HEART PRISE 20,000 DOLLARS.

Scheme.

at 5 Dollars, is 117,430

d in 18 days drawing. All the num-

Minister Prize as follows /
THE LAST DRAWN TICKET ON THE
set day, will be entitled to a Prize of \$300 03.730 DOLLARS

Prizes payable at the Agency of the Bank of app Pear, so Hillsburcagh, N. C. thirty days her the completion of the drawing, subject a discount of fifteen per cent. All prizes ded within twelve months from the ampletion of the drawing, will be considered a furfitted to the uses of the Lottery.

The attention of the North Carplina public, neetfully invited to the foregoing acheme. becare to it the aid of those who are dly to the interest of literature and science, and the name alone of the gentleman who has ented to act as Commissioner in the manof the fairness with which it will be conducted.

A. D. MURPREY. Tickets in this Lottery for sale at the office Western Carolinian, and by Mr. Charles sher, and others, Falisbury.

Taken up and Committed 10 the Jail of Rowan county, N. C. on the 16th of August, 1826, a negro man, who says his name is JACK, 22 years old, 5 feet 1 inch high, says he left his master about 6 weeks since, in the state of Georgia; was bought by one Johnson, last spring, of Matthew Williamson, at Charlotte Court-House, Virginia. The owner is required to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

SAM'L. JONES, Jailor. Salisbury, N. C. Aug. 17, 1826. 24

State of North-Carolina, Stokes county : SEPTEMBER session, 1826: Paul Folger vs. George W. Folger; original attachment, levied on 231 acres of land, on the head waters of Belew's creek, adjoining the lands of Reed Starbuck, Thomas Voss, A. Campbell, and others, as the property of George W. Folger. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that George W. Polger, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this state, is therefore ordered, that multiparties has made in the state of the state. iblication be made six weeks in the Western Carolinian, notifying said Folger to appear at the next term of the court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for said county, at the court-louse in Germanton, on the second Monday in December next, and plead or replevy the property, otherwise a decree of sale will be awarded Test: M. R. MOORE, Crk 6t38

Price adv. 52

James Scott:

ts are l, that rolini-at tho use in nest, to the

SEPTEMBER Session, 1826: Renben Folger Dev. George W. Folger, original attach-ment, levied on 231 acres of land, on the head waters of Belew's creek, adjoining the lands of Beed Starbuck, Thomas Yoss, A. Campbell, and others, as the property of George W. Folnot an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made six weeks in the Western Carolinian, notifying said Folger to appear at the next term of the court of pleas rter sessions to be held for said county and quarter sessions to be next on on the second at the court-house in Germanton, on the second Monday in December next, and plend, or re-Monday in December next, and plend, or relevy the property, or otherwise a decree of

Test M. R. MOORE, CI's.

DUTTER OF PRESIDENT. We have never believed that a foreign ado

President. Such, it seems, was the of Mr. Juffernon. In a letter to Dr. regiment of Mr. Jefferson. In a letter to Dr. Hiswart, (which has gone the records of the newspapers,) he says: "I am very sensible of the partiality with which you are to good as to seriew the course I have betd in public life, and I have also to be thankful to my fellow-estiment for a like indulgence generally stopen to my endeavors to be useful to them. They give quite as much credit as is merited to the difficulties are counted to attend the applies of the difficulties are counted to attend the applies of the difficulties are counted to attend the applies. culties ur, posed to attend the public administra-tion. There are no mysterics in it; difficulties, indeed, sometimes arise; but common sense and honest intentions will generally steer through

The opinion of Mr. Jefferson on this subject is worthy of attention. The doctrine now is, that no man can be qualified for the Presidency, unless he receives a previous schooling, as a di plematist, and as a number of the cubinet. He must, moreover, visit a few of the European courts, to become familiar, we presume, with the spleadid intrinues of the governments of the old world, and to be initiated into the mysterice

The man who stood for years at the head of the Tennessee bur; who was a prominent mem-hes of the Convention that framed the excellent Constitution of that State; who was one of the Judges of her Supreme Court, her Representative, and rwice her Senator in Congress; who, from the walks of private life, was clevated at once to the rank of a Brigadier, and then to that of a Major General in the regular army by Mr. Mad-ison—the man who was employed in civil pur-mits, from the time he abandoned the camp in his boybood, at the close of the revolution, un-500 till the commencement of the late war-and 500 who then, roused to action, quit the plough-500 share for the sword, and at the head of any army of undisciplined militis, schieved an unprecedented series of victories, terminating with that of the 8th of January, 1815-thus closing 1,000 the usr, and filling "the measure of his counties the strength and symmetry of a Corin-1,000 try's glory." This man, it is said, 19 nor quoup-1,000 mere soldier," merely in consequence of the 1,000 brilliancy of his career as a commander. This 1,500 denunciation, coming from the quarter it does, 5,000 is honorable to Jackson. It is known to the 10,000 nation that he was not bred to the science of war. His education, though liberal, was not The rest of the Prizes floating in the wheel a military education. He was not a West Point Student, nor was he regularly promoted from the rank of an Europe to that of Major Octorish according to the wise regulations for our army—but his first step in war, was a transition from the station of a private citizen to that of a commanding General. Had he been reared in the camp, with his love of knowledge and his ubtiring perseverance, it would have been imposable for him to have remained " a mere midler;" but he was not so reared. Engaged, mainly in civil purvuits, until his head began to blossom with age, like Cincinnatus, he abandoned his sere soldier"-servility may echo the assertion, and stupidity give it credence; but a nation of reflecting freemen will attribute it to an ingrate, and pronounce it false and iniquitous.

PAPER.

The materials on which mankind have contrived to write their sentiments in different countries, have been extremely various. The most encient perhaps were stone and metal. Tablets of wood, particularly of the cedar wood, were after wards 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. At length the papyrus of Egypt was coats stripped from the reed which grows upon the banks of the Nile. The date of its discovery, and the date of its disuse, have been equally disputed. Nor is it yet completely ascertained whether its first application may be ascribed to an earlier or later date than the conquest of Egypt by the Macedonians.

Parchment was the next invention; discovered; and it has been found at once ployed upon important occasions in every European country.

now see it, was a late discovery; and its to the want of interest in the art itself, or first material was cotton. The linen pahave followed the discovery. They are it was the delightful occupation of our per which is now in use, is supposed to both dated by generality of writers at the first parents ere sindisturbed the harmony eleventh or swelfth century, though the and defaced the beauty of Eden : it has honor of the discovery is claimed not on- in all ages marked the degree of a haly by different but distant nations:

paper, manufactured in England, came plenty, and contentment. In the annals out without a date, about 1495 or 1496; of Greece and Rome, the pages on though for a long while afterwards it was which the eye of the philanthropist principally brought from abroad.



ADDRESS.

ty, at its annual meeting, in Salisbury, on the ld November, 183, by Maj. Jose Heans, Secretary of the Squaty. Gentlemen of the Society ! It is with un-

feigned 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 have ever seen the well intentioned part of our a noviciste in against until pursuits much follow-citizens sufficiently disposed not to look oractical information derived from his own experience cannot be expected. therefore, in the course of my remarks, shell recomment a departure from shy old, or the adoption of any new provices, my common interest with you in the cause of agriculture, will pley the aincerity of my motives, whilst my very limited experience will, it is hoped, sof-The Science of political economy, a

fruitful and almost illimitable theme for controversy, has, during the last half century, employed the pers of many men distinguished for genius and learnings general or among whom Agriculture, Manufactures, the rank. and Commerce have each had their servocates, who contended toot their favorite was the prime source of national wealth and grandeur.

But at this era of improvement, to eulogize either of them exclusively to the disparagement of the others, would be idle declamation. They may be aptly compared to the three parts contributing want of either would leave the column imperfect, it may not be arrogant to call Agriculture the base. In order then to attain the highest degree of perfection, nations should foster them equally, leaving individuals to the pursuit of the one which their own taste, talents or inclinations may prompt them to select.

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.

that our own faith in the utility of such boundless goodness of the same incom- dignity. Scarcely subordinate to the discountry, like Cincinnatus, he returned to his societies might be questioned, if every plough. Envy may proclaim such a man "a day's experience did not prove that man will be careless in the discharge of more important duties than any that can be prescribed by human authority.

Without union, energy, and seal, associstions 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.
Associations concentrate the divided faculties of many, and thus render them efficient; they produce a collision of opinions, and thus elicit truth-

" In a multitude of counsellors there is safety,"-is a maxim consecrated by the transcendent wisdom of Him who first utinvented, which not only gave a great tered it, and by the universal approbation facility to the art of writing, but was a of ages. Acting from this principle, portable material. It was formed of thin whether suggested by revelation, by reason or by instinct, mankind have in every condition, from the most uncultivated state of savageness to the highest point of refinement, resorted to associations under some name or another for the protection and promotion of the common weal. Such associations were at first instituted chiefly in extraordinary conjunctures, by a family, a tribe, or a nation a but as originating in a country where no such civil society improved, an immense variematerial as the papyrus reed could be ty of occupations and pursuits ensued; and ultimately we find every ramification so durable and useful that it is still em- of the arts and sciences with its own peculiar tutelaries. Agriculture was the last to adopt such means of advancement : The art of making paper, such as we but yet her tardiness cannot be ascribed

to the want of sotaries. The art is the oldest beneath the sun : tion's civilization and refinement, and is The first book which was printed on always associated with the ideas of peace, Kent, by one Spilman, who died in 1607. call, forsook for a white the peaceful (I could name some who have mingled land; and agricultural societies are now

tional ship through a temperature sea, and after the atorm was past, preferred a return to their humble occupation, to all the fascinations of a splendid court, the sectionations of an admiring benefit, or the recommendation of the fascinations of an admiring prejudice will be apparent on a moment's benefit, or the reports, prides and decrying all books which treat of agriculture, but also inveighing against the use of improved machines and implements. To condid minds, the absording of such prejudice will be apparent on a moment's benefit, or the reports. mate, or the "pomp, pride; and metance" of sinilitary triumph. Among to know of antiquity, and for the most of writings of antiquity which accaped to know of antiquity, and for the most of our knowledge of passing events in deviation of the dark ages, have been transmitted to us many well written other countries and in distant parts of our books on rural affairs I they are, of course, own. If, then, we should be as sceptical unadeped to our times and climate; but on other subjects which are presented to they remain interesting monuments of our minds through the medium of be encient therature and taste, and of the as we are on the subject of agriculture, grade occupied by agriculture, among those people who are so often alluded to as the pride of our race. To a far-rander nugatory the reformation, and mer of aniquity, literature is indebted for one of he richest offerings of the living water, which was designed to mind,—one of her sweetest and most cheer the pilgrimage of fallen man.

There is another enemy to impro imperishable wreaths. It was on a visit to Rome to rigain his farm which had been allotted to the soldiers of Augustus, that Virgil become known to that sions, frequently in apposition to the Emperor, whose justice, generosity and policy stimulated the port to the production of those unrivalled verses which have inseparably connected the names of the scenes of our youthfulness, or the the bard and his patron, on some of the brightest pages of Roman history.

But although different nations have letions on husbandry, and many fascingting descriptions of the purity and pleasures of rural life, it cannot be denied that the cultivators of the soil have in general occupied in society but an hum-

The causes of this are obvious. It has been generally, but erroneously, and for the success of agriculture most fatally, 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.

This absurd idea has had a greater lendency perhaps than any other cause wherever, to degrade the art, to retard its improvement, and limit is enjoyment. It is virtually supposing it to have attained perfection 4 whilst in truth no one is so little understood, is so progressive, or so dependent upon the lights which emanate from the natural sciences.

It is true the economy of nature has been so wisely and munificently display. ed, that in most regions of the earth a subsistance may be acquired without the use of any extraordinary exertion : and although for man's disobedience his crestor declared that, "in the swest of his Kings, without a hope, without a dream face he should eat bread," the severity of of the existence of a country where much apathy has already fallen upon us, the sentence has been mitigated by the human nature would resume her native gressor the faculty of reason to co-oper- its consequences, was that a edge of his vocation, will invariably suc- a theatre for the expansion of the mind, gardless of the recent operations of na-

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 facilty 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 discoveries in natural science; to the enbrought up neglected drudges-mere couragement of some of the state governper the luxury of their more favoured ence of agricultural societies and shows.

on agriculture have been written; but the subject having been treated by men of science almost exclusively, who were been presented to farmers in such inin of his country, undertook the task at the telligible terms, and enveloped in so much apparent mystery, as to create in sisted, but as he says, "amid-the frowns ming, and cause them to reject indiscrim- tunately for the cause, he persevered unthem a disgust for what they call book fur. dwells with most pleasure are those in inately all information coming in such a til he succeeded in establishing this "questionable shape;" So that it is not scheme:—it soon became popular, and unusual to hear farmers of good sense, was adopted in many parts of New-Eng-

pursuit of husbandry, to steer the na-jin the councils of our country,) not only

we would deny ourselves the blessings which flow from the revival of letters, drink bitterly from that pure fountain of

ment, the most invisible perhaps of all, because it enlists our feelings and our pasconvictions of resson. I sllude to that prejudice many of us entertain in favour of old habits, which are associated with memory of our departed friends, and a departure from which appears to some not merely an imprudent and hazardous transmitted to us some abstruse specu- experiment, but even an act of filial im-

Let me not be understood either as censuring all old customs, or indiscrminately recommending all that are new; but we should divest ourselves of preju-dice on either side, guarding slike 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 cotemporaries could have shaken his confidence in the suggestions of a philosophy they could not comprehend, this fair continent migne possibly have been yet the unmolested heritage of the "children of the great spirit," and the whole family of civilized men might still have been crouching to ate with the labour of the body in over- of freedom, whose fiftieth anniversery has coming the difficulties of nature. The been recently vested with a solemn intertruth of the remark that "knowledge is est by the almost simultaneous exit of its power," is in nothing more evident than two foremost civil advocates. The sucin the business of husbandry. The far-mer who unites an acquaintance with the rable declaration, consummated the work physical sciences to a practical knowl- which Columbus had begun, by opening ceed better than the farmer of mere ex. where, freed from the monastic superstiperimental knowledge. The former has tion, and civil and religious intolerance light to direct him at every step in a which repressed its energy in the old devious and difficult road : Botany teaches world, it might range at pleasure, revealhim the nature and habits of plants; ing the mysteries of nature, and rendering Entomalgy the nature of their numerous her operations subservient to the comfort and deadly enemics, insects; and Chemis- and happiness of mankind. Since then try and mineralogy, unfold to his view the our country has made rapid strides toelementary principles of all natural wards wealth and granduer, many useful hodies, point out to him the defects of discoveries and inventions have originasoils, and the best combinations of differ- ted among our citizens, some of which ent substances to produce fertility or cor- surpass in splendour any that modern rect deleterious qualities. But the latter time have witnessed beyond the Atlantic. must grope his way in the dark, depen- Of the general spirit of improvement, dent for success upon a limited experi- agriculture has been a dilatory, but, at ence, and upon chance, ignorant and re- length, a liberal partaker; and it can scarcely be deemed extravagant to sasert, 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 ments, and in a great degree to the influ-

The first society of this kind in the U. The consequence followed, that very few standard books of a practical nature prevailing plan, was organized under the Pittsfield, Massachusetts, in 1810. This public spirited gentleman, actuated by a handable zeal to improve the agriculture