses are guided. He admits, in effect, that the people are mere lookers-on, according to the caucus school of politics. He fervently prays that the caucus will designate a "candidate, who is to fill the chair," &c. He says nothing about the people's electing the President—no, no! the caucus is the legitimate, sovereign power, which is to take all this trouble off their hands.

Daniel Parker, who we last week intimated was the author of a series of scurrilous pieces published in the Register and other radical papers, over the signature of "Cassius," denies having ever written them. He denies, also, having expended the public money for his own use. But what degree of credit to attach to Mr. Parker's declaration, we leave to a dispassionate public to decide, after acquainting them with the fact, that he is charged on the books of the Treasury as a defaulter, to a large amount, for which there is now a suit pending against him in the United States court; and that the Washington Republican denies his declaration, to his teeth, and challenges him to substantiate them, if he can.

COMMUNICATION.

JACKSON AND CALHOUN.

The friends of Wm. H. Crawford, finding that all is lost with them in North-Carolina, unless they can devise some new scheme to delude the people, are making use of a good deal of underhand work to induce the friends of Gen. Jackson to start a separate ticket. Their plan is, "to divide and conquer;" they think if three tickets are started, that then the caucus ticket may possibly succeed. But, in this, they will be woefully disappointed. The friends of the Hero of New-Orleans are not to be duped in this style; they understand their interest and that of the State too well, to be taken in by such shallow artifices. On the People's Ticket, of those already announced, there are several avowed friends of Jackson, and no doubt there will be still others. The general understanding is, that the People's Ticket will go for the man who is strongest, or who can most likely beat the Radical candidate, be he Jackson, or Calhoun, or Adams. In the great State of Pennsylvania, the friends of Jackson and Calhoun are acting together, in the most friendly manner; and, in a great measure, it depends on that State which of the two will be supported. If Pennsylvania decides for Jackson, then it will be worth while making a push for him; but if that state goes against him, then he can possibly have no chance, and all his interest will go to his friend, Calhoun. So likewise as regards Mr. Calhoun. The friends of Jackson and Calhoun are acting on principle; they are opposed to caucusing, to radicalism, and to Wm. H. Crawford; they must continue to act together on principle, or the caucuses and radicals will beat them. Let the friends, then, of those two distinguished candidates, continue, as they have all along done, to act together heart and hand, in support of the People's Ticket. Let them remember, that the scheme of the caucuses is, "to divide and conquer." And, that our motto may be found in the words of Washington, "united we stand, divided we fall." If we, the people, are true to ourselves, our ticket will triumph, by an overwhelming majority. A friend to Jackson.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Editor: On the list of the caucus ticket, I observe the name of Henry Seawell, of Wake. If I am not mistaken, this gentleman holds an office under the U. States, for getting the price of the negroes stolen by the British during the last war. Now, sir, certainly Mr. Seawell does not expect to be chosen an Elector, or, how can he get over that part of the constitution which says, "No Senator, or Representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector." I am well aware that some of Mr. Seawell's friends get over it, by saying that there