

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.

(BY BURTON CRAIG.)

SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C., MONDAY APRIL 30, 1832.

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From the Huntsville (Ala.) Democrat. THE TARIFF.

We furnish our readers to-day with the first part of Mr. Hayne's powerful argument in the Senate of the United States, against the protective policy. If there are any among us, who are not thoroughly convinced of the injustice and oppression of this system of taxation upon one portion of the country, for the exclusive protection and bounty of the other, let them hear Mr. Hayne and doubt no more! It was confidently hoped and believed by all parties in the South and West, that when Mr. Clay was elected to the Senate of the United States, he and his coadjutors would consent to such a modification, at least, of the Tariff, as would allow those sentiments of hostility and disunion, which were so rapidly developing themselves among us; but his very first act has been the addition of insult to injury. Those classes of society that bear the heaviest burthen of the government both in peace and war—we mean the middling and poorer classes—have long felt, yes, sensibly felt, the injustice of the system of which they complained; but their attachment to the Union has induced them to suffer as long as evils were sufferable; further than this, forbearance would cease to be a virtue. We may say, in the language of our Bill of Rights: "In every stage of these oppressions we have petitioned for redress in the most humble terms: our repeated petitions have been answered by repeated injury." Nor have we been wanting in attentions to our Northern brethren. We have warned them from time to time, of attempts to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow those usurpations, which will inevitably destroy our Union, our connection and correspondence. They have been deaf to the voice of justice, God grant we may not be driven in the last resort, to say with our ancestors:—"We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity which denounces our separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, enemies in war, in peace friends."—We have asked to be relieved from the duty on the absolute necessities of life, on those articles with which the farmer, the planter and the mechanic, the laboring man of every class, cannot dispense; and the acquisition of which, is every day increasing his labor and destroying his profits. The poor man humbly asks to be permitted to purchase his salt, his iron, steel, sugar, coarse woollens, &c. &c. on equal terms with his northern neighbors; Mr. Clay answers him with an offer to repeal the duty on silks, gold watches, pearls, teas, sweet-meats, spices, primers, &c. &c.; articles of luxury, consumed almost exclusively by the wealthy—thus making the rich richer, and the poor poorer.

*Ye friends to truth, ye statesmen who strive
The rich man's joys increase, the poor's
Tis yours to judge how wide the limits stand,
Between a splendid and a happy land.*

In the last of January number of the North American Review, the reviewer (the author of the late Baltimore address) acting in concert with Mr. Clay and the gang of opulent manufacturers who are lordling it over us, speaking of repealing the duty on these luxuries, says—"The difference in their prices, resulting from a repeal of the duties, would be hardly felt as an advantage by men of large property. But there are numerous families, comprising, in fact, what may be called the mass of the community, whose incomes are limited, and who cannot afford to purchase these articles, excepting at certain limited prices." Now, the truth is—and Mr. Everett and Mr. Clay, and every other advocate of the Tariff, knows it is the truth, that the mass of the community do not want these articles at any price. They are only fit for the backs and mouths of a pampered aristocracy, such as the protecting system is, every day, generating in this country. And if this once happy country be doomed to the same fate that betel the ancient republics of Greece and Rome, internal distraction, division and final subjugation by foreign power, the causes may be traced to this very system and that mammon of unrighteousness, the United States Bank. They both lead directly to the establishment of artificial distinctions among men, that are incompatible with a republican form of government. They create wealth, pride and arrogance, among the one class; and poverty, vice and ignorance among the other.

"All fares the land, to hastning ills a prey,
Where wealth accumulates, and men decay."

The description given by Mr. Hayne of deserted villages and dilapidated towns in the South, is no picture of the imagination every day's experience attest it true; and if we are to find no relief from this system of blood-sucking, then the blessings bought by the blood of our ancestors, will have been lost by us, and we shall leave to our posterity nothing but revol-

lutionary oppression.—If the South and West are again to become colonies, we see no difference between foreign and domestic masters; and our brothers of the North may rely upon it, that when all the advantages of union are taken from us, we shall take no pleasure in hugging the phantom. Those men, who are asking nothing from the government but their rights, are not degraded wretches, whose minds are enslaved; nor, who are addicted to complaints of the just administration of their government. They are a people of energy and enterprise; they have overcome the difficulties of the savage and the forest, and can easily trace back their blood to the shores of the Atlantic. They are a people.

Who their duties know, but know their rights;
And know their duties dare maintain them."

UNITED STATES BANK.

The following article, from the Hartford, (Ct.) Times, contains some facts worth attention.

TAXES.—The doings of the Assessors and Board of Relief in this town, deserves to be known by the community, and especially by the inhabitants of Hartford, who may be called upon to indemnify the officers against any legal proceedings which shall be instituted by those who feel aggrieved. In 1830 the assessors determined to tax the stock of the United States Bank, which was held by residents in this town—and notice was given in the papers to that effect. The Branch Bank here was called upon to furnish the Assessors with the list of stockholders in Hartford, but no information was furnished. A letter was addressed to Mr. Biddle, President of the Bank, for information on this subject; but Mr. Biddle replied that the subject had been presented to the Board, who declined furnishing the States with any information to enable them to collect taxes on the stocks. Under these circumstances the Assessors determined to put in such stock as they believed the owners had and three-fold the amount. A notice of this fact induced the owners to give the Assessors the amount of their stock upon principles of honor—and the stock was accordingly put into the list.

In 1831 the Assessors put in the same stock again, but the Board of Relief were informed that on the 1st day of October most of the stock taxed in 1830 did not then belong to the former owners—although the Board of Relief supposed the transfer might have been made for a few days only, to avoid litigation, they struck out of the list about \$100,000.

This year the Board of Assessors were satisfied that the transfer of the stock was a subterfuge and put into the list \$60,000 against one large stockholder, and three-fold it. Just at this time Congress published a list of stockholders in the United States Bank, and the Board of Relief discovered much information which they were compelled to regard. The law requires that whenever a Board of Relief discovers property omitted by the Assessors, the same shall be added at the rate of three-fold per cent. unless the owner can show that the omission was by mistake. It appeared by the public documents that several persons residing in Hartford owned stock in the United States Bank, and which had never been taxed. It appeared also that one person who gave in his stock in 1830 at \$2,500, owned at the time \$10,000, and the same individual gave in the stock this year at \$2,000.—The Board of Relief, required of each, explanation of the mistake; but the explanation being unsatisfactory, the Board three-folded the whole stock. Although the stock list of one gentleman exceeds \$300,000, and another \$25,000, and all have to pay equivalent to three taxes at once, the equity will not seem hard when it is considered that little or nothing has been paid for 15 years past.

The taxes on \$10,000 for 15 years would probably amount to at least \$1,000; and this amount of stock in one of the instances has paid only about thirty dollars. It may not be improper to add that the law of the State says that United States Bank stock shall be assessed and put into the list at six per cent. of its value; and although the courts have decided that the Bank of the United States cannot be taxed as such, because, by this the 7,000,000 of United States property would be taxed—and that the branches cannot be taxed as such, for States might in this case, exclude them from the States,—yet it is expressly admitted by the courts and the highest elementary writers in this country that the proprietary interest of individuals may be taxed if resident in the State. A charter from Congress gives no more rights than a charter from a State, and a bonus paid for privileges might as well exempt from taxation the Phoenix Bank stockholders as those of the United States Bank. It is also worthy of remark, that although the actual residents in Hartford own considerable stock, many of them hail from other places, and no inquiry at the mother Bank could ever prove them resident citizens of Connecticut as the laws require.

Free Trade.—The following is the concluding paragraph of a letter from an intelligent Georgian to a gentleman in Charleston: Say to our State Rights friends, that we are distributing Tracts, and hope soon to form an association "Free Trade and State Rights" in this place, which I most sincerely trust, will be the beginning of that union of sentiment and feeling in South Carolina and Georgia, that most ultimately, and perhaps more speedily effect the triumph of the great cause, in which your generous people are now so ardently engaged.

Northern Republicans.—The Virginia Times concludes an article with the following extract from a private letter, "written by an intelligent and scientific gentleman North of the Potomac, to whom the republican party has been more indebted than to any individual now living."

"I am inclined to believe with you that the weight of the Southern States in this Confederacy, can never hereafter be felt; but as a negative power. North of the Potomac there is no written Constitution known to the People; and we who talk about it, are laughed at. Ninety-nine men out of a hundred, believe that the Government is one of unlimited power, and that there are no restrictions imposed upon Congress, against the accomplishment of what a majority may conceive to be for the general welfare." In other words, the government is considered to be a consolidated State—and this is not the opinion of one party but of both parties. In fact, those who bear the name of Democrats, are more ultra in their notions, than those who are styled Federalists; and I look forward to the period, when legislating away one species of Southern Rights, will be followed by legislating away every species. If the South was unanimous, and not cut up by local dissensions, she might, as you suggest, control the action of the Federal Government, by saying, "thus far shall thou go and no farther; but I see little prospect of unanimity. A devotion to men appears to triumph over a devotion to principles & I can perceive that with many, who advocate correct doctrines, they do it not so much for the sake of truth as for the sake of political preferment."

JACKSON MEETING.

Pursuant to public notice previously given, a large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Caswell county, friendly to the present National Administration and to the re-election of Genl. ANDREW JACKSON, to the Presidency, assembled in the Court-House of said county, on Tuesday of April county court.

On motion and seconded, James Rainey, Esq. was appointed chairman of the meeting, and Maj. Paul A. Harrison, secretary.

The object of the meeting having been briefly stated in an address from Nathaniel J. Palmer, Esq.—

On motion of Calvin Graves, Esq. a committee consisting of Quinton Anderson, John E. Brown, Paul A. Harrison, John R. Clark, Dr. Willis M. Lea, Dr. James E. Williamson, and Nathaniel J. Palmer were appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting in regard to the objects for which they were assembled.

The committee after having retired for a few minutes, reported the following resolutions.

Resolved, That the confidence of this meeting in the faithfulness and ability of the Administration of Gen. Andrew Jackson remains undiminished, and that they will use all fair and honorable means to support his re-election to the Presidency.

Resolved, That five delegates be appointed by this meeting to meet such as may be appointed by the counties of Stokes and Rockingham at Westworth on Tuesday of the next superior court for Rockingham county, to nominate some fit and proper person of this district to be run on the electoral ticket friendly to the re-election of Gen. Jackson, at the election in November next.

The resolutions after being read were unanimously adopted by the meeting.

The following gentlemen were then nominated as delegates, by Quinton Anderson, Esq. Dr. James E. Williamson, Calvin Graves and John E. Brown, Esq. and by Nathaniel J. Palmer, Col. John R. Clark of Milton, and Dr. Willis M. Lea of Leasburg.

These gentlemen were unanimously appointed by the meeting, as the delegates for the county of Caswell.

The following resolution was introduced by Nathaniel S. Palmer, Esq. and unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That this meeting approve of the nomination and appointment of Robert Galloway, Esq. of Rockingham, as the delegate from this district to the national convention of the friends of the present Administration to meet at Baltimore in the ensuing month to select a candidate for the Vice Presidency to be run on the ticket with Gen. Jackson.

On motion of Col. Thomas W. Graves, it was resolved that the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the chairman and secretary and published in the Milton Spectator, and that the Raleigh Star and Western Carolinian be requested to re-publish the same.

On motion of George Williamson, Esq. the meeting then adjourned sine die.

JAMES RAINEY, Chairman.
PAUL A. HARALSON, Sec'g.

INCENDIARY PUBLICATIONS.

We have read, with much satisfaction, the charge at the opening of the Municipal Court of Boston, of Judge Thatcher, in which he introduces the subject of incendiary publications. The Judge takes a proper view of the relative situations of the two sections of our country. His sentiments are just and honorable. He declares that these publications are offences against the peace of the Commonwealth, and may be prosecuted as misdemeanors at common law. He thus concludes:

"However unwise and unjust may be the system of domestic servitude, it is not for us to put into the hands of the slave the sword and the brand. Nor can any civil or martial war rage in any other State of this Union, without affecting, in some degree our own peace—since we may be compelled, by our political relation, to bear a part of the conflict. I cannot but hope, therefore that our citizens, if any of them are so inclined will refrain, in future, from such dangerous publications—that they will leave to those, who feel and suffer from the calamity, to find a remedy and ameliorate every thing—to the enlightened and humane spirit of our age—and to the benign influence of Christianity."

QUERIES.

Respectfully presented for the consideration of Members of Congress—

In there any rule of the Senate or House of Representatives prohibiting the votes of Members on questions directly or indirectly, or prospectively, affecting their private interest?

If there is not, then will each Honorable Member, who may be interested as a partner or stockholder in any Woolen, Cotton or Iron Manufacturing Establishment, ask himself, previously to voting on the Tariff question, whether conscientiously or with propriety he can decide against a reduction of duties, as he can but view it in the light of a modification affecting, or destined to effect his private interest?

Laws are enacted for the restraint of the violent and unprincipled—Rules are established as a system for the Government of Legislative Bodies—but virtuous, high-minded Gentlemen require neither the one nor the other to indicate the way, or coerce them in the paths of honor and rectitude.

Petersburg Times.

WHAT NEXT?

Another fire-brand was thrown into the House of Representatives of the United States on Monday last, in the shape of a petition from Great Britain in relation to the American Colonization Society, Slavery, &c. When will the Busy-Bodies of the World cease their impertinent interference in the affairs of other People, and attend to their own concerns? One would think the Philanthropists of Europe could find, if disposed, a sufficient field in that quarter of the Globe for the exercise of

their benevolence, without looking for objects three thousand miles distant. When they can show that the Serfs of Russia, or even the lower orders of Great Britain and Ireland, are better fed and clothed than our Negro Slaves, we may treat their representatives with more respect. In the mean-time, we rebuke them in the language of one, whose precepts they profess to follow:—*Ye hypocrites! first cast the beam out of their own eye, then mayest thou see clearly the mote that is in thy neighbor's eye.*

Central Rail-Road.

state be sensible of the immense benefit which they would unquestionably derive from a Central Rail-Road from Beaufort to the Mountains, we are convinced they would come forward and lend their aid to its accomplishment. Nearly the whole product of their labor goes now to New York, and the freight and other charges which it pays, comes out of their pockets. With a Rail-Road to Beaufort, not only would the best prices be obtained for domestic produce, but we could find employment for a large number of vessels in taking our Naval Stores, Cotton, &c. to Europe, and receiving thence in exchange their cheap goods. Our merchants would soon become independent of Northern importers, to whom they have been paying huge profits for the goods they buy of them and which they sell out again to the farmers. We have no doubt but the work could be easily accomplished, were it undertaken in the best of timber, and a port on our coast, unsurpassed in its fitness for all commercial purposes. Beaufort, in healthiness of situation, is infinitely above Norfolk, Wilmington, Charleston, or Savannah, and is within half an hour's sail of the broad ocean. North Carolina would be blind to her best interests did she fail to accomplish this important work, and we hope to see it undertaken and completed.

Our Superior Court week offers a suitable opportunity for beginning the business of subscription and by the willingness of our fellow citizens to step forward at that occasion we shall be enabled to judge how far we may indulge a hope of the completion of this desirable undertaking. It cannot be doubted that we can erect the road at a less expense than our neighbors, having the principal materials so convenient and so abundant; and should a proper spirit manifest itself on our part, our Northern capitalists would willingly unite with us in furnishing the necessary funds. Let us then with one accord endeavor to commence, the greatest difficulty will then have disappeared, and we will be cheered in our progress to improvement by the reflection, that we have shaken off the apathy which has ever kept North-Carolina in the rear of her sister States.

Northern Sentinel.

Central Rail-Road.—The Subscription Book for Stock in this Company, opened at the meeting of the Commissioners for this County, on Monday week, is lodged at the Book store of J. Gales & Son, where such citizens as are desirous of promoting a work as big with importance to the State, and especially to this portion of it, will please to call and subscribe.—For the convenience of persons residing in distant parts of the County, Books are opened at the following places, viz. At Beaufort, under the superintendance of Johnston Byles, Ransom Hinton, W. R. Pool; at Roles Store, under W. Roles, Allen Rogers, Cyrus Whitaker; at Donahoon, John Harris, Turner Pullen; at Rogers' Store, under Allen Rogers, John Shaw, Henry Warren; at Cottrell's, under Dr. Cottrell, Green Huchaby, Paschal B. Burt; at Newcom's Store, under Josiah Crudup, James Newcom, Benjamin Mariott.

Books of Subscription are also opened in the several Counties through which the contemplated Road will pass.

The Commissioners for this County being authorized to open Books of Subscription at other places than those contained in the Act of Incorporation, have directed a Book to be opened at Nash County house, under the superintendance of Gen. H. Blyant, James S. Battle, B. Moore, James N. Mann and Turner P. Westray.

The Newbern Spectator, in reference to this subject, says, "As the week of our Superior Court, which commences on Monday the 10th inst. is considered the most favorable period for bringing the Central Rail-Road before the people of this County, we hope and trust that our citizens will then step forward with a spirit and zeal becoming the occasion. This enterprise engages the attention of every portion of the State, and is by no means confined to the tract of country and the vicinity through which it passes. By all it is considered in the last, best hope of our State."

Rail Register.

Central Rail-Road.—From the mountains to the sea, it is every where said that this important undertaking ought to be commenced; and the lively interests which appears to be taken in the subject gives us hope that our citizens will come forward in good earnest and put their hands to the work. The farmers of the State, are the men whose interest will be most promoted, and from them liberal subscriptions ought to be expected. The extraordinary success which has already attended the Ohio, and Baltimore Rail-road ought in a great degree, to give confidence to this work, as that yielded, it is said nearly Three hundred dollars a day net, over all expenses. Its completion would raise the price of produce; nearly or quite double that of land; stay emigration, and impart new life and spirit of the whole State. We give this week, the number of Clinton.

Clay's Spectator.

The following paragraph is taken from a northern paper: "I agree with the writer in every respect. Wonder how it will take here.—Oxford Examiner."

"It is not only by a numerous subscription list that a paper is to be supported, and the interests of a town promoted, but by a generous, and general habit of advertising in its columns. It is this which gives support to a paper, and a character to a town. But suppose a paper to be printed here, week after week and month after month, and no solitary trade of the town to announce in its columns a willingness to dispose of merchandise, what would be the inference out of town? Surely that there are no traders and no merchandize here."

THE CENTRAL RAIL-ROAD.—We have published in to-day's paper the letter of James Wyche, Esq. our State Engineer, containing some interesting information in respect to the construction of Rail-Roads. This gentleman has visited the Rail-Road now in progress in South Carolina, and is of opinion that one could be constructed in this State for about \$4000 per mile, which would yield 10 per cent on the money invested. Could the farmers of this

tical blessings, we are struck with a force of fourfold power with the train of evils that attends the practice. In a country like this, where both the Government and laws have for their only foundation the will and the opinion of the citizens, it is strange above all things, that a practice so destructive of the understanding, and so degrading to the character and honour of boasting freemen, should thus long have received the sanction or approval of any worthy and considerate man. And we do believe, that, when properly brought to the notice and applied to the feelings of our countrymen there will be found but few—very few who will differ from us in condemning it as richly deserving this kind of public censure.

We are well aware of the rigor of our law against this custom, and we deeply deplore that it is neither enforced nor scarcely known to exist. That all may become more familiar with its provisions, and we hope it will be enforced, we will here publish two of its sections.

"Sec. 3. If any person or persons shall treat with either meat or drink, on any day of election, or any day previous thereto, with an intent to influence the election, every person so offending shall forfeit and pay one hundred pounds, the one half for the use of the county where the same shall be recovered, to be paid to the County Trustees, the other half to the use of the person who shall sue for the same, to be recovered by action of debt in any court of record having cognizance thereof, with cost."

"Sec. 4. It shall be the duty of the Sheriff in each and every county in this State annually to publish this act, by advertisement and reading the same at the Court-House door on the first and second days of the County Court which shall happen previous to the annual election, and also on the different days of elections, under the penalty of twenty pounds for each and every neglect."

This is the law on the subject, passed in the year 1801, and we do believe that the period has arrived, for reasons above noticed, when it ought to be enforced, without discrimination, against all who may be found violating it. We are not to be understood as disapproving the practice of candidates visiting assemblages for the various purposes of making known their sentiments upon public measures, or of becoming more familiarized with the public wants and wishes of their fellow-citizens, or of presenting themselves and their talents in fair comparison with those of their competitors for choice and election. On the contrary, we think this practice identified and woven into the free principles of our Government, and we would by no means have it discontinued; but we see no necessary connection between this practice and the other annoying custom of deluging the land with ardent spirits, offered as a price to buy up the good favor and vote of a freeman; for, strip it of all its fashionable habiliments, and this is its real and true intent and meaning.

We are not connected by ties of association to strict sobriety, but we are nevertheless not less sensible to the devastating and demoralizing effects of the immoderate use of Spirituous Liquors, and we are friendly to every means that may tend to lessen their use. We do therefore unanimously

Resolved, Not to vote to further or advance the interest of any candidate who may differ in practice previous to elections to the foregoing sentiments.

Resolved, That the foregoing be published in the newspapers printed at Raleigh.

John M'Leod, F'ma. Thomas Tartt,
John M'Callers, E. P. Stephens,
David Lunsford, Asa Farmer,
Reddin Richardson, Jas. Stallings,
Jas. Renfrew, Reuben Wilder,
Dixon Spivy, Wm. H. Watson,
Eli Godwin, John Whitley,
T. D. Bridgers, Ashly Sanders,
H. M. Stephens, Jas. Ranes, seat,
Smithfield, Johnston Co., March, 1832.

The undersigned, being grand jurors to March Term of the Superior Court for the county of Johnston, after having discharged the duties specially given us in charge, we had our attention, as an assemblage of citizens taken by lot from the different sections of our country, directed to the custom of treating with Spirituous Liquors, so common with candidates for public favors and offices in our State, and particularly in our county. In giving to this subject our best and most considerate attention, we do most sincerely believe that it now becomes not only the duty of each of us, but of every friend and lover of freedom in our country, to adopt and persistently pursue a course and practice that will most effectually and speedily do away this miserable, low and vulgar custom. At this peculiar and singular period of political affairs, we cannot but view with feelings of horror, bordering on despair, the crisis to which our government and laws are about to be reduced by the novel and strange proceedings of the day; and when we couple the influence that public men have upon the sentiments of a community so destitute of public intelligence and education as are ours, with the practice of giving intoxicating drink to a voter to confuse his mind and bias his judgment in the discharge of one of the most valuable poli-