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National Concerns.

MR. MONROE.

The following resolutions of the Legislature of South Carolina, which were unanimously carried, attest the feelings of that enlightened and patriotic State towards our venerable Chief Magistrate, and the policy of his administration; and whilst they bear before the world the just estimation in which our President is held, the State itself is honoured by the act of its Legislature. These resolutions confirm our opinions of the "Children of the Sun," as they were once so aptly denominated by our Pinkney. We admire alike, the justness of the sentiments of the resolutions, and the warm and heartlike language in which they are conveyed.

Extract from the Journal of the Senate, of 18th Dec. 24.

Mr. Benson submitted the following resolutions:

Whereas, the term of office of James Monroe, President of the United States, will expire on the fourth day of March next; and whereas, the patriot's just and best reward for faithful services is the gratitude of his countrymen—

Be it therefore Resolved, That this Body, deeply impressed with the long, various, meritorious, and faithful services of James Monroe, President of the United States, feel it a duty to tender him the homage of its admiration, affection, and esteem.

Resolved, That this body do highly approve of the truly republican, wise, virtuous and successful administration of James Monroe, President of the United States; and that on his retirement from office, he will carry with him the warmest wishes of this body for his future prosperity and happiness.

Resolved, That the Senate having taken the foregoing Resolutions into consideration, it was Resolved, unanimously, That the House do agree thereto.

Ordered to the House of Representatives, for concurrence.

LA FAYETTE.

In the House of Representatives of the U. S. during the discussion of the bill making provision for Gen La Fayette,

Mr. Mercer rose and said, he had in his hand the paper which proved the amount of the sacrifices of Gen. La Fayette to be above one million of livres. With this sum he might have lived in splendour, in the country over so large a physical force of which he held authoritative sway, when he commanded the National Guards. This paper was entitled to all respect. The agent of General La Fayette, with peculiar modesty, had deducted 250,000 livres as the amount of expenditure in the voyages which the General made to France during the revolution, although those voyages were connected with the great cause of the country, in which he had expended the residue. He referred to the circumstance of the location of land near New Orleans, and made a calculation of the loss which the General had sustained in this transaction. He hoped all opposition would be withdrawn. He thought a mistake had been made in estimating the amount of half pay, which General La Fayette would have received, at 80,000 dollars; there was a great accumulation of interest which had not been taken into the account. Could he have his desire, the appropriation should neither be paid out of the Treasury, nor stock to be redeemed in 1834, but should be perpetual—a perpetual monument of national gratitude. He would give, not only the sum appropriated in money, but a sum equal to the amount of the future appreciation of the land to be granted. He challenged the accuracy of the calculation of the amount of the sacrifice to General La Fayette. It was not to be found in modern, nor in ancient times; in all the crusades of our age, nor even if we go to those of other ages—to the land of the Redeemer, to the days of the Turk and the Saracen. He concluded with an apology to the House for the few remarks which he had deemed it necessary to make in corroboration of what had fallen from the gentleman from Louisiana, Mr. Livingston.

Mr. Storrs rose, and commenced with some pertinent and powerful remarks on the duties of the committee. This is a subject which cannot be kept within the walls of Congress, nor confined to the individuals who are spectators of our proceedings. The eye of Europe is upon us, to see what course we shall pursue—to observe how we shall act, after inviting General La Fayette to our country—after offering to him a ship of the line, the outfit of which would have cost us double the amount of this appropriation. The eye of Europe is upon us, to see whether, after all this show of gratitude, we have generosity enough to make an adequate return to our distinguished visitor, for all his services and sacrifices in our behalf, or whether we will return him to Europe to be subjected to the sneers and scoffs of unfeeling royalty, and to subject our selves to an equal measure of scorn. Is it for America, for whom he has shed his blood, and sacrificed his estates, and wealth, and the vigour of his early life, and who has invited him to her shores, to send him back in the face of Europe—a monument surely not worthy of the character of the American people? Is it a question whether he, who has been called the Apostle of Liberty in both worlds, and has been engaged, like the great Apostle of old, in blessing mankind, His character does not need this; but, as was eloquently and appropriately expressed by the Speaker, we are the posterity of those with whom he fought, and this is the first act which posterity is called on to perform. It is to show whether our government is hypocrisy or not. It is to see if we will manifest our regard for the principles of liberty, or whether we shall send back its champion, after bleeding and struggling for us, to be reproached upon us in the eyes of the world, and of posterity. He would say nothing on the subject of the services of Gen. La Fayette. History had recorded them, and the page had been perused by all who heard him.

CONTINGENT FUND.

The following is a statement of the application and expenditures of the Contingent Fund of the House of Representatives of the United States, for the year ending Nov. 1st, 1824:

Paid for Printing	2,000 00
do for the Office	327 22 1/2
Binding books	2,201 72 1/2
Fuel	1,290 87 1/2
Newspapers for 1st session	
18th Congress	3,071 26
do. previous sessions	68 63
Keeping the Post Office	1,301 00
New furniture	2,811 53
Repairs of old do	— 297 78
Services of horses and messengers	7 743 25
Miscellaneous items	5 633 67
	\$6,720 93

Education and Internal Improvement.

Mr. Johnson, of Louisiana, has submitted to the House of Representatives of the United States, the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the public lands of the United States be appropriated and pledged as a permanent and perpetual fund for Education and Internal Improvement.

Resolved, That the proceeds of the sales of public lands, after defraying the incidental expenses, be annually invested, by the Secretary of the Treasury, in the stock of the Bank of the United States, or in the stock of the Government, or other stock, as Congress may direct, together with the interest annually accruing thereon.

Resolved, That the year following the return of the next census, and immediately after the appointment of Representatives, and every tenth year thereafter, the proceeds of the interest arising on the said capital stock, shall be distributed among the several states according to the ratio of the representation: one half of which sum shall constitute a fund for education, and the other half shall constitute a fund for internal improvement, to be applied to these objects, under the authority of the respective states.

Man is but a verb, conjugate him as you will, that has to be, to do, and to suffer; and if he cannot agree with himself, let him find out his nominative case and agree with that. This is the rule of good humour. "Philosophy," says Sterne, "has a fine saying for every thing," but humour has a feeling for every body: there is something in it like a blanket in a cold night, or an ice cream in a hot day, that is comfortable and refreshing. It is as like necessary to health of the body and the health of the mind; and in another point of view it is twice blessed; it communicates its benefits to all around you, and in this particular resembles a cheerful fire, that it will warm two as well as one.

United States Congress, IN SENATE.

Monday, Dec. 27.—Mr. Lloyd, of Mass. presented the memorial of several merchants in the City of Boston, praying for the prompt and energetic suppression of piracy on the coast of Cuba.

Mr. Lloyd remarked that this memorial was in unison with the voice of the whole country, which calls for vengeance on these blood hounds; that scarcely a day passed that was not marked by some new recital of murder and plunder, and moved that it be referred to the committee on Foreign Relations, with instructions to make a special report as soon as they could obtain the necessary information.

Dec. 28.—The Senate was engaged this day chiefly in private business.

Dec. 29.—The principal business before the Senate, was the bill to abolish imprisonment for debt, which was taken up in Committee, at its second reading.

Dec. 30.—The Senate were engaged most of the day, in discussing the merits of the bill for the relief of the Columbia College.

Jan. 3.—The Committee of Claims, to whom was referred the petition of Jacob Greer, of North Carolina, reported unfavorably to the prayer of the petitioner.

The joint committee of both Houses, appointed to wait on General La Fayette, with a copy of the act concerning him, reported that the committee waited on the General at 12 o'clock on Saturday last, and presented him with a copy of the act, and with a copy of the resolutions of both Houses; and that the General returned an answer.

The address of the committee was read, and with the answer of the General, was ordered to be noted on the Journal.

[The address of the committee, and the answer of Gen. La Fayette, accepting the donation of Congress, shall appear in the Carolinian next week.]

The annual report was received from the Treasury Department; and, on motion of Mr. Elliott, 3,000 copies were ordered to be printed.

The Senate was engaged the balance of the day on the bill to facilitate the trade between the citizens of Missouri and the Mexican settlements bordering the bill to abolish imprisonment for debt.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, Dec. 27.—On motion of Mr. Long, of N. C. it was

Resolved, That the committee of Ways and Means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reducing the duty on the importation of salt.

Dec. 28.—The committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, reported a bill "to reduce into one the several acts establishing and regulating the Post Office Department;" which was twice read and committed.

Dec. 29.—Among other bills announced to the House to day, as having received the President's signature, was that providing for Gen. La Fayette, which has now become a law.

Dec. 30.—Mr. Strong offered an amendment to the Constitution on the subject of the election of President and Vice-President, which he moved to be printed, together with the amendments, on the same subject, offered by the gentlemen from South Carolina and Louisiana.

After a few words the motion to print was agreed to.

On motion it was

Resolved, That the committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the necessity and expediency of providing some legal penalties against every loan or disbursement of the public money not authorized by the law of Congress.

Jan. 3.—The Speaker presented to the House a communication from the Department of State, containing a list of patents issued in 1824; which was ordered to be laid on the table.

On motion it was

Resolved, That the committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making a discrimination between the pay of the first sergeants in the several companies of the army of the United States, and the other non-commissioned officers, as well as into the propriety of giving them certain privileges calculated to increase the responsibility and importance of that grade.

Mr. Livingston offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to consider and report on the expediency of establishing an academy for instruction in those sciences necessary for the service of the military marine, with power to report by bill or otherwise.

On the subject of the reference of this resolution, some conversation took place. The Speaker then pronounced the resolution out of order.

The conversation was here dropped.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival at N-York of the ship Pacific, intelligence from England to the 19th Nov. has been received.

The Commercial Advertiser furnishes us with the following interesting particulars in relation to the struggle of the Greeks for freedom:

GREEKS.

The news from Greece is of the most cheering character. The succession of victories which immediately preceded the abandonment of the naval operations of the Turks for the season, were more brilliant and decisive than we have supposed, as appears from the Constantinople accounts themselves. The Ottoman ministry has circulated accounts of several advantages said to have been obtained by the Captain Pacha, but they were suddenly succeeded by the most disastrous news. A letter from Constantinople of Oct. 11, says:

"Equally unfortunate with all his predecessors, the Turkish Admiral, in a fit of rage and despair, has had the temerity to attempt a second attack on Samos. In consequence, he set sail from Mitylene with the Egyptian fleet, which had joined him; but he had scarcely put to sea, when the intrepid Canaris appeared, and spread out his fleet, with great ability in his manoeuvres. The Mussulmans, on the contrary, in attempting to form, fell into dreadful confusion, which was increased when the Greeks advanced towards them with an intrepidity which was admired by the European seamen, who were present in action. It was of short duration—the barbarians shamefully took flight to seek refuge anew in the port of Mitylene. But the brave defenders of the Cross arrived there as soon as they could, and in a few minutes five or six Turkish or Egyptian frigates became a prey to the flames. The heroic Canaris, after invoking the name of our Savior, threw himself into a boat to direct in person the terrible operations of the fire ships.

NEW YORK DEC. 29.

PATRIOTS IN PERU.

In England all eyes are turned towards Peru. Packets are constantly departing for South America—every rumor is seized upon and interest is felt on the subject.—knowing full well that the last blow against tyranny will be struck in Peru. Hence the most contradictory reports are received, and the enemies of the patriots are industriously employed in propagating rumors of their discomfiture. In this country there is but one side to the question, although there are some favorable to the divine right of kings, who would not grieve if Bolivar was compelled to fall back upon the territory he has already liberated.

In a late Boston Centinel it is stated on the faith of a letter from Panama, under date of the 30th October, that a battle had been fought on the 17th near Truxillo, in which Bolivar had been defeated, and Canterac had entered the Colombian territory. This would be disastrous intelligence, indeed, if it was true—but it is all romance. We have no doubt that Bolivar has been completely triumphant; and every day will decrease the power and influence of Spain in South America.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman who attended the celebration of the 20th Anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth, Massachusetts.

"The concourse of people was unusually great. Mr. Everett's Oration was a most triumphant display of erudition and eloquence. He was two hours in delivering it, and I never listened to such an all-powerful effort of mind. His range was grand, instructive, and glowing as the coruscations of the thunder cloud. He showed the effects which have resulted from the establishment of civil and religious liberty by the Pilgrims of Plymouth—traced the rise and progress, and fall, of other nations; gave a retrospect of this—its present imposing attitude, and a glowing picture of its future destinies. It was an American, speaking like a prophet of truth, with the zeal and imposing majesty of the Genius of Freedom. The audience were so wrought up, by his startling pathos and intense blaze of rhetoric—the philosophical, political, and religious scope of research, which rushed like a mighty torrent of intelligence upon the mind, as to make the effort of listening at last, absolutely painful. It was, indeed, 'the feast of reason.' He has not only equalled the expectations of his friends, but far outstripped all his former wonderful efforts, and fixed the pillar of Hercules, to all other competitors, beyond which they cannot pass. He is an honor to his country, to the age in which he lives—to the human race."

Nat. Jour.

A DREADFUL SITUATION.

Much sensibility is expressed as to the distressing and miserable situation in which the Governor of Kentucky is placed by the conduct of his son. He is committed to prison, and under violent presumptions, accused of murder in the first degree. On looking at the Constitution of Kentucky, we find that the Governor of that state is entrusted with the sole power "to grant reprieves and pardons, except in cases of Impeachment." How deplorable will be the situation of the Father, if the Governor shall be called upon to sign the death warrant of his son. Without the public, powerful and pressing consideration which moved Brutus, Gov. Desha is likely to be placed in nearly the same trying and heart-rending situation. He cannot now resign, because to resign would be to prejudice his son's guilt, by presuming his conviction, which is the only thing which can compel him to act upon the case. His situation is indeed heart-rending and most pitiable.

Phil. Demo. Press.

At the riding school of Valenciennes, (France,) there are at this moment the two smallest horses that exist in France, and perhaps in Europe. They are only 20 inches high, and are well matched.

There are said to be at this time between 700 and 800 Acts of Parliament in this country applicable to the Criminal Law. The Code Napoleon awards the punishment of death to six cases only; that of England to 200.—English paper.

GREAT WINTER PARTY.

A subscription is about to be opened in England, to form a company of 30 ladies and gentlemen, to proceed in a packet to visit the Coasts of the Mediterranean, the Isles of Greece, Asia Minor, Syria, Egypt, and the Black Sea. The vessel is to be equipped with elegance, and provided with every thing which can contribute to the pleasure of the passengers. The expedition will occupy three years, and the expense will be 800l. sterling each passenger.

REMARKS!

A late number of Cobbett's Register, speaking of Great Britain, says, "Thousands upon thousands die from want every year in this kingdom. There is not a people upon earth who suffer so much from hunger as the people of this country. In no other country do the people die so quietly from the assaults of hunger."

NEW-YORK CANALS.

It is ascertained that the amount of toll collected on the Canals during the last season, is nearly if not quite \$350,000, which will pay the interest, at 5 per cent, on seven millions of dollars. The canal revenue is already more than sufficient to pay the interest on the canal debt, and this before a very important section of the Erie Canal is finished. When the whole line is completed the income will be very much increased.

The collector at Albany states the number of boats arrived at that place during the season, at 2780; cleared 2672; amount of toll collected \$267,331

Ulrica Gazette.

PAT'S LOGIC.

A nobleman of the "fast anchored isle," once advertised for an English servant. Pat hearing of this, applied for the situation. On being asked of what country he was, he replied, "An Englishman, to be sure." "And where was you born?" "In Dublin, surely," said Pat. "Born in Dublin, and an Englishman! how can that be?" "Why, please your honor," replies Pat, "suppose a man is born in a stable; is that any reason he should be a horse?"

THE FIRE SIDE.

Home must if possible be rendered pleasant to its master; and a wife should ever strive to appear amiable in the eye of her husband. A man should come to his own fire-side as a weary bird to its nest, not as a captive to his prison.

West India Squadron.—We learn that Captain Warrington, who has been appointed to the command of the U. States Naval Forces in the West India Seas and Gulf of Mexico, in the room of Com. Porter, who has been recalled, in consequence of the affair of Foxardo, will leave this port in the U. S. schooner Shark, Lieut. Com. Gallagher, to enter upon the duties of his new appointment.

Norfolk Beacon.