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CHEAP FOR CASH.



HARRIS & CRUMP ARE now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a large and splendid stock of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

which they are determined to sell as low as any house in this part of North Carolina, consisting of all kinds of ladies and gentlemen's dress goods, of the latest and most stylish styles, which have been selected with great care and bought at the very lowest cash prices.

For Ladies Wear. Beautiful silk Lusters, Mode Cashmeres, colored do., striped do., Mouse line de Laines, silk and wool, James Chené Alpaca, black and gold Merinos, plaid Cashmeres, French do., Shawls, Gloves, Ribbons, fine Colours, Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Bonnet silk, Velvets, Bonnets and Hosiery.

For Gentlemen's Wear. Black French and English Cloths, French Cashmeres, light do., fancy do., wool Tweed, Kentucky James, Kentucky, light do. Vests, cut velvet do., plain satin do. and worsted do. Also—brown and black'd Drills, Doan's, Whiteny Blankets.

Hats & Caps, Boots & Shoes, besides a general stock of Hardware and Cutlery, Groceries, Crockery, &c. Those wishing to buy goods, we respectfully invite them to call on the above stock, as we are determined to sell the goods at any price.

785 PACKAGES!



New Spring & Summer Goods for 1849!

THE subscribers have received and opened delivered by the largest, cheapest, and most desirable stock of French, English and American

Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, that has ever been exhibited in the State. Also, Panama, Leghorn, Tampico, California, and fine fashionable silk and beaver Huts, French Lace, Fanelo, Leghorn and English rocky bonnets, Best Kid Slippers and Gait shoes, carriage and saddlers Trimmings, smit and Carpenters Tools, hardware, and cutlery, white lead, linseed, sperm and tanners oil, black and copal varnish, 8 by 10 and 10 by 12 glass, rife and blasting powder,

Quicksilver, Mining Rope, silk, harness, and upper Leather, fine French and Philadelphia calf skins, log and lining do., travelling trunks and carpet bags.

Two Kegs Printer's Inks, all wool and wood and cotton carpeting, 30 four and 8 day clocks, (warranted good) and cheap.

Screen wire and Bolting Cloths, all Nos., double and single shirt, corn and grass sieves, cast steel hoes, tin plate, mackerel no. 1, 2 and 3, brown, red, and blue, Rio and Java Coffee, gunpowder and Jaxon tins, syrup, New Orleans and Cuba molasses, (new crop) orchard grass and clover seed, horse shoe and andered iron nails, a very large stock of rolled and hammered iron and castings, cast steel, hoop and sheet iron, and thousands of other articles. Their stock is full and complete, and styles most beautiful and neat.

The above goods were bought for cash in New York and Philadelphia, previous to the advance of prices, and are now offered at wholesale and retail for cash, lower than they have ever been sold in Salisbury. All cash orders, country merchants, or on the account, or before the August Court, on longer indulgence cannot be given. April 5, 1849. J. H. JENKINS.

JENKINS & ROBERTS, Salisbury, April 5, 1849. N. B. All persons indebted to the late firm of Jenkins & Biles, and J. H. Jenkins & Co. by note or book account, are requested to pay the same, on or before the August Court, on longer indulgence cannot be given. April 5, 1849. J. H. JENKINS.

CAPE FEAR STEAMBOAT COMPANY OF FAYETTEVILLE.



WILMINGTON, ARE RUNNING Steamer G. GRAHAM, (20 inch draft) Tow Boat, MIKE BROWN, TELEGRAPH, GEN. TAYLOR.

THE above boats run regularly between Fayetteville and Wilmington at the late reduced rates of freight, and are as well prepared for the speedy and safe transportation of Goods up and down as any line on the river.

Thankful for the last year's business we solicit a continuance and increase for the future. All goods consigned to J. & W. L. McGary, Wilmington, N. C., will be forwarded free of commission.

All produce from the country sent to W. L. McGary, Fayetteville, will be shipped to where desired free of commission. In all cases we give the earliest information of the arrival and departure of goods.

Communications addressed to J. & W. L. McGary, Wilmington, and W. L. McGary, Fayetteville, will meet with attention. W. L. McGARY, Agent. Jan. 29, 1849.

The undersigned having commodious Ware Houses at the River, and having been long engaged in the forwarding business, will receive and forward all goods sent to his address at the usual commission. Jan. 1849. W. L. McGARY.

COME AND BUY BARGAINS! CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.

THE undersigned having formed a co-partnership in the above business, respectfully invite public attention to their Establishment, and to their supply of superb Carriages, Broughams, Rockaways, Buggies, &c., &c.

which for lightness, beauty of design, manner of execution, and excellence of material, cannot be surpassed by any work in the southern country.

They have in their employ a large number of excellent workmen. These blacksmiths, wood-workmen, trimmers and joiners, are all men of experience, and have few equals in skill in their several departments. Repairing done on a very short notice. Work done cheap for cash or approved notes; or country produce taken in exchange. OVERMAN, BROWN & CO. Salisbury, Feb. 8, 1849. 1940

Sicily Wine and Tallow Candles. JUST received a large supply of fine Tallow CANDLES. Also, an excellent article of Sicily Wine, or White Cooking WINE, manufactured for cooking purposes expressly. BROWN & JAMES. Salisbury, Oct. 12, 1848. 23

MILITARY and Masonic Goods, For sale by J. H. ENNESS. Salisbury, Dec. 21, 1848. 33

THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

BRUNER & JAMES, Editors & Proprietors. } "KEEP A CHECK UPON ALL YOUR RULES." } Do this, and LIBERTY IS SAFE." Gen'l Harrison. } NEW SERIES. VOLUME VI—NUMBER 3.

SALISBURY, N. C., THURSDAY, MAY 24, 1849.

From the N. O. Picayune, May 8. INTERESTING FROM CALIFORNIA.

THE GOLD LEGENDS FULLY CONFIRMED. The Detention of the California and Desertion of her Crew, &c. &c.

By the arrival of the ship Tyrone from Vera Cruz, we have authentic accounts from San Francisco to the 7th of March. The annexed letters were brought down from San Francisco to Mazatlan by Mr. Parrott, who lately went to California as bearer of despatches. It will be seen that the steam ship California has been entirely deserted by her crew, which accounts for her non-arrival at Panama.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 2.

I have the pleasure to advise our safe arrival at this place on the 27th ult., after a tedious passage of twenty eight days from Panama. We were detained nearly a week at Monterey, about ninety miles below this, in consequence of being short of fuel; after taking on board twenty cords wood, we arrived here with only two hours' supply of fuel on hand.

I have been on shore but a short time, and am heartily surprised with every thing that I see. Speculation of all kinds is rife and exceeds anything I ever witnessed in Mississippi in the palmy days of '36 and '7.—Town lots are held at the most exorbitant prices, and every lot-holder is worth from fifty to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. I have yet had no means of ascertaining the state of affairs generally, but cannot but believe that there is an unnatural and fictitious value placed on every thing, which will soon be corrected. Merchandise and labor are extraordinary high.

In relation to the mines, there is unquestionably an abundant supply of gold, and it is continually discovered in new places. The gold region is now believed to extend down as low as Lower California.

There are two or three firms who monopolize the business of the place, whose original employment was selling their goods by retail to the natives, and taking their pay in tallow and hides—the former shipped to the United States, and the latter to Valparaiso. Since the free broke out they have used their money in speculation and buying goods from vessels, which arrive in abundance, from Mexico, Chili, Peru, the Sandwich Islands, &c.

The steamer will be detained here a month, and perhaps six weeks, for a supply of gold. There are not houses enough to contain us in the town, and I shall camp out in the neighborhood with some friend who came on in the steamer. Some few buildings are going up, but very few, as carpenter's wages are eight to ten dollars per day. The rainy season, accompanied with cold damp weather, will continue some weeks. This has been the severest winter, however, for years in this country. The rains have been heavy and the communication with some parts of the money region cut off. It will yet be a month before parties can leave this place in safety, owing to the snow and mud.

I have some doubts whether the present town of San Francisco will continue to be the place of business. It is situated a few miles from the entrance of the harbor on the side of a hill, but the great objection to it, as a place of business, is that vessels cannot approach under a quarter to a half a mile of the city, owing to a flat which makes off directly in front of it. Vessels are consequently obliged to be lightened and the goods are again to be shipped up the bay into the interior. There are other sites up the bay more suitable, and I should not be surprised to see an attempt made to change the port. At present town lots are worth in San Francisco \$5,000 to \$20,000 each.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 7.

I wrote you a few days since on our arrival. So far as one can learn, the gold stories are all true. The consequence is that labor, rents, provisions, &c., are enormously high. Town property for cash is beyond any thing ever heard of in a new country. Carpenter's wages eight to ten dollars per day. The steamer California is deserted by every soul except the captain and chief mate, and there is no probability of her leaving under two or three months. This is speculation on my part, for there is no saying when she will get either fuel or a crew.

Fifty to one hundred dollars per day is nothing extraordinary for miners to make. There is however, some danger from Indians and our own countrymen, prowling about the country, committing murder and theft. Gold is very abundant and goods extravagantly high, and an immense population coming forward who all resort to the mines, and return merely to throw away the proceeds of their labor. In fact, I can hardly give you an idea of the state of the country. Those who have been here a year, with common industry and prudence, are worth from twenty to two hundred thousand dollars. I have not been able to procure board in the place, and in company with Mr. Frazer and young Ducros, have pitched our tent a quarter of a mile from town. Wages of servants \$150 to \$200 per month, and in the course of two or three weeks, when it will be seasonable weather to go to the mines, none will be had at any price. You may judge what a state of things exist when common laborers can go to the mines and return in a month or six weeks with from one to three thousand dollars in gold.

It is yet too early for the mass to start to the mines, the weather having been very inclement. Gold is selling at \$14 per ounce, but is taken in trade at \$16. It is worth in Valparaiso \$18, and nett in the States \$17, all expenses paid.

Boston Nation.—A Boston journal urges the sheriff to administer chloroform to Goode on the day of his execution in that city for murder, in order to alleviate his sufferings, and make hanging a pleasure to him. The refined tenderness of the age will next suggest that the murderer will administer chloroform to his victim before he cuts his throat for his money.

LECTURE ON THE NORTH AND THE SOUTH,

Delivered before the Young Men's Mercantile Library Association, of Cincinnati, Ohio; January 16, 1849.

BY ELLWOOD FISHER.

The progress and prospects of the Northern and Southern sections of this Union involve some of the greatest and gravest questions of the age. Each has a form of civilization peculiar to itself and to modern times. The Confederacy which has been formed by their union has astonished the world by its success; but the world, as well as the two sections themselves, differ very widely as to the causes of this success, and the agency of the two respective systems of society in producing it.

This controversy has long been advancing on the country, and now, in consequence of recent events, it has become general. In this part of the country, however, we have had but one side; and as the subject is one of the first magnitude, I have thought it highly important that it should be well examined. In a Commercial Institution like this, it is peculiarly proper that the causes of the wealth and the sources of the commerce of the country should be well understood.

When the Constitution of the United States was adopted, the population of the two sections of the United States was nearly equal—each being not quite two millions of inhabitants, the South including more than half a million of slaves.—The territory then occupied by the two, was perhaps, also nearly equal in extent and fertility. Their commerce was also about the same; the North exporting about \$9,800,540 in 1790, and the South \$9,200,500. Even the property held by the two sections was almost exactly the same in amount, being about 400,000 millions in value each, according to an assessment for direct taxes in 1799. For the first quarter of a century of the present government, up to 1816, the South took the lead of the North in commerce; as at the end of that period the exports of the Southern States amounted to about thirty millions of dollars, which was five million more than the Northern. At this time, in 1816, South Carolina and New York were the two greatest exporting States of the Union, South Carolina exporting more than \$10,000,000, and New York over \$14,000,000.

According to the assessments made by authority of the Federal government in 1815 for direct taxes, the value of property in the Southern States had risen to \$859,574,697, the white population being then according to an average of the census of 1810, and that of 1820, about 2,749,795, or about \$312, per head, whilst the property of the Northern States amounted to \$1,042,782,264 for 4,326,550 population, or only \$240 per head.

Even in Manufactures, the South at this period, excelled the North in proportion to the numbers of their population. In 1810, according to the returns of the Marshals of the United States, the fabrics of wool, cotton, and linen manufactured in the Northern States, amounted to 40,344,074 yards, valued at \$21,061,525, whilst the South fabricated 34,786,497 yards, estimated at \$15,771,724. Thus after the lapse of the first quarter of a century under our present form of government, the South had surpassed the North in Commerce, in Manufactures and in the accumulation of wealth, in proportion to the number of citizens of the respective sections.

Since that period, a great change has occurred. The harbors of Norfolk, of Richmond, of Charleston and Savannah have been deserted for those of Philadelphia, New York and Boston; and New Orleans is the only Southern city that pretends to rival its Northern competitors.—The grass is growing in the streets of those cities of the South, which originally monopolized our colonial commerce, and maintained their ascendancy in the earlier years of the Union. Manufactures and the arts have also gone to take up their abode in the North. Cities have been expanded and multiplied in the same favored region. Railroads and canals have been constructed, and Education has delighted there to build her colleges and seminaries.

These phenomena have made a profound impression on reflecting minds throughout the Union, and particularly in the South. By her leading statesmen, these results have been ascribed to the policy pursued by the Federal government since 1816. It was at this period that the system of direct taxation was finally abandoned, and the whole interest of the public debt, then so much augmented by the war, as well as the increased expenditures of the government, were made chargeable on the foreign commerce of the country, except the slight income from the public lands. And as at the close of the war, the principle articles of export, in exchange for which we obtained our foreign goods, consisted of Cotton, Tobacco and Rice, it was held that the new policy was a peculiar burden on the States that produced those staples. In addition to this, the establishment of a Bank of the United States, located at the North, with

large deposits of government money, and enabled by the confidence of the government to maintain a large circulation, which would naturally be devoted to the promotion of Northern commerce, it was thought was also adverse to Southern commercial rivalry. These two measures were the work of a Republican Administration of the government, but they were strenuously opposed by the States Right party. On their passage in Congress, it was declared by John Randolph, one of the most profound and sagacious statesmen Virginia or any other country ever produced, that a revolution in our government had occurred, whose consequences no man could calculate. The result verified this prediction. Our population is now twenty millions, and yet it is thought by all parties, that twenty five millions of dollars per annum is enough for the support of government in time of peace. Yet sixteen years ago, when our population was but little more than half of what it is now, this government exacted \$32,000,000 as duties on our foreign imports, and that too, when in consequence of this heavy burthen on our foreign trade, we only imported 64,000,000. The government took half the value of the imports as a tax on foreign trade. This outrage was the cause of South Carolina nullification.

Now the power of the Federal government over foreign commerce is by the Constitution precisely the same as over that among the States. It is a power to regulate only. And the South contended that inasmuch as the imports from abroad were the proceeds chiefly of her staple exports, and were therefore to all intents and purposes the product of her industry and capital, that there was no more constitutional right to tax them on arriving in our ports, than to tax the products of the North when shipped to the South.

When, therefore, the statesmen of the South reflect on the great commercial and manufacturing prosperity of their country in the days of direct taxation, and behold now her dilapidated cities and deserted harbors, under the change of system, is it wonderful that they have made the halls of Congress eloquent with the ruin and wrong they have suffered? Or is it wonderful that the North, whilst it cannot believe that what has been so conducive to its own prosperity should be detrimental to others, should not take the South at its word as to its decline, and seek for other causes of such a result? This has been done, and negro slavery has with extraordinary unanimity been fixed upon as the great and efficient cause of Southern decline. And it is now assumed that the South, particularly the older States, is undergoing the process of impoverishment, depopulation and decay. At the North she is continually spoken of, by almost all classes, in terms of mingled condemnation and pity. She is accused of idleness, ignorance, cruelty and pride. She is advised to emancipate her slaves, and emulate North in enterprise, industry and civilization.

The first object of civilized life is to accumulate wealth, as on that depends improvement in science and the arts, and the supply of the multiplied wants of society in that state.

And hence it is that the South is declared to be falling behind the civilization of the age, and is advised to abandon her peculiar institution in order to avoid the disastrous condition of ignorance and barbarism that awaits her.

Now in an age like this, of pre eminent intelligence, with the schoolmasters all abroad, with the universal diffusion of the press and the post, and on a question like this, of the first magnitude and the least complexity, and whilst the people of the two sections are continually travelling amongst each other, and engaged in discussions with one another in stages and steamboats, in cars, in hotels, on the stump and in Congress, it is scarcely creditable that a universal mistake prevails as to the facts. Yet in opposition to the existing opinion on the subject, I maintain that the South is greatly the superior of the North in wealth in proportion to the number of their citizens respectively; and this will appear by a comparison of the progress of the white people of the respective sections. The North, and even many in the South, have assumed a decline in manufactures and commerce, to be a decline of general prosperity. This is an error.—The policy of the Federal government, and the domestic institutions of the Southern States, have indeed been unfavorable to the latter in those pursuits, but the agriculture of the South has maintained and advanced its prosperity beyond that of any other people.

Let us first examine the condition of the white people of the two sections. The State of Massachusetts for instance, is generally regarded as one of the most successful and flourishing of the North; and is constantly referred to by the newspapers as a model for all the others, and very frequently as a taunt to the Southern. If, however, we compare this favorite of the North with Maryland, a Southern State of similar territorial extent and one of the least of the Southern States, we shall find the latter to be decidedly superior in wealth in proportion to the number of her citizens. According to the census of 1840, Maryland had a free population of 380,282, and in 1847 her pro-

perty was assessed at \$202,272,650.—Massachusetts in 1840 had a population of 737,699, and her property now is only \$300,000,000. Taking these two assessments as the basis of comparison, and it appears that the average property of a free person in Maryland was \$531, whilst in Massachusetts it is now in the palmist days she has ever seen, only \$406 per head—the freemen of Maryland being about 25 per cent the richer.

The States of New York and Virginia are both of great territorial extent, and not materially unequal in that respect. New York is also regarded, habitually, as one of the grandest products of free institutions—and the present condition of Virginia is continually referred to as a striking and melancholy result of slavery. Her poverty, her ignorance, her decay, and her misery, are the threadbare topics of modern political philosophy here and abroad. Let us now consider the facts. Her free population in 1840, according to the census, was 790,810, and her property is now about \$600,000,000.—The population of New York in 1840 was 2,428,921, and in 1847 her property is assessed at \$632,699,993. The average property of a free person in Virginia is \$558; in New York it is only \$260, or a little more than one-third.

Virginia instead of being poor and in need of the pity of the much poorer population of the North, is perhaps the richest community in the world. The average wealth of the people of Great Britain may be about the same, but it is not near so productive, and I think it demonstrable that no people on earth live in a condition of greater comfort and enjoyment than those of Virginia. Nor is there any reason to fear a decline in her wealth. According to the census returns of 1840, Virginia with a free population of less than one third of that of New York, and a capital something less, produced from the various branches of her industry, more than half the product of New York; and as the total population of Virginia, slave and free, is only about half of that of New York, it is clear that after deducting the annual consumption of both, Virginia will have a larger proportional surplus remaining to augment the stock of her permanent property.

If now we examine the relative condition of the new States, the same results are apparent. The States of Kentucky and Ohio lie side by side, and are of similar climate, fertility, and extent, the proportion of rich land being, however, less in Kentucky. Their age is also nearly the same, Kentucky having been admitted as a State about eleven years before Ohio. Ohio is considered the most prosperous State in the West, and is continually contrasted with Kentucky for the purpose of illustrating the blighting effects of slavery on the latter. Let us see what reason.

In 1840, Kentucky had a free population of 597,570, and her property amounts, according to her tax assessment of 1848, to about 272,847,696. Ohio, in 1840, had a population of 1,819,467, and her assessment last year was 421,067,991. The average value of property belonging to each free person, in Kentucky, is \$456—in Ohio it is only \$276, or more than one third less; and as the population of Ohio is now still greater in proportion to that of Kentucky than in 1840, the difference in favor of the latter is still more.

Nothing is more common than the opinion that the price of land in Kentucky is, in consequence of slavery, much lower than in Ohio. I have examined the Auditors' reports of both States, which present in detail the valuation of all their lands. In Kentucky, the average value is about seven dollars per acre; in Ohio it is about eleven, and I am very confident the quality of Ohio land is to that extent superior—as in Kentucky there is a large mountain region for which Ohio has nothing equivalent. Thus, then, it is manifest that the free people of the slaveholding States—of those States which are uniformly regarded as the victims of poverty and ruin, are all richer, much richer, than those of the non-slaveholding States which have been usually considered as the most flourishing members of this confederacy, and the most prosperous communities the world ever saw. Such at least is the testimony of official documents on the subject—the highest authority that exists. For I have taken nearly all these statements of the property of the several States alluded to, from the assessments made by public officers for the collection of taxes. Of the accuracy of the valuations, it is of course impossible to speak from personal knowledge;—but those of Ohio and Kentucky are, according to my opportunities of observation, as nearly correct as need be desired. And as to the other States, the chances of error are perhaps as great on one side as on the other.

In the slaveholding States, slaves are of course included in the property. This

* American Almanac.

† The property of Massachusetts is stated according to recent estimates in her papers. That of Virginia was computed at the amount now assumed in 1844. Prof. Dew. I have seen no official statement. But if it is now far exceed that estimate, as in 1847 she taxed 222,000,000, and taxes her other property, real and personal, \$254,454, exclusive of merchant's stock, and the Governor's message states there has been an increase of 5 per cent in every item of taxation last year.

is sometimes objected to, but I think without reason. The question is, which is the most profitable investment of capital—in land and slaves, as is usual in slaveholding States—or in land alone, or commerce and manufactures, as in the Northern States? And this question is almost universally decided in favor of the latter. In the South, according to its laws, the slave is as available to his owner for the purposes of property, as any other property. The North has held, however, that this peculiar species of property, instead of being profitable to the owner, has been impoverishing and ruinous. And in contradiction to this, I have shown that in every community where it exists, there wealth abounds to a far greater extent than in the States from which it is excluded, whatever may be their climate, soil or territory. But even if the assessed value of all the slaves in Kentucky, Virginia, and Maryland, were left out of the schedule of their property, the white people of those States would still remain wealthier, on an average, than those of Ohio, New York, and Massachusetts.

By others, again, it is contended, that in estimating the average wealth of individuals in a community, the slaves ought to be included as persons and left out as property. This, I think is also an error, for the reason before stated. Where it is contended that the white man ought to abandon slave property because it makes him poor, or prevents him from getting rich, it is absurd to assert that he not only has no property in his slave, but that other property belongs equally to him. But if for any other purpose or view of political economy, the slave be included, with the freeman in averaging the property of a State, it will even then appear that in the States I have considered, the Southern are still wealthier than the Northern, counting the slaves as persons and deducting them from the property. So that in no aspect of the question whatever, is there any foundation in fact for the popular delusion that the Southern States, or any of them, are either now or hereafter, or likely to be hereafter, inferior to their Northern neighbors in wealth, but the reverse.

The triumph of Southern enterprise and capital in the accumulation of wealth being established as a fact, demands of us an investigation of its causes—and this, I think, will materially elucidate the character of modern civilization, and particularly that which has been developed in the United States.

The original methods of acquiring wealth adopted by men on their organization into communities, was by conquest or commerce. Hence the almost exclusively military character of one great class of the ancient states; which resulted in the universal empire successively of the Assyrians, Persians, Greek and Roman governments;—and hence the rise of Tyre and Carthage. Hence, also, in the middle ages, the empire of Charlemagne, and the long protracted efforts of France to conquer England, and England to conquer France—and the wealth of Venice, Genoa, and Holland. At a later period, when the arts had made more progress, manufactures were included in the means of creating wealth. The policy of England has combined the three, conquest, commerce and manufactures, and by these she has succeeded in the construction of an empire which, for extent of territory and wealth, has never had a parallel.—The policy of England has been dictated by her insular position. This rendered it necessary for her to acquire the empire of the sea, to be secure from invasion by great continental powers, and with the dominion of the sea, it was easy to establish a great colonial empire. The growth of such a great power in commerce, was the strongest possible stimulus to progress in the arts and manufacture; hence her success in them. But an extraordinary development of commerce and manufactures has always resulted in the concentration of large masses of people in cities, which causes inequality of condition, great depravity of morals, great increase of want, and crime; consequences that are fatal in the first place to liberty in governments, and finally to independence in nations. This tendency has been so obvious and universal among the great States of all ages, as to have caused the belief that communities, like individuals, contain within themselves the seeds of dissolution, which must ultimately bring them to the dust.

But whether we consider a State as a moral being, whose essence consists in the principles on which it is constructed, and therefore not necessarily mortal, or whether we regard it as a mere creature of the race or persons that founded or inhabit it, and therefore transient, there can be no doubt that its prosperity is seriously impaired by the evils referred to, that generally attend the progress of civilization.

Rural life has always been celebrated by the poets for its innocence.

"God made the country and man made the town;"

But it is a kind of life that has seldom been thought favorable to the accumulation of wealth—the first want of civilization. It is also usually associated with rudeness of manners. Hence the votaries of fortune and society have preferred the city, and if to these we add the vast multitude of their appetites and passions, which cities afford, at the hazard of future want, we have a clear solution of the undue tendency to city at the expense of country life. This great evil, sufficient of itself to cast a stigma on civilization and even ultimately to destroy it, was for the first time successfully encountered and conquered by the institutions of the South; and in the great achievement Virginia led the way. Amongst the early white settlers of Virginia were many of the Cavaliers who had been driven into exile by the triumph of the Roundheads and of Cromwell. The Cavaliers were of the country party in England, the cities and