

THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

THE POWERS NOT DELEGATED TO THE UNITED STATES BY THE CONSTITUTION, ARE RESERVED TO THE STATES INDIVIDUALLY, OR TO THE PEOPLE.—*Amendments to the Constitution, Article X.*

Number VIII of Volume XXI.

SALISBURY, N. C., AUGUST 7, 1840.

No. from Commencement, 1,050.

TERMS OF THE
WESTERN CAROLINIAN,
PUBLISHED WEEKLY.—CHAS. P. 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. All paper will be discontinued until all arrears are paid, if the subscriber is worth the subscription; and the failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue, at least six months before the end of the year subscribed for, will be considered a new engagement.

Advertisements consequently and correctly inserted at \$1 per square—of 340 ems, or *Afteen lines* of this size type)—for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each continuation. Court and Judicial advertisements of 330 per cent, higher than the above rates. A deduction of 330 per cent, from the regular prices will be made to yearly advertisers. All advertisements sent for publication, must be marked with the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till filled, and charged accordingly.

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

Prospectus for the Extra Number.

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-five 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.

Term: One copy \$1 | Twelve copies \$10

50 | Sixty 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 post masters, who are authorized by the Post Office now and then to receive letters written by themselves, enclosing money for news paper subscriptions.

Bank notes, current in the section of country where a subscriber resides, will be accepted, provided they are not more than ten per cent below specie in value.

No paper will be sent unless the money be actually received.

Moffat's Life Pills & Bitters.

THESE medicines are indebted for their name to their instant and sensible action in purifying the springs and canals of life, and enlivening them with renewed tone and vigor. In many hundred cases which have been made public, and in almost every species of disease to which the human frame is liable, the happy effects of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefited, and who were previously unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

The LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves to diseases of every description. Their first operation is to cleanse from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them; and to remove the hardened doses which collect in the convolutions of the small intestine. Other medicines rarely partially cleanse these, and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual constipation, with all its host of evils, of which diarrhoea, with its imminent dangers, is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudice of these well informed men against quick medicines, or medicines prepared and heralded to the public by ignorant persons. The second effect of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means, the liver and the lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends on the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, removes every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the bower of health by the blooming cheek.

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia, Flatulence, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heart-burn and Headache, Restlessness, Ill temper, Anxiety, Languor and Melancholy, Constipation, Diarrhoea, Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsey, all kinds of Gravel, Worms, Asthma and Consumption, Scrofula, Ulcers, Inveterate Sores, Scrofulic Eruptions and Bad Complexion, Eructive eruptions, Sallow, Cloudy, and other disagreeable Complexions, Salt Rheum, Ergyposis, Common Colic and Inflammation, and various other complaints which afflict the human frame. In FEVER and AGUE, particularly, the Life Medicines have been most eminently successful; so much so, that in the Fever and Ague Districts, Physicians almost universally prescribe them.

All that Mr. Moffat requires of his patients is to be particular in taking the Life Medicines strictly according to the directions. It is not by a newspaper notice, or by any thing that he himself may say in his favor, that he hopes to gain credit. It is alone by the result of a fair trial.

MOFFAT'S MEDICAL MANUAL: designed as a domestic guide to health.—This little pamphlet, edited by W. B. Moffat, 329 Broadway, New York, has been published for the purpose of explaining more fully Mr. Moffat's theory of disease, and will be found highly interesting to persons seeking health. It treats upon prevalent diseases, and the causes thereof. Price 25 cents—for sale by Mr. Moffat's agents generally.

These Valuable Medicines are for sale by CRESS & BOGER,

Salisbury, N. C., May 1, 1840.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS & BITTERS.
THE LIFE GIVING PILLS AND PHENIX
BITTERS, as advertised, and in much used by the citizens in every part of the country, is now re-solded and for sale by the Subscribers.

SELLERS—W. B. MOFFAT, Agent.

Moore, Seymour & Son, in Utica, N. Y., are the Agents for the sale.

See advertisement—April 4, '40.

FACTS FOR THE SOUTH

Washington, D. C., 1840.

To the Western Republic, Central Column.

GENTLEMEN: I received your communication several days ago. You state that the subject of Abolitionism is beginning to excite deep interest among the people of our part of the Country, and you desire me to send you such information as may possess, to show the designs and progress of the Abolitionists; also to explain the position which General Harrison stands to that party.

In compliance with your request, I will willingly furnish you with such facts as I have, and only regret that I have not more recent information to devote to the subject. You very well aware that it is one of the most important subjects that now occupy the attention of the Southern people, and in one that concerns every individual among us.

Many of you will be acquainted when I inform you that the schemes of the Abolitionists are directed at the overthrow of the political, social, and religious institutions of the Country. These appear from their own declarations, and official records.

The Abolitionists are in fact an Anti-Union party; and unless arrested in their rapid onward march, will break up the Union in a few years. Whether slavery is right or wrong, is a question with which at this time we have nothing to do; such as it is, exists among us without any agency of ours. It is deeply interwoven in all our relations, social and political, and it is a part and parcel of the Government of all the Southern States, and is recognized and sanctioned by the Constitution of the United States, cannot be abolished without dismembering the Union, and bringing upon the country civil, social, and some of bloodshed and desolation, shocking to describe. Note, however, the inevitable consequences must result. Such schemes should they prove successful, the Abolitionists are pressing forward, and laboring to devise designs to be the *irreconcileable antagonists* of Slave throughout the United States, and we those slaves on equal footing in all respects with whites;—not only to give them equal political power, but to mix up the two races by marriage and amalgamation. At the first view of these yet, some of you may suppose that the friends of the South have nothing seriously to apprehend from these inimical, insidious as they are, foes. Such—many of them result from vice, and that they dare not come among us to propagate their designs. You will, however, soon see otherwise, and discover that there is *BATED IN THESE MAINS*.

Their plan is, to control the elections of the North, obtain a majority in Congress, and get possession of the Government. When they entered in, they have already proclaimed what their next step will be. They will begin to disestablish their general restraints, and openly declare that the奴役 of the slaves is not in the Constitution.

Now, in other words, they intend that slaves belong to them.

The following extract from one of their leading papers, the "Harriet & Freedom," will show their accuracy and designs on this point:

"We have nothing to say to the South. We hold the slaves as our slaves. He is in the North, the Free North, the anti-slavery North:—The South has no power to hold the slaves. It is in the interest of the nation that these bad laws have to go."

If we consider the actual state of the South upon this, we would observe in the South, the social, civil, and bloody destruction. It is the slaves' whip that rules the "banded slaves."—The slaves of the master, and slaves there, are in worse condition. It is not the master, at whose hand, that will be troubled, for that is foolish, energetic and unwise. It is not the audience, that can be troubled, for that is foolish, energetic and unwise. It is not the audience, and vicious population of the slaves who claim to own these people, that can be troubled, for that is foolish, energetic and unwise. It is not the power to keep them in their chains. But it is the whole country. It is the report, at whose before mentioned millions of the land be treated. An efficient force of that report is worth of money for an line. Slavery is, then, a *most* iniquitous, and not a southern.

A leading Abolitionist, in the "Philadelphia" of March 31, 1840, in urging political action, says:

"Such a movement as this will soon sweep hundred thou into the following Congress, under Alvan Stewart, Dennis Morris, Jason Lowry, James G. Birney, John G. Whittier, Henry B. Stanton, T. J. Webb, Judge Jay, Roger Holley, East Gray, Fairbanks, a host of other wise men—who might, then say, disengagement of the People,—"we the one were born, the latter sought it." And work will be done, to see, as an Abolitionist can be brought to ACT TOGETHER POLITICALLY."

"We assert, that will not be necessary, for over we can easily be passing away, and the progress of the right, lost of us, such as would be able to meet the question here, and in the North, whenever the subject comes up. The Northern Slave would anticipate that movement, and act accordingly, like some of the Western Indians, who, when they saw the slaves, were the, out of all two years before."

"The Northern men with Southern interests, majority in the South still, would refuse to see the day—say, as much as they can, for the number and increasing abolition of slaves, than will "ough them" at the North. The cause is now living who will see the South decline in view of the institution of slavery, and of a proslavery confederacy."

"In our return may we, who serve the Cause of the U. S., practice Congress, thus enabling us to effect our ends, and to dismember the Union."

"It was expected or intimated, that Congress should in their way, *ABOLISH SLAVERY*, and completely dismember the Constitution from Southern to Northern people;—as, if the Southern States do it, the same will come when Congress meets for the very existence of the Nation—the free State, the government of the Southern States themselves will depend upon it."

"By the "Constitution" it would appear that more than one half, if not all the slaves are already free; as very doubtful whether there is a Constitutional right in the U. S.—Certainly in the eye of white humanity for the white master slaves are slaves of the master, and undoubtably so in every case."

"Let me add, that our Constitution is not only good, but perfect;—but, perhaps, it is not so good as it could be;—as, it is, it is the best of the world, and undoubtably so in every case."

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