

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. 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 240 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 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 forbid, and charged accordingly. To secure attention, all letters addressed to the Editor on business, must be *before 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 Two copies \$1 50 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.

Just received and receiving,

A large stock of fresh and genuine MEDICINES, Brushes, Glassware, Candles, Fresh Fumes, Tobacco, Paste Boards, WRITING AND WRAPPING PAPER, also, a large supply of Wines and Spirits, (for Medical use,) which will be sold at wholesale and retail, at prices to suit the pressure of the times, by C. B. & C. K. WHEELER, Salisbury, June 19, 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.

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.



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, 1839.

\$20 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 9th of November last, a negro boy by the name of DAVE.—Said boy is black complexioned, about 20 years of age, of stout build, and the white of his eyes inclined to be red. I will give the above reward of TWENTY DOLLARS to any person that will deliver said boy to me, 4 miles south-west of Lexington, N. C., or confine him in jail so that I get him again. GEORGE MILLER, Sr. June 26, 1840.

WANTED.—A smart, active Negro Girl, to do the cooking and washing of a small family, for the balance of this year.

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.

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, Macaroni, Cheese, All kinds of Crackers, such as butter, sweet and ginger Nuts, Anchovy, First rate Oysters, Cinnamon, Cloves, Pepper, and Spice, Spanish Cigars—best, Chewing and smoking Tobacco, Starch, Soap, Molasses, Brown and Leaf Sugar, Coffee, Raisins, Almonds, Oranges, Lemons, Pine Apples, Bananas, Malaga Grapes, Hyson Tea, Powder and Shot, London Mustard, Porter, English Walnuts, Cocoa Nuts, Figs, Hazle Nuts, Albany Ale, Newark Cider, Essence of Cinnamon, Mint, Cloves, All kinds of Cordials, All kinds of Wines, All kinds of Liqueurs, 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.

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.

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

Tailoring Business.

THE Subscriber keeps constantly on hand, a general assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING, for Gentlemen's wear, such as Coats, Pantaloon, 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, Casimeres 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. FEALEY.

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 Liqueurs; his BEDS (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. 27, 1839. 12

BRICK MASONRY.

THE SUBSCRIBER living near Lexington, Davidson County, takes this method to inform the Public that he will enter into contract with any Person, or persons, either in Davidson, Rowan, or Cabarrus Counties, who wish houses, factories, or any other kind of buildings erected of Brick, to build them as cheap, as durable, and in as good style as any workman in this country. He will also, mould and burn the Brick, if wanted. He trusts that his long experience in MOUNDING AND LAYING BRICK, will entitle him to a share of public patronage. He would refer gentlemen wishing work done in his Line of Business, to the Female Academy and the new fire proof Clerk's office in Salisbury, as specimens of his work. N. B. Those wishing work done, will please leave word at the office of the Western Carolinian, and it shall be punctually attended to. ROBERT COX.

LIFE OF MARTIN VAN BUREN.

WASHINGTON, June 13, 1840.

The undersigned, Democratic Members of Congress from the State of New York, submit the following sketch of the public life of their fellow-citizen, MARTIN VAN BUREN, to the People of the United States, with an assurance of the truth and fidelity of its statements:

Silas Wright, Jr., John H. Prentiss, Nathaniel Jones, Thomas B. Jackson, Gouverneur Kemble, John Ely, Aaron Vanderpool, Augustus C. Hand, Jas. de la Montanya, John G. Floyd, Judson Allen, Stephen B. Leonard, John Fine, Edward Rogers, Amasa Dana, Theron R. Strong, Nehemiah H. Earl, Andrew W. Doig, David P. Brewster, Meredith Mallory.

The Democratic Party present MARTIN VAN BUREN to the People of the United States as a candidate to fill, for another term, the Executive Chair, which has been occupied by Washington, Jefferson, Madison, and Jackson, because his life has displayed, from his earliest boyhood, and thro' every trying scene, that virtuous and honorable conduct, and those sterling political principles, which the People will demand in the man whom they select for that exalted trust.

YOUTH AND EDUCATION.

His parentage, though humble, is respectable. He is the eldest son of Abraham Van Buren, an upright Farmer of Kinderhook in the State of N. York, where he was born on the 5th of December, 1782. From his father, who had been actively devoted to his country's cause through the Revolution; who warily espoused the principles of the Democratic party on the formation of the new Government; and who was among the earliest supporters of Jefferson, he derived, in the springtime of his youth, those political principles from which he has never swerved.

Thrown upon the resources of his own industry, Martin Van Buren left the humble academy of his native village at the age of fourteen, and commenced the study of the law, which he chose for his profession. At that youthful period, he evinced a strong passion for extempore speaking and literary composition. The native characteristics of his mind, which have since so much distinguished him, began thus early to display themselves. The declamation of the school-boy was destined to ripen into the manly eloquence of the advocate and statesman; and his facility of composition into a compact, vigorous, and copious style. Even at that age he displayed a spirit of observation on public events, which was the germ of his future proficiency in the science of politics; and the knowledge of the human heart. He received no opinions on mere authority. He examined every proposition before expressing his concurrence or dissent. He was fond of argumentative discussion; thus developing a character which has since been marked by the clearness, soundness, and vigor of his reasoning. Such was the preparation with which Martin Van Buren entered upon life at the age of fourteen years. How encouraging to every young American is the example of his subsequent success! Humble and poor; but respectable, industrious and honest; having no patronage of connections or friends, and born in a country village, but possessing sound principles, pure morals and an upright heart—he started in the world with no greater advantages than those which belong to every youth in our wide and happy country.

During the following six years, Mr. Van Buren closely studied his profession. He did not, however, withdraw from the animated and manly expression of his political opinions. Those six years embraced the trying period of the administration of the elder Adams; the days of the "federal reign of terror." Though many of his youthful associates bowed to the power which was then in the ascendant, he manfully signalled the outset of his political career, by maintaining his Democratic sentiments, in addresses delivered at public meetings. He thus secured for himself, from the very commencement, the confidence of the Democracy around him, and while yet young in years, he took a part as active and efficient as more veteran politicians, in the animated contest which resulted in the overthrow of Federalism, and the triumphant election of the illustrious Jefferson, by the unthought suffrages of the American Democracy. At the age of eighteen he was chosen, as a Democratic Representative in the convention of delegates from the counties of Rensselaer and Columbia, and, from that time to this, he has never withdrawn himself from his connection with the politics of his country, or his cordial fidelity to the principles of that party which honored him so early with its confidence.

In November, 1803, he was admitted to the bar, and the next spring made his first appearance as an elector, by acting in common with the great body of the Democratic party, in supporting Morgan Lewis as Governor of New York, in opposition to Aaron Burr. At the bar, his untiring industry and excellent talents met with their deserved reward. He was brought into contact with men of distinguished ability. He did not shrink from the encounter. To the usual opposition of professional rivalry was added that of politics; for the able lawyers of his vicinity were chiefly in the ranks of his political adversaries. The conflict confirmed and strengthened his youthful powers, and his talent, skill, and success as a lawyer, soon equalled those with which he was called on to contend. In 1809 he removed, on account of the increase of his business, from Kinderhook to Hudson, the capitol of the county.

WAR OF 1812—CONDUCT OF MR. VAN BUREN—ADDRESS TO GOV. TOMPKINS.

In the times of high excitement, which preceded the declaration of war with Great Britain, he was prominent among those who labored to awaken, in our councils, a spirit of resistance towards the invaders of our neutral rights; and the restrictive and retaliatory measures proposed by Mr. Jefferson, found in him a zealous advocate. As the crisis approached, his position enabled him to support the cause of his country with peculiar efficiency. In November, 1812, he took his seat in the Senate of the State of New York, to which he was elected for four years; and by the ardent patriotism and ability which marked his career through that

the war, he secured and strengthened the popularity which he has ever since possessed with the Democracy of that State. In the general system of falsehood which is characteristic of Federal electioneering, his course in regard to the war of 1812, which was most decided and honorable, as it was strongly contrasted with the anti-American spirit that distinguished the Federalists, has been, and continues to be, chosen for the purpose of palming upon the community calumnies the most unjust, that have been a thousand times refuted. Conscious of the strong claims which his eminent services, during the war, have given him to the respect and favor of his country, his opponents, with more cunning than honesty, have endeavored to weaken them by assuming the attitude of accusers. The recorded evidence of the times is the best, as it is the most conclusive answer.

It was, in fact, the manly stand in regard to the war, taken by Mr. VAN BUREN from the moment of its commencement to its end, and the consistency of his subsequent course, which secured for him that confidence of the Democratic party, in which he has had no rival; and we venture to say, that there is scarcely a single public man, now on the stage of action, of whose useful and energetic civil career, during that eventful period, so many and such favorable traces are to be found. This occurred, not because there were not thousands equally ardent in the cause, but from the circumstance of Mr. VAN BUREN's local position in respect to the principal theatre of action, and the station he occupied in the political party in the North, to which the Government had to look for support, against the machinations of Federalism and the plots of the Hartford Convention.

When Mr. VAN BUREN took his seat in the Senate of New York, he was, with perhaps one exception, the youngest man that had, up to that time, been ever elected to that body; it was his first appearance in any legislative assembly; yet notwithstanding his youth and inexperience, he was at once, from the confidence reposed in him, placed, by general consent, at the head of his party, to sustain the Administration of the gallant Tompkins, and to breast the torrent of Federal opposition. He reported to the Senate, in November, 1812, in the first week of his legislative career, a spirited address, expressive of confidence in that truly Democratic Governor, and avowing a determination to "apply the energies of the State to a vigorous prosecution of the war, until the necessity to its further continuance should be superseded by an honorable peace."

This address to Governor Tompkins, as reported by Mr. VAN BUREN, was in these words:

"SIR: The Senate fully concur with your Excellency in the sentiment, that, at a period like the present, when our country is engaged in war with one of the most powerful of the nations of Europe, difference of opinion on abstract points should not be suffered to impede or prevent a united and vigorous support of the constituted authority of the nation; and duly impressed with a conviction that, in the breast of the real patriot, all individual considerations and feelings should be absorbed in a paramount regard for his country's welfare, the Senate will cheerfully and firmly unite their exertions with those of the other departments of the Government, to apply the energies of the State to a vigorous prosecution of the war, until the necessity of its further continuance shall be superseded by an honorable peace, the only legitimate object of war."

"The different subjects submitted to the consideration of the Senate by your Excellency, shall receive their early and prompt attention; and believing as they do, that respect for the memory of the soldier whose life is sacrificed to the service of his country, and to make provision for his destitute family, is the duty of all Governments, and especially of a Government like ours, in which more than any other, the character of the patriot is united with that of the soldier; the attention of the families of the officers and soldiers of the militia of this State, who have fallen or been disabled in the battle of Queenstown, shall receive the reasonable attention of the Senate, and be disposed of by them in such manner as shall, in their judgment, best comport with the honor and justice of the State."

For this address Judge Platt, a leading Federalist, offered a substitute, in which he "solemnly deplored the unwise and imprudent exercise of power which has thus, without preparation, and without necessity, plunged our country into a war with one of the most powerful nations of the world"—and declared that "the unequalled claim upon the State Legislature, and upon our citizens, to "subvert the national will by voluntary exertions and supplies, whether that will was wisely or unwisely directed, was a claim of questionable right, and equivocal import." This substitute was rejected by Mr. VAN BUREN and his political friends, by a vote of twenty to seven. Mr. Reddick, another Federal Senator, then moved to insert after the word "war"—"in so far as the same shall be directed to the purposes of defence." This, too, was negatived by Mr. VAN BUREN and those who acted with him. After this, the original draft of the address was adopted, and Mr. VAN BUREN was appointed chairman of the committee to wait upon Governor Tompkins, to know when he would receive the Senate with their answer to his speech.

During the winter session of 1813, Mr. VAN BUREN was found "breasting the torrent of opposition," and supporting, with the zeal of a true patriot, every measure which had a tendency to strengthen the arm of the National Government, or to give security to the extended frontiers of his own State. He resisted, with eloquence and success, the measures which the Federalists endeavored to introduce, in guise of the National Administration and the war; and when the same party assembled to convert into a matter of political speculation the affairs of our navy, whose glorious achievements had lowered upon the ocean the boasted supremacy of the British flag, he signally rebuked them in a most able report. At the same session he voted for and advocated a resolution authorizing a subscription of half a million of dollars to the war loan, which, however, was defeated by the Federalists in the other branch of the Legislature.

The close of that session was indeed an important crisis in the affairs of our Republic. The Federalists had obtained the control of the New England States. They not only refused all aid

to a resolution was passed in Massachusetts, the leading State among them, declaring that it was "unbecoming a moral and religious people to rejoice at the victories" achieved by our gallant countrymen. The siren song of "peace, peace," was sounded in the ears of a people suffering under the pressure of the war. The integrity of the Union—the continuance and support of that war for which the Southern, Western, and Middle States had offered up the blood of their gallant sons, depended on the firmness of the Democratic party in the great State of New York. The first question was the re-election of the brave and patriotic Tompkins as Governor. To secure this was to prostrate Federalism, and to secure a vigorous prosecution of the war. It was one of those occasions, of rare occurrence, of which it might be truly said: "They are the times that try men's souls." In such a crisis, the summer soldier and the sunshine patriot shrink from the service of his country; but he that stands by them deserves the love and thanks of man and woman." And where was MARTIN VAN BUREN in that day of anxiety and apprehension? Let the eloquent and patriotic address which was issued by the Democratic members of the New York Legislature, and written by him, answer that question. It was a manly, stirring, and irresistible appeal; and much do we regret that we have not space to present every line and word of it to those who read these pages. It unmasked the opponents of the war. It brought to the polls the true-hearted Democracy of New York and the patriot Tompkins was triumphantly re-elected.

But still the contest was not over. The Federalists maintained a majority in one of the Houses of Assembly, and were still able to thwart the patriotic efforts of the Democratic party. To rally the people of the State, to secure a thorough triumph, was the duty to which Mr. VAN BUREN devoted himself with untiring zeal. At his instance, a great meeting of the people, from all parts of the State, was called at Albany. He addressed them with his accustomed eloquence. He professed an address and resolutions, which were spread, with great effect, throughout the Commonwealth; and when, at last, the day of election came, he had the happiness to see the Federal party vanquished at the polls, and a majority, in both branches of the Legislature, secured to the friends of Mr. Madison and the war.

The disastrous events of the summer of 1814—of which the burning of Washington was a part—are too deeply engraven on the breasts and minds of our countrymen to need recital. In consequence of the new character which had been given to the war, and the exposed condition of the State, Governor Tompkins convened an extra session of the Legislature, by proclamation, in the month of September. Never did a body of men assemble under the circumstances of greater urgency. Seldom, if ever, was a higher responsibility imposed upon public servants, than that which rested on the Republican majority of this Legislature. The session was opened by a highly patriotic and effective speech from the Governor. Mr. VAN BUREN was again placed on the committee to prepare the answer of the Senate. He reported the following, which was adopted:

To his Excellency DANIEL D. TOMPKINS, Governor of New York.

"SIR: The Senate, at the close of their last session, indulged, in common with their fellow citizens, the pleasing expectation, that before this period the blessings of peace upon just and honorable terms would have been restored to our country. They have, thus far, been disappointed; and although the mission to which they looked for its accomplishment has not yet terminated, the delay which has taken place in the commencement of negotiations, and the spirit of increased hostility manifested by the enemy in the prosecution of the war, combine to forbid any confident reliance upon the disposition professed by him in the communication which led to that mission.

"If, in the result, it shall appear that in these professions he was originally sincere, or that, influenced by after circumstances, he delayed the negotiations proposed by himself, until he should have exerted against us the additional means of annoyance which recent occurrences in Europe had placed at his disposal—the world will not hesitate, in either case, to pronounce upon his conduct the sentence of strong and indignant reprobation.

"The world have already seen, and they cannot but have seen with astonishment, that when ambassadors for peace, invited by himself, had already crossed the ocean, he has given a new and peculiar character to the contest, a character of violence and outrage, not only incompatible with the feelings of reconciliation, but in the highest degree, disgraceful to civilized nations, and repugnant to the established rules of legitimate warfare.

"Whether this conduct has proceeded from ancient animosities now seeking their gratification in the infliction of injuries upon those who once defied and foiled his power, whether from desire of finding employment for troops whom it was not thought prudent to disband at home—whether from hostility to our civil institutions, and the vain hope of subverting the fair fabric which by the wisdom, the virtue, and the valor of our fathers, has been reared and secured to us—or, from a calculation that, by carrying his arms into the heart of the country, and marking his course with desolation and ruin, he could make an impression on the Government which should avail him in the proposed negotiations, or on the people which should be remembered to his advantage in any question which should hereafter arise between nations—whichever may have been his motives, or whatever his expectations, the Senate cannot but regret, in common with your Excellency and the country, that thus far "we have sustained the shock with firmness, and gathered laurels from the strife."