

WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

VOL. VI.]

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PUBLISHED WEEKLY.
By PHILIP WHITE.

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

No paper discontinued, (except at the option of the Editor) until all arrearages are paid. Advertisements will be inserted at fifty cents per square for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent one.

All letters addressed to the Editor, must be post-paid, or they will not be attended to.

A LOTTERY

FOR the benefit and encouragement of MECHANISM, in the Western part of North Carolina.

Scheme.

1586 TICKETS, AT \$2 EACH.

NOT TWO BLANKS TO A PRIZE!

1 Prize of 500 dollars (a Phaeton and Cotton

Saw Gin) is \$500

1 do. \$300 (Family Coach) is 300

1 do. \$250 (Gig) is 250

1 do. \$180 (do.) is 180

1 do. \$130 (do.) is 130

2 do. \$100 (Side Board and Cotton Saw

Gin) is 200

2 do. \$80 (Gig and Sociable) is 160

2 do. \$20 (Bedsteads) is 40

3 do. \$14 (a set of Tables) is 42

2 do. \$12 (Windsor Chairs) is 24

3 do. \$10 (two Ladies' Work Tables and

one Pembroke) is 30

1 do. \$8 (Belted top Cradle) is 8

2 do. \$4 (Lard Cans) is 8

10 do. \$5 (Hats) is 50

1 do. \$4 (Candlestand) is 4

1 do. \$3 (do.) is 3

20 do. \$3 (do.) is 60

300 do. \$2 (25 cast steel Axes, and 275 pair

Shoes) is 600

431 do. \$1 Tin Ware, Jewelry, Shoes, &c

&c. is 431

795 \$3072

Tickets can be had in Charlotte of the undersigned Commissioners, by letter, postage paid, inclosing the money; or from their agents in Salisbury, Statesville, Concord, Lincolnton, Yorkville or Lancaster, who pledge themselves to pay the prizes as set forth in the scheme, thirty days after the drawing, or refund the money to purchasers of tickets, provided the scheme shall not be drawn.

SAM'L HENDERSON,
GREEN KENDRICK,
JNO. BOYD.

N. E. Explanatory Bids can be had of the Commissioners. 41

PHILADELPHIA AND KENSINGTON

Vial and Bottle Factories

IN BLANK

THE subscriber having commenced the manufacture of Vials, Bottles, &c. on an extensive scale, is enabled to supply any quantity of the following description of Apothecaries' and other Glass Ware:

Apothecaries' Vials, from one dra. to 8 ounces.

Patent Medicine Vials, of every description.

Tincture Bottles, with ground stoppers, from half pint to one gallon.

Specie Bottles, with lacquered covers, from half pint to two gallons.

Druggists' Packing Bottles, wide and narrow mouths, from half pint to two gallons.

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Demijohns, from one quart to two gallons.

Confecioners' Show Bottles, & preserving do.

Pickling and Preserving Jars, straight and turned overtops, from half pint to one gallon.

Quart and half gallon bottles.

Washington, La Fayette, Franklin, ship

Franklin, Agricultural and Masonic, Cornucopia, American Eagle, and common ribband Pocket Flasks.

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Snuff, Blacking and Ink Bottles.

With every other description of Vials and Bottles made to order on the most reasonable terms.

T. W. DRYOT.

N. E. corner of Second & Race Streets, Philadelphia, Oct. 12, 1824. 544

Editors throughout the United States who advertise for T. W. Dryot by the year, will please insert the above till forbid.

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National Politics.

FROM THE NATIONAL JOURNAL.

To the people of the Congressional District, composed of the counties of Fayette, Woodford and Clarke, in Kentucky.

[Continued.]

With these remarks, I will, for the present, leave him, and proceed to assign the reasons to you, to whom alone I admit myself to be officially responsible, for the vote which I gave on the Presidential election. The first inquiry which it behooved me to make was as to the influence which ought to be exerted on my judgment, by the relative state of the electoral votes which the three returned candidates brought into the house, from the colleges. Gen. Jackson obtained 99; Mr. Adams 84, and Mr. Crawford 41. Ought the fact of a plurality being given to one of the candidates to have any, and what weight? If the constitution had intended that it should have been decisive, the constitution would have made it decisive, and interdicted the exercise of any discretion on the part of the House of Representatives. The constitution has not so ordained, but, on the contrary, it has provided, that "from not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose, immediately, by ballot, a President." Thus, a discretion is necessarily invested in the house; for choice implies examination, comparison, judgment. The fact, therefore, that one of the three persons was the highest returned, not being, by the constitution of the country, conclusive upon the judgment of the house, it still remains to determine what is the true degree of weight belonging to it? It has been contended that it should operate, if not as an instruction, at least in the nature of one, and that in this form it should control the judgment of the house. But this is the same argument of conclusiveness, which the constitution does not enjoin, thrown into a different, but more imposing shape. Let me analyze it. There are certain states, the aggregate of whose electoral votes conferred upon the highest returned candidate, indicates their wish that he should be the President. Their votes amount in number to 99; out of the 261 electoral votes of the whole Union. These 99 do not, and cannot, of themselves, make the President. If the fact of particular states giving 99 votes can, according to any received notions of the doctrine and instruction, be regarded in that light, to whom are those instructions to be considered addressed? According to that doctrine, the people, who appoint, have the right to direct, by their instructions, in certain cases, the course of the representative whom they appoint. The states, therefore, who gave those 99 votes may, in some sense, be understood thereby to have instructed their representatives in the house, to vote for the person on whom they were bestowed, in the choice of a President. But most clearly, the representatives coming from other states, which gave no part of those 99 votes, cannot be considered as having been under any obligation to surrender their judgments to those of the states which gave the 99 votes. To contend that they are under such an obligation, would be to maintain that the people of one state have the right to instruct the representatives from another state. It would be to maintain a still more absurd proposition, that, in a case where the representatives from a state did not hold themselves instructed and bound by the will of that state, as indicated in its electoral college, the representatives from another state were, nevertheless, instructed and bound by that alien will. Thus, the entire vote of North Carolina, and a large majority of that of Maryland, in their respective electoral colleges, were given to one of the three returned candidates, for whom the delegation from neither of those states voted. And yet, the argument combatted, requires that the delegation from Kentucky, who do not represent the people of North Carolina nor Maryland, should be instructed by, and give an effect to, the indicated will of the people of those two states, when their own delegation paid no attention to it. Doubtless, those delegations felt themselves authorized to look into the actual composition of, and all other circumstances connected with, the majorities which gave the electoral votes, in their respective states; and felt themselves justified, from a view of the whole ground, to act upon their responsibility and according to their best judgments, disregarding the electoral votes in their states. And are the representatives from a different state not only bound by the will of the people of a different commonwealth, but forbidden to examine into the manner by which the expression of that will was brought about—an examination which the immediate

representatives themselves feel it their duty to make?

Is the fact, then, of a plurality to have no weight? Far from it. There are 34 communities, united under a common government. The expression of the will of any one of them, is entitled to the most respectful attention. It ought to be patiently heard, and kindly regarded by the others; but it cannot be admitted to be conclusive upon them. The expression of the will of 99 out of 261 electors, is entitled to very great attention, but that will cannot be considered as entitled to control the will of the 162 electors, who have manifested a different will. To give it such controlling influence, would be a subversion of the fundamental maxim of the republic—that the majority should govern. The will of the 99 can neither be allowed rightfully to control the remaining 162; nor anyone of the 162 electoral votes. It may be an argument, a persuasion, addressed idly and to each of them, but it is binding and obligatory upon none. It follows, then, that the fact of a plurality was only one among the various considerations which the house was called upon to weigh, in making up its judgment. And the weight of the consideration ought to have been ascertained, not of the plurality. As between Gen. Jackson and Mr. Adams, the vote standing in the proportions of 99 to 84, it was entitled to less weight; as between the General and Mr. Crawford it was entitled to more, the vote being as 99 to 41. The concession may even be made that, upon the supposition of an equality of pretensions between competing candidates, the preponderance ought to be given to the fact of a plurality.

With these views of the relative state of the vote with which the three returned candidates entered the house, I proceeded to examine the other considerations which belonged to the question. For Mr. Crawford, who barely entered the house, with only four votes more than one candidate not returned, and upon whose case therefore, the argument derived from the fact of plurality, operated with strong, though not decisive force, I have ever felt much personal regard. But I was called upon to perform a solemn public duty, in which my private feelings, whether of affection or aversion, were not to be indulged, but the good of my country only, consulted. It appears to me, that the precarious state of that gentleman's health, although I participated with his best friends, in all their regrets and sympathies, on account of it, was conclusive against him, to say nothing of other considerations of a public nature, which would have deserved examination, if, happily, in that respect, he had been differently circumstanced. He had been ill near eighteen months; and although I am aware that his actual condition, was a fact depending upon evidence, and that the evidence in regard to it, which had been presented to the public, was not perfectly harmonious, I judged for myself upon what I saw and heard. He may, and I ardently hope, will recover; but I did not think it became me to assist in committing the executive administration of this great republic, on the doubtful contingency of the restoration to health of a gentleman who had been so long and so seriously afflicted. Moreover, if, under all the circumstances of his situation, his election had been desirable, I did not think it practicable. I believed, and yet believe, that if the votes of the western states, given to Mr. Adams, had been conferred on Mr. Crawford, the effect would have been to protract, in the house, the decision of the contest, to the great agitation and distraction of the country, and possibly, to defeat an election altogether—the very worst result, I thought, that could happen. It appeared to me then, that, sooner or later, we must arrive at the only practical issue of the contest before us, and that was between Mr. Adams and Gen. Jackson; and I thought that, the earlier we got there, the better for the country, and for the house.

In considering this only alternative, I was not unaware of your strong desire to have a western President; but I thought that I knew enough of your patriotism, and magnanimity displayed on so many occasions, to believe that you could rise above the mere gratification of sectional pride, if the common good of the whole required you to make the sacrifice of local partiality. I solemnly believed it did, and this brings me to the most important consideration which belonged to the whole subject—that arising out of the respective fitness of the only two real competitors, as it appeared to my best judgment. In speaking of Gen. Jackson, I am aware of the delicacy and respect which are justly due to that distinguished citizen. It is far from my

purpose to attempt to disparage him. I could not do it, if I were capable of making the attempt; but I shall nevertheless speak of him as becomes me, with truth. I did not believe him so competent to discharge the various, intricate, and complex duties of the office of Chief Magistrate, as his competitor. He has displayed great skill and bravery as a military commander; and his renown will endure as long as the means exist of preserving a recollection of human transactions. But, to be qualified to discharge the duties of President of the United States, the incumbent must have more than mere military attainments—he must be a STATESMAN. An individual may be a gallant and successful General, an eminent lawyer, an eloquent divine, a learned physician, or an accomplished artist; and doubtless, the union of all these characters in the person of a Chief Magistrate, would be desirable; but no one of them, nor all combined, will qualify him to be President, unless he superadds that indispensable requisite of being a statesman. Far from meaning to say, that it is an objection to the elevation, to the Chief Magistracy, of any person, that he is a military commander, if he unites the other qualification. I only intend to say, that whatever may be the success or splendor of his military achievements, if his qualifications be only military, that is an objection, and I think, a decisive objection to his election. If Gen. Jackson has exhibited, either in the councils of the Union, or in those of his own state, or in those of any other state or territory, the qualities of a statesman, the evidence of the fact has escaped my observation. It would be as painful as it is unnecessary, to recapitulate some of the incidents, which must be fresh in your recollection, of his public life. But I was greatly deceived in my judgment, if they proved him to be endowed with that prudence, temper, and discretion, which are necessary for civil administration. It was in vain to remind me of the illustrious example of Washington. There was, in that extraordinary person, united, a serenity of mind, a cool and collected wisdom, a cautious and deliberate judgment, a perfect command of the passions, and throughout his whole life, a familiarity and acquaintance with business and civil transactions, which rarely characterize any human being. No man was ever more deeply penetrated than he was, with profound respect to the safe and necessary principle of the entire subordination of the military to the civil authority. I hope to do no injustice to Gen. Jackson, when I say, that I could not recognize, in his public conduct, those attainments for both civil government and military command, which contemporaries and posterity have alike unanimously concurred in awarding as yet, only to the father of his country. I was sensible of the gratitude which the people of this country justly feel towards Gen. Jackson, for his military services. But the impulses of public gratitude should be controlled, it appeared to me by reason, and discretion, and I was not prepared blindly to surrender myself to the hazardous indulgence of a feeling, however amiable and excellent that feeling may be, when properly directed. It did not seem to me to be wise or prudent, if, as I solemnly believed, General Jackson's competency for the office was highly questionable, that he should be placed in a situation, where neither his fame nor the public interest would be advanced. Gen. Jackson himself, would be the last man to recommend or vote for any one for a place, for which he thought him unfit. I felt myself sustained by his own reasoning, in his letter to Mr. Monroe, in which, speaking of the qualifications of our venerable Shelby, for the Department of War, he remarked: "I am compelled to say to you, that the acquirements of this worthy man are not competent to the discharge of the multiplied duties of this department. I therefore hope he may not accept the appointment. I am fearful, if he does, he will not add much splendor to his present well earned standing as a public character." Such was my opinion

of Gen. Jackson, in reference to the Presidency. His convictions of Gov. Shelby's unsuitness, by the habits of his life, for the appointment of Secretary of War, were not more honest nor stronger than mine were, of his own want of experience, and the necessary civil qualifications to discharge the duties of a President of the United States. In his elevation to this office, too, I thought I perceived the establishment of a fearful precedent; and I am mistaken in all the warnings of instructive history, if I erred in my judgment. Undoubtedly, there are other and many dangers to public liberty, besides that which proceeds from military idolatry; but I have yet to acquire the knowledge of it, if there be one more perilous or more frequent.

(To be continued.)

Whether Mr. Adams would or would not have been my choice of a President, if I had been left freely to select from the whole mass of American citizens, was not the question submitted to my decision. I had no such liberty; but I was circumscribed, in the selection I had to make, to one of the three gentlemen, whom the people themselves had chosen to present to the House of Representatives. Whatever objections might be supposed to exist against him, still greater appeared to me to apply to this competitor. Of Mr. Adams, it is but truth and justice to say, that he is highly gifted, profoundly learned, and long and greatly experienced in public affairs, at home and abroad. Intimately conversant with the rise and progress of every negotiation with foreign powers, pending or concluded; personally acquainted with the capacity and attainments of most of the public men of this country, whom it might be proper to employ in the public service; extensively possessed of much of that valuable kind of information which is to be acquired neither from books nor tradition, but which is the fruit of largely participating in public affairs; discreet and sagacious; he would enter on the duties of the office with great advantages. I saw, in his election, the establishment of no dangerous example. I saw in it, on the contrary, only conformity to the safe precedents which had been established in the instances of Mr. Jefferson, Mr. Madison, and Mr. Monroe, who had respectively filled the same office from which he was to be translated.

A collateral consideration of much weight, was derived from the wishes of the Ohio delegation. A majority of it, during the progress of the session, made up their opinions to support Mr. Adams, and they were communicated to me. They said: "Ohio supported the candidate who was the choice of Kentucky. We failed, in our common exertions, to secure his election. Now, among those returned, we have a decided preference, and we think you ought to make some sacrifice, to gratify us." Was not much due to our neighbor and friend?

I considered, with the greatest respect, the resolution of the General Assembly of Kentucky, requesting the delegation to vote for Gen. Jackson. That resolution, it is true, placed us in a peculiar situation. Whilst every other delegation, from every other state in the Union, was left by its Legislature entirely free to examine the pretensions of all the candidates, and to form its unbiased judgment, the General Assembly of Kentucky thought proper to interpose, and to request the delegation to give its vote to one of the candidates, whom they were pleased to designate. I felt a sincere desire to comply with a request, emanating from a source so respectable, if I could have done so consistently with those paramount duties which I owed to you, and to the country. But, after full and anxious considerations, I found it incompatible with my best judgment of those duties, to conform to the request of the General Assembly. The resolution asserts, that it was the wish of the people of Kentucky, that their delegation should vote for the General. It did not inform me by what means that body had arrived at a knowledge of the wish of the people.

(To be continued.)

An Apprentice

TO the Coach-Making business is wanted by the subscriber. A young man from 14 to 16 years of age, of an accommodating disposition, steady habits, and an ingenious mind, will find a good place, where he will meet with good treatment, and have a chance to learn a good mechanical business, by applying in Salisbury, to

SAM'L LANDER.

Coach and Gig Maker.

May 9, 1825. 57

Sheriff's Deeds.

FOR land sold by order of writs of venditioni expogas, for sale at the printing-office.