

dulness which fill our libraries; and at the end of twelve months, mark the difference between them. The first will be like the high spirited steed that is ready for the course; the other will be encumbered with a load of useless flesh, his faculties weakened and the bright darts of his genius obscured.

The next great object after the improvement of the intellectual faculties, is the forming of a moral character. This is by far the most difficult part of education. It depends upon the doctrines of morals and the philosophy of the passions and feelings. Little success has heretofore attended it, either in the schools of Europe or this country. The moral character of youth has been generally formed by their parents, by friends who gained their confidence, or by their pursuits in active life. The morality thus taught is purely practical; it has reference to no abstract truths; it looks only to the passions and feelings of our nature under the variety of circumstances in which we may be placed in society, and the duties which thence result. The science of Ethics taught in our schools is a cold, speculative science; and our youth are misled by substituting this for practical morality. It is to be regretted, that we have no work on moral philosophy, which treats of Ethics purely as a practical science; and it is remarkable, that, notwithstanding the great improvement that has been made within the last century in metaphysical and physical science, and the liberal turn of philosophical enquiry which has been introduced, the science of Ethics remains stationary. The question, "what is the foundation of moral obligation," is not more satisfactorily answered now than it was two centuries ago. And until the principles of Ethics shall be disentangled from the speculative doctrines of Theology, interwoven by the schoolmen and monks in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and those principles be traced to the constitution and condition of man, having for their object the development of his social rights and duties, we shall have to regret that the most sublime of all the sciences remains imperfect. It seems to be reserved for the philosophers of Scotland to trace those principles and make this development; and we wait with impatience for the promised work of David Stewart on this subject. But any system of morals which we may study as a science, will never have much effect in forming our moral character. We must look to our constitutional temperament, to our passions and feelings as influenced by external circumstances; and for rules of conduct we must look to the precepts and parables of Christ; they are worth more than all the books which have been written on morals; they explain, and at the same time apply that pure morality which is founded upon virtuous feeling.

**Young Gentlemen of the Diabetic and Philanthropic Societies:**

As you have conferred on me the honor of delivering this first public Address under your joint resolution, I hope you will permit me, before I sit down, to say a few words upon a subject connected with the usefulness of your Societies and the interests of the University. I speak to you in the spirit of fellowship, and a long acquaintance with your Societies enables me to speak with confidence. I well know the influence which your Societies can exercise in maintaining the good order of this institution, in sustaining the authority of the faculty, in suppressing vice, and promoting a more respectable deportment among the students. Every respectable student, of proper age, is a member of one or the other of your Societies, and feels more mortification at incurring its censure than that of the faculty. This feeling is the fulcrum on which the power of the Societies ought to be exerted. Let me entreat you, then, more particularly as you propose hereafter to occupy a higher ground than you have heretofore done, to exert that power in sustaining the discipline of the University, in encouraging industry and good manners, and in suppressing vice. The united efforts of the two Societies can do more in effecting these objects than the authority of the trustees or faculty. A high responsibility rests upon you; your honor and the welfare of the University demand its faithful discharge.

In a short time you will complete your course of studies at this place, and bid adieu to these Halls, to act your parts upon the great theatre of active life. Your friends and your country have much to hope, much to expect from you. Devote yourselves with diligence to your studies. When you shall have finished your course here, remember that your education is just commencing; I mean that education which is to fit you for acting a distinguished part upon the theatre of your country. The pursuits and the honors of literature lie in the same road with those of ambition; and he who aspires to fame or distinction, must rest his hopes upon the improvement of his intellect. Julius Caesar was one of the most accomplished scholars of Rome, and Napoleon Buonaparte of France. In our own country, we lately have seen one of our most eminent scholars raised to the Chief Magistracy of the nation, and the greatest orator of the age made his prime

minister. I speak not here of political literature, but of that which is to be obtained without labour, and prizes only those which are purchased by noble exertion. With not, therefore, for a life of ease; but go forth with stout hearts and determined resolution. As yet you little know what labour and perseverance can effect, nor the exalted pleasures which honorable exertion gives to the ingenuous mind. May God take charge of you; lead you in the ways of uprightness and honor; make you all useful men, and ornaments to your country.

**FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIANS.**

**Mr. Printer:** The election of a President of these United States is well calculated to call forth the utmost exertions of those who have any claims on the exalted station, and to enlist the feelings of their immediate friends, exciting them to strain every nerve in favour of the man of their choice. This accounts, to a good degree, no doubt, for the incessant skirmishing observable in the public prints, between the supporters and friends of Mr. Adams and Gen. Jackson. And yet when a cool observer reflects upon the subject, he is unable to discover any good reason, drawn from public utility, for the marked preference with which the partisans of the one or of the other, are continually endeavouring to impress him.

I think, sir, that a short survey of the leading politics of the day, will establish the position here assumed, beyond reasonable contradiction. Let us make an attempt to draw a parallel between those two great men; Mr. Adams is supposed (and there is evidence, perhaps, although I have never been able to discover it, that the supposition is correct,—but whether there is such evidence or not, he is supposed) to be friendly to the existing Tariff; so, unequivocally, is General Jackson—there is no uncertainty in the proof here. Mr. Adams is thought to be too much inclined to outstrip the boundaries of the Constitution, with respect to internal improvements; although I believe otherwise, the resolutions of Mr. Giles, and of the Legislature of Virginia, to the contrary notwithstanding: yet if it be a crime, Gen. Jackson is, in this respect, as great a sinner as Mr. Adams: his vote for the appropriation for the Cumberland Road, containing, within itself, the assumption of the identical principle for which his friends have, some of them at least, thought proper to anathematize and proscribe Mr. Adams. On the other hand, Gen. Jackson has been much censured for his conduct in the Seminole War; which conduct, Mr. Adams, as Secretary of State, ably justified; and thereby, if it was a fault, made it his own.

But it has been said that the present incumbent ascended the chair by the corrupt assistance of Mr. Clay. It has also been said that the same bargain that was made by Adams, was offered by Jackson: There is no proof of the truth of either of these assertions; and I believe neither of them,—but cannot help thinking one of them to be just as probable as the other. Gen. Jackson is unquestionably an able and energetic man; but Adams never yet commanded an army or fought a duel. But Adams has spent great part of his life in the Cabinet, and in foreign Courts; and I should suppose it probable, before his election to the chief magistracy, and his able guidance of the affairs of the nation in that station, reduced it to a certainty, that his pursuits had been better adapted to the purpose of qualifying him for the Presidency than has those of the General.

I pretend not, Mr. Printer, and I hope none of your readers will so understand me, that I have no preference for one of those men. Every man ought to have a preference; and every man ought to avow it on proper occasions. All that I contend for, is, that it is not necessary to such preference, that we should believe that the candidate who happens not to be by us preferred, is every thing mean and contemptible; whilst the other, who yet holds the same sentiments on most of the political questions that agitate the public mind, is every thing that is honorable and excellent.

**A FARMER.**

**SIGNS OF THE TIMES.**

The Hon. Langdon Cheves, late President of the Bank of the United States, and now a citizen of Philadelphia, in his answer to an invitation of the citizens of Lancaster, Penn. to their 4th of July dinner, has avowed his preface for General Jackson in the following words:—"I participate warmly in the several motives which govern the citizens of Lancaster on the occasion—as well in the particular sentiment which unites them, as in the patriotic object which they propose. Like them, I am decidedly friendly to the election of Gen. Jackson to the next Presidency, and like them I deem the celebra-

tion of the anniversary of our Independence, a solemn duty; a duty, the discharge of which can become no class of persons less than the friends of the hero of the second war of Independence, who was also a participator in the first."

**SELECTED TOASTS.**

Perhaps there is no better way of ascertaining the public sentiment on any prominent subject, than by referring to the voluntary toasts drunk on the anniversary of our independence. The following are selected from widely various parts of the Union, and are, therefore, entitled to the more weight.

**[At Boston.]**

By Augustus Jarvis. Andrew Jackson—The proud Patriot, the able General, the liberal Statesman, the Honest Man.

At some tall cliff, that lifts its awful form, Twelv' from the gate, and midway leaves the storm, Though round its breast the rolling clouds are spread, Eternal sunshine settles on its head."

**[At Concord, N. H.]**

Andrew Jackson—Desperate and despicable must be that cause which invades the happiness of the family sanctuary to wither the laurels which adorn the brow of the Hero and the Statesman.

**[At Troy, N. Y.]**

By J. Norton, jr. Beauty—Gen. Jackson preserved it from violence at New Orleans; let us remember it, and pay him, with interest.

**[At Springfield, Mass.]**

By A. Morgan. Gen. Andrew Jackson—A pure Patriot, an honest and inflexible Statesman; worthy the first office in the gift of a free people.

**[At Toledo, Connecticut.]**

By I. Parist, Esq.—Food and drink of Spain, with his Pope, Cardinals, Priests, Friars, and holy Inquisition—May the pliers which know them, soon know them no more forever.

Capt. Sanford Stanley. Gen. Andrew Jackson—May he wield the Pen in the Cabinet, as much to the discomfiture of his enemies, as he did the Sword in the field of battle.

**[At Ontario, N. Y.]**

By Col. Hayes. General Andrew Jackson—His mighty arm was our defence in war—his mighty mind our brightest hope in peace.

**[At Fauschall Garden, Philadelphia.]**  
By Daniel H. Miller. The Pennsylvania System—Hickory and Homespun.

By Gen. Robert Patterson. Gen. A. Jackson, a "Military Chieftain"—The man who shears his own fleece, and wears cloth spun from it, can never be sought by the friend of Pennsylvania, and the manufacturing interest.

By Liberty Browne. George Washington and Andrew Jackson—Volunteers in youth; Commanders and Statesmen in maturer years.

**[At Richmond, Va.]**

By Robert Douthat. The will of the majority—He who endeavors to counteract it, has already passed the Rubicon! well seasoned "Hickory" would suit the recreant better than the dagger of Brutus.

**[At Columbia, S. C.]**

By Dr. Fitch. John Q. Adams and Henry Clay—the pride and boast of the American people—posterity will rank them among the pillars and luminaries of our country.

By Mr. Tidwell. The next President of the United States, General Andrew Jackson, the Hero of New Orleans—His public services are duly appreciated, and he merits the increasing confidence of his fellow citizens.

By Doctor Isaac Wright.—The honorable John Haywood, the great luminary of the law—May the mantle that fell from him, light upon the shoulders of the present judges; and may they be endowed with a full portion of his spirit.

By W. J. Clark.—On the 4th March 1829. May Adams, who now fills the Presidential chair, Be hurled from his seat and old Hickory placed there.

**[At Framingham, Mass.]**

Uncle Sam.—Fifty-one years old this day—His family increases with his ability to support them.

**[At Hamburg, S. C.]**

By C. C. Mayson, Esq. Jno. C. Calhoun.—In office second only to the President; in the hearts of Carolinians second only to Andrew Jackson.

By Capt. John Sales. Washington, Jefferson, La Fayette and Jackson; the four greatest stars in the American Constellation.

**[At Boston.]**

New England.—She boasts of no other plantations than her free schools and colleges; and for staple products,

Men are the growth her frozen climates supply, And souls are ripen'd in her Northern sky.

**[At Richmond, Va.]**

By Governor Giles. The infatuated President of the U. States, who claims all political power from "the author of our existence" as paramount to our own constitution. This saves at once all the disagreeable troubles of construction. [The Richmond Whig says this toast was coolly received.]

**[At Mitchell's Spring, Va.]**

Sent by Gov. Giles.—The tariff schemer—The silly boy, who ripped up his goose, that laid the golden eggs—The Southern will not long pay tribute.

**[At Guilford Court House, Va.]**  
By John B. Anderson. John Randolph of Roanoke, the lion of the South!

He flies the first from Johnny Q. And tears the hide from Harry too.

**[At Millersville, Ga.]**

By Ezekiel Miller, a Revolutionary soldier:  
I've lived in Georgia fifty year,  
And to the Tories I was sworn;  
I fought the Indians and British too,  
And all of them helped to subdue.

**[At Millersville, N. C.]**  
Woman:  
Well might the Turk his heaven suppose  
Of beings such as this;  
The christian but by teaching knows  
A more exalted bliss.

So industriously are the slanderous representations of the duel between Gen. Jackson and Mr. Dickinson circulated, that the truth of the affair ought to be known. A correspondent of the Hartford Times corroborates the statement we gave in our paper a few weeks since, in relation to the affair; and adds:

"There are some particulars omitted, which present the character of General Jackson in a still more favorable light; for it appeared that it was not his intention to kill his adversary when he went upon the ground, notwithstanding the wanton and unprovoked insult which he had received from him. My informant was Dr. Hanson Catlett, late a surgeon in the United States Army, who was the second of Mr. Dickinson. The circumstances which preceded the duel, are correctly stated by your correspondent. Dickinson (so says Dr. Catlett) being a capital shot, and very quick upon the trigger, got the first fire. His ball entered Mr. Jackson's right breast, and wounded him severely, but as he did not fall immediately, Dickinson exclaimed, "Is it possible I have not killed him?" Mr. Jackson then fired, and shot his adversary through the body. While we were on the ground, Mr. Jackson observed to me, "I would have spared your friend, gross as was the outrage which he has committed upon me, and although I knew that he had entered into a combination with five other men to take my life, but for the exclamation he made after he had fired, by which I was convinced that one or the other of us must remain on the field. If I had thrown away my fire he would have insisted upon another shot." Dr. Catlett further said, "Mr. Jackson was right; Dickinson had determined to kill him, and offered bets that he would do so."

**Congress of Tacubaya.**—The New York Mercantile Advertiser of Tuesday morning says—"We have it from the best authority that the reports of Mexico being opposed to the appointment of representatives to this Congress, or of being unfriendly to the contemplated conference, is incorrect. The truth is, the Ministers of Central America, Peru, and Colombia, returned to their respective countries with certain Treaties agreed upon at Panama to obtain the ratification of the same by their governments. These treaties were said to be altogether of a local character, containing no objectionable stipulations; but the agitated state in which those three countries have been placed since the period of the Panama Congress, has to this time prevented them from being considered and ratified. Until this is done, it is believed the session of the Congress will not be resumed."

[A poor excuse is said to be better than none.]

**Proprietor of the Rattlesnakes.**—The proprietor of the Rattlesnakes, at present exhibiting at the Masonic Hall, offers twelve and a half cents a piece for live rats, and half that sum for live mice, as he intends giving his snakes one splendid repast, they having fasted for nearly one year.

We perceive by the country papers, that the farmers have never had more abundant cause for congratulation, than from the present prospect of the grain and grass crops.

H. S. Tanner Esq. of this city has been elected an honorary member of the Geographical society of Paris.

A Kentucky paper in speaking of Isaac B. Desha says:—"Isaac looks as well as he did before he cut his throat, although not quite so fleshy. He breathes through a tube by which he makes a considerable wheezing."

**Why a Man is not made of Dust.**  
A black servant, not a hundred miles from St. Andrews, Holborn, being examined in the church catechism, by the minister of the parish, was asked, "What are you made of, Jack?" he said, "Of mud, massa." On being told he should say, of dust, he refused; "No massa, it won't do, no stick together."

**To Preserve Milk.**—A spoonful of horse radish put into a pan of milk, it is said, will preserve it sweet for several days.

Love is shown by kind actions, and not by fair speeches.

**Salisbury:**

Gen. Alexander Gray, one of the U. S. commissioners for holding a treaty with the Cherokee Indians, passed through this town last week, on his way to the Nation, where the Commissioners are to meet on the 15th inst. The Cherokees are about to establish a Newspaper in the nation, for the purpose of diffusing intelligence among their people, and of civilizing and refining the more savage part of them.

The venerable ex-president Madison, was lately dangerously ill with the cholera morbus; but, at the last accounts, was a great deal better, and out of all danger.

James Colt, Esq. one of the most estimable citizens of the town of Chesham, died about twelve days since; which seems to have given rise to a report in the adjacent country, that the place was very sickly. The Spectator, of the 27th ultimo, contradicts this report; and says, that on that morning there were but two persons indisposed in the town,—and those not seriously.

**Wreck.**—The sloop Falcon, belonging to New Bedford, (Mass.) from Savannah, bound to New-York, laden with cotton and rice, was run on Cape Look Out Shoals, on the coast of this state, on the 14th ult. and lost. There were 25 or 27 passengers on board, besides the crew, who are all believed to have been saved, a small portion of the cargo only, would be saved,—and no hopes for the vessel. From a communication in the Newbern Sentinel, it would appear that the wreckers living near where the vessel was lost, and who went on board to see what could be saved, acted in a most disgraceful and barbarous manner; they robbed the passengers and crew of not only their money, but even their clothes—they even made a lady pull off her silk stockings, and give them up. Hanging would not punish such brutes in human shape, as they deserve.

Benjamin Gorham has been nominated by the Federalists of Boston, as a candidate for Congress, in room of Mr. Webster, promoted to the Senate; Harrison Gray Otis was first applied to, but declined. David Henshaw has been nominated as the Jackson candidate. A meeting was to be held by the friends of the Administration, without distinction as to other parties, to nominate a candidate to their liking.

Since the above was in type, we learn from the New-York Daily Advertiser of the 27th ult. that Benjamin Gorham has been elected by a majority of 579.

An extensive distillery, at Wilmington, in this state, took fire on the 20th ult. and two of the Stills were so much injured that they were stopped: the Recorder, however, informs the public, (in terms that would induce a belief that there was much concern among the people there on account of the stoppage of the distillery) that one still remained uninjured; "so that those who send orders for whiskey need not apprehend any disappointment. Consoling information.....to some people."

A Mr. John Templeton, of Newbern, in this state, in advertising for a journeyman saddler, oddly enough remarks: "It matters not of what religious persuasion he be, as I am not myself a sectarian, nor a judge of the faith of others. Sure enough, what has the making of saddles to do with the religious tenets of a man!"

**Lucky Printer.**—It is so rare that good luck ever lights upon the luckless fraternity of Printers, that it is with *hopeful* emotions we hear of the fortunate promotion of some of our brethren of the type in Washington City. Roger C. Weightman, Esq. a printer, (who made a fortune, some fifteen years since, by printing for Congress) and late Mayor of the city of Washington, having received the appointment of Cashier of the Bank of Washington, Joseph Gales, Jr. well known as the senior editor of the National Intelligencer, was appointed Mayor of the city; and Peter Force, equally well known as the editor of the National Journal, was lately president of the board of common council of the same city.

The Hon. John C. Calhoun, Vice President of the United States, was, at the last accounts, on a visit to the Catskill Mountain House, in the state of New-York.

The visitors at Saratago Springs, in the state of New-York, are likely to be as numerous this as in any former season: between six and seven hundred arrived there in one week, ending the 13th inst.

A convention of delegates, from 27 counties, composed of 69 of some of the most respectable men in the state, who are concerned in, or are friendly to manufactures, assembled at Albany on the 16th ult. to consult together, and devise ways and means for encouraging the manufacturing interest. Resolutions were passed, assuming as a political maxim, that Congress ought to lay such duties on foreign imports, as would protect home manufactures, &c. Twenty-four delegates were appointed to attend the manufacturers convention at Harrisburg. New-York is deeply interested in manufactures, and will not stop at any measures to favor her own interest.