

Salisbury:

AUGUST 24, 1230.

ELECTION RETURNS. Lincoln .- Col. Daniel Hoke, without oppor tion, senate; Bartlett Shipp and Andrew H. Loretz, Esq. commons; Thomas Ward, sheriff. State of the Polls Shipp 1622, Loretz, 1486, Heary Cansler, Esq. 1005, Gen. John Moore, 140, for commone, Ward 856, Benjamin S. Johnson 475, Major Hill 380, Daniel Conrod 347,

Anthony Long 140, Isaac Irwin 45.

Burke. David Newland, senate; Cal. A. Bergen, commons; Wm. C. Butler, sheriff. State of the Poll : Newland 732, Col. P. Barlow 392, for senate; Bergen 1243, Capt. E. A. Hooper 954, Maj. E. P. Miller 535, Capt. E. Poor 475, J. Harshaw 217, for commons: Butler

898, Jna Boon 645, F Glass, for sheriff. Willer,-Gen, Edmund Jones, senate; Co! William Horton and Gen, Montford Stokes, commons; Cal. William Hampton, sheriff.

State of the Poll . Jones 396, Capt. John Witherspoon 375, for senate; Horton 653, Gen. Montfort Stokes, 622, James Norwood, Esq. 510. Malaciah Roberds, Esq. 463, communs Col. Wm. Hampton was elected sheriff by a majority of 18 votes over Benj. W. Caia, Esq. Ashe .- John Ray, Eng secate, without opposition; Col. James Horton and James Calloway, the violence of certain Journals in South Caro-Esq. commons; John C. Gambill, sheriff, state of the Poll : Horton 613, Calloway 486, Zachariah Baker, Esq. 407, for common; Gambill 529, William Austin, Esq. sheriff

---Freedom of the Press .- There are no persons who appreciate more highly the liberty of sperch, and the free exercise of opinion than serielyes. To be permitted to speak and write what we think, provided there is a proper respect paid to character and society, is beyond question a most invaluable privilege and more difficult to abridge or even restrain within the borders of temperance and propriety than al- ask, can that Assembly of men be in farour of most any other. The live of libel is looked disunion, who heard with attention, and apupon with great jealousy as being in some de- and who drank with enthusiasm, the toss he ofgree an innovation or restriction upon the free- fered on the occasion? I will not believe it. dom of the press. We look upon it however in It is worthy of note that among those who are a very different light, as being one of its now foremost in raising the hue and cry of Rights has originated from the virtue and imstrongest safe-guards, and the ablest shield found many who during the late war applicated. against its intemperance. Paralize the sword arm and defended the treasonable sermons of the infaof the law, and all order and regularity in govern- mous Osgood, Parish, and Co, and rejoiced in the ment would be subverted by the excesses of the press. The virtuous would be proscribed and the vicious exalted for the purpose of gratifying the Policy of the Federal Government; and as personal and party dislikes or advancing some a natural consequence her complaints have mad or ambitious scheme.

Whilst we like to see the press secure from

all arbitrary and unnecessary restrictions by law. we are equally gratified to witness its independence of parties and leaders of parties, and to be always ready to speak and support the truth. If presses will blindly lend their support to a party or the leaders of a party, the freedom of the press will degenerate into ficentiousness, the effect of which must be to demoralize the nunity. There perhaps would be more manimity and less discord between the conductors of presses, if they would speak out their convictions, touching measures, independently, and would silence their abuse of parties and leaders of parties. They can speak of their friends without flattery, and of their enemies without abure. They can express their approbation of a man's course without praising him for what he has not done and exaggerating what he has done. They can dissent from those to whom they are opposed without detracting, in a most shameful manner, from their acknowledged ment and at the same time traducing them for an honest difference of ppinion.

We must regard every attack upon the liberty of the press as an attack upon the liberties of the people, in corroboration of which we could quote numberless opinions from the most distinguished writers upon government and from various constitutions. We make the following extract from the bill of rights: "The freedom of the press is one of the great bulwarks of libersy and therefore ought never to be restrained." Again from Junius with whom every body is familiar. Junius says "let it be impressed upon your minds. let it be instilled into your children, that the liberty of the press is the palladium of all the civil, political and religious rights of an Englishman." If they are dear to Englishmen they must be ten-fold more so to the free people of the United States.

Every attempt to abridge the liberties of the press, which has been so aprly stiled " the tyfant's foe and the people's friend," should be looked upon as an invasion of the most invaluable privilege of freemen. If, thro' the medium of the press, the irregularities and inordinate practises of public servants were not exposed to the public view and held up in their proper colors for public approbation or public censure, we should not behold one shade of those liberlies, which we regard with so much pride and reneration, when two bustres had passed away.

The way to drive an advertary over to your tide. - If when no other argument will prevail to bring your adversary over to your side (and indeed this is the only one that we know to be effectual) ask him what are the etrongest reasons that he can advance to support your side of the State Legislature should assume a corresponding question, and he will not fail to put forth one to strong as even to convince himself. Such is the vanity of human nature that we always think with another. It will make a deeper impresthat best which originates with ourselves. A man's vanity thus flattered is the most gentle him into a concert with your own designs.

Salisbury, August, 1830.

I received, a day or two ago, your favour of netant, in which you inform one, reports are pretty widely disseminated through certain of the neighboring counties, that I am friendly to the doctrines of "Nullification" and Disunion." I very much thank you, and other "Distince." I very much thank you, and other friends for declaring your distoutef in these reports, for whatever may have given rise to them, or whatever may be the motives of those who encourage their circulation, I assure you they are wholly untrue,

I feel that I am too humble an ladividual, to make a parade before the public, of my senti-ments, on the present crisis in our national affairs: such however as they are, they have never Seen concealed, but openly and freely expressed, and always against any thing that looked like "dirunion," As tegards " Nullification," how a State in her individual capacity. can declare as not of Congress to be word and of no force in that State, and still continue an integral part of the Union in all other respects, is what I cannot comprehend. It appears to unjust to them to suspess that they are under me, that the individual State, must either re- any other influence than that of principle, and main in the Union on a like footing with the other States, or else separate altogether,

That South Carolina, or any other State, if dissettisfied with the Union, has a right to leave it, is a doctrine that but few will deny, who hold to the principles of the Revolution. The other States may regret to see a Sister go off; they may use arguments to dissuade, but they shouldnot use force to prevent her. It is a question for he disaffected State alone to consider, and doubtiess every such State would weigh it well before acting. I am very free to disapprove of lina, and equally as much so, of some of the Fourts given at the Charleston and Columbia few tousts, furnish sufficient evidence to justify the conclusion that the State of South Carolina meditates a separation from the Union; whatver the wishes of a few individuals may be. Besides the 5 or 6 obnoxious Toasts given at the liurleston Dinner, there were 120 or 130 others given on that occasion, all of them highly patriotic, breathing the spirit of attachment to the Constitution, and the Union. Which shall we take on declaring the sentiments of Charleston, the five or six, or the one hundred and twenty? I

dimaiers of our country. I suspect the motives of such Patriots! South Carolina has suffered more than any other State in the Union, from been loudest. Would we have her to conceal her sufferings, and stifle her grouns? It is the right of freemen to complain and to remonstrate, and when they cease to do so, they are no longer freemen, but slaves.

I have thought pr per to say this much in justice to the people of a Sister state. I think that I am not mistaken concerning them; possibly however, I may be; if so, then I feel confinot to it - in my oninian greatly decrive themhe evils of the times, but not enough to drive them for relief to an act of felo de se

What observing man, who has calmly watched he state of parties in the nation, and the progress of things in Congress, for the past five or x years, but must have, now and then, felt some mistrusting as to the nitimate fate of our glorious Republican Institutions? For one, I have sometimes seen wind appeared to me ominous signs in the political Zodino. If the "protecting stem," as some, or the "Prohibitory Sysas others call it-so paralizing to the great interests of the South; and that other system, miscalled Internal Improvement, qually, or more dangerous to the rights of the States; it these could have been pushed on to the extremes desired by a certain class of politicians, then I verily believe these States would not have held together many years longer. But hank Heaven, brighter prospects open before us! Two events took place during the last session of Congress that promise better things, one, is the breach that was made in the Tariff System, and the other is that memorable act of President Jackson by which he has afrested Congress in a career of extravagance that sooner or later must have entirely changed the character of our Government, burried it into consolidation, and then as a certain consequence into

not relax in using all constitutional means to restore the government to its legitimate action. Let our members of Congress leave off hectoring; let them act together with manly firmuess, with moderation, but untiring perseverance, and they will accomplish their object much soones against the whole system at once. The tariff members are in the majority, and we seldom see majorities driven from their stand by invectives and denunciations. Their caprit de corps, their tration. pride, and irritated feelings, say nothing about other motives, will keep them together. But pursue the other course 4-attack the system in detail, and we will soon see the tariff, not destroyed, but reduced to a scale that will be acstill give a fair protection to the manufactories

of the North. Witness what took place at the last session Mr. McDuffie introduced a bill looking to the whole subject; if was at once rejected without ceremony; but another bill was introduced providing for the reduction of duties on a few feading articles, such as Salt, Molaceca, Collec, &c .-- It passed without difficulty. This should teach us our plan of action. If prudence and patriotism require that our members of Congress should pursue a calm and dignified course on these great questions, it is equally clear that our attitude. Let them speak to Congress, and to the Tariff States, in mild and dignified language; -like one member of a family remonstrating sion than any course of violence, and invective can possibly do.

But I find I am running into this subject much writing. Before I dismiss this | fter I must add misled by enomies in disguise;

a few words as respects my supposed influence over the Western Carolinian.

Justice to the respectable gentlemen who own, and conduct that paper, as well as to myself requires me to say, that there is not a word of truth in the "surmise." It is known that I was somewhat instrumental in establishing the Western Carolinian,—and for some time afterwards occasionally contributed my humble aid to make the Paper as useful and respectable as possible. But for several years past I have had no other councetion with it, then as a subscriber. When Mr. White received his appoint ment in the Navy, he came to me and off me the establishment, I at once declined all connection with it, merely expressing a solici-tude that the new Editors should be friendly to The Administration, and orthodox on certain great constitutional questions. Mr. White said that his duty to his subscribers would foroid him from placing the Paper in any other sort of hunds Sinne Musers. Jones & Craige have been in possession of the Raper, I have but seldom seen them. I have sought to exercise no influence over them, and most certainly wish none. It is any other influence than that of principle, and it is not less so to me, to hold me responsible for the course of a Journal with which I have no other connection than that of Subscriber to the Paper, and being on terms of personal friendship with the Editors

Very sincerely your obedient servant. CHS. FISHER,

Remarks by the Editors .

The above letter of Chas, Fisher, Esq. is in answer to one received by him, from a friend in an adjoining county, giving him to understand that a report has gone abroad there, that he is friendly to a dissolution of the Union; and that donners. But I do not think that the randings of the impression prevails, that he exercises an influence over this paper, so far as to direct the course of the Editors. We have seen the letter addressed to Mr. P. and tho' parts of it relate to ourselves we abstain from any comments inasmuch as it is not published.

Mr. Fisher considers himself called upon, not only by the letter above alluded to, but in justice to himself and ourselves, who have never stood in any other relation towards each other than as subscriber and Editors, to declare that both surmises are equally incorrect. We do not consider ourselves under the influence of any man or any set of men. We think for ourselves and act for ourselves. Our support of State professed and practised by Mr. Jefferson, are the only pulitical rules to which we can safely adhere, to secure to the American people the plessings of civil liberty and the continuance of the Union. We cannot think that a government powers would ever effect that desirable end, but generally. on the contrary, would, as the experience of past ages has proved, terminate either in anarchy, or in despotiem, or at best in a limited for it. monarchy Such would be the inevitable result of confiding too much power to the National gov rument, and we should be feft a wretched dent that there can be no mistake at respects example of the mespacity of mankind to govern the people of plain, unassuming North Carolina. themselves. Nothing but a pursuar se of Mr. selves. Our people have suffered greatly from to declare a law of Congress unconstitutional, we take th Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions of '98 and '99, one set drafted by Jas, Madison, and the other by Thos. Jefferson, as our text book, the soundness and orthodoxy of which have

never been donoted by the Republican party, No person who knows Mr. Pisher, or who has a just estimate of his character and principles, would for a moment give credence to the insidious report, above alluded to. We, however, think he has done well to notice it, and to expose the malignity of its authors. It cannot be conceated, nor ought it to be if it could, that the opposition of President Jackson, made apparent by his message, to Internal Improvement, and other constructive powers, and in defence of economy and State Rights, may occasion the desertion of some few men, of a different political school, who in the late contest gave him a nominal support. These disaffected persons may hope to carry off a considerable force with them, but they will be deceived; the number will be small--the converts numerous.

To prepare the way for a thorough secession I believe the crisis is past: but still we should they seek to destroy the influence of this paper. or at least to inr air its character by the cry of disunion," and as a part of their stratagem, they wish to injure the character and standing of certain prominent Jackson men, who have always stood firm and true to the integrity of their than by violent speeches. It is now very evident principles. Among these Mr. Fisher has come that they cannot overthrow the tariff by moving in for more than an equal share of their hostility. He is well known to be a firm Republican and a warm supporter of Gen. Jackson's Adminis-

But Mr. Fisher is not the only man, who has incurred the ill will of those who are opposed to him in political opinions. The toast given by Gen, R. M. Saunders, at a dinner in the City of ceptable to the great body of the South, and Raleigh, was sufficiently glaring to satisfy these exclusive patriote," that he is a real "Charleson disuniopist." The able and patriotick speech, delivered in Congress by the Hon. Samuel P. Carson against the Buffalo road bill, leaves no doubt of his union with the disunionists. The Circular of the Hon. A. Renches, has sealed his doom. Let him beware of the Ides of August 1831! And we have no doubt our Lincoln friends will be classed with those who have been charged with bostility to the Union. In short this system of hanting down men, does not exist in the western part of our state only, but equally so in the East. We are not ignorant of some of the men who have commenced a crusade against this paper and we have come to the determination to point them out if they do not palliative to soothe his opposition, and to seduce farther than I expected when I commenced stop short, in order that our friends may not be

A DIARY

A violent squall accompanied by rain, thunder and lightning, visited the City of Charleston. A sail boat coming from a fishing excursion was capsized between Fort Johnson and Castle
Pinckney. Mr. Ingraham and three negroes bein general, that he has connected himself in the longing to the boat were drowned.

What is Federalism or National Republicanism? The Someret (Maine) Republican replies to the question in the following emphatick language. "That man, who is continually complaining that the power of the people and the individual states is gaining the ascendency over the general government, is a Federalist, let him call himself by what appellation he pleases, so far as this principle of government is con-

If we believe the papers opposed to the preout administration, Mr. Clay's election to the Presidency is already secure , political arithmeticians make the sum in his favour pretty con. siderable. We doubt the correctness of their calculations.

The citizens of that portion of the state of Maine claimed by the British, have refused to permit the officer appointed to take the census to proceed in the discharge of his duties. The authorities of New Brunswick have extended their jurisdiction over this territory. The case is now before the Secretary of State.

Mr. Wirt, late attorney general of the U. S. delivered the oration before the societies of Rutger's college, on the 20th ultimo. The degree of L. L. D. was conferred on Mr. Wirt.

The London Herald of the 11th June says. that from authentick documents deposited in the Library at Stowe, the Author of Junius has been discovered. Lord Temple, who was killed by a fall from his horse in 1775, is said to be the person alluded to.

A report was carried by the Wilmington driver to Fayetteville, that a building in that town was struck by lightning, and that when the stage and hopes, by a strict attention to this branch of left, the town was on Fire. Several houses had

Chief Justice Parker of the commonwealth of Massachusetts died suddenly, whilst presiding at the Supreme Court which was setting for the trial of Crowningshield.

The letter purporting to be written by Mr. Jefferson passing an eulogium upon Mr. Clay and his American system, turns out to be a forleaning too much towards a consolidation of its gery. Quite in character with the Clay papers

> We will publish the prospectus of Mr. Cocke at some subsequent day, when we have room

Notice.

THE subscribers having qualified as Execu-tors of the last Will and Testament of Jesse the people of plain, unassuming North Carolina, themselves. Nothing but a pursuarce of Mr. Hargrave, deceased, at the August Ferm of Da. With a select class. Also a Hand of Martial Mn Whoever calculates, they are reads for a sepa- Lifferson's policy, has preserved the Union, video county court 1830, hereby give notice to days, and for other musical entertainments. even to this day. As to the power of the State all persons having claims, debts, dues, or demands against said caute, to present them for payment, duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

JAMES WISEMAN, SAML, HARGRAVE, Ex're. August 13th, 1830.

All persons indebted to said Estate are requested to come forward and make payment, as no indulgence can be given.

Land for Sale for Taxes will sell at the Court House in

Morganton, on the 4th Munday a October next, 3550 Acres of Land. or as much thereof as will be sufficient to satisfy the taxes thereon, for the year 1828 and 1829.

SAML, C. TATE, SAME By D. CHAMBERS, D. M. August 17th, 1830. 3434

Dolfars Reward. Forty

RANAWAY from the subcounty on Deep river, a yeline fine about twenty run age; his complexion is of

He left my plantation about the 5th inst, supposed to be in company with another negro and white man. I have been informed that he had made application for a pass. He will probably make towards some of the free States. In that event be will pass thro' the Western part of Virginia. I will give \$40 reward, if taken without the State-if taken within the state twenty Dollars, and ten Dollars if apprehended in my own county. In any event he must be secured so that I can get him again.

DANL. COLTRAINE Randolph co'y. Aug. 18, 1830.

State of North Carolina.

LINCOLN TOUNTY. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, JULY SESSIONS, 1830.

NDREW and William Hunsucker ve. Betsy, A Salley, Susannah, Magdalina, Philip and John Pulbright, here of John Pulbright, dec'd. and others: Petition for division of Land, It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that he said Betsey, Sally, Susannah, Magdelina, Philip, John and William heirs at Law of John Pulbright, dec'd, are not inhabitants of this State. It is therefore ordered by the Court that notice be published six weeks in the Western Carolinian, requiring the said defendants to day, after the 4th Monday in September next, then and there to answer or demur to the said M'Bee, Clerk at 1830.
Monday in July, 1830.
VARORY M'BBE, CBA.

A CARD.

R. C. YOUNG

WHOLESALE

Dry GOODS Business, in the City of New-York, with W. Jacot & A. B. Embury, under he firm of

JACOT, BAIBURY & YOUNG. Store No. 2. Burling Slip, next to the corner of

Pearl Street, where they are no - receiving and opening an extensive assortment of Staple and Fanoy-Goods,

which they offer on liberal terms and at the west market prices.

He flatters himself from the circumstance of having been engaged in business in Carolina for number of years, that their assortment will be found desirable for that section of country; and bega leave to solicit a share of the patronage of those who visit the city for the purpose of making purchases. New-York, August 1, 1830.

REMOVAL

THE subscriber respectfully informs his customers, and the public, that he has REMOVED HIS STORE

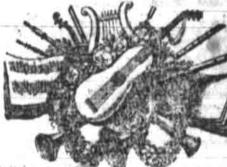
into his new and spacious building, just finished and fitted up in most elegant style, superior to any in the town; It is the stand formerly awned and occupied by his uncle, Daniel Cress, sen.; on Main street a few doors from the Court-House, west side : Where the subscriber hopes to receive calls from his old customers, and all others who are desirous of buying cheap GUODS.

ALSO, The manufacturing of Stills and Tin Plata Ware, heretofore conducted by Edward Cress, will hereafter be carried on by the subscriber ; who will keep constantly on hand, or manuface

ture to order, Stills, and Tin Plate Ware, made of the best materials, and in the most substantial and fashionable style of workmanship;

business, to merit the patronage of the public. DANIEL H. CRESS. Dec. 4th, 18 9.

Instrumental Music.



BY desire of the citizens here, the principal has commenced his second engagement with a select class. Also a Band of Martial Muprinted list, to give general satisfaction to any aftentive learner to recite on his respective Instruments, to play a variety of Marches, Quick Marches, Waltz's, Songs, Divertimento's &c. For the country those whose desire to organize a Musical association will now make immediate J. H. HOFFMAN, application to est the Afancion Hotel

N. B. Such persons as cannot devote the necessary time to Mr. Hoffinan's instructions by reason of their employments, can by application to him individually, make agreements as to terms accordingly.

Book Lost.

A NY one having Beauchamp's Confession will please return it to this Office, and coufer a favour upon the owner.

Great Bargains in Lands. Tite subscriber offers for sale thirty or forty thousand acres of Land, Situated in Ashe county, N. C. adjoining Burke counts on

the south, and the Tennessee fine the west and morth. This land is surveyed off into tracts of from 800 to 1200 acres each; bright colour with lung straight and the quality of each tract is certified to by fine, coal-black hair, has some the surveyor, who has made a plat of his survey dian. He has a cut across his left fout near his in Salisbury, Mr. C. C. Henderson of Lincoln-Mr. Thos. J. Forney of Burke county, or to subscriber in Asheville, Buncombe county, A large portion of this land is as good as any in the State. Lead ore has been discovered on different parts of the survey; and gold has been found adjacent to it: the climate is the most healthy and delightful in the world; and at no very distant day, this mountain region of North Carolina must become the favorite part of the states; the land is well timbered, and finely was tered. The tracts marked 1st quality will be sold at 75 cents per acre; 2d quality, at 50 cents, and 3d quality, 40 cents per acre. The payments may be made in four yearly instalments with interest until paid; and the subscriber will give bond to make title on payment of

the money and interest. So favorably an opportunity for obtaining good and cheap farms, was never before offered in this state. The title to the land is indisputable; warranter deeds will be given to purchasers. Application for further information, and for purchasing any part of these lands, can be made to Mr. White in Salisbury, Mr. C. C. Henderson in Lincolnton, Mr. Thos. J. Forney of Burke county, or to the subscriber.

JOHN BROWN.

N. B. The subscriber also offers about 90,000 acres of land in Bunconbe and Haywood counappear at the next county Court of Pleas and ties. Many of these lands contain some of the Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county at most valuable minerals in the Union. In a short he Court-House in Lincolnton on the 4th Mon- time the subscriber will be prepared to leuse some of these tracts to companies who might be disposed to work the valuable mines of iron, petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesse lead, silver, and gold, which they contain. He and adjudged accordingly. Witness, Vardry has already leased out some of the tracts, and M'Bee, Clerk at said Court at office, the third has had fair offers for the sale of others. Any part of these lands will be sold, very low; and