



WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY, N. C.:

Friday, July 8, 1849.

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

"KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE."

That the Whigs in Congress are now using every exertion to lay upon them the following taxes:— On coarse cotton spinning of 36 inches wide—100 per cent. On the same of a little finer quality—75 per cent. On coarse calicoes—140 per cent. On flannels—87 per cent. On cut nails—3 cents per pound. On wrought nails—4 cents per pound. On salt—10 cents per bushel of 56 pounds. On iron—1 1/2 cents per lb. On brown sugar—2 cents per pound. On lump sugar—6 cents per pound. And on almost every thing else of common consumption under the sun, are these Whigs now laying like heavy taxes.

Farmers of North Carolina! will you elect for your Governor John M. Morehead who is one of the party in favor of these taxes—or will you elect that firm and uncompromising Democrat, Louis D. Henry, who is utterly opposed to these, and all other schemes for loading the people with unjust and oppressive taxation?

Impeachment of the President of the United States.

John M. Botts, the member of Congress from the Richmond Va. District, has written a letter to a Whig Committee in the City of New York, in which he compares Mr. Tyler to Judas Iscariot and to Benedict Arnold, and finally proposes his impeachment before Congress. This too appears to be done in all seriousness and is responded to by the Whigs with deserved approbation. The crime for which the President is to be impeached is his votes of the Bank and the Tariff Bill!

We really hope this reckless, and politically brainless man Botts, will bring forward his articles of impeachment, that the length to which the Bankites and Tariffites are willing to go in the persecution of Mr. Tyler for daring to oppose their wild schemes for plundering the people, may be clearly seen. We can tell these tyrannical partisans that they are pushing their denunciations against the second man of their choice a little too far—the moderate Whigs in the country are rising at it, and the reaction in approbation of the late acts of Mr. Tyler begins already everywhere to show itself.

Assumption of the State Debts.

When Gov. Johnson, a Whig member from Maryland, is about to bring a Bill before Congress for assuming the State debts amounting to about two hundred millions of dollars. Whenever the Democratic party charged this debt upon the Federal Whigs heretofore, they have always denied it most strenuously.—now the thing is openly avowed, and the plain question comes up—are the people of North Carolina, who do not owe one dollar of State debt, willing to be taxed to pay any part of the debts of Maryland and other States that have run themselves to the verge of bankruptcy by a course of headlong, ruinous extravagance? If not, there is no other way to avoid it but to unite as one man and put Whiggery out of power, with all its devices.

That this insidious scheme is about to be pushed forward by the Whigs everywhere is beyond doubt. In Pennsylvania and elsewhere they are already getting up memorials praying and urging Congress to assume all the State debts. Not a single Whig paper in North Carolina has yet uttered a word against this scheme, and as soon as the elections are over, we may look to see them come out for it. Should the next Legislature contain a majority of Whigs, we may expect to see that body doing its part in favoring the measure as another means of creating a necessity for a high Tariff, and National debt.

Let the people of North Carolina beware then and act in time. They have been deceived once by the cunning arts and promises of Whiggery;—will they be deceived in like manner again?

The United States Bank and Mr. Clay.—In 1811 when a Bill was before Congress to re-charter the first United States Bank, Mr. Clay took a bold and prominent stand against it. He opposed such an Institution on the ground that it was unconstitutional, and dangerous to liberty.

Mr. Clay was then fresh from the people—he then was a Democrat, but after his visit to Europe, he came back not only a Bank man, but a Tariffite and Federalist or Whig.

Can it be possible that any man of intelligence seriously believes that the people of the United States will ever elect Henry Clay their President? That when their eyes are opened to the lying and deception of Whiggery practiced in the last Presidential contest, and they are sick of the acts and schemes of Federalism disguised, they will place this man in power, whom they have so often rejected and defeated under circumstances much more favorable for his elevation? The unledged green-horns may think so, but no one who looks carefully at the signs of the times can believe it. No, "Harry of the West" will never be President over this Republic. The days of his public life are numbered.

Governor Morehead—hard at it.

His Excellency Governor Morehead is now in the upper Counties laboring hard to regain his lost popularity. We have conversed with one of his political friends who heard him at Kerner's Cross roads in Stokes County. There were about 150 persons present, and friend Blum of the Salem Gazette says—"a smart sprinkling" of these were "loco focos." His Excellency did not consume much time on Federal politics;—poor Ogle was wholly neglected, and not a word was breathed about the "good times" promised in 1840. He dwelt very extensively on all the fine things he has done for the State since he was elected. The "Swamp Lands" seemed to be the topic on which he most delighted to dwell. He told the people present that he had marched about in these Swamps, for days at a time, half leg deep in mud, scratched by the bamboos, and bit by the gallinippers—all for the good of the people. He spoke four hours on a dead stretch to these 150 men—what patient hearers they were, to be sure!—and then marched off to Selem, not to make another speech, but to—"tarry for the night, and refresh himself for next day." He was escorted, says the Gazette, by Lawyers Boyden and Lillington and a gentleman by the name of Withers, a Doctor, who it seems is also an Orator. As soon as the Salem Band heard of his arrival, they marched down with fiddle, trumpet, drum and french horn, and discharged a flourish of music at him. He took it in good part, but declined making a speech. Lawyers Boyden and Lillington and Doctor Withers however, paid the "Salem Band" for their music in good Whig stuff of 1840, to their hearts' content. His Excellency next morning travelled for Surry, where he no doubt labored hard in his vocation, but his efforts in Surry as in Stokes never converted Democrats, nor quieted the concert of the Whigs. The fact is, though the organs of Whiggery may puff and blow as much as they please about it, His Excellency is not helping himself much in the West, but doubtless feels awful apprehensions about the 4th of August, and is trying hard to save his sinking cause. No efforts of his however can prevail to keep up the "delusion"; the violated promises—the broken pledges—the reckless legislation of the party in power—their utter incompetency to control the Government, and their outrageous acts, are bearing him and the Whig party in North Carolina, as they have everywhere else, down—down. They have been tried by the people, and failed—they have been weighed and found wanting, and now their days are numbered—their hour is near at hand. Let them prepare to die in peace.

"A Regulator."—The chief argument of the Bank men in favor of a great National monopoly is, that it may "regulate" the currency and exchanges. The late swindling operations of Biddle's United States Bank has had the wholesome effect of opening the eyes of many who were deceived by this fallacy. Among others, the Boston Courier, an acknowledged Federal paper, and one of the oldest and ablest of that party in the country, has the honesty to renounce the idea of a National "regulator." That paper says:—"The recent experiment made in Philadelphia proves that the currency and the exchanges can be restored without the agency of an exchequer or any other agency, but a little old fashioned honesty on the part of the local Banks."

THE DIFFERENCE. JOHN M. MOREHEAD is for: The Tariff taxes; (he owns a cotton factory.) He is for: The Bankrupt Law; The new National Debt; Giving away the proceeds of the public lands when the Treasury has not a six-pence in it, and money has to be borrowed to carry on the Government from day to day; For breaking down the Constitution by "restricting"—that is, abolishing the Veto Power; And for all the other ruinous and destructive acts of the Whig Congress in the Extra Session. On the other hand: LOUIS D. HENRY is decidedly opposed to them in letter and spirit. He is for: Free trade and equal rights; Against Tariff taxes and exclusive monopoly privileges; Against the Bankrupt Law, and a National Debt; Against the bribery Distribution Bill; Opposed to abolishing the Veto Power; Opposed to the new Whig "Pension system" of giving away the public money to Mrs. Harrison or any body else. In a word: Henry is the man for the People. Morehead is the man for the monopolists.

Where is the great Whig banner that floated in our streets over the parade of July 4th, 1840, with its motto of "Prosperity to the farmer and mechanic,"—which prosperity was at once to follow the "very election" of Gen. Harrison, as Mr. Clay promised in his Hanover speech? Shall we see it again spread abroad on the 4th of August next? Let it by all means be displayed to remind the people of Rowan of the hard times of that year, that Whig "prosperity" has relieved—of the honest and faithful performance of Whig promises, and to stimulate them to renewed exertion and fresh zeal for the party which has done so much to relieve the distresses of the country, and bring "prosperity" in plenty of money, and high prices, to the "Farmers and Mechanics."

Iron Coffins are now made in Pittsburgh at a cheaper rate than wooden ones.

The Hon. SAMUEL L. SOUTHWARD late President pro tem. of the Senate, died at Fredericksburg, Va., on the 26th ultimo; and the Hon. W. S. Hastings, member in the House of Representatives from Massachusetts, died on the same day.

"Brag is a good dog, but Hold fast a better," said the old adage. Some months since it was boldly announced in the "Western Carolinian" that there had been great changes in Rowan county against the Whigs. But the time having arrived for bringing out the candidates, lo! and behold, the Locos have been unable to find men, so ambitious of the distinction of being beaten, as to start in the race.—Raleigh Register.

The "Brag" of the Register has barked up the wrong tree this time at least, and the bark will end in a howl about the 4th of August next. He will then find out to his satisfaction, one way if not another, whether there have been any changes such as we announced, or not. The Federal Whig managers of Rowan and Davie are very careful of the interests of the people;—they spare neither time nor labor in attending to all public matters for them, and in this way save the people a world of trouble. Four or five weeks since, by a sort of caucus called for the occasion, they appointed Whig candidates, and the people have now only to go to the polls and vote for them—that is all.

But we have heard in Rowan and Davie that there are some, not as thankful as they might be to the Whig managers for their services in appointing the candidates, and these discontented men have even gone so far as to insinuate that it was all a trick of the leaders about Salisbury to fix the matter their own way.

Bo this as it may however, we suspect that all these management will not save them. The people have taken the matter in their own hands; they have already started two candidates of their own sort—plain, honest Farmers—and they will have the full number soon,—then let the Caucus candidates look out.

The Register has not heard the last nor the worst of these "changes" yet. Let him be patient if he can, and he will be enough yet, and what he will think more than enough for Whiggery.

Another Veto. Mr. Tyler has again had the honesty and boldness to check the designs of the Federal Whig majority in Congress by another Veto. On Wednesday the 29th ult., he returned the "Little Tariff" Bill, as it is called, with his objections, strongly and ably expressed. The Whiggery were of course thrown into a most violent rage at this repetition of audacity against their sovereign will. They pour torrents of furious invective on the devoted head of their President, and threaten terrible things. The Veto has again defeated a Whig scheme, and preserved the Compromise Act. Mr. Clay will be more furious than ever against it.

We will give the Message next week and have more to say about it.

RHODE ISLAND. The Globe of the 30th ult., contains the following, which is the latest from Rhode Island: GOVERNOR DORR has fled again, and his army at Chepachet, his late head quarters, has dispersed. Some accounts state that one or two men have been killed; though the better opinion is, that the war has been bloodless, as far as regards men,—but that a sound republican principle has been wounded.

From the United States Gazette.

APPORTIONMENT BILL. According to the bill passed by Congress, the States will be entitled to the number of representatives annexed to each respectively in the first column. We give, also, the number of representatives which each now has. The loss and gain will be seen:

Table with columns: State, New Bill, Now has. Lists states like Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, etc., with their respective representation counts.

Eastern States to have 31 Had 38. Middle do do 64 75. Southern do do 60 70. Western do do 68 59. Total 223 242.

General loss, 19. The following States lose: Maine, 1 Massachusetts, 2. New Hampshire, 1 Connecticut, 2. Vermont, 1 New York, 6. New Jersey, 1 Pennsylvania, 4. Maryland, 2 Virginia, 6. North Carolina, 4 South Carolina, 2. Georgia, 1 Tennessee, 2. Kentucky, 3

The following States gain: Alabama, 2 Mississippi, 2. Louisiana, 1 Ohio, 2. Indiana, 3 Illinois, 4. Missouri, 3 Michigan, 2. Total 19 gain.

Net loss, 1 10. The following States remain as they were: Rhode Island, Delaware, Arkansas.

Dispar to Mr. Calhoun.—The Democrats of this county, aided by those of the adjoining counties, have tendered to this distinguished Statesman a public entertainment to be given him on his return from Washington City, after the adjournment of the present Session of Congress, which, it affords us pleasure to state, he has accepted. The day on which the festival will take place will be made public, as soon as the time of adjournment is ascertained. Our citizens in this section of the State are making every effort to render the entertainment worthy of the great Senator and Statesman, and of the cause which he so ably espouses. Many other distinguished Democrats will, it is understood and believed, honor the festive occasion with their presence. It is to be, we learn, a truly Democratic festival—the people of both parties are to be invited.—Warrenton (N. C.) Reporter.

Old Lincoln.—We understand the Democrats of Lincoln have out the following ticket for the Legislature: Senate, Thomas Ward, Esq. Commons, Larkin Store, Wesley W. Monday, John Kiltian, and O. W. Holland, Esq.—Mechlenburg Jeffersonian.

Rhode Island.—The news, though full of bubble and bluster, the gleam of arms and clatter of rhetoric, is on the whole indicative of quiet settlement of the quarrel. The Legislature have removed from Newport to Providence—the militia of the State have been called out and Martial Law proclaimed—but then the General Assembly have also passed a law for calling a Convention to frame a Constitution, which contains two provisions that ought to, and we believe will, satisfy the great body of the suffrage party. The first provision is that the delegates shall be chosen by the towns according to their population, and the second is that all native male citizens of the United States, of legal age and who have resided in the State three years (except Indians, convicts, paupers and fools) shall be allowed to vote for Delegates of the Convention. The Providence Express, the Suffrage organ, speaks of this law as if it would be satisfactory to its party; and earnestly deprecates all violence. The reader will find the news in all its horrors in our extracts from the Providence Chronicle.—Charleston Mercury.

North Eastern Boundary Question.—A letter from Washington, published in the New York Express, says—

Commissioners from Maine and Massachusetts will to-day receive the project for the settlement of the North Eastern Boundary Question. What the terms proposed will be the Commissioners themselves have not conjectured. The terms will be a secret to all but the parties concerned until something definite be agreed upon.

From the Providence Evening Chronicle, of June 25.

RHODE ISLAND. It is impossible to convey to the distant reader the precise state of affairs to day, and what course things may take before night. All is excitement, still the authorities are moving with energy and decision, and a system seems to pervade all their movements. The community place full reliance in the skill and wisdom of those to whom are entrusted the management of the arduous and responsible duties devolving upon them.

The past night passed off quietly in the city—a strong guard were on duty and videttes were stationed on the outskirts. The General Assembly adjourned at Newport yesterday, to meet in this city, this day, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

The General Assembly have authorized the Governor to declare Martial Law, when in his opinion necessary.

Business is partially suspended, and the alarming state of things absorbs all thought and action. The enemy to the number of 700 are entrenching themselves on Acott's Hill, (Chepachet.) They have about 10 cannon and plenty of arms and ammunition. Mr. Dorr is expected to reach the encampment—this day, his plan of operations, whether offensive or defensive, has not been developed. Neither are we advised of the course our State authorities intend to pursue; and what plans, if any, are maturing in order to dislodge him.—We have all confidence in their ability and determination to sustain the honor and dignity of the State.

12 O'clock. Mr. Dorr arrived at the encampment, at Chepachet, this morning at 2 o'clock.

Several families are leaving the city, it is our opinion the city is the safest place for security.

The number of Military by evening will probably muster in this city, about twenty five hundred, with muskets, pistols, and various other warlike instruments. They are composed of merchants, farmers, mechanics, laborers, &c. &c.

The following communication signed by Dues J. Pearce and others in Newport, who have taken an active part in favor of the suffrage cause, will be found in the Newport Mercury of to day.

"We were at the time, opposed to the hostile movements recently made in this State, and some of us labored hard to prevent them. We are now opposed to every movement of the kind, and are willing to do all that now will be required of us to suppress them.

"The late Act of the Legislature, providing for calling a Convention of the people of the State, meets in most of its provisions our cordial approbation, and taken as a whole, will receive our support—we hope our political friends will give it theirs.

"We who were members of the Legislature under the Peoples' Constitution, long since relinquished all idea of ever again taking our seats therein. Some of us have made public avowals of our determination upon this subject; and all of us believe, that under existing circumstances, it would be bad policy, if not the height of folly for that body to attempt again to organize."

It will be seen by Legislative proceedings, in another column, that Martial Law has been declared in the City and State.

From the Providence Express (Suffrage Organ) of Saturday.

From Chepachet.—From the latest accounts received up to last evening, we learn that the armed men who had quartered at Woonsocket, had evacuated that place, and joined the forces encamped at Chepachet, the whole number of which encamped, composed entirely of Rhode Island men, with out a single man from any other State, was estimated at about seven hundred, and was rapidly augmenting. Great excitement prevailed in both these villages, and in the intervening and surrounding country, secular business was entirely suspended, and persons of the most pacific habits had assumed the arms and habiliments of war. The warlike-mustering of soldiers, the gleam of arms, and the notes of martial music, had effected the peaceable citizens of those regions with deep solicitude and apprehension for their own immediate

safety, and for the direful consequences which may ensue.

It was stated that Gov. Dorr was at Norwich on Thursday evening, and that he has since arrived at or in the vicinity of the encampment, but, although it is improbable he is present with the forces, yet it is not certain, so far as we can learn, nor are we in any way made acquainted with his intentions or with the intended movements of the armed forces collected at that place. Wagon loads of muskets have been carried from Woonsocket, and wagon loads of provisions from this place to the Chepachet camp.

On the other hand, Gov. King has issued orders to the military throughout the State, to be ready to march at a moment's warning, and a large force will be soon arrayed to defend the city if attacked, or to march to Chepachet in an offensive attitude.

The condition of our community is peculiarly disagreeable; men, women and children in a state of painful suspense and apprehension, many are leaving the city, and many more are sending away valuable effects for more certain security. We could point out the cause of this state of things, but we have time for no further remarks.

DEATH OF MR. SOUTHWARD.

We regret to announce the death of this distinguished gentleman. He died Sunday morning last, at the residence of James D. Harrow, Esq., of Fredericksburg. His remains were conveyed to Washington city for burial, where the usual ceremonies in the performance of that last sad office were to take place yesterday.

The National Intelligencer, noticing the event, says of the deceased:

"He has to our personal knowledge, but few equals in all the relations of Son, Husband, and Father, and he was, of all things, as true a friend as ever breathed. As a citizen, he ever enjoyed the highest estimation; and his abilities are best proved by the elevated station which they have induced his fellow citizens successively to call him.

"The age of Mr. Southard was about 55 years. He must have been generally thought to be much older, so young (for this country) did he attain high reputation, and so early did that reputation bring him into the public eye. He was chosen to be Chief Justice of his own State as early as 25 years of age. He became a Senator of the United States in the year 1821; and in the year 1823 he was appointed by President Monroe to the highly responsible post of Secretary of the Navy, the duties of which office he discharged with prominent ability up to the close of the administration of Mr. Adams. In the year 1833 he again took his seat as a Senator from his native State, and ever since, up to the moment of his last illness, faithfully discharged the duties of that honorable station."

The Louisiana Sugar Crop.—The New Orleans Bee of the 16th June, says: "A species of worm called the Boarer, has made its appearance on some of the sugar plantations in the interior, and does much damage to the crops. They bore a hole in the heart of the plant, and destroy it. They pass from stalk to stalk, until they level whole acres.—They breed rapidly, and appear attached to high grounds, as cane in the low lands escape their ravages."—Lynchburg Republican.

New Orleans Market.—The Bee of the 10th says: "There is no improvement to notice in the monetary affairs of the city." The Banks had not made the necessary arrangements to receive each others' paper. Exchange was exceedingly unsettled, and the rates still tending downwards. Sixty day bills on New York had been sold as low as 4 per cent. discount. Sterling bills had sold for 3 1/2 per cent. premium.

From the Raleigh Register.

BISHOP IVEY'S APPOINTMENTS FOR THE SUMMER.

From 30th July to 16th August, in Rowan, Davie and Surry Counties, as may be desired by the Missionary, the Rev. Mr. Davis. 13th Sunday after Trinity, Rockingham county. 14th Sunday after Trinity, and three days previous, St. Matthew's, Hillsboro'. August 30th, St. Mary's, Orange county. September 1st, Salem Chapel Estate of Judge Cameron and Mr. Bennet. From 3d to 20th inclusive, St. James', St. Stephen's, St. John's, and church of the Holy Innocents, Granville county, as the Rector, the Rev. Mr. Taylor and the Rev. Mr. Chapman, may determine. 18th Sunday after Trinity, Emanuel Church, Warrenton. 19th Sunday after Trinity, Louisa; Franklin Co. 20th Sunday after Trinity, Chapel Hill.

MARRIED.

In Concord, N. C., on the 21st ult., by the Rev. Jan. E. Morrison, Mr. William F. Taylor, formerly of Petersburg, Va., to Miss Eleanor M. Allen, of Concord.

DIED.

In this County, on the 29th ult., Mr. Levi Green, aged about 35 years, leaving a wife, several children, and a large circle of relatives to mourn his loss.—Com.

Mocksville Male Academy.



THE exercises of the Mocksville Male Academy will be re-opened on Monday, the 11th of July, on the following terms, (i. e.) For Latin and Greek, \$15 00 Algebra, Geometry, Surveying, &c., 12 00 English Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, &c., 10 00 Lower branches, 8 00 B. CLEGG, Principal. Mocksville, July 1, 1849.

FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale a fine new Carriage and harness, and a pair of excellent horses. JOHN I. SHAWER. April 22, 1849.

Candidates for Sheriff.

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

HERBERT TURNER, Esq., is a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Rowan County.

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