WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

THE POWERS NOT DELEGATED TO THE UNITED STATES BY PHE COUNTERFION. NOR PROBLEMENT BY IT TO THE STATES. AND RESIDENCE, OR TO THE UNITED STATES AND STATES AN

Number VI of Volume XXI.

SALISBURY, N. C., JULY 24, 1840.

No. from Commencement, 1,048.

TERMS OF THE TOTISTER O CAROLINIAN. PUBLISHED WEEKLY CHAS, P. PISHER,

Editor and Proprietor. The WESTERN CAROLINIAN is published every Friday. at \$2 per unnum, in advance, or \$2.50, if not paid in three months from the time of subscribing. 6.7 No. poper will be discontinued until all arearages are pour

if the subscriber is worth the subscription; and the failure to north, the Editor of a wish to discontinue, at least OSE MONTH before the end of the year subscribed for, will be considered a new engagement. Advertisements conspicuously and correctly in-erted at \$1 per square - (of 240 ems, or fifteen lines

44

them.

E, mith

health

te len

域鄉

(15 M 70

person name

formis

PER.

33E

det

300 an

100

of this sized type) - for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each continuance. Court and Indicial advertisemants 25 per cent, higher than the above rates. A deduction of 33) per cent from the regular prices will be made to yearly advertisers. OF Advertisements seat in for publication, must be marked with the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till furbid, and charged accordingly.

To secure attention, all letters addressed to the Editor on business, must befree of Postage.

Prospectus for the axtra Globe.

This paper will be published until the Presidential Section in November, 1849, with one number aftergard giving the result in detail and on index.

Twenty-ex 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 Postmuster General, will contribute to this paper until November. The names of subscribers procured upon this Prosectos, and the money, should be sent directly to him, estage paid, or through pos-masters, who are authoread by the Post Office laws and regulations to frank letters scrittes by themselves, enclosing money for new-

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

DR. JAMES G. WOMACK HAVING located himsel/permanently in the 'Town of SALISBURY, tenders has

professional services to its citizens and the adjacent country, in all the various branchends his probasion. He can be found at his Othice, on main street one door below the office of the "Western Carolinian." July 3, 1740.

DR. G. B. DOUGLAS HAS removed his Office to No. 1, of the Office Row of the Manager

lanuary 17, 1840.

DR. LEANDER KILLIAN,

RESPECTFULLY offers his professional services to the citizens of S disbury, and the surrounding ecdnery. By office is in My, West's new orier-building, nearly opposite J & W. Marphy's store.
Schisbary, N. C. August 30, 1839.

A large stock of MEDICINES. Brushes, Glass rup, INSTRU Candles, Fresh fumes, Tobac

Just received and receiving fresh and genuive PAINTS, Oils, MENTS, Soaps. Rice, Spices, Per

Paste Boards, WRITING AND WRAPPING PAPER, also, a large supply of Wines and Spirits, (for Medical use,)

which will be said at wholesale and retail, at prices to suit the pressure of the times, by C B. & C. K. WHEELER. Salisbury, June 19, 1840.

Cotton Varus.

THE Subscribers, Agents for the Lexington Cot ton Factory, would inform the public that they have just received and now offer for sale, wholesale and rotail, the Cotton Yarns of said Factory, consisting of various numbers - The apperior quali ties 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.



THE travelling community are respectfully information that the Subscriber is now running his line direct from Raleigh by way of Pittsboro' and Ashboro' to Stlisbory, in small Northern made Cosches of the first leaving Kaleigh 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 Re'eigh next days at 10 P. M.

His horses are good, and drivers particularly careful

Stone Engraving.

N. B. Seats secured at the Mansion Hotel.

FILE Subscriber living seven unles south of Salls A bury, miends keeping constantly on hand, Mar-

TOMB STONES, to that he can execute any order in that Line, on the

is zeady to execute any work which may be called in SCULPTERING, STONE-CUTTING, EN-

GRAVING, &c., and he assures those who may favor ten with their work, that unless well done according to contract, he has no pay.

A complete birge Dairy Trough for sale, cut of Rock, for the purpose of preserving milk cost. Apply to the Subscriber.

November 1st, 1829. ENOCH E. PHILLIPS.

WANTED.-A smart, active Negro Girl, to the the cooking and washing of a small family, by the balance of this year. De Apply at this Office. June 5, 1840

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

MONS. ROUNCHE

RESPECIFULLY informs his customers and ry but in pursuance of appropriations made by 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, dannanas. Malagu Grapes, Cheese, Hyson Tes,
All kinds of Crackers, such Powder and Shot as batter, sweet and gin-London Mustard, ger Nuts, "Porter, ger Nuts. English Walnuts, Anchors,

First rate Oysters, Cinvamon, Cloves, Pepper, Figs, Hazle Nots, Cocoa Nuts, Spanish Cigars-best, Albany Ale, Chewing and smoking To-Newark Cider. bacco, Essence of Cianamon " Mint, " Cloves, Starch, All kinds of Cordials,

Brown and Loaf Sugar,

Coffee,

Raisens. All of the best quality and Almonds, latest importations; Together with a great variety of other Groceries too tedious to mention, and which he will sell ve-

All kinds of Wines,

All kinds of Liquors.

ry low for cash. Mons. Roueche returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore received, and solicits its coting [Feb. 14, 1840.-25. ance.

Tailoring Business.

AP!IE Subscriber keeps constantly on hand, a gener-

READY MADE CLOTHING.

for Gentlemen's wear, such as Coats, Pantaloons, and

Goods,

well made and tashionable. He is also prepared to cut, and make clothing in the most fushionable 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, ill 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.

(27 Cutting for customers done on the shortest no-tice, and orders from a distance attended to with deapath.-07 His shop will be found in Mr. Cowan's large brick building. BENJ. F. PRALEY.

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

SPRINGS & SHANKLE AVE just required from New York and Philadelphis, an extensive assortment of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS. -CONSISTING OF-

Dry Goods, Hardware, Timware, Crock-ery, GROCERIES, Drugs and Medicines, Dye-Stuffs, Paints and Oil, Boots and Shoes,

Saddlery, &c., &c. In short, their Stock comprises almost every article the Treasury except in pursuance of appropria needed by the Farmer, Machanie, or the Fushionalder of the town or country.

N: B - They will self-low for costs; or to punctual

BRICK MASONRY.

THE SUBSCRIBER living near Lexington, Davidson County, takes this method to inform the Pubhe 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 MOULDING 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. Davidson, April 18, 1839.

To Owners of Mills.

THE Subscriber has an improved patent Spindle for Mile, by which, a mill will do much better than with the usual form of Spindles. It is so constructed as to keep from heating or killing the meal in any manner. The runner is so confined by the Spindle as al ways to preserve its balance, and of course there is no rubbing of the stones, i think, by this improved Spindle, the same water

will do at least one-third more business, and the meal

of superior quality.

Any papers wishing to use one of these Spindles, may obtain one or more, by making application, (within a short time) to the Subscriber at Mocksville, Davie Co. N. C. I think the probable cost will not exceed with for the Patent and Spindle rendy for disc.

The following persons have my Patent Mill Spindle in successful operation:—Col. W. F. Kelly, Thes. Foster, Joseph Hall and Sam'l. Foster of Davie County:

Gittgoth Dickson and David J. Ramsour of Lincoln. Charles Grafith of Rawan; Addison Moore of David-son, and William Deer of Surry, all of whom are highly pleased with its performance. L. M. GILBERT. October 25, 1839. -tf

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

THOMAS FOSTER

THOMAS I to his new buildings on the public square, in the Town of Mocksville, where he will constitute to keep a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT.

His House is roomy and communicating allached to which are an comfortable Offices for gentlemes of the Bar, all convenient to the Court House. The subscriber pledges himself to the most diligent exertisms, to give attesfaction to such as may call on him. His Tashio, flar and Stables are provided in the best manner that the country will allow, and his servents are faithful and prompt. ful and prompt. Feb. 14, 1600

POLITICAL MISCELLANY:

From the Globe

THE INDEPENDENT TREASURY-WHAT IS IT? The Constitution of the United States provides that " no money shall be drawn from the Treasu

The pulpable meaning of this is, that the money collected of the people by taxes and duties, should be paid into the Treasury, and there remain until Congress should appropriate it by law to some public objects, when it might be drawn out for those objects, and no others.

The main design was to prevent the application of the public money to private was.

The Freasurer of the United States, and the

various collectors, were then the keepers of the But there was a class of men in the country

who wanted to get hold of the public money for their private use, which could not be done unless the Constitution could be evaded. This class were favored by ALEXANDER HAMIL

rox, the first Secretary of the Treasury.

The object could not be accomplished by permitting the Treasurer and collectors to lend out the public money-the violation of the Constitution would be too palpable, and the people would understand it.

An ingenious plan was therefore devised to evade he Constitution, get money out of the Treasury without an appropriation, and make use of it for private purposes.

This plan was to make Banks its keepers. Instead of keeping it, they would sileutly lend a out, the people would know authing about it, and the Constitution would become, in that respect, a dead letter, while the stockholders of Banks, and the borrowers of their deposits, would get rich by using the money of the people!

So advoitly and quietly was the thing managed that the whole country slid into this unconstitutional system without being aware of the principles involved in it.

The Secretary of the Treasury every year reported that there were so many millions in the Treasury, when in fact, there was not a dollar there, the whole having been lent out to traders and speculators and the Government having nothing left but a credit on the books of the Banks.

In 1837, all these keepers of the public moneys became defaulters. Having leat out the public money, and not being able to collect it, they refused to pay the warrants of the Treasurer, and acknowledged themselves defaulters, one and all.

This threw the Government back upon the ori ginal plan of the Constitution, and began to open he eyes of the people.

It was now discovered that the idea of keeping the public money in Banks was all a sham, that in effect, it was not deposited there to be KEPT but to be LOANED OUT, and that the resul was a subversion of the provision of the Constitu-Treasury until drawn out by the authority of an appropriation by Congress.

Having witnessed in this result, the fa a conse quences of a departure from the Constitution, the the PRESIDENT reverted to the safe plan of that instrument, and recommended a system which should prevent the drawing of any money from tions made by law. Whether this plan should be adopted, or whether the defaulters of 1837 shaft be again employed with the view that they shall dealers on time; or in exchange for country Produce at it lend out the public money, is one of the lend. ing questions which has agitated the country ever

Stripped of all disguises, the question is just this Shall the public money be applied to private (Sep 7 11

The Democracy sava " it shall not."-The Fe deral party says " if shall." And this is the great point in controversy.

From the North Carolina Standard. HARRISON'S FEDERALISM

It is a little amusing to see the Federalists of the old school, who are now in the ranks of the whige," anxious to clear Gen. Harrison of the charge of being a Federalist. Do they think Fed eralism a crime? No; but they know the people will never sanction the doctrines of that party, and therefore strive to deceive them by denying their own forth!

In regard to Gen. Harrison's Federalism, there is the most ample testimony, so much that it is surprising that even the Whiggery should attempt to decrave the people on the subject. For our part, we should think farther testimony on the subject unnecessary; but some of our political friends have thought otherwise, and have collected facts to the point. Several citizens of the fairest character and the most unimpeachable veracity certify to Harrison's Federalism.

Mr. Fowler, of Lexington (Ken.) says, in refer ence to the proceedings of Congress in 1799 and 1800, in a letter addressed to H. Daniel; "In an swer to your letter of this date, (June 27, 1840) 1 will say that I was in Congress, as a member, du ring the great struggle between Jefferson and Ad ams, and know the fact, that William Henry Har rison, then a delegate from the Northwestern Terstory, was upon the side of Mr. Adams. He was Federalist, and wore the black cockade."

Mr. Price of Trumball county, Ohio, who is upo ken of in the Buffato Republican as a highly res-pectable man, and extonsively known shroughout the State, has given, under oath, matter concern ing Gen. Harrison, of which the following in an ex-

"That he frequently saw him and heard him converse on political matters at that time, and that he knows him to have been a member of the Federal perty at that time—HAS PREQUENTLY SEEN HIM WEAR THE BLACK COCKADE RADGE OF PEDERALISM ATTACHED TO HIS HAT—and that he districtly remembers bearing him observe, in an argument in favor of the sedition law, in presence of Charles Pemberton and others, that he thought it was proper for the President the heads of the Departments, and members of Congress, TO HAVE A SHIELD THROWN AROUND THEM THAT THEY SHIGGLO NOT BE IN THE MOUTH OF EVERY BLACKGUARD THAT WALKED THE STREET."

STREET,"

Notwith-itanding this and other proofs, we dore say the "Whige" will still make some of the gulb believe that Harrison is no Federalist.

From the Yorkville (S. C.) Compiler.

TO THE PROPLE. Some of our citizens have expressed a great cu ricenty, to know why so great a number -- and some seemingly foolish interrogatories are propounded to them in taking the Census on this occasion.— The why's and wherefore's have repeatedly been sked of Capt. Fulton, the present Censor of this District-and a worthy veteran of the revolution. In order to satisfy the people fully on this subject, and to save the troublesome and useless expendi-ture of time in answering questions when he should be asking them, he has taken it upon himself to write to two of our Congressmen, Gen. Rodgers and J. C. Calhoun, to state what were the reasons, and motives Government had in requiring a census of this nature to be taken. All therefore who wish to satisfy themselves on this subject can do so by a perusal of the subjoined letter, which Capt. Fulton received from General James Rogers:

- "Washington Ciry, June 1st, 1840. DEAR PRIEND: Your letter respecting the reasons why so many diquiries are made in taking the crosses, and the motives of those who framed the law, but been received, and in answer to that, and one addressed to Mr. Calhoun, I have to say, that he tells me and all others of whom I have enquired, that the only motive of the G-vernment, is to know fully and in detail the recourses and wealth of the country, and the precise statistics of our productions and crops; so as to know how rich and happy a people we are, with no intention or design as they believe, to do any thing else than to

SCARECROW ELOQUENCE.

As oil'd with margic juices for the course, Vigorous he rises; from the effluvia strong, Imbibes new life, and scours and stinks along."

But a worse feature even than the vulgarity, the emptying out of the dregs of their wholesale potations, when the last effort of the " debashed fish" giee that might have become the witches of Muc. both. That people listen to them with an expres sion of disapprobation is pregnant proof that the maxim, to "besot-diest, those whom you would desarroy," has not been lest on the Pederal leaders, guiting to be pursued in all its details. But it

ing in a speech, the concluding and most glorious under the closk of religiou. point of which is thus reported.

"And I say to you, (said General T) one more fire, my brave boys, on the office holders, and the victory is some of defending Gen. Harrison, from the charge

This noble specimen of the Hard Cider sublime, we are assured by the reporter, "excited vast and charges. uproarious applause." It is not the r cord of an enemy-it is the official report of the Richmond

Whig, in which the orator is thus introduced: "Gen. Thompson's speech was just the reverse of Mr. Clay's, and yet it was one of the finest we ever listened to of its kind. Mr. Clay's was grand, dignified and eloquent. Gen. Thompson's was racy, sharp shooting, full of flashes of wit and scathing sarcagn."

In any manner interfere with slavery, an it exists in the States, but upon the application of the States—nor abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, without the corsent of the States of Vir.

For the interpretation of the "racy," we pre-sume the reader should be referred to Pope's verses already quoted. The "flashes" need no exposi-

But we hope, may we are sure, that the Orator's the legions of the enemy in disastrons flight in front and "the other place" in the rear, he would be quite mable to keep himself from doing prodigies, and that his " general orders" in such a case would be of necessity by far too vehrment in style to read amouthly the next week. And while cutting to the right and left among the effer casks, like Don Quixote fighting the wine make in his night gown. we ought perhaps to remember that he was in the heat of victory and " felt a little wolfy about the neck." The misfortune is that his words should have been remembered. Charleston Mercury.

other day to get a newspaper. The old gentleman liny—and so do many of the ultra Federal Tariffstill preserves the erect hearing which he had doubtless acquired is the wars of 76, and yet re tains a lively recollection of seemes and struggles which must endear every gray-haired veteran who Manly addressed a portion of the citizens of Wako which must endear every grey-haired veteran who remains among us, to those who are now enjoying the full fruition of their toits and dangers. What kind of paper will you have, sir I said we, after he had taken a seat. "A Whig paper, to be sure," said the old geotleman, "I was a Whig is the Revelling poor white people for fines and costs upon volution, young man, and I am too old to change now." We then handed him one of the leading Whig papers of the day, and the old man threw it ande with an appearance of goest dis-atisfaction; "that," said he, "is modern Whigery, it is not my kind of Whigery, I want you to give me what you said them sat. —North Cirolina Standard.

From the Globe.

PROSTITUTION OF THE SACRED FUNCTION.

We have the following simple parentive from a gentleman of high character in the West. It is unquestionably true, unless he has been grown de-ceived, a thing not probable. In a note, our currespondent says:

respondent says:

"The statement may be relied on. The name of the preacher, I am told, is Conwell, but cannot youth fis this. There is another man playing the same game it Kentocky. Conwell is a Methodist local preacher.

store-keeper, and a candidate," A sedate, respectable citizen of one of our Wes

tern cities was travelling lately in Indiana, and stopped one evening at a village on White-water-He had taken his supper, when the landlord at whose house he stopped, informed him that there was to be a religious meeting in the village, and asked him to attend it. Our traveller being a mad of a serious turn of mind, who would rather spend an evening in worship, and listening to a profit ble discourse, than idle it away in the bar-room of a tavern, very cheerfully accepted the invitation, and followed his host to the meeting-house. A numerous and very orderly congregation were col-lected; and the exercises of the evening were commenced by singing a hymn. When that was finished, the preacher rose to pray—the devous part of the audience knelt—the prayer was opened in the usual form. The preacher, with apparent devotion, approached the throne of grace, dwelt on the various blessings then enjoyed by those around shew the world what we are, and what we can mas a people or nation. Mr. Calhoun told me to say, that as him, especially in the conversion of many for as he knew or believed, there was no other design than the one I have give above, and to relieve him from them, to the astonishment and horror of all the rious part of his audience, proceeded toutter thanks. givings that many also had been convinced of the SCARECROW ELOQUENCE. sin of Democracy; they had seen the error of the "My uncle Toby" did not say it—but such ne Sub Treasury, and had turned from Martin Ven vertheless was the fact—that the reason why "our Buren" and Loco Focoism to the marvellous light army swore terribly in Flanders," was because they of Whiggery! I do not pretend to give the exact got terribly flogged. There is no other reason wards not to follow out this wretched aposite of why the Whig orators are seen so often not only blasphemy in his during description of the holy extearing a passion to tatters' by raking Billingsgute ercises of the sauctuary. It is enough to describe wing missionaries from Congress deserve the had been invested into the Tippecanoe club, under eredit of bringing to market this middy fustion—it the idea that he was going to meeting, rose from is scarcely too bad to apply to their progress from his kneeling posture when he heard the throne of lag cabin to log cabin. Pope's lines describing the grace insulted by the discourse of a party orator, victorious course of one of the poet racers of the Dunciad.

"Benewed by ordere's sympathetic force,
As only with market interest for the causes. crowded with the bar room lawyers and all the idlers of the village, who had been more correctly informed as to the vile purpose of the meeting. and who now stood around laughing and exulting in this scene of disgusting depravity. The preacher rose from his knees, and said, Lot in e to swim calls forth the bacchanal noise which passes the solemn exercises of the evening by singing a for "Whig enthusiasm," is the utter contempt for hymn; and then beckoned to some one among the the moral teelings of the commonity which has come to form a marked characteristic not only of Whig doings but of Whig specches. With them the Bible and all things secred and awful are but ed together into their toul chaldron of faction, and their orators dish it out to the multitude with a political harangue, containing the usual state falsoads about the extravagance of the Administrathe station or revered the same of a South Carolis. Bould less some of our Indiana friends in the region has gentleman, could storp to successive much of Bruckethe or Conners till, can tell us the name less to emet, such scenes of graceless mackary— of this Frederic cream rules—and whether be is a to be automised at the law time have been distrible or a marchant. this Federal circuit rider—and whether he is a settler or a merchant, or a candidate for the Leto be astonished at anything ribald to the record guidature—or all these things, as well as a gospel of Harkison enthusiasm.

At a late celebration at Hanover, Va., a representation as the second of the record of the representation at the representation at the representation of the rep sentative from South Carolina addressed the meet- in that State to advocate the hard cider catdidate

ours for they are giving way like all h-l upon the of being a Tarcell and Aut. Starcey man -a letter from the latter to himself written in 1836, which, so far from acquitting the General, sustains the

As to Abolition, Harrison says;

" 1st. I do not think that Congress can abolish. or in any manner interfere with slavery, as it ex-

ginia and Maryland, and the people of the District."
Here then, Harrison adouts the constitutional right of Congress to touch the question, and inalready quoted. The "flashes" need no exposition when it is remembered from how big an abyas
be drew his lurid light, and whoever has any just
moral feeling requireth not to be told upon what
part of humanity his speech was a humiliating, if
not a "scathing sercasm." terfere with slavery, and to emancipate in the a violation of the compact, and the South maists that Congress has no right to interfere, either with well known military enthusiasm blinded him to the impropriety of his language. We venture to say there ground, and let Southrons beware how that abandon it, to excuse their Harrisonian !quotation above is in strict conformity with Harnson's plan of using the surplus revenue for Abali-tion, the dangerous character of which we recent-

ly demonstrated. As to the Tariff views, he plays non-committel

as for as he can. Hu says: "2d. Good faith and the peace and harmony of the Union do, in my opinion, require that the com-promise of the Tariff, known as Mr. Clay's bill, hould be carried out according to its spirit as

That he is opposed to the policy of taxation for A venerable old soldier of the revolution, a man protection—(we know be is not opposed) but only who had fought and bled for the country in times that he approves Mr. Clay's Bill of Compromise, which "tried men's souls," came to our office the So does Mr. Clay, the father of the protective po-

Mr. Louing : A short time since, Mr. Charles