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 1 of Volume XXI. | **SALISBURY, N. C., JUNE 19, 1840.** | ***No. from Commencement*, 1,043.**

TERMS OF THE

WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.....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. ☞ No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, if the subscriber is worth the subscription; and the failure to notify the Editor 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 *ems*, 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 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 received 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 frank 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. 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,
Anchovies,	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. Rouechè 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. y

DR. R. T. DIMMOCK

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.

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., for which, (if they suit) he will pay liberal wages.
JOHN P. MABRY.
Lexington, October 11, 1839. tf

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 despatch.—☞ His shop will be found in Mr. Cowan's large brick building. BENJ. F. FRALEY.

Warrants for Sale here.

ATTENTION!

SALISBURY GUARDS.

YOU are hereby commanded to parade at the Court-House, in the Town of Salisbury, on Saturday, the 4th of July next, at 7½ o'clock, A. M., equipped in the uniform of the Company, and with six rounds of cartridge, for Company muster.

By order of the Captain.
JOHN H. WEANT, O. S.
Salisbury, May 29, 1840. tp.

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

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.

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, to merit and receive a share of public patronage. And he only asks a call and trial.
ANDREW CALDCLEUGH.
Lexington, N. C., Feb. 21, 1839. 12

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

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, 1839. 74 tf

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. RAINEY.
Concord, N. C., March 21, 1839. tf

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. tf

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.

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

NEW FIRM.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVING purchased the entire stock and interest of their former Co-partner, (Mr. Wm. Willeford,) wish to inform their old friends and customers in general, that they are just receiving at their stand, 11 miles North-west of Concord, a new supply of

Spring & Summer Goods,

comprising almost every article usually kept in retail Stores. All of which, they are determined to sell low for cash, or to punctual dealers on a reasonable credit.

The Subscribers wish to return their sincere thanks to their old friends and customers in general, for the very liberal patronage heretofore received from their hands, and hope by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same. And wish those who want to buy CHEAP GOODS these hard times, to call and examine their stock before purchasing elsewhere.

MICHAEL FREEZE,
JOHN STILL, Jr.
June 12, 1840. 6w.

N. B. All persons indebted to the former Firm by book account, are again requested to come forward and settle the same by cash or note, with Freeze & Still, who are duly authorized to grant discharges.

WILLIAM WILLEFORD,
MICHAEL FREEZE,
JNO. STILL, Jr.
Pleasant Grove, Cabarrus County, N. C., June 12, 1840

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.

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. y

Education.—Education is a companion which no misfortune can depress—no crime destroy—no enemy alienate—no despotism enslave. At home a friend—abroad an introduction—in solitude a solace—in society an ornament. It chastens vice—it guides virtue—gives at once grace and government to genius. Without it what is man? A splendid slave—a reasoning savage—vascillating between the dignity of an intelligence derived from God, and the degradation of passions participated with brutes.—*Philip's speeches.*

A Dumper.—A day or two since, old Tommy Moore, of this place, one of that gallant little band of heroes, who, with the indomitable Croghan at their head, defended Fort Stephenson against the assaults of the British during the last war, was asked by a "starched up" Whig, if he would not assist in making Gen. Harrison President. "No, sir," was the prompt reply of the brave soldier, "he did not come to *our assistance*, although he had plenty of men, when the British were bombarding Fort Stephenson." The whig evaporated.—*Olive Branch.*

A MAN in prosperity forgets every one, and in adversity every one forgets him. In prosperity, he appears to have lost his senses, and when loaded with misfortunes, he is said never to have had any. In his sudden elevation, he becomes discontented with all the world; and when whirled to the bottom of the wheel of fortune, all the world are discontented with him.

Soon after the Copernican System of Astronomy began to be generally understood, an old Connecticut farmer went to his parson with the following inquiry:—Doctor T. do you believe in this new story they tell of the earth moving round the sun?" "Yes, certainly." "Do you think it is according to Scripture? If it's true how could Joshua, have commanded the sun to stand still?" "Umph!" quoth the doctor, no whit puzzled, "Joshua commanded the sun to stand still, did he?" "Yes." "Well, it *stood still*, did it not?" "Yes," "Very well. Now did you ever hear that he set *it agoing again?*"

It is remarked by some writer, that excess of ceremony shows want of good breeding." This is true. It is worse than an overdone beef stake. A truly well bred man makes every person around him feel at ease; he does not throw civilities about him with a shovel, nor toss compliments in a bundle, as he would hay with a pitchfork. There is no evil under the sun more intolerable than ultra politeness.

Industry is the best passport to wealth or fame. The days of the Irish Manor have passed when men could reap without sowing.

Appointments become debts; I owe you punctuality if I have made an appointment with you, and have no right to throw away your time if I do my own.

POLITICS OF THE DAY.

The following is an extract from a Circular Address of the Hon. EDWARD J. BLACK "to his Constituents, and particularly to the State Rights Party of Georgia:"

"But, independent of this insuperable objection to General Harrison, I, *as a State Rights man*, cannot support him, because I believe him to be a *black cockade Federalist of the same stamp with the elder Adams.* If this be proven to you by his own words and acts, I know enough of you to believe that you will at least not denounce me as an apostate from my principles for refusing to support him for office. The Alien and Sedition laws are known to have been the hateful offsprings of the Administration of John Adams; they stamped their character upon that Administration, and distinctly marked the principles and policy of the men who supported the party then in power.—Those were days of deep excitement—the Republicans rallying under Mr Jefferson, and the Federalists under Mr. Adams. In 1798, when the conflict was at his height, and when every man in the country, was arrayed on one side or the other, General Harrison was appointed by John Adams, then President of the United States, "*Secretary of the territory northwest of the river Ohio:*" and, subsequently when he was a member of the House of Representatives, as a delegate from that territory, he was made Governor of Indiana by the same individual, who was still at the head of the Government. Would these appointments have been made if General Harrison had been the supporter of Mr. Jefferson? Do you not know from the character of John Adams and the times in which he lived, that they were the rewards of partisan service? Again the younger Adams on the 9th May, 1809, made him Minister to Columbia. Would that have been done if General Harrison had been a *Jeffersonian Republican?* Although these facts are of themselves sufficient to make out a *prima facie* case of Federalism, let us see what Harrison himself says upon that subject. In 1826 John Randolph and himself were both members of the United States Senate, and in a debate which took place between them in that body, Mr Randolph said that—

"*He* [Harrison] *was an open, zealous, and frank supporter of the sedition law and black cockade administration; and I was as zealous, frank, and open opponent of the black cockade and sedition law administration. We differ fundamentally and totally; we never can agree about measures or about men.* I do not mean to dictate to the gentlemen; let us agree to differ as gentlemen ought to do, especially natives of the same State, who are antipodes to each other in politics."

What was the reply of General Harrison?

"He could not refrain from making his acknowledgment to the gentleman from Virginia, (Mr. Randolph) for the notice he had been pleased to take of him. He had been pleased to say that, in the administration of Mr. Adams, I was a Federalist; and he comes to that conclusion from the course pursued by me in 1799 and 1800. At that session, the gentleman and myself met for the first time: he in the station of Representative from Virginia, and I in the more humble one of Delegate from the Northwestern Territory. Having no vote, I did not think it proper to take part in the discussion in any of the great political questions which divided the two parties. My business was to procure the passage of the bills which I had introduced for the benefit of the people I represented. The gentleman had no reasons of knowing my political principles, unless he obtained them from private conversation. As I was on terms of intimacy with the gentleman, it is very probable that he might have heard me express sentiments favorable to the then administration. *I certainly felt them*—so far, at least, as to the course pursued by it in relation to the Government of France.

"*For Mr. Adams, I entertained at that time, and have ever since entertained, the greatest respect. I believe him to be an honest man and a pure patriot; and his conduct during that session proved him to be such.* This opinion, I know, was entertained by those two able and *upright statesmen John Marshall, and James A. Bayard.*"

Here, then, is the charge and the answer. Harrison was charged by John Randolph with being a supporter of the black cockade and sedition law administration of the elder Adams. He and his accuser were in the presence of each other, and before the country, and if he had not been conscious of the truth of the charge he certainly would have denied it. On the contrary, however, he admits every thing which Randolph had said of him, and winds up the show by delivering an eulogium on his early friend and benefactor, the author of the Alien and Sedition laws. And yet, we are told that General Harrison is a Jeffersonian Republican! Will the people of Georgia believe it? Having no vote, he abstained from mingling publicly in debate on the great political questions of the day, but he distinctly admits that in "*private conversations, as he was intimate with the gentleman, it is very probable that he* (*Randolph*) *might have heard me* (*Harrison*) *express sentiments favorable to the then Administration* [of John Adams.] I CERTAINLY FELT THEM." Notwithstanding the "open, zealous, and frank" avowal of his federal principles from the mouth of General Harrison himself, certificates and letters from third persons are circulated in the newspapers to prove that he was not what he himself says he was!!!

A man is said to be known, in private life, by the company he keeps. If this maxim be true in politics, the nominee of the Harrisburg Convention must certainly be recognised as a Federalist. He is warmly and openly supported by John Quincy Adams, Henry Clay, Francis Granger, John C. Clarke, and William Slade. However worthy these men may be in their personal relations with society, it surely will require no exposition of mine to show that they have been, on all leading questions of principle or policy, our constant and undeviating opponents. Daniel Webster, too, the most powerful, admirable, and consistent Federalist in the United States, has espoused his cause. On the 28th of March, 1840, writing of Harrison, in a letter to the editors of the Harrisburg Telegraph and Intelligencer, he says:

"He has now been selected by the general voice of those whose political principles agree with his own, to go to the head of the column and bear up the flag under which, it is hoped, those principles may be maintained and defended. I not only wish his nomination success, but intend also to do all that may become a good citizen to insure it."

Webster here declares he intends to do all that may become a good citizen, to insure General Harrison's election, because he considers him the representative of his (Mr. Webster's) principles, and because he has been selected to go to the head of the column, and to bear up the *flag* under which it is hoped those principles may be maintained and defended. Are the people of the State of Georgia, and particularly the State Rights men, prepared to fight under that "FLAG?" Do they not know that Bank—Internal Improvement—TARIFF—assumption of State Debts by the General Government—reception of Abolition petitions, and all the odious and latitudinarian doctrines which gave birth to the Proclamation, and constitute the very essence of Federalism, are indelibly inscribed on it? The intelligence and candor of the people whom I have the honor to represent, will save me the trouble of collating and adducing, in this paper, numberless proofs which compel an affirmative answer to this last question. Adams, Clay, and Webster, support and advocate the election of Harrison—Why? "Ay, there's the rub." Would that I could propound this question respectfully, but earnestly, to every intelligent man in Georgia, because I know that the answer would show the reasons why *I, as a State Rights man, ought not to vote for him.*

Great merit is claimed for General Harrison as the poor man's friend; he is pointed to with exultation as the Log Cabin, and Hard Cider Candidate, for the purpose, I presume, of attempting to identify his interests and associations with that meritorious portion of our population who earn their bread by the sweat of their brows. For myself, having lived in a log cabin for many years of my life and drank cold water instead of hard cider, I shall not be influenced either to *support* or *oppose* him on account of the humility of his dwelling, or the peculiarity of his drink. But instead of living in a log cabin and drinking hard cider, Gen. H., I understand, is a gentleman of sufficient fortune, residing in a comfortable mansion on one of the best farms in the West, and is abundantly supplied not only with hard cider, but with wine of the most unexceptionable quality. Be this as may, I presume he came by his property honestly, and should be permitted to enjoy it without incurring the odium, which is distinctly implied upon competence and affluence by the clap trap appendages to which I have referred. There is, however, a fact connected with the Whig procession which moved through Baltimore, at the late Harrison celebration in that city, which I deem of infinitely more importance to the people of Georgia as indicative of the principles of the party which will come into power if he is elected, than the immaterial question of his wealth or poverty. It is this; and I am permitted to state it upon the authority of a Member of the House of Representatives: in that procession *a flag was borne up and advanced with this significant motto upon it,* "TIP, TYLER, AND THE TARIFF!"

You have been told by General Harrison's keepers, that *all interests are ably represented* in the Convention which nominated him for the Presidency; and he has been emphatically denominated "*the farmer of the North Bend,*" with a view to secure for him the support of the great farming interest of the country, with which, it is said, he is identified. I submit without comment, for your inspection, a short analysis of the component parts of that Convention, that the *farmers* and *mechanics* of the South—the bone and sinew of the State—may judge for themselves, whether their interests were "*ably represented*" in that body, or not.—It will serve to show too, what sort of men they were who selected General Harrison *to go to the top of the column, and to bear up and advance the flag under which it is hoped their principles may be nominated and defended.*" That Convention was composed of—

Lawyers	95	Whig Editors	3
Bank Officers	31	Schoolmasters	3
Merchants	24	Lottery office-men	1
Manufacturers	10	ABOLITIONISTS	30
Planters	7	APOSTATES from DEMOCRACY	9
Speculators	6	Farmers	none
Doctors	3	Mechanics	none
Parsons	3	Working-men	not one

Of the above, 143 were, and are, open and avowed friends and supporters of John Q. Adams.

* * * * * * *

For William H. Harrison, then, I cannot vote under any circumstances; of Mr. Van Buren, I have little to say. I have, heretofore, been opposed to him, *with the hope and expectation of getting a better man.* I would gladly have voted for George M. Troup; I was among the first in Georgia to propose him as a candidate for the Presidency. I will yet vote for him in preference to any man, if he is nominated with the *bona fide* intention of electing him. But if he is to be made the mere instrument of withholding the vote of the State from Mr. Van Buren *in order to advance the interests of Gen. Harrison*, I cannot support him. If the June Convention nominate Harrison, I, with thousands of other State Rights men, will be driven to the support of the present Administration by the alternative offered, and from which there can be no escape. When I came here in December last, I was honestly and conscientiously neutral between the two great contending parties of Whigs and Democrats; and I held myself in reserve, with the determination to support such measures only as squared up to my principles, and to advocate that party which came nearest to the position I occupied. To the astonishment of every one, General Harrison was shortly afterward nominated for the Presidency against Mr. Van Buren. *This created a new state of things;* and I watched the two parties narrowly for the purpose of ascertaining who were our friends. The first question which arose, and on which I was called to act, was the celebrated New Jersey question. In determinating that question, I asked not who were the Whigs or who were the Democrats; I voted upon the principle to sustain the rights of those who held the commission of Governor in order to organize the House, leaving the ultimate right to their seats to future investigation. Since that period, I have generally voted with the Administration, because their measures were such as *commanded my support.* Let me call your attention to a few of those measures and votes. You will recollect, (can you ever forget?) the resolution introduced in the House by Cost Johnson, of Maryland, by which the standing rules were to be so amended as to exclude the reception of Abolition petitions. Had you any interest at stake in that question? I, myself, considered it one of vital importance to the whole South. Our interests, our institutions—nay, our very existence as a people—depended on the vote which was about to be taken. I had stood by and witnessed for a fort-