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THE AUTHORITY OF THE STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

60,000 DOLLARS.

Scheme.

1 Prize of \$20,000 in 30 days	\$20,000
10,000	10,000
5,000	5,000
2,000	2,000
1,500	1,500
1,000	1,000
500	500
300	300
200	200
100	100
50	50
25	25
10	10
5	5
2	2
1	1

500 Prizes, 2 2/3 Tickets
500 Blanks, 5 at 5 Dollars

THE LAST DRAWN TICKET ON THE

5000 DOLLAR.

A. D. MURPHY.

Taken up and Committed

State of North-Carolina, Stokes county:

SEPTEMBER session, 1826:

State of North-Carolina, Stokes county:

DUTIES OF PRESIDENT.

We have never believed that a foreign education, an acquaintance with the intrigues and the etiquette of European courts, and an approximation to the business of diplomacy, were essential to qualify a citizen of this republic for the discharge of the duties of President.



ADDRESS.

Delivered before the Essex Agricultural Society, at its annual meeting, in Salisbury, on the 24th November, 1826, by Mr. J. W. HANNA, Secretary of the Society.

Gentlemen of the Society! It is with unfeigned diffidence of my ability, that I have undertaken in conformity with your wishes, to address you on a subject of such vital importance as the one which gave birth to our association; but from a novice in agricultural pursuits much practical information derived from his own experience cannot be expected.

The Science of political economy, a fruitful and almost illimitable theme for controversy, has, during the last half century, employed the pens of many men distinguished for genius and learning, among whom Agriculture, Manufactures, and Commerce have each had their advocates, who contended that their favorite was the prime source of national wealth and grandeur.

From accident or choice, we are followers of agriculture—the eldest and the most neglected of the three. To promote her glory, whilst we advance our own interest, should be the object of our united and energetic efforts.

PAPER.

The materials on which mankind have contrived to write their sentiments in different countries, have been extremely various. The most ancient perhaps were stone and metal. Tablets of wood, particularly of the cedar wood, were afterwards used, and these were again followed by tablets covered with wax, which were written on according to the fashion of the time, either with iron bodkins, the bones of birds, or reeds cut into the form of pens.

The art of making paper, such as we now see it, was a late discovery; and its first material was cotton. The linen paper which is now in use, is supposed to have followed the discovery.

pursuit of husbandry, to steer the national ship through a tempestuous sea, and after the storm was past, preferred a return to their humble occupation, to all the fascinations of a splendid court, the acclamations of an admiring senate, or the pomp of a military triumph.

The cause of this are obvious. It has been generally, but erroneously, and has been generally, but erroneously, supposed that no particular discipline of the mind was necessary to qualify youth for the business of husbandry; but that it was merely a mechanical art, little dependant upon the aid of the understanding.

Without union, energy, and zeal, associations for any purpose are less effective perhaps than the exertions of individuals. But that with these, more exclusively, beneficial results may be reasonably expected from the same individuals united for a common object, may be clearly demonstrated by reasoning and by facts.

Until a recent period it has been customary with parents, and likewise with governments that took any concern in the business of education, to afford every facility of attaining knowledge, to youths destined for the learned professions, or the life of a soldier; whilst those designed for an agricultural life, have been brought up neglected drudges—mere machines to minister to the wants or pamper the luxury of their more favoured fellow creatures.

The consequence followed, that very few standard books of a practical nature on agriculture have been written; but on the subject having been treated by men of science almost exclusively, who were unskilled in the details of husbandry, has been presented to farmers in such unpalatable terms, and enveloped in so much apparent mystery, as to create in them a disgust for what they call book-farming, and cause them to reject indiscriminately all information coming in such a questionable shape. So that it is not unusual to hear farmers of good sense, call forgoers for a while the peaceful

in the councils of our country, not only decried all books which treat of agriculture, but also inveighing against the use of improved machines and implements.

To the press we are indebted for all we know of antiquity, and for the most of our knowledge of passing events in other countries and in distant parts of our own. If, then, we should be as sceptical on other subjects which are presented to our minds through the medium of books, we would deny ourselves the blessings which flow from the revival of letters, render nugatory the reformation, and drink bitterly from that pure fountain of living water, which was designed to cheer the pilgrimage of fallen men.

There is another enemy to improvement, the most invisible perhaps of all, because it enlists our feelings and our passions, frequently in opposition to the convictions of reason. I allude to that prejudice many of us entertain in favour of old habits, which are associated with the scenes of our youthfulness, or the memory of our departed friends, and a departure from which appears to some not merely an imprudent and hazardous experiment, but even an act of filial impiety.

Let me not be understood either as censuring all old customs, or indiscriminately recommending all that are new; but we should divest ourselves of prejudice on either side, guarding alike against implicit credulity and unlimited scepticism; we should carefully and candidly compare our own ideas with those of other persons; put to the test of common sense every new theory, and if it appear plausible, give it a fair trial before we stamp it with the epithets, visionary, ridiculous, or absurd. For to the genius and energy of men who were styled visionaries, the world owes some of the most useful inventions, and most stupendous discoveries.

When he first promulgated the theory on which he grounded the hope of discovering a new world, Columbus was called a visionary; and if the taunts of ignorant and envious contemporaries could have shaken his confidence in the suggestions of a philosopher they could not comprehend, this fair continent might possibly have been yet the unexplored heritage of the "children of the great spirit," and the whole family of civilized men might still have been crouching to Kings, without a hope, without a dream of the existence of a country where human nature would resume her native dignity. Scarcely subordinate to the discovery of America in the magnitude of its consequences, was that annunciation of freedom, whose fiftieth anniversary has been recently vested with a solemn interest by the almost simultaneous exit of its two foremost civil advocates. The success of America in sustaining that memorable declaration, consummated the work which Columbus had begun, by opening a theatre for the expansion of the mind, where, freed from the monastic superstition, and civil and religious intolerance which repressed its energy in the old world, it might range at pleasure, revealing the mysteries of nature, and rendering her operations subservient to the comfort and happiness of mankind. Since then our country has made rapid strides towards wealth and grandeur, many useful discoveries and inventions have originated among our citizens, some of which surpass in splendour any that modern time have witnessed beyond the Atlantic.

Of the general spirit of improvement, agriculture has been a dilatory, but, at length, a liberal partaker; and it can scarcely be deemed extravagant to assert, that within the last 15 or 20 years she has made more progress towards the attainment of her merited rank, than she had done before for ages.

This incipient and increasing amelioration may be ascribed to several causes; to the general tendency of freedom; to the diffusion of learning, and consequent discoveries in natural science; to the encouragement of some of the state governments, and in a great degree to the influence of agricultural societies and shows.

The first society of this kind in the U. States, which was formed on the present prevailing plan, was organized under the auspices of Elkanah Watson, Esq. of Pittsfield, Massachusetts, in 1810. This public spirited gentleman, actuated by a laudable zeal to improve the agriculture of his country, undertook the task at the advanced age of 60 years, not only unassisted, but as he says, "amid the frowns and sarcasms of professional men." Fortunately for the cause, he persevered until he succeeded in establishing this scheme;—it soon became popular, and was adopted in many parts of New-England; and agricultural societies are now