



WESTERN CAROLINIAN. SALISBURY, N. C.

Friday, April 16, 1843.

Democratic Republican Nomination, for Governor, LOUIS D. HENRY, of Cumberland.

The New Loan Bill.

The House of Representatives have passed a Bill to extend the loan of 1841, and for a further loan of five millions more. This Bill authorizes a sale of the Government Bonds at whatever they may bring—no matter how large the discount. The Government is without money, and they are resolved to have it anyhow;—they must have it, otherwise they can't pay the members of Congress their \$5 per diem—nor the Whig office-holders their salaries. What a glorious harvest this will be for the money-brokers, and note shavers. Hitherto they have only been shaving the notes of needy individuals to the tune of 20—30 per cent—now, they have a cut at Uncle Sam himself, and without the shadow of a doubt, they will bleed the old gentleman with scientific copiousness.

This loan will swell the new National debt to over Twenty millions of dollars. Yes, let the people hear it,—the Federal Whigs during the first year of their power, have created a new National debt of over Twenty millions.

If they go on at this rate, by the end of their term they will have run it up to Eighty millions! Here are some of the fruits of the hard cider Campaign—but not all:—the Taxes will soon follow, so that the people may as well be preparing for taxes;—yes, for taxes on taxes.

No Changes.—Gen. Deckery who was appointed President of the "great Whig Convention" which met in Raleigh on the anniversary of Gen. Harrison's death, on being conducted to the Chair made a speech, in which speech among other things, he said: "Who knows of any defection in the Whig ranks? Where is the Whig that has changed his sentiments? None are to be found."

We wonder if the General asks these simple questions in earnest, or whether as usual with his party, he is humbugging? Undoubtedly he is either humbugging or humbugged. Is there a candid or intelligent man in the country, who will undertake to stand forward and say that there has been no defection in the Whig ranks—that there have been no changes? We believe there is not a Captain's company in the State in which changes have not taken place. We ourselves could name dozens on dozens of men, who have abandoned the deceivers, and bid farewell to Whiggism forever. But, let the delusion remain—Whiggery will be awaked from it in August next.

Mr. Henry's Progress.

We see from the Highland Messenger that Mr. Henry addressed the people of Buncombe at Asheville, on Wednesday, the 6th instant. The editors of the Messenger say there was "almost universal disappointment among his opponents" at Mr. Henry's effort. We have not the least doubt of it, but this is only the beginning of their disappointments. Like others of their party who have heard Mr. Henry, the Editors of the Messenger find fault with his manner, and do not at all like his matter generally. Mr. H. is certainly somewhat unfortunate in pleasing the taste and fancy of the Whiggery—if he tries. But, in truth, we are much gratified at these Whig notices of the Democratic candidate so far. Their fighting shows that his plain unanswerable truths fell home on them.

Something New.—The Whig Convention recommend the support of Mr. Clay to the Presidency as—"one whose opinions are understood by himself, and known by others." A new qualification certainly for Whigs to approve. Heretofore it has been by no means essential that the opinions of a candidate of theirs should be "understood by himself," much less "known by others." The latter is un-whiggish, and we are astonished to see a body like the Convention, advancing such palpably heretical propositions.

The Whig State Convention.

The Federal Whigs of this State (that is none of them, assembled in Convention at Raleigh, according to previous call, on Monday the 4th inst., to do whatever might be considered expedient and proper for the good and safety of the great Whig party, and all things appertaining thereto. Present on the occasion, somewhere about 243 or 4 delegates according to the list of the Register. Gen. Alfred Dockery, of Richmond County, was chosen President, and a Committee appointed to draft an address, &c., which they accordingly did. At the end of the Address is a set of resolutions breathing the true Whig spirit. They denounce Mr. Tyler, and nominate Mr. CLAY for the next Presidency, without qualification or conditions. They then nominate His Excellency John M. Morehead for re-election as Governor, and request him to take the stump. We have some hopes now, as His Excellency has no further excuse for failing to meet Mr. Henry, that he will make his arrangements to do so as early as may be convenient.

N. B.—Since writing the above, it has occurred to us what we had almost forgotten, but by no means intended to neglect, to record for the benefit of posterity the names of the Delegates in

the late Whig Convention from Rowan, Davidson, and several of the neighboring Counties. Here they are: Rowan.—Leander Killian, John B. Lord, Alex. W. Brandon, Mace C. Poulston, Mumford S. McKortz. Davidson.—B. S. Bond, John Huxey, B. C. Douthitt. Randolph.—Jesse Harper, W. J. Long, Jas. M. Leach, Alfred Brown. Cabarrus.—D. M. Harringer, Jos. W. Scott. Davis had not the honor of a representation.

"When the righteous are in authority, the people rejoice; but when the wicked bear rule, the people mourn."—We need not go far,—we have but to look around us to see these words of the wise man fully verified. Has the time ever gone by when there was more general distress among the people than has been witnessed, and felt during the past twelve months—than we have seen, and still see spreading over the land in deepening gloom from Maine to the Sabine?—Never.

When the Federal Whigs came into power, the country was rapidly recovering from the convulsive effects of the explosion of the corrupt and corrupting Bank system;—the crisis was passed, and the reflux of better times was commencing, but no sooner did they get the reins of Government into their hands, than they hurried Congress to gether in an Extra Session, clapped the gag law on the opposition and passed a batch of unwise and unconstitutional acts that have already brought misery and ruin on thousands and tens of thousands, and that will ultimately tend to the ruin of the whole country unless they are repealed, and that speedily. This is no mere assertion—the facts are beyond dispute. It cannot be denied that the Whigs have squandered and given away millions of the public money; that they have increased the expenses of the Government, (which they denounced as prodigally extravagant before) from \$ to 10 millions of dollars; that they have doubled the Tariff taxes, and are trying to treble them; that they have made the Treasury utterly bankrupt—run the Government in debt—discredited the public faith—and created a new National loan of millions.

The consequence of all these misdoings is—that "the people mourn," because—"the wicked bear rule." Is it not then time for the wronged people everywhere to arouse themselves, and escape from the danger that threatens from every quarter? It is time, and the people must take the matter in their own hands—they must come to the rescue, for the old enemy that they have so often put down, has risen to power under a new name, and they must conquer him again, or he will conquer them;—they must strip him of his disguise and hurl him from authority, or he will strip them of their most precious rights. The contest has begun, and let the friends of equal rights—the honest and true men who are opposed to unjust privileged monopolies—to dishonest Bank suspensions and extortion—who are for reform in earnest, and the practice of economy, not its hypocritical profession—come up boldly to the rescue, and do their duty to themselves and the Constitution of their country.

Mr. Rencher.—We occasionally look over the eyes and noses in Congress to see how members vote, and are glad to perceive that the "Whig representative" from this District generally votes with the Democrats, whenever he votes at all, which, however, is not very often. He stood by the Democrats manfully on the new loan Bill, and we hope he will also vote for the repeal of the Bribery Bill. We begin to think that the Federal Whigs of the District "did the State some service" in electing Mr. Rencher over one of their thorough-going Whigs. While Mr. Rencher is thus returning to a sense of his duty, we notice that poor Kenneth Rayner, once a Republican, still holds to his idols. He votes for loans, taxes, tariff, and every other Whig abomination that is concocted. Poor man—he is past hope and past redemption.

The Whig Convention at Raleigh.

From the manner in which the Raleigh Register and Star flourished about the Whig Convention which met in Raleigh on the anniversary of Gen. Harrison's demise, we really supposed that it was a most formidable assemblage from all parts of the State. We began to suspect that hard cider had commenced fermenting again, and in fancy, we saw log cabins, coon skins, big balls, and canoes travelling to and fro. We turned to the proceedings with the expectation of seeing at least ten thousand names reported—but, it was only a flourish. After all the calls by the Whig papers—after all the "large and respectable Whig meetings" that we saw announced, not one half of all the counties in the State were represented, and of the whole number of delegates present, Wake, Orange, and four other counties furnished more than half. Now we will not say this was a failure, but if the Democratic Convention on the 20th of May don't do better than this, we shall make no flourish about it, at least.

Governor Morehead ordered into the field.

The Whig Convention passed a resolution giving their consent for Governor Morehead to go forth and demolish his "loco foco" opponent on the stump wherever he pleases, and we suppose His Excellency will avail himself of the permission not only to crush Mr. Henry, but to Ogleize the State again. We really do long to see Governor Morehead demolish Louis D. Henry. With Ogle's speech in one hand, and his correspondence with Gov. McNutt in the other, he will, we admit, be very hard to beat, but for all that, we are inclined to think Mr. Henry will have the temerity to meet him, notwithstanding his formidable array. At all events, we are anxious to see the meeting. Although the Ice crop failed the late season, we suspect His Excellency will get enough of Ice this summer, and no doubt Mr. Henry will make his old "dish rag" flags fly to his full satisfaction.

The Raleigh Register says that Governor Morehead appeared before the Convention, and in returning acknowledgements for his nomination made a "soot-stirring address." We wonder if he touched on his old favorite themes of Ice, discharge, french bedsteads, soap, towels, gold plate, &c. &c. We are waiting in this part of the State till His Excellency comes round, to hear whether Mr. Tyler uses these things or not, and also to be informed of the Governor's own experience in relation to these and certain other equally interesting matters since he has occupied the "palace" at Raleigh.

Distribution and Tariff.

These are the twin projects of Whiggery now avowed. The New York American a leading Federal Whig organ says: "The Land Distribution Bill and a Protective Tariff.—These are the measures of the Whigs, and these are the aims for Whigs who sustain these measures." Here it is, openly acknowledged, what the Democratic party have said from the first: Distribution—the robbery of the public Treasury, is to be carried out, that a Protective Tariff may be forced on the country again. Let the people of the South mark it, and let them mark the men who sustain these infamous Federal twin abominations.

It is really amusing to see the contortions of the Whiggery, of the prospect of being obliged to swallow some of their own doctrines the coming summer. They are beginning to show an evident nausea at the mention of Ice already. His Excellency will probably get enough of the article before the summer campaign is over, notwithstanding the failure of the "crop" last winter, to give him a distaste for it the balance of his days.

The Federal Whig Banner.

The Federal Whigs of North Carolina have hung out their banner, and now we know where to find them. There can be no sking behind Log Cabins and Cider barrels this time. They have declared themselves for Henry Clay—a high Tariff, another Bank monopoly—the Distribution robbery measure, and all the condemned policy of Whiggery as displayed in the runcous legislation of the Extra session of 1841. Let them come to the issue on these principles before the people, without attempting to dodge, and discuss them fairly and honestly, and we shall be content to leave the decision, without apprehension for the result, in the hands of the people.

The Temperance Movement.—It was mentioned in our last that a movement had been recently made in the Temperance cause by some of our citizens. During the last week a further impulse was given to the effort then so well begun, by the efficient labors of Mr. Carey, a Temperance lecturer from Baltimore. As will be seen from the proceedings published in another column, a Society on the Total Abstinence principle has been formed, numbering already, we learn, over 100 members. The liberal spirit which characterized the action of the first movers here, and which distinguishes the principles of the "Washingtonians" is well calculated to conciliate and make friends. The advocates here, we believe, encountered no opposition from any quarter. Their policy is certainly unobjectionable; they neither assail nor proscribe any man or class of men, but go entirely upon the strong ground of expediency—a course which commends itself to the reason, as the proper and effectual one. This being so, those who do not feel disposed to join with them, can assuredly do nothing less than "let them alone" at any rate.

The address of the Whig Convention not only strikes right and left at the "Loco focus," and at their President John Tyler, but deals a back handed blow at the Constitution in condemning the Free power. The Whigs of North Carolina will support Mr. Clay's proposition then to make the first encroachment on this sacred Instrument.—to break down this important check on unwise legislation, because it was exercised to defeat Mr. Clay's Bank schemes. The question now comes up—are the people willing to join in the cry of "down with the Constitution?"—are they willing to commence the work of destruction—to revolutionize our whole sublime and glorious system of Government?

Anderson Mitchell, Esq., of Ashe, is the Whig Candidate for Congress in the Surry District, adjoining us, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Williams.

MR. HENRY'S APPOINTMENTS.

LOUIS D. HENRY, the Democratic candidate for Governor will address the people At Morganton, on Wednesday (Court week) the 20th of April. At Rutherfordton, on Wednesday (Court week) the 4th of May. At Shelby, Cleveland county, on Tuesday (Court week) the 10th of May.

"What's the Price of Lumber?"—Quite a rich mine of "astounding disclosures," has been opened at Harrisburg, Pa. We have long since been made acquainted with the value of "pipe" and "yard"—these articles have had their day. Now, the important question is to ascertain the price of lumber, whether it be plank, "joist," scantling, or any other article which passes under the general head of "lumber." Mr. George Handey, who has been subpoenaed to answer certain interrogatories to a committee of the Pennsylvania Legislature, touching a charge of bribery to members of a former Legislature by the banks, has commenced operations by bringing forth certain epistolary papers, embracing a correspondence between Mr. H. in Philadelphia and Mr. Daniel M. Broadhead and Mr. Joseph Solms, in Harrisburg. The two latter were agents for the "purchase of lumber" during that session, and in their letters of Mr. Handey they allude frequently to the "high price of lumber," the "giving way" of the "joist" &c. &c. Frequent calls are also made for "arguments" and "documents." The reading of these letters is only preparatory to a full statement, when doubtless Mr. H. will give the meaning of

these symbolical terms. Some beautiful developments may be looked for. "Pipe" and "Yard" will have company hereafter—"lumber" will be quite as common as either of them. Look out for a beautiful specimen of lumber speculation.—Balt. Sun.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN. THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE.

On the evening of the 2d instant, a number of the young gentlemen of Salisbury held a meeting in the Court-House, for the purpose of forming a Temperance Society. BURTON CRAIG, Esq., was called to the Chair, and addressed the meeting at considerable length. He then presented a pledge to the meeting for signatures. About thirty gentlemen signed it. It having been stated that Mr. JAMES F. CAREY, a Deacon from the Washington Temperance Society of Baltimore, would labor among us in the ensuing week, the organization of the Society was postponed until his arrival. Mr. Carey addressed the citizens of Salisbury on the evenings of the 8th, 11th, and 12th.

On Tuesday evening, a Committee was appointed to draft a Constitution, consisting of the following gentlemen, viz: Thos. C. Van, Alfred A. Baker, Wm. H. Williams, William Locke, and Dr. Albert T. Paine, with instructions to report on Wednesday evening.

On Wednesday evening, the Society again met in the Court House; on motion, WILLIAM LOCKE, Esq., was appointed President pro tem, and ALFRED A. BAKER requested to act as Secretary.

The Society was addressed by Mr. Carey with his usual ability. After he concluded his remarks, the Committee appointed for the purpose, presented the following Constitution, which, after some discussion, was unanimously adopted.

CONSTITUTION.

Article 1. This society shall be called the Washington Temperance Society of Rowan county. Article 2. The officers shall consist of a President, two Vice Presidents, one Recording and one Corresponding Secretary, and a Standing Committee of five, to be elected annually, on the first Saturday in April. Article 3. The President shall preside at all meetings, or in his absence one of the Vice Presidents, and in the absence of the President and Vice Presidents, the Society shall elect a President pro tem. Article 4. The Recording Secretary shall keep a record of the proceedings and read them when required. Article 5. The Corresponding Secretary shall conduct such correspondence as the Society or its Officers shall direct. Article 6. A majority of the Standing Committee shall call special meetings, with the consent of the President, and make contracts for the Society.

After the adoption of the Constitution, the following resolutions were also presented, and passed: 1. Resolved, That the stated meetings of this Society, shall be, on Saturday night of each week, until otherwise ordered. 2. Resolved, That all ladies signing the total abstinence pledge, shall be thereby constituted honorary members of this Society.

The Society then went into an election of Officers for the ensuing year; when the following gentlemen were chosen:

- Col. R. MACNAMARA, President. Dr. E. KILLIAN, DAVID KERN, JOHN CLARKE, BURTON CRAIG, Vice Presidents. JOS. F. CHAMBERS, Recording Secretary. WM. LOCKE, Corresponding Secretary. THOS. C. WALKER, Executive Committee. A. H. CADEWELL, W. H. WILLIAMSON, WM. OVERMAN, Committee.

The Secretary then presented the following resolution, which was adopted: Resolved, That the thanks of this Society be tendered to Mr. JOHN F. CAREY, of Baltimore for his zealous and efficient efforts among us in the cause of Temperance.

On motion of Dr. Killian, Resolved, That the Editors of the Carolinian and Watchman be requested to give these proceedings a place in their respective papers.

The Society then adjourned. WILLIAM LOCKE Pres't. pro tem. ALFRED A. BAKER, Sec'y, pro tem.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Mr. Editor: Among myself a few nights since in looking over some of the comedies of Moliere, I was forcibly struck with the scene below between a gentleman in need of "accommodation," and his servant, who is informing him of the terms upon which he can get it from the money-lender. This scene shows that the same villainy of extortion which are practiced at our day and generation, were the necessities of men in and about "these dignities," are nothing new under the sun, inasmuch as they were practiced in France more than half a century ago by the sharks of that age, and I suspect have been followed by the gentlemen "financiers" even from the day that they were driven out of the Temple up to the present time. The transaction is not altogether literal, this I have not been particular about, but it is at least sufficiently so to serve the purpose. The original may be found in the comedy of L'Avare, Act 2d, scene 3d, Vol. 7, of Moliere's Plays.

Dramatis Personae.

Cleante, gentleman in need of money. La Fleche, his servant. Cleante. I must have the 15,000 Francs which I am in need of. La Fleche. Yes, but there are a few small conditions, which you must come into, in order to make the thing work well. Cleante. Handle money-lender himself told you so? La Fleche. Oh certainly, that there will be no difficulty in arranging it. He is even, more anxious than yourself that the matter should be kept secret, and as there are mysteries about these things which you have no idea of, he wishes by all means that his name should not be known in the transaction, but will meet you to-day at a private room, in order to hear from yourself all about your family and estate. I have no doubt but the name of your father alone will be sufficient to make the thing go down. Cleante. And especially as my mother is dead which you know fixes my estate independently on me. La Fleche. Here are certain conditions which the negotiator has explained to me, to be mentioned to you before the matter goes any further. "All the securities to be known to the lender;—the borrower to be of full age, and of a family whose estate is entirely ample, permanent, and free of all embarrasments; the bond to be drawn exactly according to law, and signed before a Notary; which said Notary to be as honest as possible, and to that end to be chosen by the lender, to whom it is of great importance that all things should be done according to law." Cleante. I see no objections to all that. La Fleche. (continues). "The lender in order to clear his conscience of all scruples, will lend his money at no more than eighteen per cent." Cleante. At eighteen per cent? The devil—that is exceedingly hollow. He certainly leaves no room to complain of himself. La Fleche. That is very true.—"But whereas the lender has not the full amount that is required by him, and as he is desirous to accommodate the borrower, he himself will be under the necessity of borrowing the balance from another at the rate of five per cent, which five per cent, the aforesaid borrower is to pay without prejudice to the first named rate of eighteen

per cent, inasmuch as it is done solely for the accommodation of the aforesaid borrower. Cleante. How, the devil! What a Jew! What an Arab he is. Why that is more than twenty per cent. La Fleche. Very true;—but it is just as I have said. Here however is something further for you to look at.

Cleante. What is the use of my looking at it? am I absolutely obliged to have the money, and that makes it necessary that I should consent to the whole of it.

La Fleche. That is the answer which I have given. Cleante. There is something further to it.

La Fleche. Only one more small condition, which will not be able to make up more than 12,000 in number, and for the balance of the three thousand of the borrower will have to take various articles of furniture and jewelry of which the following is a memorandum, and which articles, the aforesaid lender, say upon his most sacred oath, put down at the lowest possible price.

Cleante. What is that, do you say? La Fleche. Listen to the memorandum (He reads him a list of old furniture).

Cleante. (interrupting him) What does he expect me to do with that?

La Fleche. Attend.—(He continues reading from the list.) Cleante. Zenoni! What are these for this trumpery?

La Fleche. Haste patience, (reads on) Cleante. I am engaged.

La Fleche. Helly. (finishes reading the list) "The whole of the above articles estimated by fair valuation at eight thousand francs will be by the liberality of the lender, put down at three thousand francs."

Cleante. May the plague take his liberality—the traitor, the villainous shark as he is! Not content with his extortionate snare he wishes still to pack a load of his old trumpery on me at the price of three thousand francs, for which I shall never be able to get two hundred;—but I had as well take it quietly, for the money I must have;—my necessities constrain me, not my will, and the villain has his dagger at my throat.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun. ARRIVAL OF LORD ASHBURTON, SPECIAL MINISTER FROM THE COURT OF ST. JAMES. ANNO DOMINI, April 3, 1842.

Masses, Editors: The British flag Warspite, of 54 guns, commanded by Sir John Hay, arrived off this port last evening, about seven o'clock, having on board, Alexander Baring alias Lord Ashburton, whose arrival in this country, for the purpose of endeavoring to adjust the many difficulties existing between the two Governments, has been so long and anxiously expected. The passage of the Warspite has been tedious from port to port, comprising 82 days; the run from the Capes to the present anchorage was made in 12 hours, very good sailing. The Warspite has anchored about the same spot which the ship Delaware occupied for sometime during the past summer. A gentleman who with several others, sailed around the Warspite this morning, informs me that any American to have viewed both vessels, would have no cause of regret as to the specimen of architecture exhibited by our national vessel; it should be borne in mind, however, that the Warspite has just got into port; without doubt she will present a more favorable appearance within a short time. Those of our citizens who have conversed with the few officers who have landed, are much pleased with the cordiality which appears to characterize them. A salute was fired at noon by the frigate which will in a few minutes be responded to; Capt. McCarty, of the Annapolis Artillerists, having ordered out his command this afternoon for the purpose of reciprocating the civility thus tendered. The sloop George Barber, Capt. Barber has been engaged for the purpose of conveying Lord Ashburton, his suite, &c., from the frigate to tomorrow morning, and his Lordship will proceed to Washington via Annapolis and Elk Ridge Railroad, to tomorrow afternoon.

The quiet which usually prevails in our little city, particularly on the Sabbath, has been completely disturbed by this arrival. A large proportion of our population have been on the alert, and the stirring democracy exhibit considerable curiosity to see a real Lord. This, however, is not exactly the kind of an animal that they are so anxious to view, as he has acquired his station from his own exertions, being in fact a "self-made lord" but the slight tinge of aristocracy which still lingers in the blood of our citizens, prompts a desire to see a "natural lord." A natural lord, however, might be a natural fool, which it is to be hoped is not the case with our "self-made" Lord Ashburton, as it will require both intelligence and a thorough knowledge of human nature, (as old Stapleton would say) to bring about an amicable adjustment of the old and recent cause of dissatisfaction which exist between this country and Great Britain. The Warspite will probably remain here a month or longer.

Redemption.—The amount of outstanding bonds, the payment of which has been guaranteed by the Territorial Government of Florida, is \$3,900,000—\$3,000,000 to the Union Bank, \$800,000 to the Bank of Pensacola, and \$100,000 to the Southern Life and Trust Company. The companies having failed, or being expected soon to fail, to pay the annual interest on these bonds, the Territorial Government will be required to meet the payment of the interest and ultimately of the principal. Gov. Call has sent a message to the Territorial Legislature upon the subject, in which he contends that the Government is not bound to pay the bonds issued to the Pensacola Bank, until the means of the bank and each of the stockholders shall have been exhausted. This case is far worse than that of Mississippi; for the Legislature passed a law which was approved by Gov. Call after the bonds had been issued and sold, exempting the stockholders from their original personal liability. The N. Y. American, in remarking upon the subject, says: "It is another sad illustration of the boundless injury inflicted upon this whole country by this mismanagement and frauds of the United States Bank of Pennsylvania, to find that the chief stockholders of the Bank of Pensacola, and the members of the Pensacola Association, who bought and sold those bonds, are Messrs. Biddle, Jaquon, Chauncey, Widner and others."

Gov. Call is a Whig and therefore we hear no denunciation of the doctrines of his message by our political opponents. Where now is that affected horror of reputation!

Candidates for Sheriff.

Col. R. W. Linn is a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff of Rowan County. HERRINGTON TURNER, Esq., is a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Rowan County.

We are requested to announce Mr. B. B. ROBERTS, as a candidate for Sheriff of Davidson County at the next election.

DIED.

In this Town, on the 12th instant, after a short illness, Mr. JAMES LEXNER, aged 22 years. In Iredell County, on the 6th instant, Mrs. MIRA MOORE, wife of Archibald L. Moore, aged 17 days, leaving a husband and five small children to sustain the loss of her.—Chimes.