



THE CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY:
Saturday Morning, April 4, 1835.

ELECTION RETURNS.

We are only able to give the vote at the two following election precincts in this County; but will present a full account in our next:

Salisbury.	For Convention 373.
	Against it 1.
Pineknost's Store.	For Convention 35.
	Against it —

THE CONVENTION.

The vote on the proposition for a Convention has now been taken, but the result is not yet known. We have very serious doubts as to the way in which the majority may be. Certain we are, that it will be adverse unless the East has given a considerable vote for the measure. The truth is, the Act of last Session is not what the West expected, and consequently it has been coldly received. Although it is not what the West looked for, yet on the whole the intelligence of the West thought it was proper under all the circumstances of the case, to carry through the plan, nevertheless, it was difficult to awaken much interest on the subject among the great mass of voters, and in many Counties we fear the polls have not been as unanimous as was hoped for. There are other causes which also have had a tendency to dampen the former ardour of the people on this subject: among the rest, we may name the political condition of the Federal Government: It is not in the nature of things that two strong excitements can be kept up in the public mind at the same time; one will more or less absorb the other. The great interest that has been excited by the acts of the Federal Government has, in some very considerable degree, withdrawn public attention from the defects of our own State Government, and occasioned an apathy of feeling which we greatly fear will lose to us the present opportunity of reforming our system. We may mention, as another cause of this lukewarmness on the question, the spirit of emigration which now prevails in almost every part of North Carolina. Many of our most intelligent and enterprising citizens, influenced by various considerations, are thinking seriously of removing to Alabama, and Mississippi, and some even talk of Texas. They are led to this not more by the superior soil and climate of those regions, than by the narrow policy which has heretofore marked the course of North Carolina, and which, if continued, will drive out thousands and thousands of her best citizens.

We most earnestly hope, however, that the East will give a considerable vote for the Convention, and by that means carry the Convention—and that this decision will be the beginning of a new era in North Carolina.

GOV. BRANCH AND GEN. JACKSON.

There are some who are willing to be on both sides—who would gladly see Gen. Jackson's personal popularity while they are forced to condemn some of his usurpations. They affect to believe him patriotic, single-minded, pure, honest, despite every proof to the contrary. He may prostitute Executive patronage to promote the success of the Heir Apparent—he may sanction the foulest corruption in a Department, by retaining an officer notoriously faithless to his trust, be he but faithful to the party—he may be actively busy in a dark conspiracy on the character, and even life, of an honorable Senator—but we forbear further enumeration—do what he will; with these charitable, disinterested gentlemen, all is to be attributed to bad advisers—Gen. Jackson himself is immaculate. To such gentlemen we commend the following letter of Gov. Branch.

From the U. S. Telegraph.

GOV. BRANCH AND GEN. JACKSON.

We have received the following note from Governor Branch, which we submit, with a simple affirmative of the truth of his statement as far as we are concerned—

ENFIELD, March 11, 1835.

"MY DEAR SIR: In the Richmond Enquirer of the 7th instant, I find the following, viz: 'We are authorized to state, that the President of the United States denies ever having spoken of Mr. Stevenson as Governor or Branch has represented, or having entertained any such sentiment.'

"In 1829, perhaps some time in the Summer or Autumn, Gen. Jackson authorized you, as the editor of the Telegraph, to deny that he ever said that he would not have appointed Judge Berrien Attorney General, had he known he was professionally engaged for the Spanish claimant; thus giving a positive contradiction to a statement made by his friend, General Call, in answer to an allegation of Col. White's against General Jackson. Under this, Call withdrew from public opinion, but at length, to save himself from public opinion, he exhibits General Jackson's letter of a previous date, in which he says to Call 'that, had he known of Berrien's being engaged for Spanish claimants, that he would not have made him Attorney General.' Now, sir, if he was hardly enough to authorize you to deny what Gen. Call has since proven to be true under his own hand, what more or better can be expected from him in relation to the facts which I have stated? To please Ritchie, he has screwed himself up to the sticking point, as far as to deny one single fact, in the narrative which I have submitted to the public, thereby virtually admitting the truth of all the rest."

"History is Philosophy teaching by example."
Russel, the historian, while philosophizing on the reign of Henry the eighth of England, makes this remark: "It (the reign of Henry) teaches us the most alarming of all historical lessons—that absolute despotism may prevail in a State, and yet the forms of a free Constitution remain."

We ask if the reign of Andrew Jackson does not teach us the same thing? Could the present King of England, with safety to his head, do what President Jackson has recently done? Would Louis Philippe, of France, dare to attempt such acts? No, they could not—but our President King has done them, and "yet the forms of a free Constitution remain."

We publish this week the Circular of the Hon. Abraham Rencher, Representative of this District in Congress. To make room for this we have been obliged to omit several important articles.

FRANCE.

"There cannot now be the least doubt that the American indemnity will be voted by the Chamber, since the members of the Commission, elected on Thursday to report on the question, are unanimous in its favor.—The vote of the United States Senate, which subsequently arrived, must remove most of the objections raised by the hurt pride of the French against the payment of the claims. Hence it is probable that the treaty will pass without any paragraph throwing blame on the Ministry."—*Correspondent of the London Morning Chronicle.*

The New Orleans Courier, of the 10th inst., states that Mr. Livingston, in a letter to one of his friends in that city, gives the greatest hopes of a speedy adjustment of the question of the 25 millions, and says that a large number of the members of the Chamber of Deputies are favorable to the appropriation, and that the whole of the French nation wish it to be made.

"LOOK OUT FOR THE MONSTER."

In the last four months the Bank has extended its loans more than twelve millions of dollars.—*Boston Post.*

We have looked out for the monster, but we can boast no great success in our lookings out. It is very chary of showing itself to us. Did the Editor of the Post ever go to Nahant to see the sea-serpent?

BISHOP MCKENDREE.

This highly distinguished prelate—the Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, departed this life the 5th ult. The Christian Sentinel thus speaks of him:—
"He was truly a good man, and a good Bishop. His deep devotion to God and his works was only equalled by his senior in office, Bishop Asbury, and that great and laborious man of God, Mr. John Wesley: But it is not necessary to attempt to portray the character of Bishop McKendree, whose praises are in all the Church, and whose uniform piety and devotion were known and read of all men for many years in America, having gone in and out before the people as Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church for nearly twenty-seven years, and as a devoted and untiring minister of that Church for nearly half a century."

M. Carrell, Editor of a paper in Paris, called "The National," has been tried before the Chamber of Peers, of France, for a libel on that body, and condemned to undergo the penalty of two years' imprisonment, and to pay 20,000 francs. This is no more than what might have been expected from a body who are only celebrated for their persecution, especially the freedom of the press. The same body passed the edict of the assassination of the gallant Marshal Ney.

The Legislature of New Jersey have passed Acts abolishing public executions; and forbidding, after July 4th, 1836, the circulation of Bank notes under the denomination of five dollars.

The Planters' and Mechanic's Bank of South Carolina has been selected by the Secretary of the Treasury as one of the Deposite, or Pet Banks.

JOHN C. CALHOUN.

This distinguished individual had the honor of a Public Dinner tendered him by the citizens of Petersburg, Virginia, on his passing homewards through that place from Washington; and also a like honor from the citizens of Norfolk, both of which he declined, on account of his desire to reach home. Mr. Preston, his colleague, was likewise tendered a Dinner by the citizens of Norfolk, which he accepted; and, in reply to a sentiment given, made an eloquent speech, bearing severely upon "the powers that be." The following is Mr. Calhoun's reply to the Petersburg Committee of Invitation:

PETERSBURG, March 14, 1835.

GENTLEMEN: It is with extreme regret that I am compelled to decline the invitation of the citizens of this place, in whose behalf you act, to a Public Dinner, to be given at such time as would suit my convenience. The long detention at Washington, in consequence of the severity of the weather, renders it necessary for me to hasten my return home, with as little delay as possible, and I have accordingly made arrangements to leave this for the South by the Rail Road to-day. Being thus deprived of an opportunity of meeting the portion of your citizens who have offered me the intended honor, and to make to them personally my grateful acknowledgments, I avail myself of the occasion to make known to them, through you, how highly I appreciate their respect, and the favorable estimate which they have been pleased to place on my efforts in behalf of the institutions and liberty of the country.

I regret, extremely, that the shortness of the time forbids me from touching on the present posture of our affairs. I must content myself with saying, that there never was a period in which our institutions were in greater danger, and when our beloved country called more imporingly for relief. It is impossible for any one, who has not been an eye-witness, to realize the rapid corruption and degeneracy of the Government in the last few years. So callous has the sensibility of the community become, that things are now not only tolerated, but are scarcely noticed, which, at any other period, would have prostrated the Administration of Washington itself. In fact, to prove corruption and abuse, but strengthens the Administration in the affection of that powerful and disciplined corps which is the main support of those in power, and which has unfortunately established so commanding an influence over public opinion. Of this melancholy and alarming truth, we have had of late many and striking illustrations.

It is time for the people to reflect. A state of things so corrupt cannot long exist, and must, if not reformed, lead to convulsion and revolution.

With great respect, I am, &c. &c.

J. C. CALHOUN.

The following is an extract from Mr. Calhoun's reply to the Norfolk Committee of Invitation:

"In times like the present, when corruption stalks abroad in the face of day, when usurpation scarcely deigns to cover its daring encroachments with the thin veil of pretext, when principles and practice are openly avowed and defended, which, if sanctioned, must lead to the establishment of irresponsible, and despotic power; when, in a word, the free institutions transmitted to us by our fathers, and the liberty purchased by their blood, are in imminent danger of being subverted for ever, it is indeed grateful, in so dangerous a juncture of our affairs, to meet with the support of those whose intelligence and patriotism give so high a value to their approbation. Having no other object in view but our Country, and our Country's good, I seek no other reward but the approbation of the wise and virtuous, saving only that of an approving conscience. Sustained by these, I do not despair, as gloomy as is the prospect. However widely and deeply corruption has spread its roots, there is still a great majority, in whose bosom patriotism is the predominant sentiment. Even among those who are deluded by the tricks, and spell bound by the fetters of party, there are many who, when the final struggle arrives, will be found arrayed on the side of Liberty and the Country."

TOM BENTON IN HELL!

The following is an extract from a letter written by the erratic Thomas H. Benton, about the time he and his brother Jesse had the famous pistoling scrape with Gen. Jackson in the streets of Nashville, Tennessee:

"I am literally in hell here: (that is, in the vicinity of Gen. Jackson)—the meanest wretches under heaven to contend with; liars, affidavit makers, and shameless cowards. All the puppies of Jackson are at work at me; but they will be astonished at what will happen; for it is not them but their master whom I shall hold accountable. The scalping knife of Tecumseh is mercy compared with the affidavits of these villains. I am in the middle of hell, and see no alternative but to kill or be killed; for I will not crouch to Jackson, and the fact that I and my brother defeated him and his tribe, and broke his small sword on the public square, will forever rankle in his bosom, and make him thirst after vengeance. My life is in danger; nothing but a decisive duel can save me, or even give me a chance for my own existence; for it is a settled plan to turn out puppy after puppy to bully me, and when I have got into a scrape, to have me killed somehow in the scuffle, afterwards the affidavit makers will prove that it was honorably done. I shall never be forgiven, having given my opinion in favor of Wilkinson's authority last winter; and this is the root of the hell that is now turned loose against me."

From the Raleigh Register, of March 31. HIGHLY IMPORTANT TREATY.

We have been favored by a friend, with a highly important Treaty, concluded at Washington City, on the 14th of March, between the President and a Delegation of the Cherokee Tribe of Indians; by which all the lands belonging to the Cherokees, east of the Mississippi, are ceded to the United States, in the event of the provisions of the Treaty being ratified by the people of the Cherokee Nation, to whom it is to be submitted. The Government, in consideration of this entire relinquishment and conveyance of the Indian lands, agrees to pay (including \$500,000 worth of land west of the Mississippi) the sum of Five Millions of Dollars—a sum which, if equally divided, would give, it is believed, \$500 to every man, woman and child in the Nation. But what greatly astonished us, is that this Treaty, so important in its details, so materially affecting the States of Georgia, Alabama, North-Carolina, and Tennessee, and so full of interest to the whole Union, is not mentioned, or the slightest allusion made to it, in either of the Washington papers, although a fortnight has elapsed since its consummation. The sum stipulated to be paid, seems to us immense; but the object to be accomplished is so desirable, that we feel disposed to give the Administration the credit of at least one judicious measure. Whilst this arrangement will terminate all the difficulties which the Cherokees have experienced during a residence within the settled portion of the United States, under the jurisdiction and laws of the State Governments, it affords adequate protection to them, and lays the foundation of such social and political establishments in the place of their new abode, as will render them, we hope, a happy and prosperous people.

State Bank of North-Carolina.

At an adjourned meeting of the Stockholders of this Institution, on Tuesday last, a further Dividend of Capital, of \$8 to the Share, was declared; which, added to the previous Dividends, makes a payment on each Share of \$88. It is believed that on winding up the business of the Institution, its situation will authorize the Stockholders in dividing five or six per cent. more.

We would direct public attention to the notice of the Bank, in this paper, requesting the holders of their Notes to present them for redemption without delay.

Omnibus.

We find the following in a Philadelphia paper entitled "The Democratic Herald":—
"Judge White—The Presidency.—The present attitude of Judge White, of Tennessee, appears rather calculated to produce an impression of division in the Democratic ranks of a serious character. But this danger will vanish, when we reflect that, if it should appear formidable when the National Convention meet, that body will dissipate it in a few minutes, by the nomination of ANDREW JACKSON for a third term, a measure every way calculated to avert the defeat of the democratic party by the Whigs;—and more than justifiable by every principle involved in the contest of the party, who are fighting for popular rights, and democratic government."

F. P. BLAIR'S ACCOUNT WITH THE UNITED STATES BANK.

The following is the account of that precious character, Francis Preston Blair, of the Globe, with the United States Bank, which will show how deep he was in the mud, and how he contrived to extricate himself, and yet who has escaped his abuse, whose private business has been exempt from scrutiny and public exposure?

"On the pay list of the Branch at Lexington, Francis P. Blair appears as prayer \$7,500. He is, however, no longer liable for this sum, having made an arrangement with the Agent for desperate debts, at that place, including that debt. His liabilities were as follows:

1830, August 16, F. P. Blair & others.	\$7,500
Interest to Nov. 30, 1830	4,630
	12,130
F. P. Blair & others	3,800
Interest to Nov. 30, 1830, 2,345 86	6,146 86
Feb. 26, F. P. Blair & others 1,500	
Interest to Nov. 30, 1830, 968 50	2,468 50
	\$20,744 31

On the first of the debts above mentioned, some payments had been made, but in Nov. 1830 F. P. Blair was released from all his liabilities, for the following terms: His fee bill as Clerk, \$87 42
B. Gratz's note, due May 1, 1831, and then paid, for 200 00
Making 287 42
\$237 for \$20,744 31!! And yet this fellow talks of other people's debts!"

THE MARKET.

Our streets have exhibited a more animated appearance during a few days of the present week, than for some time previous. Every description of produce meets a ready sale, at fair prices. We quote Cotton at 14 to 16½ and advancing. Corn 88 to 90 cents, and scarce.—*Cumden Journal, March 28.*

The *Cheraw Market*.—Cotton, 15 a 16 62½. A larger quantity has been sold during the past week than in any other week since the 1st of January.—*Cheraw Gazette of March 26.*

DRAMATIC.

THE "Phoenix Thespians" respectfully inform their former patrons, and all friends of the Drama, that they will make their first appearance for this Season, on Tuesday evening, the 7th instant. Salisbury, April 4, 1834.

UNITED IN WEDLOCK.

In Somerville, Tenn., on the 12th of February last Mr. C. C. DELACH, of Tipton county, to Miss ROSH ANN, daughter of Col. Jesse Allen, formerly of Wilkes county, North Carolina.

In Mecklenburg county, on the 12th ultimo, by John King, Esq., Mr. JOHN H. REED to Miss ELIZABETH WILLIAMS.

In Mecklenburg, on the 19th ult., by the same, Mr. JOSEPH HIPP to Miss ESTHER BEATY.

In Washington City, on the 19th ult., by the Rev. Obadiah B. Brown, the Hon. JESSE A. BYNUM, of North Carolina, to Miss MARIA, daughter of the late Oliver Funsten, Esq., of Virginia.

DEPARTED THIS LIFE.

In this County, on the 25th ult., Mr. PHILIP MILLER, in the 76th year of his age. He was a Soldier of the Revolution, and for many years a member of the Lutheran Church.

In this County, on the 30th ultimo, Mrs. SIBILLA MILLER, aged 70 years, relict of Philip Miller, whose death we have just recorded.

Another New Supply OF WATCHES, JEWELLERY, &c.

THE Subscriber has just returned from New-York and Philadelphia with a handsome assortment of JEWELLERY and WATCHES, and will sell cheaper than they can be obtained in this part of the State; they consist, in part, of the following, viz:

Gentlemen's Gold & Silver Lever	Watches.
Ladies' Gold	
Silver English, French, Lapine, and Swiss	
Fine Gold Fob and Guard Chains;	
Fine Gold and Plated Guard Keys;	
Plated Long-linked and Curb Chains;	
Silver Butter-Knives and Tooth Picks;	
Silver Ever-pointed Pencils—improved;	
Fine Shell MUSIC-BOXES;	
Superior Razors—made by Roger and Butcher;	
Fine Pen and Pocket-Knives;	
Shell, Tuck, and Side COMBS;	
Fine PISTOLS and Razor Straps;	
A fine assortment of Ear-Rings, Breast-Pins, and Emger-Rings.	
Silver Thimbles, Bead and Leather Purses;	
Silver Spectacles and Silver Spoons;	
Steel Chains, Seals, Keys, Key-Rings, &c., &c., &c.	
Old Gold and Silver will be taken in exchange for Jewellery.	

Watches and Clocks Repaired and Warranted, and Silver Ware made to order;—and, in fact, every article in the Jewellery line is kept constantly on hand by

John C. Palmer.

Salisbury, April 4, 1835.

State of North-Carolina, ASHE COUNTY. Superior Court of Law—Spring Term, 1835.

Martin Gambill vs. Nancy Gambill, } Petition for a Divorce.

IT appearing, to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant is not within the reach of the process of this Court, and solemn Proclamation having been publicly made at the Court-house door, by the Sheriff of said County, for the defendant to appear and answer, and she having failed: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian printed at Salisbury, and the Raleigh Star, for three months, calling upon the said Nancy Gambill to appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the County of Ashe aforesaid, at the Court-house in Jefferson on the third Monday of September next, and there to answer or demur to said Petition, otherwise it will be heard ex parte and adjudged accordingly.

Witness, WILLIAM BAKER, Clerk of the said Court, at Jefferson, the 3rd Monday in March, A. D. 1835, and in the 59th year of American Independence. WILLIAM BAKER, Clerk. By R. Murchison, d. c. April 4, 1835.—13t Pr. fee \$6 75.

POSTPONEMENT!

IN consequence of the late very inclement weather having retarded the progress of training the two nags, the Match Race, for \$400, between the celebrated mare Black Dutchess, and the thorough-bred horse Ucharie, is postponed until Thursday, the 7th day of May next, at which time it will positively take place.

THE JOCKEY CLUB.

Valuable Land For Sale.

THE very noted and desirable Tract of Land, which contains a most valuable seat for Salt Works, will be offered at Public Sale, at the Court-house in Salisbury, on Tuesday of next May Court. The Salt Lick on this land was anciently visited by wild beasts, and is now visited by cattle, &c., in great numbers. It lies on the water of Dutchman and Bear Creeks, near Bear Creek Meeting-house, in Rowan County. Terms will be made known on the day of Sale, and due attendance given by ANDREW BEGERLY. tmc* March 28, 1835.

NEGROES WANTED.

THE Subscriber wishes to purchase LIKELY NEGROES, from ten to thirty years old, and will pay the most liberal prices in Cash.

All who have such property to sell would do well to call on him, or Mr. John Jones, his Agent. He can be found at Mr. Slaughter's Hotel, in Salisbury, and Mr. Jones at Dr. Boyd's Hotel, in Charlotte.

He thinks it proper to say, that he is not concerned in business with Mr. James Huie, or with any other person.

All Letters addressed to him, or Mr. Jones, will be punctually attended to.

ROBERT HUIE.

Salisbury, May 24, 1834. tf

B. N. C. WARRICK, BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER.

TAKES this method of informing the Ladies and Gentlemen of Salisbury, that he has taken a Shop a few doors below Mr. Wm. Slaughter's Hotel, where he can be found at all times, (Sundays excepted,) ready to wait upon all who may honor him with their calls or orders. As it has been but a very short time since he has been in several of the Northern States, for the very express purpose of completing himself in the *Tonsorial art*, he flatters himself that his work shall be done with as much taste and in as good style as it can be any where South of the Potomac.

Salisbury, February 21, 1835. tf

Orthography, Reading, and Writing pr. Sess. \$10.
The Sciences, 15.
Latin and Greek, including the above 20.

H. BROWN,
A. CARMICHAEL,
JOHN FINLEY,
J. VANNOY,
M. CHEATHAM,
J. R. DODGE,
A. MITCHELL, } Trustees.

April 4, 1835. —3m—

The Camden Journal will insert the above 4 times, and send the account to this Office for payment.



Tailoring Business.

IN CONCORD, N. C.

THOMAS S. HENDERSON, Tailor.

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has now in his employ several first rate Workmen; and that a full Suit of Clothes can be completed in his establishment at this time in thirty-six hours' notice. He receives regularly the Fashions from the Northern cities as they change, and flatters himself that his Cutting is superior to any done in this section of country.

All orders from a distance will be promptly attended to and faithfully executed.

Concord, N. C., March 28, 1835. 4w

Earthen-Ware, China, AND GLASS.

T. J. BARROW & CO. (No. 88 Water Street, New York.)

ARE now receiving an uncommonly great variety of Goods in the above line, selected with great care by the senior partner of the firm, who is now in England expressly for the purpose of procuring the *Newest and most Fashionable Styles*.

As their purchases have been made at the lowest rates for Cash, they confidently invite the attention of Customers and Merchants generally to their very large and handsome Stock, assuring them of a determination on their part to offer the best advantages in point of prices and liberality of terms.

Every attention will be given to packing and forwarding our Goods, and all Orders executed with fidelity and promptness.

New York, February 14, 1835.—9t

RANDOLPHS & UNDERHILL

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the Public that they have Removed from their Old Stand, No. 143 Pearl Street, New York, To No. 51 Cedar, near William St., Where they keep constantly on hand a good assortment of

BRITISH AND AMERICAN DRY-GOODS.

For Sale on liberal terms, and solicit an examination of their Stock from Southern Merchants visiting the city.

Orders promptly and faithfully executed.

New-York, Feb. 28, 1835.—14*

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having been separately engaged for several years, in the Wholesale Dry-Goods Business, have entered into Co-Partnership, for the prosecution of the same business, under the firm of

HALLOCK & BATES, NEW-YORK.

They have availed themselves of ample room, by completely arranging, together with the first floor and Cellar, the spacious Lots of the building in which they purpose to keep a Stock of

Staple and Fancy Dry-Goods,

Comprising an Assortment which will probably not be surpassed by any in the City;

They, therefore, respectfully invite their friends and Merchants at a distance, to call and examine their Stock of Goods; and they venture to assure them that the prices at which they sell Goods, taken in consideration with the assortment kept, render inducements to purchasers rarely offered.

CHARLES HALLOCK.
GILBERT BATES.

New-York, Feb. 28, 1835. 2t