

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, EVERY TUESDAY, BY PHILIP WHITE.

The terms of the Western Carolinian will hereafter be as follows: Three Dollars a year, payable in advance.

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.

James Patton, Jr. Commission Merchant, No. 23 north Front Street, Philadelphia.

Sept. 1, 1824.

New supply of Fresh Goods.

The subscriber is receiving and opening a large and general assortment of all kinds of Goods, at his store in Salisbury, from Philadelphia and New-York.

J. MURPHY. Salisbury, Sept. 1824.

N. B. Country Produce of all kinds, received in exchange.

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 him to sell very low.

MURPHY & BROWN. Concord, Sept. 1824.

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

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.

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

House and Sign Painting, &c.

GEORGE W. GRIMES informs his friends and the public, that he still continues to execute all kinds of House, Sign, Coach, Windsor Chair, and Ornamental Painting, in a style of workmanship equal to any in the country.

Salisbury, July 5, 1824.

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.

Notice.

In pursuance and by virtue of a deed of trust executed to me by the late William Parkes of Cabarrus county, and for the purposes therein mentioned, I will expose to public sale, on Saturday the 20th day of November next, a tract of land containing one hundred and sixty two acres, situated in said county, and adjoining the lands of Gen. Paul Barringer, Mrs. Sally Phifer, and others; also two likely negroes, one a boy aged twenty-five, and the other a girl aged eighteen years.

WILLIAM J. ALEXANDER, Trustee. Oct. 26, 1824.

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.

Medical College OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

THE Lectures in this College will commence in Charleston, on the second Monday in November next, and continue five months—The Professors are—

THOMAS G. PROLEAU, M. D. Dean of the Faculty. Aug. 30, 1824.

Auction & Commission Store, AT FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

The subscribers are constantly receiving supplies of Groceries, Dry Goods, and Cutlery, which are bought with cash, at auction, in Charleston, New-York and Boston.

WILLIAMS & CO. Fayetteville, Oct. 13, 1824.

Public Sale.

ON Tuesday, the 16th of November, (it being the week of Rowan county) 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:

SAM'L. LEMLEY, Adm'r. ALXR. BOYD, 5t31. Salisbury, Oct. 5, 1824.

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

JAMES SMITH, Executors. EZRA ALLEMONG, 9t36. Salisbury, N. C. Oct. 13, 1824.

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.

JAMES FISHER. October 18, 1824.

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.

ORIGINAL.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Mr. White: You will please to indulge me in making some remarks on the presidential question. It is true that our sentiments on this subject differ, yet one design of a news-paper is, to communicate to the public the political opinions of different individuals, in order that the people may adopt such as they prefer.

In the remarks that I may make, I will take the liberty of noticing those made by others; in doing which, I will not use more invective than was used by those to whom I reply.

I will first make some remarks on the subject of the caucus, concerning which, so much has been said. On this, as on some other subjects, "many words have already darkened counsel." It has been much abused—many opprobrious names have been attached to it by its enemies; but, it appears to me, that they have sedulously obscured its real nature and design.

The true statement of facts, is simply this: A number of the members of Congress, or of the Legislature met, and, by vote, ascertained which of the candidates they preferred, and told their constituents the result, giving it as their opinion that such a person ought to be elected. In all this, they simply gave their advice. To this opinion, we attach just what importance we please. Let me now ask, where is the dictation? Could I see it, I would boldly hold up both hands against it.

It has been said that the electors on what is called the caucus ticket, "were nominated by a nocturnal conclave at Raleigh last winter." Pray tell me where, when, and by whom were those nominated, that are on what is called the "people's ticket?" If one is a caucus ticket, the other must also be a caucus ticket, for they were similarly formed, except that one was supported by a greater number of the Legislature than the other was.

But it may be replied that some on the people's ticket, as Mr. Stokes, and perhaps others, were requested by respectable friends to appear on that ticket. And who were their respectable friends? Whr, of course, they were the friends of that particular caucus. And was not this precisely the case with the other caucus? Show me that it was not. And tell me why one is called the caucus ticket, and the other the people's ticket? They were both formed alike—by a caucus. And the people's is certainly that for which a majority of the people will vote. This is yet to be determined.

But the great complaint is against Congressional caucuses. Now I cannot see why a member of Congress has not as good a right to attend to the Presidential election as any other man, and to endeavor to have his candidate elected. And, if all the members, or if a part of them, should prefer to give their opinion collectively, all that we have to do about it, is to examine their opinion, and adopt it if good, or reject it if bad.

But, after all, the merits of Mr. Crawford do not depend on the caucus nomination. Many of his enemies would persuade the people not to vote for him on this account. Now it must be obvious to all, that this nomination can make him neither better nor worse. The author of this communication is not as "piping hot" after Crawford as many others are after their particular favorites; but he will not be dissatisfied if Adams be elected.

I will notice a remark made by a writer in the Raleigh Star. He says "that some of Crawford's friends have, for eight years, considered him as a candidate." Let me ask what does this prove, or what is contained in this "great big" volume of admonition? Whr, that writer would have us believe that it is simply this, we must not vote for Crawford. Or if we put his argument in proper form, it will run thus: some of Mr. Crawford's friends have, for eight years, intended to support him for the Presidency. Itaque (therefore) he must not be elected. Quod erat demonstrandum.

For my life, I cannot see any legitimate connexion between the premises and the conclusion. The only conclusion that I can draw is, that the persons alluded to, did, eight years ago, think that Mr. Crawford would, at this time, be a candidate, that he would be the best qualified, that they then resolved to support him, and that this resolution is yet firmly adhered to, notwithstanding the slanders cast upon their candidate.

The writer then ends his piece with raising the hue and cry of "Republican Unity," "conspiracy," "aristocracy,"

"Congressional combinations," "big hydra," "burst it into immediate destruction," "despotism," "enemy," "Monarchy," &c. &c. And then exhorts the people to vote for Jackson.

I will next notice a letter from "a constituent" to the Hon. Lewis Williams, beginning at that part where he says there is sophistry in Williams' remarks on the Tariff. I have not seen this circular for some months: I then read it in a cursory way. But if I do not misremember, Mr. Williams simply stated his sentiments on that bill without attempting to reason the matter. Now every body knows that to constitute a sophism, there must be a show of reasoning. But Mr. W. simply stated his opinion. How could there then be any sophistry. But as I have not lately seen this circular, I may have committed an error. If so, I am willing to recant. But no uncertainty rests upon what follows.

Mr. Constituent says, that "had Mr. Williams acted as an honorable representative, he would have told the public who were all the presidential candidates, and what were all their claims and qualifications." But little examination is necessary to show that this broad assertion is very far from being correct. In the first place, it is presumable that the public knew who were all the candidates. Of course they needed no information. And with respect to Mr. W.'s telling "all the claims and all the qualifications of all the candidates, how, I ask, could it be done in a circular? Yet, Mr. Constituent says that because Mr. W. did not do this he is not an "honorable representative." If he is so exorbitant in his demands upon a public servant, I presume he will never find one to suit him. Some of the nominal anti-caucuses say that the Congressmen, instead of losing time to attend a caucus, should attend to congressional business. Which, I ask, will consume most time, attendance on a caucus one night, or writing to constituents, "all the claims and all the qualifications of all four candidates?"

The truth of the case is, Mr. Williams, as a firm and an "honorable representative" should do, told his constituents openly which candidate he preferred, and this preference he still maintains, and candidly, yet boldly, expresses in the very face of abuse. Yet, for all this, Mr. Constituent "abandons him as a reprobate." Well, "nobody laughs, nobody cries" about it.

A few more remarks on the Tariff will close our present communication.

Mr. Constituent roundly vituperates Mr. W. for telling his constituents his opinion, (for, if I do not misremember, Mr. W. did no more) on the Tariff, and charges him with trying to excite animosity between the North and the South.

My opinion is, that an "honorable representative" should candidly tell his constituents his opinions on all important measures that come before Congress. If I am mistaken, let Mr. constituent correct me.

But Mr. W. believing, (and I believe it also,) that the certain effect, if not the design, of the Tariff, was to benefit the North and West at the expense of the South; and believing this, was it not his bounden duty, as an "honorable representative," to tell his constituents of it?

If Mr. Constituent will but be so good as to examine the tendency of the Tariff, he will probably find that it is calculated to reduce the revenue arising from imports, to such a degree that the necessary result will probably be a direct taxation. G. S.

\*He might have added, "Caucus opposers going into Caucus." Monstrous inconsistency.

SINGULAR BIRTHS.

A negro in the possession of a gentleman of this city, has brought forth within thirteen months, five children. This is no prodigy too prodigious to be asserted; as was the late case of the French female, who was stated to have brought forth seven children at one birth—but the present is plain matter of fact, as during the last year this negro woman had twins—both boys, now living and in fine health.—Within 13 months after, (that is, in July last) she had three fine infants at one birth—and what is curious enough, they are of different sexes and colors—one girl and two boys. The girl is of the mulatto color—one of the boys has the yellow tinge and the glossy hair of the Indian—the other, has the jet black and woolly hair. The children are all living, as well and hearty, and nursed by the mother, who herself enjoys excellent health. She and her husband are blacks. [Richmond (Va.) Compt.]

A foolish fellow, being in company, said, "An idea strikes me." A wag replied, "I am surprised at it."

POLITICAL.

FROM THE VIRGINIA HERALD.

Queries for Messrs. Ritchie and Gooch.

Are not the prospects of Gen. Jackson to obtain the majority of votes in the Electoral Colleges, better than the prospects of any other candidate?

Are not his prospects so good that, with the aid of the vote of Virginia, his election would be morally certain without a resort to the House of Representatives, and are the prospects of any other candidate so good that with the aid of Virginia his election before the Electoral Colleges is morally certain? Would the vote of Virginia elect either Mr. Crawford or Mr. Adams?

Has not the reason therefore for the Caucus nomination failed? On the contrary, if it be the object of our leaders, as they have always said it was, to support the Caucus nomination because it has a tendency to keep the election out of the House, ought they not therefore now to support General Jackson's election for the same reason? I call therefore upon Messrs. Ritchie and Gooch honestly to come out and support the election of Gen. Jackson, because if Virginia votes for him he must be elected by the Colleges without a resort to the House. The doubts about Mr. Crawford's health, and the objections to Gallatin as Vice President, will have at all events a serious effect upon his election, and it is for Messrs. Ritchie and Gooch to choose whether the well merited influence of their paper shall for the future be devoted to the election of a Republican and a Hero, or to the election of a man whose politics, if they are not doubtful, have, to say the least of them, been wavering and inconsistent; and neutrality between these two last, and a support of Mr. Crawford under present circumstances amount to the same thing—they produce a certainty of the election's going to the House—where the election of Mr. Crawford, owing to his bodily situation, which I exceedingly lament, and that Gen. Jackson, will both be jeopardized if not certainly lost, and the election of Mr. Adams may be brought about against the will of the great body of the people.

VIRGINIUS.

FROM THE FREDERICKSBURG HERALD.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Washington, to his friend in Fredericksburg, dated 10th October.

"It is rumored here upon imposing authority, that a letter has been received by a gentleman in this City, from a distinguished member of Congress of your State, assuring his friend, that unless unquestionable evidence can be given to the people of Virginia, of the complete restoration of both the physical and intellectual health of Mr. Crawford, her Electors will be instructed, should those nominated by the Richmond caucus be elected, not to support the pretensions of Mr. Crawford, but to unite with the friends of Gen. Jackson.

"This rumour, though of the most respectable origin here, has suppressed the undiscerning part of the community very much, and has not yet obtained decided popular currency. But those who 'snuff the approach' of events with a more sagacious political sense, appear to receive it as probable, both for the cogent necessity for some such a change in the Councils of Virginia, and from the evident and eager desire of the Richmond Enquirer to set the Caucus adrift, and to escape, if possible, from the danger and disgrace of consorting with it any longer."

JACKSON IN INDIANA.

From the Vincennes Sun, Sept. 25.

The proceedings of the Indiana JACKSON CONVENTION are given in this day's paper—the address will shortly be published in an extra sheet.

But little, if any doubt now remains, of the vote of Indiana going for the Hero of Orleans, and an opinion seems to be gaining ground that he will be elected without troubling congress upon the matter.

A Quaker in conversation with a Bostonian in Philadelphia, observed to him "I am gratified that thy fellow citizens did not illuminate their houses—if they had, I believe that our citizens would burn theirs."