

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.

Dr. Channing.

[BY BURTON CRAIG.]

SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C., MONDAY JANUARY 20, 1857.

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CAPTIONS

Of the Laws passed at the Legislature of 1851 and 52.

PUBLIC ACTS.

1. To incorporate the North Carolina Central Rail-Road Company.
2. To incorporate the Cape Fear and Yalton Rail Road Company.
3. In all of the North Carolina Central Rail Road, and Cape Fear and Yalton Rail Road Companies. [Authorizes the Governor to have surveys made of the most eligible routes for said Rail Roads.]
4. To change the disposition of the money constituting the agricultural fund. [Provides that the money hereafter accruing from Clerks, instead of being paid to the Treasury shall be paid over to the county Trustee of each county for county purposes.]
5. To prevent persons on the sea coast from holding out false lights. [Provides that any person holding out false lights or beacons on the sea-coast, for the purpose of deceiving or misleading Masters of vessels, may be fined and imprisoned at the discretion of the Court.]
6. To repeal an act, passed in 1827, prescribing the manner in which staves, hearing and shingles shall hereafter be counted.
7. To amend the 10th section of an act, passed in 1819, chap. 997, prescribing the mode of surveying and selling the lands lately acquired by treaty from the Cherokee Indians. [Provides that any purchaser having lost his certificate, upon an affidavit being made setting forth the section and district of the land purchased, and upon producing receipts for the payment of the purchase money to the Secretary, he shall make out a plot from his book and issue a Grant.]
8. To repeal part of the act of 1741, authorizing the County Courts to grant certificates in certain cases. [Prohibits the County Courts from granting certificates for Slaves to carry guns.]
9. To provide for the collection of fines imposed upon free negroes or free persons of color. [Provides, when they shall be convicted of any offence and fined, and are unable to pay such fine, they shall be hired out to any person who will pay the same for the services of the free negroes or free persons of color, for the shortest time.]
10. To amend the first section of an act, passed in 1830, authorizing free persons of color to hawk and peddle out of the limits of the county in which they reside. [Provides that they shall first obtain a license from the County Court of each county in which they propose to hawk and peddle.]
11. To re-enact and extend the provisions of an act, passed in 1829, incorporating the Wake Drummond and Orapeake Canal Company.
12. To authorize the filing of petitions in vacation, to hold defendants to bail on petitions, and authorize the County Courts to issue process to several counties at the same time.
13. To limit the time within which actions may be brought against bail. [Provides that such actions shall be brought within four years.]
14. To give longer time for the paying in entry money. [Allows twelve months longer.]
15. To amend the law relative to malicious and unlawful maiming and wounding. [Provides that castration with malice aforethought shall subject the offender to death without benefit of clergy.]
16. Concerning Corporations, the Officers and Managers of Corporations and Trustees of funds for public purposes. [Provides a remedy for any violation of their charters.]
17. To amend the 5th section of an act, passed in 1843, chap. 912, for the more speedy trial of Slaves in capital cases. [Empowers the Governor, in cases of conspiracy to issue a commission to either of the Judges of the Superior or Supreme Court, to hold a Court of Oyer and Terminer, for the trial of such slaves as may be apprehended.]
18. For the distribution of a part of the public arms among the counties of the State, and for the preservation and accounting for the same. [Specifies the number of muskets each county shall be entitled to receive.]
19. To amend an act, passed in 1817, chap. 24, to revise and amend the laws respecting wrecks and wrecked property. [Extends the limits of the third wrecking district.]
20. To allow appeals to the Supreme Court from interlocutory judgments, orders and decrees of the Superior Courts of Law and Equity. [Provides that the Judges of the Superior Courts shall allow appeals on such terms as they may deem equitable.]
21. To repeal the second section of an act, passed in 1817, to amend the Militia laws of this State relative to Cavalry.
22. To distribute the remaining Tactics. [Provides that one copy of the tactics sent to this State by the General Government, be given to each of the Adjutants of the respective Regiments of this State; one copy to each of the Colonels of the 94th Regiment, and

the remaining copies to the Officers of the several Volunteer Companies.]
23. For the better regulation of Pilotage, on vessels trading with the Cape Fear Inlets. [Provides that after the 1st of March 1857, all vessels trading within said Inlets, over 40 tons burthen, shall pay pilotage according to the rates already established.]
24. To abolish the punishment of cropping.
25. To amend an act, passed in 1812, to amend the laws relative to the Supreme Court. [Makes it the duty of the clerk, in cases of Equity pending in said Court, for a reasonable compensation, to record all bills, answers, pleas, replications and demurrers, with all decrees made therein, together with the opinions of the Judges.]
26. To authorize a Justice of the Peace to take depositions in certain cases. [In cases when depositions of witnesses are authorized to be read on trials before a single Justice, the same may be taken by any Justice of the county where the witness may happen to be.]
27. To repeal the 8th section of an act, passed in 1828, to amend the law with respect to the collection of debts from the estates of deceased persons, and the law in relation to the levying of executions issued by Justices of the Peace.
28. To amend an act passed in 1777, declaring what fences are sufficient and to provide a remedy for abuses. [Where the stock of one person breaks into the enclosure of another and commits any injury, an action is to be brought before a Justice of the Peace, where the party aggrieved, may recover damages. Persons beating or wounding the Stock of others to pay damages, &c.]
29. To amend the second section of an act, passed in 1799, to enforce the duty of Inspectors in this State. [Prescribes the size of barrels for fish.]
30. Amending the laws relative to the manner of appointing Jurors for the Superior and County Courts of this State. [Gives to the Sheriff and clerks, with the aid of three Justices, the power of drawing Jurors for their respective counties, when such duty has been neglected by the Court.]
31. To authorize the Clerks of County Courts to receive entries of vacant lands in certain cases. [The Clerk to act where there is no Entry taker.]
32. To repeal part of an act, passed in the year 1827, entitled, "an act to prevent the obstruction of fish passing up the Roanoke and Cashie rivers, and their waters."
33. Pointing out the mode whereby the Militia of this State shall hereafter be called into service, in cases of insurrection or invasion, and outlawed and runaway negroes. [Gives to seven Justices, the power of demanding of the Commanding Officer of any county, that he call out the Militia of said county.]
34. To amend an act, passed in 1830, to authorize and direct the Public Treasurer to sell Public lands therein named, belonging to the State. [Directs the Treasurer to execute a deed for certain public land sold by the State, recently belonging to Treasurer Haywood.]
35. To alter the manner of appointing Commissioners of Navigation and Pilotage for the Cape Fear River.
36. Providing for the assignment of Dower and for the partition of the whole real estate of deceased persons where a part thereof lies in North Carolina, and part in other States.
37. To incorporate the Salisbury Gold Mining Company.
38. Giving longer time to register grants of land in this State, deeds of conveyance, powers of Attorney, &c. [Gives two years longer.]
39. Authorizing the several County Courts in this State to erect Poor-Houses in their respective counties.
40. Extending the provisions of an act securing to the widow of intestates the surplus of the personal estate of their deceased husbands, where no kindred claim the same.
41. Giving the power to Regimental Court Martials of laying off and altering the several Captain's Districts within their Regiment.
42. To incorporate the Guilford Gold Mining Company.
43. An act to incorporate the Cabarrus Gold Mining Company.
44. An act to incorporate the Charlotte Gold Mining Company.
45. To incorporate the Greensboro' Gold Mining Company.
46. To incorporate the Catawba Gold Mining Company.
47. To secure the more perfect administration of justice in certain cases. [Provides that in all cases of felonious homicide, where the assault shall have been committed in one county, and the person assaulted, dies in another, the offender shall be punished where the assault was made. Also provides that in all cases of felonious homicide, where the assault shall have been committed within this State, and the person assaulted, dies within its limits, the offender shall be liable and punished in the county where the assault was made.]
48. To regulate retailers of spirituous liquors. [Imposes fine and imprisonment

on such retailers as permit gaming in their establishments.]
49. Authorizing the Governor to grant certain lands to the Trustees of Franklin Academy in the county of Macon.
50. To incorporate the Yadkin and Newsum Manufacturing companies.
51. For the better regulation of the conduct of negroes, slaves and free persons of color. [Prohibits them from preaching or exhorting in public, or from acting as class leaders, &c.]
52. To authorize the building of a 'oll bridge over Roanoke river, at the town of Weldon, and to incorporate a Company for that purpose.
53. To incorporate the Trustees of Ravencroft Academy of Fayetteville.

54. To authorize the Superior and County Courts of this State to compel plaintiffs in certain cases, to give security for the costs of suit. [Provides that in cases of appeal from the decision of a single Justice, the County Court may require the plaintiff to give security, &c.]
55. To repeal in part an act passed in 1830, regulating quarantine in this State. [Repeals that part which requires vessels to perform quarantine when they have free persons of color on board.]

PRIVATE ACTS.

To alter the time of holding two of the County Courts for the county of Buncombe. Allowing compensation to Jurors in the county of Buncombe.
For the better regulation of the County Courts of Macon.
To repeal part of an act passed in the year 1827 prescribing the manner in which lands should hereafter be advertised for sale, for taxes in the counties of Anson and Surry.
To prevent the falling of timber in or otherwise obstructing the channel of the South Yadkin in the county of Iredell.
To repeal in part an act passed in 1826, providing for the compensation of Jurors for the counties of Beaufort, Onslow, Hyde, Anson, Columbus and Duplin.
To alter the time of holding two of the terms of the County Courts of Macon, and for the better regulation of the same.
To repeal in part an act, passed in 1830, for amending the original venire to the County Courts of Randolph, Rockingham, Buncombe, Brunswick and Chatham in future.
For the better regulation of the County Courts of Buncombe.
To repeal an act, passed in 1830, to amend an act altering the time of holding two of the terms of the County Courts of Lincoln.
To aid in making Tennessee River Road in Macon county.
To incorporate the Mecklenburg Gold Mining Company.
To incorporate the Charlotte Fire Engine Company.
To incorporate the Wilkes county Volunteer Artillery Company.
To authorize the erection of mills on Big Ivy Creek in the county of Buncombe.
To prevent the falling of timber in or otherwise obstructing the channel of Hunting creek, in the counties of Rowan and Iredell.
For the better regulation of the Militia of Haywood county.
To appoint an additional place of public sale in the county of Rutherford.
Amendatory of an act passed in the year 1829, in relation to the appointment of Commissioners to superintend the erection of a Court house in the county of Burke.
To amend an act passed in the year 1818, entitled an act to establish the town of New Salem on the lands of Banj. Marman, Esq. on the east side of Deep River in Randolph county.
To allow compensation to the jurors of the County and Superior Courts of the county of Macon.
Directing the manner in which Constables shall hereafter be elected in the county of Stokes.
To repeal in part an act passed in the year 1829, to provide for the payment of Jurors in the counties of Beaufort, Onslow, Hyde, Anson, Columbus and Duplin.
To repeal an act passed in the year 1827, entitled "an act to compel the Sheriff of Burke county to give written summons to the Jurors of said county."
To alter the time of holding the Superior Courts for the county of Haywood.
Respecting the toll to be paid by horsemen for crossing Beard's bridge on the Yadkin river, in Rowan county.
For the better regulation of the County Courts of Haywood.
Giving exclusive jurisdiction to the Superior Court of Montgomery county, of all pleas and prosecutions of the State.
To incorporate the Rowan Troopers.
To appoint Commissioners to lay off a road from Neill Howard's mill in Wilkes county, up Elk creek to the Ashe county line.
Amendatory of the act to authorize and point out the method how the road commonly called the State Road, running through the county of Haywood, may hereafter be altered.

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolution approving of the measures of the Administration and recommending General Andrew Jackson for re-election.
Appropriating \$5,000 for the restoration of the Statue of Washington, by Ball Hughes of New York.

Authorizing the Governor to request of the United States a supply of Cavalry arms.
Authorizing the Governor to appoint an agent to collect, if possible, a contested copy of the old Journals, the only copy owned by the State having been burnt in the Capitol.
Authorizing the public Treasurer to procure \$5,000 in specie changes.
In favor of John M. Allen, Sheriff of Montgomery county.

POLITICAL.

We invite the readers attention to the debate in the Senate, which took place on 20th December, relative to the reduction of the duty on teas, which will be found on our first page. The anxiety displayed by the leaders of the Tariff Party, in that body, Messrs. Winder and Clay, to have this duty reduced, shows the uneasiness experienced by them, lest the grindstone system may be disturbed. An entire reversal of the duties on duties, whilst those upon clothing for the poor, sugar and iron, are retained, would not satisfy the demands of justice, even though the amount of revenue should thereby be brought down to the wants of government; and we hope that General Jackson will put his veto upon any modification of the Tariff, which is not founded upon a regard for the rights of the poor, as well as of the rich. It is one of the grandest farces ever played off upon a free people to see an attempt made to reduce the taxes on olives and capers, anchovies and brandy fruits, maces, cloves and nutmegs, precious stones, alabaster ornaments, cordials and perfumery, artificial flowers and billiard balls, tooth-powder and shuttlecocks, coral beads, gold snuff-boxes, silver spectacles and ivory heated canes, velvets and lace, small muslins and goss de Naples, camel's hair shawls, muscoco and primella shoes, fine cambrics, plated chafing-dishes, porcelain china-dinner and tea sets, gold watches, cologne water, Champagne and Burgandy wines, oranges and pine apples, embroidery, ivory fans, fine Irish linens, parrasols, centre tables, gilt books, pier toiling glasses, vermilion and macaroni, Italian machine, metal ornaments, ruge, essences and court-plaster, chessmen, sweet scented soap, silk stockings, gold and silver thimbles, metal time pieces, tooth powder, wax dolls, and a hundred other things used by the rich—we say, it is one of the grandest farces ever played off upon a free people, that such articles as those we have enumerated should be exempted from taxation; while iron and sugar, woolen cloth and flannel, and many other necessities of life, which are required to render the situation of our working people comfortable, should continue to be heavily and unequally burdened. We hope the President will not lose sight of this. The Clay System may possibly play off such a game upon him as they did with the Maysville road bill, which they said "he dare not refuse to sign." Should they do so, we trust that they will meet with the same agreeable disappointment; and we feel the most perfect assurance, that in such event, the Congressional election in Pennsylvania would next Fall, result in the choice of men favorable to a reduction of duties, upon principles having regard to the rights and interests of the poor, sufficient to turn the scale. Pennsylvania is for General Jackson, Tariff or Anti-Tariff, as it was for him. Internal improvement or anti-Internal improvement; and, in our humble estimation, as well as in that of many who tried all they could in 1828 to keep him out, nothing but his death can deprive him of her vote. Let the President only give as a reason for his veto, that certain rich capitalists and corporations enjoy monopolies injurious to the interests of the great body of the farmers and mechanics of the United States; and such as ought not to be submitted to after the extinguishment of the public debt, and the Tariff Party might hang up their heads for the concert would be over as sure as a gun.

Ban. Con.

EXTRACTS

From a writer under the signature of "Say," in the Boston Commercial Gas.
Suppose that cotton were our only export, and that we had a surplus of 100,000 bales, which we exchanged with the Spaniards for an equal in wine, which was their surplus of that article. Then, all at once, Congress should lay a duty on wine of 100 per cent. What would be the effect? Why the correspondent of the Spaniard would have but half as much money to invest in cotton, as before the duty was laid. There, then, the market for cotton is reduced one-half, or the price is lowered to that amount, or the Spaniard would seek for another market.
Every dollar that is taken in duties, for any purpose, from the gross sales of the produce of other nations, which is sent here for consumption, prevents these strangers from taking so much more of our agricultural produce, our fish, oil,

timber, ashes, naval stores, &c. It is quite unnecessary to discriminate here, between those who take their, and those who do not, for I deal in masses of imports and exports; what one does not take in flour or fish, he takes in articles which have been received for flour and fish, which is the same thing to the Pennsylvanian, or the New Englander.

When we have arrived at the grand desideratum of the restrictionists; that if when we grow all, and make all we want, it must be admitted, then that we shall grow no more cotton than we want for consumption. I will confide myself to this article, although my argument applies equally to every other article of exports.—When we have attained to this desired dependency, it will not be denied that the cotton planter will be reduced by the system, to the supply of our home consumption of cotton, which is a very small part of what is or can be raised. And as we advance towards that coveted state of independence, in the same ratio will the cotton planter be injured by the progressive diminution of his market. Call this an excess in exportation; or deny the fact, if you please, it seems to me something more than a sense—it is the certain and distressing prospect of a total prohibition on exportation.

Shall we be told that the home consumption will be an equivalent for this loss? Will any one believe that we can wear all the cotton we now grow, and that our population increase as fast as the cultivation of cotton. Cotton, fortunately, is here also—(tobacco, rice, fish, flour, lumber, and all the products of our teeming soil, are in the same predicament; we must eat, or use them all, we cannot export one single article when we have arrived at the desired Chinese system; and as we approach to it, we shall we gradually taste its sweets.

But this system, when carried out, becomes too ridiculous for contemplation; and nothing can save those who would carry it out, from universal contempt, but a feeling of horror at a policy so injurious, so unchristian, so unnational, as it does, on an avowed and deceitful combination.

MR. ADAMS.—The very unexpected intelligence conveyed in the following letter which we received by the Mail to-day, may be relied on as of unquestionable authority. Mr. ADAMS has elevated himself uncalculatingly in our estimation, as a Patriot and Statesman, by the manly and enlightened view which he has taken of our oppressions, in denouncing as it deserves, the execrable project of Mr. Clay. The South has found an ally where she ally was never looked for, and we confess that hopes which were nearly extinct have been revived by the consideration of the benefit of the good cause, which such approval from such a quarter must necessarily involve.

Charleston Post.

[Editor's Correspondence.]

WASHINGTON, JAN. 11, 1857.

Mr. Adams, you know, is chairman of the committee of manufacturers. At the meeting of the committee this morning, he came out in the most decided manner in favor of a reduction of the duties, using substantially this strong language:—"Mr. Clay's proposition is entirely unadvisable; it keeps the word of promise to the ear and breaks it to the sense. I am for all things substantial relief to the Southern complainants are just—they are oppressed—they cannot, and will not be satisfied with any delusive scheme of modification. I tell gentlemen they must reject the south oratory system." I, for one, declare that I will not hazard the union for any scheme of policy like the present tariff. The gentleman from whom I received this report may have misunderstood the expression in the strength of his language, but it is very certain that he expressed in strong terms his opinion that the South was oppressed and must be relieved, and that Mr. Clay's project was illusory, using the strong expression that they must relieve or fight the South."

MR. CLAY'S "COMPROMISE."
It will be perceived that Mr. CLAY laid before the Senate of the United States on Monday last, his long expected plan of compromise as his political friends term it in relation to the Tariff. It is in the shape of a Resolution declaring it expedient to abolish the existing duties upon articles imported from foreign countries, "and not coming into competition with similar articles made or produced within the United States," which is to be interpreted, thus we suppose: That the Manufacturing Interest, now that the revenues from their no longer needed, are willing to surrender all such duties as are of

no use to the Northern producers by way of protection—but that the system—the system must be maintained unimpeded. And will this satisfy Virginia and the Southern States? When we ask for bread, they give us a stone; and call it commerce! Mr. CLAY must see again, if he wishes to establish a grand compromise upon which all parties should unite. Instead of seven millions, as he proposes, he must take off twelve millions of duties—embracing such as are most oppressive to the poor and middle classes; and retaining the Tariff as a Revenue measure. Nothing short of such a modification as this, will be of any avail, we assure him.

Petersburg Times.

THE GRINDSTONE SYSTEM.

The Banner of the Constitution with its wonted ability has to several instances pointed out the advantage which would result to the community, if the workmen in most of the manufactories were pensioned off, and the articles they now employ in producing, were imported free at duty.

As there is great stress laid by the monopolists—in plain English, those who are picking our pockets by making us pay double for many articles of the first necessity—on the quantity of American labor employed by them; it is further proposed that the said pensioned hands shall be employed in turning grindstones—by which, expending the same quantity of American labor will be visibly employed in the same place—as is aforesaid, a considerable saving to the community at large.

The following example will serve to illustrate this view of the "System." The data, founded on statements of the Monopolists themselves are taken from the Banner of the Constitution.

100 workmen in a Northern Factory produce 750,000 yards of coarse cotton, which owing to the protecting duty, can be sold at 12 cents a yard, amounting to \$90,000
The price is at least 3 cents a yard more than the Foreign article of equal goodness could be bought for, the duty is 9 cents the square yard that is \$1,500

The amount taken out of the pockets of the people, principally of the poor, by this factory, therefore amounts to \$1,500
Twenty-two thousand, five hundred dollars, and as much out of this cost to the manufacturer, it is neither more nor less than a tribute to that amount paid to the manufacturer by the colonists of the South who consume the cotton cloth.
But if in each of the 100 workmen was paid 150 dollars a year for turning Grindstones, it would amount to \$15,000

Note.—The same quantity of American labor would be employed, or rather be employed in this case, as before.
To which amount of pensions, if the real cost of such imported goods is added, (as before) \$1,500

It would altogether amount to \$9,500
Which sum taken from the "American" cost, as above, \$9,000
Leaves, \$500
To which amount the public would be gainers—the Grindstone system being more advantageous than the "American" alias tribute system, by about 81 per cent.—the same quantity of American labor being unemployed in both cases.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

In the Senate of the United States, a bill for the reduction of the duty upon alum and other salts was referred upon Mr. Clay's motion, to the committee on finance, by a vote of 22 to 17.

A bill to reduce the duty on Indian blankets and other Indian articles, took the same course by a vote of 25 to 18.
The debate upon these motions, and the vote of the Senate are regarded as strong indications that the principle and practice of protection are to be preserved in all their force. All the issues upon the rich will be reinforced.
All the taxes upon the poor will be preserved—all which operate equally upon the North and South; will be taken off. All which bear upon the South, and protect the North, will be continued.

The Union party, upon a principle and for consistency, will see Halleckus for this state of things.—It is their blessed modification.
Columbia Telescope.

We have on hand, a number of interesting Reports made to the Legislature by Committees &c. which we have preserved with a view of publishing, when our columns will admit of it.

The Committee to whom the subject was referred, have recommended to the House of Representatives, the ratio of 250,000. This will, if adopted, give N. C. the smallest amount of members of Congress that she now has.