

to satisfy himself that he has a sufficient quantity of good ore, but must consider whether it can be smelted without the aid of a furnace;—if not, before he erects his works, he must look about him to see whether he can find good *fire-stone* for building the furnaces themselves, and Limestone for lining the ore; and, in many instances indeed in most populous countries where forests are scarce, he must inquire whether he can supply himself with Pit Coal. Hence the more of these articles, so extensively employed in the Arts, are discovered in any single country, and the more closely they are connected with one another, so much the more favorable is the natural condition of that country for excelling in arts and manufactures.

5. The use of Lime in Agriculture is but little known in this State, or, so far as appears, in any part of the United States. Yet no one who looks into any treatise on British Husbandry, can fail to be struck with the vast use that is made of it in Great-Britain as a manure. In almost every county in England, so signal is the benefit derived from it, that the Farmers speak of "liming" their lands, as a preliminary step nearly as essential to a crop as sowing the seed. Nor have we any example of the application of a manure to such an extent, as is afforded by the accounts given of the application of Lime in some of the counties of England. In Middleton's *Middlesex*, Rees' *Cyclopaedia*, and other English Works, of unquestionable authority, it is stated, that Lime is applied to certain lands in quantities from 100 to 700 bushels to the acre; that, in its effects, it is more permanent than any other manure, apparently improving the texture or body of the soil itself; that not only the quantity of produce is greatly increased by it, but the quality also is much improved, particularly of the grasses, which by the aid of this manure, are rendered not only more luxuriant, but also finer and sweeter.

If these things are so, and it be a fact that this very substance is plentifully stored away beneath our soil, a very urgent motive is presented to us to search for it, and to introduce it into extensive use. That these things are truly so, we have the strongest testimony of the best agriculturalists in England. In our country, moreover, although the practice of manuring has not been carried, in any measure, so far as in England, and Lime, especially has been much neglected, still sufficient trials have been made to warrant our placing full confidence in the English authorities. At a place where Gypsum could be bought at a very low price, I have known very judicious Farmers give the preference to Lime, and find their account in buying it in the market at three dollars per barrel, and transporting it thirty miles by land.

As we have already discovered Lime in various parts of our State, and have great reason to believe that it exists in many other places not yet noticed, I cannot but think that this subject deserves our very particular attention. The great desideratum, "to prevent new lands from wearing out, and to reclaim the old," would, perhaps, in the scarcity of other manures, be as apt to be supplied by the substances under consideration, as by any other means that could be devised. "To keep a good piece of land from wearing out, and to bring into good heart one already reduced," seems to be a problem of much the same kind; as "to keep a fat horse from growing poor, or to make a poor horse fat. It must be well fed and not overworked.—Every species of manure may be considered as food for land. Lime is one, and is beneficial in at least two ways: first, by constituting a permanent part of a good soil; and, secondly, by accelerating the decomposition of inert vegetable matter. Our old fields become covered with a thick coat of tall stiff grass. This contains a large quantity of vegetable matter, and if it were ploughed in, would it not conduce to restore vigour to the soil? Probably if it were to remain covered until entirely rotted, such would be the effect; but this kind of grass rots very slowly, and no vegetable matter can act as a manure until it is in a state of decay. Lime, by its caustic properties, accelerates that process, and speedily reduces vegetable matter to that pulpy state, in which alone it is capable of being taken up by the roots of plants.—It might therefore be worth an experiment, instituted at first on a small scale, to determine, whether an old field in the condition supposed, covered with tall thick grass, might not be benefited by first spreading it with a thick coat of caustic lime, and then burying the grass completely with the plough. But, however, this experiment might succeed, there can be no reasonable doubt that our Agriculture would derive immeasurable advantages from our being able to obtain Lime in such abundance, and at such a price, that we could afford to use it with the same profusion as the English Farmers do; but this, it is plain, we can never do, unless we find it in great abundance among ourselves. I cannot but consider it, therefore, as one of the most important objects that can engage the attention of our Agricultural Societies to promote the discovery of Limestone and to ascertain, by judicious experiments, the best mode of applying it to use.

The combined interests of Architecture, Metallurgy, and Agriculture, therefore, urge upon us the importance of bringing to light any repositories of Limestone that may still be concealed in various parts of our State.

Nearly allied to Limestone is the substance called MARL. It consists indeed of lime united with earthy matter, as sand or clay.—This abounds in our low country, and might doubtless be turned to excellent account as a top-dressing for land. Among many proofs of its utility adduced in Rees' *Cyclopaedia* is the following: "It is in the county of Norfolk that we are to look for the wonderful effects produced by Marl. These are so great, that lands which, forty or fifty years ago, did not rent for eighteen pence the acre, now rise upwards of twenty shillings." In the county of Suffolk (the same authority tells us) Marl is sometimes applied to the extent of 2500 bushels to the acre.

By recurring to your letters, I perceive, sir, that the importance of this subject has not escaped the Rowan Agricultural Society. But we may be held as bound to show, on what grounds we consider the existence of Limestone among ourselves, in much greater abundance than has hitherto been observed, as a fact so very probable as we have represented it to be. In the first place every argument that might be derived from the extent of territory, applies with peculiar force to this substance, since it is asserted by mineralogists to occupy one eighth part of the exterior crust of the globe.

In the second place, the chance of discovering it in any particular district, is greatly increased when the district exhibits its great variety of geological structure. The State of North Carolina exhibits every variety of structure mentioned in the works on geology.

In the third place, Limestone and Marl have already been discovered in numerous places within the State; and, in several instances at least, these are so situated as to inspire the belief, that they are not mere insulated beds, but parts of extensive formations.

I need not dwell on the aid which researches for these articles would derive from a Geological Survey of the State, and from a detailed Report of it to the Board of Agriculture, but may leave it to be inferred from what has been said on this subject in the preceding letters. I will therefore only add here, that Limestone is, of all known minerals, the most diversified in its internal characters. People have been known to make stone walls of it for successive generations, without ever suspecting what it was, until informed by a mineralogist.

Wishing much prosperity to all our Agricultural Societies, I remain, sir, Respectfully, your obed't servant,
WALTER BALDWIN

INTELLIGENCE.

"Tidings of war, and of adventures new."

IMPORTANT FROM SPAIN.

BOSTON, JUNE 26.—By the arrival at this port, yesterday, of the brig Canton, Capt. Tunison, in 30 days from St. Andro, (Spain,) we are furnished with the following important intelligence from the French and Spanish army, communicated by Capt. T. from his private journal.—We do not learn that any Spanish papers have been received by the Canton. The Canton arrived at St. Andro the 27th of April, on which day Gen. Longa entered the place at the head of 300 militia, in opposition to the constitution, and immediately pulled down the stone on which was inscribed "Long live the Constitution," and set up another in its place, on which was engraven "Long live Ferdinand VII."

On the 3d of May 3000 French troops, under Gen. Dabria, entered St. Andro, destined to Madrid. Two days after, they quitted St. Andro, leaving the Spanish General Longa to keep out the Constitutionalists. At 10 o'clock at night, one of Longa's spies brought intelligence that a party of Constitutional troops were within six leagues of the place. Longa immediately embarked his troops in boats, and crossed to the opposite side of the Bay, leaving upwards of one hundred stands of arms.

On the 8th Gen. Longa again entered the town with his men, supported by a body of French troops in his rear. On the 10th the French troops entered the town to the number of 15,000, and at 6 P. M. left it and marched towards St. Antonio, to attack that place in co-operation with a French squadron, which was blockading it. St. Antonio is about six leagues east of St. Andro, and is a very strongly fortified place. The garrison consists of 3000 constitutional troops, commanded by good officers, all of whom have sworn never to surrender.

On the 15th one of the brigades of the blockading squadron, which consists of two ships of the line, one frigate, one corvette, and three brigades, came into the harbor of St. Andro and left again on the 18th, but in going out lost both masts by the board in a gust of wind. She was towed off by the boats of the squadron.

On the 20th, intelligence was received by post, confirmatory of a previous report of the defeat of the French army near Catalonia, by the Spanish forces under General Mina. The battle was fought

within a few leagues of Catalonia. The two armies were said to consist of 20,000 men each. The loss of the French is stated at 2,000 men, and that of the Spanish at 2,000. Captain F. further states that he saw a copy of the (Spanish) official account of the battle, which represent the French to have been completely defeated.

On this day (20th) the men under General Lounga were all taken prisoner by a party from St. Antonio, which also captured a detachment of the French troops; about 2000 in number, together with from 400 to 500 mules, laden with ammunition and stores of various kinds, with about \$10,000 in money, all intended for the French army, which was supposed to be besieging St. Antonio.

On the 24th it was reported at St. Andro that the constitutional troops were within two leagues of that place, and, in consequence, all those opposed to the constitution immediately left and crossed to the opposite shore.

The Canton left the harbor at 4 P. M. and at 5 P. M. saw the French squadron to leeward. She was 32 days at St. Andro, during which time the town was left four times without a Governor, or a single person to transact any business at the Custom-House.

At the time the C. sailed the greatest enthusiasm prevailed at St. Andro and its neighborhood, and even the females volunteered their services in the constitutional cause, in defence of their country.

[No mention is made of the name of the commander of the French army engaged in the battle with Mina, but our last advices left the latter in the rear of Gen. Mancy, between his army and the frontier.]

RUSSIA AND AUSTRIA.

A private letter from Frankfurt on the Oder, dated April 23d, states that the Emperor Alexander was actually assembling an army of observation on the frontier of Poland, to consist of 120,000 men. The circumstance, which had been formerly mentioned, and shortly afterwards contradicted appears to rest on good foundation; for we find Mr. Canning, in the House of Commons, in reply to a question put to him by Mr. Brougham, stating that "there was a Russian army on the Vistula, but whether large or small he could not say." In answer to another question respecting the movements of the Austrians in Italy, Mr. Canning replied to Mr. Brougham, "that he believed all the troops which were to have quitted Italy had already evacuated the Neapolitan and Piedmontese states; but whether they had all got out of the Milanese, he did not know."

The London Courier regards these proceedings of Russia and Austria as indicative of a determination to assist France in her unflinching attempts against Spain; and certainly, if we are to be guided by the declarations of their Ambassadors on leaving Madrid, the interference of these powers is an occurrence which was to be expected. It will be seen, however, by article, dated at Frankfurt, May 4th, that a different policy is attributed to the two Emperors; for while the Emperor Alexander is considered "as the principal person who urged on the war with Spain," Francis is stated to be maintaining, with vigor, a system "founded in reason, and in this respect differs wholly from that of Alexander."—*N. Y. Ev. Post.*



S. J. S. B.

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 15, 1835.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Gemma" is always welcome. She will find her elegant effusion in the muses' corner."

"Juvonia" is evidently a juvenile poet. If this be, as he says, "his first effort at rhyme," we would advise him not to publish, but to lay it aside for a few years, and see what effect time may have upon it.—In its present shape, it will not add much to the writers fame as a poet.

The account of the celebration of the 4th July, at Lincoln, comes to us under an anonymous signature. All communications of the kind must be accompanied with a responsible name before they can be admitted into the paper.

The reason of this rule, is too obvious to require explanation.

"A friend to the Country" is on file: it shall have a place in a short time—perhaps in the next week's paper.

The communication on the subject of the Convention from Stokes County, is unavoidably postponed until our next paper.

The Baltimore Patriot extracts, a paragraph from the Edenton paper, in which it is stated,—that all the best couriers of the day, are North Carolina horses, not Virginians. On this the Editor makes the following remark. "The breed of Virginia horses, and Virginia Presidents, gave out at the same time." We guess from this, that the Editor of the Patriot is in favour of neither Mr. Cley, nor Mr. Crawford, as they are both natives of Virginia.

GENERAL WILKINSON.

It will be recollected that this gentleman, for some time has been residing in Mexico; reports say, he is now about to give to the public the fruits of his observations while there, in a work historical, and geographical.

DEATH BY LIGHTNING.

Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated Franklin, Haywood County, June 28th.

On Monday, the 23d inst. at this place, James McClure, and Thomas Watson were struck with lightning. A shower of rain having drove them from their labour, they took shelter in a neighbouring tan-yard-house, wherein were several other young men; three of whom experienced a heavy shock but without any serious injury. Watson was up stairs, and McClure below; the former, was struck dead; the latter lived a few moments, spoke a few words, and died. They were both about 22 years of age, and in good health. A large concourse of people, assembled to witness the melancholy scene; and on the 24th, they were conveyed to the burying ground where two graves were dug near each other. The Rev. H. Pusey, made a few appropriate remarks on the uncertainty of life, and the necessity of being prepared for the awful event of death. Their remains were then laid side by side in the "narrow house."

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

To the Friends of North Carolina.

A subject of great interest at present agitates the public mind. The project of Convention is the order of the day, and appears principally to engross the attention of the community. A correct understanding of the subject is, certainly desirable, and I ask your serious attention to a few plain remarks, which I wish to submit for your examination. I am well aware, of the high state of irritation, which exists in the public mind; that the passions have been enlisted on the side of convention, and that the current of popular opinion is strongly against me. I am well apprized too, of the great danger, which exists to those who may attempt to oppose it, of being overwhelmed in it. It is much easier, to go with the current than against it. Such is my situation, and such may be my lot. My anxious wish is, to be of service to my country in this her day of trial, and as regards the consequences to myself, I feel little concern. Political theorists in all ages, and countries, have possessed one characteristic in common. They uniformly represent their plans, as calculated to promote the public interest; for without this necessary qualification they cannot expect success. The leaders of convention, have recommended for your adoption measures intended to effect important changes in the existing constitution of the State; and, have urged them with great zeal and industry, as calculated to promote your interests. A very ingenious system of management in furtherance of the "great cause," has also been adopted, and well calculated to have an imposing appearance at least on paper.

Notwithstanding this very formidable display, it is a serious duty which you owe to yourselves, to examine with care the proposed alterations, lest, in the attempt to improve your political situation, it may be rendered worse.

Before entering into the merits of the proposed alterations, it would seem necessary to examine some defects ascribed to the existing constitution, which have been urged with great zeal,—in a way well calculated to affect the passions, and to give the subject a popular direction. Amongst the most prominent of these, is the following:—that under the existing constitution a minority may and do govern the majority, which is held to be highly *antirepublican*, &c. &c. This alleged defect, has been a source of great grievance to some of the corresponding committees, a subject of declamation to many in our country, and a happy theme for the occasional display of popular eloquence. It is admitted, that in *theory*, a minority may govern the majority, but in *practice*, it is contended that it very rarely if ever occurs. It can only happen under the following circumstances. The State of North-Carolina, since the last legislature is divided into 63 counties. If the representatives of 32 of the lesser counties vote on one side of a question, against the remaining representatives of the 31 large counties, in both houses, Senate and Commons, a minority might rule the majority. Under no other possible connection of circumstances could it happen.

That such an occurrence may take place is conceded; but that any law is now in operation passed by the representatives of a minority of the people against the representatives of a majority is strongly doubted, and if such a law does exist, I should be happy to see it specified, and proof drawn from the Journals of the legislature to establish the fact. If however such an occurrence has ever taken place, it will be easy to prove by undeniable facts, that the same thing may happen under the remedy proposed by the friends of convention to cure the defect, viz: the principal of federal numbers. The friends of convention at Raleigh in December last, recommended to the people to elect one delegate for every 5000 of federal numbers, giving however to each county one delegate. This arrangement has been highly extolled by many of the corresponding committees and appears at least on paper to have met with general approbation. Federal numbers, is then the principal adopted for the election of delegates, who are expected to meet at Raleigh in November next, and I hazard but little in asserting, that it is the intended base for the future representation in the legislature of North Carolina, should a change take place. To prove that the contemplated remedy will admit the result, that a minority may rule the majority, I beg leave to turn your attention to the operation of the principle in the existing congressional districts of this State.

The six larger districts contain a federal number of 281 thousand, while the seven smaller districts contain but 276 thousand of federal numbers. If the representatives of the seven smaller districts, vote on one side of a question, against the representatives of the six larger districts, the conclusion is certain, that a minority may rule the majority. The operation of federal numbers then in our congressional districts, contains a defect similar to that ascribed to the constitution of this State, and no doubt as entertained, that the same principle applied to the representation in the legislature will admit a similar result. The friends of convention, if successful, will probably fall into the same pit which they are attempting to dig for the existing constitution, and will further prove the truth of the old proverb, that it is easier to point out faults, than to correct them. I hope, my fellow citizens, you will no longer suffer your imaginations, to be alarmed at this frightful defect ascribed to the constitution of '76, as I trust I have demonstrated, that the political doctors who have so kindly offered their services to effect a radical cure, will leave it subject to the same disease.

I shall dismiss for the present, the potent principle of federal numbers, for the purpose of examining another, no less specious, and probably

more dangerous,—the doctrine of equal rights and equal privileges." I wish not to be understood as asserting this doctrine to all, who advocate a convention, on the contrary I know it is opposed by many, and believe it to be opposed by many others. As it is however advanced by many who are in favour of a convention, and well calculated to add popularity to it, and appears to be making rapid progress in some sections of our State, it seems necessary to give it a minute examination. The fathers of '76 well knew, that society would be necessarily composed of two descriptions of persons,—the one, who would possess the freehold of the country, and the other, who would hold, no interest in the soil. They well knew also that the freehold interest would have to sustain the greater portion of the public burdens, and in consequence of that they gave to the freeholders a greater weight in government,—an exclusive right to vote for a Senator, and an equal right to vote for a Commoner, with the non-freeholder. Would there be any kind of justice in subjecting one part of the community, to almost exclusive burden of taxation and making them no allowance for it?—Would it be consistent with safety to the freehold interest, to give equal power of taxing the freehold, to those who would pay no portion of that tax themselves? The freehold interest are in no danger of oppression in taxation, under the existing constitution, as the Senate is bestowed exclusively on that interest, and the freeholders possess complete control over that branch of the government. But break down that distinction in the constitution, and give to those, equal power in laying burdens on others, which they cannot feel themselves, and a speedy change is the present happy state of our country may be experienced. It would be tantamount to giving to one part of the community the power of laying the tax on land and to the other the privilege of paying it. It is further alleged in support of this doctrine, that all are equally bound to defend their country in time of war. Certainly they are, and ought to be. A difference however exists, on that subject. The freeholder is bound to fight equally with the non-freeholder and in addition to that his lands must be taxed to pay himself and the non-freeholder for fighting the battle of his country.

I trust the freeholders of North Carolina will not surrender a right of vital importance to themselves, and their country, although it should be in "furtherance of the great cause."

In my next I shall attempt an analysis of the principle of federal numbers, in its practical application as a base of representation for the State of North-Carolina.

COMMON SENSE.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN. THE NEXT PRESIDENT.

MR. WHITE,

I observe with pleasure the course you pursue, as Editor of the Western Carolinian, with regard to the choice of a successor of Mr. Moore, as President of the United States. That you have taken decided stand, in favor of one of the gentlemen, who have been brought forward, as candidates for that distinguished station, is sufficiently evident; yet you do not manifest, and I hope you do not feel, that intolerant and excluding zeal, which has now in view, the elevation of a favorite individual, and the objection to all opponents, from motives of selfish gratification, or party triumph, than the establishment of correct principles, or the advancement of the best interests of the country. It is not uncharitable to say, because it is true to be denied, that there are men who make the triumph of their party, their first grand object of their wishes, and the welfare of their country a very secondary consideration. You Mr. Editor, appear to desire the election of a particular candidate to the Presidency; but you desire this, that the good of the country may be promoted thereby.

In the choice of the individual, the writer of this article happens to differ from you.—But our difference is by no means of the kind that should excite animosity, or ill-will.—For the candidate you have selected, the highest regard is entertained by all;—and for him whom I should prefer, you have spoken in terms of respect. We can therefore differ without becoming enemies. The electioneering campaign has been opened long since in other States, and probably in some parts of North-Carolina; but it is only very lately that the subject has begun to be much discussed in this part of the State. The friends of each candidate, seem to have lain quiet, observing with some solicitude, the direction which the current of popular opinion might take, and hoping that the vote of the State might be given with but little division, or party heat. But the occasion is now approaching too near, and circumstances are too urgent, to suffer this course of retiring self-denial to be pursued any longer; and the hope of an undivided and uncontested vote of our State, is fast receding from our view.

Mr. Adams, Mr. Calhoun, and Mr. Crawford have, each numerous friends in the State of North-Carolina. The Radicals,—who universally support Mr. Crawford,—like the Jesuits of the Romish Church, or the Socinians of our own times, seem only the more anxious to practice deception, and gain converts, the more conclusive their false reasonings, are refuted, and the more clearly their insidious designs are exposed. The friends of Mr. Calhoun are beginning to make head against those gentlemen of large profession, and small performance, who urge their advancement from motives of popularity, and exclaim, "No Tariff," that they may get a good share of the public money into their own pockets; but which party will ultimately prevail, remains yet to be determined. The friends of Mr. Adams have, as yet, lain quiet, and been deterred from entering into the contest by the dread of encountering all that illiberal prejudice which can urge, as an objection to Mr. Adams that he is not a Southern man,—to a citizen of the United States, that he was not born in a particular section of our country. Yet some who are conversant with the sentiments of the people, do not hesitate to avow the opinion, that Mr. Adams has many friends in every section of North-Carolina. Notwithstanding the circumstance of his being born in the Northern part of the Union, has been strenuously urged by the Radicals as an objection which might have weight with vulgar minds yet the old Republicans who have espoused his cause can discover no fault in this; and the common people, even those who are illiterate and uninformed, have a natural discernment, a perception of justice, a generous feeling of patriotism about them, which makes them reject such a charge with contempt.

The writer of this article, Mr. Editor, is not a partisan of Mr. Adams. He feels as little solicitude arising from a partiality for, or prejudice against, any of the candidates as any citizen of the country at this interesting juncture of time, can feel—who feels at all.—After mature