Salisbury, May 2, 1825.

JOHN GILES, Esq.

are authorized to ray, is a candidate to represent this (the 10th) District, composed of he counties of Bowan, Davidson, Randolph and Chatham, in the next Congress of the United

" Welcome, season blishe and gay!"
"Welcome, charming munth of May!"

The natural beauties of the verbal season are now at their height. The foliage of the forest kingdom, we inhale a most grateful fragrancea rich banquet to the olfactory sense. What can more forcibly impress man with his dependence on, and obligations to, his Almighty Maker, than the vegetable beauties and bounties roughsafed to him by that Maker ! Nothing certainly nothing!

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLISIAN.

Mr. Editor: I herewith send you two extracts, (which I wish published for the ing, dated Fredericksburg, 5th April, in benefit of the friends of Mr. Crawford and Gen. Jackson,) from the editorial remarks of the National Journal-a paper which is now known to be the mouth- has not pronounced him imbecile in body piece of the new administration. "Straws," it is soid, "show which way the wind blows:" and these comments of the mouthpiece show the tact of the coalition administration. They have commenced their operations early, and we may keep these would induce us to abstain from ad-Crawford; but it is the fourth on Gen. Jackson! Please to extend their circulation, by giving them a place in your

A SUBSCRIBER. P. S. If you should hereafter publish Mr. Clay's address to his constituents, I hope you will be impartial enough also to give room to Mr. George Kremer's, to which Mr. Clay's is a reply. Common justice says, "let both sides be beard, or neither."

[We had intended to publish both the address of Mr. Kremer and Mr. Clay, as soon as we had disburthened our hands of the Laws, and such other matter as would not admit of delay; and the suggestion of " A subscriber," will hasten loss of health was, possibly, to be attrithe period of our commencing them. Both of buted, in some measure, to his official duthese addresses are of too much national concern ties. They had been competitors for the -are too nearly connected with the fallory of same office, and Mr. Adams had prevailour government, and involve too deeply princi- ed. The question, then, which be had to ples vital to the stability and permanence of our decide, was, whether he would turn out national compact, to be passed over with a list-

server, a death-like cam succeeds to a furious tempest, so in the political elements there is too great a tendency to supineness when the storm of passion incident to violent contests for power or principle, has subsided. It is important to a eighteen months, gone on very well unfree people, that such a tendency should be guarded against: like the natural proneness of human nature to do evil, it will, if we are not its nominal head. It might have still vigilant in checking its advances, as certainly continued in the same way some time our political inclinations, as sin has done over our mural destinies. If, then, we value our Repubhean institutions-if we value principle, upon which the whole fabrick of our liberties restswe should not suffer a political listlessness to steal upon our senses; but should be watchful of eyery movement of those in power and out of power, that involves important principles, or seems to indicate a departure from republican

. PROM THE NATIONAL JOURNAL.

Some of the warm friends of General Jackson are so eager to vindicate him, that they attribute to him sentiment which, it is to be hoped, he does not entertain; although it is certainly not for us to determine how far they were uttered by him. One of the Editors of the Nashville Republican has represented that the General, at Washington, expressed himany compromise, he would sink the nation, and himself with it."

This is a very violent declaration, and one which we should doubt as originating with General Jackson, If his friend at Nashville did not youch for the truth of it. " Sink the nation!" And for what? Because he would not come to any ami- cle of our affairs at home and abroad. cable arrangement where an amicable aris a "compromise?" It is "a mutual promise of parties at difference, to refer their controversies to arbitrators; an adjustment of a difference of parties by mutual concessions." And before he would do this, he would " sink the nation!" What kind of a temper is this? We should never have had a national constitution, if it had not been for a compromise. Communities and governments could not exist without compromises. In the transaction of individuals, compromises daily take place. If it were otherwise there would be endless altercations. We

stinety of an individual! It is monstrouge, tousts were draw

Another remark attributed to the General Is also very singular. " If I thought," virtues of him it is represented that he said, " a single hair of my head knew the thoughts of my mind in relation to the formation of my cabinet, I would pluck it out and burn it." Why so ! Where the necessity of this mysters! The formation of a cabinet is an affair that concerns the people. It is very important that they should a place of domestic privacy prove well-come, and have and tranquillity attend the evening of his property. Lafence, making as the cause for the provent in that they should be a point of the provent at the cause for the provent and the cause for the provent at It is very important that they should which they hid, and the ease for know who the individuals are that are to be a suppose a cabinet. Why, then, concrait intellectual cantellation of the nineteenth concerning. the fact ? The only instance of mystery tury. and of the field, appear in most delightful con. that we have heard of at all analogous to trust with the bleak and dreary aspect of the this, is perhaps that of an Italian minister late wintry season. With every breeze that of Porete, who, being sick of the gout in has heretofog marked his con fins the luxurious growth of the vegetable one leg, begged his physician not to tell throughout is political casees. vantage of the circumstance. From a ings impred by the scene, touched a brave and gallant soldier like General string tha vibrated in every bosom, and Jackson, we should expect more frankness was re-eclord with a pealing emphasis of on all occasions.

PREDERICESBURG LETTER, Ge. In the "Constitutional Whig" of the

8th instant, there appeared an extract of a letter, from a gentleman of high standwhich, speaking of Mr. Craeford, the writer says: "I have seen no one who saw Mr. Crawford at Fredericksburg, who

and mind both." There can be no longer any reason for to his private feelings. A respect for mical to the administration, topics of ani madversion. It has been said, that the its duties; and that Mr. Clay has assign. pated before therun-beams of truth. ed, as one of the reasons for not supporting him as President, his precerious state of health; hence it has been argued that there is a contradiction between the Pic one of the brightes armaments of our country sident and Secretary of State on a matter. May be should near the reward he so justly sident and Secretary of State on a matter. of fact. Is that really the case? President found Mr. Crawford in the Treasury Department. They had been, during eight years, fellow labourers in the terized the proceedings on this occasion same administration. Mr. Crawford's all the petty mimosities, engendered by Mr. Crawford from the Treasury Deless unconcern, as matter of ordinary event. partment. It would have been a measure the engaging sweetness of manners, the As in the conformation of the natural ele- of extreme harshness, if not of inhumanity-one void of all magnanimity, if not tivated colloquial powers of the guest. vindictive-considering his condition, and imparted additional zest to the convivial their previous relations, to have expelled board. him. It is well known here that the business of that Department has, for about ler the direction of subordinates, without much actual participation on the part of

> The question with Mr. Cay was not whether he should turn a gentieman out of an office which he had long held, but whether he should assist in putting him nto the first office of the nation, of which he had never been the inclimbent. One may be very competent to perform the duties of Secretary of the Treasury, and it the same time incompetent to dispartment of the Treasury, from the our both of body and mind. The view of the Secretary of the Treasury is chiefly directed to the affairs of one Department : that of the President ambraces all the Departments, and the whole cir-

If it were possible that all the people of rangement might be indispensable. What the United States could see and converse with Mr. Crawford, there would not be any difference of opinion, between them and the writer of the Fredericksburg D. Hatch preached the introdutory sermon. letter, as to his real condition.

MANER to Mr. CALHOUN. We perceive by a communication in the Catawba Journal, that the citizens of Lincolnton gave a Dinner to Mr. Calhoun, as he arrived at that town, on his way to South-Carolina. Mr. the wife of a Mr. Anderson, an overseer, living McBee's, where one of the most sumptuous mother and children are all likely to do well. do not recollect ever to have met with a dinners ever prepared in that place, was served. The poverty of the parents is said to lay a more irrational sentiment in print, except up to a large and respectable company. All claim to the charitable feelings of those who that which is ascribed to an enthusiast at seemed to join, with a harmonious cordiality, in are blessed with an abundance of the good Paris, who, in the fury of the Revolution, honoring the distinguished statesman who holds things of this world-and if these parents are exclaimed, " Let every Frenchman perish, the second office in this Republic, and who suffered to want the comforts of life, we very so Liberty reigns!" The idea is not only was elevated to that station by the people them- much mistake the character of the good people outrageous, but absurd. To " sink the selves !

nation !" to sacrifice the nation to the ob- | Afther the chill was removed, the following

The Administration of John Q. Adens-Trans-condent talent and ardent patriotism constitute . federa Jacas - The soldier and the patriot

The triumples liberal principles—The American Engle amfileitish Lon against the world.

And C. Calsun—May the consistency which

This last, so congenial with the feelapplause; won which Mr. Calboun rose, obviously ander the pressure of deep emotion, endered his thanks for the kind feelings expressed in the toast, and in return offered :

The term risters, North and South-Carolina united in origin and interest, may they always be united in sentiment and affection.

The following tousts, subsequently resented, served to fan the fire of patristic feelings which pervaded the compa

By Mr. Michael-The heroes of the revolu

By Mr. A. J. M. Brevard-The pending avoiding a notice of that gentleman's resolution for the alteratios of the constitution actual condition, except such as relates in the election of chief negistrate of the nation: success to the measure and prosperity to its advocates.

Atr. Whoun had retired,

By Major Dad M. Porney, President-The cause of Internalin provement-May it find an advocate in the eart of every true American. President offered him the Department of brilliant meteorin our political atmosphere the Treasury, which is a proof that his the clouds of eny and discontent that seemed health was competent to the discharge of for a moment today its lustre, have been dissi-

Ry Mr. J. Falsard Calboun-May the period not be distant, when the world shall regard monarchy only as a political superstition. Ry Mr. Robert Brevard-Daniel Webster,

It was peculialy gratifying to witness the unexampled unanimity that characrecent political events, seemed to have been swallowed up in one grand, over whelming burst of grateful attachment The pomp exhibited might have been surpassed; but the intensity of feeling. swelled as it was to its greatest pitch. admitted of no augmentation. Above all. unreserved affability, and the highly cul-

MOST BRUTAL MURDER!

the nature of an original appointment, wards expressed nerself-after attempting to doubtless found that retailing merchandize in but as an acquiescence in one already ravish her, the monater dragged her into the much less slavish, more easy, and more pro woods, and murdered her. The young lady fitable, than retailing politics ! was only 16 or 17 years of age, of uncommon beauty and accomplishments; and, as stated by her agonized father, was under a matrimonial engagement to a young gentleman of the neighborhood; and a ring the endearing emblem of plighted love, was taken from her finger by the ruffian murderer. The young lady was missing three or four days, before her dead body was charge the higher duties of President of found; her throat was cut, and her head nearly the United States: or rather, the De- severed in the act; four or five other deep cuts and stabs appeared oudifferent parts of her body. structure of muchinery, may move on A man who had been at work on the Cherapeak very well, for a time, without a healthy and Delaware canal, was believed to be the head, whilst it would be impossible for perpetrator of the foul and bloody deed; and self thus :-" Before he would enter into the executive government to fulfil the such was the excitement and indignation among great objects of its institution, unless its the people of the neighborhood on the occasion, chief should be in the possession of vig- that three hundred dollars was raised in a few minutes, among the by-standers, to offer as a reward for the apprehension of the bloody monster in human shape, who perpetrated the ruthless and appalling deed.

> The Presbytery of Orange, held its spring session in the town of Washington, during the first week of April. Rev. S. K. Kollock, of the University, was chosen moderator; and Rev. L. Fourteen Ministers of the Gospel, besides several Elders, were present. A new Presbyterian Church was, during the session, dedicated to the worship of Almighty God.

Prolific.- The Raleigh Register states, that Calhoun was met, before he arrived in fown, by about two miles from that place, was, a few clays a cavalcade of the citizens, and escorted to Mr. since, safely delivered of three fine Boys! The of Raleigh, and its vicinity.

Mary, BANDOLPH and WERSTER,

enc: having taken place last winter between moved in the slighest degree. Ho far Mr. Randolph, of Virginia, and Mr. Webster, of from abaking the frame of the constitu-Boston, both members of Congress-which was them, this war contributed, more than any thought, at the time, would result is a duel .-The following extracts from a letter to the Editor of the Rhode Island American, (which letter the editor of that paper mys may be entirely relied on) gives a estinfactory explanation of the whole affair :

" It has been said, that no challenge was sent. Another version of the story, government of the United States has admits the fact of the challenge, and secribes to the intervention of mutual friends, a finel reconciliation. Another variation still attributes to Mr. Webster the reply, that Mr. Randolph's character was not sufficiently pure to entitle him to the privilege of a man of henor.

The facts are, that a challenge wer eent to Mr. Webster by Mr. Randolph, through Mr. Benton, of the Senate: No further communication took place, till in a short time, the challenge was withthe friends of the parties, so far at least was no occasion for it. He, without doubt, regarded the challenge as having been prompted by feelings highly excited, and further disordered by ill health. He was persuaded, that on due reflection the message would be recalled. The event proved, that his opinion was a cor-Mr. Webster's conduct was marked by a forbearance and delicacy, which won for him, here, additional honor and esteem, particular and unqualified expression of admiration."

The N. York Gazette, of Thursday last, says : the effect of the news from Europe occasioned operations in that heretnfore unknown. The speculations in cotton took the lead, and thousands of bales, in the course of businesshours, changed hands three times. fortunes by this article alone, and the country has been immensely benefitted by the advance in Europe of this great American suple .- National Journal.

(Now we are not very certain that " the counfeverish rise in the price of cotton. "Tis true, certain individuals have made great speculations; but those who compose the most material part of "the country," the Farmers, had mostly disposed of their crops before the rise took place, and at low prices; now they have to pay for coffee, sugar and other articles of family necessity, the high prices incident to the high price of cotton. Cotton is down again, to, or below, 20 cents,]

We perceive by an advertisement in the Cheraw Intelligencer," that that establishment is for sale—the Editor's other duties demanding It is true, that this great work has Baltimore papers, It appears that a young laily too much of his time, to admit of his devoting left her father's house, about a mile and a half a due attention to the paper. He is not a prinfrom Charlestown, Cecil county, Maryland, on ter; and, no doubt, is disappointed in finding and as fatally gain and keep the ascendant over longer, until it was seen whether the re- the 11th ult, accompanied by her little fater, the care, talent and industry necessary for the covery of Mr. Crawford was obsolutely only four years old, to go to her grandfather's, successful management of a Newspaper, much hopeless. The offer of Mr. Adams, then, about a mile distant on her way, she was met greater than he had any conception of, before to Mr. Crawford is to be regarded, not in by "a hig ugly man," as the little girl afters entering into the business. Mr. Conover has

PROM THE SORTS-AWERICAN REVIEW,

April, 1825. Extract from a lieview of Professor Everett's

To a citizen of the United States it is in the highest degree amusing, to observe the speculations into which our brethren, on the other side of the water, allow themselves to be drawn, when they touch on the politics of America. Sixteen years only have passed away, since the Edinburg Reviewers, professing a kindly interest in our affairs, lamented, in terms truly bewailing, the self-destroying tenency of what they were pleased to consider our ill contrived and disjointed political fabric, and ventured most lugubri ous predictions of its premature dissolution. They were constrained to call it an 'absurdity,' and, hemoaning its inherent aptness to dismembeament and ruinthey, in a very solemn manner, advised gradually dissolving their state governments, and really incorporating themselves into one people, and one name. In time of peace they thought it might be er, but war they assured us would give s tremendous, shock," and the whole frame of the constitution would be in danger of falling to pieces.' A pitiable prospect truly! And how have these ominous predictions been verified? We have gone on gathering strength every Union, our numbers have increased with a rapidity unexampled, and the most sanguine-patriot of the revolution, in the brightest visions of his country's rising glory, could never have anticipated a success so decided, or a prosperity so unchecked, as this whole nation has enjoyed up to the present moment. We have

lages, but 85 flock has been felt, nor Our resilers are already advised of a differ, have the pillars of government been thing else has done, to test its statiffice and consolidate its parts ; the public minwas brought to act in a common cause a national feeling was kindled, and freal partialities were awallowed up in the greater interests of the whole. The barden of expense was cheerfully borne and, in short, the entire history of the proved the apprehensions of its lit informed friends sbroad, and the eager prophecies of its enemies, to have been equally without foundation.

POR THE WENTERN CAROLINIAN,

Mr. Editor: My remarks thus far, have related more particularly to our Representatives in the National Le. gislature; and now I wish to draw the attention of the people towards our members of the General Assembly of as Mr. Webster was concerned. There North Carolina. It will not be neces. eary to consume much time with this branch of my subject, as the impropriety of electing the most stupid and ignorant persons to legislate for us, is too manifest not to be observed by rect one. The affair terminated here, the most superficial. In selecting men to represent us in the General Assembly, it is our duty to inquire and which called forth from Mr. Benton, into their qualifications, and ascertain their views and opinions upon all important measures calculated to exalt the character of the state, and which tend to the lasting benefit of its citizens. From these premises, the concity, on the preceding day, to an extent clusion is plain and easily understood. The persons to be selected should be well acquainted with all the state offairs: They should be advocates for Many, individuals have made large Internal Improvements, and not opposed to the Supreme Court, or any other important institution, calculated to benefit our citizens and be honorable to the state. These things cantry" has been so rastly benefitted by the late not be two strongly impressed upon the minds of our citizene, as they are of the utmost importance to every community, and therefore should claim the paramount consideration of every Legislator. The liberal policy pursued by the state of New York, in relation to internal improvement. and the benefits which have arisen therefrom, should be all-sufficient to stimulate us to similar exertions.

> commenced in North-Carolina; but it has met with much opposition, and it is to be feared that it will continue to be opposed, unless we send to the Legislature men of enlarged and liberal views: such, I mean, who will not fear to have their votes recorded in favor of wise and liberal measures. It may be affirmed, that hitherto many of our members of the Assembly have deliberately given their votes in opposition to the best interests of the state, merely for the purpose of insuring their re-election. This miserable, niggardly policy, cannot be too severely censured by every North Carolinian, who looks with anxiety to the future glory of the state.

It has been said, that in politics the end will justify the means; be this as it may, it may be laid down as a correct maxim, that in all things of public concernment, private interest and malice should be laid aside. These things, I am sorry to say, have often the 'American reformers, to think of had considerable influence in our elections; and when I reflect on some of the transactions, I would willingly take a drink of the waters of Lethe, possible to keep the government togeth- and thereby obliterate them from my memory. Knowing, as we all do, the evil of private malice, particularly when it has influence in our elections, it should be smothered on such occasions; then we would show our patriday, new states have been taken into the otism and magnanimity, not only in pretence but in reality. April 20, 1825.

By a letter from Colombia, information has been received that Mr. Anderson, our Minister to the Republic, is, in consequence of the lamented death had a war, under circumstances of high of his excellent lady, about to return party excitement and peculiar disadvan- immediately to the United States.