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By PHILIP WHITE.

The terms of the Western Carolinian will hereafter be as follows: Three Dollars a year, payable in advance.
No paper discontinued, (except at the option of the Editor) until all arrearages are paid.
Advertisements will be inserted at fifty cents per square for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent one.
All letters addressed to the Editor, must be post-paid, or they will not be attended to.

Debates on the CAUCUS.

Mr. A. Wiley observed, that these resolutions proposed to instruct our members of congress not to go into caucus at Washington, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the presidency. As to go into a caucus with closed doors, he was not for it. But as to their holding a meeting for the purpose of determining which of the candidates now before the public, it will be best to unite in supporting, he could see no objection to it; but he did not believe the General Assembly had any thing to do with it. We came here, said he, to legislate for the state, and not to instruct our members of congress as to their duty. They received their powers from the same source which gave us ours, and we must all account to our constituents for our conduct. He was willing to record his vote against interfering with what did not belong to us.

Gentlemen, said he, talk about Republicanism. He had always been a Republican; nor had he ever back-slided, and he hoped he never should to the day of his death!

Mr. Fisher said, it was with unfeigned reluctance he rose to address the house a second time on this subject. When he opened this debate, he had explicitly stated, that his remarks should be confined to the subject of caucus, but that if other gentlemen chose to enlarge the limits of discussion, and bring in the presidential question, he, for one, was willing to meet them. They done so, and he felt himself bound to redeem his pledge.

Before I advance to the presidential question, said Mr. F. I must bestow a few more passing remarks on what has fallen from some of the gentlemen who have followed me in the debate. In the course of my previous remarks, I had rejoiced at the downfall of party, and that the season had come when he could meet and hold friendly intercourse without the embittered recollections of party rancor and rage; but when, in the language of Mr. Jefferson, "we are all republicans—all Federalists." To these expressions of mine, the gentleman from Beaufort, (Mr. Blackledge) declares his dissent, and with a doleful face, laments that the elements of party violence. (Mr. Blackledge here declared himself misunderstood, and gave other explanations.) Mr. F. said, he would not attribute such motives to the gentleman from Beaufort, but there were men, whose importance in society mainly depends on the existence of faction:—as party men, they have some chance of getting forward, but on the score of personal merit, they have no hopes: These are the sort of men, that were sorry to see peace and harmony restored to the bosom of society; these are the men, when party is down, who may exclaim, "Othello's occupation's gone." For my part, said Mr. F. if my humble merits are not sufficient, to gain me the confidence of the people, let me dwell in obscurity forever.

The gentleman from Caswell (Mr. Brown) seems to be in a terrible rage against Felix Grundy, and against the State of Tennessee. No one on this side of the question had even mentioned the name of Mr. Grundy; but it appears, that gentleman had brought before the Tennessee Legislature, Resolutions disapproving a Caucus, and this was what had awakened the anger of the gentleman. Mr. Grundy, no doubt, would feel extremely mortified, if he knew the very humble opinion entertained of him by the gentleman from Caswell. But, Tennessee, it appears, has also incurred his censures. According to him, she is a factious State; she refuses Kentucky the privilege of suing in her Courts; her example, therefore, should have no influence on us. Sir, it may suit the gentleman's purpose now, to speak thus of Tennessee—a State composed of emigrants from North-Carolina—the same kind of people with ourselves—our kindred and our friends; but the time is not long gone by, when the name of Tennessee was sounded in very different accents. Yes, Sir, when the gentleman from Caswell, like myself, and most of the members of this House, were enjoying the safe comforts of home, the brave men of Tennessee,

with Jackson at their head, were fighting the battles of the nation; while we were in our warm chambers secure from danger, they were facing the enemy in the woods of Tallidaga, or on the banks of the Mississippi. Then, Tennessee was not a factious State; her fame was sounded by every tongue; but the Legislature of Tennessee have set their faces against the detestable practice of Caucusing, and therefore, in the imagination of the gentleman, she has become a factious State. (Mr. Brown here explained—he never doubted the bravery of Tennessee.) Mr. F. continued—the gentleman from Wake, (Mr. Taylor) has misrepresented me, in his reply to some of my remarks: not intentionally, I am sure, but through misconception. Mr. F. here noticed several remarks made by Mr. T. and replied to them.

The gentleman, said Mr. F. and others have called upon us to show them any clause in the Constitution, which forbids members of Congress from holding Caucuses. What, Sir, because there is no clause which says, "Members of Congress shall not hold Caucuses," does it follow that they may hold them? If members of Congress are permitted to do every thing not expressly prohibited to them, then their power would be unlimited indeed. But, Sir, this is not the way to construe the Constitution. The General Government is one of delegated powers. The Constitution expressly gives or plainly implies, all the powers to be exercised by its agents, and Members of Congress cannot justly do a single act not authorized by the Constitution. With more propriety, then, can we call upon the gentleman to show that part of the Constitution which authorizes members of Congress to hold Caucuses for the nomination of President of the United States. But, Sir, there is a clause of the Constitution which plainly prohibits Congressional Caucuses for that purpose; it can be found in the second article. In his former remarks he had gone into the arguments to show, that these Caucuses were against the spirit, if not the letter of the Constitution, and he would not now travel over the same ground.

Mr. F. said, the gentleman from Beaufort had told us what a wonderful Republican Mr. Crawford is—and had talked much about his "public services," and his economy. He had told us, too, that Mr. Calhoun is a federalist, and that he is extravagant; but the gentleman has not condescended to furnish the proofs either of Mr. Crawford's Republicanism, or Mr. Calhoun's Federalism—of the economy of the one, or the extravagance of the other. Nor has he pointed out, when and where these "public services" of Mr. Crawford were performed.—Empty assertions are not proofs, and these are the only kind the gentleman has furnished. But, said Mr. F. as the friends of Mr. Crawford are either unwilling or unable to furnish the evidence of all fine things they tell us of, let us go back a few years and examine for ourselves. I shall not, said Mr. F. go back to the career of Mr. Crawford in Georgia, before he entered Congress, nor shall notice his Federalism of '98, and his written approbation of the Alien and Sedition laws of John Adams—we will take him up after he went to Congress.

The "public services" of this candidate, said Mr. F. may be arranged under three divisions: 1st. Those he performed in Congress. 2d. His diplomatic achievements. 3d. Since he has been Secretary of the Treasury. First, then, in Congress. What did Mr. Crawford do to distinguish himself, during the period he was in Congress? What important measure did he devise and support? His speech in favor of the renewal of the old United States Bank, is the only evidence his friends pretend to furnish in support of his claims to talents and services. Now, Sir, I do not pretend to deny that Mr. Crawford has talents; he certainly has more than ordinary talents, but they are of a particular cast, they are better adapted to the management of a party than to the high duties of President. But, Sir, this speech of his does not prove him to possess either talents or correct principles. It will

be recollected, that Mr. Gallatin was in favor of renewing the charter: Mr. Crawford was on the Committee charged with the subject, and Mr. Gallatin had put the Committee in full possession of all the reasons and arguments in favor of the measure. Arguments being thus furnished to the Committee, surely it did not require great talents to bring them forth in the form of a speech. Men of much less talents than Mr. Crawford could have done it. The fact is, Mr. Gallatin's agency in this business was so well understood at the time, that the speech was called "Gallatin's speech." Whether it was proper to renew the charter of the old U. States Bank, is not necessary now to enquire: It is, however, certain, that the Republicans were opposed to it, and defeated the measure. The great bulk of the stock was owned by foreigners or political opponents, and the republicans contended that to renew it, would in fact be re-establishing it for the benefit of foreigners. Here, then, Mr. Crawford separated from the Republicans.

Again. When Mr. Jefferson came into the administration, he determined to follow the course of Washington, in regard to our foreign relations—he adopted the neutral policy. In this he persisted; but in the year 1807, the affairs of this nation began to reach a crisis which required the adoption of other measures. Accordingly, in the session of 1807, Mr. Jefferson, in a message, recommends that Congress should "make preparations for whatever events may grow out of the present crisis;" and as a preparatory step, he recommends the Embargo. The object of the Embargo was to save the immense mercantile capital of the country, from being captured under the French Decrees, and the British Orders in Council. The necessity of the measure was so apparent, that in the Senate, it met with the support of both parties, only six voting against it, five of these were the most violent of the Federalists, and the other one was W. H. Crawford. Here, then, a second time, we see this gentleman deserting from the Republicans. All parties admit, that the Embargo was a wise and necessary measure as preparatory to war; but when it was turned into a substitute for war, the Federalists, and the great bulk of the Republicans, began to reprobate it. Mr. Crawford, however, thought otherwise. In 1807, he separated from the Republicans, in laying the Embargo, and in 1809, when the Republicans, nay, the voice of the nation called out for its repeal, he voted against its repeal. If the Embargo was wrong in 1807, how came it right in 1809? Let the friends of the Candidate explain this inconsistency?

Again. In 1810, the Administration, finding that our affairs were rapidly approaching a crisis that would most probably result in war, began seriously to make the necessary preparations for that event. Among the measures recommended by the President, and adopted by Congress, was a Bill "for fitting out, and manning, the frigates belonging to the United States." Against this measure, Mr. Crawford, and five others voted. He not only voted against the organization of our small navy, at that critical period, but he broke silence, and delivered a flaming speech against the navy. In the course of his speech, he calls the navy "a fungus on the body politic," and censures Mr. Jefferson for not going farther than he did, in destroying it—he ridicules the navy's being of any service in the event of war—and talks loudly of England with her thousand ships. It is the event in this speech too, that he delivers his sarcasms against Mr. Madison, and ridicules his message; in which he also ridicules the maxim of Washington—"that to be prepared for war, is the best method to preserve peace." Sir, said Mr. F. let any candid man read this speech, and he will no longer doubt Mr. Crawford's fixed hostility to the navy. But fortunately for the nation, Congress did not adopt Mr. Crawford's notions of the navy; if they had, the last war could not be written in as bright characters as it now will be.

When, continued Mr. F. the nation

was driven, by the aggression of Great Britain, to the alternative of war, Mr. Crawford was pursuing a doubtful course in Congress. He, however, made his peace with the administration, by giving a silent vote for the measure; and then managed to be appointed a Minister resident at a Foreign Court, where he would be beyond danger, and clear of responsibility. This brings us to the second division—his diplomatic services. And here, said Mr. F. I call upon his friends to show what he did while Minister in France? What Treaty did he negotiate, or in what correspondence did he sustain the character of the country? We may look in vain for such—if there ever were any, they have been suppressed, like other documents. He continued in Paris enjoying his \$9,000 out-fit, and his \$9,000 annual salary, until the war was over—he then returns to scheme for higher honors. His attempts at the Presidency, in 1816, cannot be forgotten by this House. So much for his diplomacy. Let us now come to the third division of his "public services" and examine his achievements in the Treasury Department.

What new source of revenue has the present Secretary of the Treasury discovered since he came into that department? or what plans has he adapted to render more secure, and less expensive, the collection of the duties under the existing laws? His friends before this, have been asked, but have not been able to answer.

Mr. F. said, he would compare some of his estimates made in his annual reports, with the true results furnished by himself in his subsequent reports. In his report of 16th December 1816, the Customs for 1817 was estimated at 12 millions dollars; but in his report of 1817, it turned out 22 millions—or 10 millions more than his previous estimate.

In his report of 1817, he estimates that the permanent revenue, will be 24,220,000 dollars, the very next year, however, falls short of this estimate more than 2½ millions, even after deducting the internal duties.

In his annual report of 1819, he says "It is presumed that the revenue which shall accrue during the present year from imports and tonnage may be considered as the average amount which will be annually received from that source of revenue." This amount turned out to be \$21,828,453. The revenue from that source for 1819, was \$17,116,702. For 1820, was about 12 millions, or more than 9 millions less than the estimate; for 1821, was 19 millions, or three millions less; which makes the average for these 3 years, about 5 millions less than the Secretary's permanent estimate.

Here, then, we see, how wide of the mark his estimates have turned out.

This fatal error in the Secretary, in estimating the permanent revenue at nearly 22 millions, is the true cause of many of the embarrassments that followed. It is with Congress as with individuals; place surplus funds at their disposal, and they cannot rest till they spend it. Mr. Crawford had made Congress believe, that the permanent revenue would be 22 millions, which would be several millions annually more than was wanted for the ordinary expenses of Government.—Congress had to devise some way to get rid of this surplus fund; but the surplus turned out a deficit, and loans became necessary.

[Mr. Fisher's remarks to be concluded next week.]

A communication in the last Raleigh Star, has the following quaint observations in it:

As ancient story goes, the Pope gave England to a Spaniard, on the condition that he would give it, but the British prints of the present day, more generous, but more fallible, than the Pope, have given the State of North Carolina to Mr. Secretary Crawford, whether he can get it or not; and nothing remains to complete the transfer but the ceremony of delivery; not, indeed, by turf or twig, but by ballot; and so confident have been the assurances, and so great the imposition on this subject, by the Radical prints at home, that they seem to have obtained some credentials abroad, and given such impetus to the party, that they may attempt the barter of other states.

Mansion Hotel, SALISBURY, NORTH-CAROLINA, BY EDWARD YARBROUGH.

WHO respectfully informs the public, that he has taken the extensive and elegant establishment, situated in the north corner of the Court-House, (No. 22) occupied by Mr. James Haic.) The convenience of this situation for business, is equal to any in the place. The House contains a number of private rooms, well calculated for the accommodation of Travellers and Boarders; the Stables are equal, if not superior, to any in the place, and attended to by skilful and attentive Hostlers; his table and bar, will be supplied with the best market affords; and the regulations of his House, such as he hopes will give entire satisfaction to those who may think proper to call on him; and he assures them, that no pains shall be spared to render their stay comfortable and pleasing.
February 24, 1824. 96

State of North-Carolina.

THE Public Treasurer, viewing the Act of the last Assembly, (Chapter XI.) passed for the relief of the Purchasers of the Cherokee Lands heretofore sold under the authority of this state, as conferring a great and singular favor on that description of his fellow-citizens; and being anxiously desirous that they should avail themselves of the favor and indulgence of the state, thus generously and unexpectedly extended and proffered to them; and wishing, withal, to get from himself the painful necessity of performing the truly irksome and very unpleasant duties required of him by the said Act, in the event of the failure of the Purchasers, or any of them, to avail themselves of its generous and accommodating provisions; takes the liberty, as a friend who endeavored to aid and assist, to the utmost of his very limited abilities, in obtaining the passage of the Act above mentioned, to advise and entreat all concerned that they promptly and industriously make the necessary preparation, and come or send to Raleigh within the time fixed and limited by the law, and thus avail themselves of its kind and indulgent provisions. Should any Purchaser suffer the present opportunity to pass away unimproved, the Treasurer is fully persuaded that no application for other or further indulgence of the like kind will, at any time hereafter, prove successful, or be sustained.

The Legislature has already gone so far as to do so much, in the law referred to, that few indeed can hope, or even wish it to do more.

The Public Treasurer may possibly be mistaken; but he certainly and truly does believe, and consider all hope or expectation of future Legislative interference, or of further stay of indulgence, in regard to the monies due or becoming due from the Purchasers of Cherokee Lands as aforesaid, as being entirely hopeless and forlorn.

October next is the day fixed on by law, for settling the same to which the indulgence offered or granted is extended.

Tailoring Business.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public at large, that he has survived his tedious illness of the fever, so that he can attend to his shop again. He hopes that his customers may not forget to call on him as usual, as there shall be nothing lacking to render them general satisfaction in the above business he pursues. Those that may please to call on the subscriber, no doubt will be as well pleased as in any other shop in the town of Salisbury. It is not very necessary to mention distant fashions as some do, for gentlemen are in the habit of having a particular fashion to suit themselves in dresses: I will engage to have as good work done as can be done in the town of Salisbury, and on the most desirable terms. Also, cutting and repairing will be duly attended to.

N. B. Ladies pelices can be cut, or made, in the neatest fashion, at the subscriber's shop, opposite the State Bank, in Salisbury.

SAMUEL PRICE.
July 30, 1824. 1129

Cheap Religious Tracts.

THE subscriber having been appointed agent for "the American Tract Society," has received from the general depository, a great variety of interesting religious Tracts, which he is instructed to sell at the rate of 10 pages for a cent, 100 pages for ten cents, &c. Ministers of the Gospel, instructors of youth, benevolent societies and individuals, are respectfully invited to forward their orders for these valuable little publications.
DANIEL GOULD.
Salemville, Aug. 16, 1824. 6125

All Persons

INDEBTED to the subscriber, are respectfully, but earnestly, requested to come forward and settle their accounts, on or before the 1st day of October next, otherwise I shall be under the disagreeable necessity of placing their accounts in the hands of an officer for collection.
STEPHEN L. FERRAND.
Salisbury, Aug. 7, 1824. 118

Notice.

THERE will be sold, at the late residence of Jacob Albright, dec'd, ten miles south-west of Salisbury, on the 29th of October next, all the personal property belonging to the estate of the deceased, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Hogs and Sheep; a Waggon and Geers; Wheat, Corn, Oats and Hay; Household and Kitchen Furniture, and sundry other articles, Terms made known on the day of sale. Due attendance by us,
JOHN ALBRIGHT, Adm'r.
JACOB ALBRIGHT, 5
Salisbury, Sept. 3, 1824. 6127

House and Lot, in Charlotte.

FOR sale, on accommodating terms, the house and lot in the town of Charlotte, which adjoins Mr. John Irwin's store, on the north corner. Apply to
JAMES TORRENCE.
Charlotte, Aug 7, 1824. 17