

# 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 15 of Volume 22.

SALISBURY, N. C., MARCH 18, 1842.

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## 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 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 1/3 per cent. from the regular prices will be made to yearly advertisers. Advertisements bent 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 come FREE OF POSTAGE, or they will not be attended to.

## HEAD-QUARTERS, SALISBURY, N. C., March 4, 1842.

## Attention! OFFICERS OF THE 64th REGIMENT:

YOU are hereby commanded to parade at the Court-House, in the Town of Salisbury, on Saturday, the 19th of March, instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M., armed with Side-Arms for the purpose of Drill and Court martial.

By order of  
R. W. LONG, Esq. Com'd't.  
GEO. M. WEANT, Adj't.

## BANKRUPT LAW.

UNITED STATES—NORTH CAROLINA DISTRICT.

**I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE.** That on the first day of February next, I shall hold a Court at my house in Fayetteville, for the purpose of receiving petitions under "An act to establish a uniform system of Bankruptcy throughout the United States," and that the said Court will be kept open every day in succession (Sundays excepted), until notice shall be given to the contrary.

In the case of voluntary bankrupts, the Act provides that all persons who are, or are about to be, insolvent, owing debts, which shall not have been created in consequence of a declaration as a public officer, or as executor, administrator, guardian or trustee, or while acting in any other fiduciary capacity, who shall, by petition, setting forth to the best of their knowledge and belief, a list of their creditors, their respective places of residence, and the amount due to each, together with an accurate inventory of his or her property, rights and credits, of every name, kind, and description, and the location and situation of each and every parcel and portion thereof, verified on oath, (or affirmation) apply to the proper Court, for the benefit of the Act, and therein declare themselves to be unable to meet their debts and engagements, shall be deemed bankrupts within the purview of the Act, and may be so declared accordingly by a decree of the Court.

It is my opinion, that all persons coming within the purview of the Act, though they may be entirely destitute of property, are entitled to its benefits.

I perceive in the publications of several of the District Judges, a diversity of opinion, as to anticipated, on the construction of the act, even in the incipient stage of proceeding under it; and I am aware that other and more important difficulties will occur in the sequel. But I am now engaged in a correspondence with several District Judges, with the view of reconciling, as far as we can, the discrepancies of the Act, and of arriving, at least, at something like a uniformity of practice. I shall, however, hold myself in readiness to put the Act in operation, according to its spirit and the best of my ability, whether it be amended or not.

The necessary rules and forms, together with a tariff of fees, shall be given in due time.

According to my construction of the Act, the petition may be verified before any Judge or Justice of the Peace of this State; but I think the petitioner is required to appear in Court, at the hearing, either in person or by attorney, to declare himself to be unable to meet his debts and engagements.

The petitioner must comprise in his petition all the items required; and it will be found safest to adopt the very letter of the Act. He must name the County in which he resides.

The petitions, when received, will be referred, for hearing, to their respective Stated Courts, in the Spring.

For instance, all within the District of Albemarle, will be heard at Edenton; all within the District of Pamlico, will be heard at Newbern; and all within the District of Cape Fear, at Wilmington. And publications will be ordered as directed by the Act.

The District of Albemarle comprises the two State Districts of Edenton and Halifax; the District of Pamlico comprises the Districts of Newbern and Hillsborough, together with all that part of the District of Wilmington, which lies to the Northward and Eastward of New River; and the District of Cape Fear comprises the remainder part of the State.

All Communications on the subject of Bankruptcy, addressed to me by mail, if not post paid, will remain in the office.

H. POTTER, Judge U. States  
for District of North Carolina.  
Fayetteville, January 17, 1842.

**FOR SALE.**—A first-rate New Cooking Stove on cheap terms. Apply at this Office.  
December 17, 1841.

## THE MORAL COURAGE OF PAUL.

The appearance of Paul before the Areopagus of Athens involved an exhibition of moral courage that has seldom been equalled, and perhaps never surpassed, in the history of man. He was in the presence of the statesman, Philosophers, orators, and poets of the most intellectual and refined nation upon earth. He was there to humor no popular sect, to flatter no national vanity, to move upon no springs of ambition or future fame. He was there to unfold, to fortify and rivet upon the judgment and conscience of his enlightened auditory, doctrines at variance with every previous conviction and present impulse: doctrines totally subversive of that faith in which they were born, in which their fathers died, and which they wished to bequeath to their offspring.

He had no splendid and imposing forms of worship, or mythological mysteries, to aid his arguments, or conciliate the pride of his audience. He had no divinities peopling each hill and vale, and grove and fount, to take the places of those whom he disclaimed. He had only the pure abstract conception of the one supreme, holy, and self-existing God: his universal providence, and man's final accountability. He delivered his message as one raised by his mighty theme above the crowd, and the commendation of his hearers. He was too clear and discriminating for the subtle snare; too earnest and impressive for the skeptical jest, and too cogent and unswerving in thought for the dialectical evasion. And though no corresponding results were immediately obvious, yet convictions were planted there which struck at length into the very heart of Greece; and which finally enthroned a forsaken God upon the affections and allegiance of a repentant nation.—*Phil. N. American.*

**Doctor's can't agree.**—The Louisville Journal contains an account of a disgraceful explosion in the Medical School in that city. It seems that two of the Professors, Doctors Cross and Bush, have for some time been upon terms not the most friendly. Some of the students determined to make the latter a present of plate: a report went abroad that Dr. Cross had determined to mark every student who should have any part in the matter; and in one of his lectures he denied this, and made some severe remarks upon the student who had started the report—declaring that he cared not a fig whether Dr. Bush or the janitor was honored by the presents of the students. A young disciple named Hunt conceived himself especially alluded to in the Doctor's remarks, and after the lecture attacked him with a cane. He had proceeded so far as to knock him down: the Doctor got up, fired a pistol without effect, was again struck, and then assailed Hunt with a sword cane—whereupon one of Hunt's friends interfered and stopped the fight. Dr. Cross then refused to lecture till Hunt should be dismissed; and he was dismissed accordingly.—*Boston Post.*

**Texas Tariff.**—The new Tariff of Texas, which took effect on the 2d ult., levies the following duties on imports, all payable in gold or silver:

On flour, \$1 per barrel.  
Corn and corn meal, 20 cents per bushel.  
Oats, 15 cents per bushel.  
Other grains, 20 cents per bushel.  
Brown sugar, 1 cent per lb.  
Tallow candles, 4 cents.  
Lard, 3 cents.  
Butter, 6 cents.  
Cheese, 2 cents.  
Bacon, 2 cents.  
Rice, 2 cents.  
Whiskey, 25 a 75 per gallon—according to proof.  
Manufactured tobacco, 30 per cent. ad. valorem.  
American cigars, \$3 per thousand.  
Brew in barrels or otherwise, \$3 per 200 lbs.  
Pork, \$3 per bbl.  
Peas and beans, 50 cents per bushel.  
Cabinet wares and all other manufactures of wood.  
All manufactures of tin, ready made.  
Clothing, chairs, and saddlery, 30 per cent. ad. valorem.  
Hats, shoes and boots of all kinds, 25 per cent.  
Pleasure carriages and harness of all kinds, 25 per cent.  
Bagging, bale rope and twine, 10 per cent.

**Arabic Proverbs.**—When you have said the word, it reigns over you, but while it is not yet spoken you reign over it.

Time will teach him who has no teacher.  
He who cannot understand at a glance, will not understand at much explanation.  
He who sleeps without supper gets up without debt.

Borrowed dresses give no warmth.

Need develops the mind.

The best friend are those that stimulate each other to do good.

The best visits are the shortest.

Silence is often an answer.

Science are locks, and inquiry the key to them.

Take counsel of him who is greater, and of him who is less than thyself, and then refer to thine own judgment.

The worst kind of men are those who do not care when men see them do wrong.

In adversity the real principles of men appear.

Honor yourself, and you will be honored—despise yourself and you will be despised.

An hour's patience will procure a long period of rest.

**Chocolate.**—It may not be generally known that the seed of the broom corn is an excellent substitute for the cocoa or chocolate-nut in making this pleasant and wholesome beverage. We supplied with a friend a few evenings since, who set before us as good chocolate as we ever tasted, made as he assured us of this very cheap material. The manner of preparing it is quite simple; The grain is first parched and ground coffee; after which, the process is the same as in making it of the

preparation of the Cocoa-nut. This drink, we understand, is used in some parts of Pennsylvania instead of coffee and tea, and we think is worthy of being adopted here as it would lop off no inconsiderable item from the private expenses of every family. The kind of broom corn raised for this purpose, is that which has a black or purple grain.—*Lincoln Republican.*

Never was a pleasanter moral couched in sweeter language than the following gem, from the mind of some sensitive heart:

A little word in kindness spoken,  
A motion or a tear,  
Has often healed the heart that's broken,  
And made a friend sincere.

A word—a look—has crushed to earth  
Full many a budding flower,  
Which had a smile but owned its birth,  
Would bless life's darkest hour.

Then deem it not an idle thing,  
A pleasant word to speak;  
The face you wear, the thoughts you bring,  
A heart may heal or break.

## MODERN DEFINITIONS.

**Not found in any of the Ancient Dictionaries.**

**Hard Times.**—Setting on a cold grind-stone, and reading the President's Message.

**Love.**—A little word within itself, intimately connected with shovel and tongs.

**Progress of Time.**—A pedlar going through the land with wooden clocks.

**Politician.**—A fellow that culls all his knowledge from borrowed newspapers.

**Rigid Justice.**—A juror on a murder case fast asleep.

**Friend.**—One who borrows your money and then turns you out of doors.

**Poetry.**—A bottle of ink thrown at a sheet of paper.

**Patriot.**—A man who has neither property nor reputation to lose.

**Honesty.**—Obsolete; a term formerly used in the case of a man who had paid for his newspaper and the cost on his back.

**Independence.**—Owing fifty thousand dollars, which you never intend to pay.

**Livory Stable.**—A place where you can pay a five dollar bill for the privilege of being upset.

**Quintum cum Dignitate.**—Living at the expense of the public, at the State Hotel, Sing Sing.

**Termination of War.**—Driving the enemy out of one hamlet into another, capturing an old negro and seriously wounding a squaw.

**Dandy.**—A thing in pantaloons, with a body and two arms—a head without brains—tight boots—a cane—a white handkerchief—two broaches, and a ring on his little finger.

**Coquette.**—A young lady with more beauty than sense—more accomplishments than learning—more admirers than friends—more looks than wise men for attendants.

**Credit.**—A wise provision by which Constables get a living.

**Benevolence.**—To take a dollar out of one pocket, and put it into the other.

**Newspaper Patron.**—A fellow who subscribes for a paper and stops it in a few months without paying up.

**Unbrella.**—An article you may borrow or steal, as you see fit.

**Affection.**—To sing under a lady's window three hours by moon light.

**Flattery.**—Physic that makes every body sick but those who swallow it.

**Interesting.**—A horrible murder or execution.

**Instinct.**—What is it that guides the ox in selecting two hundred and seventy six kinds of herbs, and at the same time teaches him to avoid two hundred and eighteen, as unfit for food.

A species of spider digs a hole in the earth about two feet deep, and closes it with a curious trap door, so as to deceive and keep out every intruder.

The tortoise, though hatched a mile from the water, no sooner leaves its shell than it runs directly to the ocean without a guide.

The *apex fabulosa* prepares little shells in the earth, then fetches spiders, and deposits one with each egg, that the little ones may have food as soon as they break forth from the shell.

All animals, without instruction, move with perfect skill from the time of their birth, from one place to another; and they use their limbs and select their food at the proper time and place.

Mix salt and arsenic, and a sheep will select the former from the latter, a thing which you could not do.

**Female Influence on Lengthy Legislation.**—The ladies, heaven bless them, are the light and life of the world; but just about this time the condition of the Commonwealth's treasury imperiously requires that they should detach themselves of the pleasure of visiting the legislative halls, as their presence invariably, and by a law of nature, irresistibly provokes debate—a propensity which cannot be indulged at a less cost than two hundred dollars per hour. Another consideration, and one which we are sure will not be lost upon our fair city friends, is, that the absence of the country members from their families has already been protracted to a painful duration. The members themselves—absorbed as they are in the public business by day, and having at hand many resorts for relaxation in the evening—may not be very sensible of their separation from home, but their wives and children must feel it most keenly.—*Boston Post.*

**A Jue d'Esprit.**—One of the very best things we have seen for a long time, is the following "Latin Ode," in the N. O. Picayune:

"O, Roma arabilis! Sambucus venit,  
Non tu audis bananium, tum, tum, tum?  
O, Roma! Anthracina Rosa!  
Incendit volo, si ne Rosam amo!"

The Editor comments upon the beauties of the "Roman bard," as if it was the production of one of the great poets of antiquity. The classical scholar will not be slow in perceiving that it is a burlesque translation into Latin of the Negro song of the "Coal-Black Rose." The phrase "Anthracina Rosa," will put the gravity of the most grave at defiance.

**Bankrupt and Distribution.**—Three twin children of Whiggery have just been condemned in the State of Mississippi. The House of Representatives of that State have just passed instructions for the repeal of both measures. This is right. They came into the world together, and should so go out. Bankrupt passed Distribution; and Distribution passed Bankrupt; and neither had a majority except by virtue of bargains for mutual support. The Mississippi Senators both voted for Bankrupt, one of them (Mr. Walker) under instructions. The Maine Senators did the same, one of them (Mr. William) under instructions. In both cases the instructions are repealed, but the law still stands. Georgia instructed against the law, but Mr. Berrien disregarded the will of the Legislature, and Mr. Cutbert is not yet here to conform to it. The Kentucky House of Representatives unanimously condemned the law: Mr. Morehead conforms to the will of the House: Mr. Clay does not. Thus the act was passed without a majority, for it only had 23 votes in its favor; and of these part were purchased by passing distribution, and part were given under instructions, which have been rescinded. The House of Representatives voted the repeal of the act by a majority of 32: in the Senate it was lost by a tie vote, Mr. Cutbert being absent—Mr. Clay and Mr. Berrien disregarding the voice of their Legislature against it, and Mr. Williams of Maine voting against the repeal under old instructions, which were rescinded before he voted, but the rescission of which was not known to him. Thus it is evident that the act is upon the statute book by accidental and unfair means—that it was passed by bargain and without a majority, and the repeal prevented in the same way—and that the act, repugnant to the country at first, is becoming more and more odious every day. Probably it will be unanimously repealed, if not vacated by the judges, the next session of Congress. It is a Whig relief measure, and one of the most abominable of its tribe. Abolition of debts is its object—an object as monstrous and unjust as the law itself is unconstitutional and wicked. It is no bankrupt system, but a mere abolition debt law.—*Globe.*

On Wednesday evening a memorial to Congress was presented to the leather dealers' convention for their approval, which urged an increased protection on shoes, boots, and leather. At the conclusion of the memorial, the principle of free trade was admitted to be sound. A member objected to such an acknowledgment. The president defended the principle, and remarked that he held in his hand a voluminous report of the English manufacturers wherein they acknowledged the protective system of England was RUINING them.—*Boston Post.*

## THE "PROTECTIVE AND BANKING SYSTEMS."

The position of England is constantly appealed to as an evidence of the benefit to be derived from a Tariff and a National Bank. What is that condition socially and as far as the masses of the people are concerned? The following extract from a parliamentary evidence, Sumner and Crawford recently in Parliament, offered the following statement as to the condition of the working people of the town which they represented:

138 Families lived upon per head,	s. d.
per week,	6
291	10 1 2
502	1 0
1555	1 6
1500	1 9
512	2 2

Total visited 5,242—five-sixths of whom had hardly a blanket—85 families were without a blanket—and 47 families slept on chaff beds and wood shavings.

Now if this is the result of the protective system of England, which amounts almost to a total prohibition of foreign articles and produce: if this is the benefit derived from a great National Bank, as illustrated by the social condition of her people, well may we be thankful that the free trade and anti-monopoly doctrine of the Democratic party, will one day be in the ascendant.—*New Era.*

A few days since, a suit was brought in Judge Jackson's court against the Acheafalaya Bank, for the recovery of five dollars, on a promissory note of that institution, payable on demand. The bank denied that it owed that money. Judgment was given in favor of the plaintiff, on proof being furnished that the signatures were genuine. The marshal called at the bank with a writ of seizure. The cashier laid the matter before the board, and told the marshal to call again. He did so, when he was told that the bank could not pay the amount of the judgment.

"I shall seize your banking-house."  
"It is mortgaged for more than it is worth."  
"Your furniture, then?"  
"It does not belong to us."

Whereupon the marshal returned "no property found!"

And yet this bank dares issue its promissory notes as a measure of value to the community, and when sued to recover the amount of one of them, denies the debt, and when condemned to pay it by a tribunal of justice, pleads that it has no property!

**The Mississippi State Bonds.**—The Legislature of Mississippi have solemnly repudiated the five millions of bonds sold by the commissioners of the Mississippi Union Bank to Nicholas Biddle, on the 18th of August, 1839, and declare that the same were sold illegally, fraudulently and unconstitutional. They say, however, that the holders of those bonds may have every legal and equitable remedy for collecting the amount paid on said bonds; they are invited to pursue the remedy afforded by the laws and the Constitution against the Mississippi Union Bank and against all and every person rendered liable either in law or equity for the debts of said banks. We suppose now that there will be one universal howl among the stock-jobbing interests against the dishonesty of Mississippi, because she will not permit gambling legislators to set aside her Constitution and laws. That Mississippi would pay her just debts we have before declared our firm conviction, and this belief is confirmed by the declarations of the papers of that State. The Free Trader, in speaking on this subject, says: "We acknowledge our just liabilities; we will pay other heavy responsibilities by tax

tion, by the coinage of blood and sweat into gold; like the ancient Egyptians, we will pawn the very bones of our fathers, but not one dollar will we pay, not one cent, not one mill of a debt conceived in fraud, squandered in iniquity, and now threatened to be extorted at the point of foreign bayonets! We rally around our Constitution; we shout the battle cry for Mississippi! For our homes and friends!" This is a decisive talking upon this point.—*Public Ledger.*

## From the Natchez (Miss.) Free Trader. NEW MOVEMENT—MR. CLAY—EAST INDIA HUMBAG—VALUE OF COTTON LANDS.

One cannot help observing the remarkable concert with which the great Federal organs throughout the Union, are attempting to demonstrate the capacity of the East Indies to supply the British cotton manufactures with raw material. The Boston Atlas—the National Intelligencer—the Philadelphia North American, are constantly arraying arguments and statistics, to establish this greatest of humbugs. They are striking for a protective tariff; that is their sole object. They wish to create the impression, that England is taking steps to make herself independent of the cotton interest of the United States; that, therefore, it is the interest of the South to impose higher duties on British cotton fabrics, and thus by encouraging home manufactures, furnish a domestic market for the consumption of our annual crops. This is the new movement of the Whig party, suggested by Mr. Clay, and upon which notwithstanding his repeated rejection by the people, he still hopes to ride into the Presidency. Defeated upon his great hobby of Internal Improvements—compelled by the firmness of a single State to abandon the American System—failing to mount into power on the back of the *United States Bank* and the *credit system*—thwarted by the Providence of God at a late period when he expected to concentrate in his own hands the functions of Government—disappointed in his attempt to drag John Tyler, the head of his own party, and seeing the people rise up, almost in revolution, at his jacobinical proposal to emasculate the Constitution—he now projects this tariff movement, and entails upon the country another epoch of disaster and agitation.

The interest manifested for the cotton planter is hypocritical. Every duty laid by Congress is so much additional tax on the planter. We produce the raw material; we consume the manufactured article; we manufacture nothing in the South. The greater the competition; the more the market is stocked with foreign goods, the cheaper shall we be able to purchase. But let Congress impose such duties on the products of the British loom as to exclude them from our markets, and the Eastern manufacturers could not only demand what they pleased for their fabrics, but by a combination among themselves, might at any time affect the price of cotton. Give Mr. Clay his protective tariff and his National Bank, and we of the South, would be the very slaves that ever crawled around the footstool of despotic power.

As to the ridiculous assumption that England can obtain a supply of cotton from her East India possessions, a few words will show its utter fallacy. Is this attempt to produce cotton there, a recent one? Not at all. From an early period after the conquest of the country, the East India Company (always closely connected with the British manufacturing interest) spared no pains to encourage the culture of cotton. But after years of trial—after having shipped seed from Egypt, South America, and Carolina; and exacted from the wretched natives all the care, attention and drudgery necessary to success, they could only produce a coarse, inferior, short staple cotton, of the very lowest grade; and their imported seed soon ran into the indigenous plant, without increasing its staple or production. Although labor is cheaper there than in any part of the world, the miserable Indians working for a scanty daily allowance of rice, yet so inferior are they as laborers, so small is the yield of the plant, and so little are the soil and the long periods of alternate drought and rain, adapted to its culture, it was found, that when sold in Liverpool, it scarcely netted the cost of transportation over such a waste of waters. In India, too, it was ascertained that the rich alluvial lands, unlike similar localities in this country, were not adapted to cotton, and, consequently, it is chiefly cultivated in interior and more elevated districts, and is transported from thence, on bullocks, to navigable points; a mode of carriage not only slow, but expensive.

The whole culture languished, notwithstanding the efforts of the company to extend it. Finally, Capt. Bayles was dispatched to this country and on his return he carried with him cotton gins, seed, and ten or a dozen practical planters from this State. What has been the result? Why, a total failure, as we are well advised. The laborers won't do; the seasons won't do; the Mississippi seed produces the old coarse East India cotton; and the droughts and rains must ever render the crop uncertain. A greater humbug was never started. Let our planters scout all such alarms. The idea that there will, in a few years, be an over-production of cotton is fallacious. The cotton crop has not yet reached its maximum, is very true. The present quantity produced will perhaps be tripled, in time, but there it must stop. The cotton region is not half so extensive as superficial observers imagine, and where it is extending in one direction, it is circumscribing itself in another. If new lands are being planted in Louisiana and Texas, large portions of Tennessee, North Alabama and Arkansas are abandoning cotton, and in twenty years it will scarcely be cultivated North of Memphis. Texas will never prove the formidable rival that many apprehend. Her Southeastern frontier is very poor. Her red lands are productive, but not durable and are remote from navigation. North and East of the Colorado the country is not adapted to cotton, owing chiefly to the protracted droughts prevalent there. And unless the Republic be annexed to this Union, we predict, that in twenty years or less, slavery (so indispensable to the cotton grower) will cease to exist there, in its present form; its abolition will be brought about not only by European influence, but by the preponderance of the free-laboring class, in its East-territory—a population which is flowing thither now, with all the prejudices of education and the distastes of interest, to arm them against the slaveholder. Panic makers and politicians may say what they please; but cotton lands have not yet reached their true esti-