Hon. Nap. Nah. R. A.

Western Carolinian.

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TERMS.

The terms of the Western Carolinian are, $3 per annum—or $2 50, if paid in advance....but payment in advance will be required from all subscribers at a distance, who are unknown to the Editor, unless some responsible person of his acquaintance guarantees the payment.

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.

JOHN RANDOLPH.

From a letter to the Editor of the Boston Galaxy, dated at Washington, in December, we extract the following observations on the appearance of Mr. Randolph:

"On Friday noon we took the steam boat for Baltimore. Mr. Randolph was on board the steam boat;—and a great crowd was assembled at the slip to catch a glimpse of this singular man; but few, however, were gratified with a sight of him, for he retreated to the cabin as soon as possible. Mr. Randolph seems in good health. The descriptions we have had of him are, in some measure, caricatures. He is about five feet seven inches in height, his limbs are long, his body short, his head small, his complexion sallow, his hair brown, his eyes are grey, without any particular animation when he is quiet. His walk is singular, like that of the lords of the forest, with his feet straight forward, without the slightest turning out of the toes. He kept a profound silence on board, excepting a few words he addressed to Mr. Livingston, whom he appeared to know, and then his voice was in an undertone. His dress was a blue coat and pantaloons, with shoes and gaiters, a small English hat with the retreating crown, light colored surtout with a large cape, and a yellow silk handkerchief was tied about his neck in a careless manner. His countenance has not the slightest marks of genius about it. His nose is rather small, his chin a little extended forward from a line perpendicular with his mouth, and the great muscles of the cheeks are shrivelled and wrinkled. He retired to his birth early in the evening; and although directly opposite his sleeping place a long dialogue was held between a Jersey Schoolmaster and a shrewd Quaker upon the mysteries of English grammar, which was enough to have provoked a saint, and I expected every instant to hear this irritable man break out upon them, "*yet not a word shake he.*" The steam boat was fast in the mud several times in the night; and some were alarmed, and most were a little restless, but Mr. Randolph did not stir. In the morning early he set out for Washington. For the first half hour Mr. R. was on board, every one was gazing at him,—even the ladies looked askance from their cabin to see the strange man; but the wonder soon ceased, and he then excited no more attention than any other man; *so all strange things pass away.*"

MR. CALHOUN.

The investigation which this gentleman has demanded into his official conduct as Secretary at War, will no doubt be concluded at an early day, and we have as little doubt entirely to his satisfaction. In this opinion, every one who has hitherto expressed himself has concurred. It is one of those charges which the late presidential contest brought forth; a period, it may be recollected, when the characters of the best and most honorable men in the community were exposed to the vilest calumnies, and the most foul efforts to destroy them, morally and politically. It was then examined into, and the charge of participation in the Mix Contract, by the then Secretary at War, declared unfounded; although as well as we can recollect, it was advanced in the report, that some informality had existed in the publication of the proposals, and some censure was cast upon the Chief Clerk of Department as participator in it. The Report was never, we believe, acted upon, and the present enquiry, undertaken at a time when it can and will be investigated coolly and dispassionately, although it may, in a trifling degree, regard public business, will probably forever set the subject at rest. From the National Journal, we take the following facts, the occurrence of which, in connection with the publications in the newspapers, brought forth the appeal of the Vice-President to the House, as heretofore related. Elijah Mix, among others, had made proposals at the War Department for a supply of materials to complete the works at Old Point Comfort. The offer of Mix was the lowest, and, of course, he was entitled to the contract, if no objection existed. But when the contract was about to be concluded, Mr. Satterlee Clark, who had recently arrived in Washington from New-York, called on the Secretary of War, and asked leave to read him a letter which he had received from Mix, dated November 2, 1825. When he had arrived in the reading of that part of the letter in which it was stated that there was evidence to show that Mr. Calhoun had participated in the benefits of a former contract in the Department, while he himself was at the head of it, Mr. Barbour interrupted him, and observed, that it was a foul calumny on the character of his predecessor in office. Clark replied that it was so; and that his object in reading the letter to the Secretary was that such a calumniator might not have another contract in the Department. This, it is understood, was at Mr. Barbour's dwelling house. On going to the Department, and reflecting on the subject, he came to the conclusion, that Mix was not a proper person to deal with, and gave accordingly the contract to the next bidder, and *immediately returned the letter to Clark.* It was not lodged on the files of the Department, nor was any copy kept of it. The copy used for publication by the newspapers was obtained, it is supposed, from Clark himself. The occurrence having become known, and the letter itself published, Mr. Calhoun made his communication to the House.

COMMODORE PORTER.

It will be recollected that several publications appeared during the last summer, relative to an ineffectual attempt on the part of General Lafayette to effect a reconciliation between Mr. Adams and Commodore Porter. The Commodore since his departure from this country, in consequence of these publications, has addressed a letter to the editor of the New York Enquirer, which places the affair in rather a different light from that in which we have hitherto viewed it. The following is an extract from the Commodore's letter: "I was invited by the son of General Lafayette to call on his father, who he said was very desirous of seeing me. I expressed my doubts of the propriety of my going to the president's house, being then under arrest and uncertain how I should be received, should I meet the president. He informed me his father had rooms, where I would see him without meeting any of the family. I then told him I [illegible] evening Mr. Dupont called on me, on the part of Gen. La Fayette to know how I would receive any advances on the part of the executive towards a reconciliation. I told him it would afford me the greatest pleasure to be on good terms, but that I would not consent to be released from my arrest, for whatever offence I had committed, I would expiate it by suffering the punishment to which I had been sentenced. I was then told by Mr. Dupont, that Gen. Lafayette had set his heart on mending the breach between me and the Executive, and as my son was on board the Brandywine, he wished me to be invited to accompany him to the ship. It was, in fine, arranged that I should call on him at 9 o'clock next morning. About that hour I called, with Lieut. Skinner, of the navy, at the lodgings of Mr. Dupont, and we proceeded from thence to the president's house; the carriage was at the door; we ascended the steps, and while in the act of ringing the bell, the president, preceded by General La Fayette, came out. Not knowing whether Gen. La Fayette would recognize me, I waited for an introduction, and, in the mean time, pulled off my hat to Mr. Adams, and said distinctly to him, "Good morning Mr. Adams." He looked me full in the face—his face became very much flushed—he rushed by me in a very scornful manner, and took his stand by the carriage door. It was sometime before we got over our embarrassment and surprize. I was at length introduced to the general, who expressed to me great regret at what had happened, but invited me to call another time, which invitation I declined. He then observed, that the president (who manifested great impatience) was waiting for him, and he left us.

The evening after this meeting, Gen. La Fayette informed several of my friends that, on going into the carriage, the President informed him that his treatment of me was caused by a letter of mine in reply to an invitation from the citizens of Washington, which had appeared in that morning's paper, a circumstance of which I was entirely ignorant, and for which I was no ways responsible. It is within the knowledge of thousands, that some of the very citizens who published the offensive letter, were a very few days afterwards, received with politeness at the house of the President.

This is a plain narrative of facts as they ocurred, and for the truth of them I appeal to Gen. La Fayette and the gentlemen who were present. Whether the conduct of Mr. Adams on the occasion was such as became the President of the U. States, or any well bred gentleman, I leave the public to determine. Yours, with esteem.

DAVID PORTER.

M. M. Noah, Esq.

LEGISLATIVE DEBATE.

When the bill changing the time of meeting of the General Assembly was called up for consideration in the House of Commons, on the 11th inst. Mr. *Fisher*, of Salisbury, observed that this was not a question that involved any principle; it was simply a question of convenience to the members of the Legislature themselves. And if, said he, our soil and climate, and other circumstances were alike in every part of the State, there would be no difference of opinion on the subject. But this is not the case. And owing to this difference of situation, the time of meeting of the General Assembly which would best suit the members from the lower part of the State, will not suit the members from the upper country; the period which would best suit the small farmers, would not suit the large ones. What, then, ought to be done in such a case? Will the members from the lower part of the State come forward and say, we will fix such a time for our meeting as will suit us; or the members from the West say, they will fix a time that will suit them? He trusted neither would insist on such a course. The only way of settling a difference of this kind, is by a spirit of compromise. Each section of the State ought to yield a little to the other. Those who are in favor of meeting on the 2d Monday in January, should go back a little, and those in favor of meeting on the 2d Monday in November, should go forward a little; and then the middle ground would be the proper time to fix upon, and this would bring us to the 1st or 2d Monday of December. This, he thought, would be more convenient for the whole State than either the 2d Monday in November or the 2d Monday in January. If at the former period, the farmers would not have stored their tobacco and cotton, and they would be from home in the month the most suitable for fall ploughing, and making preparations for the next crop. Fix the 1st or 2d Monday in December, and the far[illegible] cumstances, will [illegible] those in moderate circ[illegible] and attended to the necessary preparatory measures for a succeeding one. But if we meet on the 2d Monday in January, the session will be extended too far into the spring of the year, when farmers ought to be at home to see that their fences are made good, their oats sown, and their ground prepared for planting corn.

Can gentlemen, asked Mr. F. remain here in any comfort to legislate, when every thing puts them in mind that their business requires their presence at home? No farmer would be at ease under such circumstances; nor would the lawyers in the Legislature be any better satisfied, when they recollected that their Courts were in session, and the fees which they ought to receive were going into other hands. Fix, then, on the middle period; it will be a season of the year most convenient, taking all circumstances into view, for the members of the Legislature generally.

Mr. *Stanly* (the Speaker) observed, that the bill before the committee differed from those we were generally called to consider. This bill does not concern the people whose interests are confided to our care, so much as it does the interests and convenience of members of Assembly. The bill proposes to alter the time of the meeting of the Legislature; it is of little consequence to our constituents when our session *commences*, whether in November, December, or January; a much more important enquiry with them is, how long will it continue, and *when shall it terminate.* Whoever, said Mr. S. has cast his eye over the Treasurer's report, and discovers what is the cost of the annual session of the Legislature, and then examines the *pamphlet* which contains the dozen public acts and the much greater number of private bills, which are the fruits of our labours for a session, will be mortified at the discovery that half the public tax on property (except the tax on Bank Stock) the tax on lands, town lots, slaves and polls, is consumed in producing these few, and frequently useless acts of legislation. Of the direct taxes of sixty thousand dollars, thirty three thousand dollars are expended in one of our annual sessions! When it shall be attempted to remedy this evil, by the only certain mode of doing so, by excluding much of the unimportant business, which consumes our time, he should gladly lend his assistance to effect it.

[Mr. Bain's amendment finally prevailed, fixing the 2d Monday in December, by 62 votes to 53.]

THE BANKS.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Newbern, June 30, 1826.

Debts due the Bank of Newbern, from individuals, by bond, note, &c.	1,557,552
Bank property other than real estate,	3,185
Real Estate,	40,000
Specie,	87,309
Bills of Exchange and notes of other Banks,	97,147
	1,734,143
Cr.	
Stock,	800,000
Debts and deposits,	437,811
Notes in Circulation,	431,394
Balance,	65,138
	1,734,143

M. C. STEPHENS, *Cashier.*

Bank of Newbern, Dec. 1, 1826.

State of the Bank of Cape Fear, Friday, 30th June, 1826.

Capital Stock,	792,000
Notes of this Bank in Circulation,	497,060
Deposits,	70,197
Dividends unpaid,	6,399
Amount due to Banks,	163,955
Profit and Loss, or surplus,	84,046
	1,613,642
Cr.	
Specie,	22,685
Funds at the North,	314,894
Due by Banks in North-Carolina,	2,031
Notes of Banks on hand,	29,746
Real Estate,	78,150
Bills of Exchange,	30,756
Debt, consisting of Notes discounted and Judgments,	1,135,480
	1,613,642

W. ANDERSON, *Cashier.*

APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1827.

The Speaker laid before the House of Representatives on the 4th inst. the following communication from the Secretary of the Treasury

Treasury Department, Jan. 4, 1827.

Sir: I have the honor to transmit, for the information of the House of Representatives, an estimate of the appropriations for the service of the year 1827, amounting to $10,283,929 13, viz:

Civil list,	1,263,394 51
Miscellaneous,	302,155
Foreign Intercourse,	261,000
Expenses of the Army, including the Military Academy,	2,081,255 36
Fortifications, Armories, Arsenals, and Ordnance, &c.	1,171,400
Revolutionary and Military Pensions,	1,571,240
Indian Department,	181,220
Arrearages,	20,000
Internal Improvements,	200,000
Marine Corps,	3,230,260 37

To the estimate are annexed two statements, prepared in obedience to the "Act in addition to the several acts for the establishment and regulation of the Treasury War, and navy Departments, shewing first the appropriations for the service of the year 1827, which have been made by former acts, viz: for arming and equipping the militia, public debt, civilization of the Indians, and treaties with Indian tribes, amounting to $10,419,025. Second, balances of appropriations unsatisfied, made previous to the year 1827, and which will be required for the objects for which they were severally made, amounting to $5 964 452 46. This aggregate of the unsatisfied appropriations, differs, $539,452 46, from the amount presented in the Report of this Department, on the State of the Finances, transmitted on the 12th December, 1826, which is accounted for by the expenditures for the fourth quarter of 1826, being less by the same sum.

I have the honor to remain very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHARD RUSH.

The Hon. the Speaker Of the House of Representatives.

This communication was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

CHARLESTON, JAN. 10.

Trotting Match.—A trotting match against time, for a bet of *two thousand dollars*, took place yesterday on the Washington Race Course, near this city, between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock. The conditions were, that the horse should go fifty times round the course, (a distance of one mile) in five successive hours, which was performed in 2 minutes and 14 seconds within the time—he was driven by a gentleman in a sulkey. The excitement among the spectators became intense the last two miles, and on his coming in winner, a general acclamation ensued, which alarmed the horse; at the same instant, the bit broke, and he ran with much violence towards the city—the gentleman being unable to restrain him, was thrown from the sulkey a short distance from the course; and the horse, after dashing the vehicle in pieces, ran through the city for some time, before he could be arrested. *Courier.*

A depilatory soap, intended for the use of ladies, is advertised in the French papers. It will remove the hair from the chin in *ten minutes* without injuring the skin!

[FROM THE BALTIMORE GAZETTE.]

Defeat of the Brazilians.—A letter from the Coast of Brazil has just reached us, which contains information unpleasant to the cause of the emperor. It is dated Santos, September 26th, and to this effect:

"There has been a serious conflict between the Buenos Ayrean troops and the Brazilians, near Montevideo, in which the latter were defeated with the loss it is here currently reported, of seventeen hundred prisoners, the number of killed and wounded not mentioned; but, as the contest is supposed to have been a sanguinary one, the loss must have been excessive.

The convoy from Mexico City, which arrived at Vera Cruz 22d or 23d ult. brought $1 500 000; about half of the amount was to be forwarded to the United States.

We understand the Mexican squadron under Commodore Porter, which was to sail on the 5th inst. is expected to visit one of our ports, probably Norfolk.

The Marquis del Apartado, a passenger in the Brown, is a distinguished member of the Mexican government, on a tour to this country and to Europe.

N. Y. Mer. Adv.

Mr. William Fischer, a respectable planter of Perquimans County, who went out as passenger, and was lost in the schr. Perquimans, which capsized at sea on a voyage from this port to the W. Indies, made provision for his children and arranged all his affairs previous to his departure. He states in his will that all the slaves belonging to his estate, (which we understand to be 10 or 12) shall, after the ensuing year, be emancipated; during which time they are to be hired out for the purpose of raising funds to defray the expenses of sending to Hayti or Liberia, which ever they may choose.

"Mr. Monroe's administration was, in its measures, perfectly federal, but in his appointments to office he selected none but democrats. Thus it was, there was never a more popular administration than his, *for each party got exactly what it wanted.*"

BOSTON GAZ.

[The Federalists must be very easily satisfied practised on by the administrators of the government, without enjoying any of the emoluments of office.—We were always of the opinion that they had as great a hankering after the "loaves and fishes," as those whose political friends were in power. But in these days of political amalgamations and log-rolling, there are stranger things happening than our philosophy ever dreampt of.]

Abominable.—A most atrocious case of unnatural feeling in a mother, is mentioned in late English papers. A woman in Glasgow, Scotland, took the dead body of her child to an apothecary, and offered to sell it to him for dissection, for 5 pounds! She had with her a son, 13 years old, who she also offered to sell to the apothecary, (to kill and boil up) for 7 pounds, if he would let her strip off the clothes and keep them!! The apothecary very properly sent her to the police office.

Explosion.—An explosion of gunpowder took place in the store of Mr. Daniel Fisher, of Montreal, Canada, a short time since, when Mr. F. and his first clerk were seriously wounded. Mr. F. was driven by the concussion, in a flaming mass, into the street—his clothes were much burnt, the hair of his head was almost all scorched off, and his face so disfigured that, in attempting to enter his own house, he was repulsed by his brother, who supposed him to be a "pilfering negro!"

LONG SPEECHES, &c.

The legislature of Illinois assembled at Vandalia on Monday, 4th December. On Tuesday Ninian Edwards was qualified as Governor of that State, on which occasion his inaugural address occupied about *two hours* in the delivery. The genius of invention must bestir itself, for "the times" require, or will soon want, *letter saving* and *reading saving* machines, if our Presidents, Governors, Members of Congress and State Legislatures, *et cetera*, continue improving in composition as rapidly as they have done for a few years past. *Balt. Pat.*

Perpetual Motion.—In a late London paper it is mentioned that a mechanic, of Borsham, Wilts, is said to have discovered a perpetual motion, and to have written a letter to the king, informing him of the circumstance. It is represented to be a wheel set in motion by the help of magnets, and it had been going several days when the letter was sent.