

PRINTED

By PHILLO WHITE,

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The *Western Carolinian* will hereafter be as follows: Three Dollars a year, payable in advance.

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

THE WELL KNOWN JACK, DOLPHIN,

LATELY owned in South Carolina, will stand at our stable, one mile and a half from Concord, North Carolina, every day in the week, Sunday excepted, throughout the season; the season to commence the 1st of March, and end the 20th of July.

Dolphin will be let to mares at 10 dollars the season (but may be discharged with 8, if paid within the season,) 5 dollars the single leap, (to be paid down,) and 15 dollars to insure, the insurance money to be paid when the mare is discovered to be with foal, or is parted with by the person putting her. Particular care will be taken of mares left, in preventing accidents, &c.

ASA THOMPSON, GEORGE URY.

Concord, Jan. 23, 1824. 13'03

THE WELL KNOWN JACK, PALLIFOX,

LATE the property of Judge Murphy, will stand the ensuing season (commencing on the 10th of March, and ending on the 15th of August) at my stable on Sugar Creek, seven miles south-west from Charlotte; and will be let to mares at three dollars the single leap, cash at the time of service; five dollars the season, payable 15th October next; and 10 dollars to insure a mare with foal, which will be considered due whenever it is ascertained that the mare is with foal, or the property changed.

To those acquainted with Pallifox, and have raised mules from him, it would be useless to add any thing more; suffice to state, he is a sure foal-getter, and his mules are large and likely. Great care will be taken, but will not be liable for accidents or escapes.

JAMES DINKINS, 8it'03

February 25, 1824

Sale of Lands, for Taxes.

THE following tracts of Land, in Burke county, will be sold at public sale, in the town of Morganton, on Saturday, the 22d day of June next, unless the taxes due thereon for the years 1821 and 1822, are paid previous to that day, viz:

- A tract belonging to George Thompson, 100 acres, lying on Ward's Branch, for 1821
- One do. Elizabeth Thompson, 150 acres, lying on do. do.
- One do. John Smally, 60 acres, lying on the head of Muddy creek, for 1821.
- For the year 1822: Conrad Lyons, 100 acres, lying on Silver creek.
- One do. John Adams, 137 acres, lying on the waters of Kain creek.
- One do. David Bandy, 70 acres, lying on the waters of Muddy creek.
- One do. James McCown, 100 acres, lying on Silver creek.
- One do. Thomas McCown, 140 acres, lying on do.
- One do. Thomas McKenzie, 100 acres, lying on Muddy Creek.
- One do. William Twigs, 100 acres, lying on the waters of Muddy creek.
- One do. Solomon Williams, 200 acres, lying on the waters of Muddy creek.
- One do. James Branch, 100 acres, lying on the waters of Upper Creek.
- One do. Daniel Keely, 200 acres, lying on the waters of Sinalva.
- One do. Michael Funcher, 150 acres, lying on the waters of Canoe creek.
- One do. Jesse Smith, 80 acres, lying on Canoe creek.
- One do. Benjamin Wise, 80 acres, lying on the waters of Paddy's creek.
- One do. William Davis, 200 acres, lying on the waters of John's river and Loose creek.
- One do. Ann Reeder, 50 acres, lying on the waters of Loose creek.
- One do. Jacob Johnson, 260 acres, lying on main Loose creek.
- For 1821 and 1822: Reuben Stallions, 260 acres, lying on the waters of Loose creek.
- One do. Elizabeth Winkle, 111 acres, lying on the waters of Loose creek.
- One do. David Singerfelt, 100 acres, lying on the waters of the south fork of Catawba.
- Alexander McCombs, of New York, 18,530 acres, lying on the eastern boundary of Burke county, not listed for 1822.

M. BRITTAIN, Sheriff. 8it'05

March 21, 1824.

Plantation for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale, a plantation on which he now resides, 3 miles and a half from Charlotte, on the Lawyer's road, containing 240 acres. There are on this farm, good buildings, of all kinds; the necessary quantity of tillable and meadow land; a good well is sunk near the barn, and an excellent spring on the lot. This plantation and improvements, will be sold on easy conditions. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber, on the premises.

JACOB JULIN. 8it'06

March 8, 1824.

Forte Piano, for Sale.

A FIRST rate second hand Forte Piano, is offered for sale, very low. For terms, &c. apply to

MICHAEL BROWN. 93

Salisbury, Feb. 16, 1824.

Journeymen Tailors.

I WANT to employ 2 or 3 journeymen Tailors, who are good workmen and steady men to whom good wages and steady employ will be given.

WM. DICKSON. 8it'09

Salisbury, March 15, 1824.

DEBATE

In the Legislature of North Carolina,

On Mr. FISHER'S

ANTI-CAUCUS RESOLUTIONS.

From the Raleigh Register.

Mr. Shepperd remarked, that it would ever be to him a consideration of the highest gratification, that the right of election of President of the United States, should be secured to the people of the several states, composing our Union; but while he admired and applauded this feature of the Federal Constitution, he thought that there was too much reason to apprehend, that the great body of the people, upon whom (in times of public peace and tranquillity, like the present) the general government has only an indirect and almost imperceptible operation, will be found to manifest too great a degree of indifference about the election of their chief magistrate. For whatever measure of excitement may pervade this house while engaged in the discussion, gentlemen may rest assured, that little, if any of that spirit will be found to possess their constituents at home. From this belief of the temper and disposition of the people upon the important question involved in these resolutions, he conceived it his imperious duty to guard against all those measures that may have a tendency to withdraw from them the fair and impartial exercise of their constitutional privilege, in a matter of so much importance.

Did he believe, what some gentlemen insisted upon, that the nomination of a candidate for the Presidency by the members of congress, would be inoperative upon public opinion, he would not have troubled the house with the expression of his sentiments on the subject; but, as had been observed by the gentleman from Rowan, he believed the nomination at Washington, had heretofore succeeded in securing the election of the individual recommended, the practice may therefore be regarded as something more in effect than a harmless expression of an opinion; for as it has had, so will it continue to have, if not a binding, at least a powerful influence on the people of this country. Suppose, said he, that before we leave the city of Raleigh, some one of the gentlemen in nomination for the Presidency, should be proclaimed at Washington as the caucus candidate, what would the managing politicians of the day say to those of us who might still be inclined to support some other candidate? We should, then, hear much of the folly and inutility of throwing away our suffrage by bestowing it on one who, we should be told, could not succeed for the want of a caucus nomination; and though for one, he should not be disposed to listen to these sage admonitions, and would support his friend, though he might stand alone in such preference, yet it could not be doubted, that such an appeal, when addressed to the public consideration, would have no little effect in determining the vote of the state, especially when we bear in mind the melancholy fact, that the people have been, and will continue to be, too indifferent about the result: In such a state of things, many will be seen to decline giving their votes, whilst others will be found to join in the support of that candidate who would not have been the man of their choice if they had been left free and uninfluenced by a caucus nomination. He could not, therefore, agree with the gentleman from Beaufort that the preamble and resolutions, now before the house, were merely designed to have an effect upon the candidates for the Presidency. He did not so consider the question, but regarded it as one that had an immediate reference to an important constitutional principle, and thought that the adoption of the resolutions would go to curtail and condemn a practice which, in its exercise, has an alarming tendency to a usurpation of the rights of the people, by making the election of President a mere matter of bargain and sale, by unauthorized individuals at Washington city.

The gentleman from Rowan, in opening this discussion, had expressed a wish to modify the resolutions, so as to make them more generally acceptable to the house; but this opportunity, for the present, had been denied him by the very unparliamentary motion of the gentleman from Halifax. Should that gentleman's motion fail, the friends of the resolutions will so amend them, as to make them convey a mere expression of the opinion of this general assembly on the practice of congressional caucuses. What rights we are asked, have we to dictate to our senators and representatives in congress? Considering the resolutions as they now stand, and unconnected with the proposed modification. Mr. S. observed, he did not consider them as holding any thing of a dictatorial tone, but as respectfully conveying that instruction and request which the legislative assemblies of our own, and other states, have frequently

exercised, without a question of their right or authority so to do. We have, indeed, no power to controvert the legislative will of our members in congress, or to prescribe what shall be their private deportment whilst at the city of Washington; yet we have not only the right, but it is our imperious duty, to convey to them an expression of our opinion upon any question of public moment, and which their conduct may have a tendency to control; but still he did not question their power of determining upon the course they might pursue in relation to our request or instruction, by either conforming to the legislative will of their state, or by acting in contradiction to it; but for this, as well as all other acts of their public conduct, they would have to account to their constituents. One of the resolutions under consideration, called the attention of our members in congress to an amendment of the constitution of the United States, so as to provide for the election of electors upon the district plan throughout the states.

In providing for the election of President and Vice President by the intervention of electors, the constitution had removed it one degree from the people themselves, and in adopting the mode by which the electors should be chosen, he should prefer that which would be most likely to produce the same result, as if the ultimate vote were exercised directly by the people. This he thought was to be attained by establishing the district principle. It was also to be preferred, from its tendency to secure a more general vote, by inducing the people to feel and exercise a deeper interest in the result of the election. But when called upon by the general ticket plan, to vote for fifteen electors, situated in different and remote sections of the state, most of whom must be entirely unknown, even by name, to the great body of our citizens, it cannot be expected that they should manifest any solicitude to exercise their constitutional privilege. But we may be told, that the standing and character of the candidates for the electoral appointment will not be sought after by the people, and that they will content themselves by knowing, if elected, whom they will support for President. But gentlemen may rest assured that such had not been, nor would it be, the practical result: The people have, and will continue to require some knowledge or proof of the integrity and ability of the individuals whom they are called upon to employ as their agents, in a business of so much importance.

Mr. S. concluded by remarking, that he should vote against the motion for indefinite postponement; and if it did not prevail, he hoped to see the resolutions so amended, as to make them agreeable to all who were friendly to the principles which they contained.

GENERAL JACKSON.

Further extracts from the Address of the Pittsburg meeting.

Having, we hope, clearly demonstrated that it is not only the right, but the duty of the people alone, to nominate a candidate for the Presidency; the question now recurs to the claims of Andrew Jackson, for that distinguished station. The limits of an address will scarcely permit us to sketch the outlines of his civil and military career. His fame is the rich patrimony of the nation, and its living monument, speaks in the gratitude of his fellow citizens. His patriotism is not the transient exotic that springs from one victorious field, but commencing with boyhood, has strengthened with increasing years.—When in the Revolutionary struggle, the arm of British tyranny, yet-reeking with the blood of his ancestors, basely butchered at Cartickfergus, was raised against his native country, Andrew Jackson, and his two elder brothers, volunteered in its defence. At the age of fourteen, he fought, was wounded, and a captive, a prisoner languishing in a British dungeon, with no consolation but his patriotism, and no companions but his chains; his two brave brothers weltering in their gore, the one murdered piecemeal in a prison, the other fallen in the field; his widowed mother sinking under these complicated misfortunes into the tomb, and Andrew Jackson, the last of his race, permitted by British tyranny to survive to avenge the wrongs of himself, his family, and his country. Need we picture before you his gallant services during the last war? They were a rapid series of victories without a single defeat, unparalleled in history.—Thousands of his countrymen, rescued by his skill and courage, from the savage tomahawk and the British bayonet, proclaim their gratitude. Flushed with recent triumph, the invincibles of Britain rushed to anticipated victory. The city of New-Orleans, rich in wealth and beauty, was offered as the prize of conquest.—“Booty and Beauty” was the vandial signal of attack, and the cries of helpless females

had plead to heaven in vain. But Jackson plucked from the conquerors at Barroza and Rodrigo, the last and brightest wreath of American victories over English discipline and English valor. The triumph of the American rifle over the British bayonet—a victory, which for consummate skill and heroic valor, will bear a comparison with the brightest triumphs of the revolution, and which placed Andrew Jackson next on the page of American history, and in the hearts of his countrymen, to the immortal Washington. Whilst every bosom yet throbbled with kindling ardor, and tears of generous gratitude streamed from every eye, the christian hero offered up to heaven his thanks for his country's safety. The war was gloriously terminated, and the honor of our country redeemed; the vain boastings of British invincibility, and the grumbling echo of internal treason, hushed. Why was the last war glorious? It was glorious in principle, but without disparaging other brilliant achievements of our countrymen, rendered chiefly glorious by American tars and the victory at Orleans. If at the period of this joyous jubilee of freemen, Andrew Jackson had been announced as a candidate for the first office in the gift of his country, breathes there a man amongst us who would have withheld his vote? Has he ever forfeited his claims on his country's gratitude? No, no! his subsequent career has only filled to overflowing, the measure of his fame. It has proved that the sword and pen are alike in his hand “the club of Hercules,” routing the legions of Britain, and confounding the diplomatists of Spain. It has shed around the bright halo of the intrepid soldier, the milder splendor of the polished statesman. From the mouths of his cannon has he proclaimed our victories, and with the resistless artillery of reason defended their justice. Once more has he protected our defenceless frontiers from the merciless tomahawk, and as governor of Florida wrung from the avaricious grasp of Spanish treachery, the titles of American settlers. Of his civil and political career, we can give you but a cursory view. Attorney General of the South-Western Territory, when that Territory became the State of Tennessee, the most able and conspicuous member in the convention which formed her constitution, her first representative in Congress, and the succeeding year a Senator of the United States. Judge of her Supreme Court, and at the close of his military career, governor of Florida. In every office, whether civil or military, he has displayed an intimate knowledge of his duty, and the most ardent devotion to his country's service. One word as to his politics. He has ever been a firm and inflexible Democrat. The unyielding champion of Democracy in sunshine and in storm. Not the reluctant convert driven in from prostrate Federalism, monopolizing the rewards of Democracy, and in her sunny days reaping the yellow harvest which Jackson and his co-patriots have sown.

FROM THE COOPERSTOWN (N. Y.) WATCH TOWER.

SPEEDY JUSTICE.

On Tuesday morning, two young men offered a note for \$600 for discount, at the Central Bank, and obtained the money thereon. They immediately took seats in the eastern stage, then about to depart; but on account of some slight grounds to suspect all was not right, they were pursued by the clerk of the bank, and overtaken a short distance only from the village, whence they were taken and brought to this village the same evening. They were indicted for forgery by the grand jury then sitting, on Wednesday; on Thursday morning were arraigned, plead guilty, and on Saturday sentenced to five years hard labor at the state prison, and took their departure westward for the state penitentiary at Auburn.

The following are the names of the members from North Carolina, who refused to misrepresent the sentiments of their constituents, or to give countenance to dictation and intrigue, by attending the radical caucus at Washington: Nathaniel Macon, Robt. B. Vance, John Branch, Henry W. Canner, Willie P. Mangum, John Culpeper, Fayetteville Observer.

Burning in effigy.—The Chillicothe paper of the 19th ult. informs us that on the preceding evening the people of that town assembled and burnt all the members of the Legislature from that county in effigy, excepting one, together with the clerk of the Senate. What produced the ferment was the non-election of Judges Cook and Armstrong, in particular; and it is understood also, that nearly all the Legislature we have done this session, had prepared the public mind for this burst of indignation.

VERY LATE FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, MARCH 11.

The brig Emerald, Captain Fox, had arrived at Boston, in the remarkably short passage of sixteen days from Liverpool. By this arrival, the editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received a file of the Courier to the 18th, and the Liverpool Mercury of the 21st.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Commons, on the 17th of February, Lord Nugent submitted his motion for the production of the instructions given to his Majesty's plenipotentiary in Spain during the late war, and his correspondence with the Spanish cabinet, in respect to the mediation of Britain. He urged the unprincipled conduct of France and her Allies, the benefit she derived, and the disgrace and danger produced to England, by the late contest.—The motion was opposed by Mr. Canning and Mr. Struges Bourne. Mr. Canning explained, that, owing to the unforeseen circumstances under which Sir W. A. Court was placed, he was compelled to act, in a great measure, upon his own discretion. The amendment of Mr. Bourne, declaring, that, throughout the whole contest, ministers preserved their neutrality inviolate, was finally carried by a large majority, the number being 141 against 30.

The King continues in good health, and gave a dinner party on the 16th.

FRANCE.

This Kingdom continues in the enjoyment of prosperity and tranquility. The day for the meeting of the Chamber has been fixed on for the 7th April—the day on which the French army crossed the Bidassoa.

The Paris papers attack with violence the speech of Mr. Canning, on the anniversary to the King's speech. The *Quotidienne* contends that allies have a right to assist the mother country in subjugating rebellious colonies, and accuses England, in being governed by motives of interest. England, say they, did not interfere to prevent France from marching into Spain; but feels alarmed at the idea of the interference of France for their possessions.

The King of France was reported to be dangerously sick on the 14th, and it was believed he could not live a month.

FRANCE AND SPAIN.

It has been mentioned, as a rumor, that France had made an important demand upon Spain, in respect to a new organization of its government. A London paper of February 18, speaking upon this subject, says: “We now learn, from an undoubted source, that the Ultimatum demands the establishment of a Representative form of Government, and a general amnesty.”

The repayment to France of the sums laid out to procure the release of Ferdinand, is made a secondary consideration. The recognitions of the Loans of the Cortes is not demanded by France; but it is suggested that some indemnity to the holders of the Bonds would be proper. With this ultimatum, orders were forwarded to the French Minister at Madrid, and to General Bourmont, to take proper steps to enforce the representation of the Government—that is to withdraw the troops in case of refusal. The answer of the Court of Spain was expected in Paris on Saturday, the 14th of February; but at the latest date, (the 16th) it had not arrived.

Notwithstanding the confident assertion of the Morning Chronicle, it is stated positively that the Court of Madrid persists in its resolution to attempt the recovery of its trans atlantic colonies, and trusts that it will have the good wishes, if not the active aid of the allies, in the prosecution of this undertaking. Spain does not, however, refuse all concessions, and consents that the trade to the whole of her Ex American possessions shall be thrown open to the States of France, England, Russia, Prussia, and Austria.

It is stated (from Warsaw, Dec. 26) that the Jewish Rabbis and Elders have met in a general assembly at Platskow, and have decided that the celebration of the Sabbath shall be changed to the Sunday.

The King of Sweden has nominated Prince Oscar (the king's son) to be Viceroy of Norwa.

Letters from Corfu say, that as soon as it was known among the inhabitants of the Ionian Islands that Sir Thomas Maitland was dead the Priests repaired to the churches in order to return thanks to the Most High for having delivered them from a Governor more injurious to them and to the cause of Greece than a Turkish Pacha.

A letter from Paris, dated the evening of Feb. 14, states that a consultation of Physicians had declared the state of the King of France to be dangerous, and that it was improbable he could outlive the month of March.