Western Carolinian.

It is even wise to abstain from laws, which, however wise and good in themselves, have the semblance of inequality, which find no response in the heart of the citizen, and which will be evaded with little remorse. The wisdom of legislation is especially seen in grafting laws on conscience. *Dr. Channing.*

Printed and published, once a week, by JONES & CRAIGE, Publishers of the Laws of Congress.] SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C.........MONDAY, APRIL 11, 1831. [VOL. XI.....NO. 566.

TERMS.——The terms of the Western Carolinian will be hereafter as follows: Two dollars and a half per annum; or two dollars only, if paid in advance. No paper will be discontinued, except at the discretion of the Editors, until all dues are paid up. Advertisements will be inserted at [illegible] the square for the first week, and [illegible] each week they are continued thereafter. Postage must be paid on all letters addressed to the Editors, or they may not be attended to.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Black Law.—According to the Boston Patriot by the amendment to the Marriage Bill, proposed by Mr. Bigelow of Boston, and passed in the House of Representatives on Saturday, it is made lawful for any authorised person to join in marriage any negro, mulatto, or indian, to any person. Formerly the law imposed penalty on any one so marrying, and the marriage itself was declared both null and void.

We look upon this amendment as one of the most revolting and derogatory that could have been enacted by an intelligent legeslature. That enlightened lawgivers should travel out of the way to legalize matrimony between the black and white population, especially in Massachusetts, where, according to the late census, there are 14,000 more females than males, is a circumstance of the most "unnatural dye," and one that should meet with the reprehension of all the other states. A terrible outcry was justly raised against such a proposition, when, as alleged, it emanated from Miss Wright; but now that it is legally sanctioned by the "wise ones of the east," the obloquy, should justly be visited upon that body.

Let it for a moment be supposed, that some honorable senator on his return home from his legeslative avocations, should find an only daughter, the pride of his heart and the ornament of his name, wedded to a negro—his ostler or any other menial. Would not the retribution seem just, and the operation of the law in this instance strike him as unnatural? Would not the father turn away in distraction and shame at the results of his own legislation? Yet why may not such a case occur? In absolving from penalty those who unite in the bonds of matrimony the "thick lipped African" and the fair beings of a less torrid clime, the crime and indelicacy of such union are also to a certain extent obliterated, and an inducement is held out for such marriages.—What mad spirit of philanthropy could have induced the Massachusetts legislators to enact such a law, we are at a loss to determine, as we are also to imagine what commendable or humane results could possibly grow out of an enactment. With, these impressions, and with the most liberal construction of the phrase, "all men were created free and equal," we cannot but estimate such a law but as disgraceful to the country.—*Penn. Inquirer.*

The Supreme Court, as our readers already know, has actually decided the case of "the Cherokee Nation against Georgia," in favor of the latter, and has thus distinctly admitted the right of the State to extend her jurisdiction over all her territory. This important case, respecting the issue of which there has been great anxiety and excitement in every quarter of the Union, has thus been settled by the refusal of the Court to grant the injunction prayed for. We are glad that it has terminated in this peaceful manner: but it is still a matter of some curiosity to learn how that august tribunal has chanced, for the first time in its life, to give a decision in favor of State Rights? When was it ever known before to doubt its own jurisdiction in any case whatever? How has it happened, that after committing encroachment upon encroachment, usurpation upon usurpation, and taking cognizance of questions involving the sovereignty of a State with as little ceremony as it would of the most ordinary law case, it has now discovered that "to arbitrate this question would be to assume a political power," and that such power "was not intended to be vested in it. How long is it since that Court has entertained doubts of its powers, or felt such delicacy and modesty in political affairs? What new light has suddenly burst upon it? Has it really seen the error of its way, and taken new and correct views of the structure of our government, and of the relative rights and powers of the federal and State authorities? Or was this decision the result of prudence and discretion? Had the case of Tassels any influence upon it? Did the Court remember that Georgia had already spurned, and would again spurn its authority, and did it therefore shrink from the consequences of assuming a power which it could not have exerted, or attempted to enforce, except at imminent hazard of a dissolution of the union! Be this as it may, however, it is an important decision in favor of State Rights. The Northern *philanthropists*, who have been long endeavoring to excite the Indians to resistance, will no doubt be disappointed with it. There will now be no commotion nor conflict—no tragical scenes at which humanity might weep. But it will be a source of gratification, not only to the advocates of State Rights, but to all who value public tranquillity, and the harmony and perpetuity of our union. The Indians, finding themselves unsupported in their ridiculous claim of sovereignty by the Court—seeing that they are not recognized as "a foreign nation," but merely regarded as "a domestic dependent people, holding the same relation to the U. States, which wards do to their guardians"—will now probably abandon their useless struggle for ideal rights, and either submit, as becomes them, to the jurisdiction of Georgia, or remove, conformably to the Act of Congress on the subject, to the West of the Mississippi. This latter course is decidedly the best, and all who desire their *real welfare*, should now join in inducing them to adopt it. *Charleston Mercury.*

Columbus---A Correspondent of the Macon Telegraph, who writes from Havana, thus discribes the tomb of Columbus:

"My first pilgrimage has been made to the Tomb of Columbus. I need not say it is the most splendid I have ever seen, for I have never seen any thing which can be placed in comparison with it. It stands without the walls, and under one of the most splendid domes of the Cathedral; its form is that of a temple surrounded with pillars standing on a massive basement or pedestal, in front of which there is a small portal between four miniature columns, within which the box containing his remains is said to be deposited---within the temple is a statue about three feet high. The material of the whole temple is of the most beautiful indian marble; and is said, by travellers who have visited Italy, that they have never seen so beautiful a piece of sculpture there or elsewhere, It was made entirely in Italy, and brought ready to be set up here. In the morning I attended mass, at the Cathedral, the tomb of Columbus was surrounded with candlesticks, I should think nearly three feet in length of massive gold, while every thing around corresponded in style and richness of ornament.

"The Cathedral itself far surpasses any thing I had ever seen or heard imagined, in the beauty and style of its architecture of its length, breadth, width, or height, I will not undertake to form what I would call a correct opinion; for the eye and mind of the visitor is so deeply impressed with the awe and solemnity of such a scene, as to be wholly unprepared to make estimates of measurement. Its high towering domes---its massive columns and arches---its beautiful statuary and paintings all strike the eye with wonder, in which the mind is lost in thought. Add to this the expressive solemnity of the rites and ceremonies, which were constantly going on at the shrine and confessionals, which were so distant that the priests were out of reach of each other's voices, you will not be surprised that I was impressed with feelings beyond description."

Anecdote of Lord Byron. Mr. Millingen, in his forthcoming work on Greece, gives an exceedingly minute account of the noble poet. He informs us that he always wore gloves, drank green tea and gin profusely; and of his self denial, where his appetite was inclined to risk his figure, gives the following example:—"On dinner being served up, although several dishes of meat were upon the table, Lord Byron did not partake of any; his custom being to eat meat only once a month. Soup, a few vegetables, a considerable portion of English cheese, with some fried crusts of bread and fruit, constituted his daily fare. He ate with great rapidity, and drank freely. There happened to be on the table a roasted capon, the good looks of which so powerfully tempted him, that after wistfully eyeing it, he was on the point of taking a leg; but suddenly recollecting the rule he had imposed on himself, he left it in the dish, desiring his servant to let the capon be kept till the next day, when his month would be out." The anecdotes we subjoin are the newest we can find; the last days of Byron's life having been so repeatedly before the public. "During the earlier part of his youth, his then very limited revenues were soon exhausted by his extravagant expences in London, and especially by his frequenting the gaming houses. He had borrowed so much from the usurers, that none were to be found humane enough to advance him any farther sum, at whatever interest he offered. One morning after a sleepless night. spent at one of those establishments? in which he had lost all of his money, he heard a coach stop before his lodgings, and soon after saw a lady of rank, who had given him proofs of the most ardent attachment, enter his room. She held a small casket in her hand, and, on depositing it on the table, told him that, hearing of the pecuniary misfortunes he had met with, and fearing he might find himself in embarrassed circumstances, she had brought him all her jewels and money, and requested he would accept them as proofs of her affection. "Go, and take back with you," said Lord B. sternly, "your trinkets and money, I am not a man to be imposed upon by cant; and you know full well that you would never have brought such things to me had you supposed me vile enough to accept them. Mention being once made before him of the frequent errors of judgment into which a person may be led by the appearances of physiognomy, he observed, "You are young men, and may, therefore, have occasion to derive benefit from this precept of mine: never give your entire faith to any one whose eyes are grey." On its being remarked to him, that his own were of that very color, he added, "Do you think I consider myself an exception to this, I might say, universal rule? it would have been well for many, who have had to deal with me, had they been guided by it."

IMPORTANCE OF RELIGION.

If you brake down the public ordinances of Religion, you will instantly break down the bulwarks of public virtue; and if you obliterate from society the public worship of God, you will speedily destroy in the minds of its members—you will quickly efface from the conscience of man, all regard for the laws and the appointments of humanity. if you destroy the sanction of Religion, or if you neglect and despise them in the 'high places' of the land, you will annul the efficacy of its enactments in the cottage and if you take away the influence of of its restraints and denouncements from the minds of the mass of mankind, you have annihilated, in their estimation, the influence of political power and authority. Let the experiment be made once; and we are sure it will never be repeated. Infidelity will occupy the seats of justice and of mercy. The Halls of legislation will be filled with a wild group of disorderly and chimerical visions. The dreams of a vain philosophy will take the place of the dictates of moral and religious truth. Improvement and refinement will be held out in prospect, while degeneracy and degradation are experienced in fact. A new era of regeneration and blessedness will be preached up by the disciples of falsehood, while the ministers of truth are announceing the approach of debesement and misery. The relaxation of public principle will speedily spread its baleful effects over the lowest condition of private life. The abolition of the public establishments of religion will be followed by the subversion of public tranquillity and happiness. Vile men will be exalted, and the wicked will walk on every side. The demoralizing contagion of profaneness and profligacy, will extend through all ranks in the community; and all the parade of laws and proclamatins will not be able to preserve the boundaries of personal honor and fidelity entire or inviolate.

Rev. John Macbeth.

FROM THE ULSTER PLEBEAN.

Postage—As the question appears to be agitated in Congress, and in different parts of the Union, relative to the disposal of the funds, when the National Debt is discharged, why would it not be good policy to relieve the people of a heavy tax, by lessening the postage on letters and newspapers. Letter postage, although rated rather high, can still be endured—the major part of letters being, it is believed, received by men of business, presumed able to encounter the expense. It is the newspaper postage of which we most complain, and which we consider ought to be reduced at least one half. It is more seriously felt in the country than in cities, and the whole burden eventually falls on the printers. The prices of weekly country papers are established at *two dollars* per annum—but in order to induce people to take the papers by mail, the publishers are compelled to reduce that paltry sum *one quater*. We believe that the proposed reduction might be made without materially affecting our national revenue, and at the same time be the means of benefiting many. whose usefulness in society is but two poorly recompenced---"*Intelligence* is the life of liberty"---and the *Press* is, undoubtedly its greatest auxiliary. Every facility should, therefore, be offered for an extensive circulation of newspapers.

The National Journal, the principal organ of the Clay party at Washington City, notices the report current in 1827, and mentioned at the time, in newspapers, especialy in those of Baltimore, that during that year, Mr. Crawford either applied, or expressed his willingness to the party which supported Mr. Adams, to serve as Vice President.—"This, (says the Journal,) has never yet been denied, and it becomes important to understand whether the statement made at that time is founded on truth. If not, it should now be denied." We too think so; and shall be highly pleased, should the Southern Recorder not consider silence on the subject to be expedient.

Macon Telegraph.

Fortifications.—The following are the appropriations made for fortificatious, for the present year:—For George's Island, Boston harbor, $5,000; Fort Adams, (R. I.) $100,000; Fort Hamilton, (N. Y.) $10,000; Fort Columbus and Castle Williams, (N. Y.) $25,000; Fort Monroe, (Va.) $80,000; Fort Calhoun, (Va.) $80,000; Fort Macon, $80,000; Fort on Oak Island, (N. C.) $95,000; Fortifications at Charleston, (S. C.) $45,000; do. at Pensacola, $100,000; Fort at Mobile Point, $90,000; Battery at Bienvenu, (La.) $3000; Fort Wood, (Lou.) $3600—Contingencies, $10,000. The sum of $208,000 is appropriated for carrying on the work of the Delaware Breakwater.

While Bruce, the traveller, one day was at the house of a relation in East Lothian, a gentleman present bluntly observed that it was impossible that the natives of Abyssinia could eat raw meat. Bruce said not a word, but leaving the room, he shortly returned from the kitchen with a piece of raw beefsteak, peppered and salted in the Abyssinian fashion. 'You will eat that, sir, or fight me,' he said. When the gentleman had eaten up the raw flesh, (most willingly would he have eaten his words instead.) Bruce calmly observed, 'Now, sir, you will never again say it is impossible.'

ADVICE TO APPRENTICES.

1. Having selected your profession, resolve not to abandon it; but by a life of industry and enterprize to adorn it. You will be much more likely to succeed in business you have long studied, than in that you know but little.

2. Select the *best* company in your power to obtain, and let your conversation be on those things which you wish to *learn*. Frequent conversation will elicit much instruction.

3 Obtain a friend to select for you the *best* books on morality, religion, and the liberal arts, and particularly those which treat on your own profession. It is not the reading of many books that makes a man wise, but the treading of only those which can impart wisdom.

4. Thoroughly understand what you read; take notes of all that is worth remembering, and frequently review what you have written.

5 Select for your model, the *purest* and *greatest* characters, and always endeavor to imitate their virtues, and to *emulate* their greatness.

6. Serve God, attend his worship; and endeavor to set an example of piety, charity, and sobriety to all around you.

7. Love your country; respect your rulers; treat with kindness your fellow apprentices; let your great aim be usefulness to mankind.

8. Get all you can by honest industry; spend none extravagantly; and provide largely for old age.

9. In a word, think much; act circumspectly, and live usefully.

GOOD ADVICE TO YOUTH.

From a work by the Rev. Hosea Hildreth, of Gloucester, recently published.

It is highly important, to young friends, that you early acquire and establish habits of economy in matters of expense. It is important to your own personal welfare, to your success in the world, as well as to the welfare of your country. Young people are apt to entertain extravigant and absurd notions of life, estimate their enjoyments by the money they cost, to choose enjoyments which are expensive, and connected with display. But you may depend upon it the most valuable enjoyments are easily obtained, they cost but little money, and are within the reach of all, of the poor as well as of the rich. If a person's design is to secure such privileges and enjoyments only as are connected with virtue, with sobriety, intellectual improvements, and elevation of character, he may carry his designs into operation with very limited funds. It is dissipation, sensual enjoyments, enjoyments which have no good moral tendency; it is such enjoyments as these that cost money, and very often put young persons upon disagreeable and dishonorable expedients to meet their expenses. The truth is, men's dispensable wants, wants which their own folly have created, or which the absurd customs of society have imposed---those wants are all expensive; and they do more than a little to prevent young people rising in the world ---to bring on failures, discouragements, habits of intemperance and crimes.

Maxim.—When youth made me sanguine, I hoped mankind might be set right. Now that I am very old, I sit down with this lazy maxim, that, unless one could cure men of being fools, it is to no pupose to cure them of any folly, as it is only making room for some other. *Walpole.*

A New Yankee "Notion."---The New England pedlars are truly the most ingenious people in the world--- it is said that they have lately invented a new "*Notion*" for merchandizing, being no more nor less, than "real Havana Segars" made of oak leaves, covered with a slight wrapper of Tobacco.