

lated to improve the value thereof.
XXV. Be it further enacted, That the President and Directors of the Literary Fund shall prepare proper forms, to enable the chairman of the Board of Superintendents and the School Committee men to make the returns required of them by this Act; and shall cause the same to be printed and distributed to the Counties which have voted, or may hereafter vote, for schools; and shall defray the expense incident to the printing and distribution of said forms, out of the Literary Fund.

XXVI. Be it further enacted, That if any Superintendent or Committee man, appointed agreeably to the provisions of this Act, such Superintendent or Committee man having accepted the appointment, or any clerk of the County Court, shall refuse or neglect to perform the duties required of him by law, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of fifty dollars, to be recovered by action of debt, in the name of the State, in any Court of Record in this State; and such penalty, when recovered, shall be paid over to the chairman of the Board of Superintendents of the County in which said default may occur, to be applied as the other monies which shall come to his hands from the Literary Fund and the County; and it shall be the duty of the County Attorney for the State to prosecute suit in all such cases, for and in behalf of his County.

XXVII. Be it further enacted, That if the chairman of the Board of Superintendents shall fail or neglect to pay, on demand, any draft which he may by law be bound to pay, he shall be liable to suit before any tribunal having cognizance thereof, in the name of the person in whose favor said draft may be drawn; and the plaintiff shall be entitled to recover, over and besides the amount of said draft, twelve per cent. damages for its unlawful detention.

XXVIII. Be it further enacted, That this Act shall not be so construed as to prevent any County which has levied and collected a tax, agreeably to the provisions of the eighth section of the act of one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight aforesaid, upon complying with the other requisites of said Act, from drawing from the Literary Fund, at any time before the first day of September next, the amount to which said County may be entitled under the provisions of said Act; such payment, however, to be deemed in the nature of an advancement to said County; it being the true intent and meaning of this Act to make all the Counties favorable to our system of Common Schools, as nearly equal as possible, by the distribution to be made from the Literary Fund by this Act, under the ratio provided for in the first section.

XXIX. Be it further enacted, That the teachers of any Common Schools shall be exempt from performing military duty, working on the road, or serving on the jury, whilst engaged in said Schools.

XXX. And be it further enacted, That this Act shall be in force from and after its ratification. Read three times and ratified in General Assembly, this 11th day of January, A. D. 1841.

THE TOBACCO TRADE.

We have remarked how all the earth breath and cherisheth the divine weed of the Western World which if we estimate the effects upon the human family, should lead us rather to set down as history that in the reign of Ferdinand and Isabella, adventurers did project mighty and very perilous voyages whereby they discovered Tobacco, rather than America. For the Frenchman who smothered deep policy with his rapine—the German who sought to the sublimest darkness, on the wings of this our pegasus—the Dutchman who set it as it were core or corn, the rawness and crudities of his villainous with the conservative steaming of his pipe—the Turk who casteth his lazy and luxurious spirit at full length on the floating clouds of the burning incense—the Hindoo, to whom the advent of Tobacco was the last and most glorious incarnation of Vishnu, and further on the Chinese, with whom the blooming girl even, filleth not to wear at her girdle jewelry and coquettishly the rich weighty silken puzos full of the leaf and the finely moulded and ornate pipe ready to be used at the first gossamer corner—what to all these in this New World, but that here the Indian divinity descended in his robe of light and smiles and where he touched the earth at the feet of his devout children, shot up the broad green leaf of the Tobacco! It would seem that the whole earth ought to love us for it—but ingratitude! They must be something like religion in the human devotion of this leaf—for about us other subject than that, has there been so much contention—such an everlasting antipathy to absolute toleration—such an abominable interference of law makers—such an incurable proclivity to turn it into a public trade, a government monopoly, and let the State deal out to the devotees just such quantity and quality of the article as suited the court interest. We do not find any example of the same perversity in regard to other articles of luxurious necessity. Thus the Ancients delighted their palates (see the learned author of "Peregrine Pickle.") with infusions of *asafoetida* (literally gum stinky, or as the Teutonic race politely designate it—*Tenfeldreck*, Devils gring) yet we are not informed that any Greek or Roman, or Persian or African Administration ever claimed the exclusive right of manufacturing and selling *asafoetida* podings. But let that pass, and turn us to the facts.

Of the Asiatic regulations on the subject of Tobacco, we are ignorant. But the article is produced to supply domestic consumption, and there is scarcely any commerce in it between different countries. No Tobacco is believed to be exported from this country to Asia. But in Europe every country with the exception of Turkey, is more or less interested in our Tobacco crop. This singularity is also to be remarked, that all countries in Europe except Great Britain and Norway, are producers of Tobacco, and that our own is little used but in mixture, it having a strength and pungency which no culture has succeeded in giving to the plant in that quarter of the world. Beyond the necessity for this seasoning as it were, of their own weaker article, with the sharper juices of ours, the appetite of the European demandeth not American tobacco. Its use then is more limited than we suppose—though the fact that in the article of snuff in spite of the cost, we still depend mostly on Europe, is to the point. The German leaf (so for the pipe is not a little consumed in the United States, and is indeed so article, which for its mild and gentle inspiration, we can commend to the philosophic portion of our readers. The cultivation of tobacco in Europe is not exactly the same as in America, and the duties on the foreign leaf are not exactly protection. This fact is of the utmost importance—that in Belgium and Holland, where the duties on American tobacco are altogether nominal, the domestic growth of the plant is greater than in any the same extent of country throughout Europe. In Sweden, too, the duty is very light, and there are not that we know of, any discriminations to our disadvantage, yet nearly two thirds of the tobacco consumed in that country is of European growth, and the same is true of Denmark, and its results, make an addition to that long catalogue of oppression and wrong, which the unenlightened Pagans have suffered at the hands of unenlightened Christians. Its moral effect upon the civilized world must be tremendous; when it is seen that a nation, sometimes styled the "bulwark of our holy religion," has again established, through force and blood, the trade in Opium, which has grossly demoralized China, and become an absolute barrier against the introduction of Christianity.

mark where the consumption of the article is very great, and the duty on American tobacco is scarcely enough to pay the expense of collection. Prussia presents a fact still more remarkable. A duty of \$3.31 per hundred pounds is levied on American tobacco, while the native cultivation is subjected to a tax on the land which appears fully equal to that duty. Yet the latest accounts we have of the production of tobacco in Prussia, show that the crop equalled 13,000,000 pounds, worth 500,000—while our own commercial tables show an export from the United States to Prussia of only 19 hhds., worth less than \$2,000. It does not appear so certain, therefore that a free competition between American and European tobacco would so essentially benefit the former.

One other fact and we have done for to-day.—The greatest market for American tobacco in Europe is in that country where the most oppressive duties are levied on it. In Great Britain the cultivation is absolutely prohibited, and the commercial relations of that country with the United States give us a natural command of her market.—*Charleston Mercury.*



WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY, N. C.:

Friday, March 5, 1841.

Our BENJAMIN JULIAN has been appointed Postmaster at this place, vice HENRY W. CONNOR resigned.

"HIC JACET."

It will be seen that the Banks of Philadelphia, with a few exceptions, and the Banks of Baltimore, it is believed, without exception, have adopted the example of the "GREAT REGULATOR," and again stopped payment.

If the evils to which the United States have of late years been subjected are ever traced to their true source, they will be found to converge on this fatal institution. They will be traced to the possession and abuse of a power which no man, or body of men, should ever be permitted to exercise; a power greater than any which despotism ever usurped, and almost as inviolable as destiny itself. When or where did there ever exist a tyrant, who, by the mere breath of his nostrils, could cause money to be plenty or scarce; who could, by the exercise of his will alone, scatter ruin and dismay throughout the whole land he swayed; enhance or depress the value of labor, and every species of property; sport, at pleasure, with the hopes and fears of millions of men; distribute prosperity or adversity, as the husbandman scatters his seed in the field; destroy all confidence between man and man, and all reliance in the stability of things?

Yet, "We, the people of the United States," created to ourselves a creature without a soul, who could do, and more than men with souls can do. They voluntarily thrust their necks under the yoke; they set up, not a golden, but a paper calf, and fell down and worshipped it. Nay, not content with this, after the idol was overthrown, they created it again; and now that it has sunk once more under the weight of its own enormities, there are those, high in the estimation of the people, who are striving to substitute another idol, more potent than all those which have gone before. Is it not strange, that the descendants of a people, only one generation removed, who fought seven years to escape foreign thralldom, should voluntarily submit to a domestic tyrant of their own creating?

It would, indeed, appear as if mankind were destined to be always slaves, in some form or other. They will wade through rivers of blood to resist open, unfeigned oppression; and when they have achieved the victory, passively yield to covert intrigue or secret fraud. What could be done directly, may be imposed upon them indirectly; and it seems only necessary to approach from a new quarter, to take them by surprise. Like spendthrifts, one generation dissipates in a few years all that the vigor, industry, and prudence of their forefathers has garnered up for their use; and the third generation is left to begin the world again.

But is the monster really dead? We doubt it. Twice has it suffered a syncope, a collapse, and as often revived to a temporary existence. Like the cat, it seems to have nine lives, and like Hydra, a hundred heads. In the last expiring gasp, it prated about "resumption." It is evident, therefore, that it contemplated reviving again, and outliving its third fit of apoplexy. Without doubt, it looked to the grand panacea, the legislative balsam, to perform once more the miracle of raising the dead. And when we reflect on the cobweb it has woven around the Keystone State—on the foreign and domestic influence which will rally around it—on the great orators, politicians, and editors, it has "accumulated with business lions"—on the secret machinery it has once, twice, and thrice so successfully employed on former occasions, and that at this moment the altering of ONE HAN in the performance of his duty may give it a renovated existence, who shall say that it is dead?

Once the present monster received its death blow at the hands of a single man, who, by that one act, even had he not performed others which place him in the foremost rank of mankind, would have towered above all the dragon slayers of old. Is there another man living who will inflict a similar coup de grace on the bastard offspring of that monster, bring it under the ruins it has strangled around, in its dying struggles, and engrave on the stone which covers its remains, "HIC JACET—NEVER TO RISE AGAIN?" We hope and believe there lives such a man, and that he will perform his duty without favor and without fear. By so doing, he may possibly sacrifice himself; but, like CARRUS, it will be to save his country, and become immortal.—*Globe.*

GREAT BRITAIN AND CHINA.

The recent contest between Great Britain and

China, and its results, make an addition to that long catalogue of oppression and wrong, which the unenlightened Pagans have suffered at the hands of unenlightened Christians. Its moral effect upon the civilized world must be tremendous; when it is seen that a nation, sometimes styled the "bulwark of our holy religion," has again established, through force and blood, the trade in Opium, which has grossly demoralized China, and become an absolute barrier against the introduction of Christianity.

Our readers may understand the reasons why Great Britain has invaded China and massacred her citizens, we will state to them a few facts which may be relied upon as authentic.

The importation of Opium has been prohibited by the laws of China, for nearly fifty years. But it has been extensively cultivated by the East India Company, in its possessions in India, and by that Company has been systematically smuggled into China, in violation of all laws, corrupting the morals, and destroying the lives of the inhabitants. In March, 1839, the English merchants at Canton were expelled by the Chinese Government to surrender their smuggled Opium, valued at \$10,000,000; and it was destroyed by order of the Government of China. No one can dispute the right of the Government to enforce its revenue laws, even to the destruction of the contraband articles. Yet Great Britain has invaded China and massacred an unoffending people, on the ground that they had insulted her merchants, and with the demand that the value of the Opium destroyed shall be refunded. The conquest of China was easy; for they are a people unskilled and unpractised in the art of war. Great Britain has accomplished her object. The Chinese have agreed to pay the demanded indemnity, and the former power is to hold part of the territory of the latter till the terms of the treaty are complied with.

The successful termination to Great Britain of this iniquitous and abominable war, will be the means of forcing the poison upon the Chinese, to the destruction of the morals and lives of the people. This is to advance, directly, the interests of that monstrous monopoly, the East India Company, and to add to the revenues of the British crown.

And the British are sending missionaries to China, in order to convert the Heathen to Christianity! One of this class was well answered by a native: "Why do you Christians bring us Opium, and bring it directly in defiance of our laws? That vile drug has poisoned my son—and ruined my brother—and well nigh led me to beggar my wife and children. Surely those who import such a deleterious substance, and injure me, for the sake of gain, cannot wish me well, or be in possession of a religion that is better than my own. Go, first, and persuade your countrymen to relinquish this nefarious traffic, and give a prescription to correct this vile habit, and then I will listen to your exhortations on Christianity."

An English writer on this subject says: "The developments of national wickedness are so perfectly appalling, that, if there is any virtue or sense of shame left in our people—returners, the Opium trade with China will be speedily suppressed." But what effect can a sense of shame, or virtue or the principles of justice have, when they come in conflict with the "blood royal" and the splendors of a monarchy? These transactions of the British Government may be dignified with the title of a "national war," but they are, in truth, nothing less than demoralization, robbery and murder.—*North Carolina Standard.*

From the New York Sun.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE PUBLIC LANDS.
The battle for the distribution of the surplus revenue is in course of repetition at Washington.—The unfortunate result of that blind experiment, instead of teaching us wisdom, appears to have made us more obstinate in error. The proposition to distribute the Public Lands, or rather the proceeds of them, involves precisely the same question in all its length and breadth. It is only called by a different name.

We are told that almost every body is in favor of this scheme. We have no doubt of it. We have read several resolutions which have been passed by State Legislatures with great unanimity, in favor of distribution. We expect to see a great many more. Even the Legislature of the Empire State will pass similar ones, we presume, in the course of a few days. "Divide! divide!" is the cry passed round in all directions, precisely as it was when there was such an eagerness to finger the surplus revenue. There is a wonderful charm in this idea of dividing and making us all rich with our respective shares.

True, the nation is in debt to the amount of several millions, upon which the people are paying interest; true, the revenues are not sufficient to pay its current expenses; true, increased taxation must be resorted to in order to enable the Government to go on at all; no matter—let us divide what little we have—let each one grab for his share, and run, and have mercy upon him with the weakest arm and the shortest legs. This is the principle of division, stripped of all embellishments, and presented to the nakedness of truth. It is like the knavish bankrupt, who, seeing that his affairs are going to decay, disposes of all his available effects, pockets all the cash he can reach, and then coolly turns his back upon his creditors.

The distribution of the revenue arising from lands is even worse, much worse, than the distribution of the surplus revenue. There was some little excuse for that folly. The money was actually on hand, and the country was out of debt. Although the distribution was a very silly act, we had the money to distribute. It is not so now. We are actually proposing now to divide our revenues when we have not enough to discharge our debts, or pay the expenses of Government. Legislatures are passing resolutions of instruction to this effect, Governors and Senators are recommending it, taking care at the same time to exhibit to the "dear people," in glowing colors, the riches about to be showered upon them by the measure.

The distribution will most certainly take place. The States, especially those that are unable to pay the interest on their debts, are so eager for it that they can hardly wait for the forms of legislation to be gone through with. There is, moreover, such an universal itching of palms to receive a portion of the spoils, that there is no restraining the general rush. Not only is the Federal Government made to divide the surplus revenue and the proceeds of the Public Lands, but there appears to be a disposition to force a division of the deficient revenue also;

for at the very moment when the national Treasury is in arrears some five millions of dollars, we find the Governor of this State is recommending a call for the fourth instalment of the original distribution. There are those who even go so far as to recommend a funded national debt, rather than not pay over the fourth instalment. This is like an insolvent Bank that borrows money out of which to declare a dividend, in order to give a character to its stock. The deluded stockholders suppose that they are getting rich upon their dividends, when they are, in truth, only borrowing money and paying interest upon it.

But let us probe this matter a little further. Let us look at the vast benefits which we are to derive from a division of surplus revenues which we do not possess. Where is the money to come from? Why, from ourselves. Government has no money of its own. Every dollar in the Treasury comes from the pockets of the people. So then this money which a generous Government graciously bestows upon us in bountiful charities, is our own after all. These "dirty dollars" are the very same which we put into the Treasury for the purposes of paying the current expenses of Government.—What trickery is this then? Why, instead of applying our money to the purpose for which we paid it, a great debt is created for that object, upon which we must pay the interest, and eventually the principal, or else we are fleeced by indirect taxation, while a part of our money is returned not to us but to the State Governments, to be expended in local improvements, or disposed of in any other way that they may see fit. Every dollar, therefore, distributed among the people costs them two. It is, in truth, borrowing their money and making them pay the interest.

But suppose that this difficulty did not exist, and that Government could divide its revenues without being guilty of this ridiculous absurdity, what is the great benefit to be derived from the distribution? How will the States dispose of the money? Some will appropriate it to Internal Improvements, enriching one section and impoverishing another with money which belongs in common to all. This is nothing less than general taxation for local purposes, a measure which no politician dares advocate openly. Some will allow it to be applied to their State debts, where it will be but a drop in the bucket, but will go so far towards accomplishing an indirect assumption of State debts by the Federal Government—another measure which no one dares advocate openly. But suppose it to be disposed of as New York disposed of her share at the previous distribution, that is, by loaning it upon landed security to those who wish to borrow. Farmers will flock to the commissioners, encumber their property, thereby rendering it unsaleable, spend the money as borrowed money is usually spent, without the least economy, and, at last, in a majority of cases, lose their farms to pay the debt.

These are some of the probable, nay certain benefits to result from another diversion of the people's money from the objects for which it was paid. Surely it would exhibit both honesty and wisdom to let alone such projects until the nation should be free from debt, until her coast defenses should be completed, until she should be placed in a position to encounter the hostilities which threaten her, and until the taxes of the people are diminished to the lowest practical standard. Then, if we should find a surplus revenue in the Treasury, it will be soon enough to talk about dividing it.

The Standing Army.—The Adjutant General of the United States has made a general return of the militia of the States and Territories, of their arms, accoutrements, &c., for the year 1839.—The whole number of militia is set down at 1,492,444.

Pardon before Conviction.—The Baltimore Sun says, it will be recollected that some time since a suit for libel, was instituted by Thaddeus Stevens, Esq., against the publishers of the Magician, a paper published at Harrisburg, Pa. The grand jury found a true bill against them, but before the case came to trial, Gov. Porter interfered and pardoned them.

This story is about as ludicrous as that of "hanging a man first and trying him afterwards."—*N. Y. Standard.*

Consumption of sugar in the United States.—The Louisiana Advertiser estimates the consumption of Sugar in the United States at 200,000 hogheads per annum, or one hundred and eighty millions of pounds.—Taking the cost of the consumer at the average rate of seven cents, we have the sum of \$12,000,000 paid yearly by the nation for the use of this valuable, and now necessary article.

THE SILK CULTURE.

We have observed, with pleasure, that the attention of Agriculturists and others throughout the United States, have been turned to the production of silk.

Many embarked in the business last year, and if the spirit does not evaporate, and permit the abandonment of the enterprise before it has had a fair trial, our country will ultimately be able to supply her own wants, instead of spending from ten to twenty five millions per annum, in the purchase of foreign silks. And this may be accomplished without subtracting essentially from the aggregate of our other products, as the labor of children and others who are unequal to more rugged tasks, will serve to perform nine-tenths of the work required, while the field will open a new prize to female industry which has been too long fettered among us, a field more favorable to health and more congenial to the independence of American character than the precarious toils of domestic service. And not only will the now unproductive labor, or rather idleness of our country, find boundless employment, but the light and sterile soils which have been exhausted by improvident cultivation, or more naturally unfruitful, will thus be made productive beyond the wildest dream of their proprietors.

But all this requires time and patience, and that skill which is only found in connexion with experience. If any expect to become suddenly rich by the Silk Culture, it is hardly a prophecy, to say they are doomed to disappointment. But he who commences on a small scale now, with all the lights which the records of experience, and others can give him, and is so rational as not to calculate on making a fortune by a business, until he has acquired a practical knowledge of it, will be almost certain in our judgement, eventually to reap a satisfactory reward for his outlay and industry.

We trust then for this sudden and very general direction of capital, enterprise and industry to the Silk culture, will prove no mere bubble, or transient enthusiasm. Georgia has already made great advancement in this branch of agriculture, and we trust the time is not far distant, when our own State will more seriously reflect upon its importance.

The visionary and the giddy, who have rushed into it with the absurd idea of making a fortune

of-hand, will of course as abruptly abandon it when they have met with the disappointment which certainly awaits them. But those who have understood their business from the out-set, and entered upon it with intelligence and common sense, will be sure to find their ultimate advantage in perseverance, while they will add millions to the production and permanent wealth of our country.—*Edgefield (S. C.) Advertiser.*

A WHIG GOVERNOR.

The New York Era, has the following: *Virginia Controversy.*—The speech of Paul Grout the mechanic, one of our representatives in the State Legislature, which we publish to day, is worthy the perusal of our readers. Coming from a man who belongs to, and whose every sympathy is congenial with the feelings and interests of the great producing class, it will doubtless receive especial attention. The history of the Virginia Controversy and the extraordinary circumstances connected with the postponement of the reply of Governor Eward to Governor Gilmer are presented with force and clearness. Mr. Grout charges the executive of the State with having submitted his reply to the supervision of the negro clergyman of the city of Albany, before transmitting it. What a degrading and disgusting fact to publish to the world!

Life Preserving Trunk.—An ingenious mechanic at Lancaster, Pa., named Getz, has invented a life preserving trunk which must prove extremely useful in more ways than one. It is so designed that every article, whether of clothing, papers, or money secured in it can never be damaged by water, should it be submerged for a month in the deepest depths of the ocean; besides this, the one which has been exhibited possesses the wonderful faculty of preserving the life of any one who attaches himself to it, as it is so buoyant that 250 pounds dead weight will not sink it.

"No man would live his life over again," is an old and true saying, which all can resolve for themselves. At the same time, there are probably moments in most men's lives, when they would live over the rest of life to regain.

"Man is born passionate of body, but with an innate, though secret tendency, to the love of good in his mispring of mind."

MARRIED.

In Mocksville, on the 18th ult., by the Rev. Moses Brock, Mr. JOHN TAYLOR to Miss HENRIETTA GAITHER.

In this County, on the 25th ult., by the Rev. Samuel Rothrock, Mr. THOMAS J. BROWN to Miss ELEANORA WAKEFIELD, daughter of Mr. Chas. Verbie.

DIED.

In this County, on the 25th ult., after a protracted illness, Miss JANE E. daughter of Capt. John McCulloch, aged about 27 years.

Attention!

SALISBURY GUARDS.

YOU are hereby commanded to parade at the Court-House, in the Town of Salisbury, on Saturday, the 20th of March, at 10 o'clock, A. M., armed according to law and equipped in the uniform of the Company, for the purpose of drill and Court martial.

By order of the Captain.

JOHN H. WEANT, O. S.

Salisbury, N. C., March 5, 1841.

HEAD-QUARTERS,

SALISBURY, N. C., MARCH 5, 1841.



Attention!—Officers of 64th Regiment.

YOU are commanded to parade at the Court-House, in the Town of Salisbury, on Thursday, the 1st day of April, at 10 o'clock, A. M., armed with Side arms, for Drill;—and on Friday, the 2d of April, at 9 o'clock, A. M., with your respective Companies, armed and equipped as the law directs, for Review and Inspection.

By order of R. W. LONG, Col. Com'd't.

J. M. BROWN, Adj't.

P. S.—Captains are ordered to make their returns on the day of Drill.

J. M. BROWN, Adj't.

Notice.

THE Subscriber, as Attorney of John F. Cowan, administrator of Joseph Cowan, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will receive and collect all claims in favor of said Joseph Cowan's estate, and pay all demands against the same, during the absence of the Administrator.

RICHARD LOCKE.

Rowan County, N. C., March 5, 1841.

STOP THE THIEF!

STOLEN from the Subscriber, on the night of 25th ult., a dark chestnut sorrel mare, between 10 and 12 years old, about 14 hands high, rather dull in movement unless in company. In addition to the above theft, the second thief helped himself to various other articles, such as a brand new overcoat, a double cased watch, saddles, bridle, &c.

WILLIAM AZIL YATES,

who is guilty of the above crime, is about twenty years old, 5 feet 6 inches high, fresh complexion, rather inclined to be officious in matters, &c.; had on when he left a blue cloth coat about half worn, mixed pantaloons, a double breasted striped vest, and a low crown wool hat. We shall only say that we will give a reasonable reward for the apprehension of the above villain, as it is supposed that he is the same man that was whipped at Statesville, N. C., for stealing a mare from Wm. Thompson, Esq.

JOHN WILHELM.

Rowan County, N. C., March 5, 1841.

Blanks For Sale Here.