

SUPPORT YOUR MECHANICS.
The following interesting story from the Savannah Mercury is recommended to our readers, as an able illustration of the great principles of the "American System."

For the purpose of illustrating the idea, that it is sometimes cheaper for a community to pay nominally higher prices for many articles of consumption, if manufactured among ourselves, than to bring the same article from abroad, at a less cash price, we will give a short sketch of the history of a country village, which we have some where seen or heard of, though we cannot at this moment tell when or where.

As the history goes, in the state of— we will say Massachusetts—there existed in times past, a very flourishing village, which from being situated in a remote corner of the state, had but little foreign trade, and the villagers were consequently in the habit of manufacturing almost all articles for domestic use among themselves. Mr. Roram supplied his neighbors with hats, — Mr. Snip the tailor made coats, and Mr. Crispin made shoes. In short, the blacksmith, the carpenter, the cabinet maker, silver-smith, all found employment, and supported their families in ease and competence. The school master, the doctor, the lawyer, the barber, the printer and the parson, found sufficient patronage among them; and all together gave a profitable business to the grocer, and to the dealer in fancy articles. The farmers also for twenty miles around, felt the general effects of this village prosperity. They found a ready market for their corn and pork, and flour and butter and beef, and even the good woman derived a proportional advantage from the prosperity of others; she found no difficulty in exchanging her poultry and her eggs, and the productions of her loom, for cash or sugar and tea, or tobacco and snuff, if she happened to prefer these articles, as some good women will—and was never at a loss for a new bonnet.

But time effects changes every where. The lawyer went to Boston, and found that he could obtain a coat for a less sum than he was in the habit of paying Mr. Snip, the village tailor. It was his interest, he thought, to buy on the cheapest terms. So he bought all his coats at Boston; it became fashionable, and all the villagers followed his example. They were not to be taxed, they said, for the benefit of Mr. Snip. The tailor lost his business—mortgaged his house to the lawyer, became a bankrupt, and moved away. It was soon found that hats could be purchased in Boston cheaper than Mr. Roram could manufacture them. So Mr. Roram soon lost his business, and was obliged to follow the tailor. The farmers found that they could send to Boston for their furniture, their saddles and bridles, instead of purchasing them as heretofore, at the village. Dr. Pestle said he could buy better and cheaper shoes in Boston than could be furnished by Mr. Crispin. Thus one after another, the mechanics lost their business, and so left the place. The shop-keepers soon followed their customers. At length the barber found that, saving the lawyer, the doctor, and the parson, he had no chins to scrape—so, in a fit of the blue-devils, he drowned himself in his own suds. What became of the printer, we could never exactly ascertain. The doctor, finding none left to take his pills, shifted his quarters. So did the parson. And in the end, the lawyer, having monopolized all the real estates of his neighbors, by foreclosing the mortgages, found himself the sole inhabitant of the skeleton of the once flourishing village of Fairtown—and himself totally ruined by the utter worthlessness of the property which he had acquired.

The farmers in the neighborhood no longer found a market for their corn and their pork. Whatever they might raise over and above their own consumption, became worthless because it could not be sold. The good woman found no purchaser for her butter, her poultry and her eggs. The people had no means of raising money for the payment of their taxes, their medicines, and those comforts which former indulgence had rendered necessary. They became poor; run in debt; their land sunk in value; and, finally, those who were able, moved away to some new purchase, perhaps.

Such is the history, as we heard it. If it is not authentic, it is no fault of ours; but still it is just as good for our argument as if it were true. And,

furthermore, if it is not true, it may become so, in a dozen instances, if our citizens do not look better to their own permanent interests.

YOUNG MR. MACRAE.
The death of our late friend and fellow citizen, Alexander H. Mac Rae, Esq., about whom his friends have been for some months in a state of painful anxiety, is now rendered certain by the receipt of official accounts. He was killed in the action on the 11th of February last, between the *Guerrero*, under Capt. Porter, and the *Lealtad* frigate, in the gallant support of the cause which he had espoused, after having acquitted himself to the admiration of his new friends in the previous engagement with the brigs *Marte* and *Amelia*.

Mr. Mac Rae was in the 29th year of his age—a native, and for much the largest portion of his life, an inhabitant of this place.—He possessed a considerable genius for drawing, and general talents much above mediocrity. He early evinced a passion for military life, which he made many fruitless efforts to gratify; and we have good reason to believe, that the theatre of his death was one on which he would have shone conspicuously in life.—But he fell in the first of his fields, and the battles he would have won were cut off from his renown." His fate is lamented by a bereaved father and mother, several brothers and sisters, and many friends, to whom his private worth had endeared him. But they will be consoled by the reflection, that his life terminated gloriously, and the still more comfortable hope, that his latter end was that of the righteous. It is at once creditable to the country whose cause he adopted, and gives the fullest assurance of the satisfactory manner in which Mr. Mac Rae acquitted himself: that a pension has been allowed by the Mexican Government to his nearest surviving relative, of Thirty Dollars per month during his natural life. *Fay. Observer.*

NORTH CAROLINA MANUFACTURES.
We were no less surprised than pleased on opening a late Columbia (S. C.) paper, to meet with the following advertisement of a mercantile house in that town:

"Southern Domestic.—The subscribers have received on consignment from the Lincolnton Cotton Manufacturing Company, of North Carolina, 3,000 yards 4-4 sheeting, which they offer low for cash, either by wholesale or retail. Those who wish to encourage Southern enterprise will please favor us with a call.
D. & J. EWART."

So, North Carolina is the first of the Southern States to export domestic cloths. This fact will surprise the people of the States themselves, not one in ten of whom we suspect, are aware of the existence of such an establishment as that in Lincolnton, the only one in the state, (may we not say in the Southern States?) in which cloth is manufactured.* But the spirit of the south, is up, and in a few years, we doubt not, manufactories will be scattered over the country. Driven to it by the operation of the "American System," as it is called, the South will ere long assert her independence on all the world which it is capable of maintaining; and that system, which if tamely submitted to, is calculated to complete the ruin of the Southern States, will be the happy means of wealth and independence to them, by exhibiting and calling into action all their latent resources, and giving a powerful impetus to industry and enterprise. In this view, and hoping for these effects, the people already look upon the Tariff as a blessing, rather than the curse which it was expected to prove. *Fay. Obs.*

*The Cotton Factories in this place and in Edgecombe county, are for spinning only.

UNITED STATES BANK.
It appears from a report made by a committee appointed to examine the condition of the United States Bank, that the profits of the last year, exceeded those of 1822, in the sum of 823,000 dollars; and were greater by 979,000 dollars, than the average of profits for the three years preceding 1822.

The specie on hand on the 1st of August last, was 6,593,000; circulation 13,000,000. Public deposits 7,301,000.—Private do 6,593,000. Funded Debt held by the Bank 16,220,000. Discounts 37,000,000. Contingent Fund, 4,380,000.—Suspended Debt, 7,109,000.

Very warm encomiums are bestowed on the President in the report, and the measures which have been taken to increase the circulation of the bank and extend its business are highly applauded. This report concluded with resolutions approving of the administration of the bank in every thing general and particular, which resolutions were adopted without a dissenting voice.

The committee consisted of Messrs. Chauncey, Henry, Evans, C. J. Ingersoll, Ronalston and Fisher.

Com. Barron.....We understand that Com Barron arrived in this city on Wednesday last. He visits the north in the hope of improving his daughter's health. *Philadelphia paper.*

The People's Nomination.

FOR PRESIDENT,
Andrew Jackson.
(OF TENNESSEE.)

"Honor and gratitude to the man, who has filled the measure of his country's glory."

"The recollection of the public relations in which I stood to General Jackson, while President, and the proofs given to him, of the high estimation in which he was held by me," &c.

"My friendship for General Jackson, and the strong proofs of confidence and regard I have given him, while President, forbids my taking any part in the ensuing presidential election."

"General Jackson's services to this nation entitle him to their highest rewards—his whole career has been signalized by the purest intentions, and the most elevated purposes."

"Towards that distinguished Captain (Andrew Jackson) who has shed so much glory in our country, whose renown constitutes so great a portion of its moral property, I never had, I never can have any other feelings than those of the most profound respect, and of the utmost kindness."

"General Jackson is a clear-headed, strong-minded man, and has more of the Roman in him, than any man now living."

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
JOHN C. CALHOUN,
(OF SOUTH CAROLINA.)

The distinguished Statesman, and patriotic Advocate of the People's Rights.

(Election is on Thursday, 13th day of November.)
JACKSON ELECTORAL TICKET.

1st Dist.	Robert Love, of Haywood county.
2d	Monfort Stokes, of Wilkes.
3d	Peter Forney, of Lincoln.
4th	John Giles, of Rowan.
5th	Abraham Phillips, of Rockingham.
6th	John M. Morehead, of Guilford.
7th	Walter F. Leake, of Richmond.
8th	Willie P. Mangum, of Orange.
9th	Joshiah Crutrup, of Wake.
10th	John Hall, of Warren.
11th	Joseph J. Williams, of Martin.
12th	Kedar Ballard, of Gates.
13th	Louis D. Wilson, of Edgecomb.
14th	Richard D. Spaight, of Craven.
15th	Edw. B. Dudley, of New Hanover.

The Contrast—John Q. Adams is dressed with a dandy cap and tassels, short jacket, silk stockings, nankeen pantaloons, and yellow morocco pumps.—The Farmer of Tennessee appears dressed in cloth manufactured on his own farm—Which shows the most friendship for the "American System," plain substantial homespun, or nankeen from China, and silk stockings from France?—"Actions speak louder than words." *Poughkeepsie Observer.*

Keep your temper.—The western elections are making the Adams editors almost mad with desperation. Pleasants, of the Richmond Whig, is getting lunatic. Read the following elegant extract:
Noah.

"Jacksonism, the most infernal description of party spirit, that ever yet animated the human breast—that never sleeps for a moment—to whom all places and times are alike indifferent. Our exertions have not kept pace with the frantic and demoniacal spirit of Jacksonism—it would be as reasonable to expect the discreet movements of a rational man, to keep pace with the phrenzied march of lunacy."

Mr. Adams a murderer.—Since Mr. Adams has come into office, he has suffered six men to be executed, whom he might have saved by granting them a pardon. The charge against Jackson of being a murderer on account of the execution of the six militia men, rests upon his failure to pardon them, after they had been sentenced to death by the due course of law. According to the argument of the Adams men, therefore, Mr. Adams is a murderer, and ought not to be supported as a candidate for the Presidency?
Delaware Gazette.

"There were giants in those parts."
At the late term of Bladen County Court, N. C. we understand that of seven lawyers present, the aggregate height of five of them was thirty-one feet eight inches! The tallest was 6 feet 6 1-2 inches; the next 6 feet 4 1-2 inches; the next 6 feet 4 inches; the next 6 feet 3 1-2 inches, and the last 6 feet 1 1-2 inch.

Raysteville Observer.

CAPE FEAR RIVER.
We have been gratified to learn that the improvement of Cape Fear river above Fayetteville has been begun with flattering prospects of success. In a conversation with Mr. King, who is engaged in superintending the work, it appears that, by the construction of a set of wing dams at Buoy's shoals, and cutting through three ledges of rock, with some other work which was completed in a few days, good batteau navigation has been obtained to Silver run shoals, 16 miles above Fayetteville. The water having fallen, the hands returned to Spring Hill shoals, three miles below Fayetteville. At this place there was, at this time, but twelve inches of water, and at this place much loss has been experienced by those concerned, by the detention of boats at dry seasons of the year. With eight or nine hands, in four days, a dam was erected two hundred and thirty feet long, and a channel opened affording four feet of water. This obstruction having been removed, the hands returned up the river, and in the course of a fortnight, it is expected batteau navigation will be made as high up as Averborough. We hope in a short time to give still farther accounts of the rapid progress of improvements up this river.

To show the success with which these operations are now carried on, we mention the fact, that the log on which the steam boat Cotton Plant struck some two or three years ago, and which Mr. Hinton James in vain attempted to raise with the help of forty hands, was raised in July last, by Colonel Tate, with only seventeen; and also that sixty large logs, besides many smaller ones, and including the one just mentioned, were raised by him out of the channel of the river in eight days. *Hillsboro Recorder.*

Example of a Diocesan Bishop.—A late English paper says, "The Bishop of Lincoln will give a splendid supper of eighty covers in the hall of Christ College on commencement Monday."—Eighty covers!! His Master (our Saviour) had not where to lay his head.

Lately in a Roman Catholic town in Europe, a Protestant and a Catholic were buried in one grave! This is the first time, probably, that bigotry has not prevented such an interment in that part of the world.

St Paul's church in Troy, N. Y. was consecrated on Saturday, by Bishop Hobart. He administered the rite of confirmation to 40 persons. On Monday, one hundred and nine of the pews were sold for \$38,000.

The Rev. Dr. Skinner is to be dismissed from the Pine street Church in Boston, over which he was a short time since installed, in consequence of ill health. A Bible Society, formed last Spring among the students in Amherst College, Mass. has recently forwarded to the Treasurer of the American Bible Society one hundred and eighty five dollars, for the purpose of circulating the Scriptures in South America.

In Springfield, Ohio, about 50 persons have been added to the Presbyterian church, within the last 3 weeks, on profession of their faith.

The Baptist Convention of Virginia has earnestly recommended to all the friends of humanity, and especially to every member of their Church to refrain from the use of ardent spirits.

Simplification of Law Process.—Mr. Peel has brought a bill into the British House of Commons for simplifying the legal proceedings in cases where the debt is of small amount. The bill proposes to extend the jurisdiction of the county courts to all cases under ten pounds. Long declarations full of technicalities are to be dispensed with. For instance, in case of an action brought for goods sold, it is simply to run—"A. B. complains of C. D. that he owes him ten pounds, for goods delivered on the 1st March, 1827." The cases are to be tried by a jury of five—the majority to decide. The person of the debtor, in the cases contemplated by the bill, to be exempted from arrest—the remedy to be taken wherever they may be found—the amount of the fees to be settled, and in no case are the Sheriff's fees to exceed ten shillings—persons against whom judgments go, are to be permitted to pay in instalments, within four months.

The Cherokees.—There is a report, that the Arkansas Cherokee Delegation, in entering into the late treaty at Washington, acted contrary to the wishes and instructions of their countrymen, and that they have made themselves liable to severe punishment. From circumstances which have transpired since the return of the delegation from Washington, we have been somewhat inclined to believe it, though we should like to hear more on this subject, before we give full credit. Above all things, we should hate to witness another Creek tragedy acted over.

Salisbury:
SEPTEMBER 23, 1828.

ELECTORAL TICKETS.

Any quantity of Jackson Electoral Tickets, can be had at the office of the Western Carolinian, on very low terms...any 25 cents per hundred, or \$2 per thousand. Committees in the several counties, and individuals, would do well to apply soon, so that there may not be any disappointment in supplying themselves in time. 139

Hyde county is not yet heard from; which prevents us giving, this week, a full list of the members of the next General Assembly.

Melancholy depravity.—A man by the name of Donald Mac Donald, 107 years old, was lately taken before the police court of Boston, for being a common drunkard! and was sent to the house of correction. He is truly a veteran toper. His success in the vice of drunkenness, will, we fear, give countenance to tipplers.

Constant F. Daniels, Esq., late editor of the late *Cheraw Spectator*, is hereafter to have the editorial guidance of the *Camden Journal*. Mr. Daniels's writings are full of instruction and humor; and under his management, we may expect the *Journal* will become an interesting, useful and amusing paper.

Murder, most foul!.....A gentleman living in Giles county, Tennessee, who kept a public house, left home about the 1st ultimo, with his wife, to stay over night, leaving the house in the care of his two daughters, with directions for them to receive no travellers during his absence. Late in the evening, an old and a young man called to get lodging; the girls refused, mentioning that it was their father's commands to refuse every one; but after much insisting, the strangers were finally permitted to stay. Some time after they had retired to rest, they were awakened by a loud and unusual noise in the girl's room; they immediately got up and rushed towards it, and met a man at the door; who refusing to answer on being hailed, the young man shot him dead with a pistol he had brought along. On entering the room, a most bloody and appalling scene presented itself: the girls were in bed, with their throats cut, waltering in their blood! It appears that their murderer was a near neighbor, who was at law with their father, and they being the material witnesses in their father's behalf, the monster murdered them, to get rid of their testimony.

Wine.—A farmer of South-Carolina, last year, from four acres of land, sold wine to the amount of \$2,400. Why do not all the farmers of North Carolina turn their attention towards this profitable business? It would be better to make wine for their common drink, than whiskey.

Louisiana.—We are again obliged to defer, till our next, the communication of a 'Louisianian,' on the late elections in that state. We had hoped to be able to insert it this week; but other matter, which claimed our early attention, did not leave us space to do so.

Jealousy!—A young man in Baton Rouge, Louisiana, who was refused the hand of a young lady whom he had courted, watched an opportunity, and shot her with a pistol; an overruling Providence, however, saved her, the ball glanced her ear and neck, and she is out of danger. The miserable wretch then made several attempts on his own life. To what depths of crime will not jealousy, that green eyed monster, that doth make the meat it feeds upon, plunge the weak-minded and the enthusiast.

Capital conviction.—At the fall term of the superior court for Montgomery county, held week before last, Cyrus B. Robinson, was tried on an indictment for burglary and robbery—for breaking open a store, and stealing therefrom sundry articles of merchandise: he was convicted, and sentenced to be hanged. He was tried at the last superior court in this town, for the same offence, and acquitted, the jury being under an impression that he was non compos. But it is now the opinion of those best acquainted with him, that he is more rogue than fool.

Fruit and Shade Trees.—It is said that the Fall season is much better than the Spring, for planting out any kind of Trees. Shade trees not only add to the beauty, but no doubt in a good degree to the healthfulness of a town. Without any trees as a protection, it would not only be extremely unpleasant, but unsafe to walk the streets much during the summer solstice, exposed to the vertical rays of the Sun; but were our side-walks well lined with Pride of China trees, the whole town would be an agreeable promenade. We are pleased to see, however, that our citizens are very generally turning their attention to this best of shade trees: more of them have been planted in Salisbury, within two years past, than ever before; and we hope soon to see every owner of a lot, have them in front of his premises.

Rail Road.—A meeting of the citizens of Newbern, was held on the 4th inst. on the subject of the contemplated Rail Road through the centre of the state. A preamble and resolutions, cordially approving the plan, and pledging their hearty co-operation in every practicable measure to carry it into operation, were unanimously adopted: the author of the able essays, under the signature of *Carlton*, was thanked for bringing the subject before the public, and advocating the construction of the rail-way with so much ability, zeal and perseverance; and the members from that town and county, were requested to advocate the subject before the legislature.

The Charlotte Dinner.....AGAIN! We had expected that the little junta of Adams men in Charlotte had concluded not to afflict the readers of their paper in this place with any more squibbing against us, by the smoke of which they vainly hoped to blind the eyes of the people, and prevent them from viewing, in its true light, their shuffling conduct in relation to the political complexion of the company at the celebration of the late 4th of July in that town; but having, in the effervescence of their zeal for the administration, stumbled into a most awkward and perplexing dilemma, it would seem they are desperately bent on throwing the odium of their own indiscreet conduct on our shoulders: with how much justice, or with