

We learn from the Raleigh Star, that a meeting of the citizens of the Electoral district composed of the counties of Halifax, Warren, Franklin and Nash, has been held at Warrenton; at which William Drew, Esq., attorney general of this State, was nominated as a candidate on the People's Ticket for Elector of President and Vice President.

Resolved, That the brilliant services, tried republican principles, and eminent talents of General ANDREW JACKSON, present him as a proper person for the office of President of the United States; and that this meeting will use their influence in supporting his election to that office.

A new Step in Dancing.—A Providence paper announces the departure from that city of a Mr. Montae, who professed to be a dancing master. It appears that he opened a dancing school at Providence, was well patronized, received his pay in advance, borrowed about twenty dollars of his scholars, contracted other debts to the amount of 200 dollars, then "slipped his cable," and danced off, to the tune of "over the hills and far away," leaving his scholars to take such "steps" as they thought proper, with regard to the "French leave" he had taken of them; and his musicians to "whistle for their pay." Balt. Pat.

[Monsieur Montae not only progressed to be a dancing master, but was practically an adept at the business, as the good citizens of our town can fully attest. He came to Salisbury, four or five years since, and opened a dancing school; and, on the faith of his subscription paper, contracted debts to the amount of quadruple the sum subscribed to his school; he did not, however, "dance off" from here, till he had rendered a "valuable consideration" to his patrons—but those who clothed, fed and lodged him, had to put up with the empty satisfaction which "the law" affords, in cases of insolvent and absconding debtors.]

The Senate of New-York has, by a vote of 17 to 14, rejected the bill for giving the election of Electors to the People, which passed the lower house almost unanimously—only five dissenting voices. If any evidence were yet wanting, of the corrupt intrigues of the caucusites at Washington, with the New-York legislature, the conduct of the Senate of that State furnishes it: In the morning of the day on which the final vote on the Electoral law was taken, a resolution was offered, and passed, by a vote of 16 to 15, declaring that "a law ought to pass, restoring to the people the privilege of electing Electors of President and Vice President." No sooner was this decision known out of doors, than the agents of the caucus commenced a most villainous tampering with the members: and behold! in the evening, when the final vote was taken, two Senators (Messrs. Mallory and Wright, to their everlasting infamy we record their names) apostatized, and voted with the enemies of the people. The effect of this will be to retain the appointment of Electors in the Legislature, where the caucusites hope to bribe a sufficient number of members to effect their corrupt schemes. But this is a fatal infatuation in them; for, even if they get the vote of New York, it is a moral impossibility for their candidate to be elected.

Our friend of the Fayetteville Observer, is wrong in placing to the credit of Monsieur Gallatin, twenty-five votes for Vice President, in the Harrisburg convention—he received only ten, and those would not have been given him, had the delegates been elected one month later. We trust the Editor of the Observer will correct this error; for we are afraid, if there is too much consequence given to this "fugitive from the old world," that he may be so elated as to give us a second hand of the same game Monsieur Montae has been playing off upon us.

The Editors of the National Intelligencer say that the Presidential election has "turned" our "head." Now if Messrs. Gales and Seaton will accept a small amendment to their declaration—only to strike out the word "head," and insert, in lieu of it, face.... we will "concur" with them; for the Presidential election certainly has "turned," or set, our faces against the vile intrigues of the radical party, (of which the Intelligencer has become the slavish eulogist;) whose disorganizing and base schemes were not fully developed, until the discussion on the presidential question unmasked them, in all their naked turpitude. And the idles of November next will teach these editors (who have been fattening on treasury pap, till they have grown as insolent as Royal grooms) that three-fourths of the freedom of the nation have "turned" their "heads," or their faces, against the system of caucus dictation established at Washington.

We this week give place to the third speech on Mr. Fisher's anti-caucus Resolutions; and as we think our readers have now formed a pretty good estimate of the arguments, pro and con, on the subject, we shall decline publishing any more of the speeches.... unless some of the others, from their matter and manner, may be particularly worthy of attention.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

General JACKSON WITH THE LADIES. At a private large collection of Ladies and gentlemen, in the south-western part of Orange county, on last Saturday, after some chatting on the Presidential Question, it was proposed that an election be held, exclusively for the Ladies; and upon the teller counting out the votes, the following was found to be the result: For General Jackson, 38 For John Q. Adams, 2 New River, March 22, 1824.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Mr. White: After your severe criticism on my other piece, I am almost afraid to make another attempt; but if I don't, the hon'ble John Long, jun. may think I neglect his address. I must, therefore, return a short answer, and leave it to you to rectify my grammar. But before I go further, I must say, Mr. White, as you are such a nice hand at criticising, why not try yourself on Mr. Long's piece, as well as on mine? for it looks a little awkward, too. Perhaps, tho', it is one of the privileges of honorable members of Congress, to write as much nonsense as they please; while poor awkward hands like myself, must be exposed; or, may be, you have touched and polished him off a little, too. Well, let it be so; I confess that my hand is not so well acquainted with white paper, as with the plough handle.

Now, to come to the point: Some time ago, I was looking over a newspaper, and noticed that Mr. Long had introduced a petition to prevent masters from separating man and wife among their negroes. As this was the first time I ever saw of Mr. Long's making any movement in Congress, it drew my particular notice. At first, the thing appeared well enough; but a few minutes reflection satisfied me that Mr. Long had made a bad beginning; and, for this reason, I wrote the piece against his motion. He has come out and answered me, and tries to excuse himself; but I don't think his excuses are good ones. His first excuse is, that he was requested to do so. Now, Mr. Long, I ask you seriously, is this a sufficient excuse? Is a man, and more than that, is a member of Congress, bound to do a silly thing, because he is requested so to do? Suppose some "respectable source" was to request you to urge Congress to pass a law that no man shall [should] sell his lands, unless he sells [sold] his negroes with it: would you do so? Now I ask if Congress can't as well do this, as to say that a master shall not sell his negro man, unless he also sells, at the same time, and to the same person, the negro woman too? It is the grievous misfortune of the Southern States, that they have slaves; but so long as this is the case, these slaves must be treated as property; and, as such, neither Congress, nor Mr. Long, nor Quaker-meetings, have any right to meddle in the business.

But the next excuse Mr. Long offers, is, that if Congress was [were] to meet the petition, he says it will [would] not interfere with any Southern negroes, nor the constitution. Mr. Long is right, as far as regards my Southern negroes, for I have but a small stock of them..... and what I have, I would not sell, even to a shell-bark quaker. But as to the constitution, I can't say what one he reads, tho' I suspect it is not the one signed by Washington; for that one, I am sure, don't allow Congress, nor Quaker-meetings, to say a man shall not sell his own property.

Mr. Long seems to speak about our Southern negroes, in a style as if he was [were] not from the South. It is likely he may not have the Southern interest much at heart; but he must not forget, that his constituents are Southern people; and that he represents the whites, as well as the negroes.

It would be well enough for Mr. Long, when he offers petitions of this sort, to keep in mind what a noise was made in Congress when he first went there, about the negroes of Missouri; and how the Yankees and Quakers wished to fix that business. I know, Mr. White, that I am not capable of holding a hand against a Congressman in writing, otherwise I might call upon Mr. Long to answer some more of his doings, since the negro petition: that is, I saw his name on the list of the little caucus that was held one night last month. Certainly, Mr. Long was not requested to do this by any Quaker-meeting, or any other "respectable source." I suppose he thinks that we people are not fit to elect a President, and that he would [will] set us right. But as his object was to recommend to his constituents, I hope he will let the rule work both ways, and not get angry again, if one of his constituents, in turn, recommends to him, in future, not to be meddling with negro petitions, and these night-caucuses.

A VOTER. P. S. Some other writer, before Mr. Long came out, also tried to answer my piece; but he seems to make a poor hand at argument. He tries to excuse Mr. Long, by saying that one Mr. Stanley done [did] the same thing; in this, how-

\* O, yes; we have to "touch off" all the "pieces" we get, whether from a clodpate or a congressman. Ed. Carolinian.

to inquire into the expediency of refunding to George Fisher, a certain sum of money improperly paid by him to the receiver of the public moneys at St. Stephens. A motion made, that the daily hour at which the house meets, should be at 11 o'clock, (the time now is 12) but the motion was ordered to lie on the table. The house again took up the tariff bill; six or eight items of it were this day taken in hand—the proposed duties on some articles were increased, and on others lessened; and the house adjourned, after having made greater progress in the bill than on any former day.

March 8; after numerous petitions were presented, a bill was introduced for the relief of George Fisher, which was twice read, and committed. A bill was reported respecting aliens—twice read, and committed. On motion of Mr. Cooke, the committee of ways and means were instructed to inquire into the expediency of reducing the number of Auditors, or accounting officers of government, and on motion of the same gentleman, the judiciary committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of prohibiting the employment of any person, except a citizen of the U. S. in any department of government. The tariff bill was again taken up; and after considerable debate, one section of the bill was stricken out—this section of the bill was considered a pretty important one, and great efforts were made to retain it. After some other unimportant business, the house adjourned.

March 9, Mr. Floyd offered a resolution, requesting of the President of the U. S. information relative to the accounts of the general and staff officers of the army; and a resolution was offered, requesting of the President a list of the names of all officers of the army who have been brevetted. A joint resolution was introduced, authorizing the President of the U. S. to procure a portrait of Washington, to be painted by Rembrandt Peale, to be placed in the capitol. The house then took up the general appropriation bill; several ineffectual attempts were made to amend different items of appropriation; but after a desultory debate, they all failed, and the house adjourned.

March 10; a bill was reported relative to the distribution of arms to the militia.—The house took up the general appropriation bill; and after considerable time spent therein, adjourned.

March 11; a resolution was offered, for the purpose of fixing on a day for the adjournment of congress, which was ordered to lie on the table, (and on the next day was rejected.) The resolution, previously offered, for changing the hour of meeting of the house from 12 to 11 o'clock, was called up; but before any discussion was had thereon, the hour for going into the orders of the day had arrived—and the appropriation bill was taken up, which occupied the house the remainder of the day.

March 12; a resolution was agreed to, directing the committee of commerce to inquire into the expediency of erecting a light house on Shell-castle Island, in Pamlico Sound, N. C. The general appropriation bill was then taken up, and the house was engaged the whole of the remainder of the day on it.

March 13th; the resolution, offered yesterday, in effect to compel the house to sit till four o'clock, was agreed to, ayes 95, noes 89. The speaker laid before the house a report of the commissioners of Navy Hospitals. The house then took up the appropriation bill; and after some progress made therein, adjourned.

March 15, (Monday); a resolution was offered, instituting an inquiry whether the stipulations of the commercial convention between the U. S. and G. Britain, have been contravened by either party; which was ordered to lie on the table. A resolution was offered, (by Mr. Cooke!) for the purpose of expediting the receipt of letters addressed to members of congress; and an amendment thereto made, and accepted by him, to extend the franking privilege of members. The house then took up the appropriation bill, and finally went through with it, which was passed and sent to the Senate. The tariff bill was then again taken into consideration; and after some time spent therein, and some amendments adopted, the house adjourned.

Extract of a letter to the Editors of the Richmond Phoenix, from a highly respectable gentleman of the State of New York, who is a member of the Legislature of that state, dated

ALBANY, MARCH 9, 1824. "Should the power of appointing Electors be retained in the Legislature, Mr. Clay will get half the votes of the state; at all events, Mr. Crawford has no chance—he will not get any part of this State. Virginia ought not to hesitate in coming out for Clay, for they ought to be satisfied that Crawford cannot be elected."

[If Mr. Clay is to get one half the votes, who will get the other half? Jackson..... may be.]

The Legislature of Maine has adjourned, having passed an act giving to the People of that State the choice of Electors of President, by districts, (two of them to be chosen by the People at large.)

CONGRESS.

SENATE.

March 3; three memorials were presented to the Senate this day, two from Georgia and one from South Carolina, against the passage of the tariff bill; a memorial was also presented, from a society of Shaking Quakers in the State of New-York, against their performing militia duty, on account of their religious scruples; the Senate then took up the military appropriation bill, which came from the other house—and after ineffectual attempts to amend it, was read a third time; the senate then adjourned.

March 4; a bill was reported, providing for certain pecuniary claims against the U. S.; a bill was also reported in addition to an act respecting the election of President and Vice President; a resolution was offered, requesting of the President of the U. S. copies of the instructions given to our several ministers to France, relative to spoliations committed by vessels of that nation against our commerce, previous to the year 1800.

March 5; the above resolution was agreed to; the bill relative to the transportation of specie in the U. S. vessels, was taken up, and postponed to Wednesday. Adjourned to Monday.

March 8 (Monday); one petition from Georgia, was this day presented against the tariff bill; a memorial was presented from the legislature of Indiana, praying relief for the purchasers of public lands; a resolution was offered, authorizing the purchase of three copies of the journals of the old congress; the Senate then took up the several resolutions proposing amendments to the constitution of the U. S.; a motion was then made to postpone indefinitely the consideration thereof, on which a considerable debate arose, and the senate adjourned without taking the question of postponement.

March 9; a message was received from the President of the U. S. relative to certain official acts of the Governor of Arkansas; a communication was received from the hon. Ninian Edwards, (lately appointed minister to Mexico,) resigning his seat in the senate, and the President of the senate was requested to inform the Governor of Illinois of the resignation: the senate resumed the consideration of the proposed amendments to the constitution of the U. S.; after some conversation, they were ordered to lie on the table a day or two; the senate then took up the bill from the other house, making an appropriation for the purchase of cannon, &c. to arm the fortifications of the U. S.; and after strenuous efforts to amend it, and a long debate thereon, the bill was passed, 31 to 10, and ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and the senate adjourned.

March 10; the bill for supplying the fortifications with cannon, &c. was amended so as to extend its provisions to the purchase of field artillery, their carriages and caissons, and then passed. The bill relative to the transportation of specie in U. S. vessels of war, was amended, and ordered to be engrossed.

March 11; two bills were reported by the judiciary committee, relative to the supreme court of the U. S. A resolution was offered, for the judiciary committee to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the commencement of the next session of congress earlier than the usual period; which was laid over for consideration. A memorial was this day presented, from Georgia, against the tariff bill.

March 12; the resolution presented yesterday relative to the commencement of the next session of congress at an earlier day than usual, after being amended so as to fix upon a day for terminating the present session, was agreed to by the senate. The senate did not sit on Saturday.

March 15, (Monday); a memorial was this day presented from Georgia, against the tariff bill. The bill to establish a uniform militia throughout the U. S. and to provide for the discipline thereof, was taken up; and after a good deal of discussion on the several sections of the bill, it was ordered to lie on table.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

March 3; the committee of elections made a report relative to the validity of Mr. Forsythe's right to a seat as a member of the house, (he being in Spain when he was elected:;) the committee's report was in favor of the validity of Mr. Forsythe's election. The house took up the tariff bill; and being engaged an hour or two on the duty on bar iron, adjourned, without coming to any decision.

March 4; a bill was introduced, to "encourage vaccination," and twice read and committed; the house again took up the tariff bill—and after some time spent therein, adjourned—but during the discussion of the bill, a message was received from the President of the U. S. transmitting information as to the number and position of the fortifications of the U. S.

March 5; the house spent the best part of this day in debate on the tariff bill, but adjourned without coming to any decision thereon.

March 6; on motion of Mr. Owen, of Alabama, a resolution was agreed to, directing the committee of ways and means