

not the rivers, as of old, take part in the conflict, and nature vindicate the renown and the glory of Greece?

But these are fairy illusions, dear to the fancy, but disappearing from the sober gaze of truth. Common motives impel, and common results will determine the warlike march of Russia. 'To conquer Turkey and divide the spoil,' was the open proposal of Catharine to Joseph of Austria; and then, as now, the feint was 'to revive the Greek republics.' When Catharine procured a Greek memorial from the inhabitants of the Archipelago to take the throne of Greece, it was only to render her ambition palatable. 'Qui s'excuse, s'accuse.' Plausible pretexts availed the Russian court in the conquest and division of Poland. It is the same nation with the same ambition, with greater resources, without Poland to restrain her, that now invades Turkey. It is remarkable, the coincidence between the origin of the war in 1806 and that now waged in Turkey. Then the Hospodars of Wallachia and Moldavia, one of whom was Ypsilanti, being displaced as mutinous, the Russians made war against the Porte, from which the French diverted them. In these provinces, and generally through the Morea, Russian intrigue preserves and circulates the spirit of discontent, and causes it to explode whenever it pleases—so that now again in Wallachia and Moldavia, and again in the name of the injured Ypsilanti, (one of the Greek Cadets,) the tocsin is sounded; and, while the banner glories in the inscription, 'Grecian Liberty,' the Czar aims at the sceptre of European Turkey.

Charleston Courier.

Original.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Messrs. BINGHAM & WHITE:

Enclosed you will receive an address, with which some additions are incorporated, read to the Board of Trustees of the Western College, in Lincoln, on the 29th ult. which the writer requests you to publish in your paper. As the site of the college is now fixed, the publication may appear unreasonable and unnecessary. The expectations of the public, as to that matter, are now at rest. Should the building be commenced, there is no doubt but they will be erected as soon, and on as good, and perhaps on better terms, than they could have been on any other site in the list of competition. The present, all things taken into consideration, is on an equality in point of health and centrality with any other that was named. The inhabitants of the village and county of Lincoln are certainly under twofold obligation to the trustees for their decision; which, it is hoped, they will both see and feel, and evince it by their present and future conduct. The trustees from the adjacent counties, who cast their suffrages into the scale, will certainly consider themselves bound by double obligation also to augment the funds of the college. It is expected, also, that the trustees lately added to the board (fourteen in all) will duly appreciate the respect that has been conferred on them, and testify by their individual exertions, to augment the funds, previously to the annual meeting on the 2d Wednesday of February next, that their appointment was judicious. That the matter may not sleep in the minds of the community, that fresh and increasing vigour may be added to the undertaking, is the principal reason why it is wished that the manuscript now in my possession should find its way into the Western Carolinian. Other reasons intertwined with the vitals of the intended institution, connected with its principal object, which time may yet dissolve, prudence and duty admonish me to withhold.

Experiment can only be made of one site; let all acquiesce in the present; and let our combined efforts to advance the prosperity of the Western College prove to the world, and to posterity, that we have made the wisest and best choice.

GENTLEMEN: Once more, and it may be for the last time, a sense of duty, rather than personal inclination, induces me now to address you in that very important capacity in which you are assembled. Not calculating so much on the advantages resulting from what may be now said, but rather as a matter of form, to introduce you with regularity and zeal to contribute on the great objects for which you are convened. A whole year has elapsed since you met for the purposes which have called you again to this place. Your past meetings were tempered with a becoming ardor and unanimity; and the number now present exhibits a pleasing and encouraging proof that your zeal is not abated; that you are determined to carry into execution the important trust reposed in you; and to fulfil as far as in your power, the expectations of your friends, and of your beloved country.

There is a number of considerations which now invite to perseverance, in the cause in which you have engaged. Peace at home, and peace abroad with all nations—no commercial restrictions: our national policy unimpaired, and the minds of the nation satisfied—our country increasing in population, industry, and wealth—

agricultural pursuits so far practised as to develop our national resources—a spirit of emigration greatly subsiding—frugality, economy, and simplicity of manners, becoming a republican government, rising into reputation—general health, and fruitful seasons—a universal inclination, in the minds of the people at large, where a careful and fair experiment has been made, to favour the intended institution—and, above all, the beamings of the divine approbation on all those efforts that are making throughout the world to promote the present and future happiness of mankind. The God of heaven seems now to solicit the means on our part, whereby he may, consistently with the dignity of his throne, and the administration of his government, pour out upon the world, in a plenteous effusion, the blessings of moral and religious light: waiting to be gracious; that we may plant, that we may water, that he may give the increase.

With these encouraging circumstances spread before us, you will now approach the duties of your appointment; and with a view to facilitate the business, I shall now take the liberty to mention some particulars which ought, perhaps, to enter into your deliberations, and constitute some of the transactions of the present meeting.

The board of trustees, as designated in the charter, will probably be found, in point of number, to be somewhat diminished. If so, shall the vacancy or vacancies be supplied, previously to your proceeding to business, or at some other time during the present sitting?

Should it be judged expedient, at present, to complete the number of trustees to twenty-five, shall a committee be appointed, without public nomination, to retire, deliberate, and bring in the names of those that they may recommend to that office?

Should an addition be made, in part, or altogether, up to the limits of the charter, to the board of trustees at the present meeting?

May it be a matter worthy of consideration, what number of the clergy, and what number of the laity, should compose the board of trustees? Of those incorporated in your charter, there are nine of the former, and sixteen of the latter. The board of trustees of the college of New-Jersey was, at its first establishment, and now continues to be, composed of twenty-one; eleven of the clergy and ten of the laity; which proportion has ever been invariably kept up. The chief magistrate of the province, and now of the republic, president of the board, ex officio.

What proportion of the existing number of trustees may be considered as competent to make an addition to the board? Ought it to have the sanction or approbation of two thirds of the members; or may it be safely, and prudently done by the voice of a bare majority? Shall this be done by open expression or by ballot? What aid may we reasonably expect from the north and the west in our own state, and also from that of South-Carolina?

How far, and where have subscription papers been extended? What is their amount at present, whether conditional or unconditional; and what are the prospects in this, and in the neighboring counties, where exertions have been already made? These particulars naturally lead to another item of great magnitude.

What measures should be taken to increase our funds?

Shall the site of the Western College be now fixed? If so, be not precipitate; take your time; it will require deep and extensive consideration—private conversation as well as public discussion. This enters into the vitals of the business. It is not for yourselves, nor altogether for your immediate posterity you act; but for distant generations, long after "the places that now know us, will know us no more." It is not extravagant to hope, that the edifice which you are about to erect will, in its duration, be coeval with the lapse of time. From this institution lights may arise, which may give liberty to thousands, and happiness to millions beyond the grave. Reports of the various sites, which your committee of inspection has examined, will be laid before you for consideration; and perhaps it would be advisable to appoint a committee from your number to compile and to bring in a catalogue of the most prominent and leading advantages, of which a suitable site should partake; that, on comparison, preference may be given to the most deserving.

Every friend of man, in the western section of this state, should consider himself a trustee of the intended college, while in its infancy, and should contribute his part to nurture it in the cradle. And I now take the liberty of inviting all the gentlemen in this assembly to participate with us, in a free and open investigation of those points, that relate to the business of our meeting; believing that neither wisdom, nor prudence, nor duty, are exclusively confined to the board of trustees. Past errors and mistakes (if any) should be rectified; and wise counsel will be thankfully received from any source.

As freemen and patriots, as lovers of our common country, we are invited to exertion. The price paid on the altar of patriotism, the blood and toils of our ancestors, to procure our freedom, present

themselves now to our imagination, and loudly demand that we use the means to perpetuate our sacred trust. Listen to the martial thunder that once rolled from yonder mount; call to your recollection the battle of Ramsour's, within little more than a stone's cast of this place; from the summit of that hill descended the blood of your fathers; and there, on that memorable spot, repose their sleeping ashes, who, forty years ago, died on the bed of honour. And if this be not enough, go to King's mountain, where Ferguson was defeated; there listen to the confused noise of war, and behold the "garments rolled in blood."—And if more be yet needed, step over Catawba, to its eastern bank, at Cowan's ford, where my friend, and companion of my youth, a Davidson fell. From the centre, extend your thoughts to the circumference of the American revolution. Think of its duration, six long years of toil and suffering; add to this, the blood and treasure that were expended; and why take up your time, and why employ another breath, to present excitements to engage you all to use the means to perpetuate at home, and to diffuse abroad, the enjoyment of that liberty, wherewith the God of nations hath made you free. Virtue cannot exist without morality and religion; and without virtue, republicanism cannot be perpetuated.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

INTELLIGENCE.

He comes, the herald of a noisy world, News from all nations lumbering at his back.

The Army.

ADDRESS.

HEAD QUARTERS, } Montpelier,
DIVISION OF THE SOUTH. } May 31.

This day, Officers and Soldiers, closes my military functions, and consequently dissolves the military connexion which has hitherto existed between you and myself, as the Commander of the Southern Division of the army of the United States. Many of us have passed together days of toil and nights of vigilance. Together we have seen the termination of one British, and of two Indian wars, in which we have encountered fatigues, privations and dangers. Attachments and friendships, formed by associations of this kind, are the most durable, and my feelings will not permit me in retiring from my Military command, to take a silent leave of my companions in arms.

Justice to you, and to my own feelings, requires that I should place before our common country, the testimony of my approbation of your military conduct, and the expression of my individual regard. Under the present organization for the reduction of the army, agreeably to the act of congress, many valuable officers who have served with me, have been suddenly deprived of the profession which they had embraced, and thrown upon the world! But let this be your consolation, that the gratitude of your country still cherishes you, as her defenders and deliverers, while wisdom condemns the hasty and ill-timed policy which has occasioned your abandonment, and that too while security was yet to be given to our extensive frontier by the erection of the necessary fortifications for its defence, greatly extended as that frontier has been, by the recent acquisition of the Floridas!—But you, fellow soldiers, have that which cannot be taken from you, the consciousness of having done your duty, and with your brother officers who are retained, of having defended the American Eagle wherever it was endangered.

To you my brother officers, who are retained in the service of your country, permit me to recommend the cultivation of that harmony and friendship towards each other, which will render you a band of brothers. It is your duty so to conduct yourselves on all occasions, as that your enemies shall have no just cause for censure. It ought to be borne in mind that every Captain should be to his company as a father, and should treat it as his family—as his children. Continue then, as heretofore, when under my command, to watch over it with a father's tenderness and care; treat them like children, admonish them, and if unhappily admonition will not have the desired effect, coercion must. The want of discipline and order, will inevitably produce a spirit of insubordination, as destructive to an army as cowardice, and will as certainly lead to disaster and disgrace in the hour of battle; this, as you regard your military reputation, and your country's good, you must prevent. Implore from Heaven a blessing upon you all, I bid you an affectionate adieu. (Signed)

ANDREW JACKSON,
Major-General Commanding
the Division of the South.

NOTE—My official duties having prevented the promulgation of this order until this time, an opportunity has been afforded, of seeing the General Order, "dated Head Quarters of the army of the United States, Washington City, June 1st, 1821," signed "Jacob Brown." Justice to the officers of the Southern Division, as well as to myself, compels me to offer some remarks upon the following extract from that order.

"The prevalence of desertion has been an evil of serious magnitude, and it does not appear to be justified by a view of the past condition of the military establishment. All research in this field for its causes, has been unsatisfactory; the character of the military profession is honorable, the soldier is as well provided with comforts as the citizen in common life, and his occupation is neither more offensive nor more laborious; there are restless, discontented spirits in every sphere of life, which no indulgence nor kindness can bind to stability; but these examples do not exist in sufficient number to justify the range desertion has taken in the army; the evil must be referred in a degree to an undue severity, or to the absence of system in the conduct of officers towards their men. The officer is the depository of the rights of the soldier, and the obligation of his office, as well as the laws of honor and humanity, claim a faithful execution of the trust. When the soldier ceases to regard the officer as his protector, the authority with which the law invests the latter loses its efficacy in his estimation: the surest remedy for the evil of desertion is contained in a rigid and steady discipline; to be salutary it must possess both these qualities; but no violation of law can be deemed essential to its enforcement. Its effect upon the soldier becomes impaired, the moment he feels that this system which governs him is fluctuating in its course, or that it violates the principles upon which it is founded. The certainty of laws constitute their principal efficacy, and however severe restrictions may be, they are obeyed, so long as they are dispensed by the hand of justice and not oppression."

This censure is too general to be just. The time at which it is made, and the source whence it comes, have astonished every generous soldier.

The part which attributes in a degree to an undue severity, or to the absence of system in the conduct of officers towards their men, the unexampled prevalence of desertion in our army, so far as relates to the Division of the South, I do unhesitatingly say is not founded in fact. It is due to candor, and to truth, to attribute this evil to its real cause; this will be found to exist in the want of adequate punishment for the crime of desertion; that prescribed by law, in a state of peace, transcends the offence, and no other certain punishment is authorised. While this is the case, desertion will increase, let the conduct of the officers towards their men be ever so lenient. It is a well known fact, that more desertions have taken place at recruiting rendezvous than have occurred in the Regiments, and at no recruiting rendezvous in the Division of the South, has there been, as far as I am informed, any punishment inflicted upon soldiers, except by the civil authority. It is well known that in many instances the soldier has found it a source of speculation to go from rendezvous to rendezvous, receiving the bounty, and deserting; in some instances this has been practised from Boston to New-Orleans. The punishment at present inflicted for desertion, is hard labor with the ball and chain; but this bears more heavily upon the faithful soldier, who is compelled to guard the convict under a hot sun with all his accoutrements on, than it does upon him whom it is intended to punish. Every deserter therefore, but adds to the duties and increases the fatigues of the faithful and trusty soldier. And suppose the convict will not labor, by what means is he to be coerced? Stripes and lashes are prohibited—there are no dungeons; guard-houses are pleasant places for the lazy worthless soldier who sleeps and snores, while the faithful sentinel is at his post guarding him on his nightly watch. Is not this, with the general pardons so frequently extended by the orders of the President, calculated to cause the best soldiers who are oppressed with double duty in guarding the worst, to meditate desertion also? The government must annex an adequate and certain punishment for the crime of desertion, and experience compels me to say it, although at variance with the more refined and sensitive feelings of the day—must restore corporal punishment in the regulations for the government of the army, as it formerly existed, and as it now exists in the Navy—or desertion and insubordination will still increase. It is said to be dishonorable; why should it be more so in the Army than in the Navy? Is it more dishonorable to receive twenty-five stripes and be ordered to immediate duty, than to be manacled with chains, for months and years, an object of disgust to every freeman who sees him, more properly an appendage of ancient despotism, than any thing belonging to Republican institutions? Let the deserter in time of peace for the first offence receive thirty-nine stripes, for the second double that number, and for the third offence let him feel the highest penalty of the law. I will venture to say that a few examples will put an end to that extraordinary frequency of desertion which at present prevails, and the cause of which has been so unjustly imputed "to an undue severity or to the absence of system in the conduct of officers towards their men."

I sincerely regret the cause which has given rise to these remarks, but the reputation of those officers in common with whom I have encountered so many toils

and dangers, is dear to me; and I cannot remain silent when I perceive an unjust attempt to tarnish their well-earned fame, let the motives which dictated the objectionable passage be what they may.—

These remarks, my brother officers, flow from a pure source of justice to you. Popularity I have never sought. I have pursued the course which I deem right, and have done justice to all according to my best judgment. This I trust I have rendered to you all during the time I had the honor to command you! That happiness may attend you all, and that your country may duly appreciate your worth as her citizen soldiers, shall be my last and most sincere prayer.

Signed, ANDREW JACKSON.
July 21, 1821.

DESTRUCTIVE STORM AT NORFOLK.

NORFOLK, SEPT. 4.—Amongst the rest of our misfortunes, we are grieved to state, that our town was yesterday visited by a storm, or rather tornado, far surpassing in violence and calamitous consequences, any that it has ever experienced within the remembrance of the oldest inhabitants. The best description we are prepared to give of it at this moment, can convey but an imperfect conception of its terrors.

The morning was dark and gloomy, and about 6 o'clock the black and lowering clouds began to discharge their watery contents, not in gentle showers, but literally in torrents. At ten o'clock the rain abated for a few minutes, as if to collect itself for a more copious discharge; for it presently set in again with increased violence, and the wind commenced blowing a gale from the N. E. which continued to increase to a most alarming height.—From half past 11 till half past 12 so great was the fury of the elements, that they seemed to threaten a general demolition of every thing within their reach. During that period the scene was truly awful. The deafening roar of the storm, with the mingled crashing of windows and falling chimneys—the rapid rise of the tide, threatening to inundate the town—the continuous cataracts of rain sweeping impetuously along, darkening the expanse of vision, and apparently confounding the 'heavens, earth, and sea,' in a general chaos; together with now and then a glimpse, caught through the gloom, of slipping forced from their moorings, and driving with rapidity, as the mind might well conjecture in such circumstances, to inevitable destruction. Even to those, if any there were, who could contemplate such a scene unappalled, it must have been painful to reflect on the wide spread devastation which could not but be the result of this fearful "war of elements."—About 12 o'clock the wind shifted round to N. W. but without abating its fury until half an hour after, when it ceased raining; the storm began to subside, and the water to recede. At 4 o'clock it changed to S. W. and the weather became calm and serene.

The most important of the casualties resulting from this awful visitation is the complete annihilation of the Drawbridge over the Eastern Branch, from the toll-house to the draw, a distance, we should judge, of about 250 yards; and about 100 feet of the bridge across the Southern Branch.

The destruction of these bridges, independent of the heavy loss it occasions to the Company who owns them, is a sore misfortune to our town, as it completely cuts off, for the present at least, the land communication, and must measurably diminish the intercourse with that part of the country whence our market draws its chief supplies.

As might have been expected on an occasion like this, where the suddenness of the danger gave no time for preparations to meet it, the shipping have suffered severely.

HURRICANE AT NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, SEPT. 4.—From Saturday morning till 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, we were visited with repeated and copious showers of rain, accompanied by some loud peals of thunder and lightning, and an extreme dense atmosphere; the wind during the time veered and shifted to almost every point of the compass, when about half past 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon it came out from about East, with all the violence and fury of a hurricane, and continued until about half past 8 o'clock yesterday evening, throwing down chimneys, unroofing buildings, and prostrating trees in various directions. When the gale was at its height it presented a most awful spectacle. The falling of slate from the roofs of the buildings, and broken glass from the windows, made it unsafe for any one to venture into the streets. Should the storm have extended with equal fury any distance along our sea board, we fear for the destruction of lives and property it must have occasioned. The tide, although low water when the gale commenced, rose to an unusual height, overflowing all the wharves and filling the cellars of the stores on the margin of the East and North rivers. Great quantities of lumber, and other property on the wharves, have either been floated off or been damaged. The following are all the particulars we have been able to collect of