

THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY: JOHN BEARD, Jr., Editor and Proprietor.



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Salisbury, Rowan County, N. C.

Saturday, December 27, 1834.

THE DESTROYER.

He came not with the glittering sword,
He came not with a spear,
Nor brandished weapons in his hand,
To bid the lovely fear.

The bloom of youth was on his cheek,
And sparkled in his eye;
But shrouded in his youthful soul
Were thoughts of deepest dye.

He grappled not with foes; nor sought
The battle's stormy host;
Where the conquer'd and the conqueror find
A gory winding sheet;

Oh! better that in combat he
Had hurl'd death's fatal blow,
Than aim'd at woman's trusting breast
The shaft that laid her low.

He came to her with gentle words,
And smil'd her love's witching smile;
She could not deem 'neath all his vows
There lurk'd the taint of guile.

For none could look on him and think
That he too would deceive;
And none could see her angel form,
And think that she must grieve.

But soon, his solemn oaths forgot,
He left her to her doom;
Nor rook'd if wrong and falsehood led
The guileless to the tomb.

She struggled on, but dark and drear
Her young life crept away;
She saw each hope prove false by time,
Each link of joy decay:

She sigh'd, yet, yet, alas!
As flowers beneath the blast;
She breath'd no murmur, shed no tear,
But lov'd him to the last:

She curs'd not her destroyer—him
Who closed her sad azure eye;
She lov'd when death gaz'd at her heart,
And bleas'd with life's last sigh!

TERMS, & C.

The Western Carolinian.

ISSUED WEEKLY BY JOHN BEARD, JR.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

The Western Carolinian is published every Saturday, at Two Dollars per annum if paid in advance, or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid before the expiration of three months.

No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of the Editor.

Subscriptions will not be received for a long time than one year; and a failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue, at the end of a year, will be considered as a new engagement.

Any person who will procure six subscribers to the Carolinian, and take the trouble to collect and transmit their subscription-money to the Editor, shall have a paper gratis during their continuance.

Persons indebted to the Editor, may transmit to him through the Mail, at his risk—provided they get the acknowledgment of any responsible person to prove that such remittance was regularly made.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly inserted, at 50 cents per square for the first insertion, and 33 1/2 cents for each continuance; but, where an advertisement is ordered to go in only twice, 50 cts. will be charged for each insertion.

Persons who desire to engage by the year, will be accommodated by a reasonable deduction from the above charges for transient custom.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

To insure prompt attention to Letters addressed to the Editor, the postage should in all cases be paid.

SALE OF NEGROES, &c.

ON Saturday the 3d day of January, there will be sold, at public sale, on a credit, at the late dwelling-house of William Cowan, deceased, one Likely Negro Man, and a Woman.

These Negroes belong to the Estate of the said deceased, and are sold to pay the debts.

Also, at the same time and place, THE BALANCE OF THE NEGROES OF SAID Estate will be hired out for 1 year.

The terms of credit, and other particulars, will be made known on the day of sale.

W. L. FLEMING, Admin'r.
December 20, 1834.

Estate Sale of Negroes, &c.

ON the first day of January next, I will sell to the highest bidder, at the Courthouse in Salisbury, for cash,

Several Valuable Negroes, Belonging to the Estate of the late Dr. Ferrand.

And on the same day, immediately after the sale, I will Hire Out, for one year,

On the usual terms, the remaining Negroes belonging to said Estate. Also, at the same time, Several Lots in the Town of Salisbury Will be Rented Out for one year.

ROBERT MACNAMARA, Admin'r.
December 13, 1834.—tds.

Negroes for Sale.

WILL BE SOLD, BEFORE THE COURTHOUSE DOOR IN SALISBURY,

On Thursday the 15th day of January next, Between Thirty-Five and Forty Valuable Negroes,

Belonging to the Estate of Joseph Chambers, deceased, late of Rowan County.

This is, perhaps, the most valuable lot of Negroes ever offered for sale in this section of the country, the greater part of them being young, very likely, and of good character.

A credit of 12 months will be given, upon bond and security, with interest after six months.

SAMUEL REEVES, Admin'r.
December 13, 1834.—tds.

Handbills, Circulars, Cards, &c. Neatly Printed at this Office.

Gov. Swain's Inaugural Address.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and of the House of Commons:

In obedience to the expression of your will, under circumstances peculiarly grateful to my feelings, I appear before you to renew the solemn pledges of fidelity required, by the State, of its Chief Magistrate. At an important period in the affairs of the State and General Government, the Legislature was pleased to call me from widely different pursuits, to this station. The reluctance and diffidence with which I entered upon its duties, increased the anxiety I felt for such a termination of them as would justify, if not the flattering anticipations of my friends, the reasonable expectations of the public. I thank God, however, that I was not permitted at any moment either to believe or desire that my administration would give universal satisfaction. One of the earliest maxims which was imprinted on my memory taught me that he who pleased them most, was not always the ablest or most faithful servant of the people. With this principle before me, I have endeavored, by a rigid adherence to duty, to secure the approbation of my own conscience and to deserve the favorable estimation of honest men. The first point has been attained, and I have so far succeeded in the second, as to be sustained, not by the high tide of party excitement, but against its current. Under such circumstances, the day which terminates my public career, will break upon a lighter heart than that which withdrew me from the quiet of private life. I shall retire, I trust, without animosity towards those by whom my motives have been misconceived and misrepresented, and with feelings of grateful regard for my friends, which those can best appreciate who have experienced similar fidelity in trying vicissitudes.

I have deemed it not inappropriate to speak thus much of my friends and myself. For my country and my native State, the crisis demands a wider range of observation.

In my communication to you at the commencement of the session, I presented for your consideration, the particular relations which subsist between this State and the Federal Government. The more I reflect upon this subject, the more deeply am I impressed with the conviction that the price of liberty is eternal vigilance; and that power is always stealing from the many to the few. Let any man examine, impartially, the history of the Confederacy and of this State, and form the conclusion, if he can, that the power and patronage of the General Government are not dangerous to public liberty. Nay, more—let him scan attentively the characters and conduct of public men, and behold himself with the conviction, if he can, that the same general integrity and patriotic devotion are now exhibited, which characterized the early days of the Republic. The intelligent individual who can assure himself that either position is true, is endowed with a philosophy, the possession of which, if it did not inspire me with wisdom, would add greatly to my sum of happiness. I cannot conscientiously refrain, gentlemen, from urging upon you, at this time, the deliberate consideration of this unwelcome topic. Our Fathers proclaimed, with prophetic forecast, that a frequent recurrence to fundamental principles, would be essential to the preservation of liberty.

There was no one of the Colonies which, in the early period of American history, suffered so severely from Executive misrule as North Carolina. The jealousy of absolute power, produced by this circumstance, constitutes the most striking trait in the character of our citizens, and is visibly impressed upon our institutions. It gave birth to the war of the Regulation, animated the patriots of Mecklenburg at the first dawning of civil liberty; clothed the Executive Department with no other power than the attribute of mercy, in the formation of the State Constitution, and was the foundation of the wise distrust, the exemplary caution, with which the Federal Constitution was considered and adopted. It was exhibited, in no unequivocal character, in the proceedings of every department of the Government, in 1790. The assumption by the General Government of the debts of the States, to the amount of twenty millions and a half or more, and the imposition of a duty of seven and a half per cent. on foreign merchandise, were subjects of severe animadversion in the Annual Executive Message. That communication resulted in a solemn protest on the part of both branches of the General Assembly. The oath to support the Constitution of the United States "was solemnly refused"—the use of the State prisons denied to the Federal Courts—and the authority of the Federal Judges contemned by the judicial tribunals of the State. I do not allude to these facts for the purpose of yielding to them even the feeble authority which they might derive from my sanction, but to illustrate, from our own records, the disposition which prevailed to confine power within its prescribed limits, at the period when Washington, Jefferson, and Hamilton, presided in the Councils of our Country.

It is not difficult to perceive the origin of the excitement which then prevailed. It had been contended, by the advocates of the Federal Constitution in the Convention which rejected that instrument, that the great object to be attained was the establishment of a Government competent to conduct our intercourse with foreign nations, and exercise other delegated powers, necessary to national prosperity at home, and character abroad, which, in the nature of things, could not be exercised by individual States—that to these great purposes the attention of the General Government would be confined by express limitations, while all powers connected with their internal government and police would be reserved to the States—that the General Government, claiming comparatively few powers, expressly and clearly granted, would not only wield them with greater effect, but with less expense to the people, than under the Confederation. I shall not repeat the reasons stated in my Message, to prove that "at that period no doubt

was entertained, upon the part of this State, that a comparatively small share of the taxes paid by her citizens would be required by the Federal Government."

The revenue which accrued to the national treasury during that year was little more than two millions and a half of dollars, which was equivalent to a capitation tax of seventy-six cents on every individual of every caste in the United States.—The State revenue, on the other hand, computed in like manner, was but nineteen cents, or precisely one fourth of the levy by the Federal authorities. And although we were then lurching with a debt of seventy-five millions, which was, so far as money was concerned, the price of our liberties, we have seen that our first fiscal operations created universal alarm. Who, that witnessed the excitement which prevailed then, could have anticipated the perfect complacency with which we now contemplate the existing policy of the Government? Suffer me to continue this history as concisely as I can to the present period. In 1800 (the last year of the administration of the elder Adams,) the national revenue was equal to a capitation tax of one dollar and forty-two cents—that of the State to fifteen cents. In 1810, (at the close of Mr. Jefferson's Administration,) the national levy had fallen to one dollar and thirty cents, and that of the State to twelve cents. In 1820, (in the fourth year of Mr. Monroe's Administration,) the proportion was as one dollar and eighty-five cents to thirteen cents, and in 1830, (in the second year of General Jackson's Administration) as one dollar and ninety three cents, to twelve cents. In 1790, we placed ourselves in an attitude of almost direct hostility to the General Government, because we were required to contribute four times the amount to the general treasury which we yielded to our own. In 1830, the national exaction was to that of the State, as sixteen to one. It is impossible to reconcile these facts with the idea of an economical administration of the affairs of the General Government. If it be contended that the country has increased in population, and that a proportionate increase of taxation was to have been anticipated, it is admitted. But we are met, and astounded by the fact, that while the increase of population between 1790 and 1830 was something more than as three to one—the increase of taxation was more than nine to one. The same principle, moreover, which would require us to anticipate an augmentation of the national revenue, from our growing population, would lead us to expect the same results with regard to our State finances. During the same period, however, although the population of the State was nearly doubled, the increase of revenue was but one-sixth. Astonishing as these results may seem, at the first glance, they may be accounted for upon the most obvious principles of our nature. The fiscal system of the General Government is indirect in its operation, and that is effected insidiously which would not be tolerated, if like the postoffice, it did not walk in darkness. Let us state the case again.—In 1790, the General Government levied a contribution on each individual in the Union of 76 cents; in 1830, of \$1 93.—The State on the other hand exacted 19 cents in 1790, and 12 cents in 1830. Why do we not witness an increase instead of a diminution of your levies! Because, gentlemen, your operations are seen and understood. You approach with trembling footsteps a guarded reservoir, while others have unobtrusively access to the secret sources of the fountain.

And is there to be no end of these things? Never—if the States, forgetful of their own rights and dignity, heedless of the value of the checks provided by the Federal Constitution, unite their efforts to destroy even these safeguards of our liberties. At all events, no such prospect is presented to us now. It has been announced to the American people, by the highest authority, that even at this day, in a period of profound peace, when the national debt is extinguished to the utmost farthing, that more than twenty millions are necessary to meet the ordinary expenses of the Government. Of these twenty millions, North Carolina contributes more than a million, while you, representatives of the people, will not, dare not, contribute a tenth of the amount to answer all the purposes of the State Government. But if twenty millions are necessary now, what sum will suffice in case of a foreign War, or the commencement of a national system of Internal Improvements? A system of Internal Improvements, which proposes to lavish the treasure of the nation, upon those sections of the Union where nature has been most prodigal of her bounties; and leave in utter destitution those whose situation the most imperiously require relief. A system which would improve the Hudson and the Mississippi to almost indefinite extent, but would not extend above Wilmington to the Cape Fear, Newbern on the Neuse, Washington on the Tar, and Plymouth on the Roanoke. A national system, which makes no provision for any portion of the Western, or for nine tenths of the Eastern, section of the State.

I do not hesitate to admit that it is not the mere collection of large sums of money, which startles me. I am one of those who entertain the opinion that governments were instituted among men to secure that protection which could not be afforded by a single arm, and to effect the improvement necessary to the wellbeing of the community, which could be compassed by individual exertion. But these powers and these duties, gentlemen, belong appropriately and peculiarly to you, have not been delegated, and cannot be safely confided elsewhere.

It can scarcely be necessary to advert particularly to the evils which a redundant revenue has inflicted and is now inflicting upon the country.—They are palpable to the observation of every one. It has corrupted the press, brought the patronage of the Government into conflict with the freedom of elections, and created associations of persons whose interests are directly at variance with those of the great body of the People. It is impossible not to perceive that there are individuals rising up among

us, who neither expect, nor desire by painful and laborious exertion, to secure either fame or competence, but to reap the easier reward which awaits the partisan politician.

I give it as an opinion which is the result of some observation, and with the most painful assurance of its truth, that the power and patronage of the General Government must be restricted to narrower limits, or liberty will but too soon exist only in name.

My views as to the best measure of reform at present within our reach, were communicated in my Message. The tariff is adjusted for the present, and good faith requires that this adjustment shall not be disturbed. With regard to the public domain, however, the question presents itself with renewed force:—Will we, like improvident spendthrifts, having exhausted our ready funds, permit our real estate to pass into the hands of greedy adventurers! This question must be decided for yourselves and your constituents, and having endeavored to state it fairly, I commend it without further remark to your consideration.

In conclusion, Gentlemen, allow me to say that I yield to no one in admiration of the excellence of our form of Government. To secure the purposes of its founders, it is only necessary that it shall be administered with the wisdom and purity manifested in its formation. It is with no misgivings, therefore, no mental reservation, that I shall vow before my God and in the presence of this Assembly, to support, maintain, and defend, the Constitution of my Country; but with the determination to yield to all its requirements hearty and cheerful obedience. I am now ready to take the oaths prescribed for my qualification, and enter upon the duties of my Office.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

[Abstract from the Report of the Secretary of the U. S. Treasury taken from the Philadelphia Gazette and Commercial Intelligencer, together with its remarks upon the same.]

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury upon the state of the Finances, recently laid before Congress, occupies near eight columns of the National Intelligencer. From it, we learn that, The balance in the Treasury on 1st Jan. 1834 was

\$11,702,905.31	
The receipts of the first three quarters, and the estimated receipts of the fourth quarter of 1834, are	20,624,717.94
Making an aggregate of	\$32,327,623.25
The expenditures of the year are estimated at	25,501,300.91
Which will leave a balance on the 1st Jan. 1835, of	\$6,736,322.34
From this sum, however, must be deducted the amount of funds not available; estimated at	1,150,000.00
Leaving a real balance of	\$5,586,322.34

In the estimates of the year have been included the remainder of the public debt, which, if not actually paid before the end of the year, has a fund prepared ready to meet it, so that on the 1st of January 1835, the entire public debt, which in 1816 amounted to 123,000,000 dollars, will have been discharged.

The estimates for the year 1835, are as follows:	
Receipts from customs,	\$16,000,000
Public lands,	3,500,000
Bank dividends, and	
Miscellaneous receipts,	500,000
	\$20,000,000
Which added to the balance on 1st January	5,586,322.34
Will give, as the total of means,	\$25,586,322.34
Expenditures for the year,	19,633,541.52

Leaving a probable balance on 1st Jan. 1836 of \$5,902,600.82

Should, however, the total amount of former appropriations that will be outstanding on the 1st of Jan. 1835, amounting to upwards of \$6,000,000, be actually called for during the year, there would be an apparent deficiency on the 1st of January 1836. The Report proceeds as follows:

"This estimate of receipts is formed on the supposition that the value of imports during the ensuing year, and especially of those paying duty, will not differ essentially from the average value during the last three years. Though our population has, within that period, probably increased over one million, yet our manufactures and internal trade have probably increased nearly in an equal proportion, and this circumstance, coupled with the greater caution and frugality practiced during the past year, and still continuing, will, it is believed, tend to prevent any considerable augmentation in the consumption or importation of foreign articles. Those during the three past years have, on an average, been about \$111,038,142. The exports during the same year are estimated at \$97,518,724, of which \$74,444,429 were in domestic, and \$22,874,295 in foreign products; being compared with the preceding year, an increase of \$6,655,321, of which \$3,802,309 were in articles of domestic, and \$2,852,922 in those of foreign products. The average exports during the last three years have been about \$91,719,690, of which \$69,407,976 are the average in articles of domestic products, and \$22,311,714 in those of foreign.

"It will thus be seen that the imports of the last year varied in amount \$12,055,209, from the average of the three past years; and those paying duties are believed to have varied much less. It is, therefore, in connection with the reasons before

named, considered safe to infer that the imports of the ensuing year may not differ materially from that average. Should they not so differ, the revenue from customs will probably correspond in substance with that of the past year, except so far as it may be changed by the whole amount of all the importations, when compared with the above average. Because the classes and value of articles paying duty, for aught which is known, will probably be similar, and the rate of duties on them will not, by existing laws, be essentially altered till the 31st of December, A. D. 1835.

"The revenue from the sale of public lands has been estimated at half a million more than the amount it was estimated for the current year, and one million more than the amount for 1833. This estimate would have been made still larger, had not the sales of the Chickasaw lands, which will probably exceed half a million of dollars, been pledged by treaty to other purposes, and not to the general revenue of the Government. This large computation is founded on the facts of the progressive increase for some time evinced; the sum actually received during the past year; the great quantity of new and saleable lands coming into market; the enlarged demand for them to satisfy the necessary wants of our growing population and of the emigrants from Europe, and the high prices which their produce fortunately obtains both at home and abroad.

"The revenue from Bank dividends has been estimated at somewhat less than heretofore, in consequence of the sales of our Bank stock, under the Act of July 10th, 1832, for the investment of the accruing income of the Navy Pension and Hospital Funds, having already amounted to 656,650 dollars, and on which the Treasury can now receive no dividends applicable to general purposes. It might, perhaps, be advisable to deduct a still further sum to meet any contingency like that of the present year, in which the United States Bank, without the consent of this Department, or the sanctions of Congress, and without any forwarding of its intention, seized on about 170,041 dollars of the estimated revenue from this source, and has since withheld it from the Public Treasury."

In another part of the Report, we have the following:

"From the views before taken of the probable wants during the ensuing year for expenditures, and of the probable receipts to meet them, it has been stated, that, on the 1st of January, 1836, it was estimated that there will remain a surplus of available funds of about \$5,902,600.82 cents.

"This result has been attained by considering the unavailable portion of our funds, then and now on hand, at the reduced sum of only about \$1,150,000, instead of \$1,400,000 as heretofore reported. But it may be desirable to Congress to know, that there is a prospect, during the ensuing year, of collecting some further portion of these funds. This will be accomplished, it is anticipated, by the appointment of some more active agents, by new compromises, and by more rigorous requirements in collections where property exists, so as to reduce further the whole amount from \$5,000,000 to 100,000; and if this hope be realized, the above named available balance will to that extent be increased. A minute analysis and examination of these unavailable funds have recently been completed, and will be submitted in the supplemental Report soon to be laid before Congress, on the present mode of keeping and disbursing the public revenue. But, on the other hand, enlarged somewhat as this balance may happen to be from any causes, it should be remembered, that, on the 31st day of December, 1835, another reduction of 10 per cent. must, by the existing laws, be made from a part of the present tariff; and if the surplus in the Treasury, by a year from next January, should prove to be increased one or two millions, it could not with safety be regarded as too great for meeting, with a reduced rate of imports on importations, the probable wants of A. D. 1836. At all events, such is the uncertainty on that subject, at this distance of time, that, though something unusual in the latter part of A. D. 1836 may, in the way of final dividends on our portion of the capital of the Bank Stock be received, yet it is not now possible to foresee the contingencies that may check either the present large importations of merchandise or large sales of land, and consequently reduce the revenue derived from them; or that may require an increase in our Army or Navy expenditures, arising from those unfortunate collisions to which all nations are liable that feel disposed to maintain the faith of treaties, vindicate their public rights, and protect, efficiently, their commerce and citizens. No further reduction of the Tariff, until that already provided for at the close of the ensuing year, would, therefore seem to be prudent.

"The reduction or increase of the Tariff is now referred to with a view to revenue alone, and not with a view to questions so much agitated heretofore, of protection, countervailing regulations, and the proper national policy to be pursued as to the imported luxuries and necessities of life. On those points it is considered far better for the real manufacturers themselves—not engaged in mere speculating investments—as well as for consumers, agriculture, and the revenue, that a policy should be selected, not unjust to either great interest or either great section of the Union, and, when once established, that frequent changes should be avoided, and the occasional increase or reduction of revenue, which may sometimes become proper for financial purposes, should be connected with articles wholly detached from the question of protection to manufactures. The Tariff, as to these troublesome points, is regarded as now adjusted, by the Act of March, 1833, till the year 1842, except in respect to such new regulations as may be required, from time to time, for the due enforcement of the spirit of that Act, or such other changes as new occurrences may satisfy the great mass of the community are rendered proper for earlier modifications, without a departure from the spirit