

Western Carolinian.

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

[BY BURTON CRAIG.]

SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C. MONDAY SEPTEMBER 5, 1832.

[VOL. XIII. NO. 610.]

TERMS.

The WESTERN CAROLINIAN is published every week at Two Dollars per annum, if paid within three months; or Two Dollars and fifty cents, if paid at any other time within the year. No Paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the Editor's discretion. No subscription will be received for a less time than one year.

A failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue, one month before the expiration of a year, will be considered as a new engagement.

Any person possessing six select subscribers to the Carolinian, shall have a month paper gratis.

Advertising at the usual rates. All letters addressed to the Editor must be post paid or they will not be attended to.

These terms will be strictly adhered to.

DEBATE IN THE BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS.

A gentleman in this place has received the "London Spectator" of 30th June, which he has been so good as to loan to me, and from which we make the following extract, presenting a short sketch of a debate in the British House of Commons, on the subject of Poland. What a microcosm, what a lightless, bloody tyrant, the Emperor of Russia must be! Well has Nicholas been compared to Nero.

[ED. WESTERN CAR.]

6. POLAND. On Thursday, Mr. C. FERGUSON moved for the production of a copy of the Imperial manifesto respecting Poland, dated the 26th February last, and of organic statute which accompanied it. After a lengthened comment on the treaty of 1814, by the terms of which he contended, the independence of Poland was guaranteed.—Mr. Fergusson went on to relate some of the atrocities lately perpetrated in that country.

It was of course known to the house, that of the twenty-four General Officers who had been arrested in Poland, not more than four had returned to their homes, though it was declared that all of them had been released from the country. The officers of Poland were also included in the amnesty, and yet it was also equally well known that they were marshaled in columns of ten, and held together by bars of iron, in the remotest parts of Siberia. That was the treatment which they received at the hands of the emperor Nicholas. The nobles of Poland encountered no better treatment—they were banished and degraded. The sentence of one Polish Prince was signed by Nicholas on the festival of his patron saint; and what was that sentence?—That he should be banished to Siberia, and that he should proceed thither on foot. That document was still in existence—that document, which enjoined that that illustrious Prince should march along with common soldiers to Siberia, and should encounter not only the privations of that dreadful climate, but the misery of a journey, thither on foot. The Princess, his mother, immediately on learning the sentence, proceeded to St. Petersburg, in the hope of procuring some mitigation of it; and what was the condition upon which the Emperor agreed that there should be some mitigation? The condition was, that the Prince should acknowledge that he had been led into the rebellion by the loss of reason consequent on the death of his wife. To this he replied, that he was a Pole; and that no consideration should induce him to acknowledge that he had ever devoted himself to the cause of Poland from any other motive than a deliberate conviction of the justice of her cause; and that that conviction was adopted under circumstances which would render it impossible that he should admit the influence of any other sentiment than a strong sense of the injuries inflicted upon his beloved country. If any answer could have softened the decision of the tyrant, it was this; but the unfortunate Prince was subjected to all the rigours of his sentence. He would mention another case. The Russian soldiers were directed to take possession of all infants who might be left without parents; a grandfather was about to be robbed of a child, a female, not above eight years of age—he was seventy; he had been a fellow soldier of Kosciusko; he resisted with more than Roman heroism, and even Russian brutality was arrested in its career.

The despotism of Nicholas had not been confined within the boundaries of his own dominions. A person named Tours was found in the dominions of the King of Hanover. The Russian Minister in Dresden demanded the surrender of Tours. It was alleged that he had been arrested in consequence, and his papers were taken from him. He should like to know if the fact were so. By the treaty of Vienna, the King of Hanover was not bound to deliver up any person who was not charged with some crime; and indisputably, not the slightest charge was preferred against him.

It was evident from the whole conduct of Russia, that it was meant to denationalize Poland altogether; and that one of

the objects proposed by the destruction of the Polish name, was the realization of that project of universal empire which Russia had so long cherished.

Lord Saxton seconded the motion. He observed that Russia, by its late conduct, had essentially put an end to the arrangements entered into by the Congress of Vienna; and new ones might therefore be entered into whenever the high contracting parties saw fit.

He hoped that the time was not distant when the Crown of Poland would be declared independent, and when that country would be placed in such a situation as to enable her to fulfil her duties amongst the great family of the States of Europe.—In the consideration of such a question as that, he had the satisfaction to think there did not exist a second opinion, either in that House or in the nation at large. It had been contended, on the part of the Emperor of Russia, that the Poles had forfeited their right to a free constitution; as well might it be said that the people of Scotland, after the events of 1745, had forfeited all right to personal or political liberty.

Lord Palmerston, while declining to enter into any statement of the conduct of England in respect to the late events in Poland, to which he was not called by Mr. Fergusson's speech, felt bound to say, that the Government was by no means blind to the obligations of the Treaty of Vienna.—No man could entertain a doubt, that Great Britain possessed a full right to express a decided opinion upon the performance of the not performance of the stipulations contained in that treaty. Nevertheless, it could not be said that England had under no peculiar obligation, individually and independently of the other contracting parties, to adopt measures of direct interference by force.

In allusion to the case of Tours, he said—He understood Tours to be a subject either of Prussia or of Saxony; and therefore the Hanoverian Government, arresting him, were merely performing a duty which it was not able to refuse. He did not conceive it to be his duty to make any further observations; and the more so, as he had already said he did not intend to refuse the papers which were moved for.

Lord Morpeth spoke of the hospitality which the Emperor of Russia from the Emperor Nicholas, and the natural desire he felt to view with approbation the conduct of one with whose friendship he had been honoured. He could not, however, with all his kindly feelings towards the Emperor, approve of his conduct towards the Poles.—Lord Morpeth's speech is given at greater length in the *Chronicle* than in the other journals, though we must confess not more intelligibly. The following is the peroration *literatim*—

"If the design is on foot, and in active progress to annihilate the Polish nation, name, constitution, language—all but her immortal memory—the land of Casimir and Tigismand, of Sobieski, and Toshiy-shov, that had first resisted the torrent of Mahomedan invasion, and secured the liberties and religion of Europe; if her princes, and nobles, and senators, are consigned to the dungeons, the mines, the graves of Siberia; if her noble ladies travel to the foot of the Throne—and I am told their very presence has even sent a child into the festivities of the capital—and sat not for pardon, but for pity upon those whose fault it was to act with conscientious and heroic, though perhaps despairing devotion in the cause of their country, while they thought they had one—and that suit is denied them; if while in confiscation and exile, they teach the course of her Czartoriskys and her Sangouenes, her rising and spirited youth are daily drafted to swell the ranks of the Russian armies, and prepare new *Dei* for future triumphs over the freedom of the world; if, further—oh, crowning horror!—let it be well attested before we credit it—children are carried off to lose the memory of their noble country on the frozen banks of the Ob, or among the mountainous steeps of Caucasus; if these things be, we may, without much compromising ourselves, say that a case is made out for the energetic intervention of England and of Europe; we may, without much presuming, add, that whatever becomes of that intervention, great room is left for the righteous retribution of Heaven."

After a few words from Sir George Warrender and Lord Eastington, in support of the motion, and in deprecation of the cruelties of Russia, Mr. O'CONNELL said—

Lord Morpeth had spoken of the gratification he felt in being known to the Emperor of Russia, and in having visited his court. For his party he should be ashamed of such acquaintance. If the Emperor of Russia had been a smaller and more insignificant person, it would have been considered a disgrace to hold any communication; but because he had a horde of three or four hundred thousand barbarians at his back; was that a reason why mankind should not treat him as he deserved, and execrate him on account of his crimes? The barbarian conquer had violated the treaty regarding the Poles in a manner such as no treaty was ever violated before. The miscreant barbarian had violated all compact—had trampled

on all rights; and was this Attila—this scourge of God—to found a new claim to the kingdom of Poland, because she was had, by barbarian force, crowned his perfidy and infamy with triumph? It was a question not of argument—but of natural feelings.

Mr. Scrosway, Colonel Evans, Mr. G. Knight, Mr. Piggott, and Mr. Rutledge, condemned the conduct of Russia in strong terms.

Sir Robert Inglis objected to the strong language employed in speaking of the Emperor.

He was surprised that the right honorable Secretary opposite, and the other members of his Majesty's Government, should have suffered seven months to proceed with such language—(Cities of Heaven, hear! and "Suffered!")—to speak without notice. He considered such language to be a most improper use of the freedom of debate in that House.

Sir Robert afterwards said, that he had an opinion on the subject; which however he would reserve.

Lord Palmerston said, he greatly regretted Mr. O'Connell's language; but he did not conceive he had any right, or that it was his duty, to interrupt him.

Mr. Beaumont perfectly concurred with Mr. O'Connell, that the Emperor of Russia was a miscreant.

Mr. Hunt agreed with Mr. Beaumont.

It was complained that the Emperor of Russia was called a miscreant; why he would call him a monster in human form. He knew language by which he could more strongly express his detestation, he would use it. He wondered that Sir Robert Inglis should venture in that House to address a Minister of the Crown, and ask him why he suffered such language to be used there. Why, it was not in his power to prevent it.

Sir R. Inglis—"I said without notice."
Mr. Hunt—"I ask what were the words to which the honorable member alluded?"
Sir Robert Inglis—"I stated the word 'miscreant.'"
Mr. Hunt—"And I repeat it, the word is too weak to express my feelings of detestation at the barbarities exercised towards Poland. I would ask, are the accounts of the conduct of Russia entirely or partially stated? If any thing stated by the Member for Kerry be untrue, let some member stand up in his place and deny it. If true, I ask any man possessing the feelings of a Briton, whether the language was not weak when compared to such atrocity that provoked it."

Mr. Wyke felt convinced, that by such a debate as the present, they were raising a powerful moral barrier to the encroachments of Russia.

Mr. Baring justified Sir Robert Inglis in deprecating the application of such terms as "miscreant" to the Emperor of Russia. He thought Ministers would have done well to stand forward and express their opinion of the impropriety of such phraseology. He admitted the Polish rebellion to be most righteous, more especially as the man deputed to reign over them had been deprived of the Imperial crown of Russia for competency. He did not, however, see the necessity of England's sailing forth as a general redresser of wrongs, and embroiling herself in disputes with every nation that committed an act of injustice. However, he thought Government right in pressing upon Russia the fulfilment of the Treaty of Vienna; and he hoped much from the prudence and firmness of the Noble Lord about to proceed to St. Petersburg for that purpose.

Mr. Sheil said, Mr. Baring would have members

"Mince their words, and mollify damnation with a phrase." He should, however, give the allowance which he so freely took.—He should pardon another for speaking of a miscreant on a throne, who described his fellow-citizens as "blackguards in the streets."—He asked how Sir Robert Inglis, whose language when describing the oppressors of the Vaudois was so glowing, had of a sudden adopted so meek a strain in speaking of the Emperor Nicholas?

When Mr. Sheil saw a man delegating his brother, into whom the spirit of Nero must have transmigrated—if there was a metempsychosis among despots—to tread the heritage of Poland out; when he saw him betraying a nation of heroes into submission, and then transporting them to Siberia; shaving off the gray hair of nobles with the blood of Europe's saviours in their veins; degrading and enslaving women; sparing neither age nor sex, and trusting the hand of a ruthless and Herod-like infanticide into the cradle of Polish childhood; when he saw him acting thus, and leaving himself nothing to add to damnation, he would not call him "miscreant."—The word was poor and incommensurate with his depravity, but exclaim, "Oh, thou art worse than words can give thee out!"

Sir Robert Peel deprecated the use of insulting language towards the Emperor, as tending to produce that irritation which so often led to war, between states. He denied that those who used it had any right to call themselves advocates of the Poles; the Poles had never, in the greatest heat of their struggle with Russia, indulged in such Billingsgate oratory. Sir

Robert concluded by suggesting the addition of a copy of the Polish Constitution to the papers moved for—which was agreed to.

From the Patriot and Shield.

Assault and Sailor's Rights.—A new remedy for *impoverishment* has been discovered by the Irish girls. We receive the account via Australia, but the scenes are laid at a less remote point, and names and localities may enable one to verify the story if it should be doubted.

Halifax is a charming hospitable place. Its name is associated with so many pleasing recollections, that it never fails to exert another glass from the bottle which, having been gaged, was going to pass the night in the cellaret. But only say "Halifax!" and it is like "open sesame"—out flies the cork, and down goes a bumper to the "health of all good homes!" I related, in the last chapter an adventure with an Irish Gentleman, whose cargo my right honorable captain converted to the profitable uses of himself and his country. Another of these vessels had been fallen in with by some of our cruisers, and the commander of his Majesty's ship, the *Humming-bird*, made a selection of some thirty or forty about the decks to fill up his own complement, and hand over the surplus to the admiral.—Short sighted mortals we all are, and captains of men-of-war are not exempt from human imperfection! How much, also, drops between the cup and the lip!

There chanced to be on board of the same trader two very pretty Irish girls of the better sort of foreign; they were going to join their friends at Philadelphia. The name of the one Judy, and of the other Maria. No sooner were the poor Irishmen informed of their change of destination, than they set up a howl loud enough to make the scaly monsters of the deep seek their dark caverns. They rent the hearts of the kind-hearted girls; and when the thorough lass of the males was joined by the soprano and trebles of the women and children, it would have made Orpheus himself turn round and gaze. "Oh, Miss Judy! Oh, Miss Maria! would you be so cruel as to see us poor creatures dragged to a town of war, and not for to get and make a word for us! A word to the captain wid' your own pretty mouths, no doubt he would let us off." The young ladies, though doubting the powers of their own fascinations, resolved to make the experiment. So begging the Lieutenant of the ship to give them a passage on board to speak with the captain, they added a small matter of flattery to their dress and skipped into the boat like a couple of mountain kids, caring neither for the exposure of themselves, nor the spray of the salt water, which, though it took the curls out of their hair, added a bloom of their cheeks, which, perhaps, contributed in no small degree to the success of their project.

There is something in the sight of a petition at sea that never fails to put a man into a good humour, provided he be rightly constructed. When they got on board the *Humming-bird*, they were received by the captain. And pray, young ladies, said he, what may have procured me the honor of this visit. It was to beg a favor of your honor, said Judy. And his honor will grant it too, said Maria; for I like the look of him. Flattered by this little show of Maria's, the Captain said that nothing ever gave him more pleasure than to oblige the ladies; and if the favor they intended to ask was not utterly incompatible with his duty, that he would grant it.—Well, then, said Judy, will your honor give me luck Pat Flanagan, that you have pressed just now? The Captain shook his head. He's no sailor, your honor; but a poor bog trotter; and he will never do you any good. The Captain again shook his head. Ask me any thing else, said he, and I will give it to you. Well, then, said Maria, give us Phelim O'Shaughnessy. The Captain was equally inflexible. Come, come, your honor, said Judy, we must not stand upon trifles—now a-days; I'll give you a kiss, if you'll give me Pat Flanagan. And I another, said Maria, for Felim. The Captain had once seated on each side of him; his head turned like a dog's in a gale of wind; he did not know which to begin with; the most ineffable good humor danced in his eyes, and the ladies saw at once that the day was their own. Such is the power of beauty, that this lord of the ocean was fain to strike to it. Judy laid a kiss on his right cheek; Maria matched it on his left; the captain was the happiest of mortals. When then, said he, you have your wish, take your two men for the *Humming-bird* to give you. It is said ye are after making; and do ye mind to take all these pretty craters away wid' ye? No, faith, another kiss and another man. I am not going to relate how many kisses these lovely girls bestowed on this envied Captain.—If such are Captains' perquisites, who would not be a Captain? Suffice to say, they released the whole of their countrymen, and returned on board in triumph. The Lord Chancellor used to say, he always laughed at the settlement of pin-money; as ladies were generally "kicked out of it," or kissed out of it; but his lordship, in the whole

course of his legal practice, never saw a Captain of a man of war kissed out of forty men by two pretty Irish girls. After this, who would not shout "Erin go bragh!"

The Leipsic Gazette states that the opinion is gaining ground at Vienna that the Cholera is entirely telluric, and created by mephitic vapours which are formed in the earth, and first communicated to the water. It was owing to this, it is said, that at Vienna the Cholera first broke out in the city, where the wells and fountains are deeper than in the suburbs. In the same manner the fact is accounted for that the Cholera often attacks sunny persons in one house, whilst in others it attacks nobody. The water of the latter is not saturated with the telluric miasma. In consequence of this hypothesis, many persons drunk boiled water, they consider this as a preservative against the disease. From this supposition it is probable has arisen the generally prevailing belief among the people that the wells have been poisoned. In some places the poultry and pigeons died in great numbers. A mortality has also been remarked among the fish in several rivers. Numerous facts, moreover, prove that the Cholera follows the course of rivers, and breaks out chiefly in the neighborhood of waters.

There is certainly no end to the various theories which the Cholera seems likely to engender—it might be a gratification to see any two of them assimilate.

CIRCULAR OF MR. RENCHER TO HIS CONSTITUENTS.

U.S. Congressional District of N. C.

Washington City, July 17, 1832.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: Congress has just closed one of the longest, most laborious, and most highly responsible sessions, that has been held for many years past, or that will probably be held for many years to come. I propose to submit to you a brief review of the most prominent subjects which have engaged our attention.

FINANCES.

Balance in the Treasury on 1st January, 1831, was \$6,011,530. The receipts into the Treasury during the year 1831, were—from customs, or duties on imports, 24,224,441. From the sale of the public lands, 8,210,815. From dividends on bank stock, 490,000. From indemnity under the Danish treaty, and incidental receipts, 601,503.

Making an aggregate of 34,541,390. The expenditures for the year 1831, viz: Civil list, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous, 4,064,040. Military service, Indian affairs, and internal improvement, 6,913,235. Naval service, including its gradual improvement, 3,836,139. The public debt, 16,174,379.

Making the total expenditures, for the year 1831, 30,898,446. And leaving in the treasury on 1st January, 1832, 4,502,914.

THE PUBLIC DEBT. The public debt was, on 1st January, 1831, 38,122,830. There was paid, during the last year, 16,174,379.

Leaving the amount of the public debt, on 1st Jan'y. 1832, 24,322,200.

The importations of the last year, as well as the sales of the public lands, were much larger than had been anticipated. The receipts into the treasury were, therefore, unusually large, and have enabled the administration to discharge a much larger amount of the public debt than had been expected. For the same reason, under the present able management of our finances, we shall be able, with the receipts and accruing duties of the present year, to discharge the whole debt. This will place our country free from a national debt, and ought, therefore, to relieve the people from an annual burden of taxes, of twelve millions of dollars. This glorious event, so gratifying to every true patriot, has been looked to with peculiar interest and anxiety by the people of the south, and by none more so, than those whom I now address. We have looked to it with hope and expectation. We have hailed it as a great national jubilee, when the shackles thrown around our commerce, should be knocked off; when the taxes imposed upon the people should be reduced; when the poor man, as well as the rich, should have cause to rejoice; when the farmer and the merchant, as well as the mechanic, should feel his industry, and enterprise, stimulated and encouraged by an increase, in the price of the products of his labor, and a decrease in the price of the necessities and conveniences of life; and when universal peace and prosperity should pervade our borders. That period has ar-

rived. The national debt may now be considered as paid off. And let me ask, whether the reasonable hopes, and expectations of the people have been realized—whether congress have relieved the great body of the people from those burthens which justice, as well as the spirit of our free institutions demanded at our hands? On the contrary, we have submitted to an arrangement of the tariff, by which the heavy taxes heretofore imposed upon the necessities of life, and upon the great body of the people are to be continued—fear, to be perpetuated; & by which, the people of the south are to be oppressed and ground to the dust, I fear for ever, to protect and enrich the capitalists, and manufacturers of more favored regions. This brings us to the consideration of—

THE TARIFF.

Much of our time and attention has been given to this great and interesting subject. It is known that most of the revenue, raised for the support of the Federal Government, is derived from taxes laid upon goods imported from foreign countries. These duties enhance the price of such goods, and ultimately fall upon those who consume them. The Tariff is, therefore, a system of indirect taxation. It has become a system of heavy taxation. But, as a system of taxation merely, the people, in no portion of the Union, have ever complained. Of the heavy burthens laid upon us, to supply the necessary wants of the government, we do not complain. It is the heavy burthens laid upon us for the support of northern manufactures, of which we have always complained, and of which I know we shall never cease to complain, as long as a single spark of liberty warms our bosoms. A moderate revenue duty laid upon the foreign article, necessarily enhances the price of the domestic article, precisely in the same degree, and to the same amount, that it does the foreign article. We not only, therefore, pay the duty for revenue upon the foreign article, but we necessarily pay the same amount of duty for protection upon the domestic article. A revenue duty, therefore, however moderate, must afford a reasonable protection to the manufactures of the country. Of this incidental protection, we do not complain, while the duty is laid for revenue solely. If the manufacturers flourish under it, we rejoice at it. In the early history of our government, these duties were moderate, seldom exceeding 15 per cent, and always higher upon the luxuries of life than upon the necessities of life; because the former were considered the most proper subjects of taxation. Such continued to be the policy of the government until 1816, when the nation had just emerged from a short but expensive war; and, under the laurels of victory, but laden with a heavy national debt. To discharge this debt, became at once an object of deep solicitude with the patriots of that day. They therefore increased the duties to an average of about 35 per cent, with a provision that, at the end of three years, they should be reduced; but still continue the higher duties upon the luxuries of life. In less, however, than three years, the manufacturing interest became too strong for the agricultural; and, instead of diminishing the taxes, as the national debt diminished, they have increased the taxes, as the national debt has decreased. And now that it is paid off, and it has become indispensably necessary to reduce the revenue of the country, how has it been done? By continuing, and in some instances, increasing the present high and oppressive duties upon the necessities of life, and remove altogether the taxes from the luxuries of life, and such as does not come in competition with their manufactures. While the tax upon salt has been continued at 100 per cent, that upon grapes, figs, raisins, macaronis, and such things, has been removed altogether.

While the duty upon sugar and molasses has been continued at 100 per cent, that upon coffee, tea and chocolate has been entirely removed. And while coarse woolen and cotton goods, and iron, have been continued at from 40 to 100 per cent, silks and wines, of all descriptions, are admitted nearly free of duty. Such a system is the very reverse of that adopted by the immortal Washington, and his great compeers, who achieved our liberties, and laid the foundation of our government. It exempts from taxation such articles as are consumed by the wealthy and luxurious, while it lays heavy and oppressive burthens upon the necessities of life, and such as are consumed by the poor and middling classes of society; and this is done, not to raise a revenue, but avowedly to protect the wealthy manufacturers of the country. Such a measure I considered totally inconsistent with the eternal principles of justice, and the spirit of a free government; and if I had stood alone, and certain that it was to be the last political act of my life, I should have gloried in recording my vote against it.

Such a modification is the very policy of the friends of the American System, more properly called the Chinese System. It has long been their object to throw the whole burthen of taxation upon such articles from abroad as come into competition with their manufactures, which are therefore called the "protected articles;" while