

# Western Carolinian.

SALISBURY, N. C., TUESDAY, MARCH 20, 1827.

[VOL. VII. NO. 354.]

The terms of the Western Carolinian are, \$3 per annum in advance. If not paid in advance, the amount will be required from all subscribers at a distance, who are subscribers to the Editor, unless some responsible person be appointed to receive the amount. The paper is published every Tuesday and Friday, except on public holidays, and twenty-five cents for each number sent.

### LIST OF ACTS.

Of a Public nature, passed at the 21 Session of the 19th Congress.

An Act to authorize the corporation of the city of Washington to introduce into the Lottery they are authorized to establish certain land prizes herein mentioned.

Concerning the selection of certain lands heretofore granted by compact to the State of Missouri for Seminaries of Learning.

To provide for the location of the two townships of land reserved for a Seminary of Learning in the Territory of Florida, and to complete the location of the grant to the Deaf and Dumb Asylum of Kentucky.

To provide for the Reports of the decisions of the Supreme Court.

To provide for taking evidence in the Courts of the United States, in certain cases.

In addition to an Act to regulate and fix a compensation of the Clerks of the different offices, passed April, 1818.

To authorize the State of Indiana to locate and make a road therein named.

To authorize the President of the U. States to ascertain and designate the northern boundary of the State of Indiana.

To authorize the Legislature of the State of Alabama to sell the lands heretofore appropriated for the use of Schools in that State.

To extend the time of issuing and locating Military Land Warrants to officers and soldiers of the Revolutionary Army.

To provide for the adjustment of claims of persons entitled to indemnification under the first article of the treaty of Ghent, and for the distribution among such claimants of the sum paid and to be paid by the Government of Great Britain, under a Convention between the U. States and his Britannic Majesty, concluded at London on the 13th November, 1825.

Making appropriations for the payment of the Revolutionary and other Pensioners of the United States.

For the relief of the indigent sufferers by the fire at Alexandria.

To allow the citizens of the territory of Michigan to elect the members of their Legislative Council, and for other purposes.

To refund certain duties paid upon goods and cargoes belonging to the city of Hamburg.

To authorize the importation of Brandy, in casks of a capacity not less than seven gallons, and the exportation of the same for the benefit of a drawback of the duties.

For the preservation and repair of the Cumberland Road.

To authorize the laying out and opening of certain roads in the territory of Michigan.

For improving certain Harbours, &c.

Making appropriations for the Library Congress, and for other purposes.

Making appropriations for the Indian Department, for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven.

Making appropriations for the Public Buildings, and other objects.

To provide for the completion of the canal from a point opposite to Memphis, in the State of Tennessee, to Little Rock, in the Territory of Arkansas, and for other purposes.

To grant a quantity of land to the State of Illinois for the purpose of sailing in a canal to connect the waters of the Illinois with those of Lake Michigan.

To grant a certain quantity of land to the State of Indiana, for the purpose of opening said State in opening a canal to connect the waters of Wabash river with those of Lake Erie.

Giving further compensation to the Captains and Subalterns of the Army of the United States, in certain cases.

Authorizing the completion and repair of certain roads in the Territory of Florida, and for other purposes.

To increase the salary of the Postmaster General.

Granting to the Corporation of the city of Mobile the right of preference in the purchase of four sections of land, or a quantity equal to four sections, at or near Spring Hill, in the county of Mobile.

Supplementary to an Act to perfect certain locations and sales of public lands in Missouri, passed April 26, 1822.

Concerning invalid pensioners.

To alter the times of holding the Dis-

trict Courts of the United States, for the Eastern District of Virginia, holden at the City of Richmond.

For the gradual improvement of the Navy of the United States.

For the establishment of an Arsenal at Augusta, in Maine.

Concerning the location of land reserved for the use of a Seminary of Learning in the State of Louisiana.

To authorize the Governor and Legislative Council of Florida, to provide for holding additional terms of the Superior Courts therein.

Providing for the adjustment of land claims in the State of Alabama.

Making appropriations for certain Indian treaties.

For improving the navigation of the Ohio river.

Supplementary to the several Acts, providing for the adjustment of land in the State of Alabama.

To grant a certain quantity of land to the State of Ohio, for the purpose of making a Road from Columbus to Sandusky.

Concerning a seminary of learning in the Territory of Arkansas.

To provide for the confirmation and settlement of private land claims in East Florida, and other purposes.

To authorize the sale of certain tracts of land in the State of Ohio, commonly called Moravian land.

To exempt Swedish and Norwegian vessels and the merchandise imported therein, from the payment of discriminating duties of tonnage and imposts, for a limited time, and for other purposes.

Authorizing the President of the United States to remove the land office in the Choctaw District, in the State of Mississippi.

Making appropriations for the support of Government, for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty seven.

Making appropriations for the military service of the United States, for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty seven.

Making appropriations for certain fortifications of the United States for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty seven.

To alter the time of holding the District Court of the United States, for the Southern District of Alabama, and for other purposes.

Making appropriations for the erection and completion of certain barracks, storehouses, and hospitals, and for other purposes.

To authorize the building of light-houses and beacons, and for other purposes.

Amendatory of the act regulating the Post Office Department.

Making appropriations for the support of the Navy of the United States, for the year eighteen hundred and twenty-seven.

Concerning the entry of vessels at the port of Fairfield, in Connecticut.

Establishing a port of delivery at the town of Marshfield, in the District of Plymouth, and a port of delivery at Rhinebeck Landing, in the District of New-York.

To establish sundry Post Roads.

Authorizing the payment of interest to the State of Connecticut.

Making compensation to Peter Hagner, Third Auditor of the Treasury Department.

### THE VIRGINIA RESOLUTIONS.

The following is the conclusion of the report of the committee in the Virginia legislature, on Mr. Giles' resolutions in relation to the encroachments of the general government on the rights of the states. There is a very long preamble; but the whole pith of the report, will be found embodied in the conclusion, which follows:

"The general assembly of Virginia, actuated as it always has been, by the most sincere disposition, for the preservation of the Union of these states—believing that the union can only be preserved by keeping the general and state governments within their respective spheres of action, as marked out by the constitution of the United States—being also sincerely desirous that the general government should be protected in the full and free exercise of all the specified powers granted to it by the constitution of the United States—and being, at the same time, deeply impressed with a sense of its own duty, to preserve, unimpaired, all the rights of the people and government of this state conferred upon it by the constitution of this state and of the United States—find itself reluctantly constrained to enter its most solemn protest against the usurpations of the general government as described in the report of its committee; therefore,

"Resolved, That this general assembly, in behalf of the people and government of

this state, does, hereby, most solemnly protest against the claim or exercise of any power whatever, on the part of the general government, in those internal improvements within the limits and jurisdiction of the several states, and particularly within the limits of Virginia—and also, against the claim or exercise of any power whatever, asserting or involving a jurisdiction over any part of the territory within the limits of this state, except over the objects and in the mode specified in the constitution of the United States.

"Resolved, In like manner, that this general assembly does, hereby, most solemnly protest against the claim or exercise of any power whatever, on the part of the general government, which serves to draw money from the inhabitants of this state, into the treasury of the United States, and to disburse it for any object, whatever, except for carrying into effect the grants of power to the general government, contained in the constitution of the United States.

"Resolved, In like manner, that this general assembly does, hereby, most solemnly protest against the claim or exercise of any power, whatever, on the part of the general government, to protect domestic manufactures; the protection of manufacturers not being amongst the grants of power to the government, specified in the constitution of the United States, and also, against the operation of the act of Congress, passed July 23d, 1824, entitled, "an act, to amend the general acts imposing duties on imports," generally called the tariff law which vary the distribution of the proceeds of the labour of the community, in such a manner, as to transfer property from one portion of the United States to another, and to take private property from an owner for the benefit of another person, not rendering public service,—as unconstitutional, unwise, unjust, unequal and oppressive."

### MR. CARSON'S SPEECH.

In our last, we published some remarks by Mr. Carson, of this state, in the House of Representatives, against the appropriation of an outfit for the new minister (Mr. Poinsett) to the Congress of Tacubaya, and the reply of Mr. Brent, of Louisiana, in favor of the outfit. We intended, but inadvertently omitted, to give also the rejoinder of Mr. Carson; we take this early opportunity of inserting it before our readers.—After Mr. Brent had concluded his remarks.

Mr. Carson rose again to reply to the gentleman from Louisiana, (Mr. Brent.) He said, that the gentleman, from Louisiana, had undertaken to correct him on matters of fact, and had proved his own want of knowledge in the attempt. He had ventured an excuse for the administration in not sending out the Panama mission during the last summer, and laid the delay to the account of the opposition who had consumed the time in debate. But such was not the fact. The Panama Congress did not meet until the 23d of June, and the mission had been sanctioned by the Senate, as early as the middle of March, and the appropriations were made in April, and might have been made earlier, if the time of the House had not been consumed by the supporters of the administration in lauding the measure, and waiting for the President's assent to the Senate, which fell dead born from his mouth. Here was time enough for the minister to have got to Panama at the opening of the Congress, and certainly before the treaties were signed, which was done late in July. But they neither got there nor attempted to get there. They never started. They did not know whether they had time enough or not. They remained in this country, and went to electioneering; and it does not become the President or his supporters to say they had not time to go there, when they made no attempt to use the time which lay upon their hands. If Mr. Sergeant had been elected to Congress, and Mr. Rochester Governor of New-York, they would not have gone at all: for the offices would have been double, and incompatible, and to hold both, would have been unconstitutional. The fact of being candidates, and of waiting until the elections were over, and themselves defeated, proves that they would not have gone if they had been elected; and further proves that they waited for the elections to be over, and not for the opposition to cease speaking.

The gentleman from Louisiana has also undertaken to set me right about the voyage of the Hornet, and the expense of sending her to Vera Cruz, with Mr. Sergeant. Unhappily for himself, he has missed the facts in both attempts to correct me. I asserted, that the Hornet went to Vera Cruz, and returned to the United States. He alleges that she merely touched at Vera Cruz, and continued her voyage according to her original destination. Such a peremptory statement called upon me for re-examin-

ation of the grounds of my knowledge, and I now re-affirm what I first said.—The Hornet did not proceed from Vera Cruz upon any other voyage. She returned direct to Norfolk, having been fitted out, and sent to sea, for the sole purpose of carrying Mr. Sergeant to Vera Cruz, who had been previously paid \$9000 to carry himself there, and was, under pay at the same time, at the rate of \$3000 per annum.—The expense of this naval transportation is an unknown. The gentleman from Louisiana undertakes to correct my statement of it; but after the proofs of fallibility which he has given in other particulars, it is not for me to yield any thing to him in this instance. My statement is bottomed upon the opinions of naval men, and old members, who believe that an expense of from \$50,000 to \$50,000 must have been incurred in sending the Hornet upon this service. I return, then, to my first assertion, that this abortive mission has cost the U. States nearly \$100,000, and cannot bring them one cent's benefit in return! And am I to be contradicted for telling the people these things? Am I to be denounced for exposing to their view such a profligate waste of their money? Am I to be called a "factious oppositiorist" because I will not vote these enormous sums? I have read such denunciations, and I say, "I will not prevent me from doing my duty;" they will not prevent me from looking into the measures of the Administration; they will not prevent me from holding up to the indignation of the people, a vain, fantastic, and abortive mission, which has cost them ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS!

### SHIPPING IN THE U. S.

On Tuesday, 13th ult. in the House of Representatives of the U. S. an annual statement was received from the Secretary of the Treasury, of the tonnage of the U. States for 1825.

The registered tonnage is stated as follows:	
at	700,788 00
Enrolled and licensed tonnage,	657,890 00
Fishing vessels,	64,424 60
	1,423,102 60
The tonnage on which duties were collected for same year, viz. registered tonnage in foreign trade paying duty,	814,588 38
Enrolled and licensed tonnage in coasting trade, paying annual duty, and a duty on each entry,	722,915 65
Fishing vessels do.	81,443 13
Duties paid on tonnage owned in U. S. but engaged in foreign trade,	264 37
Total amount of tonnage on which duties were collected,	1,619,212 03
Of the above in Whale Fishery	35,379 24
Amount of vessels built in 1825.	
Registered tonnage,	61,895 54
Enrolled do.	33,101 66—114,997 20

### POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

By a publication made this year, it appears that the correspondence of the General Post Office, including communications sent and received, will average about six hundred daily throughout the year. More than thirty-five thousand accounts are audited annually; hundreds of suits commenced; from five hundred to a thousand contracts made; nearly a million and a half of dollars produced, collected and distributed annually; from five to ten appointments made daily, some of them are often very important, and most of them excite considerable competition; an equal number of complaints against post masters are daily investigated and decided.

Marquis Hastings recently died on board the frigate which was conveying him to Naples, for change of air. At the time of his death, he was Governor of Malta, having formerly been Governor General of India. This nobleman will be better known on cis-atlantic shores, as Lord Rawdon, (afterwards, Earl Moira) who performed so conspicuous a part in the Southern campaigns during the Revolutionary War. In a letter found among his papers, his Lordship made the remarkable request that "on his decease, his right hand might be cut off, and preserved until the death of the Marchioness, when it was to be interred in the same coffin with her Ladyship!" In pursuance of his direction, the hand was amputated.

The Rev. Buckley Carll, and the congregation of the first Presbyterian church of Rahway, (N. J.) are unhappily engaged in a warm and acrimonious controversy in the Rahway Advocate, on the subject of his ministerial conduct, and the situation and affairs of said church, on which many harsh things are said on both sides. 'Tis a pity that such a quarrel should exist, but so it is. It may, however, be truly said of all such controversies, that when wars enter the doors of a church, religion will generally creep out at the windows.

### A Semi-Weekly Paper.

Proposed for publication in the Office of the Star and North Carolina State Gazette.

THE object of the Editors in publishing a semi-weekly paper, most at once acted the attention of a desiring public. The prospect of a new paper, every week, and the maintenance, in their original purity, of our still and venerable institutions, are not secondary considerations with any truly republican American citizen. An error has been committed in the public will and regulated by the public voice, "that will and that voice to be righteous must be enlightened."

The rapid advancement of the country in every branch of national property—in the increase of her population, the extension of her commerce, the improvement of her system of agriculture, and the cultivation of the arts and sciences, is the source of proud exultation to every American bosom. But the North-Carolinian must go further; the improvement of his own State, her rising importance in the national scale, is a subject of just contemplation, and calls upon her sons to redouble their exertions to advance her prosperity and happiness. The Editors believe that to attain these desirable objects nothing can contribute in a greater degree than the frequent and extensive circulation of a well conducted newspaper; for, although our academies and colleges afford ample means of acquiring a competent knowledge of the first principles of education; yet none will pretend to deny that it is from newspapers alone that information relative to passing events, is to be obtained. As the world grows older, events multiply upon us; and they have already accumulated to such an extent as to render it impracticable to give even a summary of all that is interesting, therefore, to facilitate the prosecution of useful knowledge, the Editors have determined, should it meet public approbation, to commence, as early as practicable, the publication of a paper twice a week; and as all the papers in the State, with the exception of one only, are printed but once a week, they calculate, with some degree of certainty, on success.

The advantages to be derived from such a publication will readily be estimated by our enlightened and discerning fellow-citizens. It will be the means of giving earlier intelligence of every important circumstance, foreign and domestic; of presenting a more general view of things at home and things abroad; of enabling us to devote more of our paper to the interests of the farmer; of giving a more detailed and satisfactory account of our legislative and congressional proceedings; and, in short, of affording a greater variety of matter, thereby affording our columns the advantage of suiting the taste of every class of readers.

The attention of the citizens of the State, and our old friends and patrons particularly, is respectfully invited to this subject. Our project must stand or fall on the extension or withholding of their patronage.

TERMS.—The semi-weekly Star will be issued as soon as the subscription list will justify it, and be published every Tuesday and Friday, at five dollars per annum.

Advertisements will be inserted on the same terms as in the weekly paper.

There will be no alteration in the weekly paper, except the contemplated enlargement. It will continue, as usual, to be published once a week, at three dollars per annum.

Those of our old subscribers who may prefer the semi-weekly paper, will please to advise us of it as soon as possible.

A. J. LAWRENCE,  
Raleigh, Jan. 13, 1827. THOS. J. LEMAY.

### LITERARY.

The Philadelphia Album, and Ladies' Weekly Gazette.

Of which eight quarto pages are published weekly, making an annual volume equal to eight hundred and thirty-two octavo pages, printed on fine paper and embellished with splendid engravings.

Its design is to furnish a Weekly Repository or abstract of the Fine Arts, Botany, History, Travels, Reviews, Moral Essays, Sketches, Tales, Familiar Letters, Poetry, Receipts, &c. &c. with a Weekly Summary of the earliest Foreign and Domestic News. The Album is peculiarly calculated to such subjects as are interesting and useful to our Fair Countrywomen, embracing a great variety of the elegancies of polite literature, conversation, dress, beauty, manners, &c. with biographical sketches of those who have been distinguished for their talents, piety, and other eminent virtues.

In addition to its usual variety, early in January will commence the publication of nearly sixty Original Tales, and shortly thereafter, a handsome collection of original essays and poems, all of which have been written in competition for the literary prizes, (viz. Gold Medals, of the value of \$210) offered by the proprietor of this work. No pains or expense is spared in making it a beautiful as well as useful and interesting publication, and the unprecedented reception which it has already met with from the public, warrants the printing of a weekly edition of upwards of 3000 copies.

The Album, (says the Rochester New York Daily Advertiser, of Dec. 4th) has been highly commended by the editors of public Journals in almost every part of the United States. The following is from the United States Telegraph: "This we unhesitatingly pronounce the cheapest Literary Journal we have ever seen, and we confidently recommend it as worthy of public patronage. It is a specimen of very neat typography; enriched with an interesting variety of prose and poetry, adapted to the amusement and edification of both sexes.

But the work being more particularly designed for the Ladies, we would especially solicit in its behalf their benignant smiles, believing it well worthy their fostering regards. Indeed, we are decidedly of opinion that it would conduce to the moral and intellectual interests of every family in the community to possess a journal like this, affording a cheap stock of general reading, well adapted, from the brevity and variety of its articles, to occupy pleasantly and profitably those short intervals of leisure which constitute in the aggregate, such a large amount of the sum of human life.

Washington City, Nov. 30, 1826."

Terms, only \$2 per annum, payable in advance.