

THE MUSE.

FROM THE NEW-YORK PATRIOT. Mr. Editor: The following is a production of a nephew of the late Gen. Eaton. (Moses Eaton.) As it will suit the views of most of your readers, I send it to you for insertion, in your next paper, as a suitable song for the glorious fourth of July.

WHO SHALL BE OUR NEXT PRESIDENT? Gen. ANDREW JACKSON. Tune—"Fee Happy Match."

Come FARMER! pause, before you say, Which candidate shall win the day, There's only one who can; If worth and skill have any claim, To dignify a mortal's name, Brave JACKSON is the man! They all have friends who wish them well, And all their pretty stories tell, Each one does what he can; But if you wish the best to find, Who has the most exalted mind, 'Tis JACKSON is the man! Let merit then the station fill, Or greater party-spirit will Divide you if it can; Your dearest interests are at stake, Come, FARMER, FARMER! be awake, For JACKSON is the man! If you consider well your part, And speak sincerely from the heart, Deny it if you can— No foreign king will dare to lay One wicked project in your way, While JACKSON is the man!

DESULTORY.

FROM THE WASHINGTON (N. C.) RECORDER. TWO CROPS IN A SEASON.

I sowed in Nov last ten acres of my swamp land in white wheat; on the 4th of June following the wheat was taken off, and the same ten acres immediately planted in corn of our ordinary seed; this second crop was laid by on 16th of the present month (July) exactly 40 days from the planting.

The subscriber banters the county of Beaufort, of its age and size, on a wager of one hundred barrels of corn, to produce its equal. It can be seen at any time on my plantation, near Long House Landing. DANIEL CAMPBELL. 19th July, 1824.

"Honorable.—Humph! A little bit of quality tumbled into decay—the sister of a dead peer in a pig sty."—GLEANER.

The following singular advertisement is taken from a Massachusetts newspaper:

"To be sold at the house of the honorable Jonathan Groat, innkeeper, at—, on Saturday next, at ten o'clock, A. M. by order of the honorable Job Smith, six pigs, of the breed of the honorable Deacon Azariah Peabody, who procured them from the honorable Ward Chipman, of Nova Scotia. The honorable Timothy Foot will show the pigs."

Lent.—There is a curious passage in one of the Roman casuists, respecting the keeping of Lent—it is, "that beggars who are ready to perish for want, may in Lent time, eat what they can get."

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Married, at John M'Cravy's, Junior, in the vicinity of Lexington, by Joseph Conrad, Esquire, on Thursday evening, the 22d ultimo, Martin H. Hampton, Carpenter, lately of Greensborough, to Miss Susan B. Hargrave, late of Guilford county.

The fact is plain that love will mose Strait as a line drawn by a groove: Let not the Adz or Square complain, That beauty shoves the smoothing plane.

From an English paper.

Esulent birds nests.—In the Island of Java, we learn from a late work, there is an abundance of the hirundo esculenta, the nests of which are regarded by the Chinese as a luxurious article of food. The nests are of the shape of the common swallow's nest, and have the appearance of fibrous concocted isinglass. They are always built in the caves of the rocks, at a distance from any human dwelling, and in places so difficult of access, that none can collect the nests but the persons accustomed to the trade from their youth. They are sometimes found fifty miles from the sea, but are more abundant along the sea shore. It has not been ascertained in what manner the substance is procured, or how it is elaborated. The finest are those which are obtained before the nest has been contaminated by the young birds. These are pure white. The inferior ones are sometimes streaked with blood, or mixed with feathers.

Mr. Editor: There appeared in your paper, a few weeks past, a communication signed by the Foreman and nine others of the Grand Jury of Stokes county, for June term, 1824, reproaching the late caucus at Washington City as inexpedient, wrong in principle, and dangerous in practice. It is my purpose to examine this official address of Mr. Foreman and others, and, as it appeared in your paper, I shall presume so far upon your liberality and justice, as to expect this communication to appear in reply.

It is not material to inquire, (though I should wish to be advised of the fact) whether it was the "public" or private "discussion held in their hearing," which induced the "Grand Jury to extend their attention to this subject, upon which they profess to feel so deep an interest. There is, with me, no doubt, if the Grand Jury had been left to themselves, uninfluenced by any electioneering pioneers, this address would never have been made. It is well, however, that the most of those who did sign it, were induced to do so with reluctance, and would very willingly have erased their names afterwards, but for the management of those who took so active a part in the business, whether by "public" or "private" discussion, is left to the Grand Jury to determine. It appears that only ten out of fifteen could be prevailed on to sign it; and as they have adopted it as their sentiments, I will proceed to examine and treat it as such.

The Grand Jury objects to a Congressional caucus, because the minority are bound to concur in "the opinion or sentiment expressed by the majority;" which they condemn as "at war with the plan of government under which we live." If this principle, assumed by the Grand Jury in regard to a caucus, was correct, still they are most egregiously saying it is "at war with the plan of our government," because, if I understand any thing of "the plan of our government," its first and cardinal principle is, that the majority shall govern. It would be impossible for a representative government to be carried into execution, unless this was the case. So that the Grand Jury, in their zeal to condemn a caucus, are guilty of advancing an objection "at war" with the first and primary principles of government. But such is not the principle upon which a caucus is founded. It places fetters upon no man—it binds no man against his will. The majority in a caucus do not, and cannot, bind the minority, for the majority may, themselves, prospectively change their opinions, should circumstances render it proper and expedient for them to do so. This is the principle upon which I understand a caucus to be founded. They assemble, and if there be more than two persons voted for, they continue to ballot until some one shall have a majority of the whole; and this person is then nominated, not with the consent of the minority, or with any obligation on their part to "carry into effect" such nomination, unless they see proper to give it; but as evidence to the whole community, who is the most popular candidate and most likely to unite in his support the people of different sections of the country. It is true, there is a tacit understanding, that the minority shall yield their favorite candidate; but it is optional with themselves whether they give their support to the strongest.

Now this plan seems to me to be perfectly consistent with every fair obligation between the representative and constituent; because, having carried with him the sentiments of his people, he votes, as is presumed, in the first place, agreeably to the wishes of a majority of those whom he represents; and if it is found that he cannot succeed in their first choice, he may possibly be successful in their second. For example, the "People's Ticket" (as it is called) was first started in this state for Mr. Calhoun; but having been disappointed in his discomfiture, they are in the second place, to support Gen. Jackson; and if Pennsylvania should give evidence of the same disposition to desert him, which she did in deserting the Secretary of War, then they would, no doubt, be expected to support Mr. Adams, and possibly Mr. Clay, if the Secretary of State should be endangered by his late general sympathy for the ex-minister to Mexico. Now I ask, if it would not have been much better for the friends of these gentlemen, at once to have measured strength, and ascertained the most formidable man against the Secretary of the Treasury?

\* By what process, other than the one now in operation throughout the country, of taking the voice of the people, at their primary meetings, on the subject, could they have "measured strength" with the Secretary of the Treasury? Surely, "A republican of Stokes" cannot be so foolhardy as seriously to believe that taking the sense of members of congress, is "trying the strength" of the people? For North-Carolina affords evidence incontrovertible against such a belief. This writer knows that his assertions are daily falsified by the demonstrations which the movements of the people afford—he knows (though he won't acknowledge) there never was a more false-hearted show of regard for Republican principles, than is exhibited by the caucus advocates; for he is not so much of a political novice, as not to know that the principle upon which a caucus is attempted to be sustained, is as obnoxious to the spirit of Republicanism, as paganism is to the pure and holy Religion of the Saviour of the world.

Not say these intelligent Grand Jury politicians "the practice of caucusing has been excused merely on the ground of the necessity of such a measure to prevent the division of the republican party in the United States;" and "as the other party has now become extinct" they consider the excuse as no longer admissible. But from whom or whence has Mr. Foreman and others learnt that the Federal party has become "extinct?" I venture to answer, if they have been so informed, it has been by jilted Republicans, or those who have heretofore belonged to the Federal ranks; and having found from long experience, that they cannot accede to power under their own title, they are now disposed to assume that which does not belong to them. But the republican party want no deserters, they wish to fight under their own colors, and to rejoice in their own victory, or mourn under their own defeat. This I venture to say is the exact spirit which gave birth to this adopted child of the Grand Jury. It is true, that the Federal party is something like Banco's ghost; but as a party they still exist, and as a party are opposed to Wm. H. Crawford as our next President.

But how does it happen, that in the Congressional caucuses heretofore held, Messrs. Crawford, Adams, Clay and Calhoun have each attended, and given them by their acts, countenance and support? If Gen. Jackson has not attended a caucus, it has been, I have no doubt, because he deserted his seat in the United States' Senate at the memorable period of 1798, just before the passage of the Alien and Sedition laws; soon after which, the party to which he belonged at that time, nominated in caucus Mr. Jefferson in opposition to John Adams. Though he is now supported by the caucus nomination of the Legislature of his own state. The reason why these gentlemen and their friends are now so much opposed to a caucus, is, that which was given by the Father of John Q. Adams, why he ought not to have attended the caucus of 1808. "He would have been (says his father in his letter to Cunningham) more politic if he had declined the invitation to the caucus—though the question was only between Mr. Madison and Mr. Monroe, and knowing them both, I should certainly as he did, have preferred Mr. Madison." Here then the father tells us that in 1808, there was "only" two candidates, and them both republicans, yet the son then thought it "politic" to attend a caucus, as his friends as well as himself now think it most politic to stay away, and endeavor, if possible, to denounce the measure before the people. It is proved from past experience, the most infallible test of which is right and "politic," that caucuses are correct "in principle" and salutary "in practice." They have, heretofore, both spoken and given effect to the opinions of the people. The ground of outcry, when called for, cannot be pointed out; it is the mere subterfuge of hidden fallings, which its authors dare not avow. If when there were but two republican candidates, a Congressional caucus was right and proper, or even excusable, still more so is it now, when there are at least four candidates. What is the object of a caucus? That the voice of the people and the republican party shall prevail, whilst the object of those who denounce it, is, that through division and distraction the choice of the next President shall be made by a body so constituted, that the voice of the People cannot be heard, and the will of a minority, and not that of a majority, shall prevail.

Again, the opposition to a caucus is founded upon a jealousy of the intelligence and independence of the people. It assumes a great regard for the people, yet holds out to the world that they are incapable of deciding for themselves, whether the persons recommended to their support be deserving their confidence or not. This seems to me to argue much stronger against the capacity of the people to decide for themselves, than the recommendation of a caucus, that they are too ignorant to make choice of their Chief Magistrate. If a caucus be an "engine of intrigue and corruption" how much more so is an election by the House of Representatives, where only thirty-one members out of two hundred and thirteen is capable by combination and corruption to elect a President. Those members who attended a caucus, desire an election to be made by the people, whilst those who oppose it, are anxious that the choice should be made by the body to which they themselves belong. It is not difficult, therefore, to say who is most liable to "intrigue or corruption."

But say the Grand Jury in conclusion, "there was the less excuse for the late caucus," as "out of 260 members, there is reason to believe that 180 members were opposed to it." This is mere supposition, and, as far as my information goes, a very erroneous supposition. Many of those who absented themselves from the caucus, did so, not from any objection to the measure, either in principle or practice, but because they knew a general caucus would have sealed the fate of their respective favorites. Without a caucus, they had some hope in the chance of futurity, but the last glimmering ray expired with this meeting. Their candidates united might have had more

friends than the single individual selected; but divided they knew their weakness, hence their absence and their abandonment of their former principles, and hence the denunciations against those who attended the caucus as traitors and usurpers of a more daring character than even the members of the Hartford Convention, and whose crimes like the mountain top reach the skies, and dare even Heaven itself with their audacity. But when this augury shall have passed by, and their ephemeral anathemas shall be lost in the loud rejoicings of the republican party, those men who had the firmness and independence to attend this meeting, will be ranked with the patriots of '76, who freed this country from a reign of terror. A REPUBLICAN OF STOKES.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Mr. Editor: There is nothing that fires the mind of every patriot with more indignant feelings, than the dark and malignant insinuations occasionally thrown out by dishonest politicians against our venerable president, James Monroe. If there were any grounds for their suspicious opinions to rest upon; if the nausea of their stomachs had been occasioned by the evil deeds of Mr. Monroe, instead of his glorious career, then they might attempt to accuse, and convince us of the sincerity of their professions. But when we do know that there never was a President of the United States, or any ruler ever known in any age or country, whose administration has ever been marked with more wisdom than James Monroe's, we are irresistibly forced to the conclusion, that these traitorous opinions are wholly destitute of patriotism; and that their supreme ambition aims at the offices—or, in other words, at the "loaves and fishes" of our country. They are not willing to reward merit, as they well know their own want of this quality; and therefore they resort to the pitiful office of slander, to elevate themselves to the high offices of our country.

When we review the brilliant course of the patriot, Monroe, who had allayed the fiery spirit of party, and exercised such superior wisdom in the management of our national affairs, and who has given more universal satisfaction than any former president of the United States; every honest feeling is arrayed against that party of office-seekers, who have separated themselves from the upright politicians, and assumed the now odious epithet of radicals. These radicals, in order to gain the confidence of the people, hold out the idea of an imaginary Republic; a government without expense, &c. They well know that the great body of the people dislike taxes; and in order to play upon their credulity, they hold out these false lights to ensnare them. But at this enlightened age, such flimsy webs can do but little to obscure the vision of our intelligent citizens; they are now capable of drawing the line of distinction between merit and demerit, and patriotism and intrigue.

It always has been the case, in all countries, that there were certain persons composed of the refuse of mankind, violently opposed to their rulers, and very often for no other reason than this: they were too just. In this combination of miserable elements, a good man could be met with at distant intervals, who had been seduced by the cunning disorganizers; they had bewildered his mind by sophistry; and then led him to false conclusions, where he rested as well satisfied as if his basis had been founded on eternal truth. This is precisely the situation of affairs at this moment, and in this country. The radicals are confident that they cannot succeed by fair means; therefore, they wish to exalt themselves by fleecing the good reputation from the best men in our country. But they will not succeed, even at this unfair game; their design are so manifest, they can be seen by the most superficial.

Away, then, with your slander; let every individual have fair play: let him stand or fall according to his deeds. PHOENIX.

July 23d, 1824.

ROOT AND BRANCH.

Sarah, duchess of Marlborough, was accustomed to make an annual feast, to which she invited all her relations. At one of these family meetings she drank their health, adding, "What a glorious sight it is to see such a number of branches flourishing from one root!" But observing Jack Spenceer laugh, insisted on knowing what occasioned his mirth; and promised to forgive him, be it what it would. "Why, then, madam, said he, "I was thinking how much more all the branches would flourish if the root was under ground."

REPUTATION.

There are two modes of establishing our reputation; to be praised by honest men, and to be abused by rogues. It is best, however, to secure the former, because it will be invariably accompanied by the latter. His culumination is not only the greatest benefit a rogue can confer upon us, but it is also the only service he will perform for nothing.

State of North-Carolina, STOKES COUNTY.

IN Equity, March term, A. D. 1824. In application to the satisfaction of the court, that Philip Goodbread does not reside within the limits of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made for three months successively in the Western Carolinian, that unless the said Philip Goodbread appear at the next court of Equity to be held for the county of Burke, at the court-house in Morganton, on the 4th Monday of September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, judgment, pro confesso, will be taken, and the same be heard ex parte.

Price adv. \$4. 13c'22

STATE of North-Carolina, Stokes county, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June term, 1824. Matthew M. Hughes, vs. The Heirs at law of Jonathan Dalton, dec'd. Scire Facias, for the condemnation of land. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Robert Jackson, who intermarried with Susan Dalton, one of the heirs at law of Jonathan Dalton, dec'd, is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian six weeks, that the said Robert Jackson appear at the next term of our said court, on the second Monday in September, and show cause if any he has, why the land descended to him as one of the heirs at law of Jonathan Dalton, dec'd, shall not be condemned, and sold to satisfy the plaintiff's demand. R'19 MATTHEW R. MOORE, c. c. Germanton, June 22, 1824. Price adv. \$2.

STATE of North-Carolina, Stokes county, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June term, 1824. Gabriel Hanby, vs. The Heirs at law of Jonathan Dalton, dec'd. Scire Facias, for the condemnation of land. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that Robert Jackson, who intermarried with Susan Dalton, one of the heirs at law of Jonathan Dalton, dec'd, is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian six weeks, that the said Robert Jackson appear at the next term of our said court, on the second Monday in September, and show cause if any he has, why the land descended to him as one of the heirs at law of Jonathan Dalton, dec'd, shall not be condemned, and sold to satisfy the plaintiff's demand. R'19 MATTHEW R. MOORE, c. c. Germanton, June 22, 1824. Price adv. \$2.

STATE of North-Carolina, Stokes county, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June term, 1824. Samuel Kerby's administrators, vs. The Heirs at law of Jonathan Dalton, dec'd. Scire Facias, for the condemnation of land. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Robert Jackson, who intermarried with Susan Dalton, one of the heirs at law of Jonathan Dalton, dec'd, is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian six weeks, that the said Robert Jackson appear at next term of our said court, on the second Monday of September, and show cause, if any he has, why the land descended to him as one of the heirs at law of the said Jonathan Dalton, dec'd, shall not be condemned, and sold to satisfy the plaintiff's demand. R'19 MATTHEW R. MOORE, c. c. Germanton, June 22, 1824. Price adv. \$2.

STATE of North-Carolina, Stokes county, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June term, 1824. Samuel Kerby's administrators, vs. The Heirs at law of Jonathan Dalton, dec'd. Scire Facias, for the condemnation of land. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Robert Jackson, who intermarried with Susan Dalton, one of the heirs at law of Jonathan Dalton, dec'd, is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian six weeks, that the said Robert Jackson appear at next term of our said court, and show cause, if any he has, why the land descended to him as one of the heirs at law of Jonathan Dalton, dec'd, shall not be condemned and sold to satisfy the plaintiff's demand. R'19 MATTHEW R. MOORE, c. c. Germanton, June 22, 1824. Price adv. \$2.

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State of North-Carolina, MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

AT a Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May session, 1824; Robert Black against William Hart: original attachment, levied on 80 or 90 acres of land. It appearing to the court, that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made six weeks in the Western Carolinian, that the defendant appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county aforesaid, at the court-house in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in August next, to reply, plead, or demur, otherwise judgment final will be entered against him, and execution awarded accordingly. 6c'18 Test: ISAAC ALEXANDER, c. c. G.

State of North-Carolina, MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Session, May term, 1824; James Clark, vs. James D. Walker: Original attachment, levied in the hands of John M'Quay. It appearing to the court that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made three months in the Western Carolinian, giving notice to the said defendant to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for said county, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the fourth Monday in August next, to reply, plead, or demur, otherwise judgment will be entered against him, and execution awarded accordingly. 6c'18 Test: ISAAC ALEXANDER, c. c. G. Price adv. \$4.

Declarations in Ejectment, Indictments

For sale at this Office. For assault and battery, for sale at this Office.