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## Poetic Reces



"MUCH YET REMAINS UNSUNG."

### THE SPELLS OF MEMORY.

"I cannot remember such things were,  
That were most precious to me."—SHAKESPEARE.

When, wakeful at the midnight hour,  
We see the waning moonbeam smile,  
How deep is Memory's magic power,  
To meet—to conquer—to beguile!  
How rich the hues she flings around—  
How soft the flute-like tones she breathes—  
Till all we've lost again is found,  
And hope anew her garland wreathes!

Then, when perchance the distant bell,  
Its faint and solemn music sends  
O'er quivering brook and grassy dell,  
We mingle with departed friends—  
We clasp again the open hand,  
The laugh, and song, and awe are heard,  
And at the spirit's best command,  
The wells of pleasant thought are stirred.

Sweet Memory! When other dreams  
Are lost and faded from the view;  
When earth and dreary prison seems,  
And even Hope deserts us too;  
Then come thy spells like summer rain—  
Like dew to the unfolding flowers—  
Like sunshine to the golden grain,  
And wake afresh our vanished hours.

Give me thy light, to cheer my heart,  
And calm my brow, and fill mine eye—  
And many a joy my mind depart,  
Without a tear-drop, or a sigh.  
For, musing o'er the dreams of Youth,  
And pleasures that its scene contain'd,  
I picture heavenly realms of truth,  
Where nought by death or sin is stained.

### VARIETY.

From the New York Budget of Fun.

#### IF I WAS HE.

If I was a Farmer, I would devote my whole attention to the cultivation of my farm, clothe and feed my servants well, take care of my stock, mend holes in my fences, take a fair price for my produce, and never indulge in idleness and dissipation.

If I was a Lawyer, I would not charge a poor man five dollars for a few words of advice.

If I was a Merchant, I would have an established price for my goods, and not undersell or injure my neighbors. I would sell at a moderate profit, giving good weight and measure, and deal as honestly as possible.

If I was a Mechanic, I would apply myself industriously to my business, take care of my family, refrain from visiting taverns and grog-shops, and when I proposed a man to have his work done by a certain time, I would endeavor to be punctual.

If I was a young buck, I would not cut as many ridiculous capers as some of them do—playing with watch chains, flourishing with their rattans; stamping on the pavement with their high-heeled boots (probably not paid for); and making remarks on plain and worthy people. They render themselves contemptible in the eyes of the sensible and unassuming.

If I was a young lady, I would not be seen spinning street yarn every day, ogling this young fellow, nodding at another, and gazing smiles to a third—sometimes having three holes in one stocking and two in the other.

If I was an old bachelor, I would make every exertion in my power to get married, and if I failed, I would buy a robe and hang myself.

And, finally, Mr. Printer, if I was one of your useful and respectable profession, I would never refuse publishing a piece like this.

N. B. If I was a subscriber to a newspaper, more particularly such a "valuable" newspaper as you publish, I would pay for it like an honest man. If I was not a subscriber, I would subscribe for it immediately, and, to save trouble, comply with the terms.

**The Sea Serpent.**—The Portland Courier gives the statement of a crew of a vessel, who solemnly declare that they saw his snakelike form between Portland and Harpswell—that he passed their vessel within a very short distance, apparently in excellent health and spirits, steering for Cape Ann.

We have the satisfaction of announcing to our friends and the public, that if we can rely upon the judgment of an old and experienced fisherman, who for half a century has been acquainted with every thing in the shape of a fish, and who, by the way never before believed in the existence of a monster, the Sea Serpent arrived off our harbor on Wednesday last. He says that the critter came close along side of his fishing boat, twice—that he could not be mistaken, and that he was so terrified, he "up anchor" and cleared. Unfortunately, the old gentleman was so much frightened, that he did not stop to obtain particulars; but we may safely say, it has arrived.

We shall now see whether we shall apply to the valiant gentlemen of the city, who were to give his snaking such a "warm reception" on his next appearance, the saying of Belshazzar when he "sawred the pig."

Gloucester Telegraph.

**Statistics of Intemperance.**—One, and perhaps the best way of forming some estimate of the total amount of crime, misfortune, and misery that flow in never ceasing streams from this one copious source, is by a reference to the criminal and correctional police. There are, or were a few days ago, in the Penitentiary of this State, 101 convicts. We have before us a statement as to 99 of them, of their character and habits before conviction, as given and classed in nearly all the cases from their own accounts. The following is the result of the appalling inventory—Very intemperate 5—Intemperate 42—Moderate drinkers 31—Temperate 14—Loved spirit 1—Total of those who were in the use of spirits 91 Steady 1—abstemious 4—Total 5

Georgia Journal.

**Family Devotion.**—It is a beautiful thing to behold a family at their devotions. Who would not be moved by the tear that trembles in the mother's eye, as she looks up to heaven, and pours forth her fervent supplications for the welfare of her children! Who can look with indifference upon the venerable father surrounded by his family, with his uncovered locks, kneeling in the presence of Almighty God, and praying for their happiness and prosperity! In whose bosom is not awakened the finest feeling on beholding a tender child, in the beauty of his innocence, folding its gentle hands in prayer, and imploring the invisible, yet eternal Father to bless its parents, its brothers, and sisters, and its playmates!

## PROGRESS OF FANATICISM.

### READ, PEOPLE OF THE SOUTH!

We last week published the Prospectus and Address of the Anti-Slavery Society to its Auxiliaries and Friends. Below we give the second Annual Report of the same Society; and, also, the proceedings of the Convention of the immediate abolitionists, recently held in New York, with a few remarks thereon by the Editor of the United States Telegraph. If the diabolical schemes, here disclosed, of these conspirators against the rights and liberties of the South do not arouse the people of the South to a sense of their imminent peril, surely nothing will. Are we to wait until the sword is raised which is to perform the treble blow of depriving us of our dearest rights, and severing the bonds of this Union, and the throats of the Southern people?—If not, then it is time we were up and doing.

At the Convention above alluded to, on motion of J. G. Birney, Esq., of Kentucky, it was unanimously Resolved,

"That, for the permanent safety of the Union, it is indispensable that the whole moral power of the FREE States should be concentrated, and brought into action, for the extermination of Slavery among us."

On motion of Barron Stow, of Boston, it was unanimously Resolved,

"That this Society records, with unfeigned joy and gratitude to Almighty God, the triumph of Christian benevolence, in the emancipation of 800,000 Slaves in the British Dependencies, and its happy results; and, animated by the prospect of a union between the Philanthropists of Great Britain and America, in christian efforts to extinguish Slavery, and the Slave trade, throughout the world—most fervently hopes that the delegates sent from Christian bodies in England to those in this country, will be men of uncompromising integrity, and ever willing to co-operate with the immediate abolitionists of this country."

On motion of Mr. Kirk, of Albany, it was unanimously Resolved,

"That the American Anti-Slavery Society most cordially welcome George Thompson, from England, as a friend and fellow laborer in the great cause of emancipating the enslaved in this land; and do most affectionately commend him to the confidence and friendship of all the friends of the oppressed, in the confident expectation, and fervent prayer, that his labors will continue to be followed by the same happy results which, by the blessing of Almighty God, have heretofore attended him."

On motion of Mr. George Thompson, it was unanimously Resolved,

"That the practice of suffering a sixth portion of the population of this Christian land to perish destitute of the volume of Revelation, and the ministry of the Gospel, is inconsistent with the professions of zeal for the conversion of the world."

In offering this Resolution, Mr. Thompson said: "And now, I ask, what is the Christianity of the South? Is it not a chain-forging Christianity?—A marriage-dissolving, or at best, a marriage-dissolving Christianity? Is it not, above all, a Bible-withholding Christianity?"

The following proceedings and Resolutions were adopted by the Convention:

Rev. A. A. Phelps, from a Committee appointed at the informal meeting to bring forward business for this meeting, reported the following Resolutions, which were adopted:

1. Resolved, That this Society recommend that all its auxiliaries, so far as convenient, hold public meetings on the 4th July, throughout the country, and take collections in aid of its funds.

2. Resolved, That this Society earnestly request that ladies in every section of the land, organize themselves into Anti-Slavery Societies, and sewing, or other associations, for the purpose of co-operating with us in the great work of emancipation; and that those ladies who have already done this, have the warmest thanks of members of the parent institution for the prompt and efficient co-operation they have rendered.

3. Resolved, That this Society rejoice in the formation and co-operation of juvenile Anti-Slavery Societies and Associations, and does earnestly desire that children in all parts of the country may be encouraged to form themselves into societies, that children who are free may thus aid in emancipating the children of this land who are now slaves.

4. Resolved, That this Society regards, with approbation and gratitude, the formation of young men's Anti-Slavery Societies, and earnestly hopes that young men throughout the country will embody themselves in similar associations, and give to the cause of emancipation the influence and vigor of their youthful energies.

On motion of Arnold Buffum,

Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed, to consider and report on the expediency of endeavoring to obtain the repeal of all laws of the General Government, and of the non-slaveholding States, which recognize the principle of property in human beings.

Rev. G. Bourne, from the Committee appointed last year to ascertain the number of ministers who hold slaves, presented a Report and Resolutions, of which the fourth Resolution following was adopted by the Society, and the remainder of the Report re-committed to the same Committee.

(4th Resolution.) Resolved, That the same Committee be appointed to prepare an address upon the above topic, before the adjournment of the Society, that it may be printed with the Annual Report.

Resolved, That this Society recommend to the ecclesiastical bodies of their respective denominations on the subject of slavery, urging them to adopt measures for the removal of this crying enormity from the Church and the nation.

On motion of Wm. Lloyd Garrison,

Resolved, That the laws and penalties of the slaveholding States, which forbid our free colored citizens travelling through their borders or settling on their soil, under the pains and penalties of fine

or imprisonment, are anti-republican, cruel, and unconstitutional, and a bold infringement upon State Rights, demanding strong expostulation and indignant remonstrance on the part of the people of the Free States.

On motion of Lewis Tappan,  
Resolved, That an effort be made to raise \$30,000 for the use of the Society the present year, and that the Abolitionists present pledge themselves to raise such sums as they may respectively subscribe.

This Resolution was accompanied by the mover with a very lucid and practical plan for a much larger issue of Anti-Slavery publications. A subscription was at once commenced, and advanced to \$14,500.

On motion of Wm. L. Garrison,  
Resolved, That we earnestly urge upon our abolition brethren, throughout the Union, the duty of giving a preference to the productions of free over slave labor.

On motion of Wm. Lloyd Garrison,  
Resolved, That the letter from the Board of Baptist ministers in and near London, to their brethren in the United States, is worthy of them, and deserves the grateful acknowledgments of this Society.

On motion of Rev. S. J. May,  
Resolved, That the continuance of American slavery presents an insuperable obstacle to the evangelization of Africa, and exerts a paralyzing influence on all our christian enterprises.

On motion of Dr. A. L. Cox,

Resolved, That we most highly estimate the services of our beloved and devoted brother, George Thompson, and that we regard with increased satisfaction the influence of his labors among us, as most auspicious and effective in the great cause of human liberty.

On motion of Mr. Southard,  
Resolved, That we encourage all persons opposed to slavery residing in slave States, to suffer well the disadvantage which the cause will weigh by their removal into the free States; and that they consider, with the attention the subject demands, whether they will be guiltless in the sight of God, if they omit exerting their efforts for the emancipation of their colored brethren.

On motion of Rev. S. J. May,  
Resolved, That the sentiment prevailing to a considerable extent that the giving of oral instruction to the slaves refutes the charge that the light of the gospel is withheld from millions in our land, is inconsistent with the fundamental principles of Christianity.

On motion of Thomas Shipley,

Resolved, That we encourage all persons opposed to slavery residing in slave States, to suffer well the disadvantage which the cause will weigh by their removal into the free States; and that they consider, with the attention the subject demands, whether they will be guiltless in the sight of God, if they omit exerting their efforts for the emancipation of their colored brethren.

On motion of Arnold Buffum,

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be instructed to prepare a memorial to Congress, to be signed by the friends of universal freedom throughout the country, praying for the immediate abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and in the Territorial Governments of the United States; that they cause a sufficient number to be printed and circulated for signatures, and that one petition from each State, with all the signatures obtained among the citizens, be forwarded to a member of Congress to be presented at the opening of the next session.

Resolved, That every abolitionist in the United States be particularly requested to devote the 4th of July and the 1st of August, ensuing, to obtain signatures to the aforesaid petitions.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee of this Society, and of each of the auxiliary societies, be requested to forward similar memorials to Congress, as the petitions of their societies respectively.

On motion of Charles W. Dennis,

Resolved, That this Society highly approve the organization, on the plan recently adopted in Boston, of conferences of church members, of different denominations, for discussion and prayer on the subject of immediate emancipation.

On motion of Mr. Garrison,

Resolved, That the movements which have recently been made in France, for the abolition of slavery in the French colonies, excite in our minds the liveliest interest, and lead us to hope that our brethren in that country will speedily triumph in their noble object, and that we most sincerely and joyfully extend to them the right hand of fellowship, in effecting the abolition of slavery and the slave trade throughout the world.

Resolved, That the Secretary for Foreign Correspondence be directed to forward a copy of this resolution to the Duke de Broglie, in Paris.

On motion of Rev. Samuel J. May,

Resolved, That this Society cordially recommend to all its Auxiliaries, the observance of the 1st August annually, as a day of thanksgiving to God, for that signal event in his providence, so auspicious to the cause of our oppressed countrymen, the abolition of slavery in the British West India Islands.

The following is an extract from the address to the Society:

"During its last session, the attention of Congress was called to the subject of Slavery in the District of Columbia. With a zeal and boldness which do him great credit, the Hon. Mr. Dickson of New-York, took up the cause of the Slaves in the House of Representatives. The attempt which he made to have the petitions referred to a Select Committee was defeated by a motion to lay on the table. It is hardly necessary to add, that this victory of injustice was achieved by the aid of Northern votes—showing the necessity of reforming public sentiment at the North, as well as at the South. But notwithstanding this failure, the friends of the cause have reason to be encouraged in the brightening hope, that Congress will soon discuss and act on Slavery in the territories under its exclusive jurisdiction.

The past year has witnessed many occasions of the deepest interest, on which an impulse has been given to the cause of human rights never to be forgotten. Soon after the last Anniversary, the New England Convention was held at Boston. Its sessions were numerous, and of the most cheering character. By its labors, a number of masterly documents were produced, which have greatly enlightened and changed the public mind.

The Convention at Augusta, the capital of Maine, on the 15th of October, resulted in the formation of a State Auxiliary, and the kindling up of an active sympathy for the oppressed. The character of the men engaged in this Auxiliary, and the excellent spirit with which they commenced their labors give the most cheering hopes of their success.

A State Auxiliary was organized by a Convention at Concord, in New-Hampshire, on the 12th of November. The self-denying and abundant labors of our brethren in that State are worthy of praise. The Committee would not forget to mention the noble example of the Ladies of Concord, who, nothing daunted by the clamors and threats of a riotous mob, proceeded to form a society and to plead for the slave with a generous enthusiasm.

The State Society of Vermont was formed a little previous to the last Anniversary, and has since been actively engaged. Its Annual Report is an interesting and able document.

The New-England Anti-Slavery Society, the pioneer in this holy cause, has been at work with its accustomed zeal. It has assumed the name of "The Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society," and its labors will hereafter be confined to that State. When we look at the present commanding influence of this Society, and remember the contempt which was poured upon the devoted *handful* who formed it three years ago, we may well exclaim, "How great a matter a little fire kindleth!"

The labors of Mr. Birney, in Kentucky, have resulted in the formation of a State Auxiliary, which was organized by a convention at Danville, on the 19th of March. The proceedings of this convention have been published, and they constitute a proof of the efficiency of our doctrines to which we would refer those of our opponents, who ask, "Why do you not preach immediate emancipation at the South?"

On the 22nd of April, a Convention was held at Putnam, Ohio, and an auxiliary organized in that powerful State. The proximity of Ohio to the Slave States, from which it has derived much of its population, and the constant intercourse which takes place in consequence, make its influence highly important in this cause. The spirit of the Convention, and the signal blessings that has attended the labors of Mr. Weld, and other agents, give reason to hope that the State of Ohio will redeem its character, and stand first in the cause of universal freedom.

Though no State Society has yet been organized in New York, efficient Auxiliaries have been formed in several principal cities and counties. We notice especially those of Utica, Perry, Farmington, Rochester, Palmyra, Buffalo, Monroe, and Oneida counties, and those recently formed in Troy and Albany. The Committee cannot but hope, that a powerful State Society will be formed during the coming year.

Measures are in progress for the formation of State Societies in Rhode Island and Connecticut. In the former State the Anti-Slavery Society of Providence is at work with the most commendable activity and decided success.

The Society has had in its service, during the whole or a part of the past year, Rev. A. A. Phelps, Rev. Charles Stuart, Rev. Geo. Thompson, Mr. James Loughhead, Mr. Theodore D. Weld, Mr. Joseph G. Wilson, Rev. S. J. May, Rev. Thomas Huntington, and Mr. Aaron Judson. The Editor of the Emancipator, also, performed a tour of three months in the service of the Society. The labors of these agents, as well as of others who have held no commission from the Society, have been attended with the happiest effects. The seed which they have sown has often sprung up in their presence. Prejudice has been removed, light has been shed, love has been kindled, and thousands have been brought to see in our growing cause the dawn of a brighter day for our dishonored country, and her millions of enslaved children.

The Society has published 122,000 copies of various pamphlets, besides the gratuitous distribution of millions of copies of the Emancipator, and numerous circulars. They have also assisted in the circulation of larger works.

It is obvious to remark, that a proper organization of its friends throughout the country, might enable the Society to accomplish a hundred-fold more by the press. With a design to promote this object, the Executive Committee have invited every abolitionist to contribute to the funds the small sum of twelve and a half cents monthly, in acknowledgment of which, a copy of the Anti-Slavery Record is forwarded to each contributor. It is not intended, by this, to exonerate those who are able from giving more, but to interest *all* to do something, and to get the Record into extensive circulation. So far as this plan has been tested it works well.

We feel assured that the brethren who have devoted themselves to this cause, have done it sincerely and after counting the cost, and that each is ready to bear his share of the burden, and even more than his share. It is with good hope, therefore, that we ask them not only to pray, but to give regularly, and often, to the cause of breaking the yokes and liberating the oppressed.

There are three classes of the community to whom the Committee would especially appeal for systematic aid in the work of disseminating the Society's publications.

1. To young men. The cause which warmed the hearts and kindled the eloquence of Franklin, Rush, and Jay, is worthy of every American youth. The hope of our country lies in its young men.—And if they save the country it must be by effecting the overthrow of slavery. Societies of young men are already enrolled, and in active operation. Young men in all our seminaries have taken the

side of the slave. The cause is fairly stated.—Let young men whose souls are grown callosities, carrying expediency always have taken place in every work of the woman can understand, nor considerations of numbers of 460,000 families; from the arms of its million of her own sex the mere property of the highest bidder; which lashes the mother to the toil of a brute, in the presence of, and perhaps by the very hands of her own sons! The ardor with which our fair countrywomen enter into this holy work, is already evidenced by many efficient auxiliaries. Without invidious comparison, the Committee may name the societies of Portland, Concord, Boston, Providence, New York, and Philadelphia. We confidently expect the number will be increased more than ten-fold at the next anniversary.

It will be remembered, that the debate in Congress, on Slavery in the District of Columbia, was called forth by a petition signed by 800 ladies of New York. Here is work for all. Let such petitions be poured in, till the North, at least, is purified from its participation in the sin.

3. To children. The Committee have heard, with great pleasure, of the formation of Juvenile Anti-Slavery Societies, in Providence and Utica—Others no doubt exist. And why should they not? In the cause of Temperance, the aid of Juvenile Societies has been hailed with delight. It is casting salt into the fountain head of public sentiment. It is forestalling the tyrant. It is standing at the dividing of the ways, and blocking up that broad one which leads to death.

Every child understands the right and the wrong about Slavery, the moment the case is stated. It is only the wise and the prudent who have grown hoary in threading the mazes of expediency, and blind in attempting to look through the veil of futurity, that have so mystified and mixed up the subject as to think that slave-holding is half right and half wrong, and so delicate a mixture that it is best to let it alone. "Away with it," says the unsophisticated child. "The man in chains is no less a brother, because he is black." Yes, let the minds of the children be imbued with the holy principles of justice and brotherly love, before they are contaminated with the unholiness of caste.

The Committee cannot omit to congratulate the friends of human rights, on the growth of our Anti-Slavery literature. The talent which has been called on this noble subject, for variety and amount, is alike creditable to our country, and to the minds and hearts of the writers. As proof of this, we need only refer to the "Appeal" and "Oasis" of Mrs. Child, the "Lectures" of Mr. Phelps, "Our Countrymen in Chains," and other compositions by Whittier; and the "Inquiry into Colonization, and Anti-Slavery," by Wm. Jay. Of the latter work, the first edition was taken up at once, and another of 5,000 copies has just been issued from the press.

In page sixty-seven of the address, the Convention say: "A dissolution of the Union, it is true, has been threatened in case the North should meddle with Slavery. It is easy to see how such threats, by preventing the moral action of the North, may retard abolition and secure the pretended right of property; but it is quite obvious, that the execution of them would work the downfall of slavery in the speediest way."

On pages nine and ten, the remarks of Mr. Birney of Kentucky are also reported.—Mr. B. urged that the slave-holding States depend upon the physical force of the North to prevent insurrections, refers to the present condition of the West Indies, and adds:

"The truth is, that Slavery, if it continues many years longer, must itself dissolve the Union, and that inevitably.\*\*\*The Slave-holder, as he grows in wealth, buys out his poor white neighbors, and thus there will be a gradual removal of those thus bought out, from the State. The poorer class of whites will thus remove to the free States. And how with the mechanics? The large Slave-holder wants no free mechanics about him; he has mechanics among his own Slaves; nor does he need the shop-keeper; because he can go to the place where the shop keeper now purchases and buy for himself. Hence, none of the Southern villages are found to grow; the wealthy Planter pushes his fences up to the very town. THE RESULT WILL BE, MUST BE, TO PUT DOWN FREE LABOR."

Remarks of the Telegraph.

We are aware that there are many, very many, in the Southern States, who are opposed to any agitation of this subject. Some apprehend that the effect of discussion will be to lessen the value of their property, while others apprehend a revolutionary tendency. Fortunately, however, the able essays of Professor Dew have convinced all who have read them that these fears are without foundation. But if it were otherwise, it is now impossible to prevent the conflict. Fanaticism, ambition, and avarice have conspired together, and combined their influence to accomplish an immediate emancipation. We have no alternative—we must quietly submit, or vigorously resist.

The proceedings of this Convention disclose the fact, that while Mr. Ritchie, and the other leading abolitionists of the South, are laboring to persuade the people of the South, that there is no serious intention of disturbing the question of Slavery, because such interference would dissolve the Union. The abolitionists of the North are proclaiming that immediate emancipation is the only means of preventing a dissolution of the Union. It is openly avowed that if Slavery is permitted to exist, "THE RESULT WILL BE, MUST BE, TO PUT DOWN FREE LABOR."

Are not these startling propositions? We have been told that there was no danger. Mr. Ritchie,