

THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

THE POWERS NOT DELEGATED TO THE UNITED STATES BY THE CONSTITUTION, NOR PROHIBITED BY IT TO THE STATES, ARE RESERVED TO THE STATES RESPECTIVELY, OR TO THE PEOPLE.—Amendments to the Constitution, Article X.

B. AUSTIN & C. F. FISHER,
Editors and Proprietors.

SALISBURY, N. C., MAY 8, 1840.

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TERMS OF THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

This WESTERN CAROLINIAN is published every Friday, at \$2 per annum, in advance, or \$2 50, if not paid in three months from the time of subscribing. No paper will be discontinued until all arrears are paid. If the subscriber is worth the subscription, and the failure to notify the Editors of a wish to discontinue, at least one month before the end of the year subscribed for, will be considered a new engagement.

Advertisements conspicuously and correctly inserted at \$1 per square—(of 340 ems, or fifteen lines of this sized type)—for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each continuance. Court and Judicial advertisements 25 per cent. higher than the above rates. A deduction of 33 per cent. from the regular price will be made to yearly advertisers. Advertisements sent in for publication, must be marked with the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

To secure attention, all letters addressed to the Editors on business, must be free of postage.

Attention!



Officers of the 64th Regiment.

YOU are commanded to parade at the Court House, in the Town of Salisbury, on Saturday, the 15th of May, at 10 o'clock, A. M., armed with Muskets, for drill.

By order of

R. W. LONG, Col. Com'dt.

64th Regiment N. C. Militia.

J. M. BROWN, Adj't.

Salisbury, N. C., April 24, 1840. ip.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale 320 Acres of Land, situated in Spartanburg District, S. C., on the north side of main Puckett river, lying on both sides of Culter's ford road, leading from Spartanburg to Rutherfordton. Any person wishing to purchase the above described land will please meet the Subscriber at Spartanburg Court House, on the 1st of June. He will remain there five days for the purpose of selling all lands heretofore advertised by him in The Western Carolinian. He will, also, be at Greenville, S. C., on the 8th of June, where he will remain five days for the same purpose.

JAMES P. FINDER.

ALSO, 250 Acres of Land, situated in the State and District of Maryland, belonging to the heirs of William Weaver, deceased.

J. P. FINDER, Executor.

Salisbury, N. C., May 1, 1840. 3w.

THE N. C. ANNUAL CONVENTION of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in the Diocese of North Carolina, will be held in St. Luke's Church, Salisbury, on the second Wednesday in May, 1840, being the 15th day of that month.

R. J. HALE, Sec'y.

Twenty-Five Cents Reward!

PAID AWAY from the Subscriber, on the 28th of February last, an Apprentice boy named JOSEPH STONE. He is about 17 years old.

I hereby caution all persons against harboring said Apprentice, as the law will be enforced against any who may transgress in this respect. The above reward will be given for his delivery to me in Davidson County, N. C., but no charges paid.

JONATHAN HEARD.

Davidson County, May 1, 1840. 4w.

Notice.

THE Subscriber has on hand, and for Sale, at his Shop, in Salisbury, three first rate Road Wagons.

SIMEON HELICK.

December 6, 1839. if.

FOR SALE.

FROM \$3,000 to 100,000 of the Morris Multicolored Castings. Apply at THIS OFFICE.

September 20, 1839. if.

Good.—Do you publish matrimonial notices for the subscribers to your paper? said a gentleman looking youth, stepping into our office, the other morning. "Certainly, sir," Well, then, I'll go and get married, for I don't see any other way of getting my name into your paper—since you have rejected all my poetical effusions."

"How sweet is it to retire from the world and commune with one's own thoughts," as the sprig said when they put him in jail.

"Those dear eyes of thine," as the old gentleman said when he bought his wife a pair of ten dollar spectacles.

Why is a drawn tooth like a thing forgot? Because it is out of the head.

A Good Anecdote.—An old gentleman of eighty-four, having taken to the altar a young damsel of about sixteen, the clergyman said to him, "What do you think of the ceremony?" "What do I want with the font?" said the old gentleman. "I beg your pardon," said the clergyman, "I thought you had brought this child to be christened."

A Bold Fellow.—Frederick the Great, after a very terrible engagement, asked his officers "who behaved the most intrepidity during the contest?" The preference was unanimously given to himself. "You are all mistaken," replied the king; "the boldest fellow was a firer, whom I passed twenty times during the engagement, and he did not vary a note the whole time."

Argument and a Problem.—A young gentleman, on the eve of marriage, said he was certain that two persons could live more economically than one. An acquaintance asked him if two persons could live more cheaply than one, how much might twelve live for?

Poetical Department.

"LIKE ORIENT PEARLS AT RANDOM STRUNG."

From the Democratic Review for February.
THE OLD MAN'S COUNSEL.

[BY WM. CULLEN BRYANT.]

Among our hills and valleys, I have known
Wise and grave men, who, waste their diligent hands
Tended or gathered in the fruits of earth,
Were reverent learners in the solemn school
Of Nature. Not in vain to them were sent
Seed time and harvest, or the vernal shower
That darkened the brown tith, or snow that beat
On the white winter hills. Each brought, in turn,
Some truth, some lesson on the life of man,
Or recognition of the Eternal Mind
Who veils his glory with the elements.

One such I knew long since, a white haired man,
Rith, of speech, and merry when he would;
A genial optimist, who daily drew
From what he saw his quaint moralities,
Kindly he held communion, though so old,
With me, a dreaming boy, and taught me much
That books tell not, and I shall ne'er forget.

The sun of May was bright in middle heaven,
And steeped the sprouting forests, the green hills
And emerald wheat fields, in his yellow light,
Upon the apple tree, where rosy buds
Stood clustered, ready to burst forth in bloom,
The robin warbled forth his full clear note
For hours, and warbled not. Within the woods
Whose young and half transparent leaves scarce cast
A shade, gay circles of anemones
Danced out their stalks; the shad bush, white with flowers,

Brightened the glens; the new-cropped buttercup
And quivering poplar to the roving breeze
Gave a balmy fragrance. In the fields
I saw the pulses of the gentle wind
On the young grass. My heart was touched with joy
At such beauty, flushing every hour
Into a fuller beauty; but my friend,
The thoughtful ancient standing at my side,
Gazed on me mildly and I asked him why.

"Well mark that thou art in gladness," he replied,
"With the glad earth, her sprouting plants and flowers,
And this soft wind, the herald of the green
Lustrous summer. Thou art young like them,
And well art thou to rejoice. But watch the light
Of seasons here and there thy spreading frame,
It withers here, and thins my hair, and dim
These eyes whose fading light shall soon be quenched
In utter darkness. Hearest thou that bird?"

I listened, and from midst the depth of woods
Heard the love-signal of the grouse, that wears
A sabbath ruff around his mottled neck;
Partridge call him by our Northern streams,
And Pheasant by the Delaware. He beat
"Gather his barred wings, his speckled wings, and made
A sound like distant thunder; slow the strokes
At first, then fast and faster, till at length
They passed into a murmur and were still.

"There hast thou," my friend, "a fitting type
Of human life. 'Tis an old truth, I know,
But images like these will freshen truth.
Slow pass our days in childhood, every day
See as like a century; rapidly they glide
In manhood; and in life's declining they fly;
'Till days and seasons fit before the mind
As fit the snow flakes in a winter storm,
Seen rather than distinguished. Ah! I seem
As if I sat within a helpless bark,
By swiftly running waters hurried on
To about some mighty cliff. Along the banks
Grove after grove, rock after frowning rock,
Bare sands and pleasant homes, and flowery nooks,
And isles and whirlpools in the stream appear
Each after each, but the devoted ship
Darts by so swiftly that their images
Dwell not upon the mind, or only dwell
In dim confusion; faster yet I sweep
By other banks and the great Gulf is near.

"Wisely, my son, while yet thy days are long,
And this fair change of seasons passes slow,
Gather and treasure up the good they yield—
All that they teach of virtue, of pure thoughts
And kind affections, reverence for thy God
And for thy brethren; so when thou shalt come
Into those barren years, thou may'st not bring
A mind unenriched and a withered heart."

Long since that white-haired ancient slept—but still
When the red flower buds crowd the orchard bough,
And the ruffled grouse is drumming far within
Thine woods, his venerable form again
Is at my side, his voice is in my ear.

Classification of Beauty.—The mode of describing a beauty is now reduced to a system; and we do not see why rules should be laid down as accurate as those of any other science. The comparative mode, for instance, may be divided into three, embracing the mineral, the vegetable, and the animal kingdom. In the first, which is the richest, we catalogue our mistress' charms as if we were making out a jeweller's bill; namely—1. A pair of diamond eyes. 2. One thick and one thin ruby or coral lip. 3. A double row of pearl teeth. 4. A quantity of golden hair. 5. A complete set of silver tones. In the vegetable fashion, the complexion is of roses and lilies; the eyes are violets or sloes; the hair chestnut; the lips carnations; the teeth snow-drops. In the animal, or zoological style, our mistress' hair becomes an eagle's, or a raven's plume; her eyes are those of the dove or the antelope; and her teeth a flock of sheep.

An Irishman, in crossing a river in a boat, with his mare and colt, was thrown into the river, and clung to the colt's tail. The colt showed signs of exhaustion, and a man on the shore told him to leave the colt and cling to the mare's tail. "Och! faith, honey! this is no time to swap horses," was his reply.

A wag, after reading the statement that the State Prison in Connecticut produced a profit to the State of about \$5,000 per annum, recommended that all the citizens of the State be imprisoned "on speculation."

A celebrated preacher having remarked in a sermon that every thing made by God was perfect—"What think you of me?" said a deformed man in a pious beneath, who arose from his seat, and pointed at his own back. "Think of you," reiterated the preacher, "why you are the most perfect hunchback my eyes ever beheld."

Connubial Bravery.—As a newly married couple from the land of pumpkin and baked beans were one night lying in bed, talking over "matters and things," a heavy thunder storm arose. The loud peals of thunder and the vivid flashes of lightning filled them with terror and fearful apprehensions. Suddenly a tremendous crash caused the loving pair to start as though they had received an electric shock. Jonathan throwing his arms around his dear, exclaimed—"Hog up to me, Liz, let's die like men!"

CONGRESSIONAL.

[The following remarks of Mr. LINCOLN, of Massachusetts, who is a member of the Committee on Public Buildings, delivered in the House of Representatives on the 21st ult., will show to the people the injustice of the clamor against the President for "living like a King." Mr. Lincoln is a Federal Whig.]

Mr. LINCOLN said: Were it not for the situation he was placed in reference to the committee, he would not press himself upon the attention of the committee at the present time. It seemed, that after seven days consumed in this debate, it was about time to inquire what had resulted from the deliberations of the committee. They were the faithful representatives and servants of the people; and he said, whether Gen. Harrison was a fit person for the Presidency or not; whether he should be elected to that office or not; whether he was an Abolitionist or not; whether he was a hero, and entitled to the confidence of the people, or unworthy of their confidence, could not effect this bill. This appropriation bill must be passed; for one, he would say that he would vote for it, whatever might be the condition or disposition of the Presidential question. He would vote for it, but before doing so, he should endeavor to make it as free from objections as possible. The Government must have means to carry on its operations. He presumed that there was no gentleman in that House who would take upon himself the responsibility of withholding such means as were necessary for that purpose. It was to pass in some shape or other, and he felt bound, from a conviction on his mind of duty and patriotism, to pass this bill as speedily as possible. There will be other occasions on which debates of the character which had taken place on this bill, and which had amused and instructed us, and instructed the nation, will be more in place, and the time would be more simple, and attended with less prejudice to the public service.

Mr. L. thought it high time that some limitations were made to the strange latitude of debates in which gentlemen had thought proper to indulge for the last few days. For his part, he did not feel authorized, on a subject like the present, to take up and discuss the merits of General Harrison, although perhaps, on a proper occasion, it would be found that he was as able to undertake that task as some others.

Mr. L. then alluded to his political relations with the other four members on the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, when it so happened that he was placed single-handed to represent the Whigs. Whether it was his misfortune or his fault, he would not say; but it was a fact that, on all measures in relation to business, (for politics were out of the question,) he invariably concurred in the opinions of those gentlemen. If, in the present instance, they had done wrong, he was also to blame, for he had concurred with them in recommending the appropriation. If any thing exceptional had come from the committee, and had been introduced into the general appropriation bill, he felt himself bound, in honor, to take his share of the reproach. He would consider it mean and cowardly, when his political opponents on the committee were attacked, for him to attempt to escape from censure, when he was conscious that he himself had acted with them. He mentioned that as a matter of little consequence, but he felt bound, whoever might be the accuser, to stand up and do his associates on the committee justice.

He regretted to see that, in relation to some items of the bill, there had been some strange misapprehensions, and more particularly by the gentleman from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Ogles.) He understood the gentleman objected to the item of \$3,665 for alterations and repairs to the President's House. Now, it would be found that this sum was made up of a number of small items, all of which were perfectly reasonable. But he would tell the gentleman from Pennsylvania that his attack on such matters was a very small business indeed, and before he should conclude, he would point out to that gentleman much higher game, if he felt disposed to pursue it.

In the first place, the gentleman had entirely misrepresented the character of the item of appropriation to which he objected. The aggregate amount consisted of many small items, and he felt confident that when the gentleman understood how that aggregate amount was made up, he would no longer object to it, or deem it so very extravagant.

One of those items was, "for the annual repairs of the President's House and furniture, \$500." Now, said Mr. L., I would ask whose duty it is to do this? Was the President at liberty to do it? What tenant, having a lease of a house, could by law make alterations? And could the President make alterations in a house, of which he was the occupant for four years only? Had he a right to do this, even were he disposed to do it at his own expense? No; it was the duty of Government, who first built the house, to keep it in repair, and shelter its occupant from the rain and winds of heaven. Did not Government, build the house for the accommodation of its presiding officer! and would that Government be justified in permitting it to fall to pieces, and go to ruin, for want of a small appropriation to keep it in repair? The sum of \$500, he would tell the gentleman, was exclusive of repairs to the house, the word "furniture" having been inserted merely as a matter of form, observed in all former appropriations. The money was not intended to purchase a single article of furniture, but was exclusively for the house; and he would appeal to the gentleman from Pennsylvania, or any other gentleman, whether an appropriation of \$500 for repairs to a house that cost a million, was not a very moderate sum?

Besides, if General Harrison was to occupy the house, and he trusted that would soon be the case, it ought to be kept in good condition. For his part, he was not willing that Gen. Harrison should enter a house in a dilapidated condition. He wished to have it at least, provided with the necessary chairs to sit upon, for the accommodation of visitors, articles of furniture, such, for instance, as a few tables and private individuals.

Another item, comprising the aggregate amount, was for the service of a gardener, \$150; here this man was employed to attend to the public grounds adjoining the President's House, and was in fact attending to the business of Government; for who would undertake to say that those gardens were of any benefit to the President? They were open to the public, and belonged to the

people and were kept in order more for the gratification of members of Congress than for the occupant of the White House.

Mr. L. then alluded to another item for the payment of a few laborers at \$1 per day, and asked if it was likely the President would hire these laborers for his own convenience. Certainly not. Besides what would be the consequence if they should refuse to make the small appropriation? Why, the result would be that these beautiful grounds and other contrivances, made not for the gratification of the President, but to please the public eye, would be neglected. This money was to keep in repair the walks frequented by the public, and he, with others, had often visited them; and would any gentleman contend that the President himself was bound to keep them in repair, when they were for the accommodation of the people at large? No; the gardens and grounds were the property of the people and the people expected that the labor expended on them should be paid for. He would ask the gentleman from Pennsylvania what difference there was between the public grounds and gardens of the Capitol. No objection was made to the paying of laborers on the latter and why should there be any with respect to the former? They were alike accessible to, and for the gratification of, the public.

Another item was for horse and carriage for the public squares attached to the President's House. How would any one undertake to say that the President had any thing to do with the enclosing of these two squares? The grounds had not been enclosed for his accommodation. But he (Mr. L.) did not attach so much importance to these small items; it was the principle involved for which he was contending. The very same objection to these items, would, on this principle, apply to appropriations of greater amount, and to nearly every other item in the bill. It would also apply to any other appropriations which might be recommended by the Committee on the Public Buildings.

It had always been customary for the Committee on the Public Buildings to investigate the requisite appropriations, and then transfer them to the committee of Ways and Means in that manner.

He would ask whether the gentleman from Pennsylvania could assign any reason why his appropriation should not be made? Was it inconsistent with the genius of a Republican Government that the House of its President should be kept in repair, and provided with the conveniences of a private dwelling?

He would submit whether the original Representatives of the people, when they constructed that palace, designed that it should fall to decay, and become a reproach to the nation, by its dilapidated condition. When our forefathers erected that House and ordained that it should be the habitation of their presiding officer, did they intend that the walls should tumble to ruins, and the rain and the storm beat in for want of a small appropriation to keep it in repair? No man in his senses would think of such a thing. When our ancestors constructed that building they contemplated it for the convenience of its occupant, and they surely never expected an appropriation would be objected to for keeping it in proper order.

Would gentlemen now be understood as objecting to provide proper furniture, and such as was appropriate to the mansion? If they intended, however, that their President should live in a cabin, then he would readily admit that a great portion of the present furniture would be unnecessary and inappropriate to such a dwelling. He would like to know if gentlemen had in contemplation the removal of this President and the one who was to follow in any other mansion. If so, why then a very small amount would be required, as a cabin would incur but little expense. But if it were intended that the President of this great nation should still occupy the mansion built and intended for him by our forefathers, who won our rights by toil and blood, why then, object to furnish it in a decent manner, and in a manner, too, in keeping with the size of the building itself. For the actual personal convenience of the President, he was sure a very little was desired; but the occupant of the house, our highest executive officer, while there, was the personification of the people, whose dignity required that every thing should be kept in proper order. If the President's personal wants alone were the question, why he, Mr. L., supposed that as a mere matter of utility, a small one dollar looking glass would do just as well as a large swing mirror. But who would say that the mansion of the President of the American people, an officer elected for a term of four years as the representative of a glorious and proud Republic, embracing more than fifteen millions of freemen, should live in a large house, furnished no better than a log cabin? How paltry would it look, and what a miserable idea of economy would it give to agents and ministers from foreign countries, when they beheld a paltry one dollar looking glass hung up in a building of dimension equal to the palaces of Europe? The idea was too ridiculous to be entertained for a moment, and yet, by the principles, on which the gentleman from Pennsylvania had been arguing, this course must be pursued.

Because our Government was a Republic, was that any reason why the head of it should not live and appear with a proper dignity, becoming the pride and strength of the people over whom he presided? In his humble opinion, the President of a country like ours had as good a right, yes, a much greater right, to be as proud as the proudest monarch on the face of the globe. And he, Mr. L., would blush and be ashamed if the President should not have it in his power to receive ministers and visitors from foreign powers in a becoming way, in a mansion furnished in keeping with the dignity of a great nation. He was sure there was no harm to be apprehended from a course of this kind, and that no bad consequences would result from it.

But he wished to know what it was that had complained of the President's House being too well furnished? It had been visited by hundreds and thousands of farmers and mechanics, people by whose vote he had been elected, and had they ever uttered a complaint and said that the President of their choice had too much, or too costly furniture? No. He, Mr. L., would undertake to say that no member had ever heard such complaints, that the furniture was too rich or too good for the man whom they had placed in that high and honorable station. And if the people, who by thousands have visited and witnessed for themselves, make no complaint, what right had any one else? It

would be quite time enough for that, when the people themselves were dissatisfied.

Mr. L. then complained of the many extravagant stories which had gone through the country in relation to the furniture of the President's House. The people had been informed of things which had no existence, except in the imagination of those who originated such groundless stories. He then referred to the similar charges made against his venerable colleague, [Mr. Adams] while that gentleman occupied the house. The country was at that time made to believe the house was furnished in a costly and extravagant manner, when, in fact, it had scarcely any furniture at all. The things were not there which ought to have been there; and those who knew so better, supposed that Mr. Adams was enjoying things which he ought to have, but did not enjoy. At that time, it was obvious that such stories were circulated for political effect; and was not this the case in the present instance? In his opinion very little could be gained by such a course. It was a very small business, especially when much higher ground could be taken, and attacks made on much more important objects. He would cry shame on the men who would represent that extravagance existed in the President's mansion, when in fact there was scarcely any furniture at all. The furniture was now what it ought to have been in the time of Mr. Adams, and now it was no better than it should be.

Mr. L. said, that so far was he from considering the house as too well furnished, that he had actually reported a bill for increasing the furniture. It was not contained in the present appropriation, but was a distinct bill, which he would ask might be considered at a proper time. In that bill the Committee on Public Buildings proposed giving the President \$700 to increase the furniture. The \$500 in the present bill did not apply to the furniture, but exclusively to repairs for the house.

Would gentlemen ask what part of the House they intended to furnish? He would tell them. What was the state of the receiving room? There was not a mirror, even a common seven-by-nine mirror; in it; there was not a single table, except an old pine table in one corner, which, under the hammer of the auctioneer, would not fetch seventy-five cents, and an old worn out sofa. The whole lot would not fetch \$5; and yet this was the ante-room into which foreign ministers, and visitors of every description, were introduced to see the President. Now, what did the Committee intend to do with the \$700? They did not intend to furnish the house like a palace, but to supply it with good, simple, and substantial furniture, of home manufacture. They designed the purchase of good, substantial chairs, for the accommodation of visitors, and of gentlemen when accompanied by ladies; and it was but reasonable to suppose that most ladies, before being introduced to the President, would be desirous of adjusting their bonnets, etc. (laughter.) These the committee designed to purchase a plain mirror, of suitable dimensions.

The committee thought that an ante-room, for the reception of foreign ministers, with its common chair and old cast-away sofa, was hardly the proper thing, or consistent with the dignity of the American people. It might be said, however, that what the committee proposed doing was not Democratic, nor in accordance with the principles of our Republic. Such was not his opinion. On the contrary, he held that it was Democratic to supply the President with necessary furniture, and conveniences for the house in which they had appointed him to live.

[Mr. L. here made some allusion to his own political career, which was not distinctly heard.]

He maintained that the supplying of proper furniture to the White House could have no anti-Republican tendency. He held that it was consistent with the purest Republicanism to keep the house in repair, so that it might be fit for the reception of Gen. Harrison when he should take possession of it.

Mr. L. then addressed himself to the chairman, (Mr. Casey,) and said: Sir, I wonder if the occupancy of that chair for the last few days, with its crimson drapery and other appendages, has had any tendency to effect your Democratic and Republican principles. You have the crimson curtains hanging over your head, and you are elevated above us all, and yet I cannot conceive, for a moment, that it has affected your principles, or done you any harm. So far as my observation has extended, your occupancy of that high seat for the last six or seven days has made no alteration in your demeanor, or in your usual courtesy and gentlemanly demeanor to your fellow members. No, I do not believe that the trimmings of that chair have affected your mind, or made any alteration in your Democratic and Republican sentiments, let them be what they may.

Mr. L. then alluded to the circumstances under which the curtains and other appendages around the chair had been placed there; and he took that opportunity of saying, that, if there was any objection to them, he was responsible for it, inasmuch as he, as a member of the Committee on Public Buildings, had reported the appropriation for it. It was true, the late Speaker had the direction of it, so that the chair might be in keeping with the rest of the House; but he (Mr. L.) was responsible, as he had made the report recommending the appropriation. If it was proper to have a splendid dome on the Capitol, it was also proper to have every other portion of the building in keeping with it. As it has been determined to have mahogany desks, mahogany chairs, with cushions, for members, he would ask whether it would be in keeping with the other parts of the hall, to put an indifferent pine table in front of the chair. He was sure no gentleman would contend that it would. They would all agree that it was necessary to have one portion of the hall in keeping with another. Now, the same principle which applied to the chair and to this Capitol, would also apply to the President's House. If the furniture and appendages of either were considered too costly, it was not the fault of members, or of the President. If, said Mr. L., any body is to be blamed, it must be your ancestors—those patriots who thought proper to construct such buildings. If gentlemen felt disposed to throw stones, they must throw them at their patriotic forefathers, who, in the purity and simplicity of their hearts, did not deem such buildings too costly, or as having an anti-Republican tendency. We had not done it. It had been in generations gone by, and by men bet-