



WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY, N. C.:

Friday, June 10, 1849.

Democratic Republican Nomination, FOR GOVERNOR, LOUIS D. HENRY, Of Cumberland.

Resolutions of the Democratic Convention.

The Resolutions of the Democratic Convention, which met in this place on the 20th of May, are published in to-day's paper. We call the attention of our readers to them not only as faithful exponents of Democratic principles on the leading questions of the day, but as presenting in a brief and pointed manner the most important issues now in contest between the two parties that divide this country—the Federal Whigs, and Democratic Republicans.

The Address which we shall be able to lay before the public in our next paper, presents these issues more in detail, and forcibly brings forward such facts and arguments as will enable the candid reader to render a just verdict between the Federal Whigs and Democratic Republicans.

THE BANKRUPT LAW.

The Raleigh Register of the 3d instant, attempts to relieve the Whigs of the responsibility of this odious and unpopular repudiation act, by a partial and unimpeachable statement. We lately gave a short account of its progress and passage in facts from the Journal, and will now repeat it in brief as contra "proof" against the record of the Register, which that print advises its friends to preserve.

The Bill passed the House by a vote of 111 yeas, to 105 nays. Every ye a Whig, except three, Roosevelt, Wood, and Dawson, Democrats.

In the Senate the bill passed by a vote of 22 yeas to 18 nays. Every ye a Whig except four, Mouth of Louisiana, Williams of Maine, Young of Illinois, and Walker of Mississippi.

Mr. Mason was opposed to its passage, but voted for it in obedience to express instructions from the Whig Legislature of his State. Mr. Williams, and Mr. Young were also opposed to it and gave their votes in its favor from the persuasion that a majority of their constituents desired its passage. Leaving Mr. Walker the only Democrat who voted for the bill willingly.

So much for the work of the Extra Session—the passage of the act. Now as to the proposition to repeal, the present Session. In the House the vote for repeal was 127 yeas, to 92 nays; only 3 Democrats, Roosevelt, Dawson, and Wood, voting against repeal. In the Senate, only 2 Democrats voted against repeal, Williams and Walker.

Mr. Williams voted contrary to his opinion in compliance with what he believed to be the wishes of his State, while Mr. Clay voted against repeal in direct opposition to the expressed wishes of one branch of the Legislature and an undoubted majority in his State. Mr. Mangum also voted for the passage of the bill at the Extra Session and against its repeal, in opposition to the sentiments of an overwhelming majority of the people of North Carolina. For so unpopular is the law in this State that the Whigs are attempting to dodge the responsibility of its passage.

Now let any honest man look at the record and say whether it is a Whig measure or not—whether the Whigs did not first pass it, and then present its repeal by their votes, in opposition to an almost unanimous Democratic vote against the abominable act under all circumstances.

Joe Smith, the Mormon Prophet, is not dead as has been wickedly reported, but at the latest accounts was, himself and Chief Councilors, about to take the benefit of the Bankrupt Law.

Disturbances in New Orleans.—Some serious disturbances have lately taken place in New Orleans in consequence of the sudden depreciation of the Municipality's shell plaster issues which constituted the principal specie currency of the city. When the banks resumed specie payments these notes very unexpectedly fell down at once from par to 50 per cent discount, and being principally held by the poorer class, the burden of the loss, as is always the case, was heaviest on them, the laborers, and market people of different kinds, who were thus suddenly deprived of the hoarded fruit of their hard earnings. The consequence was that an outbreak with violence followed, which however, was promptly suppressed by an immediate turn out of the citizens and military, and at the last accounts, perfect quiet had been restored without much loss of property.

Every good citizen must always condemn and deplore such occurrences at any time and under any circumstances, but in frowning upon the violation of law and order let it be borne in mind that indignation should be felt not so much against the hardened and desperate victims of villany and wrongdoing who are goaded on by outrage to the commission of unpremeditated crime, as against the infamous system of robbery that has been the first cause of all. No people on the face of the earth would have borne so patiently and so long, as the American people have, the nefarious plundering that

has been practised now for years upon them by the Banking system; and instead of being astonished at an occasional outbreak from this cause, it is only passing strange that no more have occurred. It shows the reluctance of the people in our Republican country to resort to violent measures, even under flagrant wrong and outrage.

Rhode Island.—At the date of our last, the accounts from this State were such as to promise a speedy adjustment of all the difficulties existing, in a spirit of concession and compromise, but the King's Charter party flushed with triumph at the division and disbanding of the Suffrage party after the imprudent conduct of Dorr, seem to have become more insolent and overbearing than ever. It is said that the "cessation of hostilities" and the "retirement" of Dorr from the scene of action was under a compromise and solemn assurance from the Charter party to the others that their demands should be peaceably conceded. However, the first act of the Charter authorities afterwards was to search the houses and disarm the "insurgents" as they call their opponents—to which if the Suffrage men quietly submitted, they deserve to be made slaves by right of subjugation, the balance of their days—and next, Gov. King proceeded to make formal requisition on the Governors of Connecticut, Massachusetts, and New York for the delivery of Thomas W. Dorr, to answer a treasonable resistance to the authorities of Rhode Island. This will do for a very pretty little display of Executive bluster, pro forma, but we apprehend that if his demand were by any chance complied with, of which there seems to be no sort of danger, His Excellency would probably contrive Mr. Dorr's retrial again as speedily as possible. Not however to be behind-hand with his rival for the Executive honors of the State, Gov. Dorr has issued his proclamation also, declaring that he not only did not runaway, as is slanderously charged, but is now ready and determined to maintain the cause of the Suffrage party as strongly as ever. He says that the King's party made promises of compromise and concession which they have basely violated. What will be the immediate result of all these things it is hard to conjecture, but ultimately the Suffrage party must gain what they demand. Their imprudence has made it more difficult to accomplish this no doubt, yet it must be accomplished before the contest is ended. A free people once aroused in this Republican country cannot be kept in subjection, and deprived of their just rights by an aristocratic minority under a Royal Charter. It is the very foolishness of folly to expect it.

A good one.—Mr. Poindexter, vulgarly called "Old Pains," has lately put forth an address "to the people of the United States," which opens thus: "Under circumstances the most peculiar and urgent, of which I will not permit myself to speak at this time, I was induced to yield my assent to the pressing solicitations of the Executive to become one of the agents of the Secretary of the Treasury to repair to the City of New York, and enter upon the most unpleasant and thankless duty of investigating the affairs 'past and present' of the New York Custom House," &c., &c.

It has been whispered before that most "pressing solicitations" were passed, but it is not exactly an ascertained fact that they came from the side the old gentleman mentions here. There is no dispute though that his agency is like to turn out a tolerably "thankless" one, and not particularly pleasant any way, unless it be in the pay received.

It is matter of observation that the Federal Whig presses upon occasions of any popular excitement or violence provoked by the swindling practices of the plundering Bank system, are always prompt and fierce in their denunciations of the "mob spirit," but not a word have they to say of the conduct of the dishonest institutions that directly cause it by open wholesale robbery. Let the violation of law and good order be always rebuked, but let the Banks who provoke the violation by fraud and oppression come in for their share of condemnation as well as the helpless victims who are maddened to unlawful excess by continual oppression and injury.

In alluding to the last Federal meeting held here, for nominating Whig candidates, the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian says: "We discover that Mr. Solicitor H. C. Jones was in the Convention that made this nomination. 'No interference of office holders in elections,' was the Whig motto under which Mr. Jones fought in 1840."

Ab, but Mr. Jones was only an office hunter then, not an office-holder;—circumstances alter cases;—besides the motto mentioned by the Jeffersonian "no interference," &c., was intended to apply to Democratic office-holders—not to the Whig gentry of course.

The Democrats of Stokes County must feel themselves vastly indebted for the compliances of the Salem Gazette with their request to publish proceedings of public meetings, (there is no Democratic paper in the District) as the Gazette never, we believe, complies without some exceeding witty, and very respectful allusion to the same, whenever printed.

As the Whig candidates for the next Legislature are now before the people in this State, we hope they will let us know when we are to have the fulfillment of Whig promises. When shall we see the abundance of money, the high prices, and better times? How much longer are the people to wait and wait in vain for what they were solemnly promised should immediately follow the Whig accession to power?

The last number of the "New York Mirror" besides its usual amount of interesting literary matter, contains an exquisite engraving and a fine piece of music. No publication of its kind in the country better sustain a deservedly high reputation.

Our saving Governor.—Some time ago the Federal papers of the State were claiming great "credit and renown" to His Excellency, Governor Morehead, for a saving which he made, as they declared with admiring wonder, of 1800 dollars to the Treasury of North Carolina, in having spent only something over 1100 dollars of the money appropriated by the Legislature, on the "Palace" at Raleigh. Now it turns out, according to a statement in the Standard, that His Excellency instead of having the "repairs" made for which the \$3,000 was appropriated by the Legislature, and which "repairs" it is estimated will cost that sum, has not had one foot of the prescribed work done, but has notwithstanding spent more than \$1100 of the money in buying furniture, building an Ice House, Chicken-coop, &c., and all the work for which the appropriation was made, estimated by workmen at a cost of \$3,000, yet remains to be begun. So this is the upshot of His Excellency's saving operations in Ice House and Chicken coop building. We will give the Standard's statement of the matter next week.

The Ratio of Representation.

After a debate of some length in the Senate on the Apportionment Bill, an amendment was adopted substituting the number 70,000 as the ratio of representation instead of 50,000 the number agreed on by the House. This will give a House of 217 members if fractions are left out, unrepresented; if fractions be represented, of 244 members on the principle adopted by the Senate allowing an additional member to each State whose fraction may exceed a moiety of the ratio.

The following table shows the apportionment to each State, and the unrepresented fractions:

Table with 3 columns: State, Representatives, Fractions. Lists states from Maine to Louisiana with their respective numbers and fractional parts.

Mr. Benton said in the Senate on the 30th ultimo, on presenting a petition asking for the repeal of the Bankrupt Law—that he had information on which he could rely, that the question of the constitutionality of this law would be carried up to the Supreme Court. In this event if the decision of that tribunal was adverse to its constitutionality, of course all the proceedings that had been had under it would be void. What a beautiful state of confusion confounded would follow then!

Let us "keep it before the people" that Mr. Clay in his Hanover speech said—"the fact of Gen. Harrison's election, will of itself restore confidence, revive credit, make money plenty, and raise the prices of labor and produce."

Mind—"the fact of Gen. Harrison's election" was to do this. Has it done it? If not, Mr. Clay has proved a false prophet. No dodging behind Capt. Tyler here. Mr. Clay pledged his word to the American people for this result. He became unconditional surety, and he must answer for it.

Corn is now worth 7 cents a bushel in the North Western States.

The House of Representatives has been engaged for some time on the Army and Navy Appropriation Bills, and we are glad to see that they have set about reducing both somewhat in earnest.

We see from the Republican that a "Literary and Scientific Association" has lately been formed in Washington, (N. C.) This is well. Nothing can have a more excellent tendency than such societies properly constituted and conducted, to refine the taste and elevate the character of a community.

Strange.—Nearly about one year ago the barn of Mr. Philip Mock, of Davidson County was struck with lightning, and one or two horses killed; a few days since the same barn was again struck and another valuable horse killed.

Yes or No?—We should like to hear whether the Register or any of the Whig leaders will undertake to deny that the Bankrupt Law is a Whig measure? Was it not originated by the Whigs—passed by the Whigs—and continued in force by the Whigs? The people will require answers this Summer.

A great fire has lately raged in Norfolk, Va., destroying before it was arrested some twenty or more valuable buildings and much other property.

Gov. Fairfield of Maine has been nominated by the Democratic party of that State as their candidate for re-election.

Honest avowal.—A writer in the New Orleans Bee, a leading Whig paper, says that "the issue is fairly made up between Henry Clay and a Protective Tariff, and Locofocoism and Free Trade."

This very issue has been made in North Carolina by the Whig party. Let the people mark it and remember it.

PREAMBLE and RESOLUTIONS adopted by the Democratic Republican Convention held in Salisbury on the 20th May, 1849.

Whereas, the Government of the United States was established by the patriots of the Revolution on the principles of justice and equality to every free American citizen, and to all parts of the Confederacy;—therefore,

Resolved, That any attempt of Congress to confer, by legislation, on any citizen, or class of citizens, or on any particular section of country, exclusive privileges, is not only contrary to the Constitution, but is subversive of the very end of free Government.

Resolved, That the repeated attempts of the Whig party at the Extra Session of Congress to charter a United States Bank—confering on certain individuals the exclusive custody of the public money, with the exclusive right to discount, and loan it out for their own private benefit, and the exclusive right to make a paper currency receivable in all dues to the Government, are wholly incompatible with the principles of the Constitution, and dangerous to the rights, and liberties of the people.

Resolved, That we view with the deepest concern the introduction into Congress by the Whig party of a new Tariff Bill;—a measure which most grossly violates the Compromise act of 1833,—and which doubles the taxes on the people,—and brings back on the country the protective policy of 1824, and '28, in all its forms of "abomination."

While we admit the power of Congress to levy and collect duties for revenue, and will never murmur at a fair, and just exercise of this power, we deny that the Whig majority in the National Legislature has any right whatever to impose a Tariff for protection;—we deny that they have any right to tax the farmers and laborers of the country to swell the profits of the manufacturers. We hold that all such partial legislation is unconstitutional, and that it is unequal and unjust in its operations on the people every where, and more especially on the people of the Southern States. We, therefore, call on the farmers and laboring classes generally, without regard to party distinctions heretofore existing, to unite with us at the polls to arrest the threatening evil before it becomes too late,—an evil which not only takes the hard earnings of the people, "to make the rich richer, and the poor poorer," but will bring dissensions, and may bring troubles and civil war on the country.

Resolved, That we consider the act passed by the Whig majority at the late Extra Session of Congress for dividing out, and giving away the money arising from the sales of the public lands amounting to at least three millions of dollars annually, as a measure not only contrary to the spirit of the Constitution, but as a measure of gross injustice unexampled in the annals of American legislation,—the more so, since the money intended to be divided is not only not taken from a full Treasury,—but from a Treasury known to be empty, and since it gives a pretext to the party in power to increase the burthens on the people.

Resolved, That this Convention cannot in justice to its principles withhold an expression of its unqualified condemnation of the Bankrupt law passed by the Whig majority at the Extra Session of Congress,—a law which violates all the obligations of contract between Debtor and Creditor, and which is fraught with the most demoralizing consequences to the community. We pledge ourselves never to cease our opposition to it, until the odious act shall be repealed, and expunged from the Statute Books of the country.

Resolved, That this Convention looks on the Banking system as now existing in the United States as one of the principal causes of all the distress, and hard times so generally complained of;—and, we do hereby most solemnly pledge ourselves never to cease our opposition to it until we shall, by such Constitutional and legal means as may be within our power, expel it altogether from the country, or so thoroughly reform it, as that it will no longer be dangerous to the rights and liberties of the people.

And Whereas, This Convention believes that the Constitution of the United States is the most perfect instrument of fundamental law ever framed by human sagacity,—the offspring of profound wisdom, and devoted patriotism; and believing that the integrity of the Union, and the continuance of American Liberty greatly depend on preserving that Constitution pure, and undefiled, as it came from the hands of Washington, and his co-patriots;—therefore,

Resolved, That we deprecate in the most unqualified manner the attempts now making by the Federal Whig leaders, with Henry Clay at their head,—to abolish a most vital part of the Constitution,—thereby to change the character of our Government, and destroy one of our greatest safeguards against unwise and unconstitutional legislation. In the name of the Democratic party of North Carolina,—we warn these reckless partisans not to touch this sacred legacy of our forefathers.

Resolved, That this Convention believes, that instead of imposing new taxes on the people as the Whigs in Congress are now doing, in order to raise large sums to meet extravagant appropriations,—the true policy of the Government is, for Congress forthwith to repeal the act for distributing the proceeds of the Public Lands;—and at once, to bring down the expenditures of the Government to its ordinary income, thereby to do away the necessity and remove the pretext for borrowing money on usurious terms,—and for imposing additional burthens on the country.

The foregoing Resolutions were unanimously adopted by the Convention, and ordered to be published.

H. W. CONNOR, President. DUNCAN K. McRAE, Secretaries. CHAS. F. FISHER,

Wanted, THREE or four families to work at the Salisbury Factory—none but those who can come well recommended for industry, and sobriety, need apply. J. RHODES BROWNE, Agt. Salisbury, June 8, 1849.

WASHINGTON, May 31, 1849.

SENATE.

The Secretary read a letter from Hon. Samuel L. Southard, resigning, on account of ill health, the office of President pro tem of the Senate.

On motion of Mr. Berrien, the Senate proceeded to the election of a President pro tem, and on the second trial Mr. Mangum was declared to be elected. The following was the result of the ballots:

Table with 3 columns: Name, First, Second. Lists Mr. Mangum, Mr. King, Mr. Bayard, and Scattering with their respective vote counts.

On motion of Mr. Linn a vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Southard, for the courtesy and ability with which he had presided over the deliberations of the body.

MARRIED.

In this Town, on Wednesday evening, the 8th inst., by the Rev. John D. Scheck, Mr. Warner Clarke to Miss Eliza Williamson.

In this County, on the 2nd instant, by the Rev. John D. Scheck, Jonathan Arnsfeld, Esq., of Greensboro', to Miss Sarah Jane, daughter of the late Moses Brown, of this County.

In Cabarrus County, on the 31st ultimo, by the Rev. Daniel A. Penick, Robert W. Allison, Esq., Merchant of Concord, to Miss Sarah Ann, daughter of John Phifer, Esq.

In Jonesborough, Tennessee, on the 20th ultimo, by the Rev. Wm. G. Brownlow, Mr. Rufin M. Bishop, (Printer,) formerly of this place, to Miss Rebecca A. Dillworth.

DIED.

In this County, on the 27th ult., Mrs. Margaret Smith, consort of Mr. Drew Smith, aged about 35 years, leaving a husband, five children—the youngest an infant only 7 days old—and a large number of relatives and friends to mourn their loss.—[Comm.]

Candidates for Sheriff.

Col. R. W. Lott is a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff of Rowan County.

HEZEKIAH TUNBER, 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.

The Estate must be Settled.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of Andrew Holmhouse Sr. dec'd., are notified to make immediate payment, those that fail may find their notes and accounts in the hands of an officer for collection; and those having claims against said Estate to present them legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead as a bar to their recovery. A. ROSEMAN, Adm'r. Rowan Co., N. C., May 27, 1849.

DICTIONARY OF ARTS, MANUFACTURES & MINES.

THE patrons of this work are respectfully informed, that the undersigned have purchased the entire stock and right of Mr. SENDERLAND, in this work, and will continue its publication every fortnight till completed.—Editors will please notice the change in the advertisements. The terms will be adhered to in all respects as advertised. Please address the subscribers, post-paid, D. APPLETON & CO., 200, Broadway, N. Y.

PROSPECTUS OF THE SPECTATOR.

THE Subscribers propose to publish, at the seat of the Government, a Weekly Newspaper, to be called THE SPECTATOR. It is a paper of a new and original character, and will be published every week, and will be different from that of the papers already established in Washington. It will not give the debates at length, but present a comprehensive and satisfactory summary of the proceedings in both Houses of Congress, with such comment or remarks as will contribute to their elucidation. Striking or interesting speeches will also be inserted, from time to time, or such extracts therefrom as may be most worthy of attention.

The editorial department will discuss the questions of the day with spirit and with fairness, and in a manner which, it is hoped, will prove acceptable to the popular taste. A familiarity with domestic politics, acquired by a residence at the capital, and the sojourn of one of them abroad, of similar duration, at an interesting period of European history, have given them some slight advantages for the task proposed. Communications from intelligent sources will also be furnished, and it shall be their effort to present to their readers that attractive variety, without which the most important topics are apt to pall upon the public mind. Events are constantly occurring at home & abroad, beyond the sphere of mere personal and party politics, attention to which cannot fail to elucidate political questions, and promote national interests. Judicious selections from foreign journals, which are so accessible in Washington, continental as well as English, (popular attention in this country being directed too exclusively to the latter,) cannot but interest the enquiring reader, whose liberal curiosity and expansive sympathies extend beyond the confines, however ample, of his own country. Nor will literature and general criticism be neglected, though kept subordinate to the paramount ends of a political journal. In a word, it is the design of the subscribers to furnish a spirited paper, for which they are persuaded, peculiar facilities are found at the seat of Government.

Without appealing to their past position and exertions, they will content themselves here with declaring that their opinions are thoroughly and unchangeably Democratic, yet, they would fain hope, not illiberal or uncharitable. They will discuss questions and judge men with freedom, yet with that moderation which gives additional strength to firmness, and that candor which is the best proof and pledge of sincerity.

They are fully sensible of the doubts and difficulties which must ever attend a novel undertaking of this nature. But one man may succeed, where another has failed; and when one effort has proved abortive, a second may triumph over every obstacle. It has been said, by a wise and a great man, that no human enterprise would be attempted if every objection must first be removed. The subscribers have resolved to try, at least; and all they ask of their friends is a kind support of their first and feeble steps. They venture, also, to express a hope that Editors, personally or politically friendly, will give this brief prospectus an insertion; a favor which they will be happy to acknowledge in a suitable manner. J. L. MARTIN, J. HEART.

TERMS.

The Spectator will be published weekly, at Three Dollars per annum, and proportionally for shorter periods, payable invariably in advance; or Five Dollars for two subscriptions, or for two years. It is proposed to issue the first number early in June.

Postmasters are authorized to remit subscriptions, letters and communications to the Editors must be post paid or free. Address MARTIN & HEART, Washington, D. C.

June 3, 1849.

Laborers Wanted.

Wanted.—a number of hands to work at the mining business at Conrad's Hill, in Davidson County. The usual wages will be given, and the hands will be paid off weekly, or monthly, as they may wish.—Good board may be had near the mine on reasonable terms. T. PHILLIPS ALLEN, Agt.