

children of every grade; nor, in their education confined, to spelling, reading, &c., but a primary object is, to make them masters of morality and religion; especially, to make the pupils, familiarly acquainted with the holy scriptures. Such being the case, it is believed, all will unite in a measure, which, perhaps, more than any other has been owned, and blessed, by the great head of the Church.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.
To the Hon. Louis Williams:
September 30th, 1824.

Dear Sir: Before I address you a separate, permit me to address you a few lines, containing further remarks on the difference between us, on public concerns of the most important nature; you state in your letter to me of the 22nd of June, 1824, "I have often congratulated myself that I could number you among my first and firmest friends in the District." I can assure you, sir, nothing but what I believe to be a wilful perversion of the representative trust reposed in you, can produce any change in me, my public interest in you is the same as the interest of every other constituent in the district. If the view I take at present of your policy be correct, you must acknowledge your conduct as a Representative, at least, inconsistent if not reprehensible. In your letter to me of June, 1815, in reply to my letter of the 23d same month, you stated "no one more heartily concurs in your conviction of the beneficial effects of party spirit, than I do;" you then shew at some length, the effects it has produced on former Republics; you then set forth which you are to be governed as a representative, should you be elected. Before I proceed further, I will observe to you the rule I have long adopted, to regulate me in my suffrage to a representative, which I think you before knew. That, should I give my suffrage to any man, even to my nearest and dearest friend, to be my representative, and should he abuse that representative trust by assuming prerogatives not delegated, by aiding the passage of any law, resolution, or any other act which will, either directly or indirectly change, or alter the privileges of any portion of the citizens of the state, or of the United States, from their proper constitutional direction, will never after receive my suffrage to fill the same place of trust.

Sir, I now proceed to show you inconsistent with principles you professed at your outset. In your letter to me 28th May, 1816, you state "It is well known to most of my friends that I have been always opposed to caucuses. When in Raleigh at the legislature, I resisted them with all my strength; I have uniformly opposed the caucuses at Washington." Now, sir, please reconcile those declarations with the declarations made by you publicly, at captain Howard's muster ground, on the 27th of July, 1824; "Representatives in Congress have as good right to meet together, to consult who should be the most proper person to recommend to the people for President, as the members of the Bible Society, Agricultural Society, or any other society, had to discuss any measure to be adopted by them," and that "what was now called caucuses, was formerly called meetings of the representatives; and that the name of caucus was first given to such meetings by John Q. Adams, resembling other high-toned expressions of his." Next, I will notice some passages in your circular of April 17th, 1824, which I did not see, until after my letters to you of June last, and was surprised to see the chance that had taken place in your principles, confirmed by such evidence. The sophistry contained in that part of your circular which treats on the subject of the new tariff, exceeds, if possible, the reasonings set forth by you at Capt. Howard's muster ground, as afore stated; you have arrayed that part of your address in false colors to persuade the people of the south, that their brethren of the north and west, are combined against their interests in the passage of such a law; when the fact is, the passage of the tariff law, in 1816, was a regular substitute to the former mode of taxing imports, and the law passed at last session of Congress, is nothing more than a further modification or extension of the same principle, which has existed eight years, without any reasonable objection. You have stated in a former circular, that you "would tax imports to the utmost farthing, for revenue;" and what more reasonable, when revenue derived from other sources are diminishing; it should be increased from imports; and that the advocates of such law, intend exclusion, excise, or still tax, &c. are too chimerical to deserve notice. Such taxation would operate as much to the disadvantage of northern, or western citizens, as it would to the southern. The American people should live like brothers, every one regarding and promoting the true interest of the whole community, to do as they would be done by, being placed in the same situation and circumstances, which others are necessarily placed in; and any publications which have a tendency to excite sectional prejudice, should be carefully avoided; and false alarms given by men placed in public confidence, to

one professional part of the community, that another part of the community whose occupations are different, are endeavoring to do them an injury, is truly reprehensible; and to say or write any thing about the prostration of any of the just interests of any part of the community, under the protection of the free and peaceful government of the United States, better becomes a starved European mechanic in his own country, than the moderate representative of the citizens of the 13th Congressional district of the state of North Carolina, in the Congress of the United States: I will not notice the electioneering paragraph of your circular; you extol the qualifications of Mr. Crawford, as the only suitable man for the next president, in a most superlative degree, without noticing the qualifications of any other candidate; had you acted as an honest representative, believing that the citizens of your district needed information from you on this subject, as their public servant, you would have given them impartial information, who were all the candidates for the presidency, and what were all their just claims or qualifications to such office. If Mr. Crawford be "unsuspecting," of course a modest man, his sensibility would be much hurt, did he only know what his professed friends (not the people, but the servants of the people) are doing for him, he would, at least, blush to see his good qualities hawked up and down from muster-ground to muster-ground, like a bag of chestnuts or toys for children. Those who profess to know something about Mr. Crawford's political experience, will tell you that his pretensions to the presidency eight years ago, were as presumptuous like assuming; but let the qualifications of Mr. Crawford be what they would at that time, or at this time; his caucus pedlars by their officiousness, have done him no service and themselves no credit, in the estimation of the public. Therefore, should not all representatives of the people, who cannot be satisfied with doing their duty as delegates, by confining themselves within their constitutional limits, be dismissed as dangerous to the liberty of the people; the institutions of our government are so wisely framed that the people possess and exercise all power, and it is as much out of the province of a representative of the people to assume any power not delegated, as it is for the president of the United States to assume the government of a foreign nation. Respectfully,
A CONSTITUENT.

P. S. As you have not taken any notice to the interrogatories on the same subject, by me to you in my last letters, in your reply to them, I deem it necessary to make this communication public, as to that tribunal you will certainly appeal for justification of your conduct, if you have acted upright as a representative. A C.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.
To the freemen of the counties of Wilkes, Irwell, Surry, and Ashe.

On Thursday, the 11th day of November next, you will be required to give your vote for a President of the United States, a much more important office than either a Representative in Congress, or member of our General Assembly. Let me as a friend beg of you not to neglect or disregard this great duty which you owe to your country, to yourselves, and to your children. The candidates for the office of President, are Gen. Jackson, of Tennessee; Mr. John Q. Adams, of Massachusetts; Mr. William H. Crawford, of Georgia; and Mr. Henry Clay, of Kentucky. I am well acquainted with all of them, and I should do a violence to my own feelings and opinions, if I were to join in the common clamour and abuse daily heaped upon some, or all of them; much of which, I believe to be unjust. We have reason to rejoice, my friends, that the United States have not yet been degraded so far as to have a dishonorable man offered to you, for this high and important station. It has been asserted, that the electors on the people's ticket, were nominated by a few individuals, who met at Raleigh last winter. Many of you, my friends and neighbors, know that this is not true, as respects myself. I have been several times chosen as an Elector, to vote for President of the United States, on the part of the people of North-Carolina, both in the Salisbury and the Wilkes Districts. As an elector, I have voted for Mr. Jefferson, and for Mr. Madison; and having faithfully fulfilled your wishes on those occasions, it was natural for the friends of the country, to look to me as one who they might again trust with the exercise of this duty. Long before my name was placed upon the people's ticket, I had many applications by letters and otherwise, from people in this electoral district, requesting me to become a candidate. Although all the people of the state are interested in the election of a President, and most of them will vote upon this question; this address is made to the people of this electoral district, from a belief that my neighbors who know me, will be the best judges of my motives, and the course I intend to pursue. It cannot be expected in this short address, that I should enter into all the arguments that have been used for, and against the different candidates for President.

I am a plain man, and will endeavor in plain words to give you some few of the many reasons why I prefer Gen. Jackson for President of the United States. After allowing a great share of merit to all the other candidates, I am convinced that Gen. Jackson has done more for the peace, safety and glory of his country, than either of the others. He has faithfully and honorably discharged the duties required of him, in all the high stations to which he has been called. Whenever and wherever his services were needed during the last war, he has promptly obeyed his country's call, under every discouraging circumstance. He has encountered dangers and distresses, which would have appalled the stoutest heart; and under all these difficulties he has fulfilled the wishes and demands of the government. I ask you, my friends and neighbors, has he not always completely satisfied your expectations? When his battles and victories were over, he has thrown himself into the arms of his countrymen, as a peaceable citizen, willing that they, and the laws of his country should decide upon his conduct. Can you believe for a moment, that such a man would be dangerous as President? Those who object to him as a military man, might have made the same objections to Gen. Washington; and I have heard some of our public men in their speeches to the people, declare, that in case of war, they would prefer and recommend Gen. Jackson to command the army, before any man now living, but they would not trust him as President of the United States. Does not this plainly shew that their objections are groundless? They would give him the command of a large army in time of war, turbulence, and danger; and are afraid to confide in him in time of profound peace and tranquillity, when we have no wars.

As for myself, as I said before, I should do a violence to my conscience and to my understanding, if I was to credit all the charges circulated against Mr. Clay, Mr. Crawford and Mr. Adams. They are all eminent and distinguished men, who have served our country in high and responsible stations and depend upon it, my friends, it is not your interest or for the honor of the nation, that they are traduced by the slander of their enemies. Ask of you, is the same indulgent forbearance towards Gen. Jackson—He is truly the people's candidate—He is the people's friend—He has been brought forward by the people; and I trust you will attend the Election and vote independently for the people's ticket.

I have known Gen. Jackson thirty-nine years, and none of you are strangers to his reputation. I am willing to trust him in the highest office the people can bestow. Yours, fellow citizens,
M. STOKES, of Wilkes.
October 15th, 1824.

Revival of Religion.—We have been favoured with the following extract of a letter from a Minister of the Gospel, belonging to the Baptist persuasion, dated in Bertie County, (A. C.) on the 10th inst.
"Since I saw you I have travelled and preached much, and some days baptised 20 a day. The revival of Religion in this County is much greater than any ever witnessed. Nearly 500 have been baptised this year; some days 44 in a day and some months more than a hundred in the County. Among the number are several Professional gentlemen, and others in elevated situations in life; indeed, all classes and ages are enlisting under the banner of the King of Saints."
Norfolk Beacon.

The Rice Harvest.—As we anticipated, (says the Georgetown S. C. Gazette of the 17th inst.) the crops have sustained immense damage from the late high winds. Some of the planters estimate their loss at one fourth.

Baron Rothschild has distributed 12,000 francs among the poor in Paris, on the occasion of his marriage.

MARKETS.
FAYETTEVILLE PRICES, Oct. 7.
Cotton, 12; flour, fine, 3 1/2 to 4; superfine, 4 to 4 1/2; wheat, new 75 a 80 cts.; whiskey, 32 a 35; peach brandy, 30 a 35; apple do. 45 to 50; corn, 45 to 50; bacon, 12 a 14; salt, Turke Island, 80 a 90 per bushel; molasses, 27 a 29; sugar muscovado, 10 a 11 1/2; coffee, prime, green, 22 to 23; 2d and 3d quality, 20 a 22; tea, hyson, \$1 20 a 1 25; flaxseed, 75 a 80 cts.; tallow, 6 a 7; beeswax, 31 a 32; rice 3/4 to 4 per 100 lbs.; iron, 4 1/2 to 5 pr. 100 lb.; tobacco leaf, 3 a 3 1/2; manufactured, 5 a 20 pr. cwt.

CHARLESTON PRICES, Oct. 4.
Cotton, S. Island, 23 to 26, sanded do. 14 to 15; Maine do. 23; Santee, 22 to 23; short staple, 12 1/2 a 14; Whiskey 30 a 32 cts.; Bacon, 8 cts.; Hams, 10 a 11; Lard, 13; Bagging, Dundee and Inverness, (42 inch) 24 a 25; Coffee, Prime Green, 18 a 19; Inf. to good, 15 a 17; North-Carolina Bank Bills, 3/4 a 4 per cent. dis.; Georgia Bank Bills, 3 a 3 1/2 per cent. dis.; Cape Fear and Newbern, 3/4 a 4 per cent. dis.
Cottons.—It is calculated that there are between three and four hundred sales of Sea-Island cottons still on hand, but nothing is doing in them. A few bales of Maine and Santee Cottons of the new crop, have been sold at 20 and 21 cents. New Uplands come in but slowly; a sale of 40 bales of prime quality, of this description, was made this week at 13 1/2 cents, for the French market.
Courier.

By SATURDAY'S MAIL.
Augustus H. Shepperd, Esq. of Stokes county, a candidate for an Elector of President and Vice President, on the People's Ticket, has authorized us to say, that he will, if elected, vote for Gen. Jackson, as President, and John C. Calhoun, as Vice President; and the reports which have been disseminated of the amalgamating views of the candidates on the People's Ticket, are without a shadow of foundation—at least, as far as his knowledge of the principles upon which that ticket was formed, extends.

Charleston.—The board of health of this city report two new cases of yellow fever, on the 2d of October. The board report five deaths by yellow fever, on the 2d, two on the 3d, and three on the 4th.

To the people of North-Carolina:
At the request of many friends, I have been placed on the People's Ticket for Elector to vote for President and Vice President of the United States. I am grateful for this mark of continued confidence, and, if elected, shall give my vote for Gen. ANDREW JACKSON as President of the United States.
M. STOKES, of Wilkes.
Wilmington, Sept. 17th, 1824.

We are authorized to state, that Augustus H. Shepperd, Esq. of Stokes, and John M. Abernethy, Esq. of Guilford, two other candidates on the People's Ticket, have also declared that, if elected, they will vote for Gen. JACKSON. These gentlemen believe, that, in making this declaration, they are fulfilling the design of the People's Ticket. They say they are urged to it, not only by their own sense of propriety, but by the united call of the friends both of Jackson and Adams, in their districts; that the friends of the latter are anxious for it, as the surest means of consolidating the two interests against the Corrupt Ticket; and they say it is now apparent, that, although Adams' friends in this state are numerous, those of Jackson are much more so, and that the General is, therefore, the most prominent anti-caucus candidate in this state, and is entitled to the united support of all the friends of the People's Ticket, according to the principles on which that ticket was formed.
Raleigh Star.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.
GOOD NEWS FROM THE GREEKS.
By the Canada, the editors of the New York American have their files of London papers to and of the 30th ult. and those from Liverpool of the 1st Sept. with their usual supply of prices current, periodicals, &c. The most joyful intelligence imparted by this arrival is, that of the partial destruction by the Greeks of the Turkish fleet, after the barbarous desolation of Ipsara—and the re-possession of that island itself by the Greeks. From a comparison of dates, we see no reason to doubt that this cheering news, given under the Amsterdam head, is correct.

The efforts at Tariffa of the oppressed and proscribed Spaniards, have been crushed by the united French and Spanish forces—the fate of those engaged in this revolt, who are taken alive, cannot be doubtful. The flame, however, can only be smothered and not extinguished; and the blood now shed will but quicken its fury when it bursts forth.

Letters from Constantinople of the 26th ult. announce the arrival there of accounts from the Captain Pacha, off Misilene, where he was preparing an attack upon Samos. They add, however, that the Ipsariots who had fled from the island returned after the departure of the Turkish fleet, and put the Turks to the sword. According to these accounts the Pacha of Egypt was preparing to attack Spezzia and Hydra.
Balt. Patriot.

Sale.
ON Monday and Tuesday, the 13th and 14th days of December next, will be sold at the plantation of William C. Love, seven miles east from Salisbury, on the Yadkin river, whereon Smith Blair dec'd. died...between
50 and 60,000 pounds of Seed Cotton;
4 or 5,000 bushels of Corn;
6 or 7,000 pounds of prime corned Pork;
the stock of Hogs, which is equal, if not superior, to any in the county; Horses, Cattle, Wagons, and sundry other property belonging to the estate of Smith Blair, dec'd...at a credit of twelve months; bonds and approved security will be required from the purchasers.
All persons having claims against the said estate, are requested to present them; and those indebted to the estate, are hereby requested to make payment, as the executors are determined to settle the estate at as early a period as practicable.
JAMES SMITH, } Executors.
EZRA ALFEMONG, }
Salisbury, N. C. Oct. 13, 1824. 9:36

Cotton Ginning.
THE subscriber respectfully informs the merchants of the town of Salisbury, and the citizen farmers of his neighborhood, that he has just finished a large building, 32 by 52, for Ginning of Cotton, to run by water; and that he is also well fixed for packing cotton, in the neatest manner, for market. He assures his friends, who may favor him with their custom, that he will have their cotton packed and put up in the neatest manner, and in the shortest time possible, and on the lowest terms at which it is done by others. He also assures those who send cotton to his Gin, that it will be kept separate from others, so that they will be sure to get the same cotton they send. He has located and built this establishment, at his Mill Plantation, two miles from Salisbury.
JA. FISHER.
October 18, 1824. 28

Doct. J. M. Slaughter,
H. HAVING settled himself in Consulting, A. C. offers his services to the inhabitants of the Town and its vicinity, in the various branches of his profession. He may be found at his shop, one door north of the Post-Office, except when absent on professional business.
Oct. 4, 1824. 28

Morganton Bible Society.
THE second anniversary of this society, will be held at the Church in Morganton, on Tuesday, Oct. 20th. This being one of the days appointed for holding the county court, it is hoped that many will find it convenient to attend. The clergy men of every denomination, are invited to be present; and all the rates of the institutions connected with the Society, subscribers and managers are requested to settle their accounts with the Treasurer, on or before that day, as a large amount is now due to the parent society.
C. EDDY, Secretary.

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.

Latest Fall Fashions.
THE subscribers have just received, from Mr. Charles C. Watson, of Philadelphia, the latest fashions of that city; and they avail themselves of the earliest opportunity of informing their customers, and all others who wish fashionable clothes made, that they are well prepared, as usual, to execute all orders in their line of business, in a style of workmanship which, they believe, will bear a comparison with any in the state. Orders from a distance will be punctually executed, and garments forwarded to any part of the country that may be required.
CANON & TEMPLETON.
Salisbury, Oct. 9, 1824. 77.

Notice.
THERE will be sold, at the late residence of Jacob Albright, dec'd ten miles south-west of Salisbury, on the 19th 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'rs.
JACOB ALBRIGHT, }
Salisbury, Sept. 3, 1824. 61:27

A Tanner, wanted.
ONE of sober, industrious habits, who can come well recommended, will meet with encouragement from the subscribers.
Apply soon. THOMPSON & HUNT.
Concord, Cabarrus county, }
N. C. Oct. 4, 1824. 27

House of Entertainment.
LEROY SECRIST informs his friends and the public, that he has opened a House of Entertainment in Lancaster District, South Carolina, on the main road leading from Charlotte to Lancasterville, Camden, &c. about 21 miles from Charlotte, and nineteen from Lancasterville. Travellers on this road, are respectfully invited to call on the subscriber, where they may be assured of finding, at moderate prices, comfortable fare for themselves, good stables, and feed plenty for their horses.
Sept. 27, 1824. 3:29 LEROY SECRIST.

Public Sale.
ON Tuesday, the 16th of November, (it being the week of Rowan county court) will commence the sale of the personal property of the late Charles Biles, deceased, at his late dwelling in the town of Salisbury; among which are the following articles:
Three new Gigs, completely finished;
A great variety of materials, in that line of business;
Also, the tools belonging to the shop, and necessary for carrying on the Gig-making;
A great variety of Household and Kitchen Furniture, among which are a number of first rate Beds with entirely new Bedding; and numerous other articles, too tedious to mention.
At the same time and place, will be hired out for the term of one year, the negroes belonging to said estate; among them is a very valuable Blacksmith.
At the same time, will be rented, for 1 year, two Houses and Lots in the town of Salisbury; one of them is the late dwelling of the deceased, to which is attached a Gig-maker's shop, well calculated for that or any other branch of mechanical business.
Conditions of sale, hire, and rent, will be made known on the days of sale.
SAML. LEMLY, } Adm'rs.
ALEX. BOYD, }
Salisbury, Oct. 5, 1824. 5:31

Taken Up,
AND committed to jail in Salisbury, Rowan county, N. C. a negro man, who says his name is Ben; he is about 24 years of age, dark complexion, five feet and about five inches high, with a scar under his right ear occasioned by the cut of a knife, and speaks very quick and distinct when spoken to. The owner is notified to come forward and prove property, pay charges, and take him away. SAML. JONES, Jailor.
Oct. 8, 1824. 3:29

To Journeymen Tailors.
I WISH to employ a Journeyman Tailor, immediately; good wages and steady employment will be given. JACOB RIBELIN.
Lexington, N. C. Oct. 1, 1824. 3:28

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, for sale at the office of the Western Carolinian.