

THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

THE POWERS NOT DELEGATED TO THE UNITED STATES BY THE CONSTITUTION, NOR PROMITTED BY IT TO THE STATES, ARE RESERVED TO THE STATES RESPECTIVELY, OR TO THE PEOPLE.—Amendments to the Constitution, Article X.

C. F. FISHER,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

SALISBURY, N. C., MAY 22, 1840.

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TERMS OF THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

The WESTERN CAROLINIAN is published every Friday, at \$2 per annum, in advance, or \$3.50, if not paid in three months from the time of subscribing. No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, if the subscriber is worth the subscription; and the failure to notify the Editors of a wish to discontinue, at least one month before the end of the year subscribed for, will be considered a new engagement.

Advertisements conspicuously and correctly inserted at \$1 per square—(of 240 ems, or fifteen lines of the sized type)—for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each continuance. Court and Judicial advertisements 25 per cent. higher than the above rates. A deduction of 33 per cent. from the regular prices will be made to yearly advertisers. Advertisements sent in for publication, must be marked with the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till ordered, and charged accordingly.

To secure attention, all letters addressed to the Editors on business, must be free of Postage.

More Good Things, JUST RECEIVED, AT THE SALISBURY COFFEE-HOUSE.

MONS. ROUCHE

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers and the public generally, that he is now receiving and opening, at his establishment in Salisbury, a splendid Assortment of every thing desirable in his line of business—among which will be found

Barley	London Mustard
Beans	Porter
Butter	English Walnuts
Coffee	Cocoa Nuts
Corn Meal	Pine Apples
Flour	Benjamin's
Ham	Malaga Grapes
Indigo	Hyson Tea
Lard	London Mustard
Pepper	Porter
Rice	English Walnuts
Salt	Cocoa Nuts
Sugar	Pine Apples
Tobacco	Benjamin's
Wine	Malaga Grapes
Yeast	Hyson Tea

Also, a large variety of other Groceries, and which he will sell very low for cash.

Mons. Rouché returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore received, and solicits its continuance.

Feb. 14, 1840.—25.

Great Western Stage Line.

FROM SALISBURY to ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Arrangement for 1840.

THE above line is now in full operation, and arrives at, and departs from Salisbury as follows: Leaves Salisbury on Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 5 o'clock, A. M.; and arrives at Asheville next days at 8 o'clock, P. M.

Returning, leaves Asheville on Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 5 o'clock, A. M.; and arrives at Salisbury next days at 8 o'clock, P. M.

A. BENJINE,
R. W. LONG.

No. B. Passengers leaving Raleigh, N. C., for Nashville, Tennessee, will find no delay whatever on this route.

A. B. & R. W. L.
Salisbury, N. C., Jan. 3, 1840.

To Travellers.

THE travelling community are respectfully informed that the Subscriber is now running his line direct from Raleigh, by way of Pittsboro' and Ashboro' to Salisbury, in small Northern made Coaches of the first order, leaving Raleigh on Mondays and Thursdays at 10 A. M., arriving in Salisbury next days at 10 P. M., leaving Salisbury on Tuesdays and Fridays at 2 A. M., arriving in Raleigh next days at 10 P. M.

His horses are good, and drivers particularly careful and accommodating.

JOEL McLEAN,
Feb. 12, 1840.

N. B.—Seats secured at the Mansion Hotel.

Book-Bindery.

W. HUNTER, Book-Binder.

INFORMS the public that he still carries on an Establishment of the above kind in CHARLOTTE, North Carolina, a few doors south of the Mint.—Having, as he conceives, a thorough knowledge of the business, he feels no hesitation in assuring those who may wish to patronize him, that their work shall be done in the very best style, strong, and on accommodating terms.

Books and other articles sent from a distance to be bound, will be promptly attended to, and carefully returned when done. The public are requested to give me a trial.

Orders left at the Western Carolinian Office will be punctually forwarded for completion.

Charlotte, Feb. 7, 1840.

PIEDMONT HOUSE.

THE Subscriber having purchased this Establishment and fitted it in a style for the accommodation of Travellers and Boarders, is now prepared for their reception. His TABLE will always be furnished

With the best the market can afford; his BAR with a good supply of choice Liquors; his BEDS shall always be kept in fine order; and his STABLES (which are very extensive) are well supplied with the best of the first quality, and attended by good and faithful hostlers.

He hopes, by strict attention to the business, in person, to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. And he only asks a call and trial.

ANDREW CALDCLEIGH,
Lexington, N. C., Feb. 21, 1840.

DR. G. B. DOUGLAS

HAS removed his Office to No. 1, of the Office Row of the Mansion Hotel, lately occupied by Dr. B. Austin.

January 17, 1840.

DR. LEANDER KILLIAN,

RESPECTFULLY offers his professional services to the citizens of Salisbury, and the surrounding country. His office is in Mr. West's new brick building, nearly opposite J. & W. Murphy's store.

Salisbury, N. C., August 30, 1839.

DR. R. T. BIGNARD

HAS located himself at Col. David Ramsey's, Oakley Grove, Irwell county, N. C., and respectfully renders his services to the public in the various departments of his profession.

January 10, 1840.

NAILS.

From the South Carolina Manufacturing Co. THE Subscriber has received a large supply of Nails from the above Company—equal, if not superior, to Northern make, and has made arrangements for a regular supply; which will be sold, wholesale or retail, on reasonable terms.

MICHAEL BROWN,
Salisbury, N. C., March 27, 1840.

Just Recd. & for Sale, Wholesale or Retail,

100 Kegs Nails, assorted sizes,	10 Hogheads Sugar,
15 do. Molasses,	25 Sacks Salt,
10 Dozen German grass cythes,	6 do. English grain do.,
20 Barrels superfine flour,	20 Boxes bunch Raisins,

J. & W. MURPHY,
Salisbury, March 27, 1840.

Tailoring Business.

THE Subscriber keeps constantly on hand, a general assortment of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

for Gentlemen's wear, such as Coats, Pantalons, and Vests, of good

Goods,

well made and fashionable. He is also prepared to cut and make clothing in the most fashionable and durable style, and warranted to fit. He also keeps a good assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings of the first quality, selected by himself in the New York Market, all of which he will sell low for Cash.

N. B. He still continues to teach the art of Cutting garments on the most approved plans of the best Tailors in New York and Philadelphia.

Cutting for customers done on the shortest notice, and orders from a distance attended to with despatch.—His shop will be found in Mr. Cowan's large brick building.

BENJ. F. FRALEY.

CABINET WORK.

THE Subscriber informs the public that he continues the

Cabinet-Making Business,

IN THE VILLAGE OF LEXINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA.

He is prepared to execute all descriptions of work in his line of business in a very superior style, as regards workmanship and materials, and certainly on lower terms than is afforded by any other establishment of the kind in this region of country.

Orders from a distance thankfully received and promptly and faithfully executed.

Produce, Scantling and Plank taken in exchange for work.

NATHAN C. PARKS,
Lexington, Feb. 7, 1840.

WINTER GOODS.

SPRINGS & SHANKLE

HAVE just received from New York and Philadelphia, an extensive assortment of

Winter Goods,

—CONSISTING OF—
Dry Goods, Hardware, Tinware, Crockery, GROCERIES, Drugs and Medicines, Dye-Stuffs, Paints and Oil, Boots and Shoes, Saddlery, &c., &c.

In short, their Stock comprises almost every article needed by the Farmer, Mechanic, or the Fashionable of the town or country.

N. B. They will sell low for cash, or to punctual dealers on time; or in exchange for country Produce.

Concord, Jan. 17th, 1840.

Painting.

THE Subscriber having located himself in the town of Concord, would now offer his services to the Public, as an

Ornamental and Sign Painter.

He flatters himself that his long experience in the above Business, and the specimens of work he has executed in his line, will be a sufficient recommendation. He will also attend to any call made on him in the

HOUSE PAINTING BUSINESS,

and is confident he can give satisfaction to all who may employ him.

The Public is respectfully requested to call and encourage him, as he is determined to execute all work committed to him in the best possible manner.

Also, Painting and Trimming all kinds of Carriages, done with neatness and despatch.

J. W. BAILEY,
Concord, N. C., March 21, 1840.

To Journeymen Coach-Makers.

THE Subscriber will give steady employment to two good Journeymen Coach-makers, who can come well recommended for habits of sobriety and industry. Their business will be to make and repair Coaches, &c., or which, if they suit, he will pay liberal wages.

JOHN P. MABRY,
Lexington, October 11, 1839.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS & BITTERS.

THE LIFE GIVING PILLS AND PINKET BITTERS, so celebrated, and so much used by the afflicted in every part of the country, is now re-ceived and for sale by the Subscribers

CRESS & BOGER, Agents,
Messrs. SPRINGS & SHANKLE, in Concord, N. C., are also Agents for the stock.

P. S. See advertisement—April 4, '40.

C. B. Wheeler

RESPECTFULLY informs his old friends and customers, that he has permanently located himself in Salisbury. He will give his personal attention to the Apothecary business, in which he has been engaged for the last ten years, and may be found at all times either at his residence, or at the shop, where he will take great pleasure in waiting upon all who may give him a call.

A CARD.

C. B. & C. K. WHEELER return their unfeigned thanks to their friends and customers—especially Physicians and Merchants—for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon them the past year, and in return for their kindness and liberality, are determined to sell them *Drugs, Medicines, Paints, &c.*, lower than any other shop in North Carolina. All Physicians and others, who order or buy *Drugs, Medicines, Paints, &c.*, from them, where the price or quality do not perfectly please, are at all times privileged to return them immediately at the same price; as they hold themselves responsible, in all cases, to their friends and customers for the *quality* of every article they sell them. They will open their spring business with the largest stock of *Drugs, Medicines, Paints, &c.*, ever brought into this market; and all those who may wish any thing in their line, and have the cash, or good credit, shall be accommodated, if strict attention to their business, good physique, and low prices can do it. One or both of them will at all times give their personal attention to the business. Their shop will be open at all hours for the accommodation of the sick, and prescriptions carefully made up at short notice. Medicine and directions given in all cases. The consultation and advice of *Dr. Long, Dr. Douglas, and Dr. Burns* will be given when necessary, and the medical attention of either obtained by applying at their shop. The worthy poor, without money, shall not want for medicine to relieve them of their afflictions.

[February 21, 1840.]

Garden Seeds.

A LARGE Assortment of *Fresh and Genuine Garden SEEDS*, just received from the New Lebanon Shakers, (catalogues of which can be seen at our store.) Also, best Oval Boxes and Hand Swills for Ladies.

For sale by C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.

LAMP, TRAINED, AND LINSEED OILS,

For sale by C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.
Salisbury, Jan. 10, 1840.

Number Six.

FOR SALE AT WHEELERS' AT WHEELERS',
Salisbury, Jan. 10, 1840.

SPANISH CIGARS, fine Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, AT WHEELERS',
Feb. 21, 1840.

POOLSCAP, Letter, and Wrapping Paper, and Pasteboards, at wholesale by C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.
February 23, 1840.

NOW, Tobacco chewers, if you want "the thing that is nice" and cheap, just call at WHEELERS'.

TEAS, Wines, and Spirits, for medicinal purposes, for sale by C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.
Salisbury, Feb. 21, 1840.

A LARGE Assortment of Jewellery, Knives, Pencils, Needles, Thimbles, &c., can be had very low, at Wholesale, by calling upon C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.
February 21, 1840.

FINE NORTHERN *Barouches, BUGGIES & SULKIES,* All with Harness and North-east matched Horses, may be had cheap, by applying to C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.
Salisbury, Feb. 21, 1840.

Wanted, ONE HUNDRED GALLONS of fresh colorless, cold-pressed Castor Oil. Apply to C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.
Salisbury, Jan. 24, 1840.

Cotton Yarns. THE Subscribers, Agents for the Lexington Cotton Factory, would inform the public that they have just received and now offer for sale, whole and retail, the Cotton Yarns of said Factory, consisting of various numbers.—The superior quality and character of the Yarns of this Factory are so well tested and known as to need no recommendation from us.—Those wishing to purchase will please give us a call.

C. B. & C. K. WHEELER, Agents.
April 24, 1840.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT, IN MOCKSVILLE, DAVIE COUNTY, N. C.

THOMAS FOSTER

INFORMS the public that he has removed from his former stand, to his new buildings on the public square, in the Town of Mocksville, where he will continue to keep a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT. His House is roomy and commodious; attached to which are six comfortable Offices for gentlemen of the Bar, all convenient to the Court House. The subscriber pledges himself to the most diligent exertions, to give satisfaction to such as may call on him. His Table, Bar and Stables are conducted in the best manner that the country will afford, and his servants are faithful and prompt.

Feb. 14, 1840.

TWIN COTTON SEED. A small quantity of the above SEED, raised by Mr. A. Wilkins Thomas, formerly of Davie County, is for Sale at this Office, at \$2.00 per hundred.

November 14, 1839.

POLITICS OF THE DAY.

From the Globe.

COMPARISON OF HARRISON'S WITH MR. POINSETT'S MILITIA ORGANIZATION.

GENERAL HARRISON'S PLAN PROPOSED.

1. The educating of every boy in the United States at the public expense. These are his words, in his report of the 19th January, 1817, on this head:

"As the important advantages of the military part of the education will accrue to the community and not to the individuals who acquire it, it is proper that the whole expense of the establishment should be borne by the public treasury.

"That to comport with equality, which is the basis of our Constitution, the organization of the establishment should be such as to extend, without exception, to every individual of the proper age.

That, to secure this, the contemplated military instruction should not be given in distinct schools, established for that purpose, but that it should form a branch of education in every school in the United States.

"That a corps of military institutions should be formed to attend to the gymnastic and elementary part of education in every school in the United States, whilst the more scientific part of the art of war shall be communicated by professors of the faculty, to be established in all the higher seminaries."

Mr. Poinsett's plan proposes nothing of this sort.

GENERAL HARRISON'S PLAN PROPOSED.

2. To classify the militia—and he made the whole mass of the militia as it at present exists in the States, continue burdened with the charge of furnishing their own arms, as under the first militia law which remains in force; and also burdened with repeated musters under the old law. He says, expressly, that his system "will not affect the constitution of the corps as it now exists, but the ordinary duty of muster discipline."—Harrison's Report of Jan. 19, 1817.

His second class was composed of one hundred thousand men. This he called his junior or middle class, and is thus described in his own words:

"The junior or middle class will be composed of men who have small families, or those who have none, who are in the full enjoyment of bodily strength and activity, and whose minds will be more easily excited to military ardor and the love of glory, than those of a more advanced period of life."—Report, Jan. 19, 1817.

Here we have a body of one hundred thousand young men exclusively, "excited to military ardor and love of glory," to make up the leaven for the great batch of the ordinary militia, all of which, as will be seen presently, Harrison designed should be under the command of the President of the United States; the right of the Executive of the States to interfere with, or to be even the medium of communicating the President's orders, being expressly interdicted.

Mr. Poinsett's plan proposed classification. The classification of Mr. Poinsett contemplated three classes, all subject to be called out in emergency, through the Executive of the State—one hundred thousand men only, to undergo training probably ten days in the year, for four years; and then to remain as a reserve for four years longer, and then to expire. The effect of this system would be to relieve even-eighths of the militia of the United States, thus converting at least a million and a half of them from the present onerous and useless musters; and to make ten days' effective training substitute it with the rest. Mr. Poinsett makes the maximum of the number to be in active training one hundred thousand, and these to be called out in small bodies, near the depots of arms, at convenient seasons for their business, and to be paid for the five days, ten days, or greater length of time, if circumstances required it, (not exceeding thirty days during the whole year, and in ordinary times, probably not exceeding the first days,) out of the public Treasury.

COMPARE THE BURDEN OF THE TWO SYSTEMS.

Harrison's plan would have burdened the nation with the charge of teaching "every individual of the proper age, the gymnastic and elementary part of education," in one class of schools, and "the more scientific part of war," in a corps of military institutions; "the whole expense of the establishment to be borne by the public Treasury."

What the cost of this universal military education would amount to, it is impossible for us to say. We think that the pay of a private would hardly defray the tuition bill of each military scholar. Upon the supposition that it would take this sum, the effect would be to saddle the government with the expense of maintaining all the idle minors in the country, as a standing army. The outlay would scarcely be less. Mr. Poinsett's scheme is at least free from this prodigal waste.

Harrison's plan in keeping up the militia, "as it now exists, for the ordinary duties of muster discipline," would burden all subject to that duty, throughout the Union, to the expense of arms and accoutrements, militia fines, loss of time, &c. All this is done away with in Mr. Poinsett's proposition. By mustering the portions of militia near arsenals placed in convenient situations, Mr. Poinsett would have the active class of the militia perfectly armed on parade, without expense to them.

Harrison's militia establishment (in addition to the old system, which he would still keep up) consists of the junior or middle class, of 100,000 young men, to be trained for one month. For the rest of the year, he makes no provision; but he intimates, with his report, (see his own words) "estimates of the expenses of training the officers and sergeants of the militia of the United States. These estimates are made on a supposed number of one hundred thousand men, divided equally, as nearly as may be, into twenty-five brigades."

He gives then the details—for which we have not room—upon the supposition that Congress would allow "full pay," and he thus sums up the aggregate:

"Estimating the whole United States militia at a million, then the total expense of training the officers of the militia would be some hundred thousand dollars less than two millions."

The militia is now nearly double the number for which Harrison estimated. The estimate to pay for training the officers would therefore now be nearly four millions!

He, however, submitted another estimate, upon the supposition that Congress would not allow so much on a basis which he thus gives:

"The following estimate is made on the supposition of the officers only receiving half pay.—The estimate proceeds, however, upon a supposition that no officer is to receive less than thirty dollars per month, and the sergeants full pay and rations."

After giving the details, he sums up the cost of training the officers at "one million five hundred and seventy-eight thousand dollars!"

Mr. Poinsett's estimate, which provided to pay the men as well as the officers, for their loss of time when training, amounted to a half million only!

So much for the burdens which the Harrison system and that of the Secretary would impose upon the Treasury and upon the class in our country subject to militia duty.

But there is another point of comparison which distinguishes the political origin of the two plans. Harrison's plan laid it down as fundamental:

"That the President should in all cases address his orders immediately to some officer of the militia, and not the EXECUTIVE of any State.—The GOVERNOR of a State is NOT a militia officer, BOUND to execute the orders of the President; he cannot be tried for disobedience of orders, and punished by the sentence of a court martial."

This certainly smacks of the school which first pinned the black cockade on Harrison's hat. The whole of it, indeed, from the training in the schools—the paying the officers under training to the exclusion of the men—to that feature which enables the President to command, through an officer whom he may punish for disobedience "by court-martial," bears the impress of the standing army in which Harrison held his commission in the days of the Alien and Sedition laws.

Mr. Poinsett's plan enables the Chief Magistrate of the nation to command, through the Chief Magistrate of a State; and in this he discriminated the Administration which would maintain State Rights from that which would renew the Federal era. It must not be forgotten that Harrison, on the 23d of February last, in a letter to the Louisville Legion, referred to this scheme, which we have here analyzed, as one he would now urge on the nation.

From the New York Evening Post.

We were lately in conversation with an intelligent farmer from one of the counties of the interior, when the low price of grain was mentioned, and the attempts of certain partisan presses to throw the blame on the Administration.

"You greatly mistake," said our friend, "if you suppose the farmers do not understand that question. They are not such inattentive observers of events, or so unskillful in drawing conclusions as you city politicians sometimes suppose. Do not, I pray you, say anything so mad an emptiness as to imagine that, in so clear a matter, it is possible for them to go wrong."

The farmers saw very well that the numerous expressions of paper money, of which the example was set by the Bank of the United States, were followed by a general nominal increase of prices, which reached the products of agriculture as well as every thing else. They knew that this increase of prices awakened and stimulated speculation. They knew that hundreds of persons borrowed enormous sums of money from the banks to speculate in grain, at which they had no other business expecting a still further advance of price. They knew that out of these speculations, there arose such a scarcity and dearth of breadstuffs and other articles of vegetable food, that we were obliged to import wheat and potatoes from Europe for our own consumption. They saw that when the embarrassments of 1837 overtook our commerce, the price of grain advanced as high as ever, our people began to pay a more diligent attention to its cultivation, and lands which had hitherto remained neglected were broken up, with the plow and sown with seed. Have you forgotten the famous meeting of the farmers of Ontario county, in the year 1837, an account of which was given in your own columns, at which, on a review of the somewhat unlucky result of their own speculations in land, they concluded to turn them to the best account, by taking advantage of the favorable market and devoting the acres they had purchased to the cultivation of wheat?

The farmers knew also, that when high prices and fruitful seasons had produced their effect, and filled their granaries to bursting, the speculators unable to realize their expectations of profit, were obliged to throw their stores into market—that abundance was thus added to abundance, and that the price of grain had necessarily fallen. They knew also that there is no foreign market to take off what we cannot consume—they understand that what is scarce in England, yet that the best quality rendered it comparatively cheap, so that it cannot be entered without the payment of heavy duties—they understand also that in France there are riots on account of the dearth of bread, but they know that France has also its corn laws, in some respects more absurd than those of England, since grain and flour are subjected to heavier duties in some districts of the country than in others. Thus they see that the intentions of Providence, which created the earth with such a variety of soils and climates that each might supply the rest with what it can produce in the greatest cheapness and abundance, has been frustrated by the folly of human legislation.

The farmers in the country saw the mercantile class in the towns, two or three years since, in a state of vehement exasperation against the administration, because it refused to connect itself with Mr. Biddle's bank. To that refusal the merchants ascribed all the embarrassments and calamities which came upon our commerce. When, however, they saw that very bank pursuing a course which added to the mischief and confusion—when they beheld it interfering with private enterprise by its enormous speculations, when they found it borrowing millions by the issue of its post notes, when they saw it at last stopping payment in helpless insolvency, many of them began to think that they had committed a mistake, and that the Administration was not so much to blame as they had been led to suppose. They began to suspect that the United States Bank was more in fault than the Administration. True it is that many of them, who have undergone this change of opinion, still remain in the wrong party, but it is more from habit than correctness.