

STAY JUSTIFIED BY THE COURSE.

FOR PRESIDENT

ANDREW JACKSON

OF TENNESSEE.

Election in 1832.

To Correspondents - "Argus" is inadmissible. He is too personal. "A Native Carolinian" must send his name or he cannot expect any attention to be paid to his communications.

Improvements in Gold-Mining Machinery.

The "London Mining Review" for April 1831 contains a drawing, and description of a machine for grinding, washing and amalgamating gold ores, which, from what is said of it, exceeds all machines ever yet made use of for such purposes.

This machine was invented by a Mr. Hochstedt formerly an officer of the stamping works in the mines of Schwartza and Zelle in Tyrol. These mines were on the point of being given up as unproductive, - the ores yielding only about 2 grains per 100 lbs. or about 2 or 3 per cent when by the introduction of these mills, their yield became double & treble, & the mines are now worked with profit, and success. The mill has been introduced at all the mines in the Austrian and Hungarian Dominions, and recently into Mexico, Brazil, and all South America. We understand that the Messrs. Carrills and Folger have nearly completed one by way of experiment at their establishment in the lower part of Mecklenburg county, and that Messrs. Fisher, Trevelar and Walton intend attaching one to the new establishment they are now putting up, in this county on Crane Creek, to work the ores of the Trevelar mine.

The mill appears to be simple and easy of construction, almost every part of it being made of cast iron; - and it rarely, or ever gets out of order.

If this machine should prove only half, or one fourth, as efficient as represented, it will soon supplant the vertical mill, the arrastre, and all other machines, and become universally used; it will make the gold-mining business the most profitable that can be pursued, and bring under operation hundreds of veins, now esteemed too poor to be profitably worked. The fact is, we understand, no ore can be worked with the present machinery, which yields less than about 10 grains per bushel, while, at the mines in Tyrol, they are making profits out of ore worth 4 or 5 grains per quintal, which is not much less than a bushel.

We hope this new machine will soon receive an effectual trial.

We would respectfully invite the attention of the citizens of this place to the advertisement of Mr. Beecher in to-day's paper. From all that we can learn from those best acquainted with machinery of the kind, the Spinner and Washer are both valuable machines. Mr. Beecher has the most satisfactory references. We hope our citizens will give his Machine a fair trial.

We have received three numbers of an exposition of evidence in support of the memorial to Congress by the Free Trade Convention - prepared by Henry Lee of Massachusetts, in pursuance of instructions from the permanent committee of which Mr. Lee is a member.

If we ever before could have had any doubts as to the inequality, and oppression of the Tariff, or as it is falsely called - "the American System" - we certainly could have none after reading these expositions from the pen of this clear-headed, and sound-hearted man, - Henry Lee of Boston.

Particular parts of the Tariff were assigned to different members of the Committee, and their expositions will come out in numbers, each member treating on a separate branch of the odious system. Mr. Gallatin has important parts assigned to him, and reports says, the public will soon hear from him.

No man, who will carefully read over these numbers of Mr. Lee and particularly that one upon the tax on Woollens, will say that it is possible that the South will much longer submit to the odious system.

Well, indeed, did Mr. Adams say, before the Committee on Manufactures - "I am for affording substantial relief to the South; their complaints are just - They are oppressed, - they cannot and will not be satisfied with any delusive scheme of modification. I tell gentlemen, they are to relieve the South or fight them, I for one, declare, that I will not hazard the Union for any scheme of policy like the present Tariff."

These remarks were made in allusion to Mr. Clay's scheme, which, in effect, proposes to take the taxes off of the rich, and increase them on the poor, - a scheme that is an insult to the South.

We recommend, to the attention of the reader, an article on the first page of our paper from the Banner of the Constitution. From which it will be seen that the South is not alone in her opposition to any half-way settling of the Tariff question, - that the friends of an unrestricted committee, in Pennsylvania too are opposed to any settlement of the question that does not strike at the root of the principle of protection. This is as it should be. Let the friends of the South but be true to the masses and they have nothing to fear.

Preparations are making in different parts of the Union for the celebration of the 23rd of February, the 100th anniversary of the birth-day of WASHINGTON. Will our Citizens do nothing on that day? Will they not manifest their veneration for Washington's name by a proper observance of that day.

Mr. Clay, in his speech, upon his proposition to reduce the duties on imported goods, and to increase them on the protected articles, gave the system of protection the credit of the payment of the National debt. This was absurd, and contrary to the nature of things. The taxes, by which the National debt has been so far extinguished have been raised by duties on imported goods. Protection was resorted to, to avoid importation; - if this be true it must diminish the revenues out of which the National debt is paid. How then can protection, an other name for prohibition, pay off our debts? Is it to be done by decreasing the annual amount of revenue for the government? If the duties are reduced all parties will admit, that importation would be increased. We desire our revenue from importation, and therefore it must be greater. If the present rate of duties be continued or increased, the revenue of the proposition will certainly be true.

ABOLITION. - The subject of the abolition of negro slavery in Virginia has been the all-engrossing subject in the legislature of that State for some time past. The debates are carried on openly, and it has even become a subject of discussion with the Press. The Enquirer, and Whig, have both come out in favor of abolition.

We thank the "Constitutionalist" for its encomium upon ourself, and feel gratified to think that our course has been acceptable to that print, upon which we would again pass our opinion, if we could do so with propriety. We refer however to our paper when the Constitutionalist first made its appearance. We there hailed it, &c. - But to our purpose. We beg leave to assure the Editors of the Constitutionalist, that no single expression, in our remarks, upon convention were intended to be disrespectful. We did use the word "battering" but it was in allusion to the recent establishment of their paper. We would take much pleasure in amicably discussing the question of Convention with the Editors during the Spring or Summer.

We continue to make extracts from papers from different parts of the Union, upon Mr. Clay's proposed compromise. We believe it almost universally condemned, by the people, but we fear but too much, that it will meet with a majority of voices among the interested manufacturers who now fill the United States' Senate.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Mr. Editor: A few hours ago, for the first time I got hold of the long, windy address of the Clay Convention, lately held in Baltimore, for the purpose of nominating the author of the high Tariff, - the great enemy of the South, as President against Genl. Jackson.

When I commenced reading it, I expected, at least, to find a paper ably, and ingeniously drawn up, - but to my great surprise, I find that the whole of it, is little more or less, than a sort of epitome or compilation of all the state slanders and abuses, heretofore, published in the opposition newspapers against Genl. Jackson.

Among the many recommendations assigned in this address, in favor of Henry Clay, one is that he is one of the leading advocates of the Tariff and internal improvements by the general government; - of that system which has already ruined almost all the Southern States. The words of the address are - "As one of the principal founders and supporters of the American system (the Tariff) He is entitled to the warmest support of all who desire the prosperity of domestic industry and internal improvements." And it is possible, Mr. Printer, that there were any men from the South, in this convention, recommending Henry Clay for President, on the grounds, that he was the principle founder, and leading advocate of the Tariff system; - a system, which, for inequality in its operations, and oppression on the Southern States, is unequalled by the worst system of taxation, ever adopted in the despotic governments of Europe? Yes; - there were a few delegates from the South, and among these were three from North Carolina. It is a matter of consolation, however, that only three men could be found in N. Carolina, willing to attend the convention, to recommend Henry Clay for President, in place of Andrew Jackson. - Be it known to posterity, that Salem had the honor of sending one of those, Salisbury the second and Concord the third!!

This convention called itself the "National Republican Convention." - If you can ascertain the fact, will you be so good as to inform the public, what are the politics of the three delegates from North Carolina, in reference to old party distinctions? Some think, as they call themselves National Republicans, that they belong to the old school of Republicans? - Others say, they belong to the school of Federal Republicans, who figured so conspicuously during the last war. Let the public know, if you can.

A REPUBLICAN. Note by the Editor. The "three delegates" referred to in the above communication are Doctor Shuman, of Salem, Richard H. Alexander, Esq. of Salisbury, and Mr. Hamilton of Concord. From the best information, we can obtain neither of the three ever owned alliance with the Republican party; they all ways belonged to the other side, and we presume they are now too old to be "reformed" into Republicans - what is bred in the bone is hard to be got out of the flesh.

To the People of Western Carolina.

NO III.

On the Subject of Convention.

"That all political power is vested in, and derived from, the people only."

"That the people of this State ought to have the sole and exclusive right of regulating the internal government and police thereof."

"That no man, or set of men, are entitled to exclusive or separate emoluments and privileges from the community, but in consideration of public services."

"That the people of this State ought not to be taxed, or made subject to the payment of any impost, or duty, without the consent of themselves, or their representatives in general assembly freely given."

"That a frequent recurrence to fundamental principles is absolutely necessary to preserve the blessings of liberty."

Extracts from the declaration of Rights, appended to the constitution of North Carolina.

The writer has considered the question of amending the present constitution of North Carolina only in respect to the naked principle of right, and unless the people of the Eastern part of the State are afflicted with British duiness they must have long since perceived and acknowledged this principle. It need only be stated to have the unqualified assent of every dispassionate mind. But there is another and a more interesting point of view in which this question is to be regarded, and which cannot fail to carry with it the strongest conviction of the important necessity of a change in our political system. The bill of rights says, "that the people of this State ought not to be taxed, or made subject to the payment of any impost, or duty, without the consent of themselves, or their representatives in general assembly freely given."

How are the terms of this declaration fulfilled? Are the people taxed by their own consent or the consent of their representatives? Is the representation which imposes the taxes for the State exigencies, equal? It is not. Then the people do not tax themselves in proper person nor by their representatives. If there were no other principle than this disregarded and overlooked, under the present form of the government of the State there would be ample cause for its amendment. This is the sacred principle, the violation of which, by the mother country, began the war of the American revolution, which finally ended in the acknowledgement of our independence and the sanction of this principle by Royalty itself. Taxation without our consent was the very principle which set the ball of the Revolution in motion. Shall we surrender it to a minority of our own citizens, when Great Britain, in the majesty of her power and strength could not force us to give it up? Let us preserve this unimpaired, if we abandon every other principle of our government.

Taxation and Representation should go hand in hand, say all the writers upon free government. The West will not be willing to take this in its true and rational sense, that is, that Taxation and Representation of white population go hand in hand. If a man's property is to be taxed let the man at least be represented. Do not be guilty of the enormity of taxing both the man and his property without his consent. It is ungenerous and unjust. The West will not go as far as some statesmen have done and demand representation for their property and wealth. Such an idea in the opinion of the writer, is inconsistent with the theory and principles of Representative Republics. Ours is a government of the people. Property did not enter into the abstract idea of government. Property is protected by the government, and for that protection is liable to pay a tax. There may be a government for the regulation of the conduct of the people in which there is no property. The original design of government was to regulate the conduct of the people and not to interfere with their property. Ours, being a government of the people, they alone ought to be represented. How is property to be represented? It has not the powers of thinking and acting for itself. Will you say that every two or three thousand dollars shall be entitled to a vote to be given in the person of the owner? Will not these individuals have an undue share in the government? One man, under such a regulation, may have fifteen or twenty votes or more. There would be a still greater danger attending this principle. The richest men in the State, by clubbing their interest together, might lay the State entirely under their control. The true principle in our government is, that the people, who are all equal, are to be represented, and the property which is unequally distributed, to be taxed in proportion to its value to pay for the protection afforded to it by the government.

It was indeed, if a repetition of it may be allowed, a maxim of our ancestors, which is to be seen in all their petitions and memorials for the redress of their grievances anterior to the revolution, that taxation and representation should go hand in hand. What was the idea they intended to convey by this expression? Was it that they and their property should both be represented in Parliament? No; so. They were not so unreasonable in their demands. Could the people have been represented, we should, in all human probability have continued to this

day colonies of Great Britain. They were of opinion that no man's property should be taxed without the consent of the owner. This does not claim any representation for the property, only for the owner of the property. This was their idea of taxation and representation, and upon this principle the people wish to frame a government for North Carolina. This is an equal and equitable principle, which will operate on all alike.

In the governments of the twenty four States we have never known the principle, that the majority ought to govern, to be controverted. But in this State it is indirectly denied by refusing to alter a government in which the minority rule. If men associate themselves for political purposes it is necessary that they should adopt some rule of decision - and choice in all disputes and disagreements; and the most rational and safe rule is, that the majority, as having the superior physical force and a supposed greater quantum of intelligence and wisdom, should control the affairs of the government. Ours is a government of the people in numbers, and it follows therefore, that, in case of a want of unanimity, the majority of the people must rule the minority, else the government would be a mere nullity; since the dissenting voice of a single individual might obstruct the most wholesome measures.

Let us try our constitution by the touchstone of these salutary principles of representative Republican government. It has been stated that the Sovereignty of the State is vested in the people - that all the people are by nature equally free, and that a majority of these people shall conduct the affairs of the government. - Is the government of North Carolina based upon these free principles? - It is acknowledged that the people are sovereign and have the unquestionable right to alter or amend the government upon the principles contained in the bill of rights? If so, we should have had a convention for that purpose long since. The Sovereignty of the State is in the hands of a few individuals. - Is it admitted in the practice of our government that all men are equal? If all men are equal they must have equal rights. A few individuals have more rights and a greater share in the government and therefore under the present constitution of this State all men are not equal. Do the majority govern North Carolina? The minority of the people of the State send a majority of the representation, and therefore the majority of the people have the minor voice in the government.

Look at the injustice and inequality of the county representation in the Legislature. Small counties in the Eastern part of the State containing one fourth of the population of the large counties of the West, have the same voice in the government of the State. - It is not the object of these essays to examine this subject in detail. The writer has neither the materials at hand nor the time to devote to their minute examination.

MARKETS.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Cotton in seed, Clean do., Corn, Oats, Sugar, Coffee, Salt, Iron, Molasses, Beans, Rye, Flour.

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Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Brandy, Peach, Bagging, Bacon, Cotton, Corn, Flour, Molasses, Salt, Sugar, Whiskey.

PROSPECTUS OF THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN, EDITED BY BURTON CRAIG, IN SALISBURY, N. CAROLINA. THE Western Carolinian is devoted to General Politics, Political Economy, State Papers, Literature, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Mechanics, &c.

In politics the Editor is a thorough-paced democratic Republican; He advocates the doctrines of Free Trade and State Rights - is opposed to the exercise of constructive powers and incidental rights. He is opposed to the Tariff and its offspring, Internal Improvements, by the General Government. He is in favor of Internal Improvements by the State Governments. Believing the re-election of ANDREW JACKSON, will be the surest means of perpetuating those liberties in defence of which he has contributed so much, the Editor will advocate his re-election with unflinching zeal and manly firmness.

TERMS.... The Carolinian is Printed once a week on a large imperial sheet of good quality, with new type; and will be sent to subscribers at \$2 per annum, if paid within three months, or \$2.50 after that time.

Advertising at the usual rates. As the Carolinian has the widest circulation of any paper in the Western part of the State, advertisers would find it much to their advantage to advertise in its columns.

Any one procuring six solvent subscribers to the Carolinian, shall have a seventh paper gratis.

POSTAGE..... must be paid on all letters addressed to the Editor.

Editors with whom we exchange will confer a favor upon us, which will be cheerfully reciprocated, by giving the above a few insertions.

To the Public.

HAVING purchased of the legal owners, the exclusive right of W. R. McCall's Family Spinner & Finkham Mosher's Queen's Washer, I now offer for sale the Rights for families, Counties, or States, the Family Spinner is a cheap labor saving machine, can be worked for \$50, - simple in its construction; well calculated for families, - spins worst or cotton from the rolls; one hand is equal to six. The Queen's Washer is a cheap and simple family acquisition, not liable to get out of order; may be operated on by a girl or boy without any liability to injure from the finest lace to the coarsest garment, - a saving of one half the soap and three fourths the labor. Those who consist domestic economy are invited to call and judge for themselves. The machines can be seen for a few days at the house of Mr. William H. Slaughter in this place. Any person wishing to make an experiment with the Washer can take it to his or her house, for that purpose, at any time.

I hereby forwarn all persons from trespassing on my right, under the penalty of the law, agreeable to Acts of Congress in such cases made and provided. A. BEECHER, Salisbury, Feb. 4, 1832.

NOTICE.

THAT, on Monday the 27th of Feb. next, will be sold at Neely's mill, on third creek about 2000 lbs. Bacon, Corn, Wheat, Cows, Hogs, Plank, Black-smith tools, One brass Clock, About 15 acres wheat, in the field, at Gilliam place, ONE TRACT OF LAND lying on the South Yadkin, known by the name of Laws place containing about 90 acres, and a number of articles too tedious to mention. At the same time and place the mill will be rented and the miller hired for the term of one year. On Tuesday (28th), at the residence of the late Alexander Neely, dec'd., will be sold all the personal property belonging to said estate, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Two Wagons and Gears, Farming Tools, Household and Kitchen Furniture, About 5,000 lbs. Bacon, 1,000 Bushels Corn, 200 Bushels Wheat, Hay, Fodder, Oats, and a number of articles, too tedious to mention. The negroes belonging to said estate will be hired for one year 12 months credit. The sale to continue from day to day until all is sold, due attendance by JNO. FRALEY & Co. Auctioneers, Jan. 24th 1832. 311

N. B. All those indebted to the estate are requested to make immediate payment, as no indulgence can be given, and those having claims against the estate are requested to present them, duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be placed in bar of their recovery. J. FRALEY & Co. Auctioneers, A. NEELY, Jr.

Negroes Wanted!

THE subscriber is desirous to purchase a number of NEGROES without any limit during the next twelve months. Any person having such property for sale would do well to apply to the subscriber before they make a sale, for they may rest assured that he will pay the most liberal prices in CASH. JAMES HUIE. N. B. All letters addressed to the subscriber will be attended to as punctually, as if application was made in person. In his absence ROBERT HUIE will attend to the business, or in his absence Mr. REEVES, the Post-Master, will, who is authorized to make purchases at all times. Salisbury, May 21. 72d

FREE TRADE! No Combination. Karthenware, Glass, China & Looking Glasses. Thomas J. Barrow, & Co. Importers No. 8, Water St. New-York.

HAVING made extensive connections with one of the largest, and most approved potteries in England, are enabled to offer one of the most extensive stocks in market, consisting of every variety of Earthenware, China Glass and Looking Glasses, either packed to order, or in the original package, at uncommonly low rates for Cash or City acceptances. The very liberal support hitherto received from our Southern friends, under the most trying circumstances, calls for our warmest thanks. We have survived thus far in the struggle with a body of men who have combined all their efforts to effect our destruction simply because we will not join them in combining to compel the country Merchant to pay an exorbitant profit on his purchases in this line. We can only reiterate former assurances of using every exertion to promote the interest of our mercantile friends in the extent and variety of our stock, the lowness of our prices and the skill and care of our packers depending upon a free trade as the only system, which can give stability to the mutual interest of our city and country merchants. THOMAS J. BARROW & CO. 88 Water St. New-York. February 6, 1832 412

Jailor's Notice.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail in this place a Negro boy who appears to be about 18 or 17 years of age, has no beard; His name is Isaac and says he belongs to Brumly Taylor, of Granville County, North Carolina and that he was taken through this place some time this month by his young master to the gold mines in Burke County where he stayed but one day &c. The Owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away or he will be dealt with as the law directs. JOHN M. THOMAS, Jailor, Lexington Davidson County, N. C. Feb. 6, 1832. 9d

FRESH FANCY GOODS!

A CHOICE selection of new-coming at the subscriber's Store in Salisbury, selected by himself with much care and attention in Philadelphia, a few weeks ago, brought under the most favorable circumstances, at reduced prices entirely for cash; consisting of Cloths, Cambrics, Blankets, Ladies' Flannels, Gambles, Plaid, Merino for Ladies' Dresses, Bombazines, Circassians, Hosiery of all descriptions; Casimere Shawls and Tippees; a great variety of handsome Prints, Bordering and Furniture Calicoes, Dimities and Ginghams, Paintings and Buckrams, Trenches of all sorts, brown and bleached Domestic, Crape and Gause Handkerchiefs, assorted; Pongees and Crape de Lyons, Bobinet Laces, assorted; Sarcenet, Senehow and Florentines; Swiss, Mull and Jaconet Mullins; fine Swiss and low priced Robes; bobinet and mullin Capes; Hatters Trimmings, Lighorns, Dunstable and Nvarino Bonnets; Spun Cotton, Tuck and Side Combs, Shoes, Hardware, Saddle-Trees, &c. mounting Saddler's trimmings, Roping, Bagging, ploughs, Mouldboards, best anchor Baking Cloths, &c. The variety of his assortment, and the extreme lowness of his prices, present to the public an extraordinary inducement for their call and attention. JOHN MURPHY.

ALSO

20 Hhds St. Croix, Porto Rico, and New Orleans Sugar, of the best qualities, very low. 2 Hhds Prime Green Coffee. 20 Bags strong scented Rio, do. Tea, Copperas, Madder, Spanish Indigo, Salt-petre, Lampblack, Raisins, Cheese, Pepper, Spice, Chocolate, Liverpool and Alum Salt, Iron castings, White Lead in kegs, Red Lead, Venetian Red, Matherly, No. 7 & 8, Rice, Cheese in casks, &c. CALL AND SEE J. M. Salisbury, Jan 2, 1831.

The Tennessee Spinster.

THE subscriber still continues to make the above Machines and keeps a supply constantly on hand which he will sell low for cash or on credit to punctual dealers. He likewise intends to keep on hand a good supply of COTTON GINS, and will also repair the same to order. 72d E. P. MITCHELL. Salisbury, May 21st.

To Saddlers AND Harness-Makers.

THE Subscribers wish to employ one Saddler and two Harness-Makers of steady and industrious habits. JOHN W. HILTON, BENJ. J. OAKES. Oct. 31st 1831. 93d

EQUITY BLANKS FOR SALE HERE.