

# THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Number 40 of Volume 22.

SALISBURY, N. C., SEPTEMBER 9, 1842.

Whole Number 1,134.

THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN, 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 sent in for publication, must be marked with the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

**JOB PRINTING,**  
SUCH AS,  
CIRCULARS, PAMPHLETS,  
Cards, Labels,  
WAY BILLS, HORSE BILLS,  
Neatly and expeditiously executed at this office.

**FOR SALE.**  
THE SUBSCRIBER OF a fine new carriage and best services.  
JOHN I. SHAVER.  
April 22, 1842.

**SALISBURY FACTORY.**  
THIS establishment is now in complete operation. The Company are manufacturing  
Cotton Yarn, Sheeting, Shirting  
and Dressing, of an superior quality,  
which they offer to the public at the lowest market prices. Merchants and others who will examine our lines, and compare prices, will find it to their interest to purchase.  
J. RHODES BROWNE, Agt.  
Salisbury, June 3, 1842.

**NOTICE.**  
THE Subscriber has opened a Public House, in Mocksville, Davie County, where he is prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers in a style which will prove satisfactory to all who may favor him with their custom.  
His tables will be abundantly furnished with every thing necessary in the line of Provisions;—his Bar well supplied with a variety of liquors.  
His charges will be moderate. All riotous and disorderly conduct will be strictly prohibited. Call and try.  
E. R. BIRCKHEAD.  
March 11, 1842.

**LUMBER FOR SALE.**  
THERE is a large quantity of Plank, Scantling and other building materials on hand for sale at the Mills of Charles Fisher, on South Yadkin River, formerly Pearson's Mills.  
A quantity of choice curled Maple Plank, suitable for making house-furniture of various kinds. Any quantity of sawed Shingles are always made out of heart pine, or yellow poplar, of a regular size, and require no jointing, but can be nailed on the raft just as they fall from the saw. Price \$3 per 1000 at the Mill.  
WILLIAMSON HARRIS, Agt.  
December 31, 1841.

**Wanted,**  
THREE or four families to work at the Salisbury Factory—none but those who can come well recommended for industry, and sobriety, need apply.  
J. RHODES BROWNE, Agt.  
Salisbury, June 3, 1842.

**FOR SALE.**  
THE Subscriber having determined on removing to the South, wishes to dispose of his valuable Plantation, lying within three miles of Salisbury, on the Spige road leading to Mr. Locke's bridge and to Lexington, Salem and Raleigh, &c.; it is the same formerly owned by William H. Slaughter, Esq. and it is generally well known. The tract contains

**260 ACRES,**  
some of which is cleared and under cultivation, and about ten of it first rate meadow land, it is watered by Crane Creek and two branches which run through the land, an excellent orchard, consisting of a great variety of very choice

**Apple, Peach and Cherry Trees.**  
There are two dwelling Houses on the tract, the one on the road is well calculated for a house of entertainment, it being a large two story building, very convenient, having all necessary out houses conveniently arranged, and supplied with an excellent spring of water. The other dwelling house is near the meadow ground and a first rate spring, from which it is supplied with water, and a large barn which makes it convenient for pecking away hay. The above property is pleasantly situated, and remarkably health.  
The subscriber being anxious to sell will give a bargain, those wishing for further information can be had by calling on the premises, on the subscriber.  
JOHN T. BOWLES.  
Walnut Ridge, Rowan Co., N. C.  
April 29, 1842.

**Blanks for Sale Here.**

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**Opium smoking and Laudanum drinking.**—The practice of chewing opium, which prevails to a serious and fatal extent in China, and which it is fair to presume, is in a considerable measure the cause of the present struggle between Great Britain and the "Celestial Empire," has been the theme of more than one work, and is the source, not only of much exquisite enjoyment, but of misery unexpressed. Opium chewing and smoking are not, however, confined to China. There are hundreds of unfortunates in this country, by whom opium, either in small pieces and chewed like tobacco, or made into laudanum, is sought for with more keenness than the drunkard seeks for his stimulus.

A friend who keeps a drug store in the lower part of the city, informs us that there are dozens of confirmed opium eaters or laudanum drinkers, who visit his establishment daily. They are generally speaking abandoned women, who have imbibed the habit in hours of gloom and despondency; but he states that there are other cases in which the needy and unfortunate have become opium eaters in moments of sickness and pain, and having once resorted to the drug for the alleviation of their bodily misery, they have found it impossible to abandon the habit. In some cases these miserable beings are indeed to be pitied. Without opium or laudanum they are wretched, and unable to obtain money to purchase any, their condition is appalling in the extreme.

Our informant assures us that in some cases, four ounces of laudanum are consumed daily, or enough to kill four people under ordinary circumstances. Women who sometimes come into his store trembling in every limb, in consequence of being deprived of their usual portion of the potion. They will grasp it with the utmost impatience, and swallow it down instantly. Not unrequently they pawn their clothes and the furniture in their houses in order to obtain money to buy opium. Nay, still more deplorable alternatives have been resorted to. Opium eaters are readily recognized by one who is familiar with such persons. They have a haggard and worn appearance; their eyes glow with an unnatural light, while misery and despair are traced upon their features in indelible lines. The habit may be cured, we believe, in most cases, and its effects are sometimes frightful.—*Philad. Inquirer.*

**The Century Plant—A Great Curiosity.**—We learn with great pleasure that our enterprising friend, Bernard Duke, has in his possession the largest specimen of the Century Plant, or One Hundred Year Flowering Aloe, (*Agave Americana*) in America. While the report of the rarity of the plant now shooting up its flower stem at the Patron's green house in Albany has been exciting the astonishment of all America, Mr. Duke has quietly suffered his doubly splendid specimen to pass on to fluorescence without a comment, completely stealing a march on our good citizens, who would have overrun his extensive grounds to witness this wonderful production of nature. The plant which is over 35 feet in circumference, is now in full perfection, the flower stem being upwards of 20 feet in height and covered on every branch with thousands of rich deep yellow blossoms. Its appearance is singular, grand, and curious, and will, no doubt, excite the astonishment of the whole of the fashion and beauty of our city.

But three specimens of the Agave as yet have flowered in America, the first of which, a small plant, blossomed on the grounds of Wm. Hamilton, Esq., at the Woodlands, where it was visited by upwards of 20,000 persons, and the second which bloomed at Lemon Hill was exhibited in Philadelphia for the benefit of the Philadelphia Orphan Asylum, to about 35,000 visitors. The present plant, which will be exhibited at the Masonic Hall, is now 95 years of age, and was originally grown by the same gentleman at his conservatory. It has been since his death the property of the McMahon family, and is now in the hands of Mr. Duke. An opportunity to view the Aloe seldom occurs, and as there is no sufficiently large plants in the country, will not occur again the present century. Mr. Duke will realize a large sum from the singular freak of nature which has brought this plant into perfection. It dies immediately after its florescence is terminated.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

Lieutenant —, of the Navy, when a passed midshipman, was something like ten years ago on board of the Constellation frigate. While lying at one of the Azores, a heavy gale came on, and the ship was drifting toward a rock bound coast, where he would inevitably go to pieces. All was consternation on board, and the probability was, if she went ashore, not a dozen souls would be saved.— This young officer, whether on shore or at sea, was peculiarly neat in his dress, rather foppishly so, and he had acquired by this peculiarity the title of the "Pelham" of the navy. During the gale his station was on the gun deck forward, superintending the paying out of chain cable as the ship kept dragging, and in some way his kid gloves got dirty. It should be remarked that with all his foppishness, he was an able, cool and determined young officer. During the height of the gale, the captain, Mr. S —, went round the ship, praying here and there for blessings on those who were about to take the great leap into eternity. Addressing Mr. —, with a serious countenance, he addressed him:

"Can I do any thing for you, Mr. —, on this occasion?"

"Yes," replied the young officer, without changing a muscle, "would you be so good as to turn down my shirt collar?"

"Frequently the frigate escaped, but the 'turn down my shirt collar' of 'Pelham' was a standing expression among his mess mates.

**I am on Oath.**—A lawyer not over young or handsome in examining a young lady, a witness in Court, made attempts to confuse her, and thus to render her testimony contradictory and unavailing. She however seemed to be calm, and proof against all frivolous questions put to her. At last the lawyer, determined to perplex her, said: "Miss — upon my word you are very pretty." The young lady very promptly replied: "I would return the compliment, sir, if I were not on oath." As may be supposed, the lawyer questioned her no farther.

## POLITICAL.

### SPEECH

MR. J. C. CALHOUN, OF SOUTH CAROLINA,  
On the passage of the Tariff Bill—delivered in the Senate of the United States, August 5, 1842.

**MR. PRESIDENT:** The Tariff Bill of 1828 has, by common consent, been called the bill of abominations; but, as bad as that was, all things considered—is worse. It is, in the first place, worse, because it is more onerous; not that the duties are on an average higher—for they are probably less, by about 10 per cent. This, it is estimated, will average about 36 per cent. ad valorem on the aggregate of the imports; and I have been able to make, about 46. By this difference is more than made up by other considerations; and, among them, that all the long credit for the payment of the duties, its requires them to be paid in cash, which adds to their burden not less than 4 or 5 per cent. Again: there has been a great falling off in prices on almost all articles; which increases, in the same proportion, the rate per cent. on the cost of all specific duties,—probably not more than 50 per cent.; which, considering the number and the importance of the articles on which they are laid in this bill, will much more than make up the difference. To these may be added its arbitrary and oppressive provisions for valuing goods, and collecting duties with the fact that it goes into operation, without notice, immediately on its passage, which would fall heavily on the commercial interest; and the undue weight it would impose on the less wealthy sections of the community, in consequence of the higher duties it lays on coarse articles of general consumption.

It is, in the next place, worse, because if it should become a law, it would become so under circumstances still more objectionable than the tariff of 1828. I shall not dwell on the fact that, if it should, it would entirely supersede the compromise act, and violate pledges openly given here in this chamber, by its distinguished author, and the present Governor of Massachusetts, then a member of this body—that, if it of the South would adhere to the compromise while it was operating favorably to the manufacturing interest, they would stand by it when it came to operate unfavorably to us. I pass, also, without dwelling on the fact that it proposes to repeal the provision in the act of distribution, which provides that the act should cease to operate if the duties should be raised above 20 per cent.—a provision, without which neither that nor the bankrupt bill could have become a law, and which was inserted under circumstances that pledged the faith of the majority to abide by it. I do not mean these double breaches of pledged faith, should this bill become a law—not because I regard them as slight objections; on the contrary, they are of a serious character, and likely to exercise a very pernicious influence over our future legislation, by preventing amicable adjustments of questions that may hereafter threaten the peace of the country; but because I have, on a former occasion, expressed my views fully in relation to them. I pass to the objection that, if this bill should pass, it would pass against the clear light of experience. When that of 1828 passed, we had but little experience as to the effects of the protective policy. It is true that the act of 1824 had been in operation a few years; which may be regarded the first which avowed the policy that ever passed; but it had been in operation too short a time to shed much light on the subject. Since then, our experience has been greatly enlarged. We have had periods of considerable duration, both of increase and reduction of duties, and their effects respectively on the industry and prosperity of the country, which enables us to compare, from authentic public documents, the result. It is most triumphantly in favor of reduction, though made under circumstances most adverse to it, and most favorable to increase. I give, on another occasion during this session, shown, from the commercial tables and other authentic sources, that during the eight years of high duties, the increase of our foreign commerce, and of our tonnage, both coastwise and foreign, was almost entirely arrested; and that the exports of domestic manufactures actually fell off, although it was a period exempt from any general convulsion in trade or derangement of the currency. On the same occasion, I also showed that the eight years of the reduction of duties, which followed, were marked by an extraordinary impulse given to every branch of industry—agricultural, commercial, navigating, and manufacturing. Our exports of domestic productions, and our tonnage, increased fully a third, and our manufactures still more; and this, too, under the adverse circumstances of an inflated, unsteady, currency, and the whole machinery of commerce deranged and broken. And yet, with this kind of light from authentic documents before us, who are we about to do? To pass this bill, a bill to restore the old, and as was hoped, exploded system of restrictions and prohibitions, under the false promise of a revenue bill, as I shall next proceed to show.

Yes, Senators, we are told by the chairman of the Finance Committee, and others who advocate it, that this bill is intended for revenue, and that of 1828 was for protection; and it is on that assumption they attempt to discriminate between the two, and hope to reconcile the people to this measure. It is, indeed, true that the bill of 1828 was for protection. The treasury was then well replenished, and not an additional dollar was needed to meet the demands of the Government; and, what made it worse, the public debt was then reduced to a small amount; and what remained was in a regular and rapid course of reduction, which would in a few years, entirely extinguish the whole, when more than half of the revenue would have become surplus. It was under these circumstances that the bill of 1828, which so greatly increased the duties, was introduced, and became a law—an act of legislative folly and wickedness almost without example. Well has the community paid the penalty. Yes, much which it now suffers, and has suffered, and must suffer, are but its bitter fruits. It was that which so enormously increased the surplus revenue after the extinguishment of the debt in 1831; and it was that surplus which mainly led to the vast expansion of the currency that followed, and from which have succeeded so many disasters. It was that which wrecked the currency, overthrew the almost entire machinery of commerce,

precipitated hundreds of thousands from of private and public morals.

But is this a revenue bill? I mean for it. He tells us it is necessary to, however, he gave us the Government; of so word. But I must in but little proof, except go a step further before he tells him that he must not only show that it can satisfy the expenditures of the Government necessary, but that those expenditures themselves are economy have done their full work; that all these expenditures have been lopped off; that exact economy has been enforced in every branch, in the collection and disbursement of the revenue; and, above all, that none of the resources of the Government have been thrown away or surrendered. Has he done all that? Or has he shown that it has been even attempted?— that either he or his party have made any systematic or serious effort to redeem the pledge, so often and solemnly given before the election, that the expenditures should be greatly reduced below what they then were, and be brought down to seventeen, sixteen, and even as low as thirteen millions of dollars annually? Has not their course been directly the reverse, since they came into power? Have they not surrendered one of the two great sources of revenue—the public lands; raised the expenditure from twenty one or two millions, to twenty seven annually; and increased the public debt from five and a half to more than twenty millions? And has not all this been done, under circumstances well calculated to excite suspicion that the real design was to create a necessity for duties, with the express view of affording protection to manufactures? Have they not, indeed, told us, again and again, through their great head and organ, that the two great and indispensable measures to relieve the country from existing embarrassments were a protective tariff, and a National Bank; and is it, then, uncharitable to assert that the expenditures, so far from being necessary to the just and economical wants of the Government, have been raised to what they are, with the design of passing this bill in the only way it could be passed—under the guise of revenue?

But, if it were admitted that the amount it proposes to raise is necessary to meet the expenditures of the Government, and that the expenditures themselves were necessary, the chairman must still go one step further, to make good his assertion that this is a bill for revenue, and not for protection. He must show that the duties it proposes are laid on revenue, and not on protective principles.

No two things, Senators, are more different than duties for revenue and protection. They are as opposite as light and darkness. The one is friendly, and the other hostile, to the importation of the article on which they may be imposed. Revenue seeks not to exclude or diminish the amount imported; on the contrary, it is that should be the result, it neither designed nor desired it. While it takes, it patronizes; and patronizes, that it may take more. It is the reverse, in every respect, with protection. It seeks, directly, exclusion or diminution. It is the desired result; and, if it fails in that, it fails in its object. But, although so hostile in character, they are unfortunately blended in practice. Every duty imposed on an article manufactured in the country, if it be not raised to the point of prohibition, will give some revenue; and every one laid for revenue, be it ever so low, will afford some protection, as it is called. But, not understanding they are so blended in practice, plain and intelligible rules may be laid down, by which the one may be so distinguished from the other, as never to be confounded. To make a duty a revenue, and not a protective duty, it is indispensable, in the first place, that it should be necessary to meet the expenditures of the Government; and, in the next that the expenditures themselves should be necessary for the support of the Government, without the deficit being caused intentionally, to raise the duty, either by a surrender of other sources of revenue, or by neglect or waste. In neither case as has been stated, would the duty be for revenue. It must, in addition, never be so high as to prohibit the importation of the article; or revenue. But there are other less obvious, though not less important rules, by which they may be distinguished with equal certainty.

On all articles on which duties can be imposed, there is a point in the rate of duties which may be called the maximum point of revenue—that is, a point at which the greatest amount of revenue would be raised. If it be elevated above that, the importation of the article would fall off more rapidly than the duty would be raised; and, if depressed below it, the reverse effect would follow: that is, the duty would decrease more rapidly than the importation would increase. If the duty be raised above that point, it is manifest that all the intermediate space between the maximum point and that to which it may be raised, would be purely protective, and not at all for revenue. Another rule remains to be laid down, drawn from the facts just stated, still more important than the preceding, as far as the point under consideration is involved. It results from the facts stated, that any given amount of duty, other than the maximum, may be collected on any article, by two distinct rates of duty—the one above the maximum point, and the other below it. The lower is the revenue rate, and the higher the protective; and all the intermediate is purely protective, whatever it be called, and however, to that extent, the principle of prohibition, as perfectly as if raised so high as to exclude importation totally. It follows, that all duties not laid strictly for revenue, are purely protective, whether called incidental or not; and hence the distinction taken by the Senator from Arkansas (immediately on my bill) [Mr. SIMMONS] between incidental and accidental protection, is not less true and philosophical than striking.— The latter is the only protection compatible with the principles on which duties for revenue are laid.

This bill, regarded as a revenue bill, cannot withstand the test of any one of these rules. That it cannot as to the two first, has already been shown. That some of the duties amount to prohibition has been admitted by the chairman. To those he admits, a long list of others might be added. I give in my answer a recitation of many of them, furnished by an intelligent and experienced merchant; but I will not occupy the time of the Senate

by reading the catalogue. That a large portion of the duties on the protected articles exceed the maximum point of revenue, will not be denied; and that there are few or none imposed on protected articles, on which an equal revenue might not be raised at a lower rate of duty, will be admitted.— As, then, every feature of this bill is stamped with protection, it is as much a bill for protection as that of 1828. Wherein, then, does it differ? In this: that went openly, boldly, and manfully for protection; and this assumes the guise of revenue. That carried the dagger in its hand; and this conceals it in its bosom. That imposed the burden of protection—a burden admitted to be unjust, unequal, and oppressive, but it was the only burden; but this superadds the weight of its false guise—a heavy debt, extravagant expenditures, the loss of public lands, and the prostration of public credit, with the intent of concealing its purpose. And this, too, may be added to the objections, which make it worse than its predecessor in abomination.

I am, Senators, now brought to the important question, why should such a bill pass? Who asks for it, and on what ground? I say ostensibly; for I shall show, in the sequel, that there are other and more powerful interests among its advocates and supporters. And on what grounds do they ask it? It is on that of protection. Protection against what? Against violence, oppression, or fraud? If so, Government is bound to afford it, if it comes within the sphere of its powers, cost what it may. It is the object for which Government is instituted; and if it fails in that, it fails in the highest point of duty. No; it is against neither violence, oppression, nor fraud. There is no complaint of being disturbed in property or pursuits, or of being defrauded out of the proceeds of industry. Against what, then, is protection asked? It is against low prices. The manufacturers complain that they cannot afford to carry on their pursuits at prices as low as at present; and that, unless they can get higher, they must give up manufacturing. The evil, then, is low prices; and what they ask of Government is to give them higher. But how do they ask it to be done? Do they ask Government to compel those who may want to purchase to give them higher? No; that would be a hard task, and not a little odious; difficult to be defended on the principles of equity, justice, or the Constitution, or to be endured, if it could be. Do they ask that a tax should be laid on the rest of the community, and the proceeds divided among them, to make up for low prices? Or, in other words, do they ask for a bounty? No; that would be rather too open, oppressive and indeliberate. How, then, do they ask it to be done? By putting down competition, by the imposition of taxes on the products of others, so as to give them the exclusion of the market, or at least a decided advantage over others, and thereby enable them to sell at higher prices. Stripped of all disguise, this is their request; and this they call protection. Protection, indeed!—Call it tribute, levy, exaction, monopoly, plunder; or, if these be too harsh, call it charity, assistance, and—anything rather than protection, with which it has not a feature in common.

Considered in this slender light, where, Senators, will you find the power to give the assistance asked? Or, if that can be found, how can you reconcile it to the principles of justice, or equity, or grant it? But suppose that to be overcome, I ask, are you prepared to adopt as a principle, that, whoever any branch of industry is suffering from depressed prices, it is your duty to call on all others to assist it? Such is the broad principle that lies at the bottom of what is asked; and what would it be, if carried out, but equalization of income? And what that, but agrarianism as to income? And in what would that differ, in effect, from the agrarianism of property, which you, on the opposite side of the chamber, profess so much to detest? But, if you are not ready to carry out the principle in its full extent, are you prepared to restrict it to a single class—the manufacturers? Will you give them the great and exclusive advantage of having the right of demanding assistance from the rest of the community, whenever their profits are depressed below the point of remuneration by vicissitudes to which all others are exposed?

But, suppose all these difficulties surmounted; there is one rule, where assistance is asked, which, on no principle of justice, equity, or reason, can be violated—and that is, to ascertain, from careful and candid examination, whether, in fact, it be needed by the party asking; and, if it be, whether the one of whom it is asked can afford to give it or not. Now, I ask whether any such examination has been made? Has the Finance Committee, which reported this bill, or the Committee on Manufactures, to which the numerous petitions have been referred, or any member of the majority who supports this bill, made an impartial or careful examination, in order to ascertain whether they who ask aid can carry on their manufactures without higher prices? Or, have they given themselves the most trouble to ascertain whether the other portions of the community could afford to give them higher? Will any one pretend that he has? I can see, as to the interest with which I am individually connected, I have heard of no such inquiry; and can add further, from my own experience, (and I earnestly appeal to every planter in the chamber to confirm my statement,) that the great cotton growing interest cannot afford to give higher prices for its supplies. As much as the manufacturing interest is embarrassed, it is not more so than the cotton growing interest; and as moderate as may be the profit of the one, it cannot be more moderate than that of the other. I ask those who represent the other great agricultural staples—I say the great provision interest of the West, the averaging, the commercial, and, finally, the great mechanical and industrial interests—if they have been asked whether they can afford to give higher prices for their supplies? And, if so, what was their answer?

If, then, no such examination has been made, what has been done? Those who have asked for aid, have been permitted to fix the amount, according to the assessment on the other interest of the community, without consulting them, with all the provisions necessary for extorting the amount in the promptest manner. Government is to descend from its high appointed duty, and become the agent of a portion of the community to extort, under the guise of protection, tribute from the rest of the community; and thus defeat the end of its institution.