

# 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.

Number LII of Volume XX.

SALISBURY, N. C., JUNE 12, 1840.

No. from Commencement, 1,042.

**TERMS OF THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.**  
PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY CHAS. F. FISHER, Editor and Proprietor.

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. If the paper is not discontinued until all arrearages are paid, the subscriber is bound to continue; and the Editor will not be responsible for the paper if discontinued at the end of the year subscribed for, unless a new engagement be made.

Advertisements are published at the rate of \$1 per square (of 340 lines, or fifteen lines of this size type) for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each continuation. Court and Judicial advertisements 25 per cent. higher than the above rates. A deduction of 33 1/3 per cent. from the regular prices will be made to yearly advertisers. All 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 Editor on business, must be free of postage.

### Prospectus for the Extra Globe.

This paper will be published until the Presidential Election in November, 1840, with one number afterward giving the result in detail and an index.

Twenty-six numbers will be issued. A large surplus of the first numbers will be printed; and all persons subscribing immediately, whose names and money are recorded before that surplus shall be exhausted, will receive all the numbers.

Terms: One copy \$1 Twelve copies \$10  
Six copies 5 Twenty-five copies 20  
and at the same rate for a greater number.

Mr. Kendall, late Postmaster General, will contribute to this paper until November.

The names of subscribers procured upon this Prospectus, and the money, should be sent directly to him, postage paid, or through postmasters, who are authorized by the Post Office laws and regulations to forward letters written by themselves, enclosing money for newspaper subscriptions.

Bank notes, current in the section of country where a subscriber resides, will be received, provided they are not more than ten per cent. below specie in value. No paper will be sent unless the money be actually received.

### 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

- Sardines,
- Herrings,
- Codfish,
- Mackarel,
- Cheese,
- All kinds of Crackers, such as butter, sweet and graham,
- got Nuts,
- Almonds,
- English Walnuts,
- Cocoas Nuts,
- Figs,
- Hazle Nuts,
- Albany Ale,
- Newark Cider,
- Essence of Cinnamon,
- " Mint,
- " Cloves,
- All kinds of Cordials,
- All kinds of Wines,
- All kinds of Liquors,
- All of the best quality and latest importations;

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.]

### 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. R. T. DIGMUND

HAS Located himself at Col. David Ramsey's, Oakley Grove, Irwell county, N. C., and respectfully tenders 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 regular supplies, which will be sold wholesale or retail, on reasonable terms. MICHAEL BROWN, Salisbury, N. C., March 27, 1840.

### To Journeyman Coach-Makers.

THE Subscriber will give steady employment to two good Journeyman 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 any suit) he will pay liberal wages. JOHN P. MARRY, Lexington, October 11, 1839.

### NOTICE.—The Stockholders in the Salisbury Manufacturing Company, are notified that an Instalment of Twenty Dollars on each share will be payable to the undersigned, on the 18th of June next. By order of the Directors of the Company, WM. H. HORAH, Treasurer, S. M. C. Salisbury, N. C., May 29, 1840.

### Notice.

THE Subscriber has on hand, and for Sale, at his Shop in Salisbury, three first rate Road Wagons. SIMON HELICK, December 6, 1839.

### WANTED.—A smart, active Negro Girl, to do the cooking and washing of a small family, for the balance of this year. Apply at this Office. June 5, 1840.

### 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 their 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 phrase, 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. Loag, 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.]

### 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 Sewers 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.

### SPANISH CIGARS, fine Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, AT WHEELERS

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

### FOOLSCAP, Letter, and Wrapping Paper, and Pasteboards, at wholesale by C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.

February 28, 1840.

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

February 28, 1840.

### 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, Trimbles, &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-ero matched Horses, may be had cheap, by applying to C. B. & C. K. WHEELER, Salisbury, Feb. 21, 1840.

### Wanted.

ONE HUNDRED GALLONS of fresh colored, 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, wholesale 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.

### 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 PARKS, Lexington, Feb. 7, 1840.

### TWIN COTTON SEED.

A small quantity of the above SEED, raised by Mr. William Thomas, formerly of Davidson County, is left for Sale at this Office, at \$2 00 per hundred. November 1st, 1839.

### 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. 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.

### 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.

### Gen. Harrison and a Standing Army

From the (Petersburg, Va.) American Statesman. CORRESPONDENCE.

Petersburg, May 15, 1840.

HON. FRANCIS E. RIVES—SIR: A meeting of the Democratic Vigilance Committee held at Powell's Hotel, on Saturday evening, the 16th instant, a committee of six—to wit: Messrs. May, Osborne, Wallace, Branch, Martin and Butts, were appointed with power to communicate with you to obtain documents which we have at our power to get to—namely, to ask the aid of Mr. J. W. Jones and General Dromgoole, if you should not have leisure to procure them.

Some of the oldest of our committee, have a distinct recollection, that about the year 1800, General Harrison made a speech in Congress, opposed to the reduction of the Standing Army, and generally in favor of the policy pursued by the elder Adams. We think that the speech alluded to will be found in an old file of the Aurora.

B. H. MAX, Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, May 25, 1840.

To Doct. B. H. Max, Chairman of the Democratic Committee of Correspondence of Petersburg, Virginia.

SIR: In reply to so much of your communication as relates to the political posture of Gen. Harrison in 1800; we have to state, that we have examined the journals of the House of Representatives, and have also had recourse to the files of the Aurora of that day.

It is known to yourself and to your colleagues of the Democratic Vigilance Committee, that soon after the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, the Federal party manifested their principles and policy, not only by a latitudinous construction of the powers conferred on the Government, but by an undisguised admiration of British institutions. They manifested a partiality for Great Britain, and her interests in preference to the nations of Europe—particularly France.

So great were their partialities and prejudices in favor of every thing English, that Mr. Jefferson denominated their feeling an "anglo mania," a madness in favor of England. In this spirit originated Jay's treaty. It was openly charged by the Republicans of that day, that it was the result of a dishonorable subservience to the wishes of the British Ministry. It was the source of a strongly marked political division in the country. It was warmly condemned by the Republican party—so much so, that their Representatives in Congress, with Mr. Madison in their front, believed themselves justified in refusing an appropriation to carry it into effect.

What the Federal party were manifesting their devotion to the interests of Great Britain on one hand, on the other they showed an exaggerated antipathy to the French Republic then struggling into existence. They evinced a strong disposition to engage in a war with France. The smallest indiscretion—the slightest error of that enthusiastic nation, in the exaltation of their new liberty, were magnified into horrid crimes—and the citizens of America, in direct inconsistency with their own glorious struggle for freedom, were instigated by Federalism to unite with the crowned heads of Europe in their infamous crusade against the very existence of the French Republic. The whole policy of the Administration of John Adams was, manifestly, to annoy and harass the French Republicans, and, in very conformity to the principles of their Revolution, to impede their advancement to the establishment of their independence upon the great fundamental doctrine of popular sovereignty—the inalienable right of the people of every nation to abolish an existing Government, and to substitute in its stead one of their own free voluntary adoption.

The Alien Law, which violated the doctrine of impartial neutrality, whilst in open repugnance to the Constitution, it superadded judiciary to magnified executive power, was evidently designed to banish at the despotic will of the President some distinguished French refugees who by virtue of the law of nations and in conformity with the genius of our free institutions, had sought an asylum within our borders.

The Sedition Law, under which Cooper and Lyon were fined and incarcerated, constituted a distinctive feature in the policy of John Adams and his associates, in the administration of the Federal Government. Without equivocation or denial, it was introduced and adopted by the infuriated partisans of a President, in least a monarchist, for the avowed purpose of suppressing the voice of remonstrance and reprobation, for the lawless and unconstitutional purpose of silencing the loud complaints of the constituent body against the obvious measure of their representatives, for the indefensible purpose of preventing popular reason

from demonstrating that the measures which it denounced were of an anti-republican tendency, and, if pursued, must end "in absolute despotism, or, at best, a mixed monarchy." Such feelings, and such a course of policy on the part of the Federal party who then, with outstretched hand and firm grasp held the reins of Government, produced between America and France what was familiarly known in that day by the term "quasi war." Whether a standing army should be created and sustained for the purpose of intimidating France, making war on her commerce, and evidencing our disapprobation of her revolutionary agency for self government—was a question which completely and thoroughly divided parties during the Administration of John Adams, and was, at that day, of preponderating influence in the scale of American politics. Let it be sufficient for the present to remark, that the Republican Party opposed the creation and support of the standing army of John Adams. The Federal Party originated, advocated, and enacted, with the approbation of the President, the several laws bringing this army into existence.

An act of Congress, passed 16th July, 1798, entitled "An act to augment the army of the United States and for other purposes." And again on the 3d March, 1799, an act passed, entitled "An act for the better organizing the troops of the United States and for other purposes."

In the succeeding Congress, at its first session, on January 7th, 1800, the following resolution was moved and seconded, viz:

"Resolved, That so much of the act passed the 10th of July, one thousand seven hundred and ninety eight, entitled "An act to augment the army of the United States, and for other purposes," as authorizes the President of the United States to raise twelve additional regiments of infantry, and six troops of light dragoons, and to appoint two major generals, an inspector general, three brigadier generals, and an adjutant general, and so much of the act passed the 3d of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, entitled, "An act for the better organizing of the troops of the United States, and for other purposes," as authorizes the appointment of a commander of the army, and a quartermaster general, ought to be repealed."

"Ordered, That the said motion be committed to a Committee of the whole House."

On the 9th January, 1800, Mr. Harrison, (the present General William Henry Harrison, the nominee of the Harrisburg Convention for the Presidency,) made a speech against the above resolution.

This speech is to be found in Duane's Aurora of the 5th of February, 1800, and is therein thus reported:

"Mr. Harrison said: The resolution has been so ably spoken to that it could not be expected to receive any new light from what he should add—but when it was recollected that he had no other way of expressing his opinion on any subject that came before the House than by taking part in the debate—not having a vote in the House—he trusted he need make no apology for rising on the present subject, which, to him, appeared an important one."

"He was fully of opinion that the disbanded no large portion of the military force could be retained with diminished consequences. In giving this opinion, he was sure he spoke that of nine-tenths of his constituents, and that they would with much more readiness bear their proportion of the expense which would be necessary to maintain these forces than that they should be disbanded."

"The employment of his past life, Mr. Harrison said, had led him to believe that too much reliance was placed on the militia. Were valor or alertness the only requisites in the formation of a good soldier, he should willingly give the militia that character. But these are only partial qualities compared with those whom they may be called to meet. What would their valor do if attacked by the military tactics of a Bonaparte or a Massena? Nothing short of discipline will do for our forces. And are our militia well disciplined? No, sir, they are not."

"Mr. Harrison said he had experienced the inconveniences of a militia army. In 1794, he went out with a number of the militia of his part of the country against the Indians. When brought into action, they behaved very well; they did not want courage, but after a very short service they wanted to go home, they were anxious to see their families, and, therefore, numbers deserted and left the army in a state which was almost the cause of its destruction."

"He had experienced seven years' service with the militia, but was sorry to say, such was their conduct that he never could think of trusting the country entirely to their protection. They might do well with regular troops, and, no doubt, would. Under these impressions, and from this experience he knew he spoke the will of a great proportion of his constituents—he sincerely hoped the resolution would not pass."

"This is, doubtless, the speech to which allusion is made in your communication in the following language: "Some of the oldest of our committee have a distinct recollection, that about the year 1800, General Harrison made a speech in Congress opposed to the reduction of the Standing Army, and generally in favor of the policy pursued by the elder Adams." Above, we inform you, sir, where we, pursuing your indication, have found Mr. Harrison's speech in the Aurora, deemed by all the old Republicans good authority."

Permit us to remark, (as we are in friendly correspondence,) that it does seem, that General Harrison opposed the reduction of a "Standing Army"; that, in this, he differed from the great mass of the Republicans of that epoch; that he did not entertain that confidence in the militia power of the States of this Federal Union as the proper and natural defence of a free people, which is solemnly embodied in the Virginia Bill of Rights, and reiterated in the inaugural address of Thomas Jefferson.

We refer you to the annexed article of our Bill of Rights, adopted before the Declaration of Independence, and to the extract from Mr. Jefferson's inaugural.

"Article 12. Bill of Rights of Virginia, adopted 6th May, 1776:

"That a well regulated militia, composed of the body of the people, trained to arms, is the proper, natural, and safe defence of a free State; that Standing Armies, in time of peace, should be avoided as dangerous to liberty; and that, in all cases, the military should be in strict subordination, and governed by, the civil power."

### Extract from Mr. Jefferson's Inaugural:

"A well disciplined militia, our best reliance in peace, and for the first moments of war, till regulars may relieve them."

"The foregoing resolution, proposing a reduction of the Army, was under debate for several days. Being a leading party question, and in a time of considerable excitement, it produced a great deal of interest, and attracted much consequence to its determination. The vote which we submit, taken from the journal of the House of Representatives, is, we believe, with very few exceptions, a party vote, and will be so pronounced by the oldest members of your Committee, who yet retain a distinct recollection of that period, and of the prominent men who then played their respective parts on the theatre of political action."

On the 10th January, 1800, the Chairman reported that the Committee of the whole House had disagreed to the resolution proposing a repeal of the acts authorizing an increase of the Army.

The question was taken that the House do agree with the Committee of the whole House in their said disagreement.

Resolved, if the affirmative—Yeas 80, nays 39. (Gen. Harrison not voting, because not entitled to a vote.)

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—William Alston, George Baer, Bailey Bartlett, James A. Bayard, John Bird, Jonathan Brees, John Brown, Christopher C. Champlin, Wm. Cooper, Saml. W. Dana, John Davenport, John Dennis, Geo. Dent, Joseph Dickson, William Edmond, Thos. Evans, Abiel Foster, Dwight Foster, Jonathan Freeman, Henry Glenn, Saml. Goode, Chauncy Goodrich, Elizar Goodrich, William Gordon, Roger Griswold, Wm. Bay Grove, Rob. Goodloe Harper, Thomas Hartley, Archibald Henderson, Wm. H. Hill, Benjamin Hugler, James H. Inlay, John Wilkes Rittera, Henry Lee, Silas Lee, Saml. Lyman, James Linn, John Marshall, Lewis R. Morris, Abraham Nott, Harrison G. Otis, Robert Foy, Joseph Easton, James Flanagan, Powell, John Reed, John Rutledge, Jr., Saml. Sewall, James Sheafe, Wm. Shepard, Saml. Smith, Ben. Tallferro, George Thatcher, John Ches. Thomas, Samuel Thomas, Peleg Wadsworth, Robt. Wain, Lemuel Williams, and Henry Woods.

Those who voted in the negative, were—Theodore Bailey, Phineas Bishop, Robert Brown, Gabriel Christie, Matthew Clay, Wm. C. Cole Claiborne, John Condit, Thomas T. Davis, John Dawson, Joseph Eggleston, Lucas Elmore, John Fowler, Albert Gallatin, Edwin Gray, Andrew Gregg, John A. Hanson, Joseph Heister, David Holmes, Geo. Jackson, James Jones, Aaron Kitchel, Michael Leib, Matthew Lyon, Nathaniel Macon, Peter Muhlenberg, Anthony New, John Nichols, Jas. J. Nicholson, John Randolph, John Smilie, Richd. Stanford, David Stone, Thomas Sumter, John Thompson, Abram Trigg, John Trigg, Philip Van Cortlandt, Jos. B. Varoum, and Robert Williams.

The foregoing vote, which we have copied from the Journal, unostentatiously establishes the fact that the Resolution, declaring that the acts authorizing the Standing Army, ought to be repealed, was sustained by the Republican Party. It was a party question. The old Republicans on your Committee will be more competent than we are to contrast the eyes and noses on this question. Pardon us, however, for making emphatic reference to a few names on each side. On the Federal side of the question we find—

Jas. A. Bayard, Samuel W. Dana, Abiel Foster, Samuel Goode, Roger Griswold, William Bay Grove, Robt. Goodloe Harper, Archibald Henderson, William H. Hill, John Wilkes Rittera, Henry Lee, Samuel Lyman, John Marshall, Harrison Gray Otis, Letren Powell, &c.

On the Republican side we find—Matthew Clay, Wm. C. Claiborne, Jas. Dawson, Joseph Eggleston, Albert Gallatin, Jos. Heister, Michael Leib, Matthew Lyon, Nathaniel Macon, Peter Muhlenberg, John Nichols, John Randolph, David Stone, Thomas Sumter, Philip Van Cortlandt, Joseph B. Varoum.

General Harrison made his speech on the 9th of January, 1800. On the 12th day of May, 1800, he was nominated by the President, to be Governor of Indiana, and on the next day his nomination was confirmed by the Senate. From these facts there can be no doubt that Genl. Harrison was completely identified with the old Federal party, as it existed under the administration of J. Adams.

There are other subjects mentioned in your letter, but they have been quoted in the newspapers, and are now undergoing discussion.

The speech which we furnish, and the party vote from the journals, we have not seen as yet published. We regret that our able, virtuous and distinguished colleague, Jos. W. Jones, has been prevented, by severe indisposition, from engaging personally with us in this investigation, (which accounts for the want of his signature to this reply) the result of which we communicate. We are authorized to say that not only will Mr. Jones, but all our Democratic colleagues, will most cheerfully aid, at all times, in giving to the Democratic Vigilance Committee of Petersburg, and to our Democratic friends generally throughout the State, all such information as they may require, and which may be within our power to procure. For ourselves, we tender you our willing aid.

In conclusion, sir, we cannot forbear to express our high gratification—our honest pride as Virginians, that you and your colleagues manifest a determination to investigate, on principle, the relative claims and qualifications of the candidates for the Presidency. Sir, we speak from our hearts, when we declare our admiration of your example. You evince a noble determination to disregard the senseless clamors of revilers, and the wild horroas of intoxication, by which it is endeavored to enlist the passions and to overwhelm the reason of the people. You, sir, and your colleagues, would not (it is not in your moral and political code,) encourage a morbid appetite, and administer poisons to a vitiated taste, for the more purpose of procuring a party triumph.

You would not base a political victory upon the degradation of the morals of your countrymen.

If we are defeated, and we cannot anticipate any such disaster, let us preserve the proud consciousness of having done nothing to impair our moral and political integrity—of having committed no act calculated to lessen confidence in the intelligence of the People, and in their capacity for self government. Make known to your fellow members of the committee, and to the Republicans of the "cockade of Virginia," the willingness of ourselves and colleagues to aid you and the citizens of our Commonwealth generally, in the momentous struggle in which we are involved.

We are very sincerely and respectfully, Your friends and fellow-citizens, FRANCIS E. RIVES, GEORGE C. DROMGOOLE.