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The Western Carolinian.

BY ASHBEL SMITH & JOSEPH W. HAMPTON

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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 discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the discretion of the Editors.

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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.

The New Governor.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF GOV. SPAIGHT.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and House of Commons:

Called by your suffrages to the high office of Chief Magistrate of my native State, I should be wanting in courtesy to you, as well as regard to my own feelings, if I refrained from tendering you my most grateful acknowledgments for this proof of your confidence. Accept, therefore, my thanks for the honor you have conferred upon me.

I consider it a duty incumbent upon me to make a declaration of the principles which shall direct my conduct in the place thus intrusted to my administration. In doing so, I shall be as brief as possible. I shall not attempt to elaborate the subject, but merely to state those general political maxims, which I conceive to be sound and correct.

A republican from predilection and education, my course shall be regulated by the great principles of that party—the political creed of a Jefferson, a Madison, and a Jackson. That Government is established for the benefit of the people, the whole people, and not for a few at the expense of the many, is an axiom indelibly impressed upon my mind, and has heretofore, and shall ever continue to be, the guide of my political life. Our Constitution has given but limited powers to your Executive. In the discharge of its duties, it shall be my object to pursue such a course as will promote the happiness and prosperity of the great body of the people, and the welfare of our common country. In communities like ours, blessed with republican institutions, where the sovereignty is in the people, and where every place of trust, and every office is made for their advantage, and is filled directly by them or indirectly by their agents, and where the laws are but the emanations of their will declared by their representatives, virtue and intelligence ought to prevail.

It is therefore one of the primary objects, and by the constitution it is made the duty of the Legislature, to diffuse the benefits of education among the people. Any feasible and practicable plan for such a purpose would, so far as the co-operation of the executive might be necessary, receive my aid. To develop the resources of the State, to improve its internal condition, and exalt the moral character of its citizens, belongs to the Legislative Department. Whenever the assistance of the Executive shall be required to effect these objects, while I occupy the station, that assistance shall be cheerfully rendered. Economy is a virtue in all Governments, more especially in republics. Not a parsimonious saving, but a liberal economy, accomplishing the greatest benefit with the least expenditure, avoiding waste and profusion, but securing in the service of the State the most honest and capable of its citizens, and obtaining those advantages to the commonsense that are obvious and palpable. A correct economy draws only so much from the earnings of the people as will properly administer their Government, leaving the remainder to be used by them according to the dictates of their own judgment; thus tending to increase the wealth of the State by adding to the wealth of its citizens. On the contrary, high taxes, and profuse, improvident, and wasteful expenditure upon chimerical and visionary projects, tend to diminish the wealth of the citizens without adding to the service or resources of the commonwealth.

Responsibility and accountability in all public functionaries, has ever been deemed to be an axiom in the political faith I profess. And if we wish to preserve to ourselves and posterity the blessing of liberty unimpaired, we should never deviate from that maxim. By an adherence to it, we confine all those who hold office and place, to a strict constitutional and legal discharge of their duties, neither arrogating to themselves powers they do not possess, nor omitting to execute faithfully those that appertain to their stations, never forgetting that they are but trustees in the situation they occupy, for the good of the people.

Having stated several general rules, upon which depend the correct administration of republican governments, and in fact that of all good governments, I shall now briefly notice those which peculiarly belong to our situation, as one of the United States, and which shall be, as they have ever been, principal guides in the determination of my course upon our federal relations. I presume, in doing so, I shall not be accused of intermeddling with

affairs not belonging to the office I am about to enter. I might plead in justification, the fashion of the times, but I put it upon higher grounds; as the Chief Magistrate of one of the States forming the confederacy, it is expected and required of me.

I am in favor of a strict construction of the powers bestowed by our Federal Constitution, limiting the operations of the Federal Government to the powers expressly granted, and those necessary and proper to carry them into execution—a necessity and propriety that must be obvious, not far-fetched, and requiring great casuistry, and fine spun, metaphysical reasoning, to derive them. The exercise of all doubtful powers ought to be carefully avoided. If any one, the right to exercise which is doubtful, should be esteemed as beneficial to the people, that power can be obtained by an amendment to the Constitution. Our fathers, knowing that all human institutions must necessarily be imperfect, have wisely declared the mode in which the Federal Constitution might be amended, so as to make it suit the condition and wishes of the people at every period. To exercise doubtful powers will cause jealousy and dissatisfaction, and may endanger the Union, the Palladium of our liberty and safety.—That Union which has made us a great, a happy people, respected abroad and prosperous at home. Who is there among us, who does not congratulate himself in being a citizen of such a government—the inhabitant of a country bestowing so many advantages? The history of past ages, and the events of the present, show us the value of the Union. If it were to be destroyed and broken up, what would be our situation? We should be divided into several small confederacies, or into twenty-four or more sovereign independent States, each acting for itself separately from the others. Should we not then be like the States of ancient Greece? whose history is a record of war of State with State, of battles lost and won, of towns and cities besieged and taken—a narrative of human suffering and human woe? Should we not exchange our present condition of strength, happiness, and prosperity, for weakness, misery and internal dissension? If at any time we should consider ourselves aggrieved by the action of the Federal Government, we ought to bear much, very much, before even a thought of the dissolution of the Union should be entertained. In the language of Jefferson, I would say, "If every infraction of a compact of so many parties is to be resisted at once, as a dissolution of it, none can ever be formed which would last one year. We must have patience and long endurance with our brethren while under delusion; give them time for reflection and experience of consequences."

A common name and a common fame unite us. We are brethren of the same political family.—Let us not then forget the advice of the revered and illustrious Washington, the father of his country, when he admonishes us to consider it "of infinite moment that we should properly estimate the immense value of the National Union to our collective and individual happiness," to cherish a cordial, habitual and immovable attachment to it, "watching for its preservation with jealous anxiety."

Such, gentlemen, are my opinions; and entertaining as I do a most sincere conviction and belief in their truth, soundness, and correctness, I may be pardoned the reiteration, that I shall endeavor to administer the duties of the station I hold according to them. It will be my inclination, as it is my duty, so to conduct my official actions, as to make the people contented, as far as practicable, with their government, both Federal and State. And if in the progress of my administration, I should so far forget that respect which is due to myself, as well as to the station I occupy, as to cater to the mad spirit of party by attempting to render the people dissatisfied with their Government, I should reproach myself as guilty of a dereliction of duty, and a faithlessness to the trust confided to me.

That the Almighty disposer of events and dispenser of all good, may take us under his peculiar guidance, preserve unimpaired, our free institutions, and render us a satisfied, happy, and prosperous people, is the prayer I shall ever address to the throne of infinite mercy.

— A GOOD UN! —

From the New Orleans Commercial Bulletin.

Our city bids fair to be full—and running over. Already is our levee lined with forests of masts, and sooty cylinders—the products of a foreign and domestic trade crowding our warehouses and shops—the dust has become thickened to a palpable consistency, and the deserted streets of summer pregnant with life, and all so recently carried the pale and languid aspect of the summer months, now puts on the livery of busy, and active commerce.

The change is exhilarating to the body and mind. The springs of life recover their wonted tone and elasticity—and the full faces, new moles and fashions of returning emigrants and foreign visitants, furnish a feast for reason and a flow of soul. A word on the subject of fashions. How true did the Avon Bard, in speaking of the servility paid to this god, say "fashions, let them be ever so ridiculous, my, unmanly, yet will be followed." We have not a word to say to you on this subject against the fairer and better sex, for, upon our lives, we have not as yet been able to discover any marked change in their mode for the coming season; but it has been impossible not to be struck with the change in the appearance of the self-styled "lords of creation." Pantaloons that make a horrible inroad upon the cabbaging system of the tailor—so far good—and bury the wearer in their ample folds, form the nether extremity of the fashionable biped—while upon the head, with organs of God knows what, strongly displayed, stands in bold relief the little crowned chapeau, with its gently curling rim. Here and there, thus arrayed, will be found some additional items to this moving picture; perhaps a hedge-fence of whiskers—nobly flanking the bristling pikes of well greased moustachios. Upon the whole, a figure in which the elements of fashion are so mixed, that you might hold it up to the world, and say, "this is a thing."

Let such grotesque fashions, "much more honored in the breach than in the observance," be handed over to those little animals called monkeys—and thus the dignity of a nobler creation will be spared from ridicule.

"The apparel of proclaims the man," and it needs but a small legacy of Solomon's wisdom to

discriminate between the man whom the tailor has made, and him, who shows the lustre of an intellect derived from God.

National Finances.

ABSTRACT
Of the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury made to Congress.

"The receipts into the Treasury, ascertained and estimated, during 1835, are computed to be \$28,430,881 07. Of these, the actual receipts during the first three quarters, are ascertained to have been \$23,480,881 07. Viz:

Customs,	\$13,614,489 26
Land,	9,166,590 89
Div'ds on Bank Stock,	506,480 82
Sales of Bank Stock,	62,800 00
Incidental items,	130,520 10
	—23,480,881 07

Those during the fourth quarter, it is expected will be \$4,950,000.

Thus, with the balance on the 1st of Jan. 1835, they form an aggregate of \$37,323,739 49.

The expenditures of the whole year are ascertained and estimated to be \$18,176,141 07

Of these, the expenditures during the first 3 quarters are ascertained to have been 13,376,141 07

Viz:

Civil list, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous,	2,827,196 16
Military service, including fortifications, &c.	7,555,819 41
Naval service, &c.	2,929,219 39
Duties refunded,	4,756 04
Public Debt,	59,150 07
	—13,376,141 07

The expenditures for the fourth quarter, it is expected, will be 4,800,000 00

Thus leaving on the 1st of January, 1836, subject however to the deduction hereafter mentioned, an estimated balance of money on hand equal to 19,147,593 42

This includes what has heretofore been reported as unavailable funds, now reduced to about \$1,100,000, making the computed available balance on the 1st of January, 1836, \$18,047,593 00

Computing all the existing charges of every kind on the Treasury at the end of the present year, to be about \$7,595,574, the balance of available funds, then on hand, would, it is estimated, be sufficient to meet the whole at once, and leave, to be hereafter applied by Congress to new and other purposes, the sum of \$10,452,019.

Before the close of the year 1834, ample funds were deposited with the U. States Bank, as Commissioner of Loans, to discharge all the public funded debt, which was then outstanding.

Of the funds so deposited heretofore, and still unclaimed by the public debtors, there remains in the possession of the Bank, the sum of \$143,570 63

The receipts into the Treasury from all the sources during the year 1836, are estimated at \$19,750,000, viz:

Customs,	15,250,000
Public Lands,	4,000,000
Bank dividends, and miscellaneous receipts,	500,000

To which add the balance of available funds in the Treasury on the first of January, 1836, estimated at \$18,047,593, and they make together the sum of \$37,797,593

The estimates of expenditures, submitted for all specified objects, both ordinary and extraordinary, for the services of 1836, and including the contingent for the usual expenses, are, \$23,133,640

The imports during the year ending September 30th, 1835, are ascertained and estimated at \$151,030,268.

They show, compared with the preceding year, an increase of \$21,509,036. Those during the three past years have on an average been about \$128,556,670.

The exports during the past year are ascertained and estimated at \$118,955,239; of these \$98,531,026 were in domestic, and \$20,424,213, in foreign products. Compared with the preceding year they exhibit an increase of \$14,618,266.

It is a remarkable fact, that of the whole quantity of land surveyed and offered at public sale, from 1789 to 1834, being about 122,000,000 of acres, not one-third of it has been sold for any purpose whatever; and that the whole receipts, being a little under \$50,000,000, from the whole sales of public lands during that period, have furnished only a small amount, not exceeding three or four millions of net revenue, beyond the whole cost, in various ways, attending their purchase and management. But a considerable net revenue from them, hereafter, if neither given away nor divided, can with safety be expected, and they would then tend to furnish that relief under the common burdens, and that aid towards the common and legitimate objects of the Union, which were intended to be promoted by their original cession to the General Government.

The whole sales to the close of 1834, deducting about six and one-third millions of acres, which reverted under our former system, have been only about thirty-seven and a half millions of acres during three-fifths of a million of acres yearly, for immediate cultivation, and every other purpose. About sixteen millions have been given away, as bounties in the last war, and for schools, colleges, internal improvements, and other public objects in the new States, being together almost half as much as all the sales.

In treating of the Surplus in the Treasury, and its disposition, he says:

"It has been shown that the available balance in the Treasury over all outstanding appropriations,

on the 1st of January, 1836, is estimated at about ten and a half millions; the expenditures for the ensuing year, for all purposes, whether ordinary or extraordinary, enumerated in the schedules at more than twenty-three millions, and the receipts at less than twenty millions. Hence it follows, that if the appropriations made, and the revenues received in 1836, shall be as large as the estimates and no larger, the net surplus now applicable to new and other objects, will probably, in the course of the ensuing year, become reduced to a sum between six and seven millions. This sum, therefore, would in these events remain on the 1st of January, 1837, as a net surplus, unexpended and unpledged.—Consequently, most of it could now be applied to other purposes, not included in the estimates, and liberally aid in promoting any constitutional objects, which Congress may deem most expedient.

"An unprecedented spectacle is thus presented to the world of a Government, not only virtually without any debts, and without any direct taxation, but with about one fourth of its whole annual expenses defrayed from sales of its own unincumbered and immense tracts of public lands, and no resort to even indirect taxation necessary, except for the other three fourths; and the proceeds of that indirect taxation, though largely and freely reduced, yet accumulating so fast as to require further legislation to dispose of, or invest a considerable surplus on hand. Whether this state of enviable prosperity be justly attributable to the form of our Government, to the administration of it—to the character of our people—the physical advantages of our country—or to all combined, it is a subject of strong congratulation, and exhibits a very remarkable phenomenon in the history of taxation and finance. Without dwelling on the primary causes of our fortunate condition, or discussing any secondary ones, such as the great demand and reward in this country for either labour or capital, the more appropriate inquiry, under these novel circumstances, and on an occasion like the present, seems to be to discover the most judicious course to pursue in using this surplus, or in preventing or regulating its future accumulation. The balance now on hand, or anticipated, does not differ so much in amount from that at several prior periods, as to require any extraordinary steps, if the same available mode existed, of employing it legally and beneficially, without new legislation.

There were three former years in our history, viz: 1815, 1816, and 1817, when our balances on hand, on the 1st of January each year, were respectively over 13, 22, and 14,000,000 of dollars, and in 1833, over 11,000,000. But these balances were either unavailable for a time, or whenever productive, were soon able to be applied in the discharge of the Public Debt, and thus to prevent longer and larger accumulations, and to save interest. In that way being reduced from time to time, they at no other period have exceeded 10,000,000, though on four other occasions they have accumulated beyond 9,000,000. But, happily for the country, it is no longer compelled to part with its resources to discharge heavy burdens imposed in former times; and in the present prosperous state of our finances, it is respectfully submitted, that in order to reduce the present surplus, there might be first, and judiciously authorized, for purposes not enumerated in any of the estimates, other beneficial expenditures for objects clearly lawful and useful.

Not considering it the province of this Department, in an Annual Report, to enter into minute details in relation to the selection of those objects, the undersigned would merely advert to a few prominent ones, about which no constitutional difficulties interpose; such as the erection of suitable and necessary buildings for the use of the General Government, whether in this city or the important States, and the earlier commencement of important works contemplated, and the more rapid completion of others already begun, which are essentially connected with the commerce, the navy, or the frontier defences of the country.

This Department takes pleasure in stating that the public money continues to be collected and deposited, under the present system of selected Banks, with great ease and economy in all cases, and with greater in some than at any former period. The transfers of it to every quarter of the country, where it is needed for disbursement, have never been effected with more promptitude, and have been made entirely free of expense to the Treasury.—The payments to creditors, officers, and pensioners, have been punctual and convenient, and the whole fiscal operations through the State Banks have as yet proved highly satisfactory. Incidental to this, the facilities that have been furnished to the commercial community in domestic exchanges, were probably never greater, or at so moderate rates.

Under its new valuation, the coinage of gold at the Mint from the 1st of August, 1834, to the 1st of November, 1835, has been \$5,471,505, or over treble the amount supposed to have been coined in any previous period of similar length. The ratio has been somewhat lessened the last six months by several causes, of which an important one has been the desire to provide more quarter eagles, and a full supply of silver change, to meet the increasing demand in several States from the withdrawal of small notes from circulation. The coinage of silver has been extended in the first eight months of this year to over eight and a third millions of pieces, which is believed to be much beyond the number in the same portion of any preceding year.

When Socrates was one day walking through the market, and looking at the various articles offered for sale, he exclaimed, "How many things do I not want!"

I once had a troublesome visitor whom I tried many ways to get rid of. First, I tried smoke, which he bore like a badger; then I essayed fire, which he bore like a salamander; at last I lent him five dollars, and I have not seen him since.

Destruction of New York!

From the New York Commercial Advertiser of Thursday December 17, 1835.

DREADFUL CALAMITY IN NEW YORK.

New York has been for fifteen hours in flames! They are not yet extinguished. A large section, and that the oldest and most wealthy portion of the city, is in ruins; and whether the progress of the Destroyer is yet completely arrested, we cannot tell. Since the conflagration of Moscow, no calamity by fire, so extensive, and so dreadful, has befallen any city in the world. The fire broke out in Merchant street, in the triangular block formed by Wall, William, and Pearl streets, at about 9 o'clock last night. A fierce wind was blowing from the northwest, and the weather so intensely cold as to render the efficient working of the engines impossible. The consequence was, that the fire held the mastery through the night—spreading with great and destructive rapidity. It was an awful night for New York, and for the country. But we can neither describe the grandeur of the spectacle, nor its terrors, nor the desolation brought more distinctly to view by the morning light. The arm of man was powerless; and many of our fellow-citizens who retired to their pillows in affluence, were bankrupts on awaking.

The fact of the powerlessness of the firemen, from the almost instantaneous congelation of the water, and the benumbing influence of the cold, increased the consternation which prevailed among the thousands of the agitated multitude who were witnesses of the calamity—many of them doomed to stand and see the destruction of their own fortunes, without being able to lift a finger, for the rescue. To arrest the flames was at once seen to be impossible, save by the blowing up of ranges of buildings in advance of the fire, that its progress might thus be interrupted. But the difficulty was to obtain powder—none of consequence being allowed in the city. A sufficient supply, therefore, could not be obtained short of the Navy Yard—whence, also, the Mayor was obliged to send for a strong military force, to preserve property from the swarms of robbers who are ever ready on such occasions.

Such is the confusion that prevails, and such the difficulty of working one's way among the smoke, and fire, and heated ruins, that it is impossible to detail particulars with any pretension to accuracy.

South side of Wall-street from William-street to East river, including the Merchants' Exchange, and excepting some three or four buildings between Merchant street (formerly Hanover) and Pearl.—Also from William to Broad, buildings not destroyed but injured in the rear. Exchange street, both sides, from Broad street, crossing William to Merchant street—the Garden street Church was embraced in this section.

Merchant street (formerly Hanover) both sides, from Wall to Hanover square.

William street, both sides, from Wall street to Hanover square.

Pearl street, both sides, from Wall street to Coenties slip, including the whole sweep of Hanover square.

Stone street, from Hanover square to the lane leading to the head of Coenties slip.

Exchange street, and part of Beaver streets, from Pearl nearly to Broad.

Water street, both sides from Coffee-house slip to Coenties slip.

Front street, both sides from Coffee-house slip to Coenties slip.

South street, from the same to the same.

South side of Coffee-house slip, from Pearl street to the East River.

Both sides of Old Slip, (including the Franklin market) from Pearl street to the East River.

North side of Coenties slip, from Pearl street to the river.

Jones's lane, Gouverneur's lane, Cuyler's alley, and part of Mill street.

Seventeen blocks of buildings, of the largest and most costly description, are totally destroyed; the large block between Wall street and Exchange place, bounded on the west by Broad street, that between Exchange place and Beaver street, fronting on Broad street, and that between Beaver and Mill streets, also fronting on Broad, are greatly injured, and may almost be said to be destroyed, except the single range of stores fronting on Broad street.—The number of buildings it is impossible to ascertain, but it is estimated between 700 and 1,000.—The amount of property destroyed is incalculable.

Those acquainted with our city will at once perceive that nearly the entire seat of its greatest commercial transactions has been destroyed. It is not probable that the destruction of any given section of any other city in the world, of equal extent, would have involved a greater destruction of capital, or ruined the fortunes of a greater number of men. The destruction of goods of every description that can be enumerated, has been immense; and what yet farther magnifies the calamity is the fact, that the portion of the city thus destroyed is one which has been almost entirely rebuilt within the last five or six years, and was covered on every hand with the most noble and substantial ranges of mercantile edifices perhaps in the world.

Before the gunpowder was used in blowing up houses, there were many loud reports, from occasional exposure of powder and casks of spirits.—During the whole night the scene was one of awful terror, and indescribable grandeur. The drought of the season had contributed to the combustibility of the matter; and the rapidity with which house after house, and range after range, were wrapped in flames, were truly astonishing. The wind being high, large flakes of fire were borne whirling aloft through the dark vault of heaven with fearful splendor. From the direction of the wind—to which, under providence, the salvation of perhaps the whole city is owing—the city of Brooklyn was considered in danger; and the flakes of fire were borne along in quantities beyond Flatbush.

The buildings on Exchange place having become involved in the conflagration, the flames commenced