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POLITICAL.

FROM THE NATIONAL JOURNAL SEP. 15. MR. CRAWFORD'S CONSISTENCY.

Great credit is given to Mr. Crawford by the Opposition papers, for what they call his independent votes on the Embargo, and on the proposed renewal of the charter of the old United States Bank. There are some facts, yet undisclosed, connected with these votes, and with Mr. Crawford's political career, which are worth knowing; and as those journals have refused to insert the "Westmoreland Address," notwithstanding its liberality and forbearance in speaking of Mr. Crawford; and as some of them have violently railed at its reputed author, Major Somerville, for suggesting that Mr. Crawford was unfriendly to the gradual increase of the Navy, it is worth while to disclose a few of them. Without pretending to know from what information that gentleman drew his conclusions, it is easy to show that they are correct, and it might not be difficult to prove that he has spoken too indulgently of Mr. Crawford. If any imputation has been practised on the public credulity by Mr. Crawford's friends, in consequence of his not having been sufficiently conspicuous 15 or 16 years ago to have had all his opinions distinctly noted and remembered, it is time that the veil should be withdrawn, and the truth made known. The public are already informed, that this "exclusive and consistent republicanism, justice, and firmness" of the Administration of Mr. John Adams, and that after the fall of federalism, he denounced it as regardless of "utility" in its measures. But the extent to which he carried his opposition to the administration of Jefferson and of Mr. Madison, has not yet been sufficiently pointed out. It will be recollected that Mr. John Randolph quarrelled with Mr. Jefferson and his party (except Mr. Gallatin) about the year of 1806, or 7, and succeeded in forming a little malcontent faction, which continued to gore and to oppose the government until the declaration of war, and during the course of it. Who were the members of this opposition to Mr. Jefferson's administration? Were they not Mr. Randolph, of Virginia, Mr. D. R. Williams, of S. Carolina, Mr. W. H. Crawford, of Georgia? &c. &c. Was not Mr. Crawford first elected to the Senate about 1807, and did he not identify himself with the Randolph Opposition on the embargo, and other questions? Did not the rancorous opposition of Mr. Randolph to Mr. Jefferson's administration cause a violent political quarrel, in or about the year of 1808, between him and Mr. Eppes, the republican leader in Virginia, and the son-in-law of Mr. Jefferson; and did not Mr. Crawford carry a challenge from Mr. Randolph to Mr. Eppes, and did not Mr. Eppes select his political friend, Col. R. M. Johnson, of Kentucky, to bear his acceptance of the challenge, although it was known that he, Mr. Eppes, could scarcely "hit a barn-door with a pistol?" Although Mr. Crawford voted against the Embargo, did he not, when the republican party determined to renege next year, declare, in a speech, that the Embargo, although vilified and abandoned here, had proved efficacious, and ought not to have been repealed? Did he not vote with the malcontents against Mr. Madison's administration, and against the republican party; and not only on the Embargo and the United States' Bank, but on almost every great question, from the time he went into Congress, (1807,) to 1812? Does not the following extract of Mr. Crawford's speech on Mr. Madison's message, of the 3d

January, 1810, prove not only that he was not in the confidence of the Administration, but that his opposition President's message, said Mr. Madison, "has been introduced by the Chairman of the Committee, in support of this bill. Feeble must be the aid which this measure can derive from that source." This message, in point of obscurity, comes nearer to my ideas of a Delphic Oracle, than any state-paper which has come under my inspection. It is so cautiously expressed, that every man puts what construction on it he pleases. Is he for war?—The message breathes nothing but destruction and bloodshed. Is he for peace?—The message is mere milk and water, and wholly pacific. Is he for the Bill before you?—The message calls for its passage. Is he a friend to a large standing army?—Why, then, the message means 20,000 regular troops. Is he friendly to the militia?—The message does not call for regular troops, it means militia. Thus, sir, this message means any thing or nothing, at the will of the commentator. If this message is oracular in its meaning, it was no less miraculous in its promulgation. The newspapers, to the east of this, stated that such a message would be delivered, and stated its contents nearly one week before it reached the two Houses of Congress. To account for this phenomenon is neither within my power or province." Could any declaration be quoted, from Mr. Pickering himself, more indicative of a want of confidence in Mr. Madison's Administration, than that of Mr. Crawford, which may be found in the National Intelligencer of February 2d, 1810? Let it be remembered, that this speech was made in opposition to a bill for fitting out all our frigates for the protection of our commerce; and that Mr. Crawford there declares, that "if every frigate, and every sloop, and every schooner in our navy was, even then, wholly incompetent to that object." "If the United States," said he, "were to invest one hundred millions of dollars in vessels of war, and to expend one-fourth of that sum annually, by employing it for the protection of our commerce, it would still be unprotected, or the nation involved in war." Did not Mr. Crawford, in that speech, say the strongest things to convince the world that we had no intention of going to war? and did not this speech encourage Great Britain to refuse all reparation to Mr. Madison for the injuries and insults she had heaped on us? What said Mr. Crawford? "But waiving all the arguments," said he, "against our declaring war, which may be drawn from our past conduct, he would ask this honourable body whether the present situation of the world does not solemnly admonish this nation to stand aloof from the dreadful convulsions with which Europe has, for years past, been agitated to its centre? Yes, sir, the character of the war, and the principles upon which it is conducted, admonish us, in the most solemn manner, to remain quiet, until its stormy billows shall subside into a calm." "Let it be the wisdom of this nation to remain at peace, as long as peace is within its option. Having shown, from our past conduct, that we do not mean to declare war, and also, that sound policy forbids us to do it, it is necessary to inquire into the probability of its being declared against us." Such were the sentiments of Mr. Crawford, when Great Britain was plundering, impressing and murdering Americans, even in sight of the steeples of New York and Norfolk! and yet he is called "the consistent republican, the defender of his country." In objecting to Mr. Madison's wish to have our five frigates fitted out, what did Mr. Crawford say? "But admitting," said he, "there is danger of war with England, of what service will these few additional frigates be, against the 1000 ships of war which that nation can put in commission?" "If they are sent out to prey upon the commerce of the enemy, but few, if any of them, will ever return to defend our ports." "It is in vain for us to contend on the ocean with a nation

which expends more than three hundred millions of dollars!" Such were Mr. Crawford's sentiments, and yet "he is the consistent republican, the defender of our country's rights!" Let us now see what Mr. Crawford thinks of the American Navy, and what objections he urged against Mr. Madison's naval preparations for war. "The Navy," said Mr. Crawford, "which was created by a federal administration, was reduced to what they called a peace establishment. In this situation it was found by the late administration, (Mr. Jefferson's,) who, so far from running into the extreme, stopped short in the salutary work of reform." "The new administration, cautiously guarding against the charge of innovation, stopped short of their duty. They ought to have amputated this fungus of the body politic, and restored it to a healthy state. This was not done, and the nation has consequently spent about twelve millions of dollars upon it," (the Navy) such are Mr. Crawford's expressions in condemning Mr. Jefferson for not having destroyed the Navy, and yet he is "a consistent republican, and not unfriendly to the Navy!" What did Mr. Crawford afterwards say was the only use of the Navy. Here him. "That gentleman (Mr. Hillhouse) and his friends, are acting consistently in supporting this bill; they are supporting a system which owes its birth to them. They believed, and no doubt honestly, that a government which relied for support only on the utility of its measures, would be weak and inefficient. They endeavoured to strengthen it by creating a system of patronage, for that purpose the Navy was built, and for that purpose and for that alone, it is calculated." "Against Great Britain it will be wholly inefficient, or worse than inefficient." Such were Mr. Crawford's opinions, and yet he is "a consistent republican, and not unfriendly to the Navy!" In the speech of Mr. Crawford on the Navy, (see the National Intelligencer of Friday, Feb. 2d, 1810,) he argues against the maxim, "that to be prepared for war is the best means of preserving peace," which had been cited by a Senator from Virginia, and shows his want of confidence in Mr. Madison's administration by these remarks: "Gentlemen who think with me, who believe that we shall not have war, and that, so far as depends on our actions, we ought not to have it, will do well to reflect, that when our fleets are equipped and armies raised, we must employ them. We must go to war to justify ourselves to the nation, for the exorbitant expenses which we have incurred by these means." Such are Mr. Crawford's arguments against Mr. Madison's preparations for war, and yet Mr. Crawford is "the illustrious patriot—the consistent republican—the uniform supporter of Mr. Jefferson's and Mr. Madison's administrations!" If Mr. Crawford's advice had been followed, where would have been the glory of our naval victories? Where the national honor which now dilates the heart of every American, on whatever land he may tread, or on whatever ocean the winds may waft him? But how comes it that Mr. Madison afterwards patronised the man who so warmly opposed his administration? Why, for a very plain reason. The war was approaching, the federal party increasing, and Mr. Crawford at the head of a large party in Georgia, whose coalition with the federalists might have paralyzed the executive. To neutralize Mr. Crawford, and detach him from Randolph, was consequently of importance to the government, and this was accordingly courted and executed. It happened that before Mr. Smith resigned as Secretary of State, in 1811, the executive had some business of a secret nature to the south, and, at the suggestion of the Secretary, the President determined to offer the agency to Mr. Crawford. "Now, did not the Secretary write a letter to Mr. Crawford, full of compliment and flattery, inviting him to accept the appointment? Did he not accept it? Did it not, combined with the prospect of a foreign mission,

soften his opposition? If it did not, how came Mr. Crawford, after repeated previous declarations "that we ought not to go to war," to return to the Senate the next year, 1812, and without a single additional reason for declaring war, as compensation had been made for the attack on the Chesapeake, vote for it when recommended by Mr. Madison? Was he not, at the next session of Congress, (1812—13) appointed minister to France although he could not speak one word of French? The attempt of Mr. Crawford's friends to prove that he enjoyed the entire confidence of Mr. Madison at this time, by alleging that he was offered the War Department, would not, if true, redound to his credit; for it would go to establish the fact, that at a moment when our country was invaded, and in imminent danger, and when we stood in need of aid in the War Department, Mr. Crawford preferred the comparatively idle mission to France, with 27,000 dollars for two years' services, to the arduous duties of the Department of War, with its 10 or 12,000 dollars salary, for the same period. When he returned to France, the year after peace was concluded, and after Mr. Dallas had nobly discharged the invidious task of reducing the army, and of selecting the officers, Mr. Crawford with great willingness accepted the appointment, although he still continued intimate with the malcontents, who voted for him in caucus the next year, 1816, in preference to Col. Monroe! And has he not been closely connected with those malcontents during all Mr. Monroe's administration, and the opponent of its most liberal measures? Was he not in favor of giving to Great Britain the right of search for slaves on her own terms, and did he not tell Mr. Stratford Canning that it was Mr. Adams who insisted, in the cabinet, on not allowing it unless the British government made the slave trade piracy? At the convention on our own terms, did not Mr. Crawford, who had been in favor of giving Great Britain greater privileges, inform his friends, that owing to his indisposition, he had not been consulted on the final treaty, and advise them, for electioneering purposes, to oppose its passage in the Senate, and to raise a hue and cry, if possible, against it? And did they not all oppose it, with the exception of Mr. Barbour, who, as Chairman, had recommended it, and Mr. Lowrie, who feared public opinion in Pennsylvania? These facts and inquiries shall suffice for the present. If the friends of Mr. Crawford desire more, let them provoke them. In the mean time, it may be asked of a candid public, whether a man, who, like Mr. Crawford, never originated a single important measure in congress, nor ranked as a first rate man there—who never gave more proof of executive than legislative talent—who never fought a public battle, nor made a treaty—who showed a singular want of influence or ability in the case of a certain schooner at Nantz, and who never ranked above a second-rate diplomatist abroad, whether such a man is fit to be made President of the United States, even if his health were good, and if his compeer, Mr. Gallatin, did not cling to him, as Boleau represents the Spectre of Chagrin, mounted behind, and clinging to a man who is spurring his horse to escape from him: En vain il voudroit fuir cet incommode ami, Toujours il monte en croupe, et galope avec lui. SERTORIUS.

DESCRIPTION OF A SOIL.

Mr. Cobbett gives the following description of the soil to be used for straw flat in imitation of Leghorn:—"I am of opinion that a clean, poor, clayey field; a basty, stiff, miserable, wicked soil, that clings and bakes as hard as a stone, with 5 or 6 days sun, and that is as cold as Greenland six inches beneath the surface; a field that has broken the hearts of hundreds of horses, and scores of farmers; I think if you could get such a field as this quite clean, and were to sow it with ten bushels to the acre, you might probably get a crop of wheat as fine as hog's bristles."

Town Lots—Sale!!

WILL be sold, at public auction, on Friday, the 24th of November next, at the Court-House in the new Town of Lexington, (Davidson county) twelve town-lots in said new town, being all the lots remaining unsold. The terms will be, bonds and a approved security, at six and purchase on executing the usual.

JOHN MONROE,
JOHN CLEMMONS, } Con'rs.
DAVID COX, }
Sept. 25, 1824. 3027

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 laid 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. 148
Country Produce, of all kinds, received in exchange for Goods.

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 to the subscriber as soon as possible, that provision may be made for the payment thereof. If any person, after notice, shall fail to do so, the subscriber, will please to make payment as soon as possible, as no indulgence can be given.

JAS. DINKINS, Adm'r.
Mocksville, N. C. Aug. 28, 1824. 3027

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 that business, and wishing a situation, are invited to call and view the premises, and judge for themselves.

ELIZABETH M. PEARSON.
Mocksville, May 22, 1824. 209

Martin F. Revell, Tailor.

A DOPES this plan of informing the public that he has commenced a

Tailoring Business.

in part of John Utzman's house, situated in Market Street, a few doors from the East corner of the Court-House, where he is prepared and will be happy to accommodate any gentleman who are disposed to patronize him in his line of business, in the neatest and most fashionable style, or to please fancy. He flatters himself, from his long experience, that there are but few, if any, in the country, that can surpass him in the execution of his work. A fair trial will he asks, to prove the above assertion. The changes of fashion shall be strictly attended to, as he has left a correspondent in the District of Columbia, (where he is last from) who will send him the fashions on, in their regular seasons. He hopes by strict attention to business, to receive a liberal share of public patronage, as he is determined nothing shall be left undone to render general satisfaction.

Salisbury, May 5, 1824. 206

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. 209

House and Sign Painting, &c.

GEORGE W. GRIMES informs his friends and the public, that he will continue to execute all kinds of House, Sign, Coach, Windsor Chair, and Ornamental Painting, in a style of workmanship equal to all the country. Gentlemen having work to do within 50 or 60 miles of Salisbury, can engage the subscriber's services on very short notice.

The subscriber takes this opportunity to respectfully thank to all those who have generously extended their favors to him; and by his faithfulness and industry, in future, hopes still to merit their friendship and patronage.

Salisbury, July 5, 1824. 14

N. B. The subscriber will keep on hand, for sale, all manner of paints and colors, prepared for the accommodation of those who may wish to do small jobs of painting, but who may not have the paints, or experience to prepare them.

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, May 7, 1824. 07