see for the cause of the high state of cultivation in Sect interests in both countries.

England, and the prosperity of its africulture. If
the great men had the lands in their own hands which, with the commencement of the new crop. the great man had the lands in their own hands which, with the commencement of the new crop, there, every new and then an improvident one advances on Cotton shall be made with the capital would skin the soil and run it out; bein' let to or credit of Banks here, thereby relieving the conothers he can't do it himself, and he takes plaguy signes in Europe from all care or consideration, good care by his least his tenant shan't do it ner- except the advantageous sale of his stock, which ther. Well, then there he is, with his capital to would promote all these interests, and afford gener-make great improvements, substantial repairs, and so on, and things are pushed up to perfection."

To the Cotton Planters, Merchants, Factors, and Presidents and Directors of the several Banks of the Southern States :

FELLOW CITIZENS: Interested like yourselves, in the cultivation and disposal of the great staple influences of commercial intercourse to promote of American agriculture and commerce, we have accidentally met in this city, in the milst of a cri-sis which discloses some strikingly momentous fea-deur and opulence of Great Britain, acting under tures in the history of this most important branch an enlightened instinct, must rather desire that its

of the trade of our country.
When the Cotton Crop of the United States was a mere item in its trade, and did not reach a pro- and success. duction exceeding five hundred thousand bales, it was perhaps safe to consider it as one among many articles of barter and exchange, which, left entirely to the fortuitous circumstances of commerce, would find its lavel under the influence of the ordinary laws of trade, without the necessity of re-

Times, however, have changed. Cotton has passed from the condition of a mere article of comof being in a great degree the regulator of the exchanges, and the standard of value of our country. If the nature of this material forbids its entering into our circulation, it is scarcely less the basis of our currency, than the precious metals; for the fluctuation of its price are felt with sengbility equally as acute and searching, as any of those variations which belong to the demand and supply of these sensitive and mysterious tokens of nation-

The production of this staple, has now become so immense that it behooves those who produce it by a large investment of capital at a high rate of idental cost, and in a climate perilous to human health, to consider well whether there are some material circumstances in reference to the mode in which this product of their labor is shipped from this country, and is brought to market at the point of its final sale and consumption, which demand tire application of a prompt and effective remody. In one word is not the important fact disclosed. that such is the unwieldly amount of this great staple of Southern judustry, that it cannot be sent forward and disposed of at fair remmerating prices, through the ordinary medium of the mercantile establishments of this country and in Europe, without the direct co-operation of our banking institutions ! If we have become satisfied of thus fact, ought we not to organize a system, which shall give perfect security to this great interest in the enumerce and finances of our country ! The unwise and roinous system of sending the crop forward to houses of circumstribed means, on the other side of the water, who are incapable of holds ing their consignments an hour beyond the mata- provisions, and to the construction of those exclurity of the bills drawn against such shipments subject in fact, nearly the whole amount of Ameri- tion of the Union. can interest to foreign combination, which might set, not only with entire concert, but with a per fact knowledge of the period, when from the ma- of the country, on the production of the bill of laturity of the acceptances in question, property to diag, and the assignment of the policy of insu-a supendous amount belonging to this country, rance, post notes of such description, and payable may be ready for sacrifice.

The great and vital change which must be opera ted, is to sustain American interests, by American eredit. To realize at home, the resources neces shange, the detail of auton we refer to that bodydrafts on the capital and mouns of our great customer. In other words the commercial reform held at least six months in Europe, without the we desire, is to send our great staple to market, without the period being determined by the date of a Bill of Exchange, when it is to be brought the bouses to which the shipments are confided, forward for absolute and unnecessary sacrifice. We believe that the steadiness in price, which would result from a portion, at least, of the Cotton be obtained on the maturity of the tills.

crop being exampl from the disastrous fluctuations. With the view of securing this strength, it is arising from computerry sales, would in the end, be scarcely less valuable to the spinner and consuthe following postulates, which we consider alto-

1. The natural price of Cotton is the effect of the fair and astural influence of supply and demand. The price cannot be steady, and the article cannot be current, so as to admit of safe calculaas on the part of the planters, the manufacturer and the merchant, unless the price be natural. It is consequently the interest of these three classes, that the article should be protected, on the one hand from any great and undue speculative action, hich might inflate prices above the natural rate and on the other, from any derangement in the money market, or any other accidental cause; which might deprose it below that rate. The effect of great and undue speculation being to derange the money market, and to produce reaction, with an undue depression of prices.

3. The state of the currency mainly dependent

on the means which the country possesses, to pay its foreign debt, by shipments of its produce. To the extent its produce or manufacture fulls short of that object, exports of specie may be induced, the effect of which must be a reduction of the circulation, with depreciation of property and general

4. Cotton, in this country, being by far the non Important produce, and affording the great means of paying its foreign debt, it is the interest of the community, and purticularly of the momed institutions, that the price of it in England, (the great market,) should be steady and that the artiels should be of current sale, so as to be the means of large and effective remittance, it follows, that the interest of the banking institutions here, are the same as the three classes first mentione namely, that the price should be natural, that it

may be stendy, and of easy realization. The interest of the British Government, of the Bruk of England, and of the banks of that country in respect to this article, are the same as the interests of the banks here. The importation there being immense, and the employment of a to a variety of interests, too powerful and too susmost numerous body of the laboring classes, de. ceptable of combination, not to be aroused into acsending on the steadigest of prices. When they are not steady—the foreign demand for manufac-tured cotton is reduced greatly, the operatives are thrown out of employment, and the great means of settling the balance of trade, without the exportation of the precious metals are withdrawn .- Maninstered cottons affording by far, the most important branch of their export trade.

6. Consequently, any arrangement that could be formed, by which the article would be protected from the effects of under speculation, and from depression in the money market, and by which adverse omens of the crop, which is now growing attachments of price, with currency of sale, would under the will and dispensations of Providence, be promoted—would save some of the greatest and which has already suffered in many quarters from

of andue speculation or monopoly.

Having thus indicated the principles on which the proposed system must find its justification and less, we will as succincity as possible, detail the means to carry it into effect.

We are far from imputing any premeditated hostility of the Bank of England to American interest, on the contrary, it is one of the benevolent peace and good will among nations and men .best customer should at all times be in a condition to meet her engagements with entire punctuality

But there are epochs in the commerce of England, whether from insufficient burvests, a languid demand for her manufacturers, or political combinations, when the bank may from an urgent policy limit her discounts and increase her rate of interest This event can never occur, without its having a sorting to any means of precautionary protection. blighting influence on any surplus of our great staple which might be unsold in England. Surely if the Bank of England can exercise unavoidably an merce to the performance of the mighty function influence thus prejudicial, we may resort to our own American banks, as a means of security and protection, without the invidious clamor of combination and monopoly. It is time that the absurd and senseless cry on the subject of banks making advances on cotton should be understood, and finally put down. The truth is that by the mere purchase of the foreign exchanges of the country; they advance on nearly every bale of Cotton subject to loreign export, and this without the security of the bill of lading and policy of insurance, on the more personal responsibility of the drawers and endorsers of the bill. Hence these losses are most comprehensive, and disastrous after every mmercial crisis and revulsion.

Now we propose giving to the banks in all cases the higher protection of these securities, and that early next autumn, one or more banks in each of the great commercial cotton markets of the South should commence making advances on the crop, according to a scale to be graduated by what will be a safe calculation of its probable amount, assuming 121 cents at home to be about the fair na. tural average and remunerating price of this staple, on a product of sixteen hundred thousand tual labor of the country now engaged in this branch of industry, is capable of harvesting. The embarrassment of the South-western States having prevented the planters in these States from making any purchases of slaves from the Atlantic States, during the last two years, whilst not less than ten per cent, of the slave labor of the South has been abstracted in the same period from the cultivation of cotton, and applied to the raising of sive railroads now in progress throughout that por-

For these advances we propose that the banks should issue to the planters, merchants, and factors at such periods as a convention hereafter contemplated may suggest, notes which may be made to answer both the purposes of currency and exthe credits can be so distributed that from the of the shipment of our cotton, it may probably be foreign consignee being under an advance of one sufficient atrength to enable them to hold over for even a longer period, safe remunerating prices not

indispensably necessary, that the consignments should not be too much diffused, but confined to a mer in England, than to the grower and shipper limited number of houses in Liverpool and Havre, here. A fact, which we think demonstrable from who, acting as the agents of all those who will who, acting as the agents of all those who will come into this conservative system, will feel a common interest, and will naturally aid and assist each other under all and every contingency.

This fellow citizens, is but the brief outline of a great scheme, for the protection of our commerce, finance, and exchanges, the details which, must be left for profound deliberation and concerted action. To accomplish this object, we hereby invite the planters, factors, and cotton merchants of each district and county in the Southern States, and Territory of Florida, together with the banks, in each of the said States and Territory, to send delegates to meet us in convention at Macon, Georgia, on the fourth Tuesday of October next, which will be on the 2#1 day of that mouth, that we may carefully consider the important matters disclosed in this

We invite a candid examination of this whole scheme, for the protection, not alone of Southern interests, but for the security of the commerce of

the whole country.

\* Let it at least be tested by potent investigation, and enlightened research; if by this plan one third of the entire cotton crop of the country can be placed beyond the positibility of sacrifice, it will give mearity to the residue not by entrenching it behind the speculative monopoly, but by holding it in that of security which the just relations of supply and demand will always in the long run, es-

ilized country. That no time may be lost, we beg leave to apprise you that an agent, having our confidence, will leave this shortly for Europe, clothed with ample in-

structions to make such preliminary arrangements with the houses in Liverpool and Havre, which may, by the sanction of the convention, have the

proposed consignments. We are aware of the very potent opposition, which a plan looking even to self-defence, must invite both at home and abroad, as it runs counter, tive and perhaps inexorable hostility. If our apology is not to be found in the plea, that we have a right to hold our own property by the means of the credit of our own country; then we fearlessly say, we mean to attempt it in despite of any opposition however eager and implacable.

We have seen in the face of a crop of 1,350,000 bales, an effort made, and very nearly resulting in success, to cource the acceptance of the same prices, which were incident to one of 1,800,000 bales. We ought not to rest our security on the

an intense drought, and in others from the ravages the account is forty seem killed, and mineteen of the insects so destructive to its growth and maimed, a majority of them for him.

MEXICO AND TEXAS! short supply of the last year, and an apprehende defect during the coming season. The lessons of economical wisdom belong to all seasons, and all times, and there is a salutary truth in the homely aphorism. that these who do not take care of themselves, are not likely to be taken care of by others. We therefore submit this call and invitation to you, with the earnest hope, that you will be prepared to co-operate with us in a measure, in which we believe the highest interests of our common country are involved.

We remain, very respectfully, Your ob't. serv'ts, NATH'L. A. WARE, of Mississippi. JOHN G. GAMBLE, Florida. THOMAS T. TARTT, Alabama. W. H. PRATT, Alabama. D. P. HILLHOUSE, Georgia. J. J. HUGHES, Yazoo, Miss. NATHAN McGEHEE, Louisiana. GEO. McDUFFIE, South Carolina. D. K. DODGE, Florida. J. L. HUNTER, Alabama. JAMES HAMILTON, South Carolina. A. B. DAVIS, Georgia.

New York, July 5th, 1839: P. S. All the Southern papers will oblige the igners of the above Circular, by giving it an insertion in their respective papers.

JOHN BRANCH, North Carolina.

HY. W. HILLIARD, Montgomery, Ala-



## THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN

SALISBURY:

FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 2, 1839.

A correspondent of the last Watchman has at tempted a defence of the Caucus dictation, their hiring of the Ashboro' paper to abuse and vilify Mr. Fisher, and the arts of trickery and deception which the opposition have been guilty of using; but give him some consequence, and excite pity for the ried on against Mr. Fisher, in a manner and by means apparallelled in a decent community ;-and reason, and without urging any objections against his political character, or personal qualifications.

A year or two ago Ben went to Raleigh to see his political character, or personal qualifications, his opponents have attempted to defeat his election disrespectfully, or detractingly of Dr. Hender- some of his companion of his money.

son.—We have held such tow means as beneath. He once started from Ashboro towards Raleigh trickery. They thought to dictate to the District, and silence opposition by violent personal asthem, and there have been made such low and shameful attacks of this kind by some of their! party, through the columns of their paid organ, the paper at Ashboro', that none even of themselves, are willing to acknowledge the responsibility, or use of such disgraceful means.-These are the men whe have attempted by slander, and defamation to carry their ends by the abuse of others, who, have always stood untarnished there was plenty of whiskey down in the and unquestioned in their private character. - Can some of these men say the same? Let their past life and contact answer. We are content to leave the question to be decided by the public, without imitating their own course in dragging them forward by name.

The opposition to Mr. Fisher originated and has been urged from personal motives, and on these grounds onlygan it now belongs to the people of the District to deide whether their suffrage can be obtained, not by the discussion of political fitness and personal qualification, but by shuffling arts, and unworthy and low attacks on private character, made too sy men who would, some of them, afford the very best subjects for such attacks, if their opponents would descend to employ the means

The Charlemn and Cincinnatti Rail Road .-A report has been circulated through some of the papers, that theidea of extending the Charleston and Cincinnatti road further than Columbia has been atmodoned Gov. Hayn has published a letter contradicing the report, and saying that the scheme has the ame prospect as ever of success.

We notice by an advertisement in the Wilmington Chronicle, that an effort is about to be made to revive the direc trade between Wilmington and are a feel. Liverpool .- Winington once carried on such a trade with forein parts-and why may it not be Extract of a letter from Randolph County, to the done again ?- We trust that the effort will meet with encouragement.

COTTON. -The Great Western has recently arrived and bringshe unfavorable news of a decline in the foreign coton market.

The British Geen has not yet arrived, but was daily expected.

The editor of the Harrisburg Chronicle says, that he has could the accidents in which lives were lost or injues done to persons by the use of powder on the a inst., and that up to this time,

The correspondence which had taken place between Colonel Bee, the late Envoy of Texas, and General Victoria, the Military Commandant of Vera Cruz, is published in a number of the Iris, a Mexican paper, on the 22d of June. The instructions from the Supreme Government in the city of Mexico, required General Victoria not to receive Col. Bee as an agent of Texas. He was required to say to Col. Bee:

1. That he might represent in writing to Gen, Victoria the object of his mission, not in any public character, but as a commissioner from the revolted colonists of Texas.

2. That if the object of his mission were to ask the recognition of the independence of Texas, General Victoria should reply that the Government of the Republic could give no replies, and that Colonel Bee should be immediately required to re-embark.

3. That Gen. Victoria should treat Col. Bee altogether as a private individual, but that he should guard his movements, and prevent all communication with the revolutionary spirits.

The Secretary of State for the Home Department should remark that Col. Bee arrived in the United States packet Woodbury, and that the United States consul at Vera Cruz delivered his communication to Gen. Victoria. These circumstances prove how much interest the United States Government and its agents continue to take in the dismemberment of this Republic.

In consequence of his instructions, Gen. Victoria required the Texan Envoy to re-embark in the first vessel sailing from Vera Cruz .- Globe.

### Communications.

Extract of a letter from Randolph County.

"I see from your paper that you are not acquainted with the character of Ben Swaim, otherwise you would take no notice of him. If you knew him as well as the people of Randolph do, you would pass him by with contempt. His abuse of Mr. Fisher does no sort of harm where Ben is known. When Fisher first came down he spoke of skinning him, but was told that the best way would be to take no notice of him, for fear he might he has made a poor, and weak effort.—Facts, are creature. I was with Fisher when he first saw not to be set aside by assertions and denials of anon. Swaim. I said, there is Benny Swaim. He lookymous writers. The present contest has been car, ed at him a moment, and then said, -- if that is Benny, I am done;—I can't feel anger against such a looking man. Just then, up stepped — who said jucosely.—Fisher go and speak to Swaim, the people have seen it with disgust, as the Caucus- I think you can buy him over for \$25. Buy him, ites now begin to find .- Without attempting to said Fisher, why I would not give \$25 for him if

the Legislature in Session .- One evening he started home just before night, pretty well "corned" by raising and propagating all kinds of slanderous and came out a mile on this side of Town, where abuse against his private character, and concerns. he mistook a house for a Tavern. He hitched his This paper has been falsely charged with attack- horse to a limb, and went in with his spees on his ing Doctor Henderson's private character. This nose. A set were fiddling, drinking, and dancing. is not so, —and we defy the proof: even up to the present, with the manifold provocations to such re- ally, and after spending the night in this way, taliation we have not, for the first time, spoken tumbled over towards morning, and was robbed by

us. The part which we have taken in the contest on horseback with a full bottle of whiskey, but he was required in self-defence,—we were first ashis horse, and laid down to sleep. When he came manuer, we told them, that they should have a re- to himself, he never could find his horse again.turn in the same measure, and we have since met Not long ago he got into one of his ways, and them by exposing their unmanly arts, and low swore good whiskey was the best thing in nature, trickery. They thought to dictate to the Disthan milk or honey .- He said he made it a rule never to eat bread without meat, and nobody but a saults on the characters of all who dared to oppose fool would drink water without whiskey, when he

oald get it.

The other day he got drunk and swore since the death of Wm. Swaim, he was the smartest Editor in the State, and that the Watchman was next best to him.

Some wags not long ago tried to get him to jump down a well to hunt truth. He said, he didn't beheve it was there, for a brother Editor had tried it and couldn't find it. But, said the wag, suppose wouldn't you take the jump then. May be I might, said Ben, for whiskey, but not for truth.

The other day at the muster, after Fisher had made his speech about the Choctaw business, and while he was talking to a circle of men, one of Henderson's friends stepped up and remarked,the Choctaw agent, according to your account Mr. Fisher, was a shocking drunkard. Yes, said Fisher promptly, he was as great a drunkard as Ben Swaim.

These little facts will give you some idea of his character; they are very good illustrations, I as-

And this is the man the Caucus bired to do their dirty work, and dictate to the freemen of the District who they should elect to Congress.

You have no idea how the Caucusites are going on. - They would do anything in creation to beat Fisher.-Since Fisher took the rounds in this which they are low using. We have no fears for county, the people feel great cariosity to see the the result on the 5th.

Delegates from Rowan to the Ashboro' Caucus.— Old T- V- talks of getting Bon Swain to

agree to be taken up to Rowan and Davie as a curiosity, and divide the show money. If a tail ould be fixed to him he would pass off well for a Kangaroo, or Ou-rang-outang.-The only differonce is, the animals could out jump Ben, but then Ben could out lie them-

At Smith's muster ground in Randolph, an upstart fellow got into a dispute with a plain Farmer, among other silly things he asserted that none but fools would vote for Mr. Fisher. Then said the Farmer, you ought to be on our side. Why so I asked booby. - Because your remark shows that you

# A NEW CIRCULAR

Editor, dated July 29th, 1839.

"I have received information to be relied on, that

they are printing a Circular in Doctor Henderson's name in Ashboro', to be issued just before the election, so that Mr. Fisher cannot have time to reply to it.—I do not know what it is about, but of course it is intend. ed to misrepresent and take the advantage of Mr. Fisher, by giving him to time to publish an answer.— Doctor Henderson while in Randolph had no time to write a Circular, and if one does come out, it must be written by some body else, and his name put to it.-

Extract of another Letter, dated with July tons

and could contradict it? The reason is plain, know it would not answer.

But they most think poorly of the Quakers to pose that they can be caught with such chaff as it. To my own knowledge, hir, Fisher has always prespected the Quakers for their steady babbs, when going the rounds in Randolph, I heard him oral traces speak of them as a most exemplary conity of people, deserving of general respect and established in the steady babbs. I mention this to apprize you of the means the Caultos are useing. They stand upon nothing."

### FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

To the Voters of the 10th Congressional District

On next Thursday (the 8th inst.) you will be mile upon to elect a Representative to the next Congress This duty devolves on you constitutionally every two years—you have before you two candidates from which to make a choice. The one is B. Pleasant Henderson, formerly from Surry county; the other is Charles Fisher, Esq., of Salish

The former was presented you by the Athbord Caucus, the other by the spuntaneous request of many of the most respectable Citizens of the Da-

As there are no other candidates before you you will be compelled to choose between the two -and before you cast your votes in the ballot ber. I would ask you to pause and compare well the claims of the two candidates, when you have done so, give your votes to the man who will hoter

you most, and serve you best. To arrive at a just conclusion, it would be well to compare first the qualifications, and then the representative character of each.—Those who are not personally acquainted with either, will do will to enquire of those who are; -who then is De Henderson, the Caucus candidate, and who is Charles Fisher, the Republican candidate?

A writer in one of your papers informs us, the Dr. Henderson was born in Orange county, elented at Chapel Hill, practised medicine in Davie and Surry for several years past, and record commenced in Salisbury -- but the Watchman is forms us that for six months preceeding the his of his being a candidate for Congress, he had been practising medicine at Chapel Hill.

In June, just before he returned from Chart Hill, it was rumored that he was about to go is the West, and locate in Tennessee, but this report was dispelled by his presence in Salisbury, thear before the Caucus met.

It met, and to the astonishment of both fried and foe, this unsettled Physician and Statesman was the choice of that august hody-when I ay Statesman, I speak set, because Dr. Henderson second once elected to the House of Commons from Second ry county, and served one year; the next yearle offered again, and was beaten-

Thus much for his Legislative career. At a

Gentleman and Physician, I can say that I cates

tain a very favourable opinion of him; -perham as favourable as any of his greatest admirers.-la saying this, I am doing him no more than justice. I am disposed to accord to him all that his frieds and advocates claim on this head. But I sik as ask in dispassionate sincerity, do a gentlemently deportment, a fine fancy to render the hear cidents of life romantic and amusing, and all the sequirements for a good Physician, aloss, qualify him to become a Congress man .- If they do, then we have handreds of equal claims and it is no wonder that he was the last choice of the Cascus. · When and where has Dr. Henderson gives a specimen of his political wisdom, legislative loss edge, and business habits? Are they on Record? Can his friends point then, out? Did the wallsti the Caucus echo with his civic honors ? If so, why were they not given to the world and especially b

them aloud and astound our ears? Now, as one of the voters of this District, b. fore I give my vote to a man who is to repe me and my fellow citizens in the Halls of Congr I want to see his claims in black and wh want them spread before me that I can judget myself of his merits and his claims,

the Caucusites of the District that they might seed

It has been stated over and over again, and statemed, that he has no visible property in the Betriet nor any fixed place of residence. this objection, his friends argue that if he beare dent of another State, and not possessed of one all lar's worth of property, so long as he is clighted the office by the Constitution, it matters not

It may be no objection to those who hold that all is fair in politice," but to me, a plain fame and one who wishes well to the District to me I belong, it looks beconsident and upreasonable— Now I hold it to be an indisputable point, that a man should himself have an interest before lasts have much knowledge of the nature or be capit of representing the true interest of others in Co gress. How is Dr. Hunderson to be able to see sent all these separate and distinct interests saids them justice before the assembled wisdom of the Nation ! As one who has, and feels a deep mile rest in the welfare of the District, I do say that before I vote for Dr. Henderson, he must present me with more evidence of his knowledge of the attachment to the District, and his personal class on their suffrages, than his personal opposition is the present Administration, and his particular partialities for Henry Clay. Lake him I am opposed to the corruptions and mal-practices of the press administration, and also an admirer of Heart Clo-and yet I am not disposed to indulge in my billcal prejudices so as to lose signi of what I conceive to be the interest of the District and the real merits of the two Candidates.

On the other hand, who is Charles Fisher, and what are his claims on our suffrages | He is and fellow-cutizens, who has been raised and educated among us, and whose interest is inseparably co nected with our own. He is no extensive h holder, a planter, and owns in the District to chanical and manufacturing establishments. Notice of years ago lie represented you in Court with a fidelity and ability that did honor to lost

For a number of years he was a member of pe Legislature, and for industry, business habits, Legislature, and for industry, business habits, as usefulness, he was not surpassed by any members that body. Aside from his legislative capponents, he has, more or less, for several years, been ployed in public business of an important a complicated character. In short, Charles Fishers a man, who for personal influence, sound judgare, legislative experience and political sugarity, in but few agoals in the Section but few equals in the State.

This is admitted on all hands, and besides, is it Southern man in feeling, and in characterman in North Carolina is more attached to his tive State and its interest than Mr. Fisher.
His whole political life attests this fact, and for