

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 7 of Volume 22.

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THIRD 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 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; 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. 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 cent for each continuance. Court and Judicial advertisements 25 per cent. higher than the above rates. A deduction of 33 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 paid, and charged accordingly. Letters addressed to the Editor on business must come FREE OF POSTAGE, or they will not be attended to.

Arrivals and Departures of the Mails at, and from, Salisbury.

ARRIVALS.	DEPARTURES.
Northern, Sunday, Tuesday and Friday, at 11 A. M.	Northern, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 7 A. M.
Southern, Saturday, Monday, and Wednesday, at 7 A. M.	Southern, Sunday, Tuesday, and Friday, at 12 M.
Western, Friday, Sunday, and Tuesday, at 9 P. M.	Western, Sunday, Tuesday, and Friday, at 11 A. M.
Stovesville, Sunday and Tuesday, at 4 P. M.	Stovesville, Wednesday, and Saturday, at 6 A. M.
Raleigh, Sunday, and Tuesday, at 10 P. M.	Raleigh, Wednesday, and Saturday, at 9 A. M.
Cherry, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 5 P. M.	Cherry, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 9 A. M.
Fayetteville, Sunday and Tuesday, at 8 P. M.	Fayetteville, Monday, and Friday, at 6 A. M.
Mocksville, Friday at 7 P. M.	Mocksville, Saturday at 6 A. M.

PROSPECTUS OF THE PATRIARCH, Or, Family Library Magazine.

The great object of the work will be to define and enforce the relative duties of the different members of the family as such; comprehensively embracing the subject of domestic Education, and social Polity. When we consider the influence which members of the same family exert over each other, to wit:—parents upon their children, husbands upon their wives, and brothers upon their sisters, it may be truly said that families, more properly than individuals, are the materials out of which society is constituted, and which, indeed, form the basis of character of nations in their intellectual, moral, political and physical peculiarities. No Education, therefore, intellectual, moral, and physical, relative duties in the influence one member of the family may have over others, particularly that of the parent over the children;—in short, all that may contribute to form society in its individual, and collective character to mental intelligence, physical energy, and moral power, all that can contribute to social refinement and happiness, it will be the aim of the Patriarch to aid and enforce. The Family is regarded as an Elementary School, and as such, well fitted to its ends, and necessarily exerts the most important influence on the entire character of its inmates through every grade of education. Rightly disciplined, it brings a powerful aid to other schools, and may even supply the want of them where they are inaccessible. It will be attempted to aid parents to conduct the education of their children, particularly by giving a judicious direction to the reading—the social principle;—the improvement, and habits of industry, to enforce a salutary family discipline, to excite children to subordination and filial respect, to aid youth of both sexes to enter respectably into society, to make, in the result, good citizens, and a happy nation. The Patriarch will be published on the first days of January, March, May, July, September, and November, with a clear type, on good paper, octavo form. Each number will contain 48 pages, suited to make a yearly volume of 288 pages of permanent value. The first having been delayed till March, the fifth will be published on the first of October. Price \$1 per annum in advance. It will thus be found, for the matter contained, among the cheapest publications. The reading matter will be increased as soon as the extent of the subscription will justify it, and the publisher hopes to interest his readers so far that they will soon call for the Monthly issue of the numbers at double the price. In this enterprise the Editor speaks and confidently anticipates the ardent co-operation of Clergymen and parents, whose labors, this work will be found calculated to aid and relieve. It will not be beneath the attention of the Statesman to support and extend the circulation of a little volume, which is wholly adapted to form good citizens and to bless the country. Every Philanthropist will feel that such a Book should be placed in every family, and read by every member of it. At the low price stated, it is manifest expensive agencies cannot be employed. All Clergymen and Pastors, therefore, respectfully requested to act as agents, to take subscriptions, and remit payment. Money, current where the subscriber lives, will always be received. Subscriptions, Remittances, and all communications on the pecuniary concerns of the Patriarch may be made to Jonathan Leavitt, 14 John Street, N. York; or to Joseph Etter, Washington, D. C. (post paid). All communications concerning the Editorial Department may be made to Rev. R. W. Bailey, No 14 John Street, New York. To Editors.—Publishers of newspapers who will insert the prospectus of the Patriarch, and send a copy of the paper containing it to the Native American, Washington, D. C., will promptly receive the numbers of the Patriarch for the year. FOR SALE.—A first-rate New Cooking Stove on cheap terms. Apply at this Office. December 17, 1841. 6w.



LINES TO THE CLOSING YEAR.

[BY MISS HEMANS.]
Farewell, farewell, thou passing year,
But yet a few hours more,
And Time will shroud thee with his veil,
And thy brief reign be o'er.
Thus quickly passes life away,
And years, as they roll by,
Seem with a mournful, warning voice,
To tell us we must die.
Full many a bright and joyous form—
Full many a beautiful brow—
That smile'd and welcom'd thine approach,
Is in the cold grave now!
Little they dream'd in summer's prime,
Their hours were fleeting fast;
Or that, upon this world's sunshine,
They soon must look their last!
Alas! alas! for those who mourn
Their dearest treasures gone,
And miss the sight of gladd'ning eyes
They lov'd to look upon!
A mingled thing thou art, O year!
To some with trouble rife,
To others bringing happiness—
Too bright to last in life.
All blissful is the coming year
To those in early youth;
Ere the world's treachery and deceit
Have darkened their fair truth.
To such, life seems a smiling plain,
All gaily deck'd with flowers;
Alas! a furious blast ere long
Will shake their rosy bow'rs.
Yet smile on now, ye happy forms,
For, bright as life appears,
Soon, far too soon, your hearts will feel
This is a vale of tears.
And yet thy course, O passing year!
Has brought few ills to me;
No broken ties—no wounded hopes—
Mar my tranquility.
What then—the piercing thorns fall off
In life's pathway be not,
Shall I repine while those I love
Are spared to bless me here?
MISCELLANEOUS.

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Age of Animals.—A bear rarely exceeds twenty years; a dog lives 20 years; a wolf 20; a fox 15; lions are long lived—Pompey lived to the age of 70. The average age of cats is 15 years; a squirrel or hare 7 or 8 years. Elephants have been known to live to the great age of 400 years. When Alexander the Great had conquered Persia, King of India, he took a great elephant which had fought valiantly for the king, and named him Ajax, dedicated him to Sun, and let him go with this inscription—"Alexander, the son of Jupiter, hath dedicated Ajax to the Sun." This elephant was found with this inscription 350 years afterwards. Hogs have been known to live to the age of 30 years; the rhinoceros to 20. A horse has been known to live to the age of 62, but average 25 to 30. Camels sometimes live to the age of 100. Stags are long lived. Sheep seldom exceed the age of 10. Cows live about 15 years. Cuvier considers it probable that whales sometimes live 1,000 years. Mr. Mailerton has the skeleton of a swan that attained the age of 200 years. Pelicans are long lived. A tortoise has been known to live to the age of 107.
"Two neighbors met, one of whom was exceedingly rich, and the other in moderate circumstances. The latter began to congratulate the first on his great possessions, and on the happiness which he must enjoy; and ended by contrasting it with his own condition. "My friend," said the rich man, "let me ask you one question. Would you be willing to take my property and take the whole care of it for your board and clothing?" "No, indeed." "Well, that is all I get."
Too Honest for the Times.—The Sandy Hill Herald says:—we know a man who has worked, on an average sixteen hours per day for the last twenty years, to pay notes which he had endorsed, and for which he never received the value of one farthing. He is now seventy years of age.
The Knout.—The Governor of Moscow kindly directed one of his aides de camp to conduct me over the prison. Having inspected the establishment in all its details, I was about to depart, when my cicerone pointed to two men, who had just entered the vestibule of the prison. "Do you see those men?" said he, "they are our executioners. It is they who inflict the punishment of the knout, which you have doubtless often heard of." I looked at the two men; they were tall and robust, and altogether their appearance resembled the common class of the Russian peasantry; the one had a black and the other a red beard. They wore loose cloth pantaloons, with boots drawn over them. The other portions of their dress consisted of a colored striped blouse, and a sort of cloth cap, open in front, and covering their back and shoulders. That which displeased me most in them was a certain air of gaiety and self-satisfaction, which I could not reconcile with their barbarous vocation. When they had advanced close to where we were standing, the aide de camp directed my attention to a packet which each of them carried under his left arm. "That is the knout," said he; "would you like to examine it?" I replied in the affirmative. The aide de camp having addressed to the executioners some words in Russian, they saluted me

POLITICAL.

EXTREMES MEET.

The chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means (Mr. Fillmore) has introduced a bill for the extension of the loan of twelve millions to "twelve years"—and for "for an addition thereto of five millions." On this the Boston Courier observes: "This bill will probably pass. It is not easy to see how the Government can otherwise continue its operations. We do not see any serious objections to it. In one view, it may receive the active support of the Protectionists. Should the exigencies of the Government require many more loans, Government will soon need a tariff of duties to provide for the payment of the interest of the public debt, that will be quite high enough to answer all the wishes of the most ardent advocates of protection. The enemies of protection are willing to tax imports for revenue, and thus perhaps protection may be indirectly obtained. We shall be glad to get protection for domestic labor by protection in any way." The doctrine of Federalism that a public debt is a public blessing, is here very frankly avowed, and the reasons for it presented. The "exigencies of the Government" which require loans, and create a National debt will soon need a tariff of duties to provide for the payment of the interest of the public debt, that will be quite high enough to answer all the wishes of the most ardent advocates of protection." Here the mystery is revealed—and this explains, too, why the public land fund is to be distributed. This resource would go a great way to relieve the exigencies of Government, and do away with the necessity of accumulating loans, or, at all events, of levying high duties to meet the interest. But as the seventeen million now proposed, would not sufficiently raise the debt, at once to answer the ends of the "protectionists," we have another project for an increase of the National debt many millions, and immediately. It is the project to buy an interest in all the railroads of the United States for the use of the mails. On this proposition, we have a Congress of the corporations now in session in the city, which will presently submit its budget to the Congress of the Union. This will, doubtless, be the creation of a new funding system, which will give the railroad corporations a share in the national sovereignty by creating for them a perpetual right in the taxes, and a control over the revenues of the country. We doubt, exceedingly, whether these corporate authorities will consent to come into hot-pot with the Government in taking their share of the public revenue. We think it not improbable that they will insist on setting apart a separate and permanent and inalienable fund to meet their demands on the Treasury. "But no matter in what way the Government is cut off from its national resources, whether in the distribution of the land fund or other specified impost—no matter in what way it becomes straitened for revenue, the recourse to a high tariff is the consequence, and, in the end, the interest of the public debt will be quite high enough to answer all the wishes of the most ardent advocates of protection." The marvel is, to see an anti-tariff Southern Administration uniting with the Boston Courier in bringing about such results. But will the policy of the Boston stamp maintain its prevalence in the Cabinet, and direct the Government?—Globe.

Singular Story.

The following story was in circulation at Paris during the last of November. It is said the parties are of the highest respectability, and that the secret of their names is known only to a very few:
A foreign gentleman and his wife were in the habit of dining almost daily at a fashionable restaurant in the Palais Royal. After a time the waiters began to miss articles of plate; not observing at first, but afterwards remarking that it was the silver-forks alone, and not the spoons or other things, which disappeared. Their suspicion at length fell on the two foreigners, and were communicated to the master of the establishment. He rejected the plea, from the respectable appearance of the parties, who always dined sumptuously and pudorally. As the waiters persisted in their notions, the restaurateur directed them to serve plate with a peculiar mark for the table of the suspected parties. This was done twice, and twice a fork was missing. On the latter occasion he directed one of the waiters to follow the guests and ascertain their abode and character. They were found to be Americans, living in splendid furnished apartments, at 1000 francs a month, were reported by the concierge to be people of wealth and honor, paying all their accounts with the utmost regularity. This being communicated to the restaurateur, he went to the parties, and in reserved terms claimed a fork, which had a short time before been abstracted. The husband, who alone spoke French, was highly indignant, declared that he had filed some of the highest offices in his own country, and that he and all his family were above suspicion. The restaurateur persisted, declared that he had positive proofs, and if what was abstracted was not given up to him, he would apply to the police. On this the gentleman held a conversation with his wife, which became warm, and at length ended in her producing the fork, which she had still wrapped up in her shawl. On receiving it, the restaurateur informed the American that this was not all, for similar articles, to the value of one thousand francs, had been abstracted, and he was convinced by the same hands. The groved and astounded gentleman immediately paid this sum, earnestly requesting the restaurateur to assure him whether it was all that he had lost. This he did, and then retired, expressing his vexation at the untoward incident, and his conviction that it arose solely from an unhappy monomania—the gentleman, in his turn, thanking the latter for the delicacy of his conduct. A few days afterwards the foreigners left Paris, and returned to their own country. It has since been ascertained that the lady destroyed the articles, severally, almost immediately after she had taken them.

Aristocratical Shrewdness.

An English paper says that a certain noble duke paid a visit to the Siamese boys. His Grace's first question, after examining their peculiar formation, was "Pray are they brothers?" On being informed by a wag that they were "only second cousins," he went away perfectly satisfied.

To Get Rid of a Visitor.

A late writer says, "I once had a constant and troublesome visitor, whom I tried many ways to get rid of. First, I essayed smoke, which he bore like a badger; then I tried fire which he endured like a salamander—at last I lent him five dollars, and I have never seen him since!"

A good Rule.

A man who had climbed up a chestnut tree, had by carelessness missed his hold of one of the branches, and fell to the ground with such force as to break his ribs. A neighbor going to his assistance, remarked to him that, "had he followed his rule in these cases, he would have avoided the accident." "What rule do you mean?" said the other, indignantly. "This," said the philosopher, "never come down a place steeper than you go up."

A Just Rebuke.

The Philadelphia North American says of those papers who once worshipped but now denounce the United States Bank, that "they connived with it in its crime and parted with it only on the scaffold."
The hardest labor in the world, is the labor of doing nothing.—Boston Transcript.
Some of our acquaintances must be considered very hard working men, according to the Transcript.

THE ACCOUNT CURRENT.

"Let us open a new set of books."—Webster.

Hard Cider & Co., Dr. to Broken Promises.

To Democratic gain in Alabama,	6,000
To do do in Tennessee,	9,000
To do do in Maine,	12,000
To do do in Vermont,	13,000
To do do in Indiana,	15,000
To do do in Maryland,	10,000
To do do in Georgia,	11,000
To do do in Pennsylvania,	25,000
To do do in Ohio,	25,000
To do do in New York,	28,000
To do do in Michigan,	6,000
To do do in Massachusetts,	18,000
To do do in Mississippi,	6,000

Showing a total Democratic gain of 184,000
A pretty fair leaf! Wonder how the "godlike" Daniel's "breathing" is about these days!—New Era.

Mississippi Bonds.

The Vicksburg Sentinel of the 7th instant, speaking of the course of the Eastern papers, which insist upon the liability of the State, says:
"They studiously conceal one important fact in the case from their readers, and that is, that the purchasers of the bonds knew, when they bought them, that the sale was fraudulent, and a derogation of our constitution and laws."

An Inscription for Democratic Banners.

Hereafter, let the following form of the pen of THOMAS JEFFERSON, be printed in letters of gold, and carried in every Democratic Procession:
"The mass of mankind has not been born with saddles on their backs, nor a favored few booted and spurred ready to ride them, legitimately by the grace of God."

Successful Fraud.

The Merchants' Bank of Newbern declared, on the 3rd inst., a Dividend of THREE AND A HALF PER CENT. for the six months immediately preceding.—Ral. Register of Dec. 21, 1841.
Let the people remember how this dividend is made. By illegal suspension—by forcing the people to pay when the Bank will not pay them—by deliberately depreciating its own paper and buying it up at a discount, which is swindling—by oppression and fraud upon the people. Let the people observe its effect. To produce a dangerous and anti-Republican inequality of fortunes—to raise up a class of aristocrats with princely fortunes, and to make or keep the mass paupers.

From the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian.

MEETING IN CHARLOTTE.

In pursuance of previous notice, a public meeting of the Democratic Party of Mecklenburg was held at the Court-house in Charlotte, on Saturday, the 1st of January, 1842. The meeting was large and enthusiastic, and was organized by the appointment of Dr. Stephen Fox as Chairman, and J. W. Hampton, Secretary. The Chairman briefly explained the object of the meeting; and, on motion of Col. JOHN SLOAN, appointed John Walker, John Kirk, C. T. Alexander, Jr., Col. J. Sloan, and J. W. Hampton, a Committee to prepare a preamble and resolutions expressive of the views of the meeting.
During the absence of the Committee, Col. J. Sloan H. WHEELER was called upon to address the meeting, which he did in a very effective and humorous speech of about half an hour in length. At the conclusion of his remarks, the Committee through Mr. HAMPTON, reported the following, which met the unanimous approbation of the meeting.
A frequent recurrence to the fundamental principles of our institutions, and a scrutinizing examination of the conduct and measures of those agents to whom the management of Government is intrusted, as well as the principles of those seeking public office, are enjoined upon us not only by the advice of the patriots whose wisdom framed our system of Government, but by our duty to ourselves and to posterity. A free people should be jealous of their rights, and resist at the threshold the slightest attempt of their agents to usurp undelimited powers. These considerations constrain us at this time to express freely our views on a variety of measures of National and State policy, which lately agitated, and some of which yet agitate the public mind. In the first place,
We regard the Extra Session called by the Whigs immediately on reaching power, as unwisely in policy and prompted by corrupt and wicked motives—as unprecedented in its oppressive and tyrannical rules, unconstitutional laws, and profligate waste of the public money, and should remain forever as a stigma upon its authors.
2. That of all the bad measures passed at this extraordinary Congress we view that to distribute the proceeds of the public lands among the States as the most corrupting in its tendencies and productive of the worst consequences to the stability of our Government;—it is unconstitutional, and has already been made the excuse for laying the foundation of a National Debt that, under a continuance of the same policy, will swell like the public debt of Great Britain, till the energies of our productive laborer, like his brethren in the old world, are weighed down by taxes and worn out by oppression. It has likewise been made the ground of an increase of the Tariff, and thus the Southern people are made to contribute at least three dollars in taxes for every one they get by the Distribution.—Against such a law, we enter our most solemn protest.
3. The Bankrupt Law, passed at the same session we believe to be unconstitutional—it is partial and unjust in its operations, and can be regarded in no other light than as a special edict to clear unprincipled men—adventurers and speculators, from the payment of their honest debts. It should be repealed, or so amended as to render it uniform and just in its provisions, and to include Banks and other corporations in its operations.
4. That the tax laid by the same Congress, upon Salt, Sugar, Iron, coarse woolsens, &c., articles of indispensable necessity to the health, comfort, and convenience of the poor man, while a numerous list of useless articles to buy but the rich, are admitted duty free, was an outrageous act of injustice, and in direct contradiction to the promises and professions of the Whig party before obtaining power; that we deny the power of Congress to lay discriminating duties for the protection of domestic manufactures, and that the attempt to exercise such power ought to be, and will be resisted by the Southern people "in its inception, in its progress, and in its consummation."
5. That the outrageous inconsistency in the promises of the whigs before they obtained power, and their practices since, should make them objects for the "slow, unmoving finger of scorn to point at" for all future time;—they promised to practice economy and reduce the expenditures of Government, and they have increased them the last year near eight millions of dollars; they promised to "proscribe proscriptors," and have turned out every Democratic office-holder in the land whose office was worth having, without fault found or cause assigned, and filled their places, in many instances, with men of the most debased moral characters; they promised the laboring man good times and plenty of money—"a dollar a day and roast beef," and now impudently tell him he must work or starve; they promised to reform the Government, to reduce the number of public offices and the overgrown salaries of officers, and they have created numerous new offices, and increased the salary of some already in existence. In short, they have violated all their promises of retrenchment, reform, and economy, and are, we think, justly entitled to the epithet of "the party of broken promises."
6. That the appropriation of \$25,000 to the wealthy widow and family of the late Gen. Harrison was unconstitutional, without precedent in the history of the country, and will have the tendency to build up an aristocracy, or privileged class in the land.
7. That the open and violent war of the Whig leaders upon our sacred constitution—their attempt to take from the President the veto power, the only remedy in that instrument against legislative tyranny and usurpation, and their proposal to change the tenure of office and the responsibilities of the most important of the Cabinet officers, are dangerous innovations upon our republican form of Gov-