

By PHIL WHITE. The terms of the Western Carolinian will 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. Fisher's remarks concluded.) But, sir, said Mr. Fisher, these are not the only mistakes made by Mr. Crawford. In his annual report of 1820, he committed an error of nearly 3 millions of dollars, which was detected by Mr. Calhoun. He made a second report to correct the first, and the second report was also incorrect; he made a third one, and this, too, in the opinion of Mr. Lowndes, Mr. Sargeant, and other able financiers, was still wide of the mark. I shall notice only one other instance of the Secretary's mismanagement of the funds of the nation—it is in connexion with the insolvent Banks. By voluntary loans to these Banks, or imprudent deposits, the nation will lose nearly one million of dollars, according to his own report. In one Bank alone, (Vincennes,) he placed a sum greater than the total capital of that Bank. Now, sir, these things prove one of two conclusions; either that Mr. Crawford is not capable of managing the duties of the Treasury; or, if he does possess the necessary skill, that then he has, through carelessness or design, greatly mismanaged the finances of the nation; in either result, he certainly cannot be a proper person for President of the U. States.

Mr. F. said he would pass over some other acts of the Treasurer, on which he intended to remark, and come to his connection with the Radicals. It is not necessary, sir, here to give the history of this new party, further than to state, that it is not composed of the choice materials of either of the old parties, but is made up of the disaffected, the disappointed and disaffected of both. This party is opposed to the present Administration; to its policy and leading measures, and Mr. Crawford is the known head of this mongrel set. He is their candidate—there is not a Radical in the nation but supports him. Though a member of the Administration, he heads a faction hostile to the wise measures adopted by Mr. Monroe, and which are generally approved by most of the Federalists as well as by all the true Republicans. While Mr. Crawford is thus blundering and stumbling along in his department; while he is carrying on his operations with the Radicals, to destroy every branch of the system of national defence, let us turn, sir, to Mr. Calhoun, and examine his "public services" to the nation. John C. Calhoun entered Congress about the year 1811—at a time when our affairs had reached a crisis, which threatened war, or national degradation. He stepped at once on the theatre of Congress, a political Roscius; by the force of his talents, he soon gained a standing that attracted the attention of the whole nation. He was compared to the sages of the old Congress. Before the end of that Congress, he stood at the head of the Committee of Foreign Relations—by far the most important Committee in Congress at that period. It was Mr. Calhoun, and a few other distinguished Republicans in Congress, who waited on Mr. Madison, and told him that the crisis required decisive and energetic measures; or, that the national character would sink. Mr. Madison communicated his message, and the House of Representatives referred it to the Committee of Foreign Relations. That Committee was composed of some of the oldest and ablest men of the party in Congress; but when the question of war was brought before them, they approached it with deep apprehensions. It was an experiment yet to be made by our Government, and moreover there was a powerful party in the country opposed to it. The Committee met, full of doubts and apprehensions. Mr. Calhoun addressed them at great length. He showed that war, or national disgrace, was the alternative; he demonstrated the ability of the nation to sustain the war; when he concluded, doubt no longer dwell in the Committee—they were for War. Mr. Calhoun was appointed to draw up the manifesto, setting forth the causes of the war; this paper has aptly been called the second Declaration of Independence. But Mr. Calhoun was not only one of the moving spirits that brought on the war; after it was declared, no one was more active in devising the ways and measures for a vigorous prosecution of it, in organizing the navy and the army. During the whole of that contest, he stood to his post in Congress, battling it with the Federal phalanx, and cheering up the spirits of the Republicans. But the storm of war blew over, and the sun-shine of peace broke out on the nation. If Mr. Calhoun was active in carrying on the war, he was not less so when peace came, in devising measures to repair the effects of the war, and in suiting things to a state of peace. The war taught us a lesson of experience; and a nation like an individual, should profit by experience. Mr. Calhoun was foremost in devising a system of national defence—that system which the Radicals have labored so hard to destroy. Shortly after the war Mr. Monroe was elected President. He placed Mr. Calhoun in the Department of War. As during the war, this department was the one through which the operations were chiefly directed, it was found by the new Secretary in the greatest disorder. He found on the books more than fifty millions of unsettled accounts. He set the proper officers to work; in less than three years, the balances were nearly all settled. He found defects in the system of accountability—public money was given out, badly disbursed, and still worse accounted for. He introduced important changes, and exacted rigorous punctuality from all public agents. The consequence is, that the large sums which now pass through the War Department, are disbursed with less loss than ever was before known in this or any other Government. He found defects in the system of supplies—he recommended an entire change, by which thousands of dollars have been annually saved to the nation. By economy and management, he has reduced the expenses of the Ordnance Department. Ordnance of all descriptions are now obtained cheaper than ever before known. There is a saving on muskets alone, of nearly \$3 a piece. By care and economy, the annual expense of each soldier has been reduced more than \$135. In short, documents show, that by skill, system, and economy.

Mr. Calhoun, in the management of the War Department, annually saves to the nation not short of a million of dollars, and yet we have heard a member on this floor, without any other proof than his empty assertion, accuse him of extravagance! But this is not all. Under his direction the system of national defence has been established, and is progressive, and if not destroyed by the Radicals, will in a few years be completed. These, Sir, said Mr. F. are some of the reasons why I prefer John C. Calhoun as President; and why I object to Wm. H. Crawford—I believe that for the nation Mr. Calhoun would make the best President—his past life and public services show it. But, Sir, there is yet another reason, that operates on my mind against Wm. H. Crawford. He is the Virginia Candidate. As a native of North-Carolina, with the interest and honor of the State near at heart, I am free to say, that of two candidates, equal in merit, the one proposed by Virginia, the other not, I would go against him to break the charm of Virginia influence, and think and act for ourselves. North-Carolina has the name of being led by Virginia; true or false, we should give proofs that we are now free. We have followed Virginia until her politicians fancy we dare not part from her; tell them that North-Carolina will not vote for their candidate, and they will laugh you to scorn. Sir, my state pride revolts at the thought. We have followed Vir-

ginia, acted with and supported her men, for 36 years, and what offices of honor or profit has she given to North-Carolina? While she has profusely spread the leaves and fishes to her own citizens, and to every other state, she had scarcely permitted North-Carolina to gather up the fragments—she has given us a Secretary of Legation, and a Commissioner to arbitrate the contested value of stolen negro slaves. A gentleman the other day, in the debate on another subject, asked if we wished a part of the "leaves and fishes?" I boldly answer, yes! Our Government, sir, is founded on the principle of representation; that principle should be felt, and preserved in each co-ordinate branch of government, as well as in the Legislative. The Constitution, said Mr. F. secures us our weight in the Legislative branch, or, he doubted North-Carolina would be neglected there too. As for myself, sir, I neither expect nor desire any office in the gift of Government; but I wish to see North-Carolina receive her due portion. She has sons of talents, and of worth, who would fill with honor to themselves and the nation, any office in the Government; but, as long as we follow Virginia, they will remain in obscurity. And, what better things can we expect, if Wm. H. Crawford is elected? He is the Virginia candidate; he will be under Virginia influence, and N. Carolina may expect from him Virginia neglect and disdain. But, sir, we may hope for better treatment from John C. Calhoun. He comes from a state, bearing half of our name; and possessing the same interests and feelings with ourselves; a state, too, that is smaller than our own, and she will find it necessary to conciliate her larger sister by acts of kindness and confidence. Besides this, sir, already has Mr. Calhoun given proofs of his high regard and friendship for North-Carolina, and of his attention to our interest. Sir, it is to him, and to him alone, that we owe the acquisition of the Cherokee Lands—an acquisition which has already brought a large sum into our Treasury, and will bring much more; but for the proceeds of these lands, our works of Internal Improvement would ere this have stopped. There is yet another instance of his regard for equal rights and for North-Carolina. The Academy at West Point is a National Institution; before Mr. Calhoun came into office, it was supplied with young men, chiefly from Virginia, and a few other states—North-Carolina had but little share; but since Mr. Calhoun has been in office, he has established a principle of equality, and North-Carolina has come in for her share of Cadets. The gentleman from Fayetteville, (Mr. Strange,) tells us that he is a Virginian, and that he is proud of his birth-place. Sir, these are very natural feelings, and it is to be expected that he would act under their influence; but he will permit us, who were born in North-Carolina, also to cherish the character of our native state. Sir, said Mr. F. I admire Virginia, she has produced a race of great men, and of high-minded politicians; but this is no reason why North-Carolina should come and go to her beck and nod. I would wish to see North-Carolina under the influence of no state. I wish to see her act on her own lights, and worthy of the character of a great state. Until she does act in that way, she will never obtain her just influence among the other states of the Union.

Portugal—A letter received by a gentleman in New York from Lisbon, dated the 21st of July, mentions that the state of things there and throughout the country is growing worse and worse. Commerce is almost reduced to nothing. Imprisonments and banishments continue; and the expressions of public dissatisfaction are so frequent and unguarded, that the writer thinks a change of some sort cannot be far off. The letter is couched in very general language, but clearly intimates that the country is in a state of unusual excitement.

CORPORATE LEARNING. The mayor of a country town, conceiving that the word clause was in the plural number, would often talk of a clause in the act of the legislature.

Morganton Academy. THIS institution having received such assistance from the acts of the last Assembly, and enjoying the labors of Mr. Alexander E. Wilson, a graduate from the State University, who has, during the last year, given the most satisfactory proof of his faithfulness and ability, is now recommended to the attention of the public. The Trustees are aware of the little reliance which can be placed on recommendations of this nature; still, having witnessed the rapid improvement of the youth, in morals and literature, under the instruction of Mr. Wilson, considering the pleasantness and perfect healthfulness of the situation, and the benefit which must result from having the teachers of both departments of the institution, together with the Rev. Mr. Eddy, residing in the Academy buildings, where they will continually watch and labor for the intellectual and spiritual good of the pupils; they cannot but ask those gentlemen who wish to fit their sons for college, or to give them a valuable scientific education, to inquire whether the facilities afforded at this institution are not, at least, equal to any in the state. By order of the Board. Isaac T. Avery.

Fresh Goods. THE subscribers are receiving, and opening, at their STORE in Concord, direct from Philadelphia and New-York, a large and general assortment of All kinds of Goods: and have made arrangements to receive from said places, monthly, any further supply that may be necessary—selected with care, and had in at prices that will enable them to sell very low. Their customers, and the public at large, are respectfully invited to call, examine, and judge for themselves. MURPHY & BROWN. Concord, Sept. 1824.

Packets for Philadelphia. THE subscriber having established a line of Packets between Philadelphia and Wilmington, N. C. takes this method to acquaint the public, that a vessel will leave Wilmington for Philadelphia every ten days. Produce intended for this conveyance, will be received and forwarded by Duncan Thompson, Esq. of Fayetteville, N. C. and Messrs. Stone & Whittier, of Wilmington, N. C. at the lowest rates of freight, and least expense possible. Having three good vessels in the trade, commanded by careful captains, well acquainted with the coast, and cabins well fitted up for the accommodation of Passengers. He therefore trusts to meet with encouragement. Philadelphia and its environs, has become so great a manufacturing place, that cotton can be sold to some extent and advantage to the owners, the consumption being, at present, about twenty thousand bales per annum, and will, no doubt, be soon far greater. JAMES PATTON, Jr. Commission Merchant, No. 21 north Front Street, Philadelphia. Sept. 1, 1824.

A Warning. THE subscribers having been duly appointed, at Lincoln Court, July session, 1824, Administrators of the estate of Henry Conner, dec'd. late of said county, hereby notify all who are indebted to the estate, to come forward, without delay, and make payment, or enter into such arrangements as will be satisfactory and safe to the Administrators. All debts which may not be so arranged previous to the Lincoln court in October next, will be put into the hands of an Attorney for collection. Likewise, all persons having claims against the said estate, are invited to present them for settlement, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law. JOHN F. BREVARD, DANIEL M. FORNEY. Executors. July 21st, 1824.

Boot and Shoe Establishment. BENEZER DICKSON takes this method to inform his customers, and the public at large, that he has removed his shoe-shop from the house he formerly occupied, and has taken the house owned by Mr. Thomas Todd, nearly opposite Wm. H. Slaughter's house of entertainment, on Main-street, Salisbury; where he will carry on, as usual, the Boot and Shoe making business, in all its various branches, in a style of neatness and durability which, he believes, cannot be surpassed by any in the state. All orders from a distance, for work in his line, will be faithfully attended to. Salisbury, Sept. 17, 1824.

For Sale, the Celebrated Horse NAPOLEON. THE subscriber offers for sale this much admired Stallion, which, if not sold previous to Tuesday of October Superior Court, will, on that day, be exposed to public auction. Terms made known on application. MICHAEL BROWN. Salisbury, Sept. 21, 1824.

Strayed away FROM the subscriber, on the 15th of April last, two COLTS; one three years old Filly, light sorrel, with a large star in her forehead, fourteen hands high; one bay horse colt, one year old past. Any person who will give the subscriber information of the said colts, by writing to the post-office in Salisbury, or otherwise, shall be reasonably rewarded. VALENTINE BIRD. Salisbury, Sept. 7, 1824.

The Militia Laws, REVISED and published this year, under the direction of the Adjutant General, and comprising all the laws passed by the General Assembly relative to the militia, up to this date, to be sold at the office of the Western Carolinian.

State of North-Carolina. THE Public Treasurer, viewing the Act of the last Assembly, (Chapter 21,) passed for the relief of the Purchasers of the Cherokee Lands hereafter 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 put 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 or indulgence, in regard to the monies due or becoming due from the Purchasers of Cherokee Lands as aforesaid, as being entirely hopeless and forelorn. Raleigh, September 1, 1824. 6079

Mansion Hotel, SALISBURY, NORTH CAROLINA, BY EDWARD VARROUGH. WHO respectfully informs the public, and his friends, that he has taken the extensive and elegant establishment, situated at the north corner of the Court-house, (lately occupied by Mr. James Huie.) 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 obliging 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

Notice. AT August county court, the subscriber obtained letters of administration on the estate of Frederick Dinkins, dec'd. All persons having demands against said estate, are requested to render them in to the subscriber as soon as convenient, that provision may be made for the payment thereof. Also, those indebted to said estate, will please to make payment as soon as possible, as no indulgence can be given. JAS. DINKINS, Admr. Mecklenburg co. N. C. Aug. 28, 1824. 3127

Ran Away FROM the subscriber, on Sunday night, the 19th inst. a negro man, by the name of LEVI; about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, tolerably black complexion, middle size, has a scar caused by a cut with a knife across the back of one of his hands, and a small scar on the right side of his neck a little below his ear; had no clothing but a shirt, trousers, and blanket. A reasonable reward will be given to any person who will give information to the subscriber, within three miles of Concord, Cabarrus county, N. C. where the said negro is, or may be had, and all necessary charges will be paid. DANIEL CLINE. Sept. 23, 1824. 3127

Store-House at Mocksville, TO RENT. THE subscriber wishes to rent the following property, during one year, or for a term of years, to wit: A lot at Mocksville, Rowan county, on which a spacious store-house, with a good cellar, and a large two-story house, divided into convenient and useful apartments, are erected. Mocksville is near about in the centre of that section of Rowan, known as the Forks. As that part of country, both as to fertility of soil and population, is not inferior to any, a profitable result might be anticipated from a mercantile establishment at that place. Gentlemen in that business, and wishing a situation, are invited to call and view the premises, and judge for themselves. ELIZABETH M. PEAPSON. Mocksville, May 22, 1824. 709

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 pieces can be cut, or made, in the newest fashion, at the subscriber's shop, opposite the State Bank, in Salisbury. SAMUEL PRICE. July 20, 1824. 1279

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