

DESULTORY.

WALTER LOWRIE.

Among the various controversies which the Presidential question has engendered, perhaps there is none more singular than the one in which Mr. Lowrie, a Senator from Pennsylvania, finds himself involved.

DE WITT CLINTON.

The New York Commercial Advertiser says, relative to the great meeting held in the Park, which disapproved and reprobated the Administration of the Legislature of Gov. Clinton by the Legislature of Gov. Clinton.

AN ENORMOUS PUNCH BOWL.

On the 25th of October, 1694, a bowl of punch was made at the right honourable Edward Russel's house, when he was captain general and commander in chief of his majesty's forces in the Mediterranean seas.

From the Democratic Press.

When Gregory Olof, offended the pride and roused the love of power which reigned in the bosom of Catharine II. by his presumptuous claim to her hand, she ordered him to travel.

THE HERMIT.

Mr. Editor: It was not long after the Western Carolinian made its appearance in this bleak world, that you had almost as many literary correspondents as subscribers.

"The Hermit" is now introduced as a substitute for the effusions of those ethereal geniuses who have fled from their post, and left us destitute of that delicious fare with which we have been so much delighted.

I am not so vain as to believe that the fugitive pieces which I may write, will entitle me to admittance in the "Temple of Fame;" nor do I calculate on reaching the threshold of that magnificent building.

In this introductory number, it may be necessary to state, that I shall not confine myself to any one particular subject; nor can I promise positively how often "The Hermit" will appear.

If I should occasionally "hold the Mirror up to nature," it shall not be directed towards any particular individual. Vice is censurable wherever it makes its hideous appearance; and virtue is amiable, and should be rewarded, whether possessed by the indigent or affluent.

In the course of my writing, I shall, (to use the language of Tacitus,) endeavor to "avoid the two opposite extremes of blunt austerity and abject meanness, and pursue a middle course with safety."

"I am willing for him to have his own opinions in morals and religion; and I am determined to have mine, without fear, favor, or affection." I shall here close the first number of "The Hermit."

POST OFFICE RECEIPTS.

From a statement laid before congress, by the late postmaster general, of the gross receipts at each post office in the United States, for letters and newspaper postage for the year 1822, we have, rather as matter of curiosity, than useful information, made the following extracts.

Table with 3 columns: Location, Receipts, Total. Includes Albany, Augusta, Boston, Charleston, Louisville, N. Orleans, Norfolk, Petersburg, Portland, Richmond, Savannah.

INDIANS.

The following extract from an editorial article in the Mobile Register of the 23d ult. throws some light on the affairs of the Cherokee nation of Indians.

"We further learn, that Hicks the principal Chief of the Cherokees, accompanied by 13 other Chiefs, started a few weeks since as commissioners to Washington City, for the purpose of procuring an acknowledgment of their independence as a nation, or of selling their whole territory."

We understand that Lieut. W. A. Weaver has been suspended by order of the Navy Department, in consequence of the questions which have arisen as to the correctness of his conduct, in the case between himself and the owners of the ship America; and that a formal investigation will be instituted on the return of the Franklin to the United States.

SALISBURY.

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 11, 1824.

THE PEOPLE'S TICKET.

The following is a list of the candidates who will be supported by the People of North-Carolina, at the next November election, for Electors of President and Vice President of the United States.

- Gen. William J. Blount, of Beaufort; William S. Haskledge, Esq. of Craven; Gen. Edward R. Duffles, of Wilmington; Josiah C. Crisp, Esq. of Wake; Gen. Asafield Stokes, of Wilkes; John G. G. Esq. of Rowan; Gen. Pier Funes, of Lincoln; James Johnson, Esq. of Orange; Col. Robert Love, of Haywood; Augustus H. Shepperd, Esq. of Stokes; Col. William B. Lockhart, of Northampton; John M. Morehead, Esq. of Guilford; Dr. William Martin, of Pasquotank; Walter F. Lake, Esq. of Richmond; William Drew, Esq. of Halifax.

Washington City, April 20th, 1824.

Mr. WYTHE: When I first saw the second publication in your paper, purporting to come from the Davidson "Voter," who seems so careful to trench himself behind his plough handles and the Davidson line, I did not think I would notice it, further than to read it, believing it was his object to draw me into a news paper discussion about nothing, which of all things is the most disgusting to a modest man.

The "Voter" seems to give you some credit for setting me right (as he calls it) by your saying, in your Editorial remarks, that I did not explain the deleterious effects of the memorial, which gave rise to this discussion.

Adieu to the "Voter," and all other anonymous writers; and a total disregard for all indecorous Editorial remarks, but due deference to every thing that is decent.

JOHN LONG, jr.

"Is there any 'vulgar abuse' in the production of 'A Voter'?" How many Editors does Mr. Long suppose there are about Salisbury? I certainly recognize no "co-worker" in my editorial labors.

OUR REPRESENTATIVE.

In Congress, Mr. Long, has broke silence again—not (as in his other movements) to prevent us from selling our negroes; but to save us from getting the mail too often! fearing, no doubt, that "too much news" will make us mad.

On the 20th April, Mr. Long, of N. C. offered the following: Resolved, That the Postmaster General be requested to lay before this House a statement of all the post routes now established, not included in his statement of unproductive post routes already submitted to the House, together with a statement of the amount paid for the transpor-

tation of the mails on each route—of the number of mails on each route per week, and the amount of profit arising from each one. Also, the amount that would be saved by discontinuing certain unproductive routes, as proposed by the bill reported by the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads; likewise the amount that might be saved by having one mail instead of two, on all routes where there are now two mails a week.

But, on the 21st of April, fearing that the whole of the above would not be so readily swallowed by Congress, Mr. Long offered the following modification of his resolution:

The resolution yesterday offered by Mr. Long, on the subject of post routes, was taken up. He explained the object of the resolution, which was opposed by Mr. Taylor, of N. Y. in a few remarks.

Mr. Long then modified his resolution, by omitting all but the following: Resolved, That the Postmaster General be directed to lay before this House a statement of the amount that would be saved by discontinuing certain unproductive routes, as proposed by the bill reported by the committee on the Post Office and Post Roads; likewise the amount that might be saved by having one mail instead of two, on all routes where there are now two mails a week.

Mr. Coker and Mr. Reed opposed the resolution, and, at the motion of Mr. McCoy, it was laid on the table.

Now the question has been asked us, why a member of Congress, whose duty it is to serve his constituents, should seek to lop off all those routes, and those only, on which the mail is transported twice a week—when it is known, by all who are conversant in the matter, that a general reduction of semi-weekly mails would operate two-fold more severely on the good people of the United States, than a general reduction of either tri-weekly or daily mails?

MORE ORATORY!

Mr. Hall, a member from North-Carolina, has made a speech in Congress. On first reading this production, we came to the conclusion that Mr. Hall certainly belonged to "the bar," so very familiar does he seem with the technicalities of that learned profession.

The following is a specimen of the doctor's English: "Gentlemen seem to have fallen into some strange hallucination on this subject. In maintaining their doctrine, they undertake to subvert a plain and imperative requisition of the fundamental statute of this land, by applying to it constructively the principle of the common law of nations."

The doctor says he has adopted a very simple method of construing the constitution: which is, "to take the plain, vernacular meaning of the words." In our humble opinion, this is an excellent rule; and if certain members of Congress would adhere to it, we should not have so many dull, prosing speeches, as now constantly issue from Congress hall.

We would take the liberty of advising the doctor, not only to observe his rule in construing, but, when he makes speeches, to dress them also in an English garb—"in plain vernacular" words.

Small Pox.—Considerable alarm has been created in some of the eastern towns of this state, by the appearance of this loathsome disease.

The spring term of the Superior Court commenced its session in Halifax, on the 19th ult.; but as a number of cases of small pox existed in the town, the court thought it prudent to adjourn. And in Washington, in this state, the disease has spread so widely, that the commissioners have advised the citizens of the country to visit the town as seldom as possible.

Of 35 papers printed in Virginia, only three are for the caucus. Of 48 in Ohio, only one is for the caucus. Of 123 in New York, only two are for the caucus. Of 100 in Pennsylvania, only three are for the caucus. Of 20 in Maryland, only two are for the caucus.—Balt. Patriot.

Mr. Editor: It is certainly gratifying to every genuine Republican, to see the spirited opposition manifested towards the radical chief and his coadjutors, by the freemen of North-Carolina. The meeting in Salisbury is another evidence of the mortal hate of those demagogues who assembled together at Raleigh, and dictated an electoral ticket for their constituents—a ticket which the people themselves will never support, as it is at variance with their sentiments, and is contrary to those correct principles which should actuate every intelligible and honorable mind in the choice of a President of the United States.

The people did not elect their representatives for any other purposes than those prescribed by the constitution and laws of the State; they were not instructed to usurp privileges not within the legitimate sphere of legislation; nor do the people themselves entertain a very exalted opinion of the talents and patriotism of those stragglers who met in Caucus at Raleigh.

There can be no doubt of the success of the People's Ticket; it must prevail, as it was got up by the people themselves, who, I am confident, will not desert their own cause, and thereby enable the radical faction to succeed in the election of their august chief.

The word Radical, when coupled with the name of W. H. Crawford, becomes odious to every patriotic mind. The faction under this denomination, will soon be in the same predicament as that mentioned by Hudibras:

"Ejected out of church and state, And all things but the people's hate."

Such was the situation of the Radicals in England; and such ought, and probably will be their situation here. They find fault with the wise and economical administration of the venerable James Monroe; an administration which excites the admiration of the whole civilized world; and "stamps a character on the age in which we live"—and will, without doubt, be transmitted in memorial to distant generations.

Citizens of North-Carolina! can you brook the idea of supporting a ticket which would place the radical chief in the highest office within your gift? I hope you will not—you have too much regard for your own honor, and for that of your country, to do so.

A correspondent informs us that a man by the name of William Hertel, aged about forty, went to Lexington, to attend Davidson court, on the 16th of March; that after transacting his business in Lexington, he started to go home, in the northeast part of Davidson county,—but he never reached there alive; he was found dead within a mile of his house,—supposed to have expired in a FIT of inebriation!!!

Something Strange!

A very singular chicken was hatched, a few days since, near this town: it had two bills, and but one tongue—three eyes, with but one head, the rest of it was "very like" other chickens, having two legs, two wings, one body, &c.

At a meeting of the democratic citizens of Newcastle county, State of Delaware, a resolution was passed recommending their fellow-citizens to support Gen. Jackson for President, and John C. Calhoun for Vice President.

FAYETTEVILLE PRICES, April 29.

Cotton, 13 to 13 1/2; flour, fine, 4 1/2; superfine, 5 a 5 1/2; wheat, 85 a 90 cents; whiskey, 33 a 35; peach brandy, 55 a 60; apple do, 50 to 55; corn, 42 to 45; bacon, 6 1/2 a 7; salt, Turkeys Island, 75 a 80 per bushel; molasses, 26 a 28; sugar, muscovado, 9 1/2 a 10 1/2; coffee, prime, green, 23 to 24; 24 and 3d quality, 21 a 22; tea, hyson, \$1 20 a 1 25; flaxseed, 75 a 80 cts; tallow, 6 a 7; beeswax, 31 a 32; rice 3 1/2 to 4 per 100 lbs.; iron, 4 1/2 to 5 pr. 100 lb.; tobacco leaf, 3 1/2 a 4; manufactured, 5 a 20 pr. cwt.

CHARLESTON PRICES, April 26.

Cotton, S. Island, 23 to 26, stained do, 14 to 17; Maine do, 22; Santee, 21 to 22; short staple, 13 1/2 a 15 1/2; Whiskey 27 a 28 cts.; Bacon, 6 a 7 cts.; Hams, 8 a 9; Lard, 9 a 10; Bannock, Dundee and Inverness, (42-inch,) 22 a 24; Gallies Prime Green, 21 1/2 a 21; Inf. to good, 17 a 17.

North-Carolina Bank Bills, 2 1/2 a 4 per cent dis.; Georgia Bank Bills, 2 1/2 per cent dis.

Another "Indication." Of 35 papers printed in Virginia, only three are for the caucus. Of 48 in Ohio, only one is for the caucus. Of 123 in New York, only two are for the caucus. Of 100 in Pennsylvania, only three are for the caucus. Of 20 in Maryland, only two are for the caucus.—Balt. Patriot.

[And, we will add, of twelve papers in North-Carolina, only three are for the caucus!]