

NORTH CAROLINA SPECTATOR

AND WESTERN ADVERTISER.

VOLUME II.

RUTHERFORDTON, SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 25, 1831.

NUMBER 19.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY EVENING BY
ROSWELL ELMER, JR.

Terms of subscription. Two dollars and fifty cents per annum, if paid in advance; or three dollars, if paid within the year:—but if delayed after the close of the year, twenty-five cents will be added.
No paper will be discontinued until particularly ordered and all arrearages paid, or at the discretion of the publisher.
Advertisements inserted on the usual terms.—All persons advertising will please note the number of times they wish to have them inserted, or they will be continued and taxed accordingly.

PROSPECTUS OF THE **Greenville Mountaineer.**

It is of infinite moment that you should properly estimate the immense value of your National Union.
[Washington's Farewell Address.]

At the earnest and solicitous request of a large and highly respectable number of the citizens of this and the adjoining districts, and with the assistance of a very considerable accession to his subscription list, Mr. Wells has been induced to resume the publication of the Greenville Mountaineer. Influenced by the known wishes of his former patrons, and the recent anxiety of others, the subscriber has consented to take upon himself again the editorial department of this paper. In doing so he is fully aware of the sacrifice he makes, and the responsibility which he must incur. If he could never subject himself again to the trouble and mortification necessarily attending the life of an Editor, he is, however, actuated by other and better motives. Our country is in an awful and most alarming crisis, and every one should be willing to lend his aid, no matter how feeble it may be, in averting the dangers by which she is surrounded.

The politics of the Greenville Mountaineer are well known. It would be sufficient for those who have heretofore been acquainted with this paper, to say that there will not be, in any respect, the slightest change in its tone and principles. But as this Prospectus is intended for new subscribers, and those who may not be acquainted with the course hitherto pursued by the Editor, it is proper that he should make a concise summary of those principles by which he will be governed.
The subscriber has, from his earliest political recollection, been devotedly and enthusiastically attached to those great republican principles on which this government is founded. He believes in the divine right and power of the people to make, alter and abolish, at pleasure, their forms of government. He is convinced that all good governments are founded on the virtue and intelligence of the people. He looks upon the government of these U. States as the wisest and the best that ever has or ever can be formed. He regards the Federal Constitution as the most perfect system of civil polity that the wisdom, virtue and patriotism of man can institute. He is opposed to all latitudinarian constructions of that sacred charter of our liberties. He is not, however, in all cases, in favour of a strict and literal construction of its principles. He believes the one will tend to consolidation and the destruction of all state rights; and he knows the other would disarm the general government of its ceded powers, and give to it those which it does not possess. He refers to the Tariff as being a striking and remarkable instance of the latter. He is opposed to the American System in every form and measure that it has yet assumed. He regards that branch of it called the Tariff as an ingenious and dangerous fraud upon the Constitution. He believes it to be not only impolitic and unjust, but highly oppressive to the Southern country. In resisting its operations by all constitutional means in our power, he will ever be found among the foremost. To that mercenary system of Internal Improvement, now carried on by the general government, he is opposed, as well on account of its inexpediency, as its unconstitutionality. He does, however, believe in the right of Congress to construct roads for military purposes, when absolutely required as a "necessary and proper means" of carrying on war. He is opposed to the United States' Bank, and believes its establishment to be one of the most palpable violations of the Constitution that has yet occurred. He regards the proposed division of the surplus revenue as the most unconstitutional and extravagant measure that could characterize any administration.

In regard to our state politics, he is with Huger, Smith, Drayton, Richardson, Manning, and the venerable Taylor. He is opposed to a Convention, at present, and in all probability will be for a number of years to come. He cannot see that a Convention could do any good, and he does believe that it might do much harm. Instead of resorting to such a procedure, he is rather disposed to wait for the returning good sense and justice of the American people. He regards the doctrine of Nullification as the most odious and dangerous of all political heresies. In it he can see nothing but the dismembered fragments of this mighty republic. He looks upon it as the destroyer of that noble fabric, reared by the wisdom, and cemented by the blood of our ancestors. The union of these States he regards, in the language of Washington, as the main pillar in the defence of our real independence, the support of our tranquility at home, our peace abroad, our safety, our prosperity, and the very liberty we so highly prize. He is disposed to "discountenance even a suspicion that it can in any event be abandoned." He looks to the re-election of Gen. Jackson, at this particular crisis, as of momentous importance to the safety of this Union and the prosperity of this government. Possessed as he is of the confidence of the American people, and distinguished as he always has been for his firmness, independence and patriotism, he should be warmly and zealously supported by every one who wishes well to our common country. Were we to lose the weight of his influence and character at this time in the administration of this government, no one can well predict the consequences.
The Greenville Mountaineer will contain a summary of all Foreign news, the proceedings of Congress and the State Legislatures so far as the same may be of general interest. In it will be published, occasionally, short biographical sketches of our distinguished men—extracts from reviews and periodical works—the speeches in Congress, and some of the most important public documents. It will be the object of the editor to make its contents as interesting as possible to all classes of persons. In order to effect this, he will pay considerable attention to the selection of such matter as may be useful to the Agricultural part of the community.
The first number of the Mountaineer will be issued about the first of May. It will be published on a super-royal sheet, on new and elegant type, at \$3.00 in advance, or \$3.50 after six months.
B. F. PERRY.

Greenville, S. C. March 7, 1831.

North Carolina Constitutionalist AND STATE RIGHTS' ADVOCATE.

"The Liberty of the Press—the shield of Freedom—the scourge of Tyrants."

WILLIAM S. RANSON & WILLIAM POTTER, PROPOSE to publish in the CITY OF RALEIGH, a political newspaper, under the above title. They propose to give to the public an independent and a consistent republican State Rights' paper: one that will always support the principles it professes, with a due regard to truth, and promote the rational views of the true friends of liberty and democracy. They will ever contend for the "Union" inviolate, as well against the open attack of "Nullification," as the insidious inroads of a latitudinarian construction of the Constitution—that sacred instrument by which the sovereignty of the States is secured and our happy land thus far saved from the vortex of a consolidated general government. Believing the present TARIFF Laws to be partial, oppressive and unjust, if not unconstitutional, they will spare no pains to impress the public mind with the propriety and necessity of having them repealed. These are the leading measures and principles which it shall be their steady purpose to advocate and defend. They will support General JACKSON for a re-election to the Presidency, and oppose Henry Clay and his political adherents. They have now stated, with candor, the outlines of their political creed, which they verily believe to be the creed of North Carolina generally. North Carolina is one of the great States;—great not only in territory and population but in moral and physical resources; and it shall be the untiring ambition of the Editors, to maintain her high rank in the Union, and to set forth her distinguished sons in their merited characters—to foster her institutions—to inculcate correct moral and political principles, and to diffuse useful knowledge. They are native sons of the State and they glory in their birthright. They now call for patronage upon the high-minded and patriotic citizens of North Carolina, and upon the friends of republicanism and advocates of State Rights generally. AS KNOWLEDGE is essential to the permanency of our republican institutions, the CONSTITUTIONALIST will be found valuable in its various store of intelligence, to the farmer, the mechanic and the merchant, as well as the physician, the lawyer, and, particularly to the politician. Foreign and domestic news—the proceedings of Congress and of our State Legislature, and well-written essays, will be found in our columns. The best papers in the Union will be taken by the Editors, from which important and interesting extracts will be taken.
Mr. Ranson, (intending to retire from the Bar as soon as the necessary number of subscribers is procured,) will devote his time exclusively to the editorial department.
The first number of the "Constitutionalist" will appear as soon as One Thousand Subscribers shall have been obtained.
Persons having Subscription Lists, will please return them, addressed to William Potter, at Raleigh, on or before the 1st of August next.
CONDITIONS.
THE NORTH CAROLINA CONSTITUTIONALIST, will appear weekly, on an imperial sheet, in new type, and on good paper, (except during the session of the Legislature, when it will be issued semi-weekly,) at three dollars per annum, payable on receipt of the first number, or four dollars, at the end of six months.
Editors of newspapers, generally, will confer an obligation by giving this Prospectus one or two insertions.
Raleigh, N. C. 18th May, 1831.
Subscriptions received at this Office.

NEW YORK CHEAP WHOLESALE CLOAK, STOCK, & CLOTHING WAREHOUSE—REMOVED.
THE subscriber has removed his establishment from No. 154, Maiden Lane, to the spacious Store No. 138, Pearl-street, over Messrs. Hyde, Cleveland & Co., where he will keep constantly on hand a much more extensive assortment than formerly. The style, make and materials of the cloaks will be greatly improved, and will be sold at about the same low prices as those of the last season. He has also on hand, a large assortment of low priced Clothing, made in good style, expressly for the Southern and Western trade, that will be sold at about the usual prices of the most inferior quality. Also, an assortment of Stocks, with many other desirable articles. Those who will take the trouble to examine this stock of Goods will probably satisfy themselves that they cannot select the same amount from any stock in the city that will be a safer or more desirable purchase.
For sale by F. J. CONANT, No. 138, Pearl-street, New York.

TERMS: Six months, for approved Notes, payable at banks in good standing in any part of the country; eight months for city acceptances; or five per cent. discount for cash. In all cases where the time is extended, interest will be charged at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum. Any goods purchased at this establishment that do not suit the market for which they were intended, will be exchanged for others. 11 12w
New York City, April 15, 1831.

\$25.00 REWARD!
LOST on the 18th instant a CALF SKIN BOOK, containing \$160 in cash, also one counterfeit \$2 bill; also two notes on Moore Martin, one for \$32.80 and the other for \$13.15; also one note on William L. Eskridge for \$40.19. There were other valuable papers, not now recollected. The bank bills were chiefly of the denomination of \$5 and \$10 principally on the Georgia banks, and among which was one \$20 bill on one of the Georgia banks. The Pocket Book was lost between Sandy Run and Rutherfordton.
The above reward will be given to any person who will deliver the pocket book and contents to the owner.
JOHN G. ESKRIDGE, Rutherford, April 22, 1831. 10ft

HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT.
AT THE SIGN OF THE BELL,
Union Court-House, S. C.
JAMES NORRIS
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has taken that large and convenient house lately occupied by Joseph Reid, Esq. He thinks it unnecessary to make promises and will therefore only invite travellers to call and judge for themselves. (52 1y p)
NOTICE.
MRS. PATSEY MEREDITH BALES, will hear some information very acceptable, by addressing a line to Brown's Post-office, Fairfield District, South-Carolina, to J. H. TAYLOR, Adm'r. of E. Morris, March 5, 1831. 3—2w

HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT & STAGE OFFICE.
THE subscriber takes this method of informing her friends and the public, that she continues to entertain boarders and travellers, at the Establishment heretofore occupied by Col. ISAAC CRATON in Rutherfordton. Several additional spacious rooms have been lately fitted up, which will enable her to make comfortable during their stay such private families as may think proper to call on her to spend the summer months.
E. B. CRATON, 18ft
Rutherfordton, June 18, 1831.

DR. O. P. MILLS.

HAVING located himself at Rutherfordton, he tends his professional services to the citizens of the village and its vicinity.
He would add, that having had considerable experience in private as well as public practice, he hopes to receive a liberal share of patronage.
His office will be kept in a front room of R. G. TWITTY'S HOTEL.
OTIS P. MILLS, Rutherfordton, June 4, 1831.

State of North Carolina, Buncombe County.
Superior Court of Law—April Term 1831.
Charles Williamson vs. Polley Williamson. Petition for Divorce.
It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, Polley Williamson, is not an inhabitant of this State; It was ordered that publication be made for three months in the Rutherfordton Spectator and Raleigh Register, that said Polley Williamson appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for the county of Buncombe, at the Court House in Asheville, on the 3rd Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said petition or the same will be taken pro confesso, and set for hearing ex parte.
Witness, Joshua Roberts, Clerk of said Court, at Asheville the 2nd Monday after the 4th Monday in March, 1831.
J. ROBERTS, Clerk.
14 3m Pr. adv. \$4 50.

State of North Carolina, Lincoln County.
In Equity—Spring Term, 1831.
John McMin vs. Silas Scarborough and Shirly Scarborough. Original Bill.
IT having been made appear to the Honourable Court, that Shiry Scarborough, one of the defendants in this cause, is not an inhabitant of the State; therefore, ordered, that publication be made for six weeks, in the Rutherfordton Spectator, that unless the said Shiry Scarborough appear, at the next Court of Equity, to be held for the county aforesaid, on the 5th Monday after the 4th Monday of September next, at the Court House in Lincoln, then and there to plead answer or demur to complainant's bill, the same, as to him, will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte.
Teste, JOHN D. HOKE, C. M. E. 14 6w Pr. adv. \$2.50

State of North Carolina, Lincoln County.
County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—April Sessions, 1831.
McBee & Alexander vs. Caleb Fulenwider. Original attachment levied on six negroes in the hands of Henry Fulenwider.
The same, vs. Likewise original attachment levied on the same negroes in the hands of the same.
IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Caleb Fulenwider, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered by Court that he appear at the County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the said County, at the Court House in Lincoln, on the third Monday in July next—reply and plead to issue, or judgments in the above cases by default will be entered up against him. Ordered that publication hereof be made six weeks successively in the Rutherfordton Spectator.
Teste, VARDRY McBEE, Clerk. 10 6w Pr. adv. \$2.50

TAILORING.
THE undersigned inform the citizens of Franklin and the neighborhood, that they have just opened a shop for the execution of all work connected with the
TAILORING BUSINESS, in a fashionable, neat, durable, and expeditious manner, in the town of Franklin, where all orders will be gratefully received and faithfully executed. They receive the latest fashions from New York and Philadelphia, quarterly, and practice on the most approved system of cutting, viz: the Patent Protractor system. They warrant all garments to fit, and, in point of style and workmanship, to be inferior to none in the western part of the State. Their prices will be moderate; and they hope by a faithful and punctual discharge of their duties, to receive a share of the public patronage.
JAMES V. JAY, & Co. Franklin, May 10, 1831. 14ft

Look at this!
THE compass has been so long in use, that I hope its utility will ere long find its way into Rutherfordton county, and put every man in possession of his own land marks—they may then escape the judgment denounced in a certain book.
This is therefore, to notify all persons, (that they may not plead ignorance in future,) that, I am determined to prosecute all and every individual, who shall be found trespassing, by cultivating the soil, removing timber, or in any otherwise committing waste upon any of the various tracts of land belonging to COL. RICHARD LEWIS, situate in the Rutherfordton county—lots and land adjoining the village of Rutherfordton, unless with my written or verbal consent; and it is presumed that all leases and permissions granted by him, for any of those purposes, have expired.
Persons holding bonds on him for tides, would do well to present them.—Also persons having made purchases of land, in which he is interested, are hereby notified that no titles will be executed, unless satisfactory evidence is adduced that, his proportion of the purchase money has been actually paid, or secured to be paid, either to himself or his properly authorized agent.
J. OVERTON LEWIS, Agent. Rutherfordton, 25th Jan'y, 1831. 50 1y p

POLITICAL.

[From the Halifax Advocate.]
Further Correspondence between the Citizens of Bertie and Governor Branch.

Windsor, 14th May, 1831.
SIR: The undersigned, citizens of the 2d Congressional District, reposing entire confidence in your talents and political experience, are solicitous that you should become a candidate to represent this district in the next Congress. We do believe that the present state of parties renders it essentially important that we should be ably represented in that body. The recent attack on the administration by Mr. Tazewell, however correct the principle for which he contended, we are constrained to believe mainly resulted from a disposition on his part, to render odious the then administration. We greatly deplore the discord and disunion that have been produced by the alleged intrigues of Mr. Van Buren, and by the publication of Mr. Calhoun; of the existence of the former, we are destitute of proof, but the baneful influence of the latter is too palpable to be overlooked by any friend of the President. At the next session of Congress, it is believed that an effort (with some, perhaps a last effort) will be made to modify the present tariff, so as to render it less burthensome to the South. The renewal of the charter of the United States Bank, may be expected to become a topic of discussion in the course of a few more sessions. We firmly believe that such an institution has no warrant in our constitution, and are perfectly convinced that if it were constitutional, that its dangers far transcend its benefits.
We have sir, frankly stated our feelings and opinions. We trust that they are in accordance with yours, and we are free to say, that if the fact be so, that there is no man in this district or State whom we would select to represent us sooner than yourself.
Geo. B. Outlaw, Rob. C. Watson, L. S. Webb, J. Webb, Tho. J. Pugh, Dav. Outlaw, George O. Askeo, Jas. S. Jones, A. W. Mebane, Wm. Watson, John E. Wood, John Haywood, James Duer, J. Watford, Tho. H. Speller, Lewis Thompson, David Ryan, Hon. JOHN BRANCH.

Enfield May 31st, 1831.
Gentlemen: Yours of the 14th instant, post marked, Windsor the 21st, came to hand a few days past. The confidence which you have been so kind as to express in my talents and political experience, and the desire you have manifested that I should become a candidate to represent this District in the next Congress of the United States, together with the frank manner, in which you have given your opinion of certain men and measures with a view to elicit mine, merit my respectful consideration and shall receive my prompt attention. I must decidedly concur with you in believing that discord has been introduced into the ranks of the administration by the intrigues of selfish politicians. A short time, I trust, will be sufficient to enable the intelligent enquirer to obtain the whole truth.
Until then, perhaps, it would be the part of prudence to leave the question open, and rely on the righteous judgment of the people. However, recognizing your undoubted right to know all my opinions, both as to the prominent men and leading measures of the country, I will with that frankness which has ever characterized my conduct, give you unreservedly my impressions, under a confident hope that as you have called for them, at a period when I must necessarily incur a heavy responsibility in giving them, that you will extend to me your generous charities for any error into which I may be thus incautiously led; for there is nothing about which men are so apt to differ, nay to err, as their opinion of men.
In the first place, then, as to the motives which influenced Mr. T. in his course in the Senate of the United States on the Turkish mission, I profess to know nothing. With Mr. Van Buren, I have had frequent personal and official intercourse, and the time was when he possessed my confidence. Mr. Calhoun's private virtues and public services, particularly during the late war, together with his high order of talents, always commanded my respect; but his latitudinious political doctrines during Mr. Monroe's administration, met my disapprobation. Hence it is that no one correctly informed, has ever considered me his political partisan. As to myself, I can truly say that I have no person in view for the succession. I am at a loss to say who among the prominent politicians I ought to support. Fortunately for me and the country, this question may yet be advantageously postponed.
The present controversy between Gen.

Jackson and Mr. Clay, can never divide Southern politicians to any extent. The "American System," the hobby of the latter, has but few advocates among Southern planters, and its author still fewer adherents. On Gen. Jackson then, who is himself a planter, we must depend, with a confident reliance on the justice of Congress for relief against the oppression of a system of exactions, when if persevered in, must ultimately lead to the most calamitous results. The great and fundamental principles which divide our country into parties, are of momentous concern, and are every way worthy of the untiring vigilance of the American people. The Journals of the Senate of the United States for the six years that I was a member of that body, will best display my opinions on the Tariffs of 1824 and 1828, which now threaten the repose of the Union, and the prosperity of the Southern country. These afford an earnest of the course which I shall feel it to be my duty to pursue in reference to any measure which may be calculated to repeal or mitigate this "bill of abominations," as it has been emphatically called by one of our present most active and efficient supporters.

The next point, to which you draw attention, is the Bank of the United States. I am unable to perceive how I can vote the renewal of the charter in 1833. My opinion in relation to Banks long standing, and has in North Carolina at least, become somewhat of public notoriety. I have felt that it was the intention of the framers of the Federal Constitution, that the rency of the U. S. should have been tallic, and I inferred this from the cal language employed, and the power given to Congress to regulate and regulate its value, with the power inhibition on the states to do the same thing, or to emit bills of credit, or to make any thing but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts. But the ingenuity of man has sought out many inventions, and the person would be thought mad, who, at this day, would seriously urge the above opinion, finding every State in the Union has chartered Banks and thereby indirectly regulated the value of money as effectually as though they had the power to coin it.
A national bank has been recommended by the President with certain well defined powers. I am persuaded that the President's views have never been fairly presented or understood. He, I am sure, never contemplated the establishment of such a hideous monster as his political opponents have conjured up. Such an institution in the hands of the executive, for any other purpose, or with any other powers than the transmission of government funds, from one part of the Union to another, I should deprecate as the greatest calamity that could befall the country.

Thus gentlemen, I have responded to you fully and freely. I have no concealment in politics. My principles remain now, as in 1798, when they were first formed at College. They have undergone no change that I am sensible of. "They have grown with my growth, and strengthened with my strength."
I have the honor to be, with the highest respect, your fellow citizen.
JOHN BRANCH.
To Messrs. Geo. B. Outlaw, Rob. C. Watson, &c. &c.

[From the Columbia Free Press & Hive.]
The following is an extract of a letter from Thomas Jefferson, taken from Niles' Register of the 1st December, 1821, and shows the remedy which that distinguished patriot laid down for unconstitutional proceedings on the part of Congress, and which we recommend to the consideration of the nullies of the present day.
"When the Legislative or Executive functionaries act unconstitutionally, they are responsible to the people in their elective capacity. I know no safe depository of the ultimate powers of the society, but the people themselves. And if we think them not enlightened enough, to exercise their control, with a wholesome discretion, the REMEDY is, not to take from them, but to inform their DISCRETION BY EDUCATION. This is the true corrective of the abuses of constitutional power. My personal interest in such questions is entirely extinct—but not my wishes for the longest possible continuance of our government on its pure principles."
So spoke the patriot, and although dead still speaks; let the people hear and be wise, and let nullification hide its diminished head!

The Skimmer of the Seas.
In the whole course of my life, said Montesquieu, I have never known any persons completely despised, except those who keep bad company.