

THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY:—ASHBEL SMITH AND JOSEPH W. HAMPTON PROPRIETORS.—[Vol. 16, No. 6.—Whole No. 788.]

AT TWO DOLLARS A YEAR,
If Paid in Advance.

SALISBURY, NORTH CAROLINA, JULY 11, 1835.

Or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents,
After the expiration of 3 months.

The Western Carolinian.

BY ASHBEL SMITH & JOSEPH W. HAMPTON

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

1. The Western Carolinian is published every Saturday, at Two Dollars per annum if paid in advance, or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid before the expiration of three months.
2. No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of the Editors.
3. Subscriptions will not be received for a less time than one year; and a failure to notify the Editors of a wish to discontinue, at the end of a year, will be considered as a new engagement.
4. Any person who will procure six subscribers to the Carolinian, and take the trouble to collect and transmit their subscription-money to the Editors, shall have a paper gratis during their continuance.
5. Persons indebted to the Editors, may transmit to them through the Mail, at their risk—provided they get the acknowledgment of any respectable person to prove that such remittance was regularly made.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

1. Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly inserted, at 50 cents per square for the first insertion, and 33 cents for each continuance; but, where an advertisement is ordered to go in only twice, 50 cts. will be charged for each insertion. If ordered for one insertion only, \$1 will in all cases be charged.
2. Persons who desire to advertise by the year, will be accommodated by a reasonable deduction from the above charges for transient custom.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

1. To insure prompt attention to Letters addressed to the Editors, the postage should in all cases be paid.



Emporium of Fashion.

Mrs. S. D. Pendleton,
MILLINER
AND
MANTUA MAKER.

Has just received from New-York the Latest
Spring and Summer Fashions
FOR 1835.

EMBRACING

LADIES MORNING, DINING, AND EVENING DRESSES.
LADIES CAPES, CAPS, BONNETS, &c., &c.

She flatters herself that, from a knowledge of her business acquired in ten years, and having made arrangements with one of the most fashionable Millinery Establishments in the City of New York, to supply her regularly with the latest fashions, she will be enabled to have her Millinery made up in a Superior Style, and on the most reasonable terms.

Mrs. P. respectfully invites the Ladies of Salisbury, and the adjoining country, to call and examine, and assures them she will sell every article in her line on accommodating terms. She is prepared for Cleaning and Pressing Tuscans, Leghorns, and Straw Bonnets in the Northern Style.

Specimens of her work, both in Dressing and Making of Bonnets, and Dresses, may be seen at her Shop—Sign of the GREEN BONNET, two doors above Messrs Wheeler and Burns' Apothecary and Drug Store, where all orders will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

N. B. Mrs. P. always keeps an assortment of Fashionable Ribbons on hand, and can supply, on reasonable terms, those who may wish Bonnets trimmed.

April 11, 1835.

Current Prices of Produce, &c.

AT SALISBURY, July 8, 1835.	
Bacon, 11 a 12 Molasses, 50	50
Brandy, apple, 40 a 45 Nails, 8 a 10	8 a 10
peach, 40 a 50 Oats, 25 a 30	25 a 30
Butter, 10 a 12 1/2 Rye, 75	75
Cotton, in seed, 4 Sugar, brown, 10 a 12 1/2	10 a 12 1/2
clean, 14 do, leaf, 16 a 20	16 a 20
Coffee, 16 a 18 Salt, 112 a 125	112 a 125
Corn, 5 1/2 Tallow, 10	10
Feathers, 30 a 34 Tobacco, 8 a 20	8 a 20
Flour, 650 a 700 (bushel), 80 a 100	80 a 100
Flaxseed, 100 (Whiskey), 30 a 35	30 a 35
Lined Oil, per gallon, \$1 1/2	\$1 1/2

AT FAYETTEVILLE, June 30.	
Bacon, 9 a 10 1/2 Iron, 41 a 5	41 a 5
Brandy, peach, 60 a 70 Molasses, 29 a 33	29 a 33
apple, 50 a 60 Nails, cut, 7 1/2	7 1/2
Beeswax, 21 a 22 Sugar, brown, 8 a 10	8 a 10
Coffee, 12 a 14 do, lump, 15	15
Cotton, 17 a 18 do, leaf, 16 a 17	16 a 17
Corn, 55 a 60 Salt, 60	60
Flaxseed, 120 a 130 Wheat, 100 a 110	100 a 110
Flour, 600 a 700 Whiskey, 36 a 40	36 a 40
Feathers, 33 a 34 Wool, 16 a 20	16 a 20

AT CHERAW, (S. C.) June 25, 1835.	
[Corrected Weekly, by LaCoste & McKay.]	
Bacon, 9 a 10 Nails and Brads, 7 1/2	7 1/2
Beeswax, 20 Sugar, brown, 9 a 11	9 a 11
Coffee, 13 a 16 do, lump, 14 a 16	14 a 16
Cotton, 18 a 20 do, leaf, 16 a 17	16 a 17
Corn, 90 a 100 Salt, per sack, 250 a 275	250 a 275
Flaxseed, 100 a 120 do, bushel, 70 a 75	70 a 75
Flour, country, 600 a 700 Cotton Bagging, 20 a 30	20 a 30
do, northern, 800 Bale Rope, 10 a 12	10 a 12
Feathers, 34 a 37 Wheat, 100	100
Iron, 41 a 5 Wool, 16 a 20	16 a 20
Molasses, 30 a 35 Whiskey, none.	none.

AT COLUMBIA, (S. C.) July 2.	
Bacon, 12 1/2 a 14 Lard, 11 a 12 1/2	11 a 12 1/2
Brandy, peach, 75 Molasses, 40 a 45	40 a 45
apple, 40 a 50 Mackerel, 800 a 950	800 a 950
Beeswax, 15 a 16 Salt, in sacks, 275 a 300	275 a 300
Butter, 20 a 25 do, bushel, 75	75
Coffee, 17 a 18 Sugar, brown, 9 a 12 1/2	9 a 12 1/2
Corn, 112 a 125 do, leaf & lump, 16 a 25	16 a 25
Flour, 18 a 21 Tallow, 12	12
Flaxseed, 800 a 850 Iron, 40 a 125	40 a 125
Iron, 5 a 6 Whiskey, 40 a 43	40 a 43

AT CAMDEN, (S. C.) July 4.	
Bacon, 14 a 16 Flour, (N. Caro.) 000 a 000	000 a 000
Brandy, peach, 75 a 100 (Cam. Mills) 900 a 1000	900 a 1000
apple, 35 a 40 Iron, 09 a 00	09 a 00
Beeswax, 12 a 16 Lard, 12 a 15	12 a 15
Corn, 17 a 19 Tallow, 10 a 12	10 a 12
Cotton, 100 a 120 Whiskey, 50 a 00	50 a 00
Feathers, 30 a 50 Wheat, now, 100 a 125	100 a 125

NEAT WORK.

THE PROPRIETORS OF THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN would respectfully inform the Clerks of Courts, Sheriffs, Constables, and other gentlemen of business, that they have now on hand, printed in a superior style, on the very best quality of paper, a large supply of **BLANKS,** Of almost every Description, Which they will sell on very moderate terms. To those who become regular customers—get all their Blanks of us—a very considerable reduction will be made from our regular price. Any Blanks that we may not have on hand, will be printed to order on very short notice. Orders from a distance will meet with prompt attention; and Blanks put up and forwarded in the safest and most expeditious manner.

JOB PRINTING.

They would likewise inform Merchants and others, that, having an assortment of Fancy Job Type, Cuts, &c., which is probably unsurpassed by any in the State, they are prepared to execute all kinds of BOOK and JOB PRINTING in a very superior style. Such as Books, Pamphlets, Circulars, Cards, Hand-Bills, Labels, Way-Bills, for Stages, &c. &c. All orders executed with despatch. Salisbury, June 27, 1835.

Spring & Summer Fashions, FOR 1835.

HORACE H. BEARD, Tailor, BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that orders in his line will always be thankfully received by him, and executed in the most Neat, Fashionable, and Durable manner—on terms as reasonable as any in this section of country. H. H. B. hopes, from his long practice of his business, (a number of years of which time he resided in the city of Philadelphia,) and from the general satisfaction he has heretofore given to his numerous respectable and fashionable customers, to merit and receive a portion of the patronage of the public in general.

He flatters himself that his CUTTING is really superior to any done in this State, as may be tested by the undisputed elegance of fit which attends garments made in his establishment. He is in the regular receipt of the Reports of the Fashions as they change both in the large cities of this country and of Europe—so that gentlemen may be satisfied that their orders will always be executed in the very latest style. Orders from a distance will be attended to with the same punctuality and care as if the customer were present in person. Salisbury, May 9, 1835.—ly.

BECKWITH'S Anti-Dyspeptic Pills.

THOSE who are afflicted with HEAD-ACHES, HEART-BURNS, and other distressing symptoms of disordered stomach, bowels, and liver, may find relief in Dr. Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills, which can be had at this Office—price fifty cents per box. The Doctor, who once resided in this place, but now lives in Raleigh, has, after a long and extensive practice, been enabled to compound a most valuable remedy for the chronic diseases of the digestive organs, so common in Southern climates, especially with those who lead sedentary lives. It would be an easy matter to make out certificates to prove that these Pills are a "sovereign remedy" for "all the ills that flesh is heir to;" but it is not pretended that they are an universal antidote. Certificates of the most respectable Physicians and other gentlemen can be shown to substantiate their efficacy in the particular class of diseases above spoken of; and the Editor of this paper can testify that he has derived speedy and permanent relief, in the use of them, from a most distressing and long-continued head-ache. Some of his friends tried them, at his suggestion, and experienced the same beneficial effects. Salisbury, June 14, 1834.—lf

A CLERK WANTED.

ONE that is industrious and attentive to business, and can come well recommended. For further particulars, apply at THIS OFFICE. July 4, 1835.

Prospectus

OF A MONTHLY MAGAZINE TO BE ENTITLED "THE SOUTHERN LITERARY JOURNAL," TO BE PUBLISHED IN CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA. WHILE numerous Literary Periodicals are issued from the American Press, and liberally patronized, it has been a subject of general regret, that, since the discontinuance of that able work, the Southern Review, there has been no Magazine establishment in South Carolina, affording a suitable medium through which the opinions of our best writers might be brought to bear directly and usefully upon the public mind. It is with a view to meet the demand that the publication of this Journal is proposed, and that the general and substantial support of the citizens of the South is respectfully solicited. The proposed Magazine will consist of Original Communications on Literary and Scientific subjects, of notices of recent publications, particularly in the department of light or fugitive Literature, of popular Fables, suggested by historical and local associations, of Poetry, and Political Intelligence. Its columns are intended to afford a vehicle for the free, but temperate discussion of all questions, which, from their importance, interest, or attraction, are deserving of the attention of an enlightened community. It shall become what its name imports, a Journal of strictly Southern Literature—if it serve to place up a record a true account of the opinions, feelings, and general tone of thinking, of an enthusiastic and high minded people—if, under the enlivening inspiration of the genius loir, and with the approving smiles of the generous and the fair, and the concurrence and effective aid of the learned and talented men among us, it shall contribute in any small degree, to secure for the South that elevated Literary position to which it is entitled, and which it is capable of maintaining, its design will then be fully accomplished. This work will be conducted by the Subscriber, as assisted by several literary gentlemen, who have pledged themselves to contribute constantly and liberally to its columns, who are interested in its success, and who think the present a favorable period for the commencement of such an enterprise. It will be printed in an octavo form, on fine paper, in monthly numbers of fifty-six pages each, and will be put to press as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers can be obtained to authorize its publication. The Journal will be furnished to subscribers at five dollars per annum, payable at the expiration of six months from the date of the first number. Charleston, 1835. DAN. K. WHITTAKER.

TAILORING.

Benjamin Fraley respectfully informs his Friends and the Public at large, that he still continues to carry on the Tailoring Business in all its various branches, in the Town of Salisbury, on Main-street, a few doors East of the Courthouse, adjoining the Storehouse of Wm. Murphy, where he is prepared to make all kinds of Clothing in a very superior style—in the most fashionable style, and warranted to fit well, and on very moderate terms, at short notice. All Orders from a distance will be most faithfully attended to according to order. Produce will be received in payment for work. B. F. Being Agent for some of the most Fashionable Tailors of New York and Philadelphia, he would take a pleasure in teaching, or giving instruction to any Tailors wishing instruction in the art of Cutting; and any one wishing the New York and Philadelphia Fashions, can receive them by giving timely notice to Benjamin Fraley, Salisbury, N. C.—Letters postage paid. Salisbury, June 13, 1835.

Stone Cutting.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Public that it is now carrying on the above business, in all its various branches, six and a half miles South of Salisbury. He assures Gold-miners, Millers, and all interested in his business, that he will, on the shortest notice, furnish them with GOLD-GRINDERS and MILL-STONES, of the very best grit, and on cheap terms, executed in a style surpassing any other work of the kind done in this State. Also, Tomb-Stones, Window-Sills, Door-Sills, &c., kept constantly on hand. Mill-Stones, heretofore costing from \$35 to \$40, he will now make for \$25 or \$30. Gold-Grinders heretofore costing \$25 he will cut for \$20. Window-Sills costing \$4 for \$2. Door-Sills the same. He only asks a trial of his work—being assured that he can give the most entire satisfaction. JOHN HOLDSOUSER. May 23, 1835.

MECKLENBURG CELEBRATION.

From the Charlotte Journal. ORATION, Delivered at the Mecklenburg Celebration, on the 20th of May, 1835, by FRANKLIN L. SMITH, Esq.

MY RESPECTED AUDIENCE: Had the Committee, appointed for the purpose of selecting some person to address you on this occasion, consulted either my ability or your gratification, the choice would have fallen upon one more distinguished in public life and more capable of imparting additional interest to the subject by the beauty of his style and the power of his eloquence. The selection, however, having been made, a refusal to comply with the request of the Committee would have proved the individual who now has the honor of addressing you recreant to those feelings which should fill the bosom of every American citizen, much less of one who claims as his residence this the birth-spot of American Independence.

But what means this immense assemblage? Why this glitter of arms and military array? Whence this collection of bright eyes and beaming countenances?—Why have the distinguished and honored men of the land graced with their presence this humble village? Why has this little band of patriachs shaken off, for a time, the infirmities of age, and attended, at least for once more before their heads shall be laid low in the grave, this public festival? Have we met to celebrate the birth of some infant whose brow, by the right of primogeniture, is to be decorated with the royal diadem, and who will govern with despotic sway the slaves who reject at his appearance, in the world? Have we assembled to exult at the successful campaign of some military chieftain, who now claims as the reward of his services the sway of imperial power? No! None of all this. We have met together for a prerer, a holier purpose. In proportion as the aspiration of patriotism exceed in purity the involuntary plaudits of slavery, or as the breathings of veneration and gratitude surpass in holiness the sighs extracted by the torture, so far do the feelings which on this occasion cause your cheeks to glow pale and your hearts to beat quick, excel those created by the joy of regal births or the flattering atonations paid to imperial power.

We have assembled to commemorate an event, distinguished alike by the patriotism in which it was conceived—its daring boldness—the suffering under which it was supported, and the successful perseverance with which it was sustained—to recall to our memory the feelings and actions of those who, in a moment of imminent peril, dared subject themselves to the displeasure, and declare themselves independent of the most powerful nation on earth, and who proclaimed to the world, let others do as they may, as for us, we will die as freemen rather than live as slaves. In order to form a proper estimate of the patriotic and independent feelings by which our forefathers were actuated, in taking that important step in the revolutionary history of our country, it may be necessary, in a brief manner, to allude to some of the events with which it was immediately connected. Our ancestors left their native country under circumstances peculiarly calculated to impress on their minds the fundamental principles of Sixon liberty—among which, none was more important in itself, or more strenuously insisted on by the various advocates of constitutional reform, than that "no people could be legally taxed by an assembly in which they were unrepresented." In violation of this admitted principle of Great Britain determined, for the first time, in 1765, by that most odious system of taxation, a stamp duty, to reflect a revenue from the American colonists. This law passed apparently to test the American feeling, was received with universal execration, by a people who had braved the dangers of the ocean, to seek in a foreign land, religious tolerance and political freedom. Its execution was openly resisted, and the officers by whose instrumentality it was to be carried into effect, treated with every indignity and contempt. This violent opposition, together with a change of ministry in the British councils, produced a repeal of the stamp act, but it to be revived under other ministerial auspices in a different form. Duties, to be paid upon their arrival in the American ports, were imposed upon a variety of articles imported into the colonies. In the mean time, a spirit of inquiry on the subject of their political privileges had spread among the colonists, and they soon understood this evasive scheme to violate their chartered rights. The indignant spirit of freedom was aroused in their breasts, and they determined at all hazards to resist the attempt, by this despicable artifice, to obtain that which the Parliament did not dare openly to demand. Again the British Government relented, and the duties were all repealed, except that of three pence a pound on tea—as if that spirit of resistance which had been excited among the colonists, by a violation of the immutable principles of liberty, could be appeased by the paltry sacrifice of pounds, shillings, and pence. In vain had the prophetic thunderings of Chatham, the persuasive eloquence of Burke, urged upon Parliament the impolicy and ill consequences of retaining even this small duty, while the violation of constitutional liberty remained. The colonists, in a spirit of conciliation, argued against its right, petitioned for its repeal, and remonstrated against its execution. Their arguments were unheeded, their petitions spurned, their remonstrances disregarded, and in the spleen of petty pride, subsiding a great nation, the British Parliament determined, by force of arms, to attempt the execution of this odious law. The mother, who should have nourished the infant in her arms, was found preparing to compel its obedience, or force its destruction, by the aid of a mercenary and hireling soldiery. Thus a spark, which one drop of the waters of conciliation might have quenched, was fanned into ignition, until its flames extended over the colonies, and burst forth in the blaze of that revolution which resulted in the loss of the brightest jewel that decorated the British crown. A speck in the horizon, which the faint-

est breeze of hope might have dissipated, was permitted to increase until it covered the whole firmament; and, by the mutterings of its thunder, gave token of an approaching storm, from which after years of gloom and despondency, the Sun of our National Glory was destined to burst forth with brilliant effulgence.

In this emergency of their affairs, the Americans held meetings over the country to take measures for resisting, at the point of the bayonet and at the cannon's mouth, this outrage upon their political rights and peaceful possessions. The excitement of the public mind was increased, and the feelings of parental love, which our forefathers bore for the mother country, were lost in the indignation of insulted patriots. Still, opposition to an unjust law and a redress of grievances were the only avowed objects of the colonists. Scarce a whisper of separation and independence was suffered to escape, save in the secluded room of some bold statesman, or in the tent of the indignant warrior. He who, in public, would have dared to express sentiments having such a tendency, would probably have been ridiculed as a political fanatic or treated as a traitorous rebel. Amid the existence of such feelings, the first drop of American blood was shed on the plains of Lexington. It was the blood of an infant, flowing from a wound inflicted by a mother's arm—the talisman to open and united resistance, which spread though the country with electrical rapidity. To arms! To arms! was the birth-cry of our national existence. At such a time, and under such circumstances, at the request of the leading Whigs of the county, and at the particular order of Col. Thomas Polk, a Convention of the citizens of Mecklenburg, then including Cabarrus, consisting of two from each Captain's company, was called to take into consideration the public affairs of the country. They met at this place on the 19th of May, 1775; and, amid a vast concourse of people, who were drawn together on that interesting occasion, boldly entered into the consideration of the engraving subject—the attempt on the part of the mother country to make them less than freemen, little more than slaves. It was as school-boy theme of declamation—no matter of mere expediency—no subject of mere theoretical discussion. On one side of the question were presented peace and prosperity, connected with abject submission to a law in opposition to the first principles of their political freedom—On the other the bloody conflict of battle—the ravages of unequal war; but, amid those clouds of darkness, shone the stars of liberty and independence. They knew that, in a contest with the mother country, theirs was the striking entering the lists to contend with the strength and maturity of manhood—the unarmed citizen in conflict with the well-disciplined and well-furnished soldier—the poor in open controversy with the rich. These thoughts must have filled the minds and occupied the discussions of that little band of patriot Whigs. But they need not the responses of a Delphic oracle to direct them in their choice—What to them were the charms of peace or the blandishments of prosperity, if encircled by even the ghastly chains of slavery? What to them the horrors of war, the bloody strife of battle, or the yearnings of penniless poverty, if by those means they were enabled to secure for their children the birth-right of freemen?—The spirit of liberty hovered over them, and implanted in each bosom a spark of that flame which burned in its own. They felt and acknowledged its influence. The fears of the timid were dispersed—the scruples of the doubting removed—the daring of the bold increased, and in obedience to the dictates of patriotism, and the voice of their brother's blood, which called upon them from the plains of Lexington—trusting the issue to the God of battles and their own good arms, they boldly adopted and proclaimed, on the succeeding day, the resolutions which have just been read in your hearing. Thus, in the language of a recent historian of this event "while the age of Monticello was pondering on the various projects of reconciliation with the mother country, and never for once looking beyond that desirable end; while Virginia, and even Massachusetts were continually avowing allegiance to the throne, and North Carolina herself, through the medium of her Congress, was declaring that independence was not her object, the people of Mecklenburg, with the sagacity of an honest and injured race, antedated in the craft of cunning politicians, receded at once on the power that oppressed them, and dissolved forever the unhallowed union of British domination and American allegiance." So far, indeed, had these bold Whigs anticipated the action, if not the feelings, of the country on the subject of independence, that their delegate, when he arrived at Congress with a copy of their proceedings, was advised that the expressions contained therein were too warm—savoured too much of dissipation from the mother country, to render their presentation at that time either prudent or expedient. Amid these prudential motives, and the excitement of succeeding events, the Mecklenburg Declaration would have been overshadowed, and would have probably sunk into oblivion, but for the exertions of the descendants of those who participated in that important event. Let it be our duty to commemorate the annual return of this day in some manner calculated at once to show our admiration and gratitude, while at the same time we inculcate on the rising generation the importance of preserving in their purity the political rights for which our ancestors fought, bled, and died.

The Mecklenburg Declaration was not a mere rally of patriotic terms—a collection of threatening boasts where no act was to follow—no danger to be incurred—no deed to be performed. The Whigs of this County always willingly entered the strife of battle, were ever found among the foremost in the contest, and were ever ready to offer up their treasure—to sacrifice their blood on the altar of their country's good. Scarce a battle was fought in the South in which their blood was not spilled, where their bones did not whiten the plain, and where their bravery did not aid in rendering the issue doubtful, or the victory triumphant. Her fe-