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SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, MARCH 2, 1824.

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By PHILLO WHITE,

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Advertisements will be inserted at fifty cents per square for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent one.

All letters addressed to the Editor, must be post-paid, or they will not be attended to.

Steam Boat Maid of Orleans

Cheap Wholesale Store.

Office at CHERAW, N. C.

The Maid of Orleans (having been detained for repairs more than a month longer than the time specified by written contract) has commenced her regular trips to this place, and arrived this day with a valuable cargo of at least

130 tons Merchandize.

She is to be a regular trader between this place and Charleston, touching for freight and passengers at Georgetown, and will stop on the river for any important freights. She is supplied with Lighters, and such other conveniences as warrant her owners in stating, confidently, that she will be able to lay down goods at either place, in the lowest state of the River, in 8 to 10 days; and on a fair river from 4 to 6 days. Her owners have provided wharfs and warehouses at both places, convenient, safe and under cover. They will advance a loan for her, and sell for a customary commission. They will execute any orders at Charleston, Baltimore, Philadelphia, or New-York, in each of which places they have established houses; and they solicit the public patronage for this Boat and their Wholesale Store at this place, only so far as they can make it their interest to use the one, and buy from the other.

Connected with the above Boat, the subscribers have established a Wholesale Store, and assure their customers a liberal course of dealing and fair prices, very low, because their goods have been and will be selected from the principal markets in the United States, and under all possible advantages for buying low; and their profit shall be charged with a light hand, so light as to make it the interest of country dealers and others to get many of their supplies from this establishment. By the Maid of Orleans, they have this day received one-fourth to one-third of their purchases, (which have been made in New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, and at some of the principal manufactories,) the residue of which will be received by the next trip of the Boat, say about the 6th to the 8th of January. Their purchases consist of the following leading articles, viz: 200 barrels of Whiskey; 20 hds. northern Rum; 3 do N. Orleans do; 2 do Jamaica do; 2 do W. I. do; 20 do Sugar; 30 do prime retailing molasses; pipes and qr. casks Cognac Brandy; Hogheads Gin, Madeira and other Wines, (some 7 years old); 100 pieces Dundee Bagging, 42 in.; 2 bales twine; 50 coils Bale Rope; 100 bags Coffee; 20 do pepper and pimento; 20 tons Swedes iron; 1 do German Steel; 1 do American do; 3 do plough moulds; 2 do shot; 1 do bar lead; 4 do Hollow Ware, assorted; 2 do shot, assorted; 20 Kegs Duponts FF. and FFF. Powder; 150 do wrought and cut nails; 5 tierces retailing Rice; 20 casks cheese; 4 doz. Philadelphia mill and cross cut Saws; casks of hammers, Carolina hoes, trace-chains, Trowels, &c. Axes, bundles Spades, Shovels, and Fryng pans; boxes Candles, Soap, window Glass; 30 doz. Whittemore's Cotton Cards; 100 do Wool Hats; 50 do Rorain or napt do; 50 do Beaver do Blk. and White; 20 do Children's morocco do; Shoes in trunks and cases, assorted; Crockery in crates; 20 barrels train or tanner's oil; 30 Nixon's patent cast iron Ploughs, —the best patent in the Union, and well worthy the attention of the planters; 20 barrels Shad and mackerel; 20 doz. Corn Brooms; rose, point and dufl Blankets.

BEERS, BUNNELI & CO.

Cheer, Dec. 22, 1823.

Cash and Goods paid for Cotton, Wheat, Flax-seed, dry Hides, and most kinds of produce.

Jacob Christman,

S. I. E. M. Stokes county, North-Carolina.

TAKES this opportunity of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced the

Coach Making Business,

in all its various branches, and will engage (as he has received the latest fashions from the north) to make and repair, in the most approved fashion, all kinds of Coaches, Gigs, Sulkeys, Stages, Post-Coaches, &c. He also carries on the Wagon Making business; where he will be happy to make and repair all that the public may entrust to him. His prices shall be proportionate to the times. Those who may favor him with their work, may rest assured that it will be executed with neatness, durability and dispatch.

Thomas F. Christman,

Also takes this opportunity of informing his friends and the public, that he has established the Saddle & Harness Making Business, and is prepared to do all kinds of jobs in his business. He also will furnish such as Whips, Bridles, Trunks and Collars, on the most reasonable terms, for cash or credit. Those wishing to purchase, will do well to call on him.

Feb. 2, 1824

JAS. MARTIN, Sen.

One of the Hangars for the county of Stokes, N. Carolina.

January 1, 1824.

CONGRESS.....in Senate.

Feb. 4.—Mr. Holmes, of Maine, from the committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill in further addition to an act to amend the laws relating to the office of Justice of the Peace; which was read, and passed to a second reading.

Feb. 5.—Mr. Findlay presented three memorials of citizens of Philadelphia, praying a revision of the Tariff.

Mr. Findlay laid on the table a resolution of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, instructing their Senators, and requesting their Representatives, in Congress, to use their efforts to obtain such a revision of the existing Tariff, as will tend to encourage the domestic manufactures of the country.

Mr. Hayne presented the memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of Charleston, S. C. praying the establishment of an uniform system of bankruptcy.

Feb. 6.—The Senate were engaged the greater part of to day in discussing the bill providing for the building of ten sloops of war.

Feb. 6.—Mr. John Taylor, re-elected a Senator from the State of Virginia, appeared and took his seat.

Mr. Johnston, of Ky. presented the petition of William Thornton, Superintendent of the Patent Office, praying an addition to his salary.

The Senate resumed the unfinished business of Friday last, being the bill reported by the committee on Naval Affairs, authorizing the building of an additional number of sloops of war for the naval service of the United States.

In pursuance of a suggestion which had been made by Mr. Smith, Mr. Barbour moved to fill the blank for the appropriation, with \$250,000 dollars for the present year, and 200,000 dollars annually for the three succeeding years. This was agreed to, and the bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time.

Feb. 10.—The Annual Report of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, was received, and read.

The bill authorizing the building of an additional number of sloops of war, for the naval service of the United States, was read the third time and passed.

The Senate, as in committee of the whole, Mr. Ruggles in the chair, proceeded to consider the bill better to secure the accountability of public officers and others.

The first section of the bill provides, that no salary, compensation, or emolument, shall be paid to any person who is, or shall be, indebted to the United States, until such person has accounted for, and paid into the Treasury, all sums for which he may be so indebted.

The second section makes it the duty of every accountable officer who, in making payment to the United States, is, by law, authorized to retain his fees, or salary, out of the money for which he is accountable, and who is indebted to the United States, to pay over, at the time required by law for his payments and accountability, all his fees and emoluments, until he shall have discharged the sums for which he is indebted; and makes it the duty of the Treasury Department, at a certain time in each year, to give notice to such officers, of the sums due from them; and makes it the duty of collectors, and other officers, to withhold the pay of the persons employed by them, until their debts to the government are discharged.

The third section provides that no person shall be appointed to any office, which entitles him, in any way, to receive, and makes it his duty to account for public moneys, who shall, at the time of such appointment, be indebted to the United States.

The fourth section makes it the duty of the President of the United States to communicate to Congress, in the first week of each session, the names of persons, whose pay is withheld under the provisions of this act, with the amount due, &c. with a proviso, that in all cases where the pay of any person is withheld, it shall be the duty of the Accounting Officers of the Treasury, if demanded by the person, to report, forthwith, to the Treasury Department, the balance; and it shall be the duty of such agent, within sixty days thereafter, to order suit to be brought against such delinquent and his securities.

Feb. 11.—Mr. Jackson from the committee on military affairs, reported the bill for the gradual supply of cannon, bombs, and howitz, for the fortifications, with an amendment.

The bill better to secure the accountability of public officers and others, was read the third time, passed, and sent to the other House.

Feb. 12.—Mr. Johnston, of Ky. from the military committee, reported a bill for the relief of Alfred Moore and Sterling

Organ, who pray for the payment of 120 dollars, for blacksmith work furnished the Tennessee volunteers.

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT. The Senate took up the consideration of a bill introduced by Mr. Johnson of Ky. to abolish imprisonment for debt. After some debate on the bill, it was postponed to Monday the 15th.

Feb. 13.—The bill to authorize the President of the United States to cause to be made a military road, from Fort St. Philip, on the river Mississippi, to Johnson's plantation, is an auxiliary to the defence of New Orleans; was read the third time, and passed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Feb. 4.—The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting statements of all contracts made by the War Department in the year 1823; which was ordered to lie on the table.

The Speaker also laid before the House a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, accompanying a statement exhibiting the duties accruing on merchandise imported, and drawbacks payable on merchandise exported, during the years 1820, 1821, and 1822; which were laid on the table.

Mr. Cooke, (reading for correspondence) by motion respecting the Pea Patch, was called up and adopted.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS. The House then again went into a committee of the whole, Mr. Foot of Conn. in the chair, on the bill making provision, &c. on roads and canals.

Mr. Rives completed his remarks in opposition to the bill.

Mr. Buckner followed, on the opposite side.

Mr. McDuffie, of South Carolina, next took the floor in support of the bill, who, at 4 o'clock, yielded to a motion for rising—and, the committee having obtained leave to sit again—

The House adjourned.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Feb 5.—The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Foot in the chair, on the bill for obtaining the necessary surveys, estimates, &c. for roads and canals.

Mr. M. Duffie concluded the speech he commenced yesterday.

Mr. Spaight, of North Carolina, then spoke in opposition to the bill.

Mr. Reynolds of Tennessee delivered his sentiments in favor of the passage of the bill.

Mr. A. Smith rose, and commenced a course of remarks in opposition to the bill, which he continued till 4 o'clock, when he gave way for a motion for rising.

The committee rose accordingly, and, having reported progress, obtained leave to sit again.

Feb. 6.—Mr. Forward from the committee on Manufactures, reported a bill laying a duty on sales of merchandize at auction, and for other purposes; which was twice read and referred to a committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. Abbot, of Georgia, in compliance with directions of the Legislature of that state, offered the following joint resolution:

Resolved, &c. That the following amendment of the Constitution of the United States be proposed to the Legislatures of the several states, viz: "That no part of the Constitution of the United States ought to be construed, or shall be construed, to authorize the importation or ingress of any person of color into any one of the United States, contrary to the laws of such state."

The resolution was twice read and referred to a committee of the whole house on the state of union.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS. The House then went into a committee of the whole, Mr. Foot in the chair, on the bill for obtaining the necessary plans, estimates, &c. on roads and canals.

Mr. A. Smyth, of Virginia, resumed, and concluded the argument he commenced yesterday in opposition to the bill.

He was followed by Mr. Gazlay, of Ohio, who spoke in support of the principle and expediency of the bill.

Mr. Neal of Maryland, succeeded Mr. Gazlay, on the same side of the question. When Mr. N. concluded, a general call for the question resounded from all quarters of the House; when Mr. Livingston, of Louisiana, rose, and requested that the committee might rise.

The committee then rose, and obtained leave to sit again.

Feb. 9.—Mr. F. Johnston, from the committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, reported a bill to reduce into one the several acts relating to the Post Office Departments, which was twice read and committed.

On motion of Mr. Mangum, it was

Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads inquire into the expediency of establishing a post route from Raleigh, N. C. to Haywood in the county of Chatham.

Mr. Wickliffe offered a resolution directing an inquiry, by a Select Committee, what further steps it was proper for the government to take in relation to the improvement of the Mississippi and Ohio rivers.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS. The House resumed the consideration of the report of the committee of the whole, on the bill to obtain the necessary plans, estimates, &c. in relation to Roads and Canals.

Mr. Randolph moved that the consideration of the bill be indefinitely postponed, and, on his motion, the yeas and nays were ordered to be taken upon it.

The question was then taken on indefinite postponement, and decided—Yeas, 86—Nays, 113.

So the House refused to postpone the bill.

The question was then put on engrossing the bill for a third reading—and the yeas and nays being called for by Mr. McCoy, stood as follows:

Yeas, 115—Nays, 86.

So the bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time.

THE TARIFF BILL.

Mr. Tod then moved that the House go into a committee of the whole on the state of the Union, with a view to take up the bill for the revision of the Tariff.

The question was then put on Mr. Tod's motion, and carried. Yeas 93, Nays 82.

The House accordingly went into a committee of the whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Condict in the chair, and, on motion of Mr. Tod, took up the Tariff Bill; which was twice read in part at the Clerk's table.

Some progress having been made in the reading—

On motion of Mr. Webster, The committee rose, reported progress, and had leave to sit again.

Feb. 11.—Mr. Floyd presented the following: which was laid on the table:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to inform this house, whether the rules and regulations, compiled by Gen. Scott, for the government of the army, and repealed by an act of Congress of the 7th May, 1822, are now enforced in the army, or any part thereof—and by what authority the same has been adopted and enforced.

On motion of Mr. Foot, of N. Y. it was Resolved, That the committee on military affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reducing the term of service in the militia of the United States from 45 to 40 years, (except in cases of invasion or insurrection.)

THE TARIFF.

On motion of Mr. Tod, the house went into committee of the whole, Mr. Condict in the chair, on the bill to amend the several acts for imposing duties on imports.

Mr. Tod the chairman of the committee who reported the bill, delivered at large the general views of the committee in favor of the bill.

Feb. 12.—The resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Floyd, was taken up, and being amended on motion of Mr. Rich, was agreed to in the following form:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to inform this House, whether the rules and regulations compiled by General Scott for the government of the army are now enforced in the army, or any part thereof, and by what authority the same has been adopted and enforced.

THE TARIFF. Mr. Cambreleng presented to the house a schedule of the articles proposed to be taxed by the bill now before the committee, which he wished to be printed.

The house then resolved itself into a committee, on the bill to amend the several acts for imposing duties on imports, Mr. Condict in the chair. After a short and desultory debate, in which eleven or twelve members participated, the house adjourned.

Feb. 13.—Mr. Hemphill, from the committee on roads and canals, reported a bill authorizing the subscription of stock in the Delaware and Chesapeake Canal Company; which was twice read and committed.

Mr. Cocke called up the consideration of the bill for appointing two additional Indian Agents; which was, on motion, recommitted to the committee on Indian Affairs.

THE TARIFF.

On the motion of Mr. Tod, the house again went into a committee of the whole, Mr. Condict in the chair, on the bill to amend the several acts for imposing duties on imports.

The immediate question, depending from yesterday, was on the motion of Mr. Tracy, to strike out fifteen per centum the addition, proposed upon the rate of duties now existing on the importation of distilled spirits; and inserting in lieu thereof fifty per centum.

The debate on this motion was resumed.

Mr. Tomlinson, of Conn. delivered his sentiments at length in opposition to it.

The question was then taken on Mr. Tracy's motion, and decided in the negative, by a large majority.

The question then recurred on the motion of Mr. Foot, of Conn. to strike out the whole of the clause imposing an intilled spirits; and, being taken, was decided in the negative, 107 votes to 67.

Mr. Garnett, of Va. moved to strike out of the bill the clause in the following words, viz: "On oranges, fifty cents per hundred; on lemons, twenty-five cents per hundred; on limes, ten cents per hundred."

After debate, this motion was negated.

Mr. Conner, of North Carolina, then moved to strike out thirty per centum ad valorem on all manufactures of wool, and insert in lieu thereof, twenty five per cent.

This motion was negated, 106 votes to 71.

Mr. Brent of Louisiana, moved to amend the bill, by striking out the clause which proposes to lay a duty of 6 cents per yard, on all cotton bagging imported.

The motion gave rise to a debate which lasted till the usual hour for adjournment.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

A French lady of quality, that was ing her husband's brother had married a very handsome lady, with a great fortune, was mightily out of humor; insomuch, that she perfectly hated all that spoke in commendation of her new sister-in-law. And hearing her husband also commend her as a very beautiful woman, she bribed a servant in that lady's family to poison her; but he discovering the design, and the lady being reproached for it by the husband, she poisoned herself, and died.

Envy's the worst of fiends, procurer of sad events, And only good when she herself torments.

Plutarch compares envious persons to cupping-glasses, which ever draw the worst humors of the body to them. Like flies, they resort only to the raw and corrupt parts of the body; or if they light on a sound part, never leave blowing upon it, till they have disposed it to putrefaction. When Minus could find no fault with the face in the picture of Venus, he picked a quarrel with her slippers. And so malevolent persons, when they cannot blame the substance, will yet represent the circumstance of men's best actions with prejudice. The black shadow is still observed to wait upon those who have been the most illustrious for virtue, or remarkable for some kind of perfection: and to exult in either, has been an unpardonable crime.

The man who envies, must behold with pain

Another's joys, and sicken at his gain. The man unable to control his ire, Shall wish undone what hate and wrath inspire. Anger's a short phrenzy: then subdue Your passions, or your passions conquer you; Unless your reason holds the guiding reins, And bends the tyrant in coercive chains.

When Aristides, so remarkable for his inviolable attachment to Justice, was tried by the people at Athen, and condemned to banishment, a peasant unacquainted with the person of Aristides, applied to him to vote against Aristides: "Has he done you any wrong," said Aristides, "that you are for punishing him in this manner?" "No," replied the countryman; "I don't even know him; but I am tired and angry with hearing every one call him the Just."

Mutius, a citizen of Rome, was noted to be of such an envious and malevolent disposition, that Publius one day observing him to be very sad, said: "Either some great evil has happened to Mutius, or some great good to another." Cambyses, king of Persia, seeing his brother Smerdis draw a stronger bow than any of the soldiers in his army was able to do, was so inflamed with envy against him, that he caused him to be slain.

J.

For the benefit of the Greeks.—A young man was imprisoned in New York for nonpayment of his tailor's bill for a new suit, obtained expressly to attend the Greek ball in

Balt. Pat.

It is stated that there are six hundred and thirty-nine widows in the town of Newport, (R. I.) being one-twelfth of the population of that town.