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.*—

Number 3 of Volume 22. | SALISBURY, N. C., DECEMBER 24, 1841. | Whole Number 1,091.

NEW TERMS
OF THE
WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY::::::::::CHAS. F. FISHER,
Editor and Proprietor.

The Western Carolinian is published every *Friday morning*, at $2 per annum *in advance*—or $2 50 if *paid within three months*—otherwise $3 *will invariably be charged.* ☞ No paper will be discontinued except at the Editor's discretion, until all arrearages are paid, if the subscriber is worth the subscription; but the failure to notify the Editor 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* this sized type)—for the first insertion, and 25 cents each continuance. Court and Judicial advertisements 25 per cent. higher than the above rates. A deduction of 33⅓ per cent. from the regular prices 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.

Letters addressed to the Editor on business *must* be FREE OF POSTAGE, *or they will not be attended to.*

Journal of Banking:
WILLIAM M. GOUGE, OF PHILADELPHIA.

This Journal will contain—

1st. A new edition of "A Short History of Paper Money and Banking in the United States," by Wm. M. Gouge, with corrections and additions, bringing the narrative down to the present time.

2d. Essays on Banking, Currency, Exchanges, and kindred topics, in which efforts will be made to place the subjects in the clearest light possible.

3d. A semi-monthly review of the times, embracing the most important events, especially those which affect the general operations of business.

4th. Such miscellaneous matter as will, while it will add to the interests of the work, subserve its main object, which is that of showing the true character of our paper money and banking system, and the effect it has on the morals and happiness of the different classes of the community.

This Journal will be especially intended for Farmers and Mechanics, but it is hoped it will not prove unacceptable to Merchants and other productive members of society.

It will be published once every two weeks. Each number will contain sixteen pages octavo, double column, with the leaves stitched and cut, thus uniting the advantages of the open sheet with a form convenient for binding.

The paper will be fair and the type good. The price will be

For one copy, one dollar and fifty cents a year.

For four copies, five dollars, or one dollar and twenty-five cents each.

For ten copies, ten dollars, or one dollar each.

In all cases, subscriptions must be paid in advance.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
North Carolina Temperance Union.

THE State Temperance Society of N. C. at its annual meeting, directed its Executive Committee to take measures for the establishment, at this place, of a Journal, devoted to the cause of Temperance.

In obedience to their wishes, and impressed with the importance of such a publication, the Committee have determined, if sufficient encouragement can be obtained, to issue the first number of such a publication, to be called the NORTH CAROLINA TEMPERANCE UNION, on the first of January next.

The leading object of the Union will be, the dissemination of Temperance principles. We shall endeavor to present in its pages, a full record of the progress of the Temperance cause in our own and in foreign lands—of its effect upon individuals and communities—and original articles in defence of its principles, and in reply to the various objections urged against it.

While, however, the promotion of Temperance will be the first and leading object of our Journal, it is our intention, that its pages shall be enlivened by a general summary of the most important events of the day, and particular attention to the interest of Agriculture.

In carrying out this object, the Committee look with confidence to the friends of Temperance, particularly in North Carolina, for aid and support. A new impulse has been given to the cause in this State. Were it the proper occasion, we could tell a tale of what has been passing under our own eyes, which would send a thrill of joy through every benevolent heart. The reformation of the inebriate has commenced, and is still going on with a power and success, which the most sanguine never dared to anticipate. Give us but the means of communication, and we trust that an influence will go forth from the Capitol of the old North State, to its remotest boundary, that will tell upon its happiness and prosperity through all future generations.

Permit us, then, most earnestly to appeal to every friend of Temperance, Morality, and good order, to aid us *promptly*. As the object is to commence with the new year, *delay* on the part of its friends may be fatal. Let every individual then, who feels an interest in our success, and every Temperance Society, become responsible, *at once* for the number of copies, which they suppose can be circulated in their vicinity, and forward their names immediately, for 10, 20, or 50 copies, as they may think the demand of their neighborhood may satisfy. In this way only, can we hope for success in our effort.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the N. C. Temperance Society, the following resolution was adopted: Whereas, arrangements have been made to commence the publication of a Temperance Journal in the City of Raleigh, on the first week of January next, provided ONE THOUSAND Subscribers can be obtained.

Resolved, That it be most earnestly recommended to each of the Officers of the State Temperance Society, and to the members of the late State Convention, and to any who are friendly to the cause, immediately after the receipt of this resolution, to become responsible for from 10 to 50 Subscribers, so that the publication may commence at the time contemplated.

By order of the Executive Committee of the North Carolina State Temperance Society.

TERMS:

The North Carolina Temperance Union will be published weekly on a medium sheet, (say 26 by 18 inches,) at One Dollar and Fifty Cents per annum, payable IN ADVANCE. Letters containing Subscribers names and remittances, must be directed, postpaid or free, to the Treasurer of the Society, JAMES BROWN, Raleigh, North Carolina.

All the newspapers in the State are respectfully requested to give this Prospectus one or two insertions.

THE STUDENT.

'Tis midnight; round the lamp which o'er
The chamber sheds the lonely beam,
Is widely spread the varied lore
Which feeds in youth the feverish dream;
The dream, the thirst, the wil'd desire,
Delirium, yet divine—*to know!*
Around to roam, above aspire,
And drink the breath of heaven below!
From ocean, earth, the stars and sky,
To lift mysterious Nature's pall,
And bare before the kindling eye,
In man, the darkest mist of all.

Alas, what boots the midnight oil—
The madness of the struggling mind?
Oh, vain the hopes and vain the toil
Which only leaves us doubly blind:
What learn we from the past?—the same
Dull course of glory, guilt and gloom!
I asked the future—and there came
No voice from its unfathomed womb.
The sun was silent, and the wave,
The air replied but with a breath;
But earth was kind, and from the grave
Arose the eternal answer—*Death!*

And this was all; we need no sage
To teach us Nature's only truth.
Oh, fools! o'er Wisdom's idle page
To waste the hours of golden Youth.
In Science do we wildly seek,
What only withering years should bring,—
The languid pulse, the feverish cheek,
The spirit drooping on the wing.

Even now my wandering eyes survey
The glass to youthful glance so dear,
What deepening tracks of slow decay
Exhausted thought has graven here!
To think, is but to learn to groan,
To scorn what all beside adore;
To feel amid the world alone—
An alien on a desert shore;
To loose the only ties that seem,
To idler gaze, in mercy given;
To find love, faith and hope a dream,
And turn to dark despair from Heaven.

BULWER.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"By *conversation*, I do not simply mean the interchange of words, but the whole process by which we reveal our thoughts and feelings. A pressure of the hand may touch the spring which makes the folding doors of the heart fly back; *a fleeting air of expression on the face* may be the mirror of the inner man."

Men think to have solace by much free, unbounded discourse, with others; and when they have done, they find it otherwise, and sometimes contrary. He is wise that hath learned to speak little with others, and much with himself.

"Learn all you can; you will live to see its value."

"Nature, like a great poet, can produce the greatest effects with the fewest means."

Treading the Wine Press.—A letter from John Tappan, of Boston, who has recently travelled in Europe, gives the following description of the process of treading grapes. Fastidious wine drinkers will not fancy the fact:

"We passed through the finest countries in Europe, in vintage time; and having witnessed the treading of grapes, it may interest you to know the process. On an appointed day all the inhabitants of a hamlet assemble early in the morning, and with carts containing baskets, tubs, and casks, proceed to gather grapes, sound, and in every stage of decay, in large tubs, resembling in size and cleanliness, the tubs in which hogs are scalded and dressed in America. When the tubs are sufficiently filled with grapes, spiders' webs, and flies, a lad jumps into it and drawing up his pantaloons to his middle, commences; with his bare feet and at others with barnyard shoes, to jump upon the grapes, and force the juice through the holes in the centre of the bottom of the tub, into a large tunnel, which is inserted in a cask. When the cask is filled, it is rolled away and carted to the village, from whence it goes to the wine merchant, and is manufactured, that is, adulterated, and sent to market." Nothing can be more filthy and nauseating, than the dirty slovenly way it is made, unless it may be the water back of Albany, of which Mr. Delevan proved they made strong beer. Could wine drinkers, who so much extol the cockroach flavor of their wine in our country, once realize that it probably is the spider flavor, they would loathe what they call the pure juice of the grape. It is a well known fact, that no pure wine is exported from wine countries.

"Give me a rainy day for close and continuous thought. It invests you with quietness; you are hermetically sealed. It blanks your windows. In the intervals of application you look through them, but eye nor thought finds any thing to detain it. Your subject seems diffused through the overcharged air, and you gaze and gaze with intent abstraction, till your flow of thought becomes as permanently sober and steady as the day itself. A day that solicits, not tickles the sense—plays no fantastic tricks—but stands over you with a vast, gray, motionless, thought moulded aspect of an Egyptian Sphynx. What a preceptress—what a muse—what a foster-mother of studious thought, to political economists and deep divines. They should mark it white in their calenders. Our rains, of week on week raise to them triumphant—their *magni menses*—their high tides. Then labors the minds mighty incumbency, with a long, patient ox like draught. Then are all logarithmetic tables calculated and corrected—then is the circle squared—then are the first principles of trade and exchange proved—then are clouds of metaphysic, generated—then is logic chopped—then is black letter read, and the "Revolt of Islam" attempted—then do they that write histories of the world, and they that read them, make large advances into "the bowels of the land." * * * *

"'Tis to rainy days we owe the conception of most good and great thinkings, sayings and doings. A man is commonly alone, when he is great—alone, when he discovers, invents, creates—alone, when his spirit plumes herself, cherub-like, and soars on the wings of vast aspirations—alone, when he communes with God. Therefore, accept the early and the latter rain, as kinds signals to retire and be alone."

Magnitude of the Lakes.—Lake Superior is 400 miles long, 80 wide, 900 feet deep, and contains 32,000 square miles. It is 596 feet above the level of tide water.

Lake Michigan is 220 miles long, 70 miles wide, 1,000 feet deep, and 578 feet above tide water.—It contains 22,000 square miles.

Lake Huron is 240 miles long, 80 miles wide, 1,000 feet deep, and contains 20,000 square miles. It is 271 feet above tide water.

Green Bay is 100 miles long, 10 miles wide, and contains 2,000 square miles.

Lake Erie is 240 miles long, 40 miles wide, 840 feet deep, and contains 9,000 square miles. It is 565 feet above tide water.

Lake Ontario is 180 miles long, 35 miles wide, 500 feet deep, and contains 600 square miles. It is 232 feet above tide water.

Lake S. Clair is 20 miles long, 14 miles wide, 20 feet deep, and contains 600 square miles. It is 570 feet above tide water.

American Lakes are computed to contain 1,700 cubic miles of water—more than one half the fresh water on the globe.

There is a short didactic sentence of four words, which, if followed in practice, would effect a reform in society, more extensive and important than the great temperance reform. I know it sounds harshly—you may call it vulgar—I do not mean to offend by uttering a truth coarsely. It is merely a quotation—"*Mind your own business.*"

We seldom presume to dictate to ladies, much more scrutinize the details of their dress. But now and then we find some wholesome advice, some kind suggestion, which, if received in a friendly spirit, would save many a lovely object from an untimely grave. Dr Green is lecturing on Physiology in New York, and we commend a sentence from him to the serious, sober consideration of the other sex—*Philadelphia American.*

An adult man, if unconfined, takes in 40 square inches of air in a breath; but a great difference is found even when in his ordinary dress—then he only takes in 32 inches. If, then, in a man, is the expansion of his chest, a coat and vest causes one fifth less, what must be the effect of the lacings and paddings now so generally employed by females. There was not a medical man who was not a daily witness of the consequences. We look for the bright and beautiful beings we have known in our youth, and where are they? Alas! they have listened to the dictates of fashion, and life has been literally crowded out of the room. We look on an emaciated form: the light garland seems a burden on her brow; the bounding step is gone, the bright color faded, and a look of decay has taken its place; and thus a life, the morning of which began so brightly, is ending in sadness and gloom. This was no fancy sketch, he assured them. Beyond all doubt, corsets were exerting a destructive influence on the health and lives of our families; and strange it was that the philanthropists of the age exhibited so much apathy in regard to it: they do not carry their philanthropy into a lady's boudoir. In his opinion, *alcohol was not more destructive to men, than corsets were to women.*

Do you want to see the man against whom you have most reason to guard yourself? Your looking glass will give you a very fair likeness of his face.

A London newspaper has the following advertisement:

"*Sleep.*—Mr. Gardner, discoverer of a system for producing sound and refreshing sleep at will. Mr. G's system supersedes the use of all hypnotic medicines, and has nothing to do with animal magnetism or any thing injurious; it is also a system of prevention as well as of cure, and has of late been much resorted to in cases of indisposition with success, even when narcotics had failed to produce sleep—216, Picadilly, Oct. 1841. Testimonials sent free.—See the Times, Sept. 13."

"A man up town has got cider so hard that he splits wood with it."

Nonsense. The only thing hard cider has split up is the late whig party.—*N. Y. Aurora.*

"Mr. Tyler has turned traitor to his party," say the Whigs. Indeed! We thought if the Whigs succeeded, we were to have a "President of the people, not of a party"—*Bridgeport Farmer.*

"Remember that most of the matchless effusions of Burns were conceived while he was toiling after the plough."

POLITICAL.

From the Albany Argus.

THE MISSISSIPPI BONDS.

We propose to give a brief history of the bond question in Mississippi, for the purpose of showing that the indignation and epithets of the Federal presses should be directed against a class of incorporated "swindlers," who have tarnished the fame of Mississippi, robbed their foreign creditors, and who now, by the aid of a venal press, hope to transfer the odium of their own misdeeds, to the honest and most wronged people of Mississippi.

In an evil hour, and under the seductive influence of speculators, and bank managers, the legislature of Mississippi passed laws for issuing seventeen millions and a half of five per cent. State stock, as a basis for banking. Of this amount, two millions was on account of the Planter's Bank, which the people do not object to paying, and the residue, fifteen millions and a half, was for the establishment of the Union Bank of Mississippi.—The sum actually sold by the Union Bank is only five millions of dollars, and this is the sum which the anti-bond party insist was fraudulently issued and ought not to be paid by a tax on the people; but that it ought to be paid by the Union Bank and by the president, directors and company of institution, who have had the avails of the stock and applied them to their own use.

The Constitution of Mississippi, as if designed to protect the people against the profligate and inconsiderate acts of its representatives, has engrafted upon it the following clause:

"No law shall ever be passed, to raise a loan of money, upon the credit of the State, or to pledge the faith of the State, for the payment or redemption of any loan or debt, unless such loan be proposed in the Senate or House of Representatives, and be agreed to by a majority of the members of each House, and entered on their journals, with the yeas and nays taken thereon, and be referred to the next succeeding legislature, and published for three months previous to the next general election, in three newspapers of this State, and unless a majority of each branch of the legislature so elected, after such publication, shall agree to, and pass such law; and in such case, the yeas and nays shall be taken and entered on the journals of each House."

In 1837 the Union Bank bill passed, and this bill was approved by a subsequent legislature on the 5th of Feb., 1838.

This law provided for a bank with a capital of fifteen millions five hundred thousand dollars, the capital to be raised by means of a loan "to be obtained by the directors of the institution." The shares were one hundred dollars each, and books of subscription were to be opened after twenty days notice in all the newspapers of the State, "and the said books of subscription shall be kept open for the space of forty days in each year, until the full amount of 150,000 shares shall have been subscribed for."

In order to facilitate the Union Bank in procuring a loan of fifteen millions and a half, it was provided in this act that the faith of the State should be pledged for the security of the capital and interest, and that State bonds should be issued, and signed by the Governor to the order of the bank. It also provided that the capital and interest of the State bonds should be paid by the bank as they fell due, and to secure such payment, subscribers to the bank stock were to give mortgages. The bonds and mortgages for fifteen millions, subscribed by the stockholders, were to be deposited in the office of said institution, "as security for the reimbursement of the capital as well as the interest of said bonds granted by the State." After the stock of the bank was subscribed in the manner before provided, and a president elected, notice was to be served on the Governor, "who will thereupon execute to the bank from time to time, bonds in amount proportioned to the sums subscribed and secured to the satisfaction of the directors, as required by the charter." The profits were to remain in bank, until the first bonds became due in twelve years.

The foregoing is a summary of the leading provisions of the bank bill passed in 1837, and approved by a subsequent legislature on the 5th of February, 1838.

Ten days after this approval, being on the 16th of Feb., 1838, the legislature passed an act supplementary to the Union Bank act, the first section of which was in the following words.

"That as soon as the books of subscription for stock, in the said Mississippi Union Bank, are opened, the Governor is hereby authorized and required to subscribe, in behalf of the State, fifty thousand shares of the stock of the original capital of the said bank, as already provided for in the said charter, and that the dividends and profits which may accrue and be declared by the Bank, on the said stock subscribed for in behalf of the State, shall be held by said banks, subject to the control of the State Legislature, for the purpose of Internal Improvement, and the promotion of education."

This act consists of seventeen sections.—It repeals such parts of the original charter as gave the State one tenth of the profits of the bank and a credit of $200,000. And it also provided—

"That the President and Directors of the Mississippi Union Bank, or the managers thereof, shall have ample power to appoint three commissioners to negotiate and sell the State bonds, provided for in the fifth section of the act incorporating the subscribers to the Mississippi Union Bank, in any market within the United States, or in any foreign market, under such rules and regulations as may be adopted by said President and Directors or managers; not inconsistent with the provisions of the charter of said bank, provided, said bonds shall not be sold under their par value."

This supplementary act, which places the State as principal for five millions, instead of standing as security, was never submitted to the people as required by the Constitution. And this act not only places the State as principal, but it alters nearly all the conditions and terms on which the people agreed to become security, as contained in the original act referred to them.

On the 16th of May, 1838, and as soon after the passage of the supplementary bill, probably, as the bonds could be obtained from the hands of the engravers, and executed by the Governor, two commissioners appointed also under the supplementary act, appear in Philadelphia, and address a letter to Mr. Biddle, and inform him that they are authorized to dispose of bonds of the State of Mississippi, amounting to $16,000,000, and that there was then in the market five millions of this stock; and the five millions is offered at the rate of four shillings and six pence sterling to the dollar, payable in London. An agreement was executed on the 16th of August, 1839, signed by Nicholas Biddle, and as the stock was purchased on credit, the Bank of the United States guaranteed the payment.

By selling the bonds on credit, and changing them from dollars to pounds, for which there was no authority in the laws of Mississippi, there would be a loss in the time they had to run, of over a million of dollars.

Governor McNutt, in his answer to Hope & Co., the holders of a portion of the bonds, says.

"The money paid for these Bonds did not come into the State Treasury. The officers of the Government had no control over its disbursement. The Bonds were disposed of in August, 1838, by collusion and fraud, in violation of the constitution and laws of this State. The Mississippi Union Bank, and the Bank of the United States, were parties to this unlawful transaction. You have the endorsement of both of these institutions, and to them you must look for payment.

"When I ascertained in January, 1840, the terms on which the bonds had been sold, I communicated the same by a message to the legislature, and denounced the sale as illegal. At that time only two millions of dollars had been paid on the Bonds by the Bank of the United States. By a Proclamation I subsequently issued, the sale of the second five millions of dollars of State Bonds, delivered to the Mississippi Union Bank, was prevented. I absolutely refused to execute the last five and a half millions of State Bonds demanded by that institution. These decisive measures prevented the illegal disposal of ten and a half millions of dollars of State Bonds, and will convince you that the Government of this State never has countenanced, and cannot be made responsible for the fraudulent acts of the Mississippi Union Bank."

All the evil consequences of this transaction are to be traced directly to the pestilential influence which was diffused throughout the Union by that numerous and powerful class of men who rallied under the banner of the Bank of the United States, and prostituted all the functions of legislation to build up and sustain a false and fraudulent system of credit, a system by which merchants have been broken down by thousands, widows and orphans have been robbed of their means of support, the currency of the country has been degraded, and even sovereign and independent States have been bankrupt, and their good name and plighted faith tarnished.

About the time the legislature was influenced to pass the supplementary bill without submitting it to the people, Mr. Biddle was going into his cotton speculations, and these stock facilities were required to carry them on. The stock was sent out to the United States Bank agency in London, and hypothecated to borrow money, and the Union Bank of Mississippi went into the cotton speculation with the means furnished by Mr. Biddle, and furnished by Mr. Biddle, and this cotton probably was forwarded to Biddle and Humphreys, at Liverpool, so that Mr. Biddle not only had an advance on the stock, but the cotton purchased with the sums he paid to the Union Bank, on his contract, was also made available in his operations.

TARIFF FALLACIES.—No. I.

Among the numerous fallacies found in the arguments of those who advocate the high pressure restrictive system, the first which we shall notice, is the allegation that if we trade with foreign countries, then we do as a matter of course, "support" the laborers of those countries, or as it is commonly expressed "support foreign labor."

If we could support them without loss to ourselves, it would be an act of benevolence, and even of duty to do so. The idea, however, seems to be, that if the trade is a benefit to them, it must of course be an injury to us.

In the affairs of private life, men have too much sense to adopt such a notion, and yet it is no more reasonable in reference to a nation than to a family or an individual.

If a hatter wishes shoes for his family, and he furnishes a shoemaker with hats in exchange for shoes, each giving an equal quantity of labor, the fact that the hatter is benefitted by the exchange does not prove that the shoemaker is injured, for if he wants the hats for his family, he is equally benefitted with the hatter, and to say that either supports the other, in the sense in which the advocates of restriction use the word "support," is unreasonable.

If a farmer whose land is of a sandy soil, exchanges peaches and sweet potatoes for wheat, with a farmer whose land is of the lime stone sort, they both may be benefitted, and both equally so.

In like manner, the people of a district abounding in coal, iron ore, or other mineral, may make an exchange for agricultural products with a district which has no such minerals, and the exchange may be equally advantageous to both parties.

So countries which on account of their climate cannot produce cotton, rice, sugar, lemons, oranges, &c., may make exchanges with more southern countries to the benefit of both parties, and it is preposterous to assert that one party is necessarily supporting the other.

If trade is left free, individuals will be, in general, the best judges for themselves of the expediency of making such exchanges. They will not be likely to make them, unless they be naturally advantageous. And for a legislature to dictate whether they shall make them or not, is as needless and unreasonable as to dictate to each individual the kind of food he shall eat and the sort of clothing he shall wear.—*Pennsylvanian.*

TARIFF FALLACIES.—No. II.

Another fallacy of those who favor the highly restrictive system under all cases and circumstances, is found in the supposition, that it is disadvantageous to us to trade with foreigners who work at lower wages than our own citizens.

The low rate at which those with whom we trade work, is so far from being a disadvantage, that it is in truth a great advantage to us, and indeed is the only one we derive from foreign trade when we import an article which we might produce at home.