

mon French wines, and almost cried like children on the proposal of 30 per cent. on cloth goods, (and what the same duty, 35 per cent. on common wines, would have encouraged commerce.)

Was it not boldly exclaiming to the American nation, from their Senate house, that it contained the base advocates of a foreign national interest? When they put 200 per cent. duty on rum, (because it was not a manufacture of dear England) and at the same time refuse 40 per cent. duty on woolens, to aid the American cloth manufacturer, on account of interfering with John Bull's workmen.

When they laid 100 per cent. duty on pepper, not an article of British manufacture or produce, they felt no sympathy for the consumer equal to that dire oppression which proposed a duty on woollen and cotton goods, to benefit our nation, of about 40 per cent.

In conclusion, therefore, without giving much more proof which we have in our power, have we not the truth in us when we boldly say—it was not in 1824, and last year—the amount of the duty, which met their enmity; but that it was the object of the duty to which they were solely opposed.

That their opposition in 1824, and last year, to the protection of the cloth manufacturers in the United States, and thereby encouraging wool growers, was not on account of the amount of duty then and now contemplated, is fully evident. We could further sacrificed to their base intentions the real commercial interests of the country. Yes, those very interests that they pretend to defend by the votes they gave that year and last year.

Ask the individuals engaged in French and Italian commerce, whether a duty of the same amount, say above 40 per cent. *ad valorem* on wines and paper, would not occasion the annual lading of hundreds of their vessels home, which now return empty or in ballast.

Ask the shipping merchants engaged in the West India trade, if duties no higher than those asked for by the friends of the cloth manufacturers last year, were laid on sugar, coffee, salt and rum, whether one thousand ships more could not be kept in that commerce, in those articles, than what are now employed.

Still, on these subjects you find these advocates of low duties silent. You find those pretended advocates of commerce silent.

And in conclusion, we have no alternative but to admit, to our shame, that a portion of our citizens are determined to bring about, as they did in 1816, the destruction of millions of capital, and the prostration of the industry of thousands upon thousands, who are now patriotically devoted to the furtherance of the views of our honest and spirited

AMERICANS.

RELIGIOUS.

Anniversaries.....Several important religious and benevolent societies held their annual meetings in New York, three weeks since. The N. Y. Observer says the meetings were generally crowded to overflowing, and that, taken as a whole, they have never been surpassed on this side of the Atlantic.

The American Tract Society printed during the year ending May 1st, 5,019,000 Tracts, containing 53,667,000 pages, in the English, French, Spanish, German, Hawaiian and Italian languages. The Treasurer received during the year \$45,134, of which \$32,670 were received for Tracts sold. The gratuitous distributions amounted to 2,602,000 pages. The receipts of the society were \$15,721 more than in the preceding year.

The American Home Missionary Society received during the year ending May 1, \$19,799, which is greater than the receipts of the preceding year, by the sum of \$1,651. The number of missionaries employed is 163, in 17 states. The greater part of them are settled as pastors, or engaged in single congregations; 32 exercise their ministry in a large extent of country. In 39 of the congregations there have been revivals, and not less than 1300 souls have been hopefully converted. More than three fourths of the revenue of the year was received from the state of New York; and 113 of the missionaries have been employed in that state.

The American Education Society received during the past year \$33,017,

about half of it on account of scholarships. About three hundred young men are now under the patronage of the society, in Theological Seminaries, Colleges and Academies. Of those who have received the bounty of the society, 100 are now settled pastors, and about sixty more are missionaries, agents of benevolent societies, or licentiates.

**Horse Beef.**—The commissioners, who were appointed to inquire into the state of the Paris horse butcheries, reported that they had seen the flesh of fat horses so carefully ranged along the walls, that it would not have distinguished the best butcher's stalls; and they believed that much of it was consumed by the poor of the metropolis. They say that no doubt is entertained of its palatableness, healthiness, and nutritious qualities!

A black man, or Moor, called Prince, but whose true name is Ibrahim, who has long been in slavery in Mississippi, has been lately granted his freedom and is now on his way to Washington, the government intending to afford him aid to return to his own country. (Timbo) where it is satisfactorily ascertained, he was a chief or king. He was taken in battle, forty years ago, and has been ever since a slave. He is said to be a man of great intelligence. His wife, whom he married in this country, has also been liberated, and is to accompany him. They are the parents of nine children, who remain in slavery. A man of Ibrahim's rank and intelligence will be of incalculable importance in diffusing civilization and Christianity in the benighted region of the world to which he is going.

**Irving's last Work.**—A Philadelphia paper mentions that Washington Irving received three thousand pounds sterling from Murray, the London bookseller, for his life of Columbus. The actual sum was somewhat more than this. He received three thousand guineas, being \$15,000 of our money. The publication of the work in America, by Messrs. Carey, was negotiated for in a different manner, and the profits which the author is to derive from it will depend upon the sale.

**A Good Thought, in a bad Man.**  
Two fellows, by the names of Plymart and Emmons, lately broke into the vault of the Farmer's Bank in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and stole therefrom 130,000 dollars, (in paper, of course) leaving a large amount in the vault. One of the Inspectors of the prison asked Plymart why, as they had all the funds of the bank before them, they did not take more. The thief replied, that his companion and himself had maturely considered this while in the vaults of the bank. They resolved to be content with 130,000 dollars, being afraid that if they took any more, they would break the bank, and then what they did steal would be of no value to them.

THOMAS JEFFERSON said of ANDREW JACKSON—“He assured, he has more of the Roman in him—more of the devoted feeling, which in the love of country forgets itself than any man now living.”  
“Of General Jackson, Mr. Jefferson often said, that he was an honest, sincere, firm, clearheaded, and strong minded man, of the soundest political principles, which he knew well, from having observed his conduct while a Senator of the United States, when he was Vice President himself. He had no doubt that General Jackson, when brought into office, would correct the alarming tendency towards exiles beginning to develop themselves in the administration of the general government, he would be entirely faithful to that object.”

CLAY'S FORMER OPINION OF ADAMS.

In August last we copied from the Frankfort Argus, a letter from Harrison Munday to Mr. Clay, in which Mr. Munday gave the paragraph quoted below, as Mr. Clay's opinion of J. Q. Adams, related to Mr. Munday, in a conversation held in Mr. Clay's office, in Lexington, shortly after the return of the commissioners from Ghent:

“There was no doubt upon your (Mr. Clay's) mind, but that he (Mr. Adams) was the greatest political hypocrite on earth; that he was as much a federalist at that time as he was in the days of his father's administration; that he was an opposer of the western interest, and that it was as much as the commissioners associated with him at Ghent could do, to prevent him from giving away the free navigation of the Mississippi river to the British!”

A woman, who was lately sold by her husband, near Little Falls, (New York) for \$350, (part of which was taken in store pay,) is since understood to have eloped from the purchaser, and left the country, “bag and baggage;” her fickle heart being stolen. [Any man who will buy a wife, ought thus to be served.]

JACKSON IN NEW YORK.

“Albany, May 18, 1828.”  
“Jackson stands as well in this state as at the last [congressional] election. He will distance Johnny Q. at the polls, in almost all places. The members who are franking slanders against him, will raise a hornet's nest about their ears. The people give no credit to lies against the old hero, although those lies are endorsed by Adams members of Congress.”

New York.—In speaking of the successor of De Witt Clinton, as Governor of the state of New York, the New York Enquirer remarks:—“A person of ordinary observation must be aware, that in this state no Adams man can succeed as Governor—no matter how high he may stand, the question is a pointed and peculiar one—no avowed Adams man must be defeated in a State where 110 members of the Legislature out of 189 are for Jackson, and where 26 Districts out of 36 are the same way.”

The following eulogium upon the character of General Jackson is taken from the Ex-President 'Monroe's Tour' published in 1819, before there was an idea of Gen. Jackson becoming a candidate for the presidency. Let the opponents of the Hero look at this and hide their shameful faces.

“In ANDREW JACKSON, commander in Chief of the Division of the south, the President found a Man fit for any emergency—a STATESMAN, cool and dispassionate—a SOLDIER, terrible in battle, and mild in victory—a PATRIOT, whose bosom swelled with the love of country;—and a fine, a man whose like we shall scarce look upon again.”

**Banks.**—As Banking Institutions, and the holders of their bills may not know their respective rights and liabilities, the following “Law Intelligence,” is communicated for the benefit of banks and their creditors.

In the case of the Suffolk Bank vs. the Lincoln Bank, reported in 3d Mason's Reports, page 1, the following points are decided:

1. The holder of bank bills is entitled to be paid in specie the amount of the bills, upon a demand within the usual banking hours of the bank.
2. He is not obliged to take foreign gold or silver coin at the bank count, but payment must be by weight.
3. A bank is bound to keep its money counted or weighed, or to employ servants sufficient to count it or weigh it so as to pay all demands made within the usual banking hours.
4. A bank holding the bills of another bank, and demanding payment of the same at the banking house of the latter, is not bound to receive its own bills in payment, but may demand specie.

Boston Palladium.

A fine young man, son of the celebrated Mungo Park, has perished in the Akimbo country, in an attempt to complete those discoveries which his father's death left unaccomplished. Mr. Park has fallen a victim of poison, administered to him by the Fetishmen, in consequence of his rashly violating one of their superstitions by ascending a Fetish tree, to take a sketch of the group assembled at the annual Yam festival at Akimbo. This tree is never approached by any but the priests; and Mr. Park was dissuaded from the attempt by the King of Akimbo; but unhappily persisted in his design.

The National Journal mentions that Mr. Watts, our charge d'affaires at Bogota, has obtained from the government of Colombia, for a company in the United States, the privilege of making a rail way across the Isthmus of Panama.

The grand council of the Valais, in Switzerland, has published a decree abolishing the punishment of death.

**The Three Wonders of Women**—1st. at fifteen, they wonder who they shall take; 2d. at twenty five, they wonder whom they shall get; and 3d. at thirty-five, they wonder who will take them.

Extracts from late English papers.

A strange phenomenon occurred near Tiflis on the 5th of January. A column of flame burst from the ground to a great height, and continued burning for three hours, when it gradually subsided, and after 24 hours was extinguished. It covered a space of 200 fathoms long by 150 fathoms broad. The phenomenon was supposed to be volcanic.

According to the statement of Mr. Huskisson, silk manufactures of England now reach the enormous sum of 14 millions sterling per annum, and is consequently, after cotton, the greatest staple in the country.

The President or Speaker of the French Chamber of Deputies is provided, at the public expense, with a noble mansion handsomely furnished, and his official salary is 100,000 francs (\$20,000) per annum. But he always lives with splendid hospitality.

Salisbury?

JUNE 3, 1828.

NATIONAL NOMINATION.

While Rome's protecting powers we prove,  
Her faith adore, her virtues love;  
Still as our strains to heaven aspire,  
Let Rome and Jackson wake the lyre:  
To these our grateful altars blaze,  
And our long psans pour immortal praise.

FOR PRESIDENT,  
**ANDREW JACKSON.**

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,  
**JOHN C. CALHOUN.**

TO THE PUBLIC.

This number of the *WESTERN CAROLINIAN* commences the ninth year since it was first established, and, although its prospects of success were at the commencement unpromising, by unremitting efforts to render it pleasing and useful to the public, its circulation has steadily, although gradually, been increasing, till it has acquired a tolerably respectable support. But as new burdens, and accumulating wants, necessarily call for increased expenditures, the Editor has been induced to make a new appeal to his friends and the public, in behalf of his establishment.

To those who have been in the habit of reading his paper, and been observant of the course it has taken, it would be supererogatory in the Editor to recapitulate what have been its prominent characteristics; but for the information of those who have seldom or never had an opportunity of thus judging of it, he will briefly remark, that the humble faculties of his mind, and the ceaseless labor of his hands, have been directed towards rendering his journal worthy of the patronage of the PEOPLE. It has been his constant endeavor to give the latest and most authentic intelligence on every subject of general interest; to diffuse among all classes of the community, the elements of the public concerns of the country; to edify and instruct his readers, with religious, literary, scientific and miscellaneous matter; to encourage general industry, inculcate virtue, and promote the morals of the community, as well as of individuals; to advance the solid interests of the people, by sketches of useful improvements in agriculture, the mechanics, and domestic economy; to notice the movements of political parties, watch with vigilance the conduct of public men, and guard with fidelity the rights and liberties of the people, against the encroachments and abuses of those who have the power and patronage of the government in their hands.

On the subject of the Presidency, concerning which the people of the whole Union feel so lively an interest, the Editor's high and grateful respect for the heroic character and patriotic services of GENERAL ANDREW JACKSON, induced him, at a time when, he believes, no other paper in the state had come out in favor of the Hero, to announce his determination to second (what has since been proven to have been) the voice of the PEOPLE of North-Carolina, in supporting that exalted individual for the Presidency of the United States; and he followed up that declaration, by a firm and zealous advocacy of the General's claims to that high office.

As to general politics, having been reared and educated in Republican principles; and being identified, both by feeling and interest, with Southern policy; the Editor's course has, he confidently believes, been in concidence with the wishes and the welfare of his fellow-citizens of Western Carolina. It is among the most ennobling peculiarities of Republican institutions, that they induce and encourage political inquiry among the people: Duly appreciating the value of that freedom of opinion, which results from such inquiry, and which is the birthright of our people, the Editor, although exercising a common privilege in sometimes expressing his dissent from the positions of his correspondents; has uniformly invited contributions to his columns, on both (or all) sides of all questions of public concernment; and has freely given publicity to them: For however tenacious he may have been of his own opinions of what would be most likely to promote the public weal, contribute to the prosperity of the country, and give stability and character to our free and happy institutions, he always felt impressed with the justice, and even necessity, of imposing no restraint to a temperate discussion, through the medium of his paper, of all mooted points of public policy;—as the truth is in no way more likely to be elicited, than in a wholesome collision of opinion.

Such has hitherto been the course of the *WESTERN CAROLINIAN*, and which it shall continue to be, while the Editor is blessed with health and the wonted faculties of his mind, and is favored by the PEOPLE with the requisite means of carrying on his business.

Having been among the first to espouse the cause of Jackson, (which he sincerely believes to be the cause of the People) the Editor will be among the last to abandon it. He believes that a reformation in the administration of the general government, is imperiously called for by the wishes and wants of the American people; and he believes that the surest, and in fact only means of effecting this reformation, is by electing ANDREW JACKSON President; and in that way to bring about a change of rulers, and consequently a change of policy;—thus substituting, for the measures of those now in power, a course of policy more promotive of the cardinal interests of the nation, and more conducive to the prosperity and happiness of its people. Towards the attainment of so desirable an object, the Editor's humble, but zealous and honest endeavors, shall be constantly directed, during the pendency of the election.

Having no dependence but upon his personal labor, for the subsistence of himself and family, the Editor is wholly indebted to the liberal kindness of the PEOPLE of Western Carolina, not only for a comfortable living; but for his very political existence. And while he gratefully acknowledges the generous patronage bestowed on him by his fellow-citizens, in whose cause he has not intermitted his labors for a period of eight years, he is prompted, by the increasing expenditures of his establishment, to present himself anew before them, and ask for such additional support as, in their judgment, they may think his paper merits.

The *WESTERN CAROLINIAN* is printed once a week, on a large super-royal sheet, at the price of two dollars and fifty cents a year, or two dollars, if paid in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted on the lowest terms adopted by other papers in the state.

Any person who will procure six subscribers, and become responsible for the pay, shall have a seventh paper gratis; and so in proportion for any greater number.

Those gentlemen who may feel disposed to contribute towards extending the circulation, and adding to the usefulness, of the *Western Carolinian*, by obtaining subscribers, contributing to its columns, &c. shall receive the above premium, (or its equivalent in cash) and the grateful thanks of the Editor, for all they may do in behalf of the establishment.

PHILO WHITE.

Salisbury, June 3d, 1828.  
It is said that Mr. Rochester, who was run against the lamented Clinton, for Gov. of New York, and who now holds the office of Charge des Affairs to Guatemala; for which country he sailed during the winter, is to be brought back, and again run as the Adams candidate for Lieutenant of New York. If such be the fact, another outfit and one year's salary, which Mr. R. has already pocketed, will have been thrown away.

At a meeting of Greensboro' Lodge, No. 76, on the 21st ult. it was ordered that the brethren of said lodge wear crape on their left arm for the space of thirty days, in token of respect for their deceased brother, *Ibrahim Turner*, whose death was noticed in our last paper.

*Nathaniel Mason*, U. S. senator from this state, “has been in Congress thirty-seven years; the cut, fashion and manner of his dress, are the same now that they were in 1791, nearly forty years since—and some of his present apparel has been worn ever since that year.” A northern paper, in remarking on this singularity, says: “Don't believe his tailor ever got rich; not much cabbage in North-Carolina.”

**Lightning.**—During a thunder-storm, on the 14th ult. the female academy at Warrenton in this state, was struck by lightning, and one of the pupils in the academy, the oldest daughter of Mr. Carter Nunnery, was instantaneously killed.

Married, in Stokes county, in this state, by D. Stockton, Esq. on the 14th ult. Mr. Peter Johnson, aged 30 years, was united to Miss Mary Eakoe, of Guilford county, aged 21. By thus unequally yoking herself to one old enough for her father, Mary has become the step-mother of eleven, and step-grandmother of seven children; and if nothing happens, she may add eleven more to the happy family.

A meeting of the friends of Jackson in Guilford county, was held in Greensborough during the last county court; and John M. Morehead, Esq. recommended as the Jackson candidate for Elector in that district. We will give the proceedings in our next.

No accounting for Taste.—Married, lately, at Stanton on Wye, Herefordshire, England, Master Samuel Jones, aged nineteen, to Miss Jane Olcott, aged eighty! Hail, wedded love!

**Culture of Silk.**—We have been obligingly favored, by Messrs. Carson, and Conner, with copies of a “letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting the information required by a resolution of the House of Representatives of May 11th, 1826, in relation to the growth and manufacture of silk, adapted to the different parts of the Union.” This is an important and highly interesting document, of 220 pages, and has cost the Secretary of the Treasury great labor and research. The different modes of rearing the worms, and manufacturing their silk, is minutely given, accompanied by tables and plates in illustration of the various processes. We hope the time is not remote, when this section of the Union will witness as extensive and successful a cultivation of Silk, as it has that of Cotton; which might be converted into fabrics of use and ornament, to the exclusion of foreign silk, and, at some day, not improbably become a valuable article of export. It is well ascertained, that the southern part of our country is adapted to the rearing of Silk Worms; and we hope our people may be induced to turn their attention towards that branch of industry, instead of devoting so much of their time and labor to the culture of cotton, which has become comparatively a profitless business.

As we can find space, we shall make such extracts from this pamphlet, as will be interesting and profitable to those in this section of country who contemplate embarking in agricultural pursuits, or have already any considerable capital thus invested.

Col. Wm. King, implicated in the abduction of William Morgan, and who lately eluded his pursuers in Arkansas, is said to be on his way to New York, to deliver himself up for trial.

A Mr. Adams, who is alleged to be an important witness in the Morgan affair, and who lately left the western part of New York and went into Vermont, has been taken back, by order of Gov. Picher. Adams says he knows all about the business; and will tell, too! We shall now soon see what can be had out of King and Adams, from whom important facts are expected to be elicited.

**A Complete Stage Revolution.**—A short time since, the mail stage coming down from Utica, N. Y. got out of the road while ascending the hill a little beyond Herkimer—ran off the bank and made a complete somersault, coming regularly on the wheels again. Yet no special damage was sustained by any of the nine passengers, the horses or the flying vehicle!—A pleasing illustration of rotary motion.