

North Carolina Instructions. At a meeting of citizens of Yancey County, held at their Courthouse, on the 21st of October, resolutions were unanimously adopted, instructing their Delegates in the Legislature to use their best endeavors to procure the necessary arrangements for the Reformation of the Constitution of the State...

Two of the Commoners from Greene County, and one from Franklin, opposed to the Administration of Gen. Jackson, have been instructed, by their constituents, to vote for the re-election of the Hon. Bedford Brown to the Senate of the United States.

An article, signed "A Jacksonite," and offering various rewards for the detection of discrepancies between sundry acts of General Jackson and the letter of the Constitution, has been for some time travelling the rounds of the Tory papers. The rewards are divided into six items, and make an aggregate amount of ninety dollars.

Seriously, it is folly to publish such bravadoes as the article mentioned contains; and we only notice it for the purpose of stating that a friend requests us to say in relation to its author—which, while we do not consider the offer a serious one, may nevertheless serve to rebuke the poor liberality and the vanity of the "Jacksonite."

Garrat D. Wall, Esq., has been elected to a seat in the Senate of the United States, from the State of New Jersey, in the room of the Hon. Mr. Frelinghuysen, whose term expires with the next Session.

The CHOLERA has diminished from Washington, in this State, as appears from "The Whig" of the 31st ultimo. The Petersburg Intelligencer, of the 6th instant, states the number of cases in that town from the 1st to the 5th to have been 9—of which 1 was white and 8 were blacks—2 blacks died. The Intelligencer says: "The great decrease of cases in this report, compared with that of Saturday, will be a satisfactory assurance to our country friends that the disease is rapidly disappearing."

The first Semi-Annual Examination of the Episcopal School of North Carolina, at Raleigh, has been appointed to commence on Saturday next, the 22d instant, and will be continued on the following Monday and Tuesday. The Winter Vacation will begin on the 29th, and continue seven weeks; after which, on Wednesday the 14th of January next, the Winter Session will commence.

It is altogether unnecessary for us to recommend this institution to the good will of the public; the high character of its officers, and the great satisfaction which has been expressed, on all hands, of its operations thus far, give the strongest pledge of usefulness to the rising generation, and, through them, to the State at large, both morally and politically.

The Secretary of the School gives notice that gentlemen desirous of securing the admission of their sons for the next Session, are requested to give early notice by letter, to the Rector of the School, or to himself.

We received, last week, the first number of the "North Carolina Standard," Col. Philo White, our former townsmen, "Editor, Printer, and Publisher." It is the size of this sheet, is respectable in its execution, and goes "the whole" for the Administration, including Amos Kendall and all. Col. White says he intends to advocate the principles of the Administration. We are glad to hear this, as we may now stand a chance to see "the principles" in vain sought after, namely, fixed Cabinets—proper and Cabinets—culinary. We wish of White well as a valued personal friend; and we desire for his "Standard" all the success deserved by the cause in which it has been unfurled.

On Tuesday last the Raleigh Register entered upon the thirty-sixth year of its existence, and its very able Editors avail themselves of the opportunity to express their grateful acknowledgments for the liberal patronage which has invariably been extended towards them.

The Register is probably the oldest paper in North Carolina, and is one of the best "journals" in the State for the general reader. "Nevertheless, we have some what against these, because that thou art neither hot nor cold: we would that thou wert either hot or cold."

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

OUR TOWN IS IN DANGER!

Mr. Editor: It is with serious and I think well-founded alarm that I would beg the use of a small space in your paper, for the purpose of calling the attention of our citizens, and especially the owners of property, to a practice which, if persisted in, will probably find its finish at last in the destruction of the town by fire. I allude to the firing, about our streets and yards, by boys, of Chinese fire-crackers, an article the sale and use of which has been at the foundation of more conflagrations in the United States, than any other two causes combined. They consist of powder, paper, and other combustible matter, and in an explosion particles of lighted paper are thrown in almost every direction, but are so small as to escape notice, and find easy access through the crevices of our stables, &c. I feel astonished that our merchants—men who are in a peculiar manner dependent upon the prosperity of the town for their own success in business—should purchase and bring on an instrument that might in a few hours reduce both them and their customers to utter poverty. But I am more astonished that our citizens should permit those under them to purchase so dangerous a commodity. I could in a single breath enumerate half a dozen

wish to be politicians, and yet c... for their faith," put on "the Hero's" infallibility, and immediately become elevated above all suspicion of political heterodoxy.

OBITUARY.

We were sorry, last week, that the crowded state of our columns precluded the possibility of giving a more extended notice of the many private virtues and public services of the late Col. James Martin. We this week avail ourselves of the labors of our contemporary, in doing justice to his memory.

The class of men of which Col. M. formed one who stood foremost, are fast disappearing from among us—and, in the natural course of events, this country must ere long be called upon to mourn the departure of the last Soldier of the Revolution—the last Hero of "the times that tried men's souls." That day will be a sad one for America: for we now feel, in the presence of one of that race of "the pure and the free," that we yet have a hold upon Liberty, notwithstanding the awfully-fearful "signs of the times." But, when the last one of them shall go a better country, when "the last link is broken," then indeed shall we be called to lament as "those having no hope."

Therefore, let us not neglect to "love them in life, and honor them in death," as a part of our duty to men who under God were instrumental in giving to us the greatest boon which men can receive from men. Let us do our duty, and trust in God!

COL. JAMES MARTIN.

The deceased was a native of the County of Hunterdon, in the State of New Jersey, but removed to the County of Rockingham, in the neighborhood of his late residence, shortly after his arrival at manhood. A few years after he settled in that County, then composing a part of Guilford, the War of the Revolution broke out, in which he bore a conspicuous part. He was Colonel Commandant of the Militia of the County during the whole of the struggle, and, as such, was called on to perform many toils of duty, which he did with zeal, activity, and devotion to the cause. In the celebrated retreat of Gen. Green's army through North Carolina, his knowledge of the country, as well as general intelligence, was of peculiar service to the commanding officer. On one occasion, in particular, he was thought to have been instrumental in saving Col. O. H. Williams' command (Cavalry) from surprise and defeat. This is the incident mentioned in Gen. M.'s Memoirs, as occurring at Bruce's Cross Roads. There are some minute circumstances connected with this affair, which are not recorded in that very interesting work. For instance, it is not mentioned that the morning was rainy, and that the ammunition of the troops had become damp—that when the countryman came into the camp at full speed to give the alarm of Tarleton's approach, the horses were unaddled, and the whole corps confused with the necessary bustle of preparing breakfast. Neither is it mentioned that Lee himself was so perfectly incredulous of the information, that he sneered at it, and insulted the messenger, whose name was Isaac Wright, well known and respected in the County of Guilford; further, it is not stated that Col. Martin had an angry quarrel with Col. Lee for his supercilious conduct towards Wright, and that it was owing to a secret messenger, to Col. Martin's earnest assurances and expostulations that Col. Williams took the prudent step of getting under arms, and sending the confident Col. Lee to reconnoitre. But we have the concurring statements of Isaac Wright, Col. James Hunter, and the deceased, to the accuracy of these details. The critical escape of the advanced guard—the great peril of the whole corps, and the other main incidents of the affair, are too well known to be repeated in a notice like this.

Col. Martin was at the Battle of Guilford, and his conduct was well known and universally acknowledged to have formed a brilliant contrast with that of his men, who, with the exception of one small Captain's Company, deserted him in the onset of the battle. Having formed a rallying point at the Courthouse with his Major, the late Col. James Hunter, these two more than once turned back large parties of their flying countrymen, and reassured the faltering hopes of those points that were hardest pressed by the enemy.

Col. Martin was next in command to General Rutherford, in the extremely laborious expedition against the Cherokees, in the year 1776, which is so often mentioned in the pension memorials from North Carolina, and although the occasion afforded little opportunity to acquire renown, it made nevertheless a severe trial of the patience as well as the physical powers of those engaged.

He was several times employed during this eventful war in breaking up and intimidating those most troublesome foes, the Tories. For this duty he was admirably qualified: his valor, zealous and energetic habits, his knowledge of the country and the people, and his confidence in the honesty and unanimity of his character, made his exertions successful without the painful necessity of shedding blood. He went on one or two more important expeditions against the more distant Scotch Tories on the Cape Fear and Deep Rivers, and was engaged in perhaps one or two small skirmishes.—But the occasion does not demand of us to go into a full history of the military life of Col. Martin.

He was several times a member of the General Assembly—once perhaps a member of the Electoral College of the State, and was in the commission that located the present seat of Government. As a small matter of amusement to mention, that he first proposed that it might be "leigh" as suitable for our Capital City. He bore several other minor civil offices in the course of his long life, all of which he discharged with faithfulness and ability. His faculties lasted most astonishingly. We took occasion to remark, some two years since, on the fact of his having drawn up his memorial for a pension with his own hand, and having rode 48 miles to the Court House; since then, there was considerable decline, but not so much but that one would say, here is the wreck of a great mind and a powerful system.

In private life, Col. Martin discharged his duties most faithfully, and was rewarded with the admiration of his acquaintances—the warmest friendship of his neighbors, and deep devoted affection of his numerous relations.—Brave, generous, hospitable—single of purpose—unostentatious in manner, candid and true in all he did or said—he well deserved that admiration and affection. We who knew him well, with melancholy satisfaction, make in a word this solemn attestation to his merit. He was a landmark in the chart of virtue, that could not be removed or shaken.—Watchman.

In the pursuit of any object, whether it be of interest, of ambition, or of pleasure, it is wise to relax sometimes, at least long enough to reflect whether the object be worth the labor and anxiety expended in its attainment, and likewise to scrutinize our own motives of action. "If we would all do this—and do it with candor and severity of self-examination—it might tend to diminish the asperity of party strife, and, consequently, to remove, in the same proportion, the base of social enjoyment.

"It is better," says the wise man, "to go to the house of mourning, than to go to the house of feasting; for that is the end of all men; and the living will lay it to his heart." These remarks have been suggested by the perusal of the following tribute to the memory of Judge T. S. Grimke, of Charleston, whose death we noticed in the Carolinian some weeks ago. Post-mortem eulogies have become so common of late, especially among the legal fraternity, that they

have almost ceased to attract any attention. It has become a fashion, which those of little worth feel an interest in keeping up as the strictest means of having their names remembered in print a few months after they have ceased to strut and fret their hour upon the stage."

But we have reason to believe there is no exaggeration in the subdued eulogy of Thos. S. Grimke. We are influenced in this opinion by no party feelings, for Judge Grimke was not a partisan: nor are we influenced by personal partiality, for we never saw him. His universal reputation is our authority for his excellence.

He was a beautiful illustration of that dignity of character described by Beattie in these few lines:

"True dignity is his whose tranquil mind, Virtue has raised above the things below, Who, every hope and fear to Heaven resign'd, Shrinks not the fortune aim her deadliest blow."

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT TO THE MEMORY OF THE HON. THOMAS S. GRIMKE.

Pursuant to Public Notice, a numerous meeting of the Members of the Bar was held on Saturday, at one o'clock, P. M., in the Federal Court Room. His Honor, Judge Lee, was called to the Chair, and W. P. Finley requested to act as Secretary.

The meeting was opened with an address from the Chairman, in which he announced, in a very feeling and impressive manner, the mournful object for which it was convened, and alluded, in terms not more glowing than just, to the pure and exalted character which the deceased sustained in all the relations of life.

The Attorney General, R. Barnwell Smith, Esq., then rose, and after a few appropriate remarks, submitted the following preamble and resolutions, which, being seconded by Charles Frazier, Esq., were unanimously adopted:

It is the natural impulse of sympathy, even upon ordinary occasions, that those who suffer a common loss, should seek consolation under their bereavement by commingling their regrets; but when such a man as THOMAS SMITH GRIMKE is suddenly taken from the society in which he was so distinguished an ornament and support, duty, as well as sympathy, call upon us to express our profound sense of the loss we have sustained.

The deceased, indeed, was no ordinary man, either in his intellectual or moral endowments. The energy—the astonishing energy—with which he pursued the objects of life, was at once the indication of superior powers, and the cause of his great success. He appeared continually to watch the dial plate of time, that no hour of his existence should be fruitless of improvement or usefulness; and as his life advanced to its close, instead of regretting his habits of toil, his spirit seemed to burn with intense activity. Hence his wonderful acquirements in every department of knowledge; whilst he found time to obey every call of religious, social, or domestic duty. As a Lawyer, he had long stood at the head of our profession. It was here, that his vast memory, stored with the rich fruits of his industry, gathered from every side as he passed through life, was more peculiarly exemplified. His legal knowledge was accurate and profound, comprehending the minutest details and the broadest principles. So fertile and original were the resources of his mind, that if he had any faults as an advocate, it was in advancing too many arguments to sustain his positions. He may thus sometimes have dazzled a weaker vision by the profusion of light he threw upon his subject, but he never lost a cause from superficial examination or shallow views. In a country, peculiarly a country of Laws, he possessed a high sense of the importance and dignity of that profession through which the laws are administered; and endeavored to wield his knowledge and power to the great purpose for which they were created, the maintenance and advancement of Justice. Hence, at the Bar, and in public estimation, he long stood, and justly stood, pre-eminently amongst us.

It has been remarked in England, that Lawyers have seldom proved able Statesmen. The technical nature of the profession in that country, especially in the branch of special pleading, by habitually contracting the views to "the precedent on the file," may probably account for the fact, if this observation is correct. But under our system of Government and Laws, judging from the results, it must be erroneous. The profession of Law, at least upon the mind of the deceased, appeared not to have effected its broad philosophical cast. As a Statesman, his views were comprehensive, his knowledge extensive and accurate, and his motives above suspicion or imputation. A pure and more devoted spirit never spoke or felt for the interests of his country. Although living in times of bitter party contention, and differing from many of us on all the leading subjects of politics, none of us—no man in our community, we sincerely believe—ever entertained a doubt of his simple integrity and disinterestedness in the opinions he professed; or beheld with other feelings than those of admiration, the boldness with which they were avowed and maintained. His patriotism, in truth, was a part of his piety. His essential aim was the approbation of God.—Towards men, it was an impulse of duty; but it looked beyond the applause and honor of the world, from a deep sense of his accountability for the rectitude of his motives and conduct towards his country.

Nor was the information of the deceased, profound and extensive as it was, confined to the great subject of Government and the Laws. He was essentially a literary man. At every pause from the labors of his profession, he turned with avidity to the innocent and enchanting pursuits of literature, communing with the mighty dead, still living in the imperishable thoughts they have left behind them. In a country like ours, where capital is not yet accumulated, and to live is necessarily the chief object of life, to be a literary man, is itself a distinction. But his aim was far beyond that profane ambition which is felt when an accomplished gentleman, He pushed his researches into the fields of ancient and modern lore, and became acquainted with all, and familiar with most, of their branches. His published productions evince the accuracy and extent of his erudition; but it was in the social circles that the influence of his acquisitions was more simply recognized, and more justly appreciated. Here, with a prodigal hand, he scattered the flowers he had gathered from every field; and while he delighted, he amazed his associates by their wonderful variety. But it was chiefly at the Bar, that we knew his attainments and felt his virtues. There are few of us who have not drank from the full fountain of his legal acquirements, and learned, from the very generosity with which he imparted his information, the effect of knowledge in liberalizing the heart. Plain, yet dignified—patient and affectionate, yet inviolable in firmness—offending none, and courteous to all, amidst the contentions and harassments of our difficult profession, he exhibited in his demeanor at the Bar, the rare but bright example of what a Christian advocate ought to be. The poor and the friendless—the orphan and the widow, never sought his professional assistance in vain; and it was when pleading for them, looking upward alone for his reward, that his powers often soared highest, and his eloquence was most touching and effective.

That trait in his character, however, which the deceased most valued, and which he was most solicitous to perfect, was his piety.—On religion he had built the whole structure of his moral character; to be worthy of his profession as a Christian, was the chief object of his existence. In early youth he had assumed the garb of piety, and continued steadfastly through life one of the brightest props and ornaments of Christianity in our whole land, exemplifying, in his life and conversation, all its ennobling principles. From being, according to his own representation, violent in temper, he became the calmest and mildest of men. He bereft himself of all those selfish principles to which we are so prone by nature; and devoted his life to God, and the welfare of others; until at length, to consider himself least, became the ordinary habit of his thoughts and conduct. To do good, indeed, to him seemed the bread of life. His charities were ever ready for the necessitous, and his tender sympathies for the afflicted and bruised in

spirit, and even the wayfaring man, and the stranger, with no claim upon him, but the impress of humanity, would seek relief in his wretchedness, and have his claim allowed. Had he been otherwise than he was, the prayers and blessings of the wretched whom he relieved, the applause of the good, and the admiration of the world, might have elated him with pride or vanity, but his humility increased with his distinction and elevation; and he closed life as he commenced it, walking meekly and humbly with his God. In his character were combined the simplicity of the child with the moral courage of the martyr.

Shall we lift the veil of private life, and disclose the affectionate son, the devoted husband, the tender father, the faithful friend, the kind and patient master, moving in the light of his noble but simple virtues, and shining joy and peace and happiness to all around him! The memory of his virtues in these tender relations, being peculiarly to the keeping of others; and there we should leave them, sacred from our eulogies, cushioned in the hallowed sanctuary of private affection. The days of his pilgrimage are done, and he has entered into his rest. His mild face will no longer be seen amongst us, but the monuments of his public usefulness and benevolence are still with us, and the memory of his virtues will still dwell within our hearts. None of us may expect to equal him; but all of us may grow better and wiser by recollecting the great and holy man who once lived and moved amongst us.

Resolved, That, in the death of THOMAS S. GRIMKE, the poor and destitute have lost a friend—a society an useful member—the bar a distinguished ornament—Christianity a zealous advocate and supporter; and our country at large a learned, able, and patriotic citizen.

Resolved, therefore, That the members of the Charleston Bar, in testimony of their profound sense of his virtues, and their deep regret at his disease, do wear mourning for the space of thirty days.

W. PERONNEAU FINLEY, Sec'y.

UNITED IN WEDLOCK.

In this County, on the 9th instant, by A. E. Foster, Esq., Mr. WASHINGTON SCOTT to Miss REBECCA BAILEY.

In Davidson county, on the 2nd instant, by the Rev. W. C. Bennet, Mr. JACOB B. HEDRICK to Miss MARIA M. MICHAEL.

DEPARTED THIS LIFE.

In the vicinity of this Town, on Tuesday the 11th instant, Mr. ISAAC KNIGHT, about 50 years of age.



We have just room to say that by Wednesday night's mail we received a New York paper of the 9th, containing the result of the three days' election in that city. The news is so sad, that we would not have cared if the paper had stayed the usual length of time on the road, instead of getting here in due course of mail.—The Jackson Party have actually succeeded in the city, notwithstanding all the confident predictions in the articles in another column, under the head of "Party Movements." This thing of blowing hot and cold with the same breath, which the Editor of a weekly is often compelled to do, is one of the most disagreeable things imaginable!

The City of New York contains Fifteen Wards: in 10 of these the aggregate Jackson majority was 3368; 5 of these the aggregate Whig majority was 2465.

Jackson majority in the City, 1948

We have no news from the interior—and we can't say that we are very eager about getting any.



DAVID L. POOL, Clock and Watch Maker, JEWELLER AND SILVER-SMITH.

Respectfully informs his friends and the public that he still continues to carry on the above business, in all its various branches.

His Shop is still kept at the old stand on the Main Street in Salisbury, one door above the Store of S. Lemly & Son.

Watches and Clocks of every kind will be repaired, at short notice, and on reasonable terms, and warranted for twelve months.

DAVID L. POOL Will always keep on Hand a Variety of Articles in his line of business—such as Patent Lever Watches, (English, French, Hunting, and Dutch); Chains, Seals, and Keys, (gold and plated);

Beast-Pins and Finger-Rings; Ever-pointed Pencil Cases and Leads; Silver Ware; Spectacle Frames and Glasses; Pistols and Dirks; Pocket-knives, (Saw-back); Old Gold and Silver taken in exchange for articles purchased at his Shop, and in payment for work done, and debts due. D. L. P. Salisbury, Nov. 15, 1834.

NOTICE.

At October Term, 1834, of Montgomery County Court, Letters of Administration on the Estate of George W. McCain were granted to the Subscriber. Those indebted to the intestate are requested to make immediate payment, and persons having claims of any kind against the Estate are required to present them, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. JOHN C. ATKINS, Administrator. November 15, 1834.

Further Notice.

ON Tuesday the 16th day of December next, at the late dwelling of George W. McCain, deceased, I shall offer for sale—The Household and Kitchen Furniture, The Farming and Blacksmith's Tools, All the Stock of HORSES, CATTLE, Hogs, and Sheep, The Crop of CORN, Fodder, Rye, Oats, and COTTON, One Wagon and Harness, and Two Lively Negroes. Also, I will Hire Out, at the same time and place, The balance of the Negroes BELONGING TO THE ESTATE—& RENT OUT The Houses, Plantation, Fish-Traps, &c. JOHN C. ATKINS, Administrator. November 15, 1834.

POLITICAL CONSISTENCY

Is nothing but pure Jackson, according to the creed of modern Politicians. A man may change his political tenets with every change of the moon, and be all the time a genuine Republican—aye, a Jeffersonian Republican—if he only sticks to Jackson. He may be for Internal Improvement one week, and opposed to it the next—for the United States Bank one week, and opposed to it the next—for the Tariff one week, and opposed to it the next—he may believe the doctrines of '98, subscribe to the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions, and on the same day applaud the Proclamation, the Force Bill, and the Protest...yet, if he still believes in the infallibility of Andrew Jackson, he is a true Republican—a Jeffersonian!—a correct reader of that great man's exposition of his principles! Nay, further—he may prophesy that the election of Andrew Jackson would be "a curse to the country," and, after he has witnessed the fulfilment of his prediction, if he will join in idolizing the "curse," he is a pure consistent Republican! Is he not, Mr. Ritchie! Truly, then, there is no "special wonder" in the fact that Jackson-men abound—for his principles are so