

added the stack of some broken... 53,000 volumes of modern German, French, and English works. The total destruction of books, as yet ascertained, amounts to 300,000 volumes. Several collections of scientific objects have perished, particularly one, consisting of 4,000 models of machines, belonging to the Patriotic Society, and which were used in the evening and Sunday classes, instituted for the mechanists of the town.

The same letter gives the following as an estimate of the quantity of merchandise consumed: 2,000,000 lbs. of coffee, 5,000,000 lbs. of sugar, 3,000,000 lbs. of which were refined, 1,200 bales of raw cotton, 300 bales of spun do., 300 tons of Carolina rice, 500 sacks of Java rice, 100,000 bbls. of palm oil, 500,000 quintals of rape oil, 1,000 tons of Smyrna currants, 2,000 tons of cheese, 250 sacks of linseed, 30,000 pieces of linen, 5,000 casks of alcohol, 400 pipes of corn and potato spirits; 400 pipes of rum arrack, 3,000 lbs. of West India and American tobacco.



WESTERN CAROLINIAN.
SALISBURY, N. C.:
Friday, July 1, 1842.

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

WHIG DEVICES.

We have carefully noticed the devices of the Raleigh Register, cunningly exercised for some months past, to divert attention from the true questions now in contest, and to mislead by false issues. This is an old game of the party, and we regret to see that some of the Democratic papers have allowed themselves to be drawn off from the main points by these snares, evidently intended for that purpose. If Governor Morehead can only contrive to keep the Whig doings at Washington out of sight, he will very willingly submit to all the odium of the ice house and chicken-coop operations. Hence it is that his organ, the Register, is continually bringing forward trifling charges against Mr. Henry—it is to keep the Democratic papers engaged in small matters and to prevent them from pressing home the true issues—the great questions before the people. It is the trick of the wily rogue who cries, stop thief! stop thief! when he is himself the only thief. If then we might be allowed to offer a word of advice to our brethren of the Democratic press, we would say to them—give but little heed to these small matters, for in a great contest like the present, involving principle, they have but little effect on the public mind. Let the Whiggery dwell on such—they are its subjects for their agitation—but our business is to charge home upon them for their flagrant abuses, and outrageous misdeeds at Washington—our business is to arraign them before the people for passing the odious Bankrupt Law—for running the Government over head and ears in debt—for doubling the taxes on the people—for giving away the public money to Mrs. Harrison and others—for increasing to an enormous amount the expenses of the Government—for attempting to lay their corrupt hands on our sacred Constitution—for the sin of gross idolatry in worshipping Henry Clay with Juggernaut debasement, and for the gross distress they have already brought upon the country by their unwise, reckless, and dangerous legislation. These are the matters that ought to be held before the people. If these outrageous things will not open their eyes, and awaken their apprehensions, assuredly, charges like and contemptible in comparison, will not. If the people are willing to bend their necks in humble submission, and be taxed double and threefold on their salt, their staves, coffee, and shirts, they will not care a fig about Governor Morehead's ice and chicken speculation. If they are willing to see the expenses of Government run up to 27 millions of dollars, what will they care about Governor Morehead's French bedstead and gilt table ware?

Let us not then, we say, waste time and ammunition on small matters, but let us arraign, try, and convict the leaders of Whiggery on the high crimes and misdemeanors they have committed against the Constitution and the rights of the people. This we can do—and this we will do.

A Protective Tariff.

The newspapers contain an account of a great festival dinner given to Mr. Clay in Lexington, Ky. on the 5th inst. The following was one of the toasts:

"The Tariff.—While all acknowledge the necessity of an increase of duties to meet the expanding needs of Government, it is the part of an enlightened policy to afford that degree of protection to home industry which shall insure the permanent prosperity of the country."

Here is an undisguised and distinct avowal coming from Mr. Clay's presence, that his adherents go for a revenue but protection, and this is only one of such evidences;—many declarations of the same kind and stronger are every day made by the Federal leaders, yet some of the Whiggery are so blinded as to deny that the party go for a protective Tariff.

His Excellency Governor Morehead is now on his Western tour. In his speeches to the people, we hope he will pass as briefly as possible over the points of the late late fishing treaties of 1840, and let it be known what he thinks of the Whig acts of the Extra Session—what the Bankrupt Law—the Tariff—the new National Debt and other like Federal schemes. These are the questions about which we want to hear from His Excellency, and he must not expect to disguise them in the West. We hope the Democratic will call him to the stand on them, every where.

Mr. Southard late President pro tem. of the Senate, was at the late late ante beyond hope, dangerous at Fredericksburg, Va.

The learned and laborious Editor of the Raleigh Register has been closely engaged for some weeks past in searching over the musty Journals of the Legislature to see what he could find against the "Locofocos," as he delights to call the Republicans, and sure enough he has at last made a most wonderful discovery—he has discovered what hundreds before knew, that Charles Fisher and the other "Locofocos" voted against the indefinite postponement of the bill to establish a Bank of the State, and consequently were in favor of it;—in which bill there was a provision to raise three millions of dollars by issuing State scrip. In bringing this discovery to light, the Editor gives us a true sample of Whig fairness;—he does not state the nature of the contest then before the Legislature, but presents, as usual, only half a view of it, though his study of the Journals must have shown him the whole.

As we understand it, there were two projects before the Legislature at the Session alluded to:—one, to establish a Bank such as the present one, the profits of which were to go into the pockets of the individual stockholders, who might become the owners of it;—the other, to establish a Bank, the profits of which should go into the Treasury of the State. Of the two plans Charles Fisher and the "Locofocos" referred to, preferred the latter. They contended, that if the people must be taxed by the Banks, they ought to have the profits too;—while the other side were for giving to Individuals, the profits arising from the Banks;—that is—for making the people payers, not receivers of the profits of the Bank system. The same principle still divides the two parties.

But we shall not enter upon this subject at this time. It is only about four weeks to the election, and we cannot now consent to waste any of this time in discussing these matters entirely irrelevant to the contest before us. We have other topics of more interest claiming our attention. After awhile however, if the investigating editor of the Register wishes to take a peep into the old Journals, we will go with him, and see what discoveries we too can make. We are not at all apprehensive that the revelations will be much in favor of Whiggery.

"KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE"

In the memorable campaign of 1840, the Federal Whigs declared that the Democrats had brought all the hard times on the country, and if Harrison was but elected, we would soon have fine times and no mistake—that is:

- Money plenty and easily come at;
- Prices of produce high, and ready sale;
- Wages of labor high, and laboring great demand;
- Taxes low and few of them;
- Expenses of the Government brought down to 15 millions a year.

When the time came, the people trusted in these golden promises and elected Harrison. The Whigs were established in power—have held the reins of Government fifteen months, and how is it now?

- Money scarcer than ever before known.
- Produce very low, and still falling.
- Taxes high, and increasing.
- Expenses of Government nearly double what was promised, and still going up.
- Constables busy, and Ca Sas plenty.
- Usurers and note shavers growing rich on the distresses of the country.
- Banks flourishing, and PEOPLE SUFFERING.

These are the fulfillments of Whig promises, and the fruits of the labor of Whiggery in not quite 15 months reign.

What may we expect at this rate in three years more?

A scrap of Scandal.

We are somewhat surprised to see so respectable a paper as the Raleigh Star seeking to retail contemptible little stories of scandal which on their face show themselves to be untrue. We were present and heard the whole of Judge Strango's speech at the Democratic Convention, and can assure the Editor that what he said about the ladies was more complimentary than otherwise. There was not a word in the slightest degree disreputable. Had all the fair votaries of modern Whiggery in North Carolina heard him, not the most enthusiastic or the most squeamish among them, could have taken exception to the tone of his remarks. The dirty sheets of the party would of course misrepresent this without regard to veracity, as they do every thing else, but knowing Judge Strango, as the Editor of the Star must know him, to be a well-bred gentleman, we are a little surprised that he should repeat a dirty slander of the kind on one so respectable a journal.

Whiggery Distressed.

Some portion of the Whiggery of this State seem really distressed and unhappy that no nomination was made for the Presidency by the Democratic Convention held in this place on the 20th of May, and they are much puzzled to divine the cause. Some guess one reason and some another, but all of them are bad at guessing, for neither has hit upon the true one. The Editor of the Wilmington Chronicle has heard from some source or other, that the thing was not done because Judge Strango had threatened if Mr. Calhoun should be nominated, to withdraw from the Convention, and carry with him some ten or a dozen others. This is a perfect piece of news to us, so new in fact altogether, that certainly it is not as old as the Convention—it has evidently been "manufactured to order" since that body adjourned. We never heard of it before. Has some one been practicing the game of invention on our brother of the Chronicle—or has he been exercising his own imagination in "on dits" or the amusement of his readers? One or the other has produced this fancy article, unquestionably. Let not the Whiggery however be altogether so exceedingly impatient to know who is to be the Democratic candidate, for there will be but one, and they will find him out abundantly time enough for their satisfaction, and

to do the work for their idol. Henry Clay, the Tariff, and the Bankrupt Law will all receive their just long before John Tyler's time expires.

Backing out from Whiggery.—Everybody knows very well that none of the Federal party have any particular fancy at this time for fathering the least responsibility on account of the Whig acts of the Extra Session, but we did not expect that the file leaders would come out and positively disavow them;—yet such is really the case in Rowan. We heard Mr. Lord one of the Federal, avian Whig (so called) candidates in this County, deliver his speech at a muster the other day, and he actually came out with a distinct disavowal of many prominent acts of the party in the Extra Session. In fact he went his whole length in objecting to divers of the odious measures of Whiggery, though he held as hard as ever to the men and spirit of the party. He would persuade the people that he, himself, is personally opposed to the most abominable and unpopular of the Federal schemes—he would certainly "have voted against them if he had been in Congress"—(this was his expression) but at the same time, he is supporting and laboring to sustain the men and the party that passed these very same acts? What sort of principle—what sort of sincerity is this!

The Apportionment Bill

Has passed the House of Representatives with the amendment of the Senate as to the ratio of representation, and it now only wants the signature of President Tyler to become the law of the land. The House first refused to concur in the Senate's amendments, as we mentioned last week, but afterwards reconsidered and passed the bill by a vote of 113 yeas to 103 nays.

We consider the bill as it has passed, in some respects very objectionable. The mandamus leavens especially, ordering the States to adopt the District system for electing members to Congress, is nothing less than a high handed and unwarranted assumption of what must be considered an exceedingly doubtful power at best. The Constitution never intended to give Congress the right of absolute jurisdiction over the States in this matter, and no Congress has ever before asserted it. The clause under which this right of dictation is now claimed, was most clearly intended to grant that body a certain privilege under certain exigencies—that is,—the power of self preservation, in case any State failed to make due provision for a representation. But even if there was no question about the right of Congress to issue this positive mandamus, it would be entirely uncalled for and unnecessary. To the States belongs to determine in what manner their representatives shall be chosen, and it is no matter of concern to the Federal Legislature how it is done, so that it is duly done.

Another feature of the bill, that granting a fractional representation (a representative for every fractional number greater than a moiety of the ratio fixed on) has met with some strong opposition. The Washington Globe says that the apportionment bill of 1790 was voted by President Washington on this very account. It is doubted whether Mr. Tyler will sign the bill, from the fact, that his past acts are in direct opposition to this feature, as he has voted against it heretofore in the Senate under every form. The ratio of 70,600 inserted as an amendment by the Senate, and concurred in by the House, reduces the number of its members from 242 down to 228. This too has been objected to by many, but for ourselves, we are heartily glad of it. We cannot believe otherwise than that an increased number in the House would occasion more disorder, greater difficulty in transacting business, and altogether less efficiency of action, without any counterbalancing good whatever. A further reduction as we conceive, would be much more desirable, than an increase in the number of honorable gentlemen.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

A Democratic State Convention assembled at Concord on the 6th ultimo. The present Governor of the State, Hon. Henry Hubbard, was nominated for re-election. Among others, the Convention adopted the following bold, expressive, and pointed resolutions:

Resolved, That we view with fear and alarm the immense and rapid increase of Corporations in this country; regarding them as bodies hostile to the spirit of our institutions, and subversive of the liberty and independence of the citizen, and in our view reviving and perpetuating the worst features of European aristocracy, in the concentration of wealth and power in the hands of the few, who are interested in them, thus enabling them to exercise an undue control over their poor and more dependent fellow citizens, and to bring to bear an influence upon the ballot-box, fatal to the freedom and purity of elections.

Resolved, That the results of the elections during the past year, have again disproved the charge which the enemies of liberty allege against the people, of incapacity for self-government; that although the people may for a time be deceived by the arts and baseness of wicked and designing men, they are quick to discover their error and to visit upon those who wilfully and basely impose upon their confidence, their scorn and indignation, and that Federalism, although it may succeed in the forum and take the people by the hand, cannot long deceive them, but is sure in the end to incur their disgust and contempt.

Resolved, That the mighty revolution in public opinion which has recently taken place, points clearly to the re-establishment of a Democratic Administration and the re-establishment of the Independent Treasury System.

Resolved, That in our opinion the Bankrupt Act, trampling as it does upon individual rights, rendering void the obligation of contracts, and exempting past recklessness and extravagance from their natural consequences, is injurious to the morals and destructive to the true interests of the community.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Convention the time when our people will consent to be bought up with their own money is far distant, and that when that time arrives, and not till then, it will be time for their legislature to place themselves in the attitude of bargainers, receiving from the General Government, as a gift, the same money which has been wrung from them by unjust taxation.

Resolved, That taxation, direct or indirect, is a burden upon the people; that the support of Government renders taxation necessary, that taxes should be imposed only for the support of Government, and that when imposed with any other view or for any other purpose, they are a violation of Justice and against the spirit of the Constitution.

Resolved, That while we are willing to submit to

a Tariff imposing duties for revenue, we deny in Congress any power to impose duties for protection; that we believe the General Government has not the power to tax the industry and capital of one man for the benefit of another man, which is the principle of protection; believing such legislation to be an infringement of the plain principles of justice and against the dictates of a sound and wise policy, and believing too, that no nation gains any increase of wealth by taxing one portion of its industry and capital for the benefit of a smaller portion, but, on the contrary, loses.

Resolved, That the right to prescribe "the times, places, and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives" for Congress, belong to the State and not to the General Government; and that we look upon the proposition in Congress to compel the States to choose their Representatives by districts, as being opposed to the true spirit of representative liberty."

Has property risen in value?

The Federal Whig elector for this District while canvassing in 1840, told the people that if Harrison should be elected, property would at once rise in value 25 per cent at least. Well, Harrison was elected, and the Whigs placed in power—and how is it now? Why property has fallen, and is still falling. If any man doubts this, let him attend the constable sales daily taking place, and see how property goes. Who wants to buy? Nobody. Who wants to sell? Almost everybody.

But if Whiggery is making the many poor, it is making the few rich—the note shavers, the usurers, the officers, and lawyers, all are doing a prosperous business.

These are the glorious fruits of Whiggery.

Georgia Democratic Convention.

A Democratic Convention assembled in Milledgeville on the 5th inst. Mr. Thos. Spaulding of McIntosh was chosen President. A Committee of 33 appointed to report to the Convention the names of all such persons as might be suggested as suitable candidates to constitute the next Congressional ticket for the State, laid before the Convention a list of names, from which the following gentlemen were elected by ballot to form the ticket:—Messrs. Black of Scriven County; McMillen of Chatham; Cooper of Muscogee; Haralson of Troup; Linn of Bibb, and Lumpkin of Floyd. Two more were wanting to complete the ticket, and it was believed Messrs. Cobb of Clark, and Stiles of Cass, would be chosen.

The news of the passage of the Apportionment Bill had reached Milledgeville, but no notice was taken of it by the Convention.

\$25 more for that horse.

Governor Morehead in 1840 promised if Harrison was made President, that a horse then selling for \$75 should soon bring \$100. Do the sherrils and constables get 25 more per head for the horses they are constantly selling—or do they get \$25—yes \$50 less!—We call the Whiggery to the bar for a straight answer to the question. Have you told the truth—or have you ———?

Gen. Scott.—The friends of this gentleman have called a State Convention to be held in Harrisburg on the 26th of the present month. The General is said to be as busy as a bee electing and planning for the Presidential campaign in 1844. He is determined to enter for the prize at all events, and try his luck as another military hero.

Death by Drowning.

An inquest was held last Monday on the body of Harman Earnhart, late of this town, which was found in Grant's Creek. The deceased had been subject to periodical fits of insanity, and was deranged when he left home last week, since which time he has been missing. He started on Friday morning, and was not heard of until his dead body was found. He was attempting to cross the Creek, no doubt, when drowned.

Gov. Morehead left here this morning, under the escort of a patriotic committee of the Whigs of gallant little Morehead, who came here to accompany him to Charlotte, where he will speak to-morrow. —Fayetteville Observer.

From the North Carolinian.

Gov. Morehead left our town on Wednesday in going last, under the escort of a patriotic Committee of the Whigs of gallant little Morehead, so calls the "Observer" man.

BILL OF FARE.

- 3 Wings—all patriotic.
- 1 Little Girl.
- 1 Black—a driver.

A Correspondent of the New York Express furnishes the following statement of the vote on the tariff bill of 1824—the original of the protective system in this country: for the Tariff of 1824 was properly a revenue bill, though manifold objections to prevent a violent reaction against the measures that had sprung up during the War—in which latter respect, it was in spirit and design the same as the Compromise Act of 1832.

I mentioned in my letter of yesterday the Tariff of 1824. The votes upon the Tariff of 1824 are as follows:—The Bill passed on the 16th of May, 1824, and by an exceedingly close vote—yeas 107; nays 102; (a vote which, though given eighteen years since, by the way, it is difficult to obtain in 1832.) Fifteen members from New England voted for the bill, twenty six from New York, six from New Jersey, two from Pennsylvania, one from Delaware, (Louis McLane,) thirteen from Maryland, one from Virginia, (Joseph Johnson,) one from Georgia, eleven from Kentucky, five present Postmaster General among them,) two from Tennessee, (Samuel Houston, now of Texas, one,) four from Louisiana, one from Indiana, one from Illinois, none from Alabama, one from Missouri, and none from Mississippi.

Among the nays were 6 from Maine, 5 from New Hampshire, 11 from Massachusetts, none from Rhode Island, one from Connecticut, none from Vermont, 8 from New York, none from New Jersey, 6 from Maryland, 21 from Virginia, (including the two Barbour, Randolph, W. C. Rives, Andrew Stevenson, and George Tucker,) 13 from North Carolina, (including Mr. Mangum,) 9 from South Carolina, (including Hamilton, McDuffie, and Pinckney,) 7 from Georgia, (Forrest and Cuthbert—the last voting for the Tariff of '16,) none from Kentucky, 7 from Tennessee, none from

Ohio, 6 from Louisiana, (including Edward Livingston, late Minister to France,) none from Indiana, none from Illinois, 3 from Alabama, and one from Mississippi.

This is a little different result from the one I sent you in my last letter. The strongest opponent of the Bill of 1824 was Mr. Webster, the present Secretary of State, who moved to lay the bill upon the table. The motion was lost by a majority of twelve votes only—110 to 98.

Difficulties with Great Britain.—We copy the following article from the Philadelphia Spirit of the Times of Saturday:

There is every reason to believe that the long-pending disputes between Great Britain and the United States, on various points of national interest, are likely to be settled in the most satisfactory and amicable manner. Lord Ashburton is now in full conference at Washington City, with the Commissioners appointed to treat with him, on the part of the States of Maine and Massachusetts, relative to the North Eastern Boundary question. It is not definitely known what are the terms of compromise, but agreement of some kind has been had. The territory of Maine may be divided, or all that which is held in dispute may be purchased from Maine by the British Government. Bennett's Herald hints that one part of the arrangement of this settlement of difficulties will be to allow the free navigation of the Mississippi on the part of Great Britain, and the St. Lawrence and St. Johns, on the part of the United States.

Ex Governor Boggs.—The Boonville (Mo.) Register of the 9th ult. says: "We are gratified to learn that there is a fair prospect of this gentleman's recovery from the wounds he received by the hands of the demon who sought his life."

Discharge of the Laborers at the Navy Yard.—We regret to hear that all the laborers at the navy yard were discharged at 12 o'clock yesterday with but a few hours' notice. This measure has become necessary in consequence of the course of Congress in cutting down a large amount of the appropriations necessary for the service of the navy, and indispensable to carry it. The President and his Administration are anxious to put the country in a state of defence; but the locofocos, who are for making capital, have combined to defeat this measure. —N. Y. Express.

Can impudence go further? With a Whig majority in the House of Representatives, and an emphatic majority in the Senate, can impudence go further, we say, than the attempt of the Express to hold the Democratic party responsible for the proceedings in Congress? Does Booby Brooks really think that the people will be deceived by such statements? Better go to North Bend, Mr. Brooks—to North Bend, Mr. Your impositions are at an end—your humbugs have exploded—your promises are all proved false and treacherous. Who deceived these 400 hundred men at the navy-yard into the belief that, if they voted for "Tippecanoe and Tyler too," they would receive "two dollars a day and roast beef"? Who promised the country "better times" if old Tip and Ty were elected? Who declared that, if Van Buren was re-elected, the fate of the laboring class would be to get but "ten cents a day and bean soup" for food? Master Brooks, the people have not forgotten these things, and will not if you have. You have the Government—you have a clear majority of 50 in Congress—you have elected the "change"—you spent the "new set of books," and what is the result? 400 laborers of our navy-yard—fingert of employment—200 discharged from the Philadelphia navy-yard, and a greater degree of suffering exists throughout the country than was ever before known! Thus are your Whig principles exemplified—thus your promises have proved as idle as the wind. —New Era.

Supreme Court.

The following gentlemen among others have been admitted to the practice of Law in the County Courts:—viz:

- John W. Ellis of Davidson; J. F. Hoke of Lincoln; Wm. F. Brown of Caswell; V. A. McBeal of Lincoln.
- And the following have obtained License in the Superior Court, viz:
- D. K. McRae of Fayetteville; John M. Long of Cabarrus; William Johnson of Charlotte.

MARRIED.

In this County, on the 16th ultimo, by the Rev. John D. Scheck, Mr. Moses Rymer to Miss Sarah M., daughter of Mr. Joseph Weant.

Mocksville Male Academy.

The exercises of the Mocksville Male Academy will be resumed on Monday, the 11th of July, on the following terms, &c. &c.:

- For Latin and Greek, \$15 00
- Virginia, Geometry, Surveying, &c., 12 00
- English Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, &c., 10 00
- Lower branches, 8 00

Mocksville, July 1, 1842.
B. CLEGG, Principal.

TO THE CHURCHES WITHIN THE BOUNDS OF THE PRESBYTERY OF CONCORD.

The last stated meeting of the PRESBYTERY OF CONCORD, held at Steel Creek Church, it was Resolved, that the second Saturday of July next, be observed as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer, in view of the low state of temper on all our Churches.

STEPHEN FRONTIN, Stated Clerk.

June 21, 1842.

Editors of papers in our State, published West of the Yadkin River, will be so kind as to give the above notice one or two insertions.

Candidates for Sheriff.

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

HERRITAN T. PERSER, Esq., is a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Rowan County.

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