

# Communications.

FOR THE TARBORO' PRESS.

Reading and the difference of style and character of different kinds of writing and publications.

No. 5.

**Philosophical Writings.**—The world is full of philosophical, or, more properly speaking, abstract and theoretical writings; writings that speak of things and of us, but speak not things to us. However objectionable such writings may be, or however censurable the authors who put forth their ideas in this vague style, there is no reason why we should not read their works and endeavor to understand them. The difference between a philosophical and historical or narrating style, is this: in the philosophical style the theory or some of the principles by which effects are produced are given without the example, while in the historical style the example or practical part is given without any direct reference to the theory. One is arbitrary and without illustration, the other is symbolical and puts before our eyes one branch of a thing in its natural color and form, by which we are able to judge of the thing in the main. The nature and difference of the two styles are exemplified in the rules and practice of the sciences; and most clearly are seen in common arithmetic. All who have cyphered as far as the single rule of three, know how difficult it is at first view to understand arithmetical rules, which indeed are so arbitrary and abstract that we should not be able to understand them at all, had we not an example, (a sum worked out by these rules,) before our eyes. Here then in the arithmetical rules we have a philosophical style, and then if we can have the manner in which the sum is worked, delineated in writing step by step, (which is the case in Adams' arithmetic,) we should have the historical or narrating style. It is in the sciences only that this abstract philosophical style can be fully adopted. And it would be well for the world if this style of writing and all attempts at it, were confined to the fundamental and necessary sciences; or, in other words, if able writers would not make sciences out of subjects which are in and of themselves sufficiently clear to the understanding or which are not understood at all; or if understood, are according to the imagination of each one's own mind. If any one wants a characteristic specimen, (for so it seems to me, without abating any thing from the estimation in which the able author is held,) let him take Locke's Essay on the Human Understanding.

Anciently this kind of writing was but little approved of. The ancient classics considered the study of history the only proper method of studying moral and political philosophy, and it is acknowledged at this day, "that history is teaching philosophy by example." Nevertheless, popular philosophical writings however abstract, should be read by all. These abstract works in the civilized world are now innumerable. They are not only found in the fundamental sciences, but treatises on law, politics, medicine, morality and theology, and even the speeches of some of our legislators are in this style. Our favorite Representative deals something in this way, whether he speaks to Congress or to his constituents, which is indeed an additional evidence of the necessity of reading and being able to understand abstract philosophy. It is in this style that many of the standard works in the above named professions are written, and also many works which are received as standards for the common affairs of life. The practitioners not only collect from them information for their respective professions, but by accustoming themselves to read and understand such, by the severe effort and exercise of the mind it requires, they undoubtedly acquire that peculiar tact they are known to possess in most cases and for most purposes, superior to those who neither study books or nature. This also is a strong argument in favor of the

necessity of reading such works, and the principal one in justification of the authors who put them forth.

There are all degrees of style, from the most abstract down to the simple story of Jack who hunted the bird's nest. It is to be presumed, that by reading plain historical and practical works, a man may acquire sufficient knowledge for all ordinary purposes; but I would say to all or any, if they do not wish to remain everlastingly in ignorance of what others know, and of what constitutes the knowledge of others, so far as time and opportunity will allow, read every thing that is popular with any party, sect, or profession. For my part I am no atheist, or infidel, and never expect to be; but I would as soon read Tom Paine's or Voltaire's works, as any profane works I could get hold of. By reading them I should be better prepared to judge of and refute the base doctrines of the dissipated and profligate party by which they are kept alive. Whatever I might read, I would endeavor always to retain firmness enough in my own mind to weigh the ideas of others in the balance of reason. If I were to recommend some philosophical works for perusal, the first would be Watts on the Mind, Paley's Moral Philosophy, Blair's Discourses, Channing's Discourses—and on politics, a work called the Federalist, written by Hamilton, Madison, and Jay—next would come Franklin's and Jefferson's Works. The rules that can be given by which to understand abstract philosophy, are found only in energy and perseverance of mind.

## COMMON SENSE.



TARBOROUGH,

SATURDAY, APRIL 18, 1835.

## CONVENTION RETURNS.

	For.	Ag'ts.
Ashe county,	261	416
Beaufort,	40	690
Bladen,	29	426
Burke,	1353	11
Cabarrus,	505	71
Chowan,	39	315
Craven,	182	188
Cumberland,	555	207
Davidson,	1014	47
Edgecombe,	57	939
Franklin,	73	679
Granville,	270	833
Guilford,	1271	143
Iredell,	1054	26
Lincoln,	1803	21
Martin,	6	700
Mecklenburg,	1045	113
Moore,	498	22
Nash,	26	685
New Hanover,	125	505
Orange,	1748	111
Pitt,	15	511
Robeson,	79	483
Rockingham,	824	84
Rowan,	1266	2
Rutherford,	1618	0
Sampson,	116	520
Stokes,	1136	152
Surry,	1410	29
Wake,	370	901
Warren,	76	439
Wayne,	45	460
Wilkes,	1033	101
Yancey,	621	6

20,563 10,836

The above returns are not altogether official, part of the votes in some of the counties only being stated, &c. We understand, however, that the total majority for Convention, is between 5 & 6000.

The Raleigh Register, of Tuesday last, contains a correspondence between a number of the citizens of Raleigh and vicinity and the Hon. Willie P. Mangum, in which the latter is invited to partake of a public entertainment. The invitation was accepted and the entertainment was to take place on the following day at the Government House.

We learn from the Oxford Examiner, that a public dinner

was given at the Union Hotel in Oxford, on Thursday, the 2d of April, by a number of the citizens of Granville, without regard to former party distinctions, in honor of Judge Hugh L. White, of Tennessee. Col. John C. Ridley presided, assisted by Col. Sandy Harris. The Hon. Balie Peyton, of Tennessee, attended as an invited guest, and favored the company with a lengthy speech.

## Great Democratic Triumph.

The Administration party have unexpectedly prevailed in Connecticut, by more than 2000 majority, carrying the Governor, 6 members, of Congress and the Legislature of the State. This change in the Congressional delegation will amount to a net gain of 12 votes in the ensuing House of Representatives.

## Important from France.

The packet ship Francis 1st, has arrived at New York, bringing advices from Paris to the evening of the 12th of March, confirming the intelligence via London, inserted in our subsequent columns. A letter from Havre of the 13th, (written just at the departure of the packet) says: 'The report on the treaty will be made to the Chambers on the 22d or 23d inst. No doubt whatever of its passage.'

**Counterfeiting.**—An individual named Nathan Young, was brought to the Jail of this City, on Wednesday last, by E. Rutledge, Esq. Sheriff of Surry county, charged with having been engaged in passing counterfeit money of the United States Bank. He will probably be tried for the offence at the ensuing Term of the Federal Court. — *Ral. Reg.*

**Bank of Newbern.**—This Institution has declared a Dividend of Capital of 15 per cent. on its Capital Stock. — *ib.*

The people of Tennessee have ratified their new Constitution by a very large majority, though there appears to have been great indifference on the subject, as but little more than half the voters in the State gave their suffrages either one way or the other. The votes for the new Constitution were, 42,644; those for the old Constitution were, 17,091; majority for the new, 25,553. Whole number of votes given in, 59,735. The entire number of voters in the State is about one hundred thousand. — *ib.*

## Petersburg Market, April 13.

Cotton, continues in good demand at 15 1/4 a 16 1/2 cts. The latest arrivals from England show no change in markets there. In Havre, there was some improvement, supposed to be caused by apprehended difficulties between this country and France. — *Int.*

## From the Oxford Examiner.

Mr. Editor:—There is in the "Tarborough Press" of March 21st 1835, a quotation from the Oxford Examiner purporting to be an "Extract from the Minutes of the Annual Conference of the North Carolina District of the Methodist Protestant Church, held at Rehoboth Meeting House, commencing 25th February 1835, and signed by Willis Harris and S. J. Harris as publishing committee.

In the above extract of the Minutes, there appears an expression, which, if true, might prove injurious to my reputation as a man of unyielding integrity; and which would militate against my future usefulness among that refined class of society that expects consistency in men professing attachment to the *Elementary principles and constitution of the church*, of which they are members. The objectionable expression to which I allude is this, viz: W. H. Wills and W. Bellamy unstationed at their own request. Whatever request W. H. Wills might have made to said Conference, I know not; but this I know, that W. Bellamy made no such request,

either in person (for he was not at the conference) or by proxy, or in writing, and the assertion is wholly gratuitous on the part of the conference; or else the reckless fabrication of some officious intermeddler.

I therefore respectfully solicit the insertion of this in your paper, as an act of sheer justice, and your compliance will confer a favor on Yours, &c.

W. BELLAMY.

P. S. The Tarboro' Press and others who have copied from the Oxford Examiner, said minutes containing the exceptionable paragraph, are requested to give publicity to this communication also.

W. B.

## A Picturesque History of North Carolina.

We understand that a work under this title is now in progress, and that it is to be served up in a style of extraordinary splendor. It is a series of historical sketches, and they are to be illustrated, in many instances, with rich, and of course expensive engravings. The history of Sir Walter Raleigh's Colony is detailed at much length, and several beautiful and striking plates will adorn that portion of the work. There is one of Ocracoke Bar, near which the ceremony of taking possession of the present territory of the United States, was first acted by the English. Another of Cape Hatteras, with the fleet of Sir Francis Drake in view; and two sketches of scenery on Roanoke Island, on which the ancient "settle of Raleigh" was founded. But the most extraordinary picture will be "the birth of the first Anglo American, Miss Virginia Dare," which we understand is to be executed by a young lady; it is a beautiful and a national subject, and if we may judge from a mere descriptive outline, will distinguish both the artist and the subject. The work is to be embellished with various other engravings, illustrating passages of history of a much later date. It is exclusively a North Carolina book, and we need scarcely mention, is from the pen of Mr. J. Seawell Jones, of Shocco. We wish him much success in his most expensive and magnificent undertaking, and have no doubt he will execute his task with faithful diligence. We noticed some time ago, in reading Bancroft's History of the United States, that that delightful historian quoted the manuscripts of Mr. Jones, on the Raleigh Colony, as the highest modern authority.

N. Y. Mer. Ad.

## Greensville and Roanoke Rail Road.

The books for subscription to the stock of the company were opened on yesterday, and in about two hours, more than one half the whole amount required was subscribed in this place. Should the subscriptions in other places named in the charter, not fill up the entire sum required, it will be readily done in this place. The work will doubtless be commenced forthwith, and our intercourse with the richest portions of North Carolina and Virginia be rendered as convenient and expeditious as possible. — *Pet. Int.*

## The Legislature of Kentucky.

has passed an act for the Internal Improvement of the state. The sum of one million of dollars, for which a State five per cent. stock is to be issued, is placed at the service of the board.

## FOREIGN.

**Late from Europe.**—By several recent arrivals at New York, London papers to 14th March, have been received. These papers announce the opening of the new British Parliament—the election of Mr. Abercrombie, as Speaker, by a majority of ten over Sir Charles Manners Sutton—a second defeat of the Ministry, on the address—a dissolution of the French Ministry—a change in the Portuguese Ministry—the death of the Emperor of Austria, &c.

**Markets.**—Four weeks later intelligence of the Markets are received, from the 11th to the

21st of February, Cotton advanced 4. From the 21st Feb. to the 2d March, Cotton rather heavy. Up to the 14th March, Cotton rather improved both in the prices and in the demand. American descriptions quoted at 94 to 11d.

The English Ministry have been defeated in the election of Speaker to Parliament, but do not intend to resign.

The French ministry had been broken up, and not yet replaced.

The Indemnity Bill was under discussion in the Chambers, and would doubtless be passed by a large majority. But the news from this country had put the government on the alert, preparations against hostilities were making.

A frigate had been despatched from Toulon to watch our squadron at Mahon.

The Emperor of Austria died on the 2d March. He was attacked by pleurisy on the 24th February. He would be succeeded by his son the King of Hungary.

It was suggested that his death would break up the Holy Alliance, as the heir apparent hated Metternich and it was expected would dismiss him.

Mr. Abercrombie was elected Speaker of the Commons by a majority of ten over Sir C. Manners Sutton. The Address to the King was amended by a vote of 309 to 302.

**Great Britain.**—The new Parliament was opened on Thursday, the 19th of February. Great crowds of people thronged the entrances both of the House of Peers and the House of Commons. Strong bodies of the Police were in attendance to preserve the peace; and the mob amused themselves by cheering the popular members of both Houses, and hissing and hooting the friends of Ministers. The Tory Lords and the Bishops were received with tremendous yells.—The liberal Peers were loudly huzzaed. The hostility to the Duke of Cumberland was manifested in a manner so unequivocal as to require the most active exertions of police to prevent actual outrage.

**France.**—The Paris Monitor, the official paper of the 12th Feb. expresses a doubt whether the Chambers will allow the Americans the three millions of interest, as well as the principal, and is uncertain whether the government will recommend it, in addition to the twenty-five millions, agreeably to the treaty. The same paper adds: "The hesitation on the part of the Ministry, is represented as arising from their anxiety to steer such a middle course as at once to avoid all cause of quarrel with the United States, and at the same time secure the adoption of the Bill by the Chambers. But the Treaty of 1831, recognizes the interest equally with the principal."

**Switzerland.**—The latest intelligence from this quarter is exciting. The Cantons would seem to be at all but open war. The frontier line, with their neighbors is threatened by foreign troops. From Basle to Lauffenburg there are said to be 1000 Baden troops stationed, and Wurtemberg is sending levies towards Switzerland. The Directory appears unable to control the martial spirit of the people, highly provoked at this aggression. In the Basle country, without waiting for orders from the Directory, the Government called out its contingents, and Argau was about to follow its example. The pretence for these movements on the part of the neighboring States is an alleged apprehension from the German workmen assembled upon the Swiss borders which the Cantons say, is wholly groundless. Much agitation prevailed throughout the Cantons but, notwithstanding, it appears to be thought that the great Powers will not drive matters to extremities.

**Turkey and Egypt.**—The quarrel of these two Powers appears to become more rancorous every day. New causes of dispute have occurred from the delay on the part of Mehemet Ali to pay up the arrears of tribute. The tables are now turned, and the Sultan is the party who appears

most anxious to find out a plausible excuse for a rupture. He continues to strengthen his forces in Asia, and great bustle is observed at the arsenal; on the other hand, the impolitic management of the Syrian provinces by Ibrahim, is daily estranging from his father those conquests which his military skill had achieved. A disturbance is reported to have broken out at Jerusalem, which was not repressed till the place had been partly burnt down by the Egyptians. Ibrahim himself is understood to have sailed for Alexandria, where his father had but just recovered from an alarming indisposition.

## THE CANADAS.

**Lower Canada.**—A petition of the members of the Assembly and the minority of the legislative council of Lower Canada, to the imperial parliament, contains the following paragraph:—

"That the people of the Old Colonies, now the United States of North America, however much they were aggrieved, by attempts at unconstitutional taxation, had much less to complain of, on the score of executive usurpation, than the people of the province of Lower Canada now have—the Assembly having frequently expressed the fixed determination not to sanction that which it must ever consider a tyrannical violation of its rights, and which the people of this province regard as a virtual dissolution of the constitution, and for the consequences of which your petitioners cannot answer."

**Upper Canada.**—It appears from recent proceedings of the Parliament of this province, that the popular, or as is more usually styled, the radical party, has gained the entire ascendancy. Wm. L. McKenzie, Esq. after having been twice expelled from that body, and being returned a third time by the electors of the county of York, was, by a resolution adopted on the 2d of Nov. 1832, declared incapable of taking a seat in that house. Since Mr. McKenzie's return from England, he has been again elected, and no opposition made, so far as we have learned, to his taking his seat. On Monday, the 16th ult. he rose in his place and moved to expunge from the journals of the House the resolution of the 2d of November, and also the two previous resolutions, by force of which he had been expelled. The former was carried by a vote of 33 to 9, and the two latter by majorities of 28 to 7.

Mr. McKenzie then immediately addressed a letter to his constituents, in which he congratulates them upon the result, the effect of which he deems equivalent to the restoration of a franchise of which they had been deprived.

## MARRIED.

In Pitt county, on Thursday evening, the 9th inst. by the Rev. J. Singletary, Mr. Francis R. E. of Portsmouth, to Miss Fanny A. C. Randolph.

## DIED.

In Pitt county, on the 8th inst. Mr. George A. Suggs. He was a wealthy and respectable citizen.

Also, on the same day, Mr. Noah Latham, aged 77, a revolutionary soldier. He was the "noblest work of God"—"an honest man." *Quitted in pace.*—*Com.*

## Brandy.

I HAVE in store, 5 miles from Gatesville, Gates county, 50 bbls. of prime Apple BRANDY, made in 1833. I will sell part of the whole of it upon accommodating terms.

ROBT. H. McCULLLEY, Tarboro', April 15, 1835.

## Notice.

ON Saturday, the 2d day of May next, before the Court House in the town of Tarborough, will be let to the lowest bidder, the keeping in order the streets of said town the ensuing year. Persons desirous to contract for the above, will do well to attend in Tarborough the preceding day, when the nature of the contract, and the work necessary to be done will be described by THE COMMISSIONERS. April 16, 1835.