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 5 of Volume 22. | **SALISBURY, N. C., JANUARY 7, 1842.** | ***Whole Number 1,099.***

TERMS OF THE

WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

CHAS. F. FISHER,
Editor and Proprietor.

The WESTERN CAROLINIAN is published every *Friday Morning*, at $2 per annum *in advance*—or $2 50 if not 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; and 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.

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Letters addressed to the Editor on business *must* come free of POSTAGE, *or they will not be attended to.*

THE FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

THE PHILADELPHIA

SATURDAY COURIER.

WITH THE LARGEST CIRCULATION IN THE WORLD!!

The publishers of this old established and universally popular Family Journal, would deem it supererogatory to [illegible] the continuation of its past or present excellence and usefulness. Its marvellous and increasing circulation, (over 35,000,) is its best recommendation. They, however, feel a determination to be FIRST [illegible] American Newspaper Weekly Press, [illegible] and renewed attractiveness [illegible] coming year, 1842, not the least of which will be improvement in the quality of the paper, and [illegible] popular contributors, embracing, we believe, the best talent in this Union. Its Political [illegible] will be found independent in its character, fearless in [illegible] a straightforward course, and supporting the principles of the purest Democracy. It is strictly neutral in Sectarian Religion. It will maintain a high tone of moral character, and no article will appear in its pages which [illegible] find a place at every fireside. It has more than double the number of its [illegible] readers, to that of any other paper published in this country, embracing the best talents of our Republic.

AMERICAN TALES.

[illegible] should be proud to patronise the Philadelphia Saturday Courier, as by its instrumentality the talent of our American Tales, by such native writers as Mrs. Anne Lee Hentz, Mrs. St. Leon Loud, "The Lady Maryland," Professor Ingraham, T. S. Arthur, Esq., [illegible] has earned the title of the *American Family Newspaper*.

Foreign Literature and News.

[illegible] in making the Saturday Courier the medium of communication between the Literary Public of Europe and America, as well as a vehicle for the transmission of the best productions of our native writers, which, from the extensive circulation of the Saturday Courier, have been published in no other Journal of the news and gems of literature, immediately transferred to its columns, thus [illegible] as well as a current and [illegible] of intrinsic value.

THE MARKETS.

[illegible] are taken to procure the earliest advices [illegible] Markets of Baltimore, Philadelphia, &c., the state of Stocks, Books, Money [illegible] arrangements will hereafter [illegible] Price Current of unestimable interest to merchants, the farmer, and all business classes.

[illegible] of the Courier is well known. [illegible] contains a great variety of

TALES, NARRATIVES, ESSAYS, AND BIOGRAPHIES,

[illegible] articles in Literature, Science, the Arts, Mechanics, [illegible] Education, Music, News, Health, Amusements, [illegible] every department usually discussed in a Universal Family Newspaper, from such writers as

Mrs. Lee Hentz,	Mrs. S. C. Hall,
[illegible] (2,)	Professor Douglison,
Professor Ingraham,	M. M'Michael,
T. S. Arthur,	Miss Ellen Sedgwick,
J. Sheridan Knowles,	George P. Morris,
Mrs. M. St. Leon Loud,	Mrs. Gore,
Douglas Jerrold,	Joseph R. Chandler,
Miss Sedgwick,	Miss Leslie,
Wm. E. Burton,	Professor J. Frost,
Lieut. G. W. Patten,	Lydia H. Sigourney,
Thos. Campbell,	Hon. Robert J. Conrad,
Miss Milford,	Robert Morris,
Professor Wines,	Mrs. C. H. W. Ewing,
E. L. Bulwer,	A. Green, Jr.,
[illegible] Cornwall,	Jane Nean,
[illegible] G. Spencer,	Countess of Blessington,
[illegible], R. N.	Lady Seymour.
[illegible]	

TO AGENTS—TERMS.

[illegible] the Courier at $2 per annum, payable in advance, not when any one will offer to procure a dozen subscribers, and to pay $15 *per month and* [illegible] we will receive for every twenty subscribers, [illegible] $5, if one copy to each of the twenty, [illegible] $5.

CLUBBING.

[illegible] Saturday Courier and Godey's Lady's Book [illegible] will be sent for $5.

[illegible] the Saturday Courier and Godey's Lady's Book [illegible] year, will be sent for $10.

M'MAKIN & HOLDEN,
Philadelphia.

[illegible] we exchange, will add to their [illegible] copying the above, or referring to [illegible]

[illegible]—A [illegible] color, white and liver colored pointer [illegible] Rowan. He can be recognized [illegible] having a naturally short tail, shortly docked at the extremity, a very small portion of it [illegible] a scab on one shoulder, and [illegible] hind legs where he drew crawes were [illegible]

[illegible] about 3 or 4 weeks ago, and I suppose [illegible] in search towards Wadesboro', where he had [illegible] before his leaving, but from [illegible] to that place, I suppose he has [illegible] in the neighborhood. Any person [illegible] dog home at this place, or to James L. [illegible], or giving information by which I may get him again, shall be liberally rewarded.

G. B. DOUGLAS.

Wood Grove, Rowan county, 3t

BANKS, OF ALL KINDS, FOR SALE HERE.

From "Christmas Bells"—Appleton's Edition.

DIRGE OF THE FLOWERS.

Pale, lingering flowers of the dying year,
Why, drooping sad, o'er autumn's yellow bier,
Do ye prolong your stay,
When the rich glory o'er the meadows cast,
And voice sweet of summer birds, have past
Swiftly away?

At eve, the perfumed Zephyr softly sung
His low, departing anthem where ye hung,
Sweet tokens of the spring!
Mid wreaths of dew, like those a fairy weaves
Upon the closing petals and the leaves
Bright clustering.

At morning's hour, all curtained o'er with green,
Ye dimly lay the whispering leaves between,
Like bright eyes robed in sleep;
And as ye opened to the summer air,
There faintly rose a sound of gladness there,
Holy and deep.

But now the autumn wind sighs o'er your heads,
And the cold moon, from you blue heaven, sheds
Her silver dew-drops there;
And mournfully, like music o'er the sea,
Your last and dying fragrance comes to me
Through the chill air.

Darkly ye fade from pleasant streams and woods!
Around your wonted haunts in coldness, broods
The spirit of decay:
On, the waste places of this chanted earth,
We're left to mourn your loveliness and mirth
Glancing away.

Ye are the types of all that man deems bright;
Like you, the earthborn pleasures bloom in light;
Like you, they quickly fly;
And leave the aching heart, to cling again,
With a fond yearning, passionate as vain,
To things that die.

MISCELLANEOUS.

However distinguished a man may be, he rarely feels unmixed pleasure in the superiority of a woman. If he does not love her, his self esteem takes offence; if he does, his heart is alarmed by it.

There is a thirst for happiness which consumes humanity.—*De Staël.*

"The Gods themselves cannot annihilate the action that is done."—*Pindar.*

"Dreams are the bright creatures of poem and legend, who sport on earth in the night season, and melt away in the first beam of the sun, which lights across care and stern reality on their daily pilgrimage through the world."

"Tempers of watchful delicacy gather up in silence and darkness, as dives so suddenly in their origin, and of such minute growth, that, never breaking out into any open act, they escape all other eyes no those of the parties themselves. Those cases and country are too subtle to bear the touch; they cannot be inquired into, nor can they be described; and it may be said, that the minds of such men have quarrelled rather than they themselves; they enter no compliments, but they avoid each other."

Strange inconsistency! this neglect in essentials, and affectation in what is useless! The preferring a bitter to convenience,—this luxury of fancy rather than of comfort.—*De Staël.*

There are some who imbate their hearts by cultivating their minds.—*De Staël.*

The Majesty and Supremacy of the Scriptures confessed by a Sceptic.—I will confess to you, that the majesty of the Scriptures strikes me with admiration, as the purity of the Gospel hath its influence on my heart. Peruse the works of our philosophers with all their pomp of diction, how mean, how contemptible are they compared with Scripture! Is it possible that a book, at once so simple and sublime, should be merely the work of man? Is it possible that the sacred personage whose history it contains should be himself a mere man? Do we find that he assumed the tone of an enthusiast or ambitious sectary? What sweetness, what purity in his manner! What an affecting graciousness in his delivery! What sublimity in his maxims! What profound wisdom in his discourses! What presence of mind, what subtlety, what truth in his replies! How great the command of his passions! Where is the man, where the philosopher, who could so live and so die, without weakness and without ostentation?—When Plato described his imaginary good man loaded with all the shame of guilt, yet meriting the highest rewards of virtue, he describes exactly the character of Jesus Christ: the resemblance was so striking, that all the Fathers perceived it.

What prepossession, what hardness must it be to compare the son of Sophroniscus to the son of Mary! What an infinite disproportion there is between them! Socrates dying without pain or ignominy easily supported his character to the last; and if his death, however easy, had not crowned his life, it might have been doubted whether Socrates, with all his wisdom, was any thing more than a vain sophist. He invented, it is said, the theory of morals. Others, however, had before put them in practice; he had only to say therefore what they had done, and to reduce their examples to precepts. Aristides had been just before Socrates defined justice; Leonidas had given up his life for his country before Socrates declared patriotism to be a duty; the Spartans were a sober people before Socrates recommended sobriety; before he had even defined virtue, Greece abounded in virtuous men. But where could Jesus learn, among his compatriots, that pure and sublime morality, of which he only hath given us both precept and example? The greatest wisdom was made known amongst the most bigoted fanaticism, and the simplicity of the most heroic virtues did honor to the vilest people on earth. The death of Socrates, peaceably philosophising with his friends, appears the most agreeable that could be wished for; that of Jesus expiring in the midst of agonizing pains, abused, insulted, and accused by a whole nation, is the most horrible that could be feared. Socrates in receiving the cup of poison, blessed the weeping executioner who administered it; but Jesus, in the midst of excruciating torments prayed for his merciless tormentors.

Yes, if the life and death of Socrates were those of a sage, the life and death of Jesus are those of a God. Shall we suppose the evangelic history a mere fiction? Indeed, my friend, it bears not the marks of fiction; on the contrary, the history of Socrates, which nobody presumes to doubt, is not so well attested as that of Jesus Christ. Such a supposition in fact, only shifts the difficulty without obviating it; it is more inconceivable that a number of persons should agree to write such a history, than that one only should furnish the subject of it. The Jewish authors were incapable of the diction, and of the morality contained in the Gospel, the marks of whose truth are so striking and inimitable, that the inventor would be a more astonishing character than the hero.—*Rosseau.*

EXCERPTS.

From Isaac Taylor.

"No power can *compel* the mind; it must act itself.

The mind itself must judge; in order to which it must examine, determine, and act accordingly.—"One maxim ascertained by oneself, will give more *real knowledge*, than twenty demonstrated by others."

The most lucid explanations if not comprehended, will not instruct; and this not comprehending proceeded, not so much by want of *capacity*, as by want of *attention*; by indolence, volatility, obstinacy, and having the mind occupied with something else.

"Knowledge laid up in scholastic instruction, may be compared to gold or silver in pouch—valuable indeed, but not properly useful, till slipped into some vessel, or minted in current coin."

"We may hire others to cultivate our grounds—but the cultivation of the mind must be *self cultivation*. Whatever assistance we may receive from others, he will grow rich in knowledge, only as he labors at it himself. Highly favored is he who has access to men of cultivated minds, who can give him the result of inquiries; but no man learn, reason, and think for another, or he will grow the wiser for their society."—(See also last below.)

Especially omit not that most important of all studies, *the study of self knowledge.*

"To see is something, but to be deceived, if we do not accustom ourselves to examine, to compare, to weigh.—Whatever we contemplate publicly, becomes in its turn the means of rectifying our notions on some following case."

Do not suffer yourselves therefore to be hurried by temper, volubility, or carelessness into erroneous estimates.—Cultivate the powers of judging accurately.

"More important than all first learning may appear, is the cultivation of manners, which should to a youth become a principle of daily care.—The young are apt to slight this."—Manners make the man.

"If a handsome face is a letter of recommendation, as Queen Elizabeth used to say, the next thing which catches attention when we know nothing of internal qualities, *is the manner of behaviour.*"

Politeness is the counterpart of real goodness:—or at least is to it as paper currency is to sterling gold. "Whoever will cultivate true benevolence of heart, and soundness of principle, will never be much at a loss for essential politeness."

* Good temper is the result of care, repressing the feelings and training them to correct motion. This kindness of heart, or if produced thus, good nature of temper, has been already stated as the essential requisite in politeness.

The cultivation of the heart is indeed far more important, than the most eminent and productive talents.

"Even the meanest intellect may have talents beyond its own supposal."—"I cannot do it"—will never succeed; but "I will try," often conquers.

The mind cannot be interested in what it does not understand. Attention to words, without comprehending their meaning, fosters a habit of indistinctness; a want of discrimination of mind.

"There cannot be a worse habit for the mind, it not for the heart, than to be content with an equivocal, half-way knowledge of what is studied, heard, or read. It is fatal to thorough scholarship, and is injurious to practical good sense."

When in conversation, or reading, a matter is started, which you cannot at the time fully understand, never rest until you comprehend it thoroughly.

A writer in the North American review says: "The end of learning the rules of rhetoric—they would be better learning, if the time usually devoted to them were given to reading the Authors who best illustrated them, and to Composition."

Scholars should practice on one of the maxims of military men in former days—which was, never to leave a fortified post in the rear. So the scholar in his studies, should never pass over, or leave behind, any part of his studies not fully comprehended.

From the New York Sun.

THE FAMINE IN ENGLAND.

The intense distress prevailing in England authorizes us to speak of it as a famine without being charged with exaggeration. The population of Great Britain, including Ireland and Scotland, is something over twenty seven millions. Of this number it is supposed that at least twenty millions are wholly dependant upon their daily labor for the bare necessaries of life. In many parts of the kingdom persons are actually dying from starvation and want.

Our London correspondent, in a letter which we are obliged to omit for want of room, says: "In a former letter I mentioned that great distress prevailed throughout this country. I wish I could tell you that this vast amount of misery no longer prevails, but I cannot, with every mail from all parts of the kingdom, the accounts are heart-rending."

That it may not be supposed that the picture is too highly colored either by us or by our correspondent, we will adopt the language of a London paper, which thus embodies the facts upon this subject: "Misery has already taken up his abode in the frightful habitations of the poor, and the metropolis threatens to present before our eyes all the direful and harrowing spectacles of unendurable poverty that are brought to us by every post, from the manufacturing towns in the provinces. It is dreadful to think that hundreds and thousands of our fellow creatures are at this moment pining in want—that starvation meets the fathers of so many families, when they return to their homes, and that if they fly from the cries of their children to seek relief abroad, there is nought to greet them in the streets but despair. The means of employment are taken away—the doors of the workshop are closed in insolvency, the gates of the factory are chained fast by bankruptcy. Credit is not to be obtained, and while the money market is in the throes of convulsion, and winter threatens us with evils still more, if that were possible, than what is at present experienced, we are still told, by those who have taken upon them the reins of government—that we have nought to hope for."

In this country, where want is a stranger, and where all who are willing to work can live sumptuously, it must appear almost incredible that such a state of destitution and misery exists in any country, and especially in one which incessantly boasts of being the most wealthy, powerful, humane, Christian, and philanthropic, in the world. But more striking is the fact, that in that very country, whose people are thus dying by famine, a few pampered nobles are enabled to grow immensely rich, enlarge their estates, adorn their palaces, with the products which they wring from the hands of the industrious poor. Upon the last crust of bread which the agonized mother divides among her languishing children, she must pay a tax to support the splendors and supply the luxuries of the few who fatten upon the life blood of the many. A repeal of the corn laws would give them cheap bread, and keep the poor from starving—but it would diminish the income of the princely landholders, and, therefore, must not be done. A reduction of the monstrous taxes would lighten the insupportable burthens of the people, but it would curtail the tremendous sums lavished upon royal bribes, mistresses, husbands, and a vast circle of salaried agents and pensioned nobility, and, therefore, the taxes go upward instead of downward.

And this is the Government which forever prates of its efforts to abolish slavery—which sheds weak tears over Africans, who would shudder at changing places with the laboring classes in England, and over our Southern slaves, who live like princes compared to the down-trodden millions in this country. This, too, is the Government which, in carrying out the humane and Christian policy that so strongly characterizes it at home, draws still deeper upon the resources of the nation, to send fleets and armies abroad to subdue, by fire and sword, every weak people that will not submit to its arrogant demands.

We pretend not to predict when a change will take place in the domestic and foreign policy of that nation. But that a change will come sooner or later, is as sure as that foul and monstrous wrong cannot always prosper. Who can look at the condition of England, as drawn by her own journals, without being convinced at a glance that there is something radically and grievously wrong there? Claiming to be the richest, greatest, and best nation in the world, she exhibits to us an immense population suffering privations and oppression such as we do not read of in any other quarter of the globe. The thunder of the cannon which announced the birth of another scion of royalty, ascended to heaven in company with the dying groans of oppressed and starving subjects.

"The roar
Of desperate mirth came, mingling with the sigh
Of death-doubtful robustness, and the gleam
Of festal lamps, laid on funeral columns long,
Vaulting o'er shapes of anguish, made them ghastlier."

From the Boston Courier.

DISTRESS OF THE WORKING CLASSES IN ENGLAND.

While the English aristocracy and nobility are revelling in prodigate extravagance and luxury, the laboring classes are dying with hunger and famine. Every arrival from that country brings new details of suffering and privation; and though it would seem that the human constitution could endure nothing beyond that which the laborers now suffer, yet it is probable that the next arrival will add to the catalogue of suffering and death.

The latest London paper states that in Paisley, during the preceding week, the number of work people, with their wives and families, depending on the relief committee for existence, had increased upwards of two thousand the total number being no less than eight thousand four hundred and thirty five persons who have no means of supporting themselves except by charity.

The distress of the working classes of Stockport was on the increase. Out of 8,000 persons who were assessed, upwards of 2,000 had been summoned as defaulters, and a new two shilling rate had been figured. Scores of families had not tasted bread for three weeks. The streets are crowded with men, women, and children, seeking relief, while the shopkeepers are completely besieged by importunate beggars.

At Oldham petty sessions, upwards of 200 persons were summoned for poor rates; with the exception of a few aged poor, the parties were all required to pay as soon as possible. The next day upwards of one hundred more cases of poor rate defaulters were heard, and a great number of new summonses were granted. Poor rates were never before known to be so hard to collect. A respectable correspondent informed the Bolton Free Press, that he was in a retail shop in that borough, and saw two persons purchase five articles, apparently to make two meals, from, that they only spent twopence halfpenny upon them. That sum was no doubt every farthing the poor sufferers from the famine laws possessed. The first expended her gains in the following manner: meal ½d, pepper ¼d, onions ¼d, bread ½d. Total 1¼d. The second had simply to spend, in meal, 1d.

At the vestry meeting of Mary-le-bone parish, a Mr. Soden said, that they had just passed an address of congratulation to royalty on the birth of a Prince; he was about to introduce a subject of paramount importance, inasmuch as it involved the condition of their fellow rate payers, and the poorer classes in particular. He meant the existing corn and provision laws. They had now upwards of 1,800 persons in the parish workhouse, and sickness amongst the poor had increased to such an extent that there were 1,700 more doctors' orders issued from the parish infirmary than at the corresponding period last year. In reply to one who was opposed to sending delegates to the anti-corn law league, the same gentleman said, they could prove, without fear of contradiction, that the corn and provision laws were the sole cause of the distress now prevailing. In 1836 the number of poor receiving relief only amounted to 3,291, and at the present moment the number receiving relief from the parish workhouse was upwards of 6,000.

From the Globe.

THE BOARD OF EXCHEQUER.

We lay before the public the bill to establish "A BOARD," to be called "THE EXCHEQUER OF THE UNITED STATES." This new name is, we suppose, applied to take off the most prominent feature of the new measure, which establishes a Government Bank, and to put in relief, by the christening, that second attribute which characterizes it as a mere revenue instrument.

BLACKSTONE tells us that CHEQUER, or EXCHEQUER, is so called "*from the chequered cloth resembling a chess board, which covers the table there, and on which, when certain of the King's accounts are made up, the sums are marked and scored with counters,*" and the Court of Exchequer obtains that name because "*the primary and original business of it is, to call the King's debtors to account.*"

Our "BOARD OF EXCHEQUER" it will be observed, has faculties extending far beyond any given in England to the Exchequer.

Our Exchequer is not limited to the simple function of "calling the King's debtors to account," receiving the sums due, and paying the moneys received over, as appropriated. Far more is comprised in the brief bill submitted.

1. It establishes a Board of Exchequer, composed of high functionaries of Government, connected with the Cabinet and the Treasury, with three commissioners added, with power to make incumbered agencies throughout the country, and to appoint the officers managing them; reserving to the Secretary of the Treasury the appointment of the inferior officers—the Board of Exchequer fixing the compensations.

2. The Board is to have the whole finances of the nation—the custody and disbursements of the National Treasury, confided to it.

3. It is to have all the duties of commissioner of loans, and manager of pensions, added to its powers.

4. It is empowered to take on itself that faculty which alone raised the old Bank of Amsterdam to such importance at one period of European history—that of receiving deposites of money from individuals, and issuing certificates to circulate as a currency, in lieu of the sums deposited—a percentage being allowed to cover risk of loss, and remuneration for safekeeping.

5. It is empowered to pass all by laws that it may deem expedient to give effect to its powers.

6. It is authorized to issue paper currency in notes, running up from the denomination of five dollars to one thousand; and is only required to have on hand in specie one-third of the amount of the currency so issued.

7. It is authorized to draw drafts or bills, and to sell the same for a premium, without stint or limit.

8. It is empowered to purchase bills of exchange.

9. It is authorized to receive bank notes, and deal with the banks pledging between them and the Government the debtor and creditor relation.

10. It is authorized to establish banks for its agencies at its discretion.

11. It is empowered to issue stock of the Government of the United States, and make loans, (for the time limited to five millions,) at the discretion of the Board.

In this we have concentrated all the powers of a Bank, and more, superadded to the Independent Treasury, as organized by the lately repealed law. If the latter embraced all the powers of the sword and purse, the Exchequer system embraces both, with the addition of power over the exchanges—in buying and selling them to any amount—not only with the money, but with the credit of the Government. In this, we once carrying the political machinery of the nation into the business—the exchange, or, in other words, the transport trade of individuals—which, with its ramifications, embraces the vast commercial emoluments which in all countries appertain exclusively to the mercantile classes.

It not only takes possession of the purse of the nation, but that of the private citizen, by taking it on deposite, and founding on it a new currency of certificates.

It renews the connection of the Government and the banks, and in a way giving infinitely more power over them than could in any other form be obtained by Government, by receiving their notes in deposite, in the purchase of the exchanges sold by it, as well as Treasury receipts, which, with the power of selection given, will enable the Government to build up favored banks and destroy others at pleasure. It is, in a word, a vast Government Bank in comparison with which, the hydra feared in the Independent Treasury, as deprecated in the speech of Mr. Clay, shrinks into nothing.

The paper which accompanies Mr. Forward's bill is understood to be a Cabinet paper. It has