

By PHIL WHITE, Printer of the Laws of the United States.

The terms of the Western Carolinian will be as follows: Three Dollars a year, payable in advance.

THE HERMIT.....NO. III.

Good name in man or woman, Is the immortal jewel of their souls;

There is, perhaps, no evil in the world that will bear a comparison with slander.

Many persons, by the assistance of friends, embark in merchandize and other speculations, with a view to make a decent support;

Some, and indeed not a few, who are reduced to this forlorn condition, and who see no prospects before them but misery,

Misfortunes, of various kinds, as well as extravagances, et cet. do often reduce men to a state of indigence and want;

Whose breath rides posting on the winds, And doth belie all corners of the world;

And although this vice is so odious and baneful, and the voice of censure has been so often lifted against it,

abundance. But there is surely enough virtue and good sense among mankind to duly appreciate the magnitude of this evil, and firmness enough to apply the proper remedy.

In the course of human affairs, even almighty truth itself, under a few peculiar circumstances, should not be promulgated to the world, I would not, by any means, have a person to tell a lie;

Many more things might be said in disapprobation of the slanderer; but as I have already transcended the limits intended for this number, I must bring it to a close.

Gen. Jackson and Mr. Monroe.

From the National Intelligencer. WASHINGTON CITY, MAY 10, 1824. Messrs. Gales & Seaton: I send you for publication the letters which heretofore passed between Mr. MONROE and Gen. JACKSON, on the subject of forming his Executive Cabinet, in 1817.

DEAR SIR: I returned from the nation on the 12th inst. and seize the first moment from duty to write you.

I have the pleasure to inform you that we have obtained by cession from the Cherokees and Chickasaws all their claim south of the Tennessee, that interfered with the Creek session.

We experienced much difficulty with the Chickasaws, from what they call their guarantee, or charter given by President Washington, in the year 1794, and recognized by the treaty with that nation in 1801, which not only guaranteed the territory, but bound the United States to prevent intrusion within the limits defined of every kind whatever.

opens a free intercourse to, and defence for, the lower country, is acquired; In a political point of view, its benefits are incalculable. We will now have good roads, kept up and supplied by the industry of our own citizens, and our frontier defended by a strong population.

Having learnt from General David Merriweather that Mr. Crawford is about to retire from the Department of War, I am induced, as a friend to you and the government, to bring to your notice, as a fit character to fill that office, Col. William H. Drayton, late of the army of the United States.

I am not personally acquainted with Col. D. but believing it of the utmost importance that the office of Secretary of War should be well filled, I have, for some time, through every source that has presented, been making inquiry on the subject.

I am told, before the war, he was ranked with the Federalists, but the moment his country was threatened, he abandoned private ease and a lucrative practice, for the tented field. Such acts as these speak louder than words—"the tree is best known by its fruit;" and such a man as this, it matters not what he is called, will always act like a true American.

Present Mrs. J. and myself respectfully to your lady and family, in which is included Mrs. Hay, and except for yourself my warmest wishes for your happiness.

ANDREW JACKSON. Hon JAMES MONROE, Secretary of State.

SIR: Permit me to introduce to your notice, Lieut. Gadsden, who will hand you this letter and who is also the bearer of the Treaties lately concluded with the Creeks, Chickasaws, and Cherokees.

In my last to you, I took the liberty of drawing your attention to the benefits that would result both to the Treasury of the United States, and the defence of the Lower Mississippi and its dependencies, by bringing into market those tracts of country lately acquired by the Treaties above named.

Should the district be divided as contemplated, and General Coffee appointed Surveyor, it will leave open the appointment of Receiver of Public Monies, heretofore promised to the General, which vacancy I warmly recommend to be filled by Lieut. Gadsden, who, owing to the late, indeed I might say present, delicate state of his health, is desirous of resigning his appointment in the army.

From the acquirements of Lieut. Gadsden, the army will sustain a great loss by the withdrawal of his services from it; but by retiring at present, and avoiding the insalubrious climates, where his duty as an officer calls him, his health may be restored, and his life preserved for the benefit of his country at some future period.

Being deeply impressed with the importance of another subject which relates to you, as well as the government, I hope I may be permitted, once more to obtrude my opinions. In filling the vacancy occasioned by the transfer of Mr. Crawford from the War Office to the Treasury, it is of the highest moment that some proper and fit person should be selected.

Your happiness and the nation's welfare materially depend upon the selections which are to be made to fill the heads of Departments. I need not tell you that feuds exist, and have existed, to an injurious degree, in the Northern army. To fill the Department of War with a character who has taken a part in those feuds, or whose feelings have been enlisted on the side of party, will be adding fuel to the flame, which, for the good of the service, already burns too fiercely.

Pardon me, my dear sir, for the following remarks concerning the next presidential term; they are made with the sincerity and freedom of a friend. I cannot doubt they will be received with feelings similar to those which have impelled me to make them. Every thing depends on the selection of your ministry. In every selection, party and party feelings should be avoided.

Accept assurances of my sincere friendship, and believe me to be respectfully, your obedient servant, ANDREW JACKSON.

The Hon. JAMES MONROE. [For the want of room, we are obliged here to divide this interesting correspondence: the balance, which is of considerable length, shall appear next week.]

To hold the Mirror up to Nature.—With in the last year the Boards of Health of the following cities have announced the number of deaths from drunkenness, as follows:

Table with 2 columns: City and Deaths. New York 43, Philadelphia 34, Baltimore 25, Charleston 14-116.

THE RALEIGH CAUCUS.

Mr. Bingham, your correspondent of the 15th April, has certainly committed a mistake in assuming the signature to his piece. Instead of "the rights of man," he must have intended to put "the rights of caucus." In the course of my few observations, I shall keep in mind his proper name. He says there is no difference between the rightly caucus, held by certain members of the last Assembly, and the late public meetings of the people at Salisbury, Raleigh and Lincolnton.

These are a few of the points in which the caucus differs from the meetings of the People. I cannot flatter myself that "rights of caucus" will be able to see, them; but, I have no doubt the great body of your readers will see, and remember too.

"Rights of Caucus" says, that the list I sent you does not contain the names of all the members who assisted in the nocturnal orgies at Raleigh; and he names several gentlemen who, he says, were there. Now, sir, I know that at least half of those he names, were not there; and I have just cause to believe that the others were not. It is an easy matter for "rights of caucus" to assert that such and such persons were there; but let him have their authority for making the assertion, if he would be credited. In order to put him to the test, I now assert, and I here offer to wager him any sum he chooses to specify, that neither James Graham, James Legrand, John McCauley, nor Nat. Gordon were in the Caucus.

I admit it is possible that a mistake of a few names may be found on either side; for the Caucus themselves kept no list. In all caucuses held before, or since the Raleigh caucus, one of the first things done was to take down the names of the persons attending; and, no doubt, the Raleigh caucus would have done the same, had not the smallness of the meeting deterred them from it. They were ashamed to let the public see their number, and thought, by not putting their names down in black and white, they could make believe that it was much greater. Either this was the reason for the omission, or they were, perhaps, ashamed and afraid to send out their names to the people. Be it either, it was such as the people's representatives should on all occasions eschew. They should never engage in any transaction, where they are either ashamed or afraid for their names to be taken down and made public. A SUBSCRIBER.

NEW ORLEANS.

It would almost appear incredible, but yet it is stated, that on the 6th ult., there were in the above port, 67 ships, 128 brigs, 52 schrs. 11 sloops, and 16 steam-boats, and with but few exceptions they were all busily engaged, in either loading or discharging. This statement does not include the flat boats and arks, vessels of an immense size, and built for temporary purposes, of which description there are generally from 150 to 200 in port. This gigantic and growing trade will before long, place our younger sister at the very head of the union, as a commercial mart. [Charleston Cou.]

A method of sheathing ships with leather, instead of copper, has been discovered in New-York. It is said that leather answers a better purpose than copper, or zinc, and is much cheaper.