



WESTERN CAROLINIAN.
SALISBURY, N. C.
Friday, July 29, 1849.
Democratic Republican Nomination,
FOR GOVERNOR,
LOUIS D. HENRY,
Of Cumberland.
Republican Candidates.
Rowan and Davie.
Senate.—**JOHN FRALEY.**
Commons.—**JESSE A. CLEMENT.**
Davidson County.
Senate.—**WM. R. HOLT.**
Commons.—**SAMUEL HARGRAVE,--JNO. M. SMITH.**

What a heavy responsibility rests on North Carolina!

The "Whigs" have now been met and overthrown, defeated and utterly routed in every Southern State except North Carolina. Our battle comes on in a few days, and here too, we trust with strong confidence, they will meet the same fate; for we cannot believe that the Freeman of North Carolina will be alone behind their countrymen in this great struggle for principle. Surely when the awakened thousands of every other State are manifesting their stern condemnation of Whig misrule and Whig deception, our people will not forget and forgive the violation of solemn promises and pledges by which they were deceived, nor tamely submit to unjust and oppressive high taxes, corrupt Bankrupt laws, profligate waste of the public money, and all the outrageous acts of the mild and reckless majority at Washington. If they do this submit to what their fellow countrymen of other States have denounced and condemned, then indeed will they well deserve the reproachful name of "lifers;"—they may North Carolina with bitter truth be called Rip Van Winkle, for who will be slumbering on indifferently, forgetful of every principle dear to the South, long after her sister States are up and competing. But we look for better things. Nothing is wanting but energy to ensure the victory. Rouse yourselves then, friends of Liberty and Equal Rights. Be vigilant, active and untiring. Now is the time to wrest their ill-gotten power from the hands of the party who are using every means to break down the defenses of our sacred Constitution;—now is the time to successfully resist the oppressive and plundering excesses this Federal majority in Congress are fixing on your State;—now is the time to overthrow the abominable Bankrupt Law, and all its associate vile measures of Whiggery. If it is not now done it will be done late when the yoke is strongly and securely fastened on our necks. Rally then Freeman, and show yourselves worthy to enjoy the privileges of our republican Government.

Gov. Morehead's Speech.

His Excellency, according to appointment, made a speech last Saturday last to an assembly of about 250 or 300 persons, in which there was, as the Salisbury States says;—"a smart sprinkling of two hours." He spoke for near four hours; the first three-quarters of Federal affairs, the balance of the hour on matters pertaining to his own administration. The whole speech was moderate in tone, and with the qualification of being more discreetly worded and less violent, very much such an address may be heard from any of the Whig orators of the day. It contained nothing more than what the Whig newspapers are regularly dealing out. The Governor tells an anecdote prettily well, and amused the company with several during the course of his remarks, judiciously thrown in to relieve the tedium. We never had the honor of hearing His Excellency before and felt a little curious to see how he would come up to the Whig glorification of his greatness. His speech was not in the least provoking, and therefore we can judge as impartially as possible under the circumstances; we listened to him with exemplary attention, but really must say, partly prejudice aside, that the effort, for ability, by no means equalled our expectations, although they had been regulated with due allowance for Whig libel. We looked for something strong and bold at least, but in truth it was all evasion, blarney, and quibble from beginning to end. Not one single point of the great questions at issue met in a spirit of earnest forward, manly fairness;—the whole discussion was a fighting with "men in backroom"—a display of skill of that kind which is most happily expressed in the phrase,—"whipping the devil round the stump." The cunning craft of the special pleader to hood-wink and deceive by drawing off attention from the argument, and covering over the strong proof—not the clear, unadorned manner of the statesman standing before an intelligent people to discuss in the language of sober truth, great matters of National interest.

We shall not pretend to enter upon a lengthy review of His Excellency's speech, for several reasons. One will suffice here;—we heard the greater part of it, and this was enough in all conscience, without being at the fatigues of recollecting and repeating it, even if we could by any possibility conveniently remember one half of a four hours talk.

His first subject was a—*United States Bank.*

On this we were glad to hear him decidedly committed. He declared that "Bank or no Bank" will be the great issue in the next Presidential contest. We are rejoiced at it. To this question

oppose without concealment before the people, and it is all we ask.—"Are you for establishing a great National Bank of 50 millions capital—another Biddle Bank to corrupt the morals of the country—to buy up the members of Congress and the press—to encourage speculation—war against the Government—set the law at defiance—control and crush the State Banks at its will and pleasure, as Mr. Biddle said the old United States Bank could do, flood the country with millions of its "promises to pay," and then explode as the last one did, scattering wide ruin and desolation among the helpless and aviolated victims of its dishonesty?" Let this come fairly before the people and we have no fears for the answer at the ballot box. But not the least amusing part of Gov. M's. whole address (anecdotes not excepted) was his attempt to show that the fathers of the Republican party, with Jefferson at their head, were all actually "whig men!" Does not Gov. M. know that although G. W. Washington, under peculiar circumstances, signed the Bank charter, he has again and again expressed his strong condemnation of the Bank system, and his opposition to "paper emission"? Governor Morehead asserted that the country was never so prosperous as during the existence of the two United States Banks. This is not the fact. The very reverse is known to be true as can be shown from the record.

He next descended to the State Banks, and charged with great exultation that they had been chartered by one party as much as the other; but he never once mentioned who have had the entire control of all the banks in the country, or who has the control now. Who are the Presidents, Directors, managers! None out of ten, Whigs, Gov. M. knows this. It is not who granted them charters—but who manages them, and more, who now goes for winking at their abuses—convinced to their dishonest practices and granting them exclusive and unjust privileges at the expense of the people who pay the tax! This is the point. The Democrats are for restricting—for forcing them to meet out to others the same measures they require—to pay their own promises, before they can make their debtors pay theirs;—the Federal Whigs are for pampering and fostering them at the expense of the great mass, they would allow them, as the party voted in our last Legislature, to suspend when they please, and pay when they please.

The Bribery Distribution Bill.

In attempting to justify this odious Clay measure of the Extra Session, Gov. M. blundered exceedingly. He declared that the General Government only held the public lands by a deed of trust from several of the States;—that they were ceded for the purpose of paying off the National debt and on the discharge of the debt, reverted back rightfully to the States. Now does not Gov. Morehead know perfectly that only a small portion of the public lands was obtained by cession from the States;—does he not know that the greater part was actually purchased by the Government!—This at once destroys his argument.

The Tariff.

We have never listened to a more labored effort to humbug than this part of His Excellency's speech on the Tariff. He came out somewhat more strongly and openly, than the little leaders of the counties have ventured, on retaliatory duties for protection; for although they sustain the party that go for Protection in its broadest sense, not many of them dare to come out before the people, and acknowledge the doctrine;—they must that a Tariff for revenue only is decreed by Whiggery, but Gov. M. distinctly advocated a Tariff of retaliatory duties, high enough to prohibit the foreign article and protect the domestic manufacturer. He insisted that the seller and not the consumer pays the tariff tax, and proceeded to make this plain to his own apparent satisfaction by illustrations as lame and deceptive as his whole argument was fallacious. Any man of common intelligence can see by a moment's reflection that the Tariff tax must be paid by the consumer. If the duty on a foreign article, say cotton cloth, is 25 percent, does not the foreign dealer add it to his price when he sells? He gets his old price and 25 per cent duty! Not the foreign dealer, but he gets the same money for his cloth as he did before the tax was laid, and the 25 per cent besides. Clearly then, this tax comes not from him, but out of the pocket of the American who buys the cloth. Well it not only forces us to pay the tax of 25 per cent to the Government on all imported cloth, but it forces us to pay the tax in ten times the amount to the manufacturers in this country who make the same kind of cloth and will of course raise their prices to the standard of the foreign article. This is the meaning of retaliatory duties for protection;—a system to plunder the farmer and mechanic for the benefit of a small class of manufacturers. Governor Morehead is a Tariff man in its full sense. To re can be no worse in the land.

The false promises of Whiggery.

The Excellency said nothing to extenuation of the violated pledges and false promises of Whiggery except the old plea—the "treachery" of Mr. Polk. He forgot to inform us why Mr. Polk's promises to enhance credit, better times, and general prosperity to follow the "very election" of Gen. Harrison, had not come to pass;—and Mr. Clay's promise of 100 millions of dollars to the country in the same event. Mr. Tyler had no more to do with these than Mr. Morehead. Mr. Tyler voided the Bank and Tariff Bills, and approved every other Whig measure of relief, and he must bear all the abuse because the Whiggery have not redeemed their promises and pledges that were never intended to be redeemed. Gov. M. after leaving Federal politics came to State matters;—he gave a moving account of his great labors in the Swamp Lands;—he has worked there it not exactly "like a negro," at least until he might easily have been mistaken for a mulatto. Himself and Gov. Dudley, it seems once ran some risk of apprehension as runaway, on this account, before they could get out of the general's. Three lands Gen. M. says are the best

in the State beyond comparison, delightfully situated, combining all advantages that any man could desire, and he has no sort of doubt, if they are not held long enough, will, at some future day bring the State a great deal of money. As to the Ice House and chicken coop matters, he says they were absolutely needed, the house to keep butter and milk cool, as well as for the sake of the ice staff, and the coop for the fowls of the "palace."

His Excellency touched on many other matters which might be noticed, but we have already gone twice as far as we intended on starting, and must stop short. One thing only we have to say in conclusion,—if his party are as well satisfied with the result of his labors here as are the Democrats, why both sides are pleased;—a thing that does not happen every day under like circumstances.

What name next?

It is said that the overthrow of Whiggery in Louisiana and North Carolina, will have the effect to disband the party, and scatter them like sheep without a shepherd. Mr. Clay will give up all hopes for the Presidency, and the leaders will look out for a new name. The name "Whig" is as entirely and desperately "used up," as the party lately claiming it, and what there is left of the Whiggery will drop it never more to be resumed. To find another name begins now to be a matter of serious inquiry among them. They have of late been trying to call themselves Democrats, but this will not take. It is impossible to conjecture their next fancy, for there is no telling what men in distress will do.

[FOR THE CAROLINIAN.]
TO THE FREEMEN OF THE STATE.

The fourth of August is at hand—a day that is looked to with great interest, and on which every Freeman is expected to do his duty.

Already have twenty States voted since the Whigs came into power, and in each have been defeated, with the exception of Massachusetts and Kentucky. Virginia, Georgia, South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, and last Louisiana, have each spoken in the language of condemnation.—Will the freemen of North Carolina separate from our sister States of the South, and stand alone as the allies of the enemy? Will you, can you, close your eyes to the present aspect of our affairs? The Whigs have possession of both branches of Congress. They have been sixteen months in power, and had Congress in actual session, at great expense, for more than twelve months and not yet adjourned. And pray what have they done? They have, by a strict party vote, passed a Bankrupt Law, discharging the debts of the farmer as well as the merchant. They have refused its repeal, though called for by the voice of the nation. They have passed a bill for the distribution of the sales of the public lands, whilst borrowing and taxing to supply the deficiency. They have made the most extravagant appropriations. For the year 1841, their expenditures for ordinary purposes, not including debts or Treasury notes, have exceeded twenty six millions of dollars, and for 1842, more than twenty five millions, whilst they have not paid a dollar to the officers and soldiers of the Army and Navy or day laborers for the last six months.—They have given Mrs. Harrison twenty five thousand dollars, and spent three thousand eight hundred dollars in the burial of the old General, whilst they have refused to repay to General Jackson a loan of one thousand for saving New Orleans. "So the same Whigs in the Senate, have been willing to pay Massachusetts and the heirs of General Hull for their cowardice during the late war. They declare all laws for the collection of the revenue have ceased on the 20th June, and yet a month has nearly elapsed and they have not supplied the omission. They have violated the Compromise Act of 1833. Passed a Tariff raising the taxes 30 or 40 per cent, whilst every Democrat save one voted against it. In fine, their policy is strictly that of the old Federal party, without the honesty to acknowledge it. A Bank, a National Debt, and high Taxes. Is North Carolina alone to be the dupes of such misconduct, whilst every other State is opening its eyes to the deception?

To the Polls then, Freeman. Vindicate yourselves and your country, and place the good old Stars under her old banner. In the name of a departed patriot, I invoke you to action.

MAISON.

☞ We had newly forgotten to mention a characteristic remark of Gov. Morehead in his speech the other day. He said:

"That amongst other charges which had been brought against him was one, he believed, for shaking hands with wagoners in the streets at Raleigh, and that too without gloves!"

This will doubtless be a substitute for the dish rag passages of His Excellency's speeches in 1849.

The Bankrupt Law.

In the Senate on the 19th instant, Mr. Benton called up his proposition for leave to bring in a bill for the repeal of the Bankrupt act. Mr. Benton the Federal Senator from Georgia opposed the motion. The question was taken on leave and decided in the negative, Yeas 21, Nays 21. A majority of two thirds being required to grant leave under the rule of the Senate. So a Federal minority in that body defeat my attempt to reach this infamous measure.

☞ We were standing last Saturday looking on at the Whig cavalcade which went out with a carriage and four to escort Gov. Morehead into town, paraded along the streets, "Ah"—said an old farmer near us—"was this the 'poor man's' party we used to hear so much of two years ago? They've changed the big cabin hauling of 1849 a good deal to have got to that splendid four horse carriage. This is the log cabin Governor, ha! Pretty fine things for plain folks."

☞ We have received from a correspondent an account of the escorting of Gov. Morehead into Mocksville by a "Corporal's Guard" of good

Whiggery, but the description is rather personally execrating on the said little escort, and as they were hardly enough of them to bear it at all, we have concluded to withhold the recitation, particularly as there is not much harm in the subjects, if we recognize them rightly from the account.

The Louisiana election.

The triumph of the Republican party in Louisiana has sealed the doom of Whiggery in that State. This State was next to Kentucky, Mr. Clay's strong hold, and at this crisis of his fortunes, in view of the disastrous result there, he may exclaim "we could have spared a better man." Every exertion has been made, but all would not do; even the high duty on Sugar could not save them. Let the people of North Carolina hear it—Louisiana is thoroughly "reclaimed, regenerated, and dismembered" from Clay and Whiggery.

☞ Gov. Morehead not only made no quotations, but did not even allude to his favorite document of two years ago—Ogle's Speech. We hate ingratitude. Such unceremonious slighting of an old friend is execrable. He might at least have mentioned this once highly esteemed text book of Whiggery, one too to which he is under such strong obligations, in terms of becoming respect and consideration.

Cruel delay of Justice.

The army and the navy appropriation bills remain in the hands of Congress, not yet passed. The oppression of this delay is cruel to the extreme. There is probably well nigh a million of dollars now due claimants in aid about our city. The disappointments and vexations extend to all classes of the community,—the brokers, the merchants, the mechanics, and the day laborers. Great numbers of men have been dismissed from necessity, and without their pay too. In Brooklyn, we are told, there are cases where mechanics have been discharged from the navy yard, who, for the want of their pay, have been unable to meet their rent and their furniture has been seized by their landlords and sold, and their families turned into the street. Is this the way in which the distresses of the common people are to be relieved? This wrong certainly cannot be laid upon the President. Say what we may of John Tyler, it is not he who refuses to pay the gallant soldiers of our navy and soldiers of our army. It is not he who has deserted the day laborers from service unpaid. Certainly Congress has done this. It is Congress who has coldly brought about all this suffering, by its worse than careless indifference to the claims of justice. The appropriation bill for their own pay, the members could pass as the first matter of the session, that they might pay their first month's board out of the public treasury. But the poor laborer, the hard warrior, the merchant, and the negotiator,—they may all wear mouths, and the members of Congress will not even say "ay" to relieve their distress. The voice of the laborers who have done our service cries to Heaven against us, and covers our nation with crime and shame. Will the people bear this? We suppose they will, until they can once more get at the ballot box, but no longer. They may well exhibit the proper indignation of a dishonored and injured people.—Journal of Commerce.

☞ This is another among the many proofs how admirably the mismanagement of our fiscal affairs has been improved under Whig power.

The Debt.

The following are the charges which Mr. Bates proposes to prefer against the President, and which were intended to be read for information in connexion with his remarks, of which a copy has been furnished to the Reporter for publication.

1st. I charge John Tyler with a gross usurpation of power and violation of law, in attempting to exercise a controlling influence over the accounting officers of the Treasury Department, by ordering the payment of accounts that had been by them rejected, and threatening them with expulsion from office unless his orders were obeyed.

2d. I charge him with being guilty of a high misdemeanor, in retaining him in office for months after they have been rejected by the Senate as an unworthy, incompetent, and unfaithful, to the great detriment of the public interests, and hazardous to the public Treasury; the Government having no authority for the faithful application of the public funds passing through their hands, and thereby violating that provision of the Constitution which requires the advice and consent of the Senate to all nominations made by the President.

3d. I charge him with gross official misconduct, in attempting, in a spirit of revenge, for a constitutional exercise of power by the Senate, in the rejection of one of his nominees to office, to remove a larger number of faithful and meritorious subordinate officers from the custom house of Philadelphia, with whom no fault could be found, and who had discharged their duties with entire satisfaction to the Collector of the Customs, and in attempting to substitute in their stead, men having no other recommendation than that of a supposed acquaintance in his views.

4th. I charge him with the high crime and misdemeanor of endeavoring to exercise a disorganizing and revolutionary spirit in the country, by reviving a disregard of, and disobedience to a law of Congress, which law I have himself sworn to see faithfully executed.

5th. I charge him with the high crime and misdemeanor in office of withholding his assent to laws indispensable to the operations of Government, involving the constitutional difficulties on his part, and depriving the Government of all legal sources of revenue—of assuming to himself the whole power of taxation—and of collecting duties from our citizens without the authority or sanction of law.

6th. I charge him with the high crime and misdemeanor of open sedition and profligacy in a willingness to barter away the offices of Government, and the principles he professes, in order to support the views of one of the parties in Congress to which he is heretofore been opposed.

7th. I charge him with gross official misconduct, in having been guilty of a shameless duplicity, equivocation, and falsehood with his late Cabinet and Congress; such as has brought him into the grace and contempt with the whole American people, which has disqualified him from administering this Government with advantage, honor, or credit.

8th. I charge him with an arbitrary and despotic abuse of the veto power, to gratify his personal and political resentment, with such evident marks of inconsistency and duplicity as leave no room to doubt his total disregard of the interests of the people and of his duty to the country.

9th. I charge him with the high misdemeanor of arraying himself in open hostility to the leg

islative department of the Government, by the publication of slanderous and libellous letters, under his own signature, with a view of creating a false and unwarranted sympathy for himself, and bringing Congress into disrepute and odium with the people, by which means that harmony between the Executive and Legislative departments, so essential to good government and the welfare of the people, has been utterly destroyed.

10th. I charge him with an abandonment of an acknowledged constitutional duty, in refusing to render such aid to the constituted authorities of Rhode Island, when called on, as he had himself previously promised in his letter to Gov. King, as a sacred constitutional obligation resting upon him.

11th. I charge him with pursuing such a course of vacillation, weakness, and folly, as must, if he is permitted to remain longer at the head of the Government, bring the country into dishonor and disgrace abroad, and force the people into a state of abject misery and distress at home.

12th. I charge him with being utterly unworthy and unfit to have the duties of this nation in his hands, as Chief Magistrate, and with having brought upon the Representatives of the People the unpopularity of exercising their constitutional prerogative of impeachment, or of withdrawing the Government from him to be used as a thing and a toy, for his sport on the one hand, and his malignity on the other.

The Boston Courier says that there was no person seen in the streets of that city on the 4th of July intoxicated; nor were there any accidents of a serious nature during the day and evening. This for a city in which there must have been on that day probably 150,000 persons, and nearly all of them, at some time of the day or evening, in the street, we believe is without parallel in the history of the world.

HORRID MURDER AND PARRICIDE.

An old man by the name of John Salbury, living in the eastern part of this county, whilst sitting in the passage of his house about dusk, on last Thursday evening, had the contents of a shot gun fired into his breast, causing his instant death. There is good reason to believe that the act was committed by his own son, who lived with him, and who had had. The coroner's inquest declared him to be the murderer. The deceased was upwards of seventy years old and blind. He possessed considerable property, all of which he made over to this son a few months ago, to protect it from the results of a lawsuit he had become involved in, and since the termination of the suit he had been trying to prevail upon his son to reconvey the property, but without effect. The supposed murderer is an intemperate man.—Wilmington Chronicle.

Wm. D. Crawford announces himself as a Candidate for the House of Commons of the next Legislature.

Candidates for Sheriff.

☞ Col. R. W. Leno is a candidate for reelection to the office of Sheriff of Rowan County.

☞ HENRIETTA TUNNICLIFFE, Esq., is a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Rowan County.

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

MARRIED.

In Raleigh, by the Rt. Rev. Louisius Polk, Bishop of Louisiana, Hon. Kenneth Rymers, of the House of Representatives, to Miss Susan Polk, daughter of the late Col. William Polk.

In Davie County, on the 21st instant, by J. L. A. Clement, Esq., Mr. G. W. Campbell to Miss Sarah A., daughter of Miss John Locke.

DIED.

In this Town, on the 27th instant, Mary E. infant daughter of Mr. Horace H., and Margaretta Bard, aged about 22 months.

HEAD-QUARTERS.

SALISBURY, JULY 29, 1849.

Attention!

OFFICERS OF THE 64th REGIMENT.

YOU are hereby commanded to parade at the Court-House, in the Town of Salisbury, on Saturday, the 15th of August next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., armed with muskets for the purpose of Drill and Court-martial. By order of

R. W. LONG, Col. Com'd't.
Geo. M. WEAVER, Adj't.

A Negro Girl For Sale.

ANY person wanting to purchase a young likely Negro Girl, about 15 years of age, can have an opportunity of doing so by applying at this Office. If not sold privately, between this and Monday of August next, she will be put up at public sale on that day.

JOHN I. SHAVER.

S.A.F.E.

THE SUBSCRIBERS OF CLOSE CONNECTIONS ARE ALWAYS ON THE MARCH

JOHN I. SHAVER.

LUMBER FOR SALE.

SHREVE has a large quantity of Pine, Spruce, Fir, and other building materials for sale at his Mill on the Mill Creek, near South Yancey, N. C., by the way to Person's Mills.

A quantity of choice for making house furniture or various kinds. Any quantity of sawed shingles can be furnished at a very short notice. These shingles are also made out of heart pine, or yellow pine,—of a regular size and receive no splitting, but can be used on the roof just as large as the saw.—Price 25 per 1,000 at the Mill.

WILLIAMSON HARR. Agent.

—D.S. October 31, 1841.

Blanks For Sale Here.