

# Salisbury:

APRIL 25, 1831.

When will the divisions in the republican ranks be closed, and the party closely united again under the same banner? Why will they squabble and fall into variance when their most deadly and venomous foe is at their backs ready to take advantage of the first favorable moment, when their divisions have risen high? Which is the greater enemy to the success of the State Rights and Republican cause, the opposition of the consolidation party or the breach among the republicans? If they cannot agree among themselves, how can they rationally expect to suppress the dangers incident to the doctrines inculcated by the National Republicans? Is the party so weak and feeble that a detachment of our forces can put it to flight? Is it composed of a few obscure, uninformed individuals who have no weight in the councils of the Nation? Let us not rest under any such delusion. If the republican party cannot act in concert the "American System" will become the settled policy of the country. There is no hope of arresting its progress but through the harmony and concert of the republican party. Upon that party rests the safety and perpetuity of the Union. Our liberties never were in greater danger than at the present moment. Our free institutions are attacked in their most vital parts. All political equality is destroyed, and the industrious poor are made mendicants and laborers to heap up substance which is to be taken from them, and given to the Northern manufacturers who monopolize all the advantages of commerce. How are we to rid ourselves of this hateful tyranny and oppression but by the undivided voice of the people—by the free will and determination of the democrats of the land? Were exclusive privileges intended to be conferred upon any set of men by our fathers who framed the constitution? We should degrade their memories by such a supposition. How then are exclusive privileges enjoyed by the manufacturers of the North? By the will and decision of the National legislature. By what authority does the National legislature undertake to grant monopolies? By virtue of the powers conferred upon them by the constitution? So they say. But how is the fact? Does the constitution recognize any such right in the legislative, executive or judicial bodies? Does the constitution make any invidious distinctions? Does the constitution declare that we are better than our neighbors, or our neighbors better than ourselves? Does the constitution permit any set of men to rob us of our substance for the Northern people to fatten and riot upon? None of these things are pretended, and yet we have said nothing which is not strictly true and which is not practised at this moment by the general government. They permit monopolies at the same time that they deny they have the power to do so. They make distinctions between the North and South in their legislation without pretending any authority for it. They exalt themselves above us, and yet will not dare to set up openly any superiority whatever. They legalize robbery by enacting laws to tax our property at excessive rates, which are not equal in their operation throughout the United States but do not pretend to be clothed with any such authority. Of what value are our liberties? Of what use is the constitution, the guardian of our rights and the safe-guard of our independence? Can freemen, can democrats live under such unequal laws and oppressive regulations without making an effort to restore the government to its original purity? We may be called demagogues—alarmists and factionists when we say our liberties are in danger of being wrested from us. But we cannot be deterred from doing our duty. We will point to danger when we see it ready to fall upon the heads of our fellow-citizens and to wrest from them their most invaluable privileges. Our government is rapidly approximating towards consolidation, and, unless timely impeded, must destroy the Union, and with it our freedom and independence. This is no spectre—no creature of the imagination—it is truth—yes, it is harrowing truth. But we yet have hopes that the government of the country will be conducted, in time to come, upon the principles of the constitution.

The Editor of the Camden Journal is very facetious at our expense, and were he not such a pleasant, good-humored fellow we should be half inclined "to lash him across the shoulders" for awhile. This is not the first time that friend Daniels has made "fun" of us in his own way. We do not set ourselves up for proficient in composition—we have never aspired to the honor of critics, and it may be for this reason that we are more frequently misconstrued than our neighbours. Nothing was farther from our design than to intimate that because Mr. Van Buren was a native of New York, he must therefore be a traitor. We had this in view when we wrote the article to which the Editor of the Camden Journal takes exceptions, that is, that as New York had given birth to several traitors and had been the theatre for the carrying on several traitorous designs the people of

the United States should be very cautious how they trusted such calculating, self-interested men, more especially when the individual to whom we had particular reference had been suspected of intrigue and corruption. We do not reason that because New York has in her bosom several traitors at present, that therefore all the rest of her citizens must necessarily be traitors. We should be sorry if our friends understood us to advance any such opinion. But we all know if we have been hit in a particular place by a snake, that we ought to be if we are not, very cautious how we trust ourselves upon that spot again. So we conclude, and we think very reasonably, that as New York has given birth to several traitors, and has been the stage for several others to carry on their treacherous designs, the people of the United States should not heedlessly promote any individual from that State, unless his character be "above suspicion." We do not think these views exceptionable, and we hope the Editor of the Camden Journal will do us the justice to say that this idea is not so very "furious and disagreeable." We stand corrected by the Editor of the Journal as to the birth spot of Arnold. We had hitherto rested in the belief that he was a native of the Western part of New York. It was in that state, tho' that he sold the Father of his country and would have sacrificed her liberties forever to gratify his avaricious temper.

Our friend of the Camden Journal thinks we have undertaken an uphill business when we advocate the necessity of the re-election of General Jackson, and at the same time approve the course of the Telegraph. It may be so—but this we think—that we can do it with a clear conscience. In our opinion the President has not a better friend than the Telegraph. He does not blindly approve every act of the administration whether right or wrong, but ventures like a trusty and honest counsellor to speak out his opinions boldly when they conflict with those of the President. Would the Editor of the Journal, whom we think we justly appreciate as a sensible man and an honest politician, have the Telegraph sustain the administration in a violation of the constitution? Can it be possible that he would pursue such a course were he the organ of the administration? We venture to say for him he would not. How then is the Telegraph opposed to the present administration? Not surely because he would not unite with a disgraced and unprincipled coalition in decrying and hunting down an innocent and persecuted man—for such we believe Mr. Calhoun to be. Genl. Green is an honest politician of the democratic republican school. He professes his willingness and has several times avowed his fixed purpose to support the present administration so long as its principles tally with his own and to advocate the re-election of General Jackson. We must confess that the Editor of the Telegraph has very few inducements, apart from consistency, to lend his efforts to support the present administration. The party in the interest of Mr. Van Buren have represented him as the most inveterate and determined foe of General Jackson and have used every artifice to curtail the patronage and influence of his paper. All the public printing which could be taken from him has been transferred to the Globe to further the ambitious views of the Secretary of State. Laying aside all prejudice from his bosom and discharging his hostility to the nullifiers, can the Editor of the Camden Journal in the sincerity of his heart acknowledge the propriety of this step of the wily Secretary? We are very sure that he has come to the self-same conclusion that we have and that there is more of self-interest in the designs and movements of the Secretary of State than love and respect for the Hero of New Orleans. The Telegraph cannot be awed by the threats of Mr. Van Buren's organ, but will pursue its course of disinterested devotion to the constitution and the best interests of the country without stopping to calculate the consequences.

It is idle and preposterous to suppose that Mr. Calhoun will oppose the present administration, and set up for himself. Mr. Calhoun has too much sagacity not to foresee the consequences of such a step. He would be digging his own political grave to make a movement of the kind, however eager he may be to be chosen President of the United States. Mr. Calhoun's support of General Jackson was not personal but political. If he and the President have had a variance, their political principles are still the same, and were General Jackson ten times as hostile to Mr. Calhoun as he really is still would Mr. Calhoun feel himself bound to support his administration so long as it travelled in his republican course. Of this we are well assured that it is not Mr. Calhoun's desire to set up against General Jackson, whatever may be the design of his friends. Let the friends of the present administration give their support to General Jackson regardless of the unfounded assertions of partizan Editors who would sacrifice the dearest interests of their country to advance their sordid and selfish ambition. Mr. Calhoun cannot oppose the present administration. It is preposterous to cherish any such supposition.

## TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

At a meeting of the members of the Anson Bar, called for the purpose of paying their tribute of respect to the memory of the late HUGH MENAN, Esq. who died in St. Augustine on the 16th ult: Jno. Giles, Esq. was called to the Chair, John A. McIlwain, Esq. appointed Secretary, and John Beard, Walter F. Leck, George

C. Mendenhall and William F. Strange, Esqrs. were appointed a committee to draft a preamble and resolutions expressive of the feelings of the meeting—who reported as follows:

HUGH MENAN, to whose memory we have just paid the tribute of our respect and friendship, was a native of Ireland. With a soul animated by the finest feelings of human nature, and a mind spurning the intolerance which repressed the energies of the proscribed portion of his countrymen, he bid adieu, in his youth, to the green fields of his beautiful but "sad and forsaken Erin," and came to enjoy in America, the reality of that rational liberty whose visions had been the delight of his early years.

He brought with him no revenue but a good education and a good name; but these, with the aid of a polite address and scrupulously correct deportment, soon procured for him many valuable friends. He studied law in Virginia and for a short time practised there; but in order to enjoy the society of an affectionate brother, his only near kinsman in America, he came, in the fall of 1825, to North-Carolina, and, after a temporary residence in Salisbury, settled in Charlotte. He pursued his profession with unremitting fidelity, perseverance and ardour, until the fall of 1830, when, being suddenly and violently attacked by a disease of the lungs, he repaired to Florida with the hope that the kinder skies of the South would restore him to health and usefulness. For a while he seemed to be speedily recovering, and his friends hailed the return of Spring as the season which was to restore him to their society. But alas! how fallacious was their hope! Scarcely had it bloomed, when it was blasted by the chilling tidings of his death.

HUGH MENAN was possessed of a good understanding, well improved by reading, observation and reflection; he had a fine taste, a sound judgment, inflexible moral principles, much energy of character, and an exalted estimate of the dignity and utility of his profession—qualifications which, combined with the virtues of the heart and much suavity of manner, must have ensured to him success. In private life, he was courteous, affable, gentle, candid, liberal and generous; never wantonly inflicting pain upon the feelings of others, and never hastily taking offence where it was not clearly premeditated. Such was the lamented object who, by an inscrutable dispensation of a wise Providence, has been snatched from the world at the moment when his friends began to exult at the full development of his mental faculties, and when his own bright hopes were about to be realized. Deeply affected by the premature death of our friend.

Resolved, That we will cherish the memory of his virtues among the choicest recollections of our lives.

Resolved, That we will wear the usual badge of mourning for the space of thirty days.

Resolved, That a letter of condolence accompanying these proceedings, be sent to the brother who has deceased.

Resolved, That these proceedings be signed by the chairman and Secretary, and be sent for publication to the Fayetteville, Raleigh, Salisbury and Charlotte papers. JNO GILES, Chairman. JOHN McRAE, Secretary. Wadesborough, April 15th, 1831.

## FEMALE SCHOOL.

MRS. P. A. RUSSELL informs her friends and the public that she has opened a School in the Town of Salisbury for the reception of young Ladies, and little Children to whose elementary Education, particular attention will be paid.

Mrs. Russell engages to Parents and Guardians that no attention on her part shall be wanting to promote the improvement of those placed under her care, and that strict regard shall be paid to their habits and moral deportment, hoping by her assiduity and care to merit a share of the patronage hitherto so liberally bestowed on institutions of the same kind in this place. She expects after the end of the present Session to be assisted by her Daughter, Miss Susan Russell.

### TERMS OF TUITION.

All the various, Literary and Ornamental Branches usually taught in Schools, \$5.00 per quarter.

Music \$15.00 per Session, less time at same rate. Mrs. Russell being a perfect stranger in this part of the country, refers to the following Gentlemen, many of whom she has testimonials of in her possession, John Gray Blunt and Thomas Trotter, of Washington, N. C. Thomas McNaught, of Tarborough, William Blackledge, of Newbern, Weeks Parks, of Edgcomb, Robert Sinner, of Pitt county, Col. Andrew Joiner, Thomas Burgess, Edward Freeman and Hon. Judge Daniels, of Halifax, Doct. Murder, of Suffolk, Virginia, Hon. Judge Daniels and M. Bradford, of Linchburg, Doct. Waller, of Richmond, John Wade, James Wade, H. Wade, William Anderson, Doct. Kent, William Kyle and M. Montague, Christiansburg, Virginia, Isaac Popkin, of Gates county, N. C. Saml. Harrell, of Gates county and Rev'd M. Holmes, of Edenton, N. C. P. A. RUSSELL, Salisbury, N. C. 19th April 1831 47

## Thomas S. B. Craven, SURGEON DENTIST.

THE undersigned members of the Legislature of North-Carolina, have employed Doctor Thomas S. B. Craven as a SURGEON DENTIST, and in the various operations they were completely satisfied with his performance, and think that those who may place themselves under his care will be as well satisfied of his competency as a Dentist as they have been.

[CITY OF RALEIGH: January 1, 1831.]

J. WILLIAMS TRENT, Member of the House of Commons.

CLEMENT MARSHALL, Member of the House of Commons.

J. WHITE, Member of the House of Commons, from Anson County.

RO. MARTIN, of Rockingham.

ROBT. McALFEE, of Rutherford County.

JNO. H. WHEELER, Member of the House of Commons.

JACOB HARR, of Hertford, Member of the Senate.

B. T. SIMMONS, Member of the House of Commons, from Currituck County.

WM. SELBY, Member of the Senate, from Hyde County.

FOSTER JARVIS, Member of the House of Commons.

J. P. JASPER, Hyde County. Enquire at Wm. H. Slaughter's Hotel. Salisbury, April 23d, 1831. 68f

## Notice.

A few reams of writing paper for sale at this Office, at \$2.50 per ream, a few reams at \$2. and a few reams of wrapping, at the usual price. 47

## Negroes Wanted!

THE subscribers are anxious to purchase ONE HUNDRED negroes both male and female from THIRTEEN to TWENTY FOUR years of age, for whom they will pay the CASH.

JAMES I. LONG, R. W. LONG, THOMAS MULL, Jr.

April 23, 1831. 6m192  
N. B. Application can be made to the firm in person or by letter addressed to JAMES I. LONG & Co. SALISBURY, N. C. which will be promptly attended to.

## Beef Accounts Again!!

ALL persons indebted to Krider & Bowers for BEEF for the years 1828 and '29 are earnestly requested to settle the same without delay as the business of the firm must be closed. Also, those indebted to Bowers & Mull for BEEF for the year 1830 are earnestly requested to settle the same as the Co-partnership has been dissolved. Those who fail to comply with the above requests will find their accounts in the hands of an officer for collection. 68f

CHARLES L. BOWERS. Salisbury, April 23, 1831.

## FOR SALE,

THE well known Establishment in the Town of Camden, lately occupied by H. A. as a house of public.

## ENTERTAINMENT.

The many advantages attending this House makes it an object worthy the attention of persons wishing to embark in the business. It has been for several years and is still in successful operation. Information relative to it may be had by application to Thomas B. Lee.

MARY J. McADAMS, Ex't'ce. Camden April 16. 8175

THE Fayetteville Observer, Raleigh Star, Western Carolinian, Southern Times and Charleston Courier will insert the above once a week for two months and forward their bills.

M. J. McA.

## Committed

TO the Jail of Lincoln County on the 9th April, 1831 a Negro boy about 14 years of age, dark complexioned and well formed, speaks polite, and from his dialect it is evident he was raised in the lower part of South Carolina, he calls himself Adam and says he belongs to John Murphy, that he was kidnapped by a negro fellow from his master's plantation, and after several days effected his escape. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away. 3m70

JACOB REINHARDT, Jailor.

## NEW, CHEAP AND DESIRABLE SPRING GOODS.

J. MURPHY  
IS now receiving at his Store in Salisbury a full supply of all kinds of Fine, Fashionable New Style Fancy GOODS, among which are many new and beautiful articles for Ladies' Dresses. Suited to the Season, selected by himself with much care from the latest importations in New York and Philadelphia for 1831, and bought entirely for cash. The public are respectfully invited to call, examine and judge for themselves, as every inducement by way of variety and extremeness of price will be presented to them. J. M. is thankful for past favours and hopes by a proper attention to business to merit a continuance of those favours which his customers and a discerning public have heretofore so liberally bestowed upon him. 3m179

April 16th. 1831.

## Last Notice.

ALL those who are indebted to Philo White for subscription to the Western Carolinian, or by book account are requested to come forward and make payment by the 1st of July, or they will find their accounts in the hands of an officer for collection. My shop is one door from John Murphy's Store, where I can be found at any time.

JAMES B. HAMPTON, Agent.

Salisbury, March 8th, 1831. 62f

N. B. Agents are requested to make returns of what they have collected as soon as possible. J. B. H.

## SADDLERY.

HILTON and Oakes of Concord will give constant employment to four or five Journeyman workmen at the Harness and Saddle making business. Liberal wages will be given. Feb. 17th, 1831. 59f

## NEW YORK, WHOLESALE CLOAK, Stock & Clothing Warehouse REMOVED.

THE subscriber has removed his establishment from No. 16 1/2 Maiden Lane to the Spacious Store No. 138, Pearl St. over Messrs. Hyde Cleveland & Co. where he will keep constantly on hand a much more extensive assortment than formerly. The Styles, modes and materials of the Cloaks will be greatly improved and will be sold at about the same low prices as those of the last Season. He has also on hand a large assortment of low priced clothing made in good style expressly for the Southern and Western Trade—that will be sold at about the usual prices of the most inferior quality. Also, an assortment of Stock with many other desirable articles. Those who will take the trouble to examine the Stock of Goods will probably satisfy themselves that they cannot select the same amount from any Stock in the City that will be a safer of more desirable purchase—for sale by F. J. CONAN No. 131, Pearl St. New York.

TERMS.—Six months for approved notes payable at Banks in good standing in any part of the country, eight months for City acceptances or 5 per cent discount for Cash—in all cases where time is extended interest will be charged at the rate of 7 per cent per annum. Goods purchased at this Establishment that do not suit the Market for which they were intended will be exchanged for others. 1279

New York, April 16th, 1831.

## A Valuable Tract of Land FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for Sale his farm, containing 460 acres of land lying on the waters of Back Creek, in this County. There are about 220 acres of cleared land, with many valuable improvements upon it. There is a substantial and convenient dwelling house, in good repair, with a first rate barn. The only motive which the subscriber has in selling his land is a strong desire to emigrate to the West. All persons who may wish to purchase a good productive plantation would do well to call and see the premises where the subscriber may be found at any time. The terms of Sale will be accommodating. SAMUEL JETER. April 1st, 1831. 63f

MY HOUSE, (the Post office) on the Cross street a few yards north-west, of the Court House, in Lexington, N. C. is again opened for the reception of Travellers and Boarders. The stables are extensive, roomy and dry; grain and provender of the best, plentiful, and served by good hostlers. The house has many comfortable rooms, serves a good table and refreshments; and the proprietor and his family will omit nothing in their power to make it most quiet and agreeable. 63f

B. D. ROUNSAVILLE.

## FOR SALE. A Negro woman who is a good house servant, and a child about 18 months old. Enquire of SAMUEL REEVES. Salisbury, April, 2 1831. 65f.

## COWAN & HAGUE, TAILORS.

THE subscribers return their thanks to the public for the liberal patronage extended to their Tailoring establishment in Concord, and beg leave to inform them that they have employed a sufficient number of workmen to enable them to do business with the utmost dispatch. They regularly receive the latest fashions from Philadelphia, and hope they will not only be able to turn out work with dispatch, but be also able to turn it out in a neat and elegant style. Their terms will be accommodating, and their efforts to please, unceasing. Orders from a distance shall meet the most prompt attention.

Cutting of all descriptions will be done at their shop immediately on application. Concord, Feb. 11th, 1831. 58f

## Runaway

ON the 10th of September last, from my plantation in Jones county, two negroes, one named WASHINGTON, about 27 years of age, a very bright mulatto, on one of his hands there is a scar occasioned by a gin; he will change his name and endeavor to pass for a free man. The other named JOHN, a common mulatto, about 30 years of age, very intelligent; he will probably pass as the servant of Washington, and change his name. A reward of 25 Dollars will be given for the delivery of either in any jail, or if I can get them. JAMES LAMAR. October 16th. 421

I-P The Georgian, Savannah; the Telescope, Columbia, S. C.; and Richmond Enquirer, are requested to publish the above weekly until forbid, and then forward their accounts to J. LAMAR.

## BLANK DREDS, OF every description, neatly printed, and kept constantly for sale at this office.