THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

—THE POWERS NOT DELEGATED TO THE UNITED STATES BY THE CONSTITUTION, NOR PROHIBITED 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 29, 1840. | NO. L, OF VOL. XX. (Whole No. 1040.)

TERMS OF THE

WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

The WESTERN CAROLINIAN is published every *Friday*, at $2 per annum, in advance, or $2 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 340 *cms*, or *fifteen lines* of this 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 33⅓ 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 forbid, 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. ROUECHE

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

Sardines,	Lemons,
Herrings,	Pine Apples,
Codfish,	Bananas,
Mackarel,	Malaga Grapes,
Cheese,	Hyson Tea,
All kinds of Crackers, such as butter, sweet and ginger Nuts,	Powder and Shot,
	London Mustard,
	" Porter,
Anchois,	English Walnuts,
First rate Oysters,	Cocoa Nuts,
Cinnamon, Cloves, Pepper, and Spice,	Figs,
	Hazle Nuts,
Spanish Cigars—best,	Albany Ale,
Chewing and smoking Tobacco,	Newark Cider,
	Essence of Cinnamon,
Starch,	" Mint,
Soap,	" Cloves,
Molasses,	All kinds of Cordials,
Brown and Loaf Sugar,	All kinds of Wines,
Coffee,	All kinds of Liquors,
Raisins,	All of the best quality and latest importations;
Almonds,	
Oranges,	

Together with a great variety of other Groceries too tedious to mention, and which he will sell very low for cash.

Mons. Rouche 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 Ashville next days at 8 o'clock, P. M.

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

A. BENCINI,
R. W. LONG.

N. 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. tf

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. tf

N. B. Seats secured at the Mansion Hotel.

Book Bindery.

WM. 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 his business, he feels no hesitation in assuring those who may wish to patronise 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. y

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 Provender 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 CALDCLEUGH.

Lexington, N. C., Feb. 21, 1840 12

THE Members of the Cavalry Company lately formed in this County, are requested to meet at the Courthouse in Salisbury, *on Saturday, the 30th instant*, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of adopting a Constitution and a code of Bye-Laws for the government of the Company.

WILLIAM LOCKE,
RICHARD LOWRY,
JOSEPH POOL,
P. HENDERSON,
JNO. S. MACNAMARA, } Committee.

P. S. A punctual attendance of the members is *absolutely necessary.*

May 22, 1840. 49—tm

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. y

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. tf.

DR. R. T. DISHUKES

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

January 10, 1840. y

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. y.

Tailoring Business.

THE Subscriber keeps constantly on hand, a general assortment of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

for Gentlemen's wear, such as *Coats, Pantaloons*, 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 qualities, 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 despath.—☞ His shop will be found in Mr. Cowan's large brick building. BENJ. F. FRALEY.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, wishing to remove to the West, offers for sale his House and premises, situated half a mile North of Mocksville, on the road leading to Huntsville.

It contains 15 acres of land well watered with two good springs, and under a good state of cultivation, and has on it a Dwelling-House, kitchen, smoke house, new framed barn, and other buildings in good repair.

Terms made easy to suit the purchaser, as I am determined to dispose of it between this and the first day of September next.

WM. OTRICH.

Mocksville, N. C., May 22, 1840. 3w.

Notice.

THE Subscriber has on hand, and for Sale, at his Shop, in Salisbury, three first rate *Road Wagons.*

SIMEON HELICK.

December 6, 1839. tf.

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. y

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

SPRINGS & SHANKLE

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

SPRING & SUMMER 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 *Fashionables* 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. tf

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 physic, 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. Douglass, 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. y

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, neat Oval Boxes and Hand Swifts 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. y

Number Six,

FOR SALE AT WHEELERS'.

Salisbury, Jan. 10, 1840. y

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

Feb. 21, 1840. y

FOOLSCAP, Letter, and Wrapping Paper, and Pasteboards, at wholesale by

C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.

February 21, 1840. y

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

Feb. 28, 1840. WHEELERS'.

TEAS, Wines, and Spirits, for medical purposes, for sale by C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.

Salisbury, Feb. 21, 1840. y

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. y

FINE NORTHERN

Barouches,

BUGGIES & SULKIES, All with Harness and Northern matched Horses, may be had cheap, by applying to

C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.

Salisbury, Feb. 21, 1840. y

Wanted,

ONE HUNDRED GALLONS of fresh colorless, cold-pressed **Castor Oil.** Apply to

C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.

Salisbury, Jan. 24, 1840. tf.

Cotton Yarns.

THE Subscribers, Agents for the Lexington Cotton Factory, would inform the public that they have just received and now offer for sale, wholesale and retail, the Cotton Yarns of said Factory, consisting of various numbers.—The superior qualities 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, Agts.

April 24, 1840. tf.

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 provided in the best manner that the country will afford, and his servants are faithful and prompt.

Feb. 14, 1840. 74 tf

MATCHLESS SANATIVE.

THIS invaluable Medicine is for sale by the subscriber, at Milledgeville, Montgomery co., N. C. W. E. BURAGE.

February 21, 1840. y

POLITICS OF THE DAY.

THE GREAT MEETING IN CHARLESTON.

We last week published from the *Mercury*, a short notice of the Great Meeting of the Republican Party in Charleston, S. C., which took place on the 7th inst. Below will be found the Address and Resolutions adopted on the occasion.

The Mayor of the City, the Hon. HENRY L. PINCKNEY, presided, and addressed the meeting. A Committee of Twety-five was appointed to report an Address and Resolutions—consisting of

C. G. Memminger, Esq., Hon. Henry Deas, Hon. F. H. Elmore, Hon. Jacob Axon, Ker Boyce, Esqr., Hon. J. S. Rhett, Henry Gourdin, Esq., Hon. D. E. Huger, Maj. Wm. Ewall, James Legare, Esq., Gen. E. H. Edwards, John Magrath, Esq., Thos. D. Condy, Esq., Col. James Lynah, Hon. J. S. Ashe, Robt. Wotherspoon, Thos. Lehre, Esq., John Lucas, Esqr., Dr. John Dunkovent, John Strohecker, Esq., Col. J. Schnierle, Geo. Gibbon, Esq., and Edw. Carew, Esq.

After retiring a few minutes, the Committee reported the following—

ADDRESS.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: We are again summoned forth to defend the great principles of constitutional right, upon which depend the liberties and existence of the South. Hitherto, the struggle between the parties, which for several years past have divided the Union, has been one for place and power; in which South Carolina did not condescend to mingle. Her position, as the champion of State Rights, had become one of dignified neutrality; and she chose not to soil her ermine, in a contest which involved no principle, to which she was pledged. The prominent candidates for the Presidency, possessed not her confidence; and although one of them had avowed a preference for the principles of the South, and thereby had secured the favor of some of our people; yet the State at large, preferred to stand aloof from the contest, until time should test the sincerity of his profession. That test has now been applied, and the principles of action, which govern parties, now stand open to the observation of the world. In the heat of a long continued canvass, they have each been brought to state their true position, and to range themselves under leaders, whose principles cannot be mistaken. A combination has been formed, embracing all those materials which have so often threatened the peace and security of the Union, and is now advancing in full career, to invade the rights of the South.

An open war has been declared against the present Administration, because it has dared to stand up in defence of the Democratic principles of the Constitution. The partizans of Abolition, of the Tariff, of Banks, and Consolidation in all its varied forms have made common cause. Denouncing the President as "the Northern man with Southern principles," they thereby avow the groundwork of their hostility; and so earnestly and zealously do they seize upon and pervert to their own purposes, every element of strife, that it has now become the duty of every friend of his country, to resist their further advances. Now, that the battle is waxing warmest and real danger threatens; it is not in the generous nature of South Carolina to decline the combat. Wherever her friends and principles encounter danger, there will ever be found her standard, advancing to the rescue.

It cannot be disguised, that the great principles which now divide parties in the Union, are precisely those which have been ever the subject of controversy since the foundation of free Governments. There has always been found a party striving to ride over the Democracy, and under one pretext or another it is found in our country attempting to secure to its votaries the whole power and advantages of the Federal Government. Finding themselves hommed in by the wisdom of the Constitution, they have resorted to the device of constructive powers, and seek thereby to substitute the will of a majority, for the Magna Charta of our liberties. The people of our State, in common with their brethren of the South, have ever held that submission to such a doctrine, is virtually a surrender of the very Citadel of our Liberties. It is in fact a repeal of the Constitution itself. In this opinion were agreed both the great parties which lately agitated our State. Their only difference was concerning the remedy against an infringement of their rights. That difference has been adjusted by events; and we now again stand where all originally stood, making common cause for the great principles of Republican State Rights. Justly may we hail the moment as an era, when once again all the people of our State can meet at one common altar in the great cause of our Country: All, save that nameless cohort which gave uncertain support to the Administration while it was strong in; but which, true to its own preference for Tariffs, Banks and consolidation, now abandons its allies when assailed, and has made known its secession from the great State Rights and Union party of the South, by hoisting in our City the self-same banner under which the Abolitionists are marching to invade us.

Under these circumstances, and believing as we firmly do, that for the South, the period has arrived when every free patriot is bound to take his post, we but owe it to ourselves and the country, to declare the grounds upon which we range ourselves with the friends of the Administration.

1. It cannot be concealed, that the fixed determination, with which the President has carried out his inaugural declaration against the schemes of the Abolitionists, has concentrated against him the malice of that faction. In every State where these incendiaries can collect the least force, it is found invariably marshalled against the administration; and it is now become obvious that the defeat of the administration is regarded by them as a triumph of their principles. So close is the intimacy between the opposition and the Abolitionists that even in the Halls of Congress, when the clearest and universally acknowledged rights of the South are under discussion, the public servants of the country are found silently deserting their posts to avoid a declaration of undoubted rights, which might offend their Abolition confederates. Nay! So powerful seems the influence of this alliance, and so closely does it appear interwoven with hostility to Southern Institutions, that upon a question of vital importance to the South, one of our own Senators is missing from his place, and one half the constitutional voice of the State is lost to her support.—Contrast such results with the brave and generous support of the Administration? Disdaining personal considerations, and regardless of the clamor of the Abolitionists, they gathered around the distinguished champion of our rights, and by their unflinching countenance and support, enabled him to establish a proposition essential to the defence and security of our institutions.

In the other Hall of Congress, the same line of policy characterized each of the contending parties. It needs but a mere perusal of the Journals to establish beyond a doubt, that every measure which has checked the advance of Abolition owes its chief support, and its success, to the friends of the Administration, while those propositions which evince hostility to our Institutions, always originate, and are sustained, among the opposite party. The very fact (which the opposition are compelled to admit) that their candidate for the Presidency has declared his opinion that the Revenues of the Federal Government can be constitutionally, and ought to be, applied to the emancipation of Slaves, is altogether conclusive. It proves that, if he be elected President, the Constitution is no longer the guaranty of our property—but we hold it under that most degrading and uncertain of all tenures—the will of a majority, and that majority with interests variant from, and even hostile to, our own.

2. The next great leading measure upon which we feel bound to make common cause with the Administration, is its opposition to a Bank of the United States. We take it as established beyond a doubt, that the people of South Carolina have made up their final judgment against such an institution. They regard it as both dangerous and unconstitutional; as abandoning all the ground which has been gained against implied powers; and as yielding up our rights, political and commercial, to the unlimited control of the section in which such a Bank would be located. The dangers to a Republic with which such an institution is fraught, and its disastrous influence over the commerce and agriculture of the country, have now become matter of history, and it can be only those who prefer the quietude of despotism, who would now unite their efforts with the Opposition party, and propose to the South to surrender itself at discretion to the tender mercies of a fifty or seventy million Bank.

3. The establishment of a steady and constitutional currency, is justly considered one of the most important measures which the Administration has sought to promote. In so laudable and patriotic a purpose, we feel bound to yield them our entire confidence and support; and when we consider the peculiarly untoward condition of the times, and the array of influence, interest, and prejudice against which they have had to contend in advancing this great measure, we cannot too strongly express our approbation and encouragement. Every effort has been used, by a vast majority of the partizans and debtors of nine hundred Banks scattered throughout the Union, with the United States Bank at their head, to attribute to the Administration evils which are solely chargeable to the speculating mania, which had overrun the country, and to the crazy issues and errors of the Banks themselves. But the sober second thought of the people is rapidly applying the corrective; and the second suspension of the Pennsylvania and Southern Banks, contrasted as it is with the condition of those in New York and elsewhere, which have not suspended, has furnished proof of the sound views of the Administration, and evinces to every reflecting mind where the true mischief lies. There can scarcely occur any evil of greater magnitude, than to fasten upon a country an irredeemable paper currency. It blights the very bud of enterprize, and by subjecting to uncertainty the measure of value, operates with as much harshness and injustice as though other standards of value, such as the pound weights and bushel measures of the country, were suddenly and capriciously to be changed. If it were proposed to our people, that the Bank Directors, or any other set of men, should be allowed to change the weights and measures of the community whenever it suited their pleasure, and that contracts made under the old standard should be executed according to the new, the proposition would deservedly meet with universal scorn. It would be perceived at once, that the Bank Directors, or other regulators, could combine among themselves, and agree upon a day, when the standard should be changed, and that after that day two pounds, for instance, should be melted together and represent but one. Of course, each man in the secret would go forth and secure contracts for thousands of pounds of cotton, or any other article of value, to be delivered at some period beyond the day thus fixed upon for the change.

Can any thing be more obvious, than that when the seller is called upon for his contract, and is thus compelled to deliver double the quantity he had anticipated, right is invaded and the most flagrant injustice has been perpetrated? And yet precisely similar is the result which follows the power to expand and contract the currency of the country; a power which the banks now enjoy throughout the Union, and that, too, without the responsibility to any but their own stockholders. Is it not apparent, that an irresponsible power thus to overturn the standards of value; thus to expand or contract the currency; and thereby to enhance or put down the prices of labor and of all commodities, is in fact an arbitrary power over every individual; is a power to increase the rate and expenses of life of every citizen, and to reduce at pleasure the accustomed income of the mechanic, the laborer, and the Agriculturist? It is against this irresponsible power that the Administration has been contending. It is to ensure steadiness and certainty to the wages of labor, and to the produce and commerce of the country, that the President has so earnestly urged upon the people the necessity of some check upon the Banks. Can any man doubt, that if the Administration instead of opposing the reckless speculations of the Western Banks, had lent them its countenance, or even declined to oppose them, that we should have now been whelmed into a vortex of calamity, far exceeding the worst reality we have yet encountered? And will any man, after the second suspension of the Banks, and the present depreciation of the bills of our nearest neighbors; will any man propose that the Government should make them Depositories of the public money, and present them with a bonus of from 20 to 25 per cent. for debasing the currency of the country? We take it as the settled policy of South Carolina to resist any such fallacy, and as her determined purpose to join with the Administration in restoring healthful action to the body politic.

5. We regard the opposition of the Administration to the system of Internal Improvement by the