

King the second office in the Government, who distributed the Census that nominated him, and warmly and efficiently executed his election. But suppose the President acted upon the most disinterested doctrine which is now contended for by those who opposed his election, and were to appoint to public office, from their ranks only, to the entire exclusion of those who voted for him, would he then escape their censure? No! We have seen him charged, for that equal distribution of the public service among every class of citizens, which has hitherto characterized his Administration, with the nefarious purpose of having up portions of the community. A spirit of demagoguery is abroad. With some, one denunciation, right or wrong, is the order of the day. No matter what prudence and wisdom may stamp the measures of the Administration; no matter how much the prosperity of the country may be advanced; or what public evils may be averted under its guidance; there are persons who would make general, indiscriminate, and interminable opposition. This is not a fit occasion, nor perhaps am I a fit person, to enter upon a vindication of its measures. But I hope I shall be excused for asking what measure of domestic policy has been proposed or recommended by the present Executive, which has not its prototype in previous acts or recommendations of Administrations at the head of which was a citizen of Virginia? Can the liberal and high-minded People of this State, condemn measures emanating from a citizen of Massachusetts, which, when proposed by a Virginian, commanded their express assent or silent acquiescence; or to which, if in any instance they made opposition, it was respectful, limited, and qualified? The present Administration desires only to be judged by its measures, and invites the strictest scrutiny; and the most watchful vigilance on the part of the public.

With respect to the Panama mission, it is true that it was not recommended by any preceding Administration, because the circumstances of the world were not then such as to present it as a subject for discussion. But, during that of Mr. Monroe, it has been seen that it was a matter of consideration, and there is every reason to believe, if he were now at the head of affairs, his determination would correspond with that of his successor. Let me suppose that it was the resolution of this country, under no circumstances, to contract with foreign powers intimate public engagements, and to remain altogether unbound by any treaties of alliance, what should have been the course taken with the very respectful invitation which was given to the United States to be represented at Panama? Haughtily folding your arms, would you have given it a cold and abrupt refusal? Or would you not rather accept it, send ministers, and in a friendly and respectful manner endeavor to satisfy those who are looking to us for counsel and example, and imitating our free institutions, that there is no necessity for such an alliance; that the dangers which alone could, in the opinion of any one, have justified it, have vanished, and that it is not good for them or for us? What may be the nature of the instructions with which our ministers may be charged. It is not proper that I should state; but all candid and reflecting men must admit, that we have great interests in connection with the Southern Republics, independent of any compacts of alliance. Those Republics, now containing a population of upwards of twenty millions, duplicating their numbers, probably, in period still shorter than we do, comprising within their limits the most abundant sources of the precious metals, offer to our commerce, to our manufactures, to our navigation, so many advantages, that none can doubt the expediency of cultivating the most friendly relations with them. If treaties of commerce and friendship, and liberal stipulations in respect to neutral and belligerent rights, could be negotiated with each of them at its separate seat of Government, there is no doubt that much greater facilities for the conclusion of such treaties present themselves at a point where, all being represented, the way may be smoothed, and all obstacles removed by a disclosure of the views and wishes of all, and by mutual and friendly explanations. There was one consideration which had much weight with the Executive in the decision to accept the mission; and that was, the interest which this country has, and especially the Southern States, in the fate and fortunes of the Island of Cuba.

No subject of our foreign relations has created with the Executive Government more anxious concern, than that of the condition of that island, and the possibility of prejudice to the Southern States, from the convulsions to which it might be exposed. It was believed, that the dangers which, in certain contingencies, might threaten our quiet and safety, may be more successfully averted at a place at which all the American Powers should be represented than any where else. And I have no hesitation in expressing the firm conviction, that, if there be one section of this Union more

than all others interested in the Panama mission, and the benefits which may flow from it, that section is the South. It was, therefore, with great and unfeigned surprise, that I witnessed the obliquity of those political views, which led some gentlemen from that quarter to regard the measure, as it might operate on the Southern States, in an unfavorable light. Whatever may be the result of the mission, its moral effect in Europe will be considerable, and it cannot fail to make the most friendly impressions upon our Southern neighbours. It is one of which it is difficult, in sober imagination, to conceive any possible mischievous consequences, and which the Executive could not have declined, in my opinion, without culpable neglect of the interests of this country, and without giving dissatisfaction to nations whose friendship we are called upon by every dictate of policy to conciliate.

There are persons who would impress on the Southern States the belief that they have just cause of apprehending danger to a certain portion of their property from the present Administration. It is not difficult to comprehend the object and the motive of these idle alarms. What measure of the present Administration gives any just occasion for the smallest apprehension to the tenure by which that species of property is held? However much the President and the members of his Administration may deprecate the existence of slavery among us as the greatest evil with which we are afflicted, there is not one of them that does not believe that the Constitution of the General Government confers no authority to interpose between the master and his slave, none to apply an adequate remedy, if indeed there be any remedy within the scope of human power. Suppose the object of these alarmists were accomplished, and the slave-holding States were united in the sentiment that the policy of this Government in all time to come should be regulated on the basis of the fact of slavery, would not union on the one side lead to union on the other? And would not such a fatal division of the People and States of this confederacy, produce perpetual mutual irritation and exasperation, and ultimately disunion itself? Slave-holding States cannot forget that they are now in a minority, which is in a constant relative diminution, and should not certainly be the first to put forth a principle of public action by which they would be the greatest losers.

I am but too sensible of the unreasonable trespass on your time which I have committed, and of the egotism of which my discourse has partaken. I must depend for my apology upon the character of the times, on the venom of the attacks which have been made upon my character and conduct, and upon the generous sympathy of the gentlemen here assembled. During this very journey, a paper has been put into my hands, in which a member of the House of Representatives is represented to have said that the distinguished individual at the head of the Government, and myself, have been indicted by the People. If that is the case, I presume some defence is lawful. By the bye, if the honorable member is to have the sole conduct of the prosecution, without the aid of other counsel, I think that it is not difficult to predict that his clients will be non-suited, and that they will be driven out of court, with the usual judgment pronounced in such cases.

In conclusion, I beg leave to offer a Toast, which, if you are as dry as I am, will I hope be acceptable for the sake of the wine, if not the sentiment: The continuation of the Turnpike Road which passes through Lewisburg, and success to the cause of Internal Improvement, under every auspices.

He then took his seat, amid the repeated cheers of the whole company.

Fatal Rencontre.—On Monday, 10th inst. Mr. David Beck and Col. Benjamin Alston, both of S. C. between whom a quarrel existed, and both being armed in consequence, accidentally met in the street of Coosawatchie, when the former drew a pistol and called to the latter to defend himself, who instantly drew another, and both pulled nearly at the moment. Beck's pistol missed fire, and he received three buck shot in the head which caused his death after lingering in great pain about 20 hours. Mr. B. was about 22 years old, of considerable promise, and had chosen practice of law for a profession. He has left a mother, three sisters, and two brothers to lament his sudden decease.

The Right Rev. Dr. Cheverus, formerly Roman Catholic bishop of Boston, in the United States, and lately of the see of Montauban, in France, has been appointed Archbishop of Bordeaux, one of the highest ecclesiastical dignities in the kingdom.

Mr. Haile has been elected a Representative to the 20th Congress from the State of Mississippi.

It is computed that Long Island sends \$70,000 worth of eels and clams every year to the New York market.

HOME INDUSTRY.

The advancement of this country in manufacturing industry is perhaps unexampled in history. In the year 1805 the total consumption of cotton by the manufactories of the United States, was not more than 1000 bales. Now Rhode Island uses more. In 1812, our woollen factories could not furnish the army with 6000 blankets. During the last war, capital was taken from commerce and invested in manufactures. This was the first impulse. In 1815, a report made to Congress showed that FORTY MILLIONS of dollars capital were invested in cotton manufactories, and TWELVE MILLIONS in woollen. In that year we manufactured 90,000 bales of cotton. In 1816 it was estimated that the whole amount of goods manufactured in the United States, was equal to 50 or 60 millions of dollars. It is now believed that we manufacture, of all kinds, to the amount of 250 millions in a year, about 25 millions of which are exported, and the rest consumed in the country. The internal or domestic trade of every country is perhaps more permanent and useful than the foreign. It is not subject to the fluctuations of the commercial world, which frequently break out and spread desolation around. The English journalists have been consoling themselves that our industry was as prostrated as theirs. The facts which we have stated, do not indicate much depression. Snowden's Adv.

(Yet, 30,000! — *Presidence Journal.*)

FROM THE SOUTHERN ADVERTISER.

Contrast.—The annual salary of the Governor of the State of Rhode Island, is four hundred dollars.

The salary of the Governor of Louisiana, is seven thousand five hundred dollars.

The Supreme Judges of this State receive an annual salary of five thousand dollars a piece, while the Supreme Judges of Rhode Island get but two hundred. An attempt was made in the Legislature of that State at its last session to advance the salary of the Judges fifty dollars per annum, but it failed.

FROM BILBOA (Spain.)

Captain Brown, of the brig Galaxy, who arrived at Boston, on Saturday, from Bilboa, whence she sailed on the 12th of August, states that six Columbian (South-American) privateers were cruising between Corunna and Bay-one, who effectually embargoed Spanish commerce in the Bay of Biscay. A brig from England, [Spanish property, we suppose] with a cargo of dry goods, valued at \$100,000, was taken off the bar of Bilboa, the day he sailed, by a schooner privateer of two guns only, manned and sent to South America; the officers and crew were put on board a brig in ballast, also captured by the privateer, and sent into Bilboa, with the admonition that they had better remain in port, for if caught out again, every man would be hanged at the yard-arms.

A person advertises in New-York a machine, which, being attached to a steamboat, will open a passage for her during the whole winter, through any ice that makes in our rivers—and permit the boat to move at the rate of six miles an hour, and much faster if the passage be frequently used—it is calculated that the machinery to one boat, which however may be detached at pleasure and will last many years, will cost about \$600.

The Mexican government has offered \$100,000 for a specific for the yellow fever—and Dr. Giraud, of Baltimore, is said to have discovered such specific.

The Guatemala Canal, to connect the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, is required to be completed in 18 months, with the privilege of exclusive navigation for 20 years. The distance across is stated to be about 17 miles, which will require a lockage of 200 feet. The work will be commenced with 6000 workmen from this country.

Personal property, to the amount of 16,000 dollars, belonging to the estate of the late President John Adams, was sold at Auction on Monday evening, by order of the Executors of the Will. It consisted principally of stocks, much of which sold at an advance. The amount has been erroneously stated in some papers at \$50,000. *Nat. Jour.*

Near 11,000 votes for Member of Congress have been taken in one district, in that newly settled state, Indiana!

Salisbury:

OCTOBER 17, 1826.

ROMAN AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The next meeting of the Roman Agricultural Society, for the exhibition of Domestic Animals, Household Manufactures, &c. which was advertised to take place on the 25th and 27th inst. is, on account of the illness happening that week, postponed till the week following, and will positively take place, in the town of Salisbury, on Thursday, the 2d and 3d days of November, proximo. When and where all the members, and all those who are desirous of competing for the premiums offered, are invited to attend.

JOHN BEARD, Secy.

Oct. 12, 1826. 3154

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

GOOD READING.

It must have been a subject of frequent remark, to every person of the least observation, how very few good Readers there are in our country—how very few teachers of the English language, will not feel themselves a good deal embarrassed in reading to their pupils: a chapter in the simple narrative of St. Luke. Parents and guardians are too easily satisfied on this subject. If proposals for teaching be made, the questions immediately asked, are, "Is Mr. H. good in figures? I suppose he writes a fine hand?" Not a syllable, not a thought of inquiring about the excellency or defects of his reading. And to a great many parents and guardians, it would matter not whether the teacher himself could read at all or no. To them the profits accruing, in their view, would in each case be about the same.

But the blame does not rest solely on them. The ill management and shameful neglect of teachers, deserve the severest censure. Reading they consider the employment of children only. All taste or ambition for excellency in the art, are stifled in embryo. As soon as a scholar can read without spelling more than half the words, he boldly enters the field of arithmetic. All this is very good; but to dream over an English Reader, is indeed poor employment for a lad, who has ever tasted the sweets of simple addition, wrought by the teacher. Accordingly, the first time he makes a cypher on his slate, he has then written down the full value of all his future reading at school.

I say thus much, Mr. Editor, without fear of contradiction; it is obvious to every individual who is in the least conversant with scholastic administration. And it is no less true, that such an education lays the foundation of much of the ignorance which envelops our country. What men cannot do well, they are loth to do at all; hence every expedient is tried, and recourse had to all possible means of passing away time, rather than endure the labour, fatigue and drudgery of reading. Far be it from me to disparage, in any degree, the excellency of Writing, of Arithmetic, or any other branch commonly taught in our schools,—they are all worthy the most scrupulous attention. But to make way for them, shall we drive reading into exile?

The object of every one having the care of youth, should be to make them wise and virtuous. But when they confine the operations of the youthful mind to one channel, they are evidently blind to their own interest. Nothing tends so much to facilitate successful investigation, as an enlarged and liberal understanding; and should any one imagine, that he may find this liberalising effect in the study of arithmetic alone, he may perceive, when too late, that he is much mistaken.

In what can all the boasted knowledge of arithmetical adepts, destitute of good reading, compare with the personal enjoyment, constant profit, and the refined improvement and pleasure of others, derived from the society of a correct and sensible reader? "That the soul should be without" any valuable "knowledge, is not good;" but nothing can supply the place of reading. It is one of Mr. Mason's universally excellent kinds of knowledge. In all stationages and circumstances, it is worthy the cultivation.

"But," say you, "there are few good readers, how shall we get out of our difficulties?" I answer, let parents and guardians bid highest for the man, who, in connection with other branches, will teach correct reading; and if there be not such now, there soon will be an abundant supply of able and faithful teachers, from the young men of our own country.

These remarks, Mr. Editor, are the result of painful observation of the imperfect scholarship, and corrupt taste, so lamentably prevalent in our state. I think, therefore, you must coincide with me. O. O.

Rowan county, N. C. 9th Oct. 1826.

MISSIONARY NOTICE.

The Young Men of the neighbouring congregations, are respectfully invited to meet at *Third-Creek Church*, on Saturday, the 28th of this month, to form a Society, to be denominated "The Young Men's Missionary Society of _____"

There will be preaching at the Church on Friday; on Saturday an appropriate sermon, or address, will be delivered; and on Sabbath, the Sacrament of the Supper will be administered.

It will be the great object of the society in contemplation, to collect funds for the support of missionaries among the destitute within the bounds of the Concord Presbytery. Whilst the young men of Richmond, New York, Vermont, and numerous other places in the United States, have for several years been successfully laboring in the cause of Domestic Missions, it is well known that no efforts have been made by the young men of North Carolina, in the same department of Christian benevolence. In the opinion, however, of many intelligent persons, the young men even within the bounds of the Concord Presbytery, might form themselves into a very respectable and efficient society. It has, therefore, been peculiarly gratifying to learn, that this subject has, of late, been exciting an unusual degree of interest among the younger part of the Christian community.

The cause of Domestic Missions is intimately connected with the highest welfare of our beloved country. It is worthy of the cordial support and liberal patronage of every patriot, of every philanthropist, and of every christian, in the Union. May the proposed meeting result in the formation of a Society, that shall be the honoured instrument of imparting the inestimable blessings of our Holy Religion to multitudes of our perishing fellow-citizens. **P. HILANDER.**

Rowan county, Oct. 9, 1826.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

TO POLITICAL SPECULATORS.

MR. EDITOR: The proverbial rapidity of human nature, seldom requires a repetition of "Uicce sorte tua," by way of admonition of depreciation. "Perseverando secundare naviter," is, in my opinion, the only motto universally applicable to all ages, nations and governments; and, perhaps, by omitting the natural sluggish of incorrigible enmity, is equally so to individuals. But how strenuously and judiciously soever some means be employed, they may fail to produce the issue desired. Fortune commonly dispenses her lots, as certain amateurs deal their packs; the value of the hand usually depends on the turning up of the trump card. When political gamblers have sufficient influence to shuffle the *uffragia populi*, the issue turns on a contingent event, which must occur, whether auspiciously or inauspiciously to the parties concerned; like a certain game at cards, in which chance and dexterity, carelessness and calculation, contend for the dubious issue of a certain event, viz: the game must be lost or won.

"There is nothing certain in this uncertain world," says an old adage; which, like many other received maxims, is not universally true. Some of your readers, sir, may be (or may imagine themselves) endowed with sufficient sagacity to solve the following enigmatical question, by a passing inspection. The propounder, however, conceives it so difficult as to require a clear head, indefatigable study, a perspicacity approaching to prophetic ken, and, above all, disinterested principles, to qualify any one to give it a satisfactory solution. In a shorter period than a Tiro in "Hic hac hoc" would be in advancing to "Arma, Virumque Cano!"

Let not this opinion deter those who may feel inclined to exercise their ingenuity. Assuredly, any one who can read and understand Murray's Reader, or any other class book, is as well qualified to expound the enigma, as the Professor emeritus of any University. Let the diffident remember, that Alexander undid the gordian knot, by a mode which either no one before had thought of, or had the courage to attempt. An equally sagacious head and determined hand, might decipher this problem with more ease, than Archimides detected the alloy in Hiero's crown. The only difficulty will be the Q. E. D. or demonstration. The Sybil must now be permitted to issue her oracle:—Here it is:

"Ni amer nam ruo,
"Ni agas M. ad, at eum???"

AGENDU.

Sept. 22, 1826.