

the only source of national wealth. Now we are unwilling to charge the writer with wilfully misrepresenting the opinions of others; but it is nevertheless true, that their opinion in the case before us, is most strangely and grossly misrepresented. The writer certainly did not find the principle in question maintained in the address to the people of the Free Trade Convention; and he will not find it in the works of those writers who are entitled to the designation of political economists. Indeed, the fact of his having made such a blunder in decisive evidence of his want of acquaintance with those works, and with those theories on which he is notwithstanding ready to pass sentences of condemnation. We verily advise him to sit down to at least an elementary course of political economy, before he adventures again into the field of controversy. We may remark more that it is somewhat singular that a writer who has, as we have shown above, such an erroneous and indistinct notion of capital, as in treating of it to make no allusion to so important an element of it as the wages of labor, should so confidently charge the free traders with making no account of wages in reference to the accumulation of wealth. But errors and inconsistencies never come singly. Truth alone is consistent with itself.

So much about the tariff address, we hope, will suffice to justify all we have said of it.

FROM THE GENESSEE FARMER TO FARMERS.

The close of the year is approaching, and we sincerely hope that you will be aware of the importance of closing your farming business and accounts with it. Not that there should actually be a suspension of business at that time, but that you may say to yourself, I have finished the year's labor; I have settled all my accounts, and I know exactly what the profits of the last year have been. Under such circumstances, a man can commence a new year with more hopes than when his accounts are unsettled, and he at a loss to know whether his last year's labor has been attended with gain or not. To those who have hitherto neglected to keep accurate accounts of their farming operations, we would earnestly recommend that they immediately make preparations for so doing the coming year; and as an inducement, we offer one year's numbers of the Genessee Farmer, to the one who shall keep his farming accounts in the plainest and most accurate manner; keeping Dr. and Cr. with each important crop, and giving the full amount of capital employed in lands, stock, utensils, &c.; and transmitting to us, at the end of the year, a duplicate or copy of such account, which we will publish, if requested. Were a few such accounts kept by our practical farmers and published, the public would be in possession of facts from which they could draw conclusions as to the interest which might be expected from capital invested in agricultural business, which information they are deficient in at this time.

It has been said that farming is a hard laborious business, and is attended with but small profit; and with these impressions, parents who have sons to provide for, have selected professions in preference to agriculture; but we think, that were the accounts of farmers as accurately kept as those of merchants and mechanics, and they as industrious, the balance of profit would be in their favor of professions, as inducements for young men to engage in them, many which we think are ridiculous and absurd; but many of them are considered so by the farmer's own consent, and of course they ought not to complain. One powerful reason advanced is, that "the farmers have little or no influence in public business;" this we grant is correct, and why? It is not because they have not so much interest at stake as other classes of society: neither is it because there is a want of intellect among them, but because they underrate their own consequence, both as to numbers and capital, and if they abandon their own interest, who can they expect will take care of it? If any society is formed of which the farmers compose the majority, and officers to be appointed, who do they elect?—any but a farmer. If town officers are to be chosen, who do they vote for?—any but farmers. If for the county? sometimes a mechanic is taken, out of compliment; but rarely a farmer. If for a state or congressional representation, who do farmers make choice of, or rather who do they vote for? (for they are not allowed to select: this is done by the office hunters themselves.) Not for farmers. Why is all this Egyptian bondage, that farmers must serve taskmasters whose interests are separate and contrary from their own? It is because the retirement of an agricultural life has a tendency to render those who pursue it modest and retiring, that they allow themselves to be brow-beaten by a class of people who consider brass a more useful metal, for many purposes, than gold; or because, from their constant occupation, they have not time to collect together and form compacts for self-aggrandizement? What class of men

were the pride and boast of Rome during her days of prosperity and glory? Her farmers. Who was it that in her armies, which expelled the despotic power of England, and gained for us our liberty and independence? It was Washington; a name which will stand first upon the roll of fame. When all the tyrants of the old world shall be forgotten; and he, be it remembered, was a farmer. Now let us conjure you to have that respect for yourselves which you are entitled to. Spend now and then an evening making calculations upon your numerical strength and importance; then upon your capital compared with that of other classes, in which remember, there are but two kinds of capital—landed property and labor—all other kinds of property being representations of these two; then reflect upon what proportion of influence belongs to you in national affairs, and whether you do justice to yourselves and families by delegating it to others. Finally, qualify yourselves for any business, and to consider your own that you may think it worth reducing to order, which will be sure to convince you that when so followed it is attended with as fair a profit, and as much peace of mind as any other; and that many of the greatest, as well as best of men in all enlightened nations, have been farmers.



The Editor is compelled to be absent a week or two from his post. His readers will be pleased to overlook, therefore any errors which they may find in this and the next paper. As soon as he returns he hopes to be able to present them with the Carolinian, much enlarged and improved.

A discussion lately arose in the House of Representatives of the United States, upon the question whether that part of the President's Message which related to the United States Bank should be referred to a select committee, inasmuch as the committee of Ways and Means to which it had been uniformly submitted, had as uniformly reported against it. The President recommends that the Bank should not be re-chartered, and we think it would not have been out of place and certainly but respectful to the Executive to have made the reference to a select committee, who had not acted upon the subject before. This is the second time within our own knowledge that this question has arisen in the House of Representatives, and it has ever shared the same fate. There is a party in Congress that seem determined to smother the truth. Why not have referred this subject to a select committee who would in all probability have given to the nation stronger reasons why it should not be re-chartered, than have been given on the other side of the question. This is what the nation are represented for. This is what they want. This is what they ought to have. Let them have all the light they can possibly get upon the subject. Let them have the arguments both pro and con, and the people will be sure to promise a correct judgment. The Judge who is learned in the law never pronounces judgment until he hears both sides. Is there not then a greater necessity that the people who have no information upon the subject should have the reasons on both sides. It argues but little for their strength when they thus stifle investigation. What was the object of the President, in urging Congress to make it a question of early and deliberate consideration? Was it not, that the public mind should be enlightened? Why disregard the obvious intentions of the Executive? It is a disrespect which the most bitter and inveterate hostility should blush to be guilty of. Tyranny always seeks to conceal the truth. And the majority in Congress, of a certain complexion, are very apt to tyrannize. *Hodie tibi, gratia mihi.*

It ought to be a source of pride to the citizens of this town and the county at large, to know, that they have aroused the citizens of this State, to a lively sense of the importance of public improvements. We are scarcely able to keep pace with the meetings, which are holding in different parts of the State upon the subject. It ought to be a source of exultation, when

they remember what desperate exertions, a parcel of demagogues made to create the impression, that party motives influenced them. And it ought to be a source of proud satisfaction to the patriot to recollect, that the day of demagoguery has passed away; that an enlightened public has frowned it out of countenance. A better day, we think, is about to dawn upon benighted North Carolina.

Meetings have been held in Wilmington and Fayetteville, for the purpose of memorializing the legislature, on the propriety of incorporating a company for the construction of a railway, from Wilmington to Morganton. This is at once admitting that the river below Fayetteville is of no account. This should open the eyes of the people on the Yadkin, to an examination of the relative advantages, of the central route, and the Fayetteville route. And if they do examine it candidly and fairly, we have no doubt, but that they will prefer the former. If they consult the interest of the whole State, they will be in favor of the central route; if they consult the interest of Fayetteville alone, they prefer that route.

We wish that thing, who prints the Fayetteville Observer, distinctly to understand that he cannot proke us to notice the filthy productions of his black-guard mind.

CENTRAL RAIL-ROAD MEETING, Raleigh, Dec. 17, 1831.

At a public meeting of the citizens of Wake county, called for the purpose of considering the expediency of establishing a Central Rail-Road from the Town of Beaufort, in Carteret county, to the West, Joseph Gales, Esq. was called to the Chair, and Maj. Charles L. Hinton and Col. John Bell, were appointed Secretaries. G. W. Haywood, Esq. Gen. R. N. Saunders and William S. Ransom, Esq. addressed the meeting on the expediency of the project.

Mr. Haywood then submitted the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:—
WHEREAS the very great improvements which, within a few years past, have been made in Rail Roads, and in the machinery employed upon them, have given to this system of transportation, so decided an advantage, over all the other artificial means of inter-communication heretofore attempted, as to have inspired an almost universal confidence in it, both in our own country and in Europe:

Be it therefore Resolved, That we, as citizens of Wake county in public meeting assembled, being deeply impressed with the importance and necessity of establishing a Central Rail-Road in this State, will heartily concur in all practicable plans to accomplish the establishment of said Central Rail Road.

Resolved, That we approve of the proceedings of our fellow-citizens in the town of Salisbury, Beaufort and Newbern, relative to the establishment of a Central Rail-Road, and view the commencement and completion of the same, as the most certain means by which the agricultural and commercial resources of the State can be developed, increased and removed.

Resolved, That we depreciate, as a great public calamity, the constant emigration of our fellow-citizens to other States, which is now rapidly progressing and threatens incalculable injury to our State, and that we will unite in any measure calculated to arrest its progress.

Resolved, That our Representatives in the present General Assembly be requested to vote for the passage of such acts as are necessary to accomplish the objects set forth in the foregoing resolutions, and that they be furnished with a copy of the same.

Gen. Saunders submitted the following which was adopted:
Resolved, That a committee of seven persons be appointed to correspond with other meetings which may be held on this subject in different parts of the State, and to take such other steps as they may deem useful for promoting the great object of this meeting.

The following gentlemen were named on said committee, viz:—
Gen. Saunders, Col. Maj. Charles L. Hinton, Wesley Jones, William Whitfield and Joseph Gales.

On motion of Mr. Ransom, it was Resolved, That for the purpose of awakening the people throughout the State to a proper consideration of this object, which will so much contribute to its prosperity, similar meetings be recommended to be held in every county.

On motion, it was Resolved, That the proprietors of the papers published in this city, and in the other towns of this State, be requested to publish these proceedings.

J. GALES, Chairman.
CHARLES L. HINTON, Secretaries
JOHN BELL

A letter from a gentleman of this county was laid before the meeting, stating that he was unable to attend; but would take shares in the stock of a Rail-Road to the amount of \$1000, and if the route pleased him, he would double it.

CONGRESS.—We refer our readers to pieces extracted from the "United States Telegraph" and the "Globe," to learn what has been done at Washington. This session is probably viewed with more intensity of feeling than any ever was in times of peace. The questions to be discussed, relative to the tariff laws and the United States Bank, alone, would be sufficient to excite deep solicitude.—The whole people in the country are affected by them—not alike affected, though, which will be the course of that discussion in deliberations of their representatives which has been manifested by the people themselves. The South will no longer submit to burdens imposed on their industry for the benefit of the North. The North, in the enjoyment of a bounty given by the acts of Congress, will be loath to have it stopped. But stopped, it must be—the Union must stand.

Rel. Constitutional.
We learn verbally, that Gen. M. T. Hawkins is elected (by what majority we do not learn) to fill the vacancy created in the Congressional Representation from this State, by the resignation of Robert Potter.

North-Carolina Bible Society.—On Sunday last, the anniversary Discourse in behalf of this benevolent institution was preached by the Rev. Henry A. Rowland, of Fayetteville, from Psalm CXIX, 105. "Thy word is a lamp unto my feet, and a light unto my path." The discourse was appropriate and well delivered. Owing to the inclemency of the weather, the congregation was less numerous than usual on such occasions.—The collection was a liberal one.

On Monday evening the annual meeting of the Society was held. The President being absent, the Rev. Dr. M'Pheeters, one of the Vice Presidents presided. The old Officers were generally re-appointed. It appeared that great progress had been made in supplying the destitute families of the State with the Bible. It is believed that a sufficient number have been furnished by the Parent Society to complete the supply, and the distribution will be made, as soon as proper agents can be engaged. Donations from such as can afford to make them, would be very acceptable, as a large debt is due to the Parent Society for the thousands of Bibles which have been, and will be, gratuitously distributed in this State.

MARRIED, in this County on Thursday the 29th ult. Thomas H. Dent, Esq. to Miss Camilla Trexler, daughter of Peter Trexler, Esq.—all for Jackson.

DIED. In this County on the 24th of December, Mr. Wilberna Howard, aged about 21 years.

In Davidson County, on the 6th December, Mrs. Olive Lambeth, wife of Mr. Samuel Lambeth, in the 40th year of her age.

The deceased was a worthy and respectable citizen of Davidson County, and by her exemplary deportment and sympathizing feelings, had become endeared to all with whom she had intercourse.

Having become deeply convinced of the unsatisfactory nature of earthly good, she by repentance and faith, sought and found an interest in that Saviour, who bought her pardon on the cross. Her disease was of a long and lingering nature, notwithstanding she bore it with Christian fortitude and with perfect resignation to the will of her Divine Maker, and while her numerous friends and relations stood weeping round her fastly declining body, she leaning upon the breast of her Redeemer, was enabled to say—

Weep not for me, with me rejoice,
My Savior is my hope, my choice,
Transported with this hope my eyes,
Tho' closing, see beyond the skies,
A mansion for my soul prepared,
Which soon will be my great reward.

Communicated.

MARKETS.

SALISBURY, Dec. 30, 1831.

Cotton in seed	1.62 1/2 to 1.75
Clean do.	7 to 7 1/2
Corn	25
Oats	20
Pork	\$4 1/2 to 4.50
Sugar	9 1/2 to 11
Coffee	16 to 20
Salt	61.25
Iron	5
Molasses	50
Beeswax	18
Tallow	6
Flour	83.25

FRESH FANCY GOODS!

GRACE selection is now opening at the subscribers Store in Salisbury, selected by a select committee, with care and attention in Philadelphia, a few packages, bought under the most favorable circumstances, at reduced prices, suitable for cash, consisting of—
Cloths, Cassimere, Blankets, Barges, Flannels, Cambrics, Picots, Muslin for Ladies' Dresses, Bombazines, Cottons, Hosiery of all descriptions, Casimere Shawls and Tippets, a great variety of handsome Prints, Bordering and Parrot Calicoes, Diapers and Ginghams, Padings and Backings, Tiverts of all sorts, brown and bleached Domestic, Craps and Gains Handkerchiefs, assorted; Pongee and Capote Lyons, Robinet Laces, assorted; Baranet, Sindhew and Flor-de-lis; Swiss, Mull and Jaconet Mullins; fine Swiss and low priced Robes; bobinet and muslin Capes; Butter's Emmitage, Lehigh, Dunstable and Navarino Bonnets; Span Cotton, Tuck and Side Comb, Shirts, Hardware, Saddle-Trees, Gig mounting, Saddler's trimmings, Roping, Bagging, ploughs, Mouldboards, best anchor Baling Cloths, &c.
The variety of his assortment, and the extreme cheapness of his prices, present to the public an extraordinary inducement for their call and attention.

—ALSO—
20 Hhds. St. Croix, Port Rice, and New Orleans Sugar, of the best qualities, very low.
2 Hhds. Prime Green Coffee.
20 Bags strong scented Tic do.
Tea, Copposas, Madras, Spanish Indigo, Saltpeper, Lampblack, Raisins, Cheese, Peppery Spice, Chocolate, Liverpool and Alum Salt, Iron castings, White Lead in Kegs, Red Lead, Venetian Red, Mackerel, No. 2 & 3, Rice, Cheese in casks, &c. 811
CALL AND SEE J. M. Salisbury, Jan 2, 1832.

DOCT. GILES,

HAS removed his Shop to the office formerly occupied by his brother as clerk's office, where he may be found during the day, and at night at his residence on the corner next to Mr. Chas. Fishers.
N. B. He requests all persons indebted to him to call and settle their accounts.
Salisbury, Jan 2, 1832. 47

SELLING OFF!! COME & BUY BARGAINS.

THE Subscriber surviving partner of the firm of Kyle & Meenan are determined to sell off their present EXTENSIVE STOCK OF GOODS. Henceforward every article will be offered at prices, that cannot fail to suit those who are desirous of purchasing.
Cheap Goods.
MERCHANTS, wishing to add to their stock, would do well to call on them, as they may depend on getting BARGAINS.
LOOK TO THIS.
The peculiar situation of the concern, renders it necessary that every person indebted to them should make an immediate settlement. They must, in future, sell exclusively for cash.
ROBT KYLE } Surviv. partners
HAZEL T. KYLE } of the firm of K & M.
Salisbury, Jan. 2, 1832. 610

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the ESTATE of GEORGE SAVYR dec. are hereby requested to come forward and make PAYMENT, and all persons having CLAIMS against the said ESTATE are requested to present them legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by LAW, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.
N. PARTEE } Exors.
A. COWAN }

THE PLANTER'S AND FARMER'S ALMANAC FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD 1832, CALCULATED for the Meridian of Salisbury, N. C. just received and for sale at this Office. Price 10 cents single 75 cents per dozen.

Lost or Mislaid

THE first volume of Acough's Shakespeare. The volume is well bound and has green edges. No name is recollected to have been written in it. Any person having such a book would confer a favor on the owner by returning it to this office. 82

For Sale.

Two hundred pounds of first rate Northern Hops. Enquire at this office. 861/2

Notice.

A few reams of writing paper for sale at this Office, at \$2.50 per ream, a few reams at \$2, and a few reams of wrapping, at the usual price.
EQUITY PLAIN'S FOR SALE HERE.