

The WESTERN CAROLINIAN is published every Tuesday, at THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable at the end of every six months.

No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of the editors.

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No advertisement inserted until it has been paid for, or its payment assumed by some person in this town, or its vicinity.

All letters to the editors must be post-paid, or they will not be attended to.

AGRICULTURAL.



*Like the first mortals blest is he,
From debts, and usury, and business free,
With his own team who ploughs the soil,
Which grateful once confessed his father's toil.*

THE FARMER'S TEXT BOOK.

Great profits in agriculture can result only from great improvements of the soil. Great improvements of the soil can result only from unremitting industry. The chief study of every farmer should be what is useful, and what is useless expense, in relation to his art. The discrimination between these is the master key of the farmer's prosperity. The first should be incurred with a freedom, little short of profusion. The last should be shunned, as the sailor shuns the rocks, where are seen the wreck of the hopes of preceding mariners.

In this art, and almost in this art alone, "it is the liberal hand, which maketh rich"

Liberality, in providing utensils, is the saving both of time and of labour. The more perfect his instruments, the more profitable are they.

So also is it with his working cattle and his stock. The most perfect in their kinds are ever the most profitable.

Liberality, in good barns and warm shelters, is the source of health, strength and comfort to animals; causes them to thrive on less food and secures from damage all sorts of crops.

Liberality also, in the provision of food for domestic animals is the source of flesh, muscle, and manure.

Liberality to the earth, in seed, culture and compost, is the source of its bounty.

Thus it is, in agriculture, as in every part of creation, a wise and paternal Providence has inseparably connected our duty and our happiness.

In cultivating the earth, the condition of man's success is his industry upon it.

In raising domestic animals, the condition of his success is, kindness and benevolence to them.

In making the productiveness of the earth depend upon the diligence and wisdom of the cultivator, the Universal Father has inseparably connected the fertility of his creation with the strongest intellectual inducements, and the highest moral motives.

In putting the brutal world under his dominion, he has placed the happiness of which their nature is susceptible, under the strong guarantee of man's interest.

Instead, therefore, of repining at his lot, let the cultivator of the ground consider his, as among the highest and happiest of all human destinies, since in relation to the earth, he is the instrument of Heaven's bounty; and in relation to the inferior orders of creation, the almoner of providence.

Management of Pigs.

The importance of the following experiment with respect to the treatment of hogs, copied from a London newspaper, has induced a member of the Society for promoting Agriculture, to request that it may be published in their next collection, for the attention of the American farmer.

"The following experiment was lately made by a gentleman of Norfolk. Six pigs of the Norfolk breed, and of nearly equal weight, were put to keeping at the same time, and treated the same as to food and litter for about seven weeks—Three of them were left to shift for themselves as to cleanliness; the other three were kept as clean as possible by a man employed for the purpose, with a currycomb and brush. The last consumed

in seven weeks fewer peas by five bushels, than the other three, yet they weighed more when killed by two stone and four pounds, upon an average, or six stones twelve pounds upon the whole."

PORTRAITURE.

From "LETTERS FROM WASHINGTON."

Mr. CALHOUN is a young man, of about thirty-five years of age: his form is above the middle size, but meagre, bony and slender: his face wants beauty, but his eye possesses all the brilliancy and fire of genius. He is a native of the south, and has, I understand, been educated for the bar. It is not my intention to enter into any abstract speculations on the influence of climate upon the human intellect. On this subject much ingenuity and learning have been wasted, and the visionary theories of Buffon, Raynal, &c. have been laid aside as the lumber of the schools, or the idle sportings of fancy; but it has always appeared to me that some climates are more propitious to genius and the rapid development of the intellectual powers than others. The soft and voluptuous climate of Ionia, for example, is better adapted to nourish and expand the genius of man, than the inclement blasts and "thick Boeotian air" of northern latitudes. Be this, however, as it may; whether Mr. Calhoun be indebted to climate, to nature, or to circumstances, for the powers he possesses, he is unquestionably an extraordinary young man. He started up, on the theatre of legislation, a political Roscius, and astonished the veterans around him by the power of his mind, and the resistlessness of his eloquence. He has the ingenuity without the sophistry of Godwin, to whose mind I think his bears no trifling analogy.* On all subjects, whether abstract or ordinary, whether political or moral, he thinks with a rapidity that no difficulties can resist, and with a novelty that never fails to delight. He has the brilliancy without the ornament of Burke, the fire without the literature of Pitt. With an invention, which never abandons him, and whose fertility astonishes, he seems to loath the parade of rhetoric, and the glitter and decorations of art. His style of eloquence is peculiar and extraordinary; without any apparent pageantry of imagination, or any of the flower-woven beauties of language, he seizes on the mind, which, like the unfortunate bird under the influence of fascination, becomes passive and obedient to the power it neither can nor wishes to resist. In the "tempest and whirlwind" of his eloquence, his argumentation is so rapid, his thoughts are so novel, and his conclusions so unexpected, yet apparently correct, that you can neither anticipate nor think; the attention is riveted, and the mind occupied alone with the subject which he is handling, and it is not until the fascination of his manner has subsided that you feel inclined to reason, or become capable of detecting his errors. Even then, his witchery lingers on the imagination, and casts a veil over the judgment which it cannot immediately remove, and which, in opposition to the strongest efforts, tends to obscure its perceptions and weaken its energies. I have heard gentlemen, who were associated with him, declare that, when he spoke, they were for some time after he had closed unable to remove the spell by which they were bound; and that even by condensing almost to obscurity, they could not answer the whole of his numerous arguments and ingenious deductions, without occupying too much of the time of the house. And yet, he has never been known to attempt but one rhetorical flourish, and in that he unfortunately failed. His oratorical style has none of the embellishments of art, or the witcheries of fancy, but is almost to dryness, plain, unadorned and concise. He has nothing in him poetical—his creations are not those of imagination, in which I think he is somewhat deficient. You never see him employed in weaving garlands, or strewing flowers on your path; he never strives to "lap in Elysium," to delight in the rainbow colors and erratic blaze of fancy.—His light is the light of reason, clear, unrefracted and luminous.

Between oratory and poetry there is, I conceive, an essential difference. Conviction is the object of the orator, and pleasure that of

* Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Godwin, are alike conspicuous for what I call ingenuity, as contradistinguished from imagination.
† Brilliancy is here applied to genius.

the poet. The powers of mind necessary to produce those different results are not the same: reason governs the one, and imagination the other. The former is confined to argument and truth, the latter to imagery and sentiment. The orator analyzes and reasons, compares and deduces; the poet combines and imitates;

"His eye in a fine phreny rolling,
Both glance from heaven to earth, from earth to heaven," and embodies forth the forms of things unknown." The orator must exist in the living world; the poet may live in a world of his own creation. Memory and judgment are the powers employed by the former, imagination and invention those exercised by the latter. In moving the heart and exciting the passions, they differ only in the means employed to produce this effect; and in this alone they approximate. The examples are numerous to establish the correctness of these positions. Cicero was a great orator, but a bad poet; Pope was a great poet, but a bad orator. In short, oratory and poetry have never been united in one individual. But to return. With all the excellencies I have mentioned, Mr. Calhoun has some great faults: "il n'appartient," says the duke de la Rochefoucault, "qu'aux grands hommes d'avoir legrands défauts." He wants, I think, consistency and perseverance of mind, and seems incapable of long continued and patient investigation. What he does not see at the first examination, he seldom takes pains to search for; but still the lightning glance of his mind, and the rapidity with which he analyzes, never fails to furnish him with all that may be necessary for his immediate purposes. In his legislative career, which, though short, was uncommonly luminous, his love of novelty, and his apparent solicitude to astonish, were so great, that he has occasionally been known to go beyond even the dreams of political visionaries, and to propose schemes which were in their nature impracticable or injurious, and which he seemed to offer merely for the purpose of displaying the affluence of his mind, and the fertility of his ingenuity. Youth, and the necessary want of experience, may be pled as an apology for his eccentricities of conduct, and his apparent aberrations. The wisdom of age, and a more correct and extensive acquaintance with men and things, will doubtless allay the ardor of his mind, and lessen the fervor of his temperament. Like our eccentric countryman, Darwin, he is capable of broaching new theories, but wants the persevering investigation, tension of thought, and patience of judgment, necessary to bring them to maturity, or to render them beneficial. Men like these are often both very serviceable and injurious to society. In such a body as the Congress of the United States, where the concentrated wisdom of the nation is assembled, such a man's sphere of usefulness cannot be correctly ascertained or defined.—Amidst the variety of schemes his ingenuity suggests, and his restless emulation urges him to propose, many will no doubt be found to be practicable; and though he cannot himself pause to mature them, the mass of mind by which he is surrounded, and on which he blazes, will reduce them to shape, and give to his ingenious novelties "a local habitation and a name." In short, Mr. Calhoun is one of those beings whom you can only trace like the comet, by the light which he casts upon his path, or the blaze which he leaves in his train. But the situation to which he has recently been elevated, has, I fear, abridged his sphere of usefulness; and as secretary of war, Mr. Calhoun, who occupied every tongue during the sessions of the national legislature, may dwindle into obscurity, but will never be forgotten.

Declaration of Independence.

A UNANIMOUS DECLARATION BY THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED, JULY 4, 1776.

WHEN in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands, which have connected them with another, and to assume, among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station, to which the laws of nature, and of nature's God, entitle them; a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires, that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident—that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their creator with certain unalienable rights;—that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit

of happiness;—that to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed;—that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate, that governments, long established, should not be changed for light and transient causes, and accordingly, all experience hath shown, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves, by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former systems of government.—The history of the present king of Great-Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these states. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world:—

He has refused his assent to laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation, till his assent should be obtained; and, when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other laws, for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the legislature—a right inestimable to them, and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies, at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved representative houses repeatedly, for opposing, with manly firmness, his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused for a long time after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large, for their exercise; the state remaining, in the mean time, exposed to all the danger of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these states; for that purpose obstructing the laws for naturalization of foreigners; refusing to pass others, to encourage their migrations hither, and raising the condition of new appropriation of lands.

He has obstructed the administration of justice, by refusing his assent to laws, for establishing judiciary powers.

He has made judges dependent on his will alone, for the tenure of their offices; and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has created a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers, to harass our people, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, standing armies, without the consent of our legislatures.

He has affected to render the military independent of, and superior to the civil power.

He has combined with others, to subject us to a jurisdiction, foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws;—giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation:—

For quartering large bodies of troops among us:—

For protecting them, by a mock trial, from punishment for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these states:—

For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world:—

For imposing taxes on us without our consent:—

For depriving us, in many cases, of the benefits of trial by jury:—

For transporting us beyond seas, to be tried for pretended offences:—

For abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighboring province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries, so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these colonies:—

For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering fundamentally the forms of our governments:—

For suspending our legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us, in all cases whatsoever.

He abdicated government here, by declaring us out of his protection, and waging war against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is, at this time, transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries, to complete the works of death, desolation and terror, already begun, with