

# Western Carolinian.

It is even wise to abstain from laws, which however just 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 FEBRUARY 27, 1832.

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### POLITICAL ECONOMY FOR THE PEOPLE.

From the New York Evening Post. In fine, the dogmas of Free Trade, which are said to be taught in some Colleges, may serve to inflame youthful imaginations, but as they have never actuated a practical statesman, they can never mislead any well informed mind.

Teacher of Class in Political Economy.—Gentlemen, (addressing the audience,) we have reserved one of the most interesting parts of our duty to the last—the examination of the class in Political Economy—a study but very lately introduced within these walls, and with good reason—for, unhappily for mankind, it has but just been introduced into the world. As this is an examination in regard to matters of practical consequence, it is to be regretted that more of our fellow-citizens are not present, that they may see that our inquiries are not calculated merely to inflame "youthful imaginations," but that there is in them something real, positive matter of fact, for the man of learning, legislator, farmer, manufacturer, mechanic, and every other member of society. We will now begin the examination. What are the corner stones of the science of Political Economy?

Student.—Honesty and good sense. Teacher.—Who, in your opinion, have been some of the greatest architects? S.—Adam Smith and Benjamin Franklin. T.—What are some of the fundamental maxims of Political Economy? S.—The necessity of a simple government. T.—And what do you mean by a simple government? S.—Cheap government. T.—And how do you obtain a cheap government? S.—By having few laws, for then you will have few law-makers, and few to administer the laws. T.—What do you mean by monopoly? S.—To compel one man, set of men, or part of the country, to buy of another. T.—What is your opinion of Free Trade? S.—Trade for one's own benefit. T.—Who gets the benefit of restrictions on trade? S.—He who puts them on. T.—Is that the history of the world? S.—Certainly Sir, certainly— T.—As an American, what do you think of the constitutional power of Congress to protect manufactures? S.—I doubt, Sir, whether Congress would not be acting something against the spirit and intention of the Constitution, in exercising a power to control essentially the pursuits and occupations of individuals in their private concerns. T.—And what is your opinion, Sir, as to the policy of restrictions on trade, generally? S.—That restrictions on trade and commerce, in order to benefit particular classes of manufacturers, are now generally understood to be mischievous, and inconsistent with just notions of Political Economy. T.—Is it not said that England has grown great under the influence of this system? S.—We hear the first Minister of Great Britain give his opinion emphatically, that England has become what she is, not by means of this system, but in despite of it. T.—But will you not regulate people in their trade at all? S.—I believe that, however derided, the principle of leaving such things very much to their own course, in a country like ours, is the only true policy; and that we can do more to improve the order, habit, and composition of society, by an artificial balancing of trade and occupations, than we can improve the natural atmosphere by means of the condensors and rarefiers of the Chevaliers. T.—What do you think is the natural effect of the Restrictive System upon rich and poor? S.—I am not for advancing any agrarian notions, but I consider that those employments which tend to make the poor both more numerous and more poor, and the rich less in number, but perhaps more rich, are not employments fit for us to encourage, by taxing other employments.—This, I believe will be the tendency of the Manufacturing System, pushed to excess. T.—What do you say, then, that Political Economy teaches? S.—How to make wealth. T.—What, Sir, does it teach how to make shoes? S.—No, but it teaches that if a man chooses to be a shoemaker, it is best that Congress should let him have his own way.

T.—But does not Congress best know what trades are for the best advantage of the people? S.—I think not, Sir, any more than the President can best know what women the men ought all to marry. T.—Can you tell me what is meant by the American System? S.—It is this, that one man shall pay another for being a shoemaker, besides paying him for his shoes. T.—When did it originate? S.—In the dark ages. T.—Is the origin exactly known? S.—Not exactly. They at one time punished a man with death in England for exporting sheep, lambs, or wool; but that was not the time of its commencement. Some say, at the time that the great Colbert was Minister of France, but there is positive evidence that it existed long before his day. T.—Why has it been called the American System? S.—To bamboozle the people; but I perceive that the name is now given up. It is now called "the cause of domestic industry," the European System, the universal system. T.—The time has arrived, gentlemen, for our adjournment till the afternoon, when the examination of this class will be resumed. [Exeunt omnes.]

### FROM THE LOUISVILLE ADVERTISER.

MODIFICATION OF THE TARIFF. Now that the people have determined to lighten the burden of taxation under which they have long suffered, and Mr. Clay has cried "Amen!" "Little Decency" squeals out "so mote it be." The insidious movement of Mr. Clay and his friends will be understood by the people. Convinced that a reduction of the revenue must follow the extinguishment of the public debt, the "Nationals" are preparing to effect it, by an abolition of the duties upon all articles of luxury, which are consumed by the rich and powerful, while the poor and laboring classes will be left to groan, as heretofore, under their burdens. They will advocate a reduction of the Tariff upon tea, loaf-sugar, silks, wines, jewelry, superfine broad-cloths, and other fabrics, which from their high prices, can be purchased only by a very small portion of the community; while a desperate struggle will be made to retain the present high duties upon brown sugars, coarse woollens, cottons, &c. The iniquity and anti-democratic character of such a modification are palpable, and will not be submitted to by the people. The duty upon tea is already sufficiently reduced; Mr. Clay and Mr. Webster would abolish it, and thus shift the burden of taxation from every opulent tea-drinker in the nation. It is a task of much difficulty to equalize the burden of indirect taxation among all classes; but, if any article should be exempted from it, and thus cheapened, it is that which is of prime necessity to the subsistence and comfort of those who toil for a livelihood. This is the principle upon which the contemplated modification of the Tariff should be made.

### FROM THE RICHMOND WHIG.

"GIVE THE DEVIL HIS DUE." Our neighbor persists in putting upon Mr. Clay all the responsibility of the Tariff—in concentrating upon him, all the odium which in Virginia, attaches to the Tariff of 1828, or as he prefers styling it, the "Bill of Abominations." We mean not at this late hour, to say any thing of the merit or demerit of the Tariff. Let it be thought good or bad, as the reader prefers; but we mean to expose the disingenuousness of the Richmond Enquirer; to portray its inconsistency, in colors so glaring, that its best friend shall acknowledge the fact, and lament that so much seeming public virtue, is nothing but skillful electioneering to promote individual and class ambition. Is not the Enquirer devoted to Martin Van Buren? Is not his succession to Gen. Jackson, its darling wish, and the primary end of all its tactics and manoeuvring? Is it not to advance him, that Henry Clay and John C. Calhoun are depressed in public esteem, by all the influence of that Print? Does not all Virginia well know these truths? The Tariff is a "Bill of Abominations," in the eyes of that print. Henry Clay, as its champion, is infinitely censured and abused, and damned in its regard, deep, beyond all hope of pardon. Now, gentle reader—what will you think when we tell you, and prove it by the record— 1. That Martin Van Buren voted for the Tariff of 1828. 2. That "he, above all individuals (in the language of a Cotemporary) is, in an especial manner responsible for its passage." The proof of the second fact is this:—The Senators from New England had determined to vote against the bill, (in 1828) if they could not obtain an additional duty on woollens, in order (says the Telegraph) to compensate for the loss, by the increased duty on wool; Mr. Van Buren ve-

ted for the duty on woollens, with the express view to reconcile the New England Senators to the Bill; and they being reconciled thus, the bill passed. That he voted for the Tariff of 1828 throughout, the Journal of the Senate, will show. Now is it not time for the Enquirer to do one of two things—stop abusing Henry Clay for the "Bill of Abominations;" OR, comprehend Martin Van Buren, in the denunciation? Let it choose between them—let it abuse both Clay and Van Buren, or praise both—but for decency's sake, let it cease to make fish of one, and fowl of the other.

### SYNCHYSIS.

Compiled for the City Gazette. Congress.—Dr. Johnson says of him, "his wit is a meteor playing to and fro, with alternate conflagrations." Lord Coke.—He bestowed his beneficence upon men of merit, and said he "would have law-livings pass by livery and scutcheon and not by bargain and sale." Dryden.—"Common sense is a rule in every thing, but matters of faith and religion." To these matters of love, might safely have been added. Cibber.—said of Johnson; "there is no arguing with him; for when his pistol misses fire, he knocks you down with the butt end."

### FROM THE AMERICAN ANECDOTES.

GENERAL ANDREW JACKSON. All military men who have made themselves acquainted with the position of the English and American armies near New Orleans, after the battle of the 8th of January, 1815, are decidedly of opinion that had General Jackson pursued the British army after their defeat, the chances were nine in ten that he would have captured or destroyed the whole of them. So satisfied was Gen. GILLES of the certainty of success which would have attended pursuit, that on his arrival at New Orleans, on the evening of the 23d of January, and in his first interview with Gen. Jackson, he pointed out to him the brilliant opportunity he had lost of adding to his own reputation and that of the nation, without jeopardizing the safety of the country. "I saw the opportunity that presented itself," said the General, "and with a perfect knowledge of every thing attending our respective situations, estimated the chances in my favor even higher than you do. Success was almost certain, but would have been attended with terrible destruction of human life, and there was a possibility of failure!"—What would have been the consequences of such failure? Would not people have said, and truly too, that I had sacrificed the whole western country with a view of adding to my individual fame? Would the conquest of the British army have rendered the country any safer than it now is by their defeat? How then could I have justified to a reflecting people, even if I had succeeded, an act which might have been attended with such disastrous effects. Believing as I did, that the safety of the country did not require their capture, I could not consent to purchase additional laurels by the sacrifice of some eight or ten hundred of my fellow-citizens, who had assumed arms in defence of their native soil, and not to win a reputation for their leader." On relating this anecdote, Gaines remarked, "I had long known Jackson to be a meritorious, high-minded man; but never till then did I properly estimate the patriotism which had marked every act of his public life, and taught him to despise personal fame.—An intimate intercourse with him for many years has forcibly impressed upon me the conviction that, both as a public and private man, he more closely resembles Washington than any individual that America has produced."

### THE UNBELIEVER.

Still round him clung invisibly a chain, Which galled for ever, fettering though unseen. And heavy, though it clanked not. Child Harold. I pity the unbeliever—one who can gaze upon the grandeur, and glory and beauty of the natural universe, and behold not the touches of His finger, who is over, and with, and above all—from my very heart I do venerate his condition. The unbeliever! one whose intellect is sealed to the light of revelation; who can gaze upon the sun, and moon, and stars, and upon the unfading and imperishable sky, spread out so magnificently above him, and say that all this is the work of chance! The heart of such a being is a dreary and cheerless void. In his mind—the godlike gift of intellect, is debased—all is dark—a fearful and chaotic labyrinth—rayless, cheerless, hopeless! No gleam of light from heaven penetrates the blackness of the horrible delusion.—No voice from the Eternal bids the desponding heart rejoice.—No fancied tones from the harp of seraphim raise the dull spirit from its lethargy, or allay the consuming fever of the brain. The wreck of mind is utter—remediless; reason is prostrate, and passion, prejudice and superstition have reared their temple upon the ruins of intellect. I pity the unbeliever. What to him is the revelation from on high but a sealed book! He sees nothing above, or around him, that evidences the existence of a God; and he denies—yes, while standing upon the footstool of Omnipotence, and gazing upon the dazzling thrones of Jehovah, he shuts his intellect to the light of reason, and denies that there is a God! The bill reported from the Committee on the colored population, providing for the removal of free persons of color came up in Committee of the Whole of the House of Delegates yesterday. The bill provides that all persons of color shall be removed from this Commonwealth to Liberia or other places on the Western Coast of Africa or elsewhere; that the Governor, members of the Council of State, and the Treasurer, shall constitute a Board of Commissioners, of which the Governor shall be the President, to be called "the Central Board of Commissioners," to perform the duties provided for by this act; that the Central Board shall appoint subordinate commissioners in Norfolk, Richmond, Petersburg, Fredericksburg or other places, to provide vessels, to collect free persons of color, and provide for their transportation. &c.—with authority to draw on the public treasury for money expended for their passage and support from time to time. No grants to be received

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### ALABAMA.

An act was passed at the late session of the legislature of Alabama, to prevent the introduction of Slaves into that State, and for other purposes, which provides that no slave shall hereafter be imported or carried into that State for sale, under the penalty of forfeiting such negro, of being fined \$250, and imprisoned three months. The act also provides that no free negro shall settle in that State after the first day of January next; that no person shall teach any free person of color or slave to spell, read or write; that no free negro shall visit a kitchen, out house or negro quarter, without a written permission from the owner; that no slave shall visit the dwelling or other house of a free negro; that no more than five male slaves, either with or without passes, shall assemble together off their proper plantations, except at places of public worship held by white persons; that slave holders shall feed and clothe their slaves with a sufficiency of food and clothing for their comfort, under pain of being fined any sum in the discretion of a jury not exceeding \$500; that any person who shall publish or circulate seditious pamphlets or papers, shall suffer death.

### CONGRESS.

#### SENATE.

Tuesday, Feb. 7. The Senate was again occupied with the resolution on the subject of the tariff. Mr. Bill spoke at some length in reply to Mr. Clay, and Mr. Mangum commenced and progressed considerably in his argument against the resolution and the protecting system. Wednesday, Feb. 8. The consideration of Mr. Clay's resolution was resumed. Mr. Mangum spoke about two hours in conclusion of his speech against the resolution. Thursday, Feb. 9. The consideration of Mr. Clay's resolution was resumed, and Mr. Tyler spoke about one hour in opposition to it; when he gave way to a motion to proceed to Executive business. Friday, Feb. 10. The resolution submitted on Wednesday by Mr. Sprague, declaring that the arrangement respecting the Colonial Trade, lately entered into between the United States and Great Britain, is disadvantageous to the interests of the United States, and was unauthorized by the Act of Congress of 29th May, 1830, was taken up, and on motion of the mover, laid on the table for the present. Mr. Clay's resolution was considered, and Mr. Tyler spoke about two hours in continuation of the argument which he commenced on Thursday, and without concluding, gave way

from the State without his or her consent, as long as a sufficient number who are willing to go can be obtained. When a sufficient number for cargo cannot be found willing to go, a selection shall be made, first, of males between the ages of 16 and 25, and females between the ages of 14 and 23—when these are exhausted a selection shall be made from males between the ages of 25 and 45, and their wives and children under the age of 16, and of females having no husbands with their children of the same class. Afterwards selections shall be made of males between the ages of 45 and 55, and females between the ages of 40 and 50. No male above the age of 45, or female above 40, to be removed without their consent. The county courts and corporations to lay off districts, and make enumerations of the free coloured persons. The central board to make requisition of the several courts for their respective quotas, whenever any number is needed to complete a cargo. Colored persons owning property to a certain amount shall pay the price of their own transportation, when voluntarily offering to go; the expense of transportation, and temporary support of those having no property to be defrayed out of the treasury. All slaves hereafter emancipated, to be forthwith removed. The sum of \$100,000 is appropriated for the year 1832—and thereafter \$200,000 annually. Such is a general outline of the bill. The question agitated yesterday, was that of the compulsory principle, embraced in the first section. A motion of Mr. Campbell of Brooke, to amend that section, so as to divert the bill of its coercive character, was, after considerable debate, successful. Several other motions were made, and decided by majorities which amply proved the determination of the House to adopt some measure for the removal of the free blacks, although the bill may still undergo some material alterations. When the House adjourned, a motion of Mr. Bryce of G. to limit the right of petition to those only who are now entitled by law to remain in the Commonwealth, was under consideration, and will probably be acted upon this day.

#### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Saturday, Feb. 4. The resolution proposed by Mr. E. Everett calling on the President for a copy of part of the treaty negotiated in 1830, with the Chickasaw tribe of Indians, was further discussed by Messrs. Cave Johnson, Pendleton and Clayton. The latter gentleman proposed an amendment in substance, that the call was made on the ground that treaties made with Indians do not come within the meaning and intention of the Constitution, conferring the treaty-making power on the President and Senate, but that they are compacts or bargains made by the authority aforesaid, as agents of the Government, &c. The discussion was arrested by a call for the orders of the day, and the House proceeded to the consideration of private bills. Monday, Feb. 5. A number of memorials and petitions were presented and referred. Tuesday, Feb. 7. The debate on Mr. Everett's resolution, on the subject of the land leased to the 2nd Auditor, was continued by Mr. Fitzgerald and Mr. Ellsworth, until, on motion of Mr. Polk, the House passed to the order of the day. The appropriation bill was next taken up, and Mr. Watson, in a long and interesting speech, advocated the proposition of Mr. Hubbard, to fix the ratio of representation at 44,000. The amendment of Mr. Hubbard was negatived by a vote, upon a division of yeas and nays, of 109 to 95. Mr. Clay, of Alabama, moved a further amendment to fix the ratio at 47,000, which was also negatived by a vote of 127 to 85. Mr. Kerr then proposed 45,000; but before the question was taken the House adjourned. Wednesday, Feb. 8. Mr. McDuffie from the Committee of Ways and Means, to whom so much of the President's Message on that subject had been referred; made a report accompanied by a bill "to reduce and equalize the duties on imports," which was read twice and committed to a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and 5,000 copies of the report, in addition to the usual number directed to be printed. The consideration of the Apportionment Bill was resumed. The motion to amend by substituting 44, for 45,000 as the ratio, was negatived—yeas 66 nays 118. Mr. Davis, of Massachusetts, moved to amend the bill by striking out 45, and inserting 46,000—yeas 71, nays 116. Mr. Vance moved to substitute 44,400 for 45,000. A debate of some length ensued, when the proposed amendment was agreed to—yeas 97, nays 97, (there being a tie, the Speaker voted in the affirmative.) Mr. Taylor moved to recommit the bill to a select Committee with instructions to strike out 45,000 as the ratio—lost, Yeas 68—Nays 133. The House then adjourned. Thursday, Feb. 9. Mr. W. B. Sheppard, from the Committee on Territories, reported a bill to define the qualifications of voters in the Territory of Arkansas. The House resumed the consideration of the apportionment bill. Mr. Evans of Maine, moved to substitute 43,800 for 44,500, as the ratio. Mr. Auldy moved to amend the amendment by inserting 45,300 instead of 44,300—rejected. Mr. Clay proposed to amend the amendment by substituting 47,500 for 44,500—rejected, yeas 69, nays 141. Mr. Clay then moved to amend the amendment by inserting 45,800 instead of 44,300—rejected, yeas 45 nays 129. Mr. Clayton moved a reconsideration of the vote of yesterday whereby 45,000 was stricken from the bill, and 44,400 inserted in lieu thereof, but before the question was taken the House adjourned. Friday, Feb. 10. Mr. McDuffie, from the Committee of Ways and Means, made a report, accompanied by a bill to renew and modify the charter of the Bank of the United States, which was committed to a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. Mr. Alexander presented a counter report from the minority of the Committee of Ways and Means. Five thousand copies of each report, were ordered to be printed. Mr. Letcher, from the Committee on Internal Improvements, reported a bill to construct a road from Zanesville, in the State of Ohio, to Florence, in Alabama. On motion of Mr. Camberling, a resolution was adopted, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information in relation to various operations of the Bank of the U. States. The resolution in relation to the Chickasaw treaty, was further discussed by Mr. Hogan, of New York.—The House adjourned over to Monday.