

Communications.

SALISBURY BIBLE SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of this institution will be held in this place, on the 3rd Monday (the 16th day) of August ensuing.

By order of the President.

THOS. L. COWAN, Secy. Salisbury, July 12, 1824.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

On the 5th day of July, 1824, the Committee on the Convention, for Iredell county, met at the court-house in Statesville; when Gen. Geo. L. Davidson was called to the chair, and James Campbell was appointed secretary.

Upon motion, the amendments proposed to the Constitution by the Delegates who met at Raleigh on the 2d Monday of November last, was read, and the following Resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the amendments proposed to the Constitution of the State of North Carolina, by the convention that met at Raleigh, on the 2d Monday of November last, be accepted by this committee; and that it be recommended to the freemen of this county, as well calculated to insure and perpetuate the invaluable blessings of liberty and equality, for which our forefathers fought and bled.

Resolved, That the following persons attend at the several places where the returns of taxables are made, and open and hold an election for the purpose of ascertaining the sense of the freemen of this county on the question of adopting the amended Constitution, to wit:

For Capt. McClaine's company, James Barclay, James Campbell; Jones's do. Rob't. Carson, Rob't. Allen; Ball's do. Agel Tharpe, John Howard; Howards' do. John Moore, Wm. M'Leod; Wilfong's do. Nicholas Norton, Moses Alexander; Murdah's do. John Murdah, Wm. Gibson; Potts' do. William Potts, Joseph Chambers; Dunlap's do. Alexander Dunlap, Thomas Belt; Sharpe's do. Samuel King, Alen Long; Cook's do. Plaubo Houston, John Young; Nicholson's do. Thomas Crawford, Wm. Falls; Byars' do. J. H. Houston, Ephraim Davidson; Braley's do. Capt. Hugh M'Knight, Rob't. Brevard; Asbury's do. James H. Hall, John Tomlinson; Alexander's do. Andrew Adams, John Feinster.

Resolved, that the said persons report to the next meeting of this committee, on the last Saturday of this month, to which day the committee adjourned.

GEORGE L. DAVIDSON, Chairman.

Mr. White: The time is very near at hand, when the great people of North Carolina will hold their annual elections for members of the General Assembly; and, at the same time, delegates will be elected to the Convention, for the purpose of ratifying the new Constitution, as formed or amended at Raleigh, in November, 1823.

This Constitution has been submitted to the people; and, as far as I have ascertained, it meets their approbation. Those who are willing to serve as delegates, should make their intentions known as soon as possible, as the time is very short between this and the election.

The subject claims particular attention, as it is one of considerable importance; and, at this stage of the business, it is unusually so. If it is now abandoned, its friends will be degraded, and very justly too. But I do not apprehend such a dereliction of duty in those who have hitherto manifested so much zeal in its favor.

I have merely given these hints, to remind the friends of the constitution of their duty; as I am convinced that nothing more is necessary than to name the subject.

JULIANUS.

July 12th, 1824.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

MR. CRAWFORD and his PARTISANS.

It is now confidently believed, by those whose opportunities of judging have been good, that Mr. Crawford will not, much longer, be held up as a candidate for the Presidency. The hopelessness of his prospects alone would be a sufficient reason for dropping him. To this, however, may be superadded, the wretched state of his health. It seems, from credible sources, that he has not been able, for some months, to attend to the ordinary business of his office—nay, not even to sign his name to a warrant for drawing money out of the Treasury: Instead of his own proper signature, the unjustifiable artifice of a fac simile has been resorted to. One of the strongest circumstances connected with the whole business, is the great pains that have been taken by the partisans of Mr. Crawford, to keep the true state of his disease a profound mystery.

We have heretofore read, in histories, of the demise of kings having been concealed from the public for days and weeks, and even longer; but this is the first instance in America, of an imitation of this state-trick of monarchists. There must be some motive for it: What is it? It is plain: Mr. Crawford is the head, and the rallying point, of the new party that, for the past two or three years, has been rear-

ing itself in the nation. Their only hope rest on him—if he sinks, all is lost with them. They wish, therefore, to keep the party together as long as possible, or until the leaders can prepare matters for a plausible movement in favor of some one else. To gain time, therefore, and to keep the party together, the true state of Mr. Crawford's health has been studiously concealed from the public. Things, however, are now reaching a crisis, and the jugglers begin to withdraw the veil of secrecy. By this time, it is probable the question is pretty well settled, between the leaders at Richmond and Albany, who is to be taken up in place of Mr. Crawford. It is understood that a considerable difference of sentiment actually existed between the Junto at Richmond and the Junto at Albany. The former was for taking up Clay, while the latter seem to prefer Mr. Adams. No doubt Mr. Van Buren's late visit to Richmond has set matters straight and brought them over to his side. In fact, already has the Richmond Enquirer moderated its tone towards Mr. Adams, and has even said some flattering things of him. If signs indicate any thing, we may say it is settled, that the friends of Mr. Crawford are to be transferred, like live-stock, to Mr. Adams—the man whom, until lately, received no favors, but heaps of abuse, from the radicals;—witness the attacks of Russel, Cunningham, Pickering, down to Floyd and the other drill-sergeants of the party.

Now as to Mr. Adams, the writer of this article has nothing to say unfavorable. He is a man of talents, and well skilled in the art of diplomacy, and the country will be safe in his hands, as President; but with what face of consistency can the Radicals now sneak over to a man whom they have so often and so violently stigmatized? Even certain of our radical members of Congress, during the last campaign, made him the burthen of their censorious songs; and some of them accused him of having been the author of the Missouri plot to divide the Union!—Even these men are now recanting their former ridiculous declarations, and gliding over to Mr. Adams.

In this manner are things working.—The public may begin to look out for radical wonders. The Junto at Richmond and Albany will arrange matters; the Enquirer and National Intelligencer will graciously give the word, and the Raleigh Register will, of course, follow suit, to bring into the movement such of the party in North Carolina as are willing to be transferred.

It is not improbable that the radical strength, if thrown to Mr. Adams, may increase his chance for the Presidency; but as to North Carolina, if every friend of Mr. Crawford in it goes over to him, he cannot obtain her vote. The People of North Carolina have taken up the question—they have set their minds on Gen. Jackson—and will march to their object, with irresistible steadiness.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

[COMMUNICATED.]

THE CELEBRATION.

The celebration, in this town, on Saturday, the 3d inst. of the birth day of American Independence, was conducted in a manner which reflected the highest honor on the inhabitants. A stranger, on witnessing the scene, could not help exclaiming to himself—"this is as it should be." While all, of every age, sex and condition, seemed animated by the occasion, yet it was, evidently, the animation of joy, gratitude, patriotism and national pride. No riot, no intemperance, no rude, passionate and profane language threw a dark and unseemly veil over the decent hilarity of the occasion. It was such as might have received the "sanction of Religion, the seal of innocence and truth." While the throne of Grace was addressed, in a prayer, expressive of the Divine goodness which had attended us, through every stage of our National existence, all were hushed in deep and profound silence; while the Declaration of Independence was read, in a manly and impressive manner; and the Orator of the day, in strains of chaste, dignified and impassioned eloquence, recounted the distinguished blessings of our country, and the great political events of the day—the fire of patriotism illuminating every face, and "Hail Columbia, happy land," was responded from every bosom. Even at the festive board, temperance and urbanity, heightened enjoyment; while, at the same time, they prevented the consequences of "dipping too deep in pleasure"—namely, "the stirring up a sediment, which renders it impure and noxious." The toast, the song, the jest, "the feast of reason and flow of soul," enlivened the scene. But reason and religion said—"thus far shalt thou go, and no farther"—and, at an early hour, retired, with the happy consciousness that nothing had occurred to mar the innocent festivity of the scene, or to plant in one bosom the feelings of regret.

In all the future celebrations of the day, we hope this occasion may serve as a model.

One improvement we would venture to suggest: As this festival occurs at a season of the year when the days are longest, and as the whole day is usually devoted to the occasion, that the mind may be kept as much as possible enga-

ged, and consequently the temptation to mere sensual gratification be diminished, we would suggest the propriety of assembling at ten o'clock in the Church, or Churches, in the place, for the purpose of religious worship. At which time, a sermon might be delivered, adapted to the occasion. At 12 o'clock, after a suitable interval, the inhabitants, with the usual civil and military procession, firing of artillery, music, ringing of bells, &c. might assemble at some proper place to listen to the Orator of the day. A course of sermons, delivered annually on this day, might be made a useful source of information to the rising generation, with respect to the early discovery and settlement of our country, the cause which led to its independence, the prominent events of the Revolutionary war, the subsequent history of our country, and the remarkable interpositions and providences of God. The circumstance of commencing the celebration of the day by religious exercises, would, of itself, operate as a powerful means of preventing subsequent dissipation and excess. While, by affording an additional exercise for the mind, it would prevent that state of total inaction, of all things the most powerful excitement to licentious and criminal indulgence.

VIATOR.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

NORTH CAROLINA, } June Term, 1824. Stokes County.

The Grand Jury having dispatched the ordinary business that has come under their charge this week, deem it proper to extend their attention to some other subjects in which they, with their fellow-citizens, feel a deep interest, and to which their notice has been directed by the public discussion held in their hearing during the week.

The late caucus held by certain members of Congress, has been introduced to us and the people by some of our public men, as a measure entitled to support and commendation. That the measures pursued by our Representatives in Congress are of the utmost importance to us, is a position that none will deny: when the plans which they adopt are intended to bring about great national results, they become the proper subjects of investigation, whether these plans be pursued in Congress-hall, in the regular organization of that body for the despatch of ordinary business, or are pursued in the same Hall by the members after the business is closed. The intended effect upon the nation is the same, in either case.

We understand the principle of a congressional caucus to be; that members meet together and organize themselves into a body; that as a body they vote, and that those who are found to be in the majority are bound to adopt, and endeavor to carry into effect, the opinion or sentiment expressed by the majority. This principle appears to us to be at war with the plan of government under which we live. The great duty which the representative owes to his constituents, is, that in all measures of a national character upon which he acts, or may be called upon to act, he should apply to them the most mature and deliberate opinions which he is capable of forming, unless he be specially instructed by those whom he represents. How, then, can this fundamental duty be reconciled to the principle of a caucus? He may be in the minority; the sentiments of his constituents may be in opposition to the majority of the caucus, and he may receive instructions from them accordingly. If he continues true to the caucus, he is forced to violate the most sacred obligations that he has voluntarily contracted to his country. In what an awful predicament would a member of Congress be placed, who had pledged himself in caucus to support the man for President of the United States of whom his own judgment disapproved, and of whom his constituents disapprove, when, as a member of the House of Representatives, he should be called upon to vote on the Presidential Election! The principle need only be properly understood, to call forth its condemnation.

It is believed that, heretofore, the practice of caucusing has been excused merely on the ground of the necessity of such a measure, to prevent a division of the republican party in the United States. As the other party has now become extinct, we consider the necessity no longer existing, and cannot but view the continuance of the practice as dangerous to the liberties of the people; that it may, if pursued in, become the engine of intrigue and corruption.

There was the less excuse for the late caucus at Washington City, because, out of two hundred and sixty members, of which that body is composed, there is reason to believe that not less than eighty members were opposed to it; and that of the remainder, only sixty-eight members would give their direct assent to the measure—and because all the candidates for the Presidency were of the Republican party, the federal party having ceased to exist; and, therefore, the reason ceased which gave rise to the practice. We therefore consider the late caucus at Washington City, to have been inexpedient, wrong in principle, and dangerous in practice.

MOSES BARROW, Foreman, Jesse Banner, Tally Whicker,

Levis Waggoner, Edward Ogburn, Leonard Zeglar, John Leinback, William Freeman, Philip Kiser, Hezekiah Jones, —

We, the Grand jurors aforesaid, have thought proper to take into consideration another practice which prevails in our county—it is that of Electioneering.

We regret very much, that the candidates of this county (and indeed of this state) for the State Legislature, have, for a number of years, pursued, by custom, that odious habit of electioneering just before the election, by frequenting public gatherings, and selling spiritous liquors: Because we are convinced that no good can result therefrom, but that it has a very corrupt and dangerous effect, both upon the minds and bodies of our fellow-citizens, and is contrary to the laws of our State, and the patriotic spirit of our government. We, therefore, beg leave to recommend to the citizens of our county, and to the citizens of the State of North Carolina, generally to lend their aid in suppressing the practice; and we ourselves do hereby agree to discountenance it with contempt.

MOSES BARROW, Foreman.

Leonard Zeglar, Tally Whicker, Wm. Freeman, Joseph Smith, Jesse Banner, John Leinback, Levis Waggoner, James Stafford, Edward Ogburn, Philip Kiser, James Matthews, John Reddick, Harmond Redmon, Hezekiah Jones.

Mr. White: The following remarks (from a member of Congress) will be read with interest, even by those who feel little concern in the Presidential controversy. The writer evidently brings more of reason to his task, than most of those who write on this subject. He speaks in handsome style of all the candidates, and frankly gives his reasons why some of them ought not to be elected.

"Having a favorable opinion of Mr. Crawford, as well as of Mr. Adams, I deem it highly important that their friends should preserve a mutual good will, that no obstacle may exist against their future union. That some new combination must be made, or that no election of President can be had, is to me evident; and it is equally so, that honest democratic republicans cannot unite in favor of any other of the candidates.

"The political views of Messrs. Clay and Calhoun, seem to me to be equally dangerous, and tending to swell the power of the federal government beyond the constitutional limits, and to sacrifice the freedom and happiness of the people to magnificent schemes of national glory and aggrandizement. Do not consider me as wishing to detract from the merits of those gentlemen, justly admired for splendid talents and the best traits of character.

"Mr. Clay is a man who would be conspicuous in a representation of the selected wisdom of all the countries of Europe. On all occasions, he maintains a decided superiority in this house. Against opposition, he stands like a rock in the midst of the billows of the ocean. The charms and the force of music are felt in the tones of his voice—light flashes from his mind, and all yield, for a time, to the soothing eloquence of his milder appeals, and the electrifying influence of his oratory, when he attempts, never in vain, to rouse the passions of his audience to his aid. He is open, manly, and decided—presenting his objects undisguised, and marching proudly and directly to their attainment. With infinite address, he contemns low cunning, and with his whole soul devotes himself to his great purposes, of which, if he shall be President, he will accomplish all. These purposes I do not approve, and believe their accomplishment will be pernicious to the country, and fatal to the interest of the people.

"Of Mr. Calhoun, I know nothing, except officially. It is sufficient for me to have ascertained, to my satisfaction, that his political doctrines approximate the high tone of '98.

"I do not recollect whether I have considered the subject in the same view in my former letter; if I have, it may be well to repeat it in reference to my suggestion to the union between the friends of Mr. Crawford and Mr. Adams, which I hope may be effected: In pursuance of the idea, I come to the all-important consideration—the threatened success of Gen. Jackson. The danger of this event is, in my view, exaggerated; yet there is reason for some alarm. I should lament as much as any man, to see the halo of glory which beams bright around the brow of Gen. Jackson, obscured, or any of its immortal effulgence lost. It would wither and die; let us not sacrifice to a mad enthusiasm for military glory, the fame of our hero, by placing him in a situation, the duties of which he does not comprehend; for which his education, his feelings, and his character, totally disqualify him. Give him the triumphs of warlike achievements; pardon him the wounds which his bold and ardent temper struck to the heart of the constitution; honor his patriotism and forgive his errors,—but do not expose the welfare of all this people to so tremendous a hazard. My breast literally swells with

indignation, shame and sorrow, when I reflect on the course presented by the spectacle of a sober-minded, calculating people, attached to liberty, willing to make such a stake from mere regard to military glory. And I ask myself, what sacrifice would they not make, if a Caesar, a Napoleon, or a Cromwell, were offered to their choice to support in the ensuing election?

"I dismiss the theme, for I am not capable of treating it with the temperate dignity which its magnitude deserves.—From what I have said, you will perceive the merits of the candidates there are three. The other two are in my view the real democratic candidates—Mr. Crawford of the old Jefferson school, and Mr. Adams of more questionable orthodoxy; but, by his patriotism, his learning, (which embraces the whole range of literature and politics) his transcendent talents, his long and varied experience, his irreproachable life, his adhesion to the republican party at a critical period, and his unquestionable integrity, certainly entitle him to confidence and the most profound respect. Let us then foster a spirit of harmony on this point, and not place ourselves in a situation in which we shall be obliged to make sacrifices of the general good, to the pride of opinion, and the consistency of our quarrel."

[We could hardly conceive of any thing more groundless in assertion, and false in argument, than the above "remarks" of a "member of Congress." No other but partisan feelings could dictate such very illiberal and unjust comments on the principles and views of the distinguished persons named—more especially, when it is, in a great measure, a matter of speculation what those views and principles are.—We very much mistake the character of the great body of the people of our country, if they do not indignantly frown upon this insidious mode of aspersing the characters of their best men and most incorruptible statesmen. The only merit belonging to these "remarks," is their respectful style—it is that (coupled with a wish that the Presidential question should be fairly discussed) which has gained them admission into our columns.]

GOV. EDWARDS.

From the Washington Republican.

We are requested to publish the following:

To Messrs. T. Carbery & Jos. Gale, jr.

WASHINGTON, 30 JULY, 1824.

Gentlemen: Upon a printed invitation signed by you, we have subscribed our names, for attendance at a dinner at Mr. Williamson's hotel, on the 5th inst. in celebration of our national independence. We find it stated in one of the public journals of this morning, that one of the members of the committee of arrangements has called at the places where the subscription papers for the dinner had been deposited, and, in the name of the Committee, has directed that if Mr. N. Edwards should apply there to join in this celebration of the festival, his subscription should not be admitted.

Our attendance at the dinner, after this notice, would justly be considered as equivalent to an assent, on our part, to this exclusion.

The character and conduct of Mr. Edwards being before the nation, upon the report of a committee of the House of Representatives yet to be acted upon by the House, we should consider it incompatible with our duties as public servants, as well as with the principles of common justice, to participate in an act which we think would, in no event, be justifiable before a final decision upon the investigation. We request you, therefore, to consider this as notice that we have withdrawn our subscriptions for attendance at the dinner.

We are, very respectfully, gentlemen, your obdt. serv'ts.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, J. C. CALHOUN, JOHN M'LEAN.

The Secretary of the Navy, and the Attorney General, not having expected to be in the city, have not subscribed to the dinner. We are authorized to say, that if the Attorney-General had received a similar invitation, and had subscribed, he would now have joined in the above letter.

Public Dinner.—On the 10th inst. the citizens of Nashville, Tenn. and its vicinity, as a testimony of the pleasure they felt at the return amongst them of their distinguished fellow-citizen, General ANDREW JACKSON, gave him a Public Dinner at the Nashville Inn, at 12 o'clock, as stated by Josiah Nichols, Esq. as Vice-President. The company consisted of between one and two hundred persons. In the evening there was a splendid Ball, very numerously attended.

Bribery.—A man by the name of Hook was tried and acquitted in Pennsylvania of a heinous murder, to the astonishment of the community. One of the jury, by the name of Dunn, committed suicide the morning after the trial, avowing that himself and all the jury and the judges, had been bribed on the occasion. Shocking and disgraceful.—Raleigh Register