



# Salisbury

MAY 2, 1831.

We purposely refrained to give currency to the report that Mr. Ingham, Secretary of the Treasury, had been dismissed by the President from his department, notwithstanding it originated with an administration paper but which has always been bitter in its denunciations of Mr. Ingham. We gave no credence to the rumour from our confidence in the uprightness and prudence of the President. We were very well aware of the fact that the President in his last Message to Congress expressed his decided satisfaction of the management of the Treasury Department; and that the incumbent is regarded by both parties as an active, diligent and effective officer of the government. But this is not all—Congress has testified its sense of his capacity and integrity by entrusting him with considerable discretionary powers involving important pecuniary interests to the country. With these facts before us we could not believe that Genl. Jackson would dismiss the most popular officer of his Cabinet to gratify the ambitious views of the Secretary of State or to satisfy the malicious and inveterate hostility of the Secretary of War who would literally annihilate Mr. Ingham because he would not recognize Mrs. Eaton as a lady and permit his family to visit her. The same hatred rests in his bosom against Mr. Branch for the very same reasons. Could we believe then that Genl. Jackson would so far disregard the public interests as to discard two of the best officers of the government purely for the sake of appeasing the personal and political dislikes of the Secretary of War and Secretary of State? Nothing short of an absolute discharge of Mr. Ingham and Mr. Branch will ever make us believe that General Jackson is other than what we think him a good, honest republican, fearless and independent in the discharge of his duties. What has Mr. Ingham done to bring upon him so much censure and abuse from two or three administration presses in Pennsylvania and elsewhere? Was it a crime in Mr. Ingham more than any other individual or is it such at all to prohibit his family from holding any intercourse with a common courtesan? Was it such great matter of offence to be a friend of Mr. Calhoun and to endeavor to rescue him from the pit of destruction prepared for him by his enemies? Or what is it that he has done for which he is to be expelled from his office & room made for some sycophantic followers and supporters of the fortunes of the Secretary of State? What excuse could the President render to his constituents of Pennsylvania and of the whole United States who would demand to be informed why a diligent and meritorious officer was removed? Could he say that he was delinquent and that he had been remiss in the discharge of the duties of his office? Truth and the President's own acknowledgment at the opening of the late Congress would contradict the sincerity of this excuse, if such an one were offered. Could he say to the republican people of the United States who put him where he now is that Mr. Ingham would not recognize Mrs. Eaton as a lady and is a personal and political friend of Mr. Calhoun? Would this excite his satisfaction to independent spirits who tolerate freedom of opinion themselves and would have their public servants do the same. It is too improbable to be credited for a moment that General Jackson has any idea of removing either Mr. Ingham or Mr. Branch. But it is said that Mr. Ingham is an unwelcome member of the Cabinet—that he is an obtruder whose counsels would willingly be dispensed with by the President—that he has received many "intimations" and "courtly hints" that his presence in the Cabinet is no longer agreeable. But by whom? It may be by the Secretary of State, but surely not by the President. The Hero of New Orleans and the author of the Veto Message does not give "courtly hints." His "intimations" are of the most direct and pointed character. But Mr. Ingham is a well bred gentleman and has as nice a sense of honor as any man in the community and we feel assured if he had received a "courtly hint" from the President that he had no farther use for his services he would promptly retire from the Cabinet. That efforts have been made to induce the President to remove Mr. Ingham we both know and believe, but that General Jackson has ever listened or consented to his removal we have every reason to disbelieve, and shall take the liberty to contradict it until it actually comes to pass. Mr. Ingham is one of the democracy of Pennsylvania and was one of General Jackson's earliest and most vigorous supporters. He did not, like Mr. Van Buren, lend his support to another man until he found his prospects blasted and then throw his influence into the Jackson scale. He was originally a consistent and zealous friend of the President, and he will not now desert Mr. Ingham and thereby incur the odium of the charge of ingratitude. The President is surrounded by those whose counsels if followed, would hurry him on to his destruction. We have good grounds for believing that the Editor of the Globe is a spy of Henry Clay's who has thus unceremoniously obtruded himself in-

to the republican ranks for the purpose of creating discord and thereby secure the elevation of the "American System" Candidate. We have strong reasons for entertaining this belief. Recent disclosures render his course more suspicious than ever, and when we recollect how successfully he has accomplished a division of the republican party and how artfully all his schemes were conducted, we should be incredulous and infatuated indeed not to believe that he has some ulterior views beyond this newborn zeal for General Jackson and his republican administration. Time only can effect a full disclosure.

### CABINET DISSOLVED.

Since the above was in type we have received the Washington papers, containing the resignations of Messrs. Van Buren, Eaton, Ingham and Branch. It is understood says the Telegraph, that Messrs. Ingham and Branch resigned by request of the President. It is expected that Mr. Berrien will also resign. We hope this step of the Cabinet will have the effect of re-uniting the Republican party. We have neither room nor time to make any further comment upon the subject at present but will recur to it next week when we will publish the correspondence. We add the following from the Telegraph, "Rumor has suggested, how truly we cannot say, that the new Cabinet will consist of:

- Edward Livingston, of Louisiana, Secretary of State.
- Louis McLane, of Delaware, Secretary of the Treasury.
- Hugh L. White, of Tennessee, Secretary of War.
- Levi Woodbury, of New Hampshire, Secretary of the Navy.
- Wm. T. Barry, of Kentucky, Postmaster General.

The New-York Courier and Enquirer a Federal print published in the city of New York attempts to prove what we thought a contradiction of ideas and terms—the identity of a Federalist and a Nullifier. We are not so much astonished now at this dictum of the Courier and Enquirer that a man could be both a "Federalist and a Nullifier," since we find that the Governor of New York is both a "Federalist and a Nullifier"—the Editor of the Courier and Enquirer is both a "federalist and a nullifier," and a certain self-important little man pulled up with a great deal of conceit and mock gravity and of great neighborhood importance, not very far from us, who says he is a "Federalist and a nullifier." These things are calculated to lessen our astonishment at the idea of a "federalist and a nullifier" in one and the same person. But the Courier and Enquirer fails to make manifest Mr. Calhoun's identity with the "federalists and nullifiers." In support of his assertion that Mr. Calhoun is a "federalist and a nullifier" he says that when in the House of Representatives and the War Department he construed the constitution without regard to the rights of the states. Of Mr. Calhoun's course in the House of Representatives we have always believed the republican party wholly approved. Who supported the late war? The republicans and democrats. Who opposed the late war? The "federalists and nullifiers," to use the phrases of the Courier and Enquirer. Did Mr. Calhoun support the late war, or did he not? He did. Was not Mr. Calhoun a republican then whilst in the House of Representatives during the late war. The war party had not a more zealous and able advocate in that body than Mr. Calhoun. To his influence and exertions may be attributed in a great measure the successful termination of the war at the time that Great Britain withdrew her army from our shores. Had the same talents and influence been exerted by Mr. Calhoun in opposition to the war it might have been protracted several years longer, and its issue no one could have foretold. Of Mr. Calhoun's course in the House of representatives at the close of war we feel confident the republican party fully approved. The whole party acted in concert with him. The tariff policy originated with and was supported by the republican party. Is the republican party and Mr. Calhoun now opposed to the tariff which was their offspring at the close of the War? We venture to affirm not. It is not that tariff which they now oppose. It is not the tariff of 1816—17. It is not the tariff designed to create a revenue sufficient to defray the expenses of government and thereby avoid the necessity of direct taxation. The republican party and Mr. Calhoun are opposed to a protective and prohibitory tariff. Such an one is unauthorized by the constitution, uncalled for by the present prosperous state of our affairs and oppressive in the extreme upon the Southern & Western agricultural interests. Mr. Calhoun so far as his course is known is far from being a "federalist and a nullifier," but in every sense a thorough going democratic republican. Whatever may have been his views heretofore with regard to the power of the general government to make internal improvements he is at this time decidedly opposed to its exercise.

The Courier and Enquirer closes a paragraph upon some remarks of ours by asking "is the Carolinian Editor answered?" We are answered, and satisfied that nothing appears to be "more easy" (as says the Courier and Enquirer) than for some men to be "federalists and nullifiers" at the same time. The examples of such men are very rare among us. Let us consider. Upon reflection we do not recollect another besides

that little infatuated ass, in whom we before made reference who has said any thing distinct enough upon the subject to enable us to speak with any kind of certainty. We agree with the Courier and Enquirer that Genl. Jackson will gain another New Orleans victory in 1832. We would have the Courier and Enquirer to know that we are not ambitious of any other cognomen than democratic republicans. We build our faith upon the acts of the great apostle of Liberty and Equality, Thomas Jefferson. We do not hold a single doctrine as applicable to our government which was not advanced and supported by him.

At the recent meeting of the friends of Mr. Clay in Philadelphia, it was agreed upon to hold what they were pleased to call a National convention, in Baltimore, some time in December. There remains no doubt, now, as to who will be the National Republican candidate for the Presidency. Mr. Clay will run,—his party, is well organized and what it lacks in numbers it will try to make up by its zeal. It behooves the Republican party, then, to drop their party bickerings and to unite all their strength to elect Genl. Jackson. His friends must arouse themselves—they must make an exertion,—they must increase their zeal. If Mr. Clay should be elected, if his party should triumph,—if National Republicanism should prevail then we may begin to dig the grave of Federalism,—then may we begin to erect a mausoleum to its memory—then may we prepare our ears for the sound of a requiem to its lifeless remains. But we will not indulge so unwelcome an idea—we believe too much in the patriotism of the American People—we cannot, yet, think that the names of our Washingtons, our Henries, our Jeffersons, and our Nicholases have been forgotten. We cannot, yet, think that the American people will place the deadliest enemy of their principles in the Presidential Chair, when they have the friend and the disciple of their school among us,—when they have the Hero of New Orleans and the author of the Veto message before them. Genl. Jackson must,—Genl. Jackson will be re-elected.

The news under our foreign head is of the most interesting character. The unfortunate Poles are engaged in a desperate conflict with the Autocrat of Russia for their independence—Italy is in Revolution—the Tri-Colored flag has been planted on St. Peter's—France is on the eve of another Revolution—Belgium is without a King, and remains unsettled—The work of REFORM has been commenced in England in earnest,—in a word the whole of Europe is in commotion and a general war seems now, inevitable. A speedy deliverance, to those who wish to be free, from the chains of Tyranny.

We perceive through the Charleston Mercury that Mr. Cameron in a note published in the North Carolina Journal has denied the charge that Mr. Van Buren made the sale of his press to one friendly to his interests the *sine qua non* of Mr. Cameron's appointment. We have not seen Mr. Cameron's note as we did not receive that number of the Journal which contained it. We did not make the charge ourselves, but we frequently heard it said that such a promise was required by Mr. Van Buren of Mr. Cameron, and we wished it either affirmed or denied. It is denied and we are satisfied.

We are authorized to announce Richmond Pearson, Esq. as a Candidate for the House of Commons of the next Genl. Assembly.

The Merchants and other citizens of Salisbury are requested to meet at the Court House this (Saturday) evening, at candle light for the purpose of carrying into effect the resolutions previously adopted upon the subject of our currency.

Fire.—The dwelling House and Kitchen of Mr. Henry Gray Hampton of Surry County together with all his household furniture, money, notes and papers were consumed by fire on Wednesday the 20th ult. There was between 300 and 350 dollars in cash and about \$3000 in notes &c. Nothing except the clothes which he wore was saved. This affords another example of the necessity of care as this fire was occasioned by the neglect of a servant (communicated.)

**TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.**  
At a meeting of the members of the Cabarrus Bar, held at April Term, for the purpose of paying a tribute of respect to their deceased brother, Marshall T. Polk, John Giles, Esq. was called to the Chair, and Danl. Coleman, Sec'y. On motion of D. M. Barringer, J. M. Hutchinson and Washington Morrison, Esqrs. were appointed a committee to prepare resolutions expressive of the feelings of his brethren upon this melancholy occasion—which committee reported the following preamble and resolutions. Our friend and Brother, Marshall T. Polk, whose unexpected death has spread a gloom among all his acquaintances, was a native of the county of Mecklenburg. Soon after his birth, his parents removed to the State of Tennessee. After receiving there a preparatory education, he, at an early age returned to his native State and entered as a student of her University, where he soon became alike distinguished for his talents and for his honourable and social feelings. He graduated at that institution, with the highest distinction—and returned to Tennessee, where he studied and practised, for a short period the profession of the Law. In 1827 he married the daughter of our late distinguished brother Joseph Wilson, and in the succeeding year settled in the Town of Charlotte; where he soon promised to become a conspicuous or-

minent of his profession. His death came and like a blighting frost nipped these blossoms of promise in the bud.

Mr. Polk, as a man was honourable in his transactions with his fellows; and independent, he spurned alike the wiles of the hypocrite and the flattery of the obsequious; courteous and affable, his hand was ever extended to the grasp of friendship, and none so humble as to be unworthy of his attentions.

As an advocate, his talents were as various as captivating; cogent and convincing in his reasoning; always pleasing with the point of his wit; and when necessary, inflicting with peculiar severity the sting of satire. As a social companion he was at once the soul of sentiment and the life of wit; with eminent colloquial powers, his conversation always delighted; and his society was ever an object of attraction. As a friend he was ardent and disinterested and of his domestic relations, no eulogy could be extravagant.

Such is a faint sketch of the estimable character of him, who premature death, his professional brethren have met to mourn; and as an expression of their feelings have adopted the following resolutions:

- Resolved, that in the untimely death of our lamented brother, Marshall T. Polk, we feel, with deep regret the loss which has been sustained not only by the profession to which he was ardently devoted and in which he was enjoying a growing reputation; but by the community of which he was an ornament.
  - Resolved, that his brethren will fondly cherish the recollection of the many excellencies for which our departed friend was distinguished—the talents that commanded admiration—the courtesy which won him universal attachment—the generosity which enabled his nature—the elevation which characterized his sentiments and the sincere devotion of his friendships.
  - Resolved, That as a tribute of respect to the memory of our departed brother we will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.
  - Resolved, that the proceedings of this meeting be published and that a copy be transmitted to the family of the deceased.
- JOHN GILES, Chairman.  
DANK COLEMAN, Secretary.

### FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIANS.

**ON CONVENTION**  
MESSRS. EDITORS: The census of North Carolina is now before the people, and it should open the eyes of every candid person to the great necessity there exists for a Convention. The only increase in the population of the State has been altogether in the western counties which makes the inequality in representation operate more and more against the west. If in 1821 there was a necessity for a convention, the reason is much stronger at this time. Besides the great inequality in our present system of representation, there are other reasons why a convention should be called. It is now evident to every person that nothing of importance can ever be made out of the City of Raleigh; whereas, if the thousands that are annually expended at Raleigh could be expended at Fayetteville North Carolina would soon have, at least, one Town of respectable standing.

These hints are thrown out for the reflection of the people.  
BUNCOMBE.

**DIED.**  
Died, in Waxaw Settlement, Mecklenburg County N. C. on the 7th ult. Capt. Alexander H. Ingraham in the 39th year of his age. In this County on the 25th Instant, of an inflammation of the liver, Elizabeth, infant daughter of Fergus McLaughlin, aged about 4 months if little infants thus must suffer. So much, by sickness, pain and death, From Adam's sin, that bro't it in our world What must the more bold sinners feel, Who's whole life's a scene of actual sin.  
Communicated.

**THOMAS S. B. CREAVEN,**  
SURGEON DENTIST,  
Respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Salisbury and its vicinity, that he is prepared to perform every operation connected with the

**TEETH & GUMS, VIZ.**  
Extracting, Plugging, Scaling, i. e. Removing Tartar and all extraneous Matter; FILLING & EXTERIPATING DECAYED PORTIONS OF TEETH. HE INSERTS INCORRUPTIBLE Porcelain, Human and Animal Teeth FROM ONE TO AN ENTIRE SET, ON PLATES OR ON ROOTS, BY FIVETS. Hours of attendance, from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. At W. H. Slaughter's Hotel

**ATTENTION.**  
THE Salisbury Light Infantry Blues, are hereby commanded to appear at the Court House in Salisbury on Saturday the 7th inst. at 10 o'clock A M for the purpose of electing a second Lieutenant in place of Lieutenant Hampton resigned  
1w HY. GILES Capt.

### Land and Lots FOR SALE.

ON Tuesday of May Court, I will offer for Sale 200 acres of land, 3 1-2 miles East of Salisbury; and about 40 acres of Land, part of which is Meadow, in the East Square of Town, contiguous to the Lutheran Church. Terms will be made known on day of sale.  
JOHN BEARD, Sen.  
April 27th 1831. 3171

**WANTED.**  
TWO or three Journeymen at the Cabinet-making business of steady habits, and skill in the business, can obtain good wages and constant employment by application to,  
A. BUIS  
AND  
GEO. FRALEY,  
561f  
Salisbury, Jan. 25th, 1831.

**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. 681f.

### Notice.

#### THE REYNOLDSBURG TRACT

**LAND FOR SALE.**  
THIS will know and valuable tract of Land, containing about 2,000 acres, surrounding the town of Reynoldsburg on the Tennessee river, including the ferry landing, four lots in the Town and also a large Warehouse, is now offered for SALE.—It is stated that eight thousand dollars have been raised at that place in the course of the year last years for ferrisage alone.—Persons wishing to purchase will apply to the subscriber at Reynoldsburg in the month of June next where he will remain two or three weeks in order to effect a sale.—Persons at a distance wishing to purchase the whole or any part can apply by letter directed to that place and their proposals shall be duly attended to.  
TERMS can be made according to suit purchasers.  
D. M. FORNEY, for self and Edrs. of ALEXANDER BREVID.  
April 20th, 1831. 671f  
The Editor of the Nashville Republican, Knoxville Register and Fayetteville Paper will please insert the above Advertisement until the 1st day next.

**To Journeymen Shoemake.**  
WANTED immediately one or two Journeymen Shoemakers of steady habits, which constant employment will be given. JOHN R. DUNN.  
Lincolnton, N. C. April 30, 1831. 3171

### 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 TARRANT, 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. McALPHEE, of Rutherford County.
  - JOS. 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. SHELBY, Member of the Senate, from Hyde County.
  - FOURTH JARVIS, Member of the House of Commons.
  - J. P. JASPER, Hyde County.
- Enquire at Wm. H. Slaughter's Hotel, Salisbury, April 23d, 1831. 681f

### THE FEMALE SCHOOL IN STATESVILLE

WILL again be opened on the second Monday in May. It is apprehended that by that time the Academy Building will be completed. And an additional number of houses opened for the reception of Boarders; And should the School be so large as to render it necessary, Mr. Caldwell will aid as superintendent.  
671f M. A. CALDWELL.

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

THE subscriber has removed his Establishment from No. 18 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 Style, make 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 Stocks with many other desirable articles. Those who will take the trouble to examine this 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 or more desirable purchase—for sale by  
F. J. CONANT,  
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 the time is extended interest will be charged at the rate of 7 per cent per annum. Any Goods purchased at this Establishment that do not suit the Market for which they were intended will be exchanged for others.  
18179  
New York, April 15th, 1831.

**BLANK DEEDS,**  
Of every description, neatly Printed, and kept constantly for sale at this office.