

THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING—ASHBEL SMITH AND JOSEPH W. HAMPTON—EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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The Western Carolinian.

BY ASHBEL SMITH & JOSEPH W. HAMPTON

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

1. 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.

2. No paper will be continued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of the Editors.

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

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

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

DEFERRED ARTICLES.

WHAT WILL THE NORTH DO!

The Van Buren papers have been, ever since the commencement of the late famous Abolition controversy, assuring their readers that the Northern Legislatures would adopt effectual measures, this winter, to check the Fanatics in their incendiary crusade against the rights and safety of the South. For our own parts, we have never believed that they would do any such thing, though we have been content to await their action in silence. New Jersey is the first Northern State which has spoken on the subject; not as yet, it is true, through her Legislature, but her Executive department—and what does she say? Governor Vroom—who, it will be recollected, is a Van Buren man—in his Annual Message, after condemning the course of the Abolitionists, (as all the politicians will readily do, because such declarations cost them nothing, and the vote of the South will be cheaply purchased if it can be bought with such chaff,) explicitly declares that "no legislative action is necessary;" and, in the very cant of the Abolitionists themselves, adds: "The freedom of speech and the right of peaceful discussion may not be restrained." That is, the right of telling the Southern people that they are all man-stealers and tyrants—the right to discuss the means of most effectually robbing us of our property, as the alternative of having our throats cut and our dwellings burned over our heads! If New Jersey will go no farther than this, what can we expect from New York, the hot-bed of the Abolition fever—the central seat of its influence and power?

Will the Southern States be satisfied with this answer? It will behoove their Legislatures soon to answer this question.—*Lynchburg Virginian.*

A FACT FOR THE ABOLITIONISTS.

The villainous fanatics at the North are constantly flooding the country with lying accounts of the unhappy condition of the whole slave population, until many, who are not better informed, are no doubt led to believe firmly that no master ever manifested the least kindness to his slave, or even indulged him in the smallest privilege. We of the South know better it is true, for we have opportunities every day of our life of observing that, but for the name of slavery, hundreds of slaves are placed in a condition much more enviable than that of many free men among us, and a thousand times more enviable than is the condition of a large portion of the laboring classes every where. Pass through the streets of our town on the Sabbath, who better dressed than our colored population? whose countenances indicate greater cheerfulness? who so merry as they? The truth is, they are well fed, well clothed, and are constantly treated with the greatest kindness and indulgence.

Our attention was called to a striking illustration of this state of things at our market on Saturday morning. Side by side were drawn up a couple of heavily laden wagons—one we learned contained the marketing of a worthy farmer of our county—the other was equally well supplied with an extensive assortment belonging to his slaves. The kind hearted master had given them ground to cultivate for themselves, had loaned them one of his teams to bring their produce to town, and, at the moment our attention was directed to the circumstance, was engaged in assisting to dispose of what they had to sell. In the meantime his own wagon was neglected—he was taking care that their commodities should have the first chance of sale, and then, if the demand were not supplied, his own should be offered—if any remained undisposed of, they should be his, as the better able to bear the loss, not theirs.

This, though a striking, is far from a solitary case, of the attention which is paid to the comfort and happiness of the class who have excited so much of that "sympathy" at the North which costs nothing but a few drops of ink and a few slow and measured strokes of the pen. Notice the termination of the little incident we have briefly sketched; the master expends his money for necessities—for food and clothing for his servants, as well as for his wife and children; the slave is not obliged to buy any of these things, either for himself or any one else. He takes his money and lays it out, if he so chooses, for luxuries—his necessities are all furnished him. True, he toils—so does his master—so do we all; his support is certain—his master's, ours, every freeman's, more or less precarious.—*Winchester Virginian.*

TRIBUTE TO WORTH.

From the Raleigh Star, of November 26.

MANGUM AND LEIGH DINNER AT JACKSON.

Friday, the 6th November, being the day appointed for the Public Dinner to Messrs. MANGUM and LEIGH, and they having been escorted, the evening previous, from Blakely, by a Committee, to Jackson, were met by a very large number of friends, who appeared anxious to manifest their respect and admiration for men who had contributed so much in support of State Rights and the Constitution. The day was delightful, and every thing appeared to contribute towards rendering the association of these gentlemen with their friends in this section intimate and cordial. After spending the greater part of the forenoon in mutual conversation, introducing and being introduced, the company, amounting to between a thousand and fifteen hundred, sat down to a dinner, which, in a sumptuous and elegant point of view, has never been surpassed in this section. Col. Andrew Joyner presided, assisted by Collin W. Barnes, Jas. Simmons, Isaac Hall, William W. Cherry, John Griffin, and Herod Faison, Vice Presidents. After the company had dined and the cloth removed, the following toasts were drunk:

1. The principles of constitutional liberty, secured by compact; May they never be surrendered at the mandate of power.

2. The Elective Franchise: "inestimable to freemen, and formidable to tyrants only."

3. The Union of the States, formed by the wisdom and cemented by the friendship of fathers: May it never be dissolved by the madness of sons.

4. Our distinguished guest, the Hon. Benjamin Watkins Leigh: The consistent republican, the able statesman, and the firm unflinching patriot. The transcendent ability with which he has sustained the Constitution and laws of his country against the usurpation and corruption of the times, would have done honor to the old Dominion in the proudest days of her glory.

The above sentiment having been announced, was received with great applause, both by the company at dinner, and by the band of music who expressed their hearty concurrence by playing to the tune "Old Virginia never tire."

Mr. Leigh arose, amidst the great applause, and after the long continued cheering had subsided, proceeded, and for one hour, in a strain of lofty eloquence and close argument, gave utterance to sentiments worthy of the man and the crisis. He spoke of the part which he had hitherto played in the political drama, prescribed the course which he should pursue in future, and most triumphantly vindicated himself against the calumny and abuse which had been heaped upon him since his first entry into the Senate of the United States. After the close of his speech, Mr. Leigh gave

The States of North Carolina and Virginia: They have always acted together in meeting Federal aggressions; may they always act together in resisting executive encroachments.

5. The Judiciary of the U. States. Freedom from the rancour of party spirit, absolutely essential to the existence of its purity.

6. The American Government: Founded upon the rock of independence, and supported by the granite pillars of the constitution, it stands, a beacon of light to the friends of liberty throughout the world.

7. The memory of Washington.

8. Our distinguished guest, the Hon. Willie P. Mangum, the incorruptible man, the independent statesman, and the able supporter of constitutional liberty, unswerving by the blandishments of popular favor, and unshaken by the frowns of power.

Amidst the great applause which the announcement of his name produced, Mr. Mangum arose, and, after the loud and frequent cheering had subsided, addressed the company for an hour and a half, in a manner which almost surpassed himself. He took a retrospective view of the political situation of the country; spoke of himself as having been a warm supporter of the present administration; of the causes which had produced his disaffection to it; and more particularly of the fatal proclamation of 1832, which was calculated to sweep away the last vestige of State Rights. In speaking of the friends of the present administration, he was exceedingly charitable to many of them, who, he said, were no doubt actuated by the purest motives. Of the venerable Macon, he said all that could be considered praiseworthy, and alluded to his colleague, Mr. Brown, in the most respectful manner, as exercising an honest difference of opinion with himself; but the office seeking men, who are worked by wires, were blown "sky high;" all their little machinations exposed in a masterly manner; and the purity of his own conduct, in ceasing to co-operate with the party in power, completely established beyond the doubt of an impartial mind. He was frequently interrupted by the spontaneous cheering of the company, and concluded his speech, amidst the almost unanimous cry, "go on," with the following toast:

The good old county of Northampton, and her recent whig victory—a glorious triumph, and a bright example to her sister counties.

9. The Military of the United States. Their country's decree "right or wrong."

10. The prosperity of our country. But may it never become intoxicated with its own success.

11. The Legislative and Executive branches of our Government may the preservation of the charter from which they derive their powers be always an object of paramount consideration.

12. Party spirit, when properly tempered, conservative of liberty; but when degenerated into madness, destructive of the best interests of the country.

13. WOMAN—"hallowed gift of God to man."

VOLUNTEER TOASTS.

By Col. A. Joyner, President. Northampton county; she has fought the good fight of patriotic duty, and achieved a glorious whig victory.

By Capt. C. W. Barnes, Ist V. P. Honor and gratitude to whom they are due, the honorables Benj. Watkins Leigh and Willie P. Mangum.

By Dr. Isaac Hall, 3rd V. P. Our absent friend, the Hon. John Branch, the honest man and independent statesman: Whether in public or private life, the lustre of his virtue has never been tarnished.

By William Cherry, Esq., 4th V. P. Martin Van Buren, whose only fixed principles are, the "spoils of victory;" verily he has had his reward—"it is honor enough to serve under such a chief."

By Col. Herod Faison, 5th V. P. Martin Van Buren, a political abolitionist, and Richard M. Johnson, a private amalgamationist—a noble pair of brothers—will North Carolina swallow them? no! no!

By David Outlaw, Esq., of Bertie. The Senate of the United States—the last barrier to executive power. He is an unworthy son of the illustrious men of the revolution who would seek to weaken its efficiency to resist encroachments and protect the public liberty.

By D. C. Edward Brooking, of Rockingham. The Hon. William Gaston of the Supreme Court of North Carolina.

By Samuel R. Spull, Esq., of Raleigh. Hugh L. White, the honest and consistent patriot: May he disappoint the political intriguer of New York, by being promoted to the first office in the gift of the people.

By J. B. Rollack, Esq., of Windsor. Our patriotic Governor, David L. Swain, the pride of Buncombe, and an honor to his native State; would that our board could be honored by his presence.

By Robert A. Ezell. Our talented and patriotic United States Senator—the citadel of States Rights—the "fortiori hope" of the Constitution—the only refuge of American liberty.

By John H. Edwards of Virginia. Thomas Ritchie, the son of a Tory, and the pupil of Van Buren. It is honorable to be unknown to such a weathercock.

By Doct. C. Cross. Benj. W. Leigh, and Willie P. Mangum: honest public servants are so rare, that they should be supported by all honest men.

By John D. Amis. The press: when virtue, intelligence, and independence are its guides, it is the chief ornament of a nation's wealth; when power dictates its columns and corruption sets its type, it embodies every dark feature of the "Globe."

By B. F. Moore, Esq., of Halifax. The present Administration: Distinguished may it be through all time to come; and in all the charts for the future guidance of the vessel of State, let it be laid down as the shoals and breakers, amidst which the pilot may not venture without peril to republican liberty.

By Weldon Hall, of Warrington. The press, when conducted with reason and moderation, the safe guard of civil liberty; but when marked by unjustifiable abuse and severity, the foment of civil broils and dissensions, destructive to republics.

By Benj. J. Spruill, Esq., of Tarborough. The Whig Senators of the United States Senate: Freemen, representatives of freemen, who know their rights, and will maintain them, in defiance of either the instructions of the Legislature or the protest of Andrew the first.

By John S. Brown. Willie P. Mangum, and Benj. W. Leigh, the favorite sons of North Carolina and Virginia: may they always be found, as they now are, on the right side of all political questions which may agitate the country during their day.

By Thomas R. Nichols, Esq. The Hon. Willie P. Mangum: Well may North Carolina boast of such a son.

By Samuel Pannel, of Virginia. The United States Senate. May it ever continue to maintain its firmness, dignity, and independence, and check the fully and ambitious of the hot headed and designing party politicians.

By Euclid Borland, of Murfreesborough. Virginia and North Carolina—Sovereign States: may they prove their love of independent sovereignty by sustaining Leigh and Mangum in their untiring devotion to State Rights.

By Capt. Thomas Goodwin, of Scotland Neck. John C. Calhoun, who, for the Rights of States, foregoes the Presidential chair.

By R. W. Johnson, Esq., of Murfreesborough. Our highly distinguished guests, Benj. W. Leigh and Willie P. Mangum, champions of the liberties our forefathers fought and bled for: their names should be enrolled on the pages of history, as having contributed in no small degree, by their talents, their virtue, and their patriotism, to fill up the measure of their country's glory.

By William Britton, Esq., of Bertie. The Senate of the United States. The representation of the States as essential to liberty as the representation of the people.

By John White, Esq. The memory of the North Carolinians, the first to kindle the blaze of liberty: may their sons, over whose heads you stripes and stars are flowing, ever remember their cost, and appreciate their value.

By Doct. L. B. Powell, of Halifax. The Reserved Rights of the States. Upon their maintenance depends the permanence of our republican institutions.

By John R. Blake, Esq. The Constitution of the United States—a volume made sacred by the best blood of our ancestors: May their offspring support and cherish it as the richest boon of human effort.

By Newitt Harris. Andrew Jackson, when last elected. "Earth felt the wound, and nature from her seat, Sighing through all her works, gave signs of woe, That all was lost."

By Robert A. Ezell. Our distinguished guests, Benj. W. Leigh and Willie P. Mangum: May the day be not far distant when the virtue and intelligence of the people shall elevate the one to the Presidency, and the other to the Vice Presidency of the United States.

Sent by a Revolutionary Soldier. May the blood of the patriots of '76 cry from the dust, and warn the people of the chains which are about to be forged for them and their posterity.

By George W. Gary, of Halifax. Our country: He who at a foreign court would use our political disagreements at home for the purpose of begging favors, has never felt, and can never feel, that patriotic sentiment: "Our country, our whole country, and nothing but our country."

By E. C. Pitman, of Halifax. The Senate of the United States: The only body in the organization of our confederacy instituted for the preservation of State Rights: He who would diminish its influence to exalt the House of Representatives, or to increase the power of the Executive, has already declared for consolidation and despotism.

Letters from a number of distinguished gentlemen were read; from among which we take the following:

From the Hon. A. Rencher.

PITTSBOROUGH, Nov. 1, 1835.

GENTLEMEN: In consequence of my absence from home, I have just received your communication, inviting me to a public dinner, to be given at Jackson on the 6th instant, complimentary to the Hon. Willie P. Mangum.

I regret that other engagements will not allow of my joining the friends of Constitutional liberty in this testimonial of respect to a distinguished public servant. I beg leave, however, to assure you that no one could join in such a testimonial with more cordiality than myself. While others have shamefully deserted the standard under which they once fought in favor of the rights of the people, and have gone over to the advocates of power, the distinguished individual whom you propose to honor has stood firm and unshaken. Federal patronage could not tempt, nor federal power deter him, from the independent discharge of his duty to the people.

Those in high places may frown, and the hireling minions of power may abuse him; but the time is not distant when the voice of the people will everywhere be heard, "well done thou good and faithful servant."

Be pleased to accept my thanks for the kind manner in which you have thought proper to express your regard for my private character, and your approbation of my political principles. In conclusion, allow me to offer the following sentiment:

Uncompromising opposition to all unconstitutional power, whether exercised by the Bank or by the President of the United States.

With high regard, your obt. servant.

A. RENCHER.

To Isaac Hall, and others, Committee.

From the Hon. John Branch.

ENFIELD, Oct. 24, 1835.

GENTLEMEN: On my return home a few days past, I had the honor to find yours of the 30th ult., inviting me, in the name of a large portion of the citizens of this Congressional District, to a public dinner, to be given at Jackson, on the 6th November, to the Hon. Willie P. Mangum.

The bare invitation to such a festival, from such a quarter, would have been sufficient to have called forth my grateful acknowledgments; but the kind and flattering manner in which you have been pleased to communicate the wishes of those you represent, overwhelmed me with the tenderest emotions. Were my sacrifices in the cause of constitutional liberty and my country, tenfold what they have been, your generous appreciation of my humble efforts, would have been an adequate reward, and would have been sufficient to have reconciled me to the adverse political events I have met with.

Personally, therefore, I am content and happy, thoroughly conscious of having acted with fidelity to the people, regardless of the allurement of office or the frowns of those in power.

You say, and say truly, that "I was among the first and finest of the President's friends, who, from motives of the purest patriotism, aided in elevating him to the Chief Magistracy of the Union;" but now when "thrill follows fawning," his old and sincere friends are unceremoniously put aside, because they have the firmness and patriotism to prefer their country to Gen. Jackson—their own and their country's honor to emoluments and office."

These things are enough to sicken the heart and excite the honest indignation of every freeman. For myself, however, I am wearied with the strife; and a prudent regard for the welfare of a numerous family, admonishes me to leave the battle to be fought by younger and abler hands. This I do with a fervent prayer to Almighty God, that the machinations of the unprincipled may be foiled, by the timely action of the people. In a day or two, I purpose to set out, with my family, for Florida, where I expect to spend the winter with some of my children, who have established themselves there as cultivators of the soil. I am, therefore, constrained to forego the pleasure I should otherwise enjoy, in uniting with my friends on this patriotic occasion. Allow me, however, to offer a sentiment. It contains principles for which I successfully contended, while fighting under the banners of Gen. Jackson, aided by his powerful co-operation. To me, they are not the less dear, because they may now be out of favor at Court.

The freedom of Elections, and unqualified and uncompromising opposition to Executive and Caucus dictation.

Accept, for yourselves and my old friends and constituents, my best wishes for your and their prosperity and happiness.

With the highest respect, yours, &c.

JOHN BRANCH.

To Messrs. Isaac Hall, and others, Committee.

Finances of North-Carolina.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Having given the Comptrollers Report in our last, with a statistical statement of the Finances of the State, we now extract from the Report of the Public Treasurer, the remarks accompanying that document; which from their clear and able view of the subject, will afford a sufficient insight into the condition of our financial relations. We would give the whole Report, but for its length, and the crowded state of our columns.

After stating the amount of Revenue received by the Public Treasurer, the various sources from which it was received, the objects for which it was expended, the amount expended, and the amount now standing charged on his books against the Public Treasurer, (\$69,272 69.) he proceeds—

It will be perceived, on reference to the foregoing Report, and on comparing the amount received on account of the ordinary revenue, for the year 1834, with the amount received for the late Public Treasurer, that the former exceeds the latter by the sum of three thousand seven hundred and sixty-nine dollars and ninety-seven cents, (3,769 97.) This increase in the revenue of the last year, derivable from taxation, has been owing principally to the fact, that under the fifth section of the revenue law of 1822, licenses have been taken out in several of the principal towns of the State, for erecting and keeping up, under various names, public Gaming-tables, for playing games of chance—each of which is subject to the tax imposed by the said section, of five hundred dollars. It seems not to have been discovered, until within the last year, that any other than a Billiard-table was the subject of license by law—as none other has ever heretofore been licensed under the act referred to. It becomes, therefore, a matter of grave inquiry, as it is a subject of great importance to the community, how far it is proper, (if proper at all,) to license, or even tolerate, a species of vice evidently tending in the most alluring forms, to corrupt the public morals, and to lower the standard of public virtue,

merely for the purpose of aiding the common sources in replenishing the Treasury, from time to time, with the required amount of revenue.

The attention of the Legislature has been repeatedly called, by my predecessor, to the fact, that the ordinary revenue of the State has been gradually diminishing for a number of years. This fact is no less true now than heretofore; and, unless some mode is speedily devised, of correcting the abuses and fraudulent practices which have grown up under the present system, a resort to an increase of taxation must be the inevitable consequence. The importance of the subject, imposes upon me the duty of respectfully asking the special attention of the Legislature to it, at the present session. A table annexed to the report from this department at the last session, and prepared with great care, exhibiting "comparative statements of the listing and assessment of property for taxation, in 1815, and 1833, with the net tax accruing thereon," shows that the aggregate value of the lands listed for taxation in the year 1815 was fifty-three millions five hundred and twenty-one thousand five hundred and thirteen dollars, (\$53,521,513)—while the aggregate value in 1833, was only forty-two million nine hundred and sixteen thousand six hundred and thirty-three dollars, (\$42,916,633)—showing a decrease in valuation, in the space of eighteen years, of eleven millions six hundred and four thousand eight hundred and eighty dollars, (\$11,604,880)—when to this fact is added another, that from the year 1815, to the year 1833, one million two hundred and forty-nine thousand seven hundred and fifty-eight acres of land, have been entered and patented, and the value of which has been taken into the aggregate value of the lands listed in 1833, the difference in the valuation at the periods referred to will be greatly increased.

The defects of the present system of listing lands, are too numerous, and are too well known, to require particular specification in this report. A principal one, however, is believed to be the want of uniformity in affixing a proper value to the lands when given in for taxation. The practice differs in almost every county; and frequently, in different parts of the same county; the effect is, that, while the honest and conscientious land holder is made to pay a fair proportion of the burthen of supporting the government, his neighbor, who is less scrupulous, and whose conscience is more easily satisfied, pays just that proportion which he, voluntarily, chooses to pay. Similar defects also exist, in the manner of giving in taxable polls; there being no mode pointed out for ascertaining the ages of either white or black polls, much is necessarily left to the honesty and discretion of those whose duty it is to list them for taxation.

Early in the month of January last, the President and Directors of the Literary Fund held a meeting, at which it was resolved, that the Public Treasurer, as Treasurer of that fund, should subscribe forthwith for as many shares of the reserved stock in the Bank of the State, as the funds on hand would pay for; and that he should, from time to time, as the means of the Literary Fund might accumulate, make such further subscriptions for stock as the accumulating fund would enable him to do. Under this resolution, as well as under the authority and direction of the 5th section of the act chartering the Bank, I subscribed, on the 5th day of January last, in the name of the President and Directors of the Literary Fund, for two hundred and forty shares; on the 4th day of May, for one hundred and ten shares; on the 15th of July, for seventy-six shares; and on the 2nd of October, for forty shares; making in the whole, four hundred and sixty-six shares; which cost the sum of forty-seven thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven dollars and sixty-three cents, as will be seen by reference to the disbursements, made from the Literary Fund, enumerated under the proper head.

The State has now taken and paid for, of the six thousand shares of stock reserved by the charter, nineteen hundred and sixty-six—(sixteen hundred and sixty-six of which belongs to the Literary Fund, and three hundred to the State,)—leaving four thousand and thirty-four shares yet to be subscribed; Of this number, the means of the Literary Fund accruing within the ensuing year, will probably pay for two hundred and fifty, or, perhaps, three hundred. From this view of the subject, it will be seen that there will still be three thousand seven hundred shares, or upwards, unsubscribed for. It is a matter of regret, that the State has not had the means hitherto, of taking up the whole of the reserved stock; as the want of this additional capital has tended, in a great degree, to cramp the operations of the Bank, and consequently to curtail, in a like proportion, those facilities and accommodations which would otherwise have been extended to the public. Since the adjournment of the last session, an additional branch of the Bank has been established at Fayetteville, which is intended, in some degree, to supply the place of the United States Branch Bank recently discontinued at that place; and should the Legislature make the necessary provision for paying in full for the remaining shares of Stock reserved to the State, it would enable the Bank to establish other branches and agencies in sections of the State not now supplied with capital; and thereby, to give increased facilities to the people in their agricultural and commercial pursuits. The attention of the Legislature is respectfully invited to this subject, at the present session—as the right of the State to take the shares yet unsubscribed for, will expire by the express limitation of the charter, on the first day of January, 1837.

It will be observed, upon reference to the statement of receipts and expenditures for the last fiscal year, that the loan of forty thousand dollars, contemplated by the last Legislature, and authorized by a resolution of that body, has not been made. At an early period, after the adjournment of the last session, (believing that the loan would become necessary,) I opened a correspondence with the Bank of Cape Fear, the Bank of the State, and the Bank of the United States, to ascertain upon what terms the loan could be had, in case the exigencies