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TERMS.
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All letters addressed to the Editor, must be post-paid, or they may not be attended to.

MEMOIR OF MR. CANNING.

The following brief memoir of Mr. Canning, abridged from a biographical sketch of this highly distinguished man in the Liverpool Atlas, we doubt not, will be acceptable to our readers.

Mr. Canning was the lineal descendant of the elder branch of the Cannings of Garvagh in the county of Londonderry. He was born in the year 1770 and consequently was 57 years old at his death.

Mr. Canning's father having displeased his family, by an early union with his mother, whose death at a very advanced age, was announced a short time ago, was cut off from his paternal inheritance, which he passed by will, to the late Paul Canning, Esq. of Garvagh, his younger brother, and father of the present Lord Garvagh. Mr. Canning, the elder, after his marriage came to London and entered himself as a student of the Middle Temple from which he was called to the bar. He was a gentleman of very considerable literary attainments, and, like his highly gifted son, had a talent for poetical composition, and some of his verses have been very much admired. He died in April, 1771, leaving his son George an infant. Young Canning was brought up under the care of his uncle, whose fulfilment of the trust reposed in him was discharged with the most exemplary kindness and fidelity. At an early age he was sent to Eton, that great school of eminent men, where, among other companions of congenial sentiments, he was fortunate in attaching to himself, in bonds of the strictest friendship, the present Earl of Liverpool. At Eton, Mr. Canning gave very decided indications of that pure classical taste of which his ripe years exhibited so many specimens, and of the poetical vein which his speeches continued to the last to be so deeply embued, though more serious and important avocations had long disabled, if not disinclined him, for the formal cultivation of an art of which few have displayed earlier or more promising specimens. While at school, he planned and edited we believe, but certainly contributed most largely to, that very lively little work, the Microcosm, of which he wrote ten papers, (the whole number was only forty) and furnished a portion of other two. Nine of the papers contributed by young Canning were in prose, the tenth was a poem; and, considering his age, a very wonderful one, on the slavery of Greece.

From Eton, Mr. Canning proceeded to Christ Church, Oxford; where the fame of the first dawning of his talent had prepared for him a welcome, which the cold and contracted notions of its members denied to the matured glories of the orator and the statesman. Mr. Canning's career at Oxford was a splendid fulfilment of the high promise he had given at Eton. His attainments while there, and the high character which he afterwards maintained, are the more worthy of remark, because that precocity of talent of which his early years exhibited so brilliant an example, is by no means the necessary nor the ordinary precursor of solid and lasting merit. The cleverness which is displayed in early youth, is very generally followed by mediocrity in manhood, and he who was admired as a boy, is barely tolerated when ripe years have subjected the value of his compositions to severer tests. But the genius of Mr. Canning was not of a common place character: like the sun of the tropics, its rise, and its course, and its decline were equally unclouded. Its progress, to use the language of sacred writ, was "as the light which shineth more and more unto the perfect day." The intimacy which had originated between Mr. Canning, and the present Earl of Liverpool, then Mr. Venkington, at Eton, continued unabated during their joint studies at Oxford, and the ardent wish of the latter to exhibit the talents of his friend, where their exhibition might but subserve his interests, were soon to be gratified by the pronunciation by young Canning of the Latin Prize Poem on the occasion of Mr. Pitt's visit to the University.

Mr. Pitt, who was himself an admirable classical scholar, was not less struck by the elegance of the Latinity than by the beauty and originality of the sentiments of the youthful orator, and from that time, when he was first publicly introduced to his notice, recommended, as the

introduction came, by the son of his old and valued friend, the late Lord Liverpool, to the day of his lamented decease, the premier continued his warm and steady friend and patron. While Mr. Canning remained at the University, he was introduced to the celebrated Sheridan; and it may serve as a proof of the high hopes that the late minister had, at that early period, inspired, that his support actually became the subject of canvass by the two great parties in the House of Commons, and, previous to his entering its walls, the accession of strength which the ranks of the opposition were to receive from the talents of Mr. Canning was proudly announced. We do not recollect an occasion when so high a compliment was paid to any youthful aspirant, from the influence of his talents. And, when we consider that Mr. Canning's family was by no means one of power, or of fortune, that his father was but a barrister of no high standing while alive, and had then been dead and forgotten for twenty years, that the son was allied to no great family, and destitute of private fortune, we must be prepared to attribute no ordinary share of sagacity to the friends of Mr. Fox on this occasion, in discerning in the student of two and twenty, the seeds of those statesman-like qualities which have grown up and borne fruit in such abundance since. Mr. Canning was not, however, destined to swell the number of Mr. Fox's followers. He is said to have consulted his friend Sheridan on the offer of a seat in Parliament being made to him, and the latter on being appealed to, in respect to the side of the house which it was most suitable to choose, is reported to have advised him, with much frankness, to go to the right, which opened an equally wide field for the display of his extraordinary powers, while it also opened the way to that station in the councils of the country, without the possession of which their owner could not expect that they would ever prove of much advantage to himself or to the state, and whose whole influence was at his command, a much better reason for his joining Mr. Pitt than can be found in a piece of advice which, from the political views of its author, he could hardly look upon as sincere. Subsequent to his quitting the University, Mr. Canning's Inn: he was never, however, called to the bar. In 1793 he came into Parliament as a member for Newport, in the Isle of Wight, which was vacated by Sir R. Worsley for that purpose. With that strong sagacity which was a distinguishing feature in his character, and with the modesty, also, which is a never failing accompaniment of genuine abilities, Mr. Canning seems to have been determined to acquaint himself perfectly with the forms and usages of the House of Commons before he took an active share in its debates. In consequence of this resolution, we do not find that he spoke at all during the first session that he sat in Parliament. In 1798 Mr. Canning became an ostensible member of the administration, of which he was, thenceforward, to become the most distinguished ornament; he was appointed one of the Under-secretaries of State for the Foreign Department under Lord Grenville. On that occasion he vacated his seat for Newport, and was returned for Wendover. In the session of 1796-7, subsequent to his appointment as Under-secretary, he made a brilliant display of talents as a speaker on the question of the slave-trade.

Mr. Canning continued in office until the retirement of Mr. Pitt in 1801. In the seven years that elapsed, between his maiden speech and the dissolution of the ministry, besides the occasion to which we have adverted, he permitted no great question to pass without taking a share in the debates that arose out of it. During Mr. Pitt's retirement, and on the occasion of a dinner given on the anniversary of the birthday of that great man, by the Goldsmith's Company, on the 29th of May, 1803, that Mr. Canning produced these beautiful lines—"The Pilot that weathered the storm." Though intended merely as a song for a convivial party, and though strictly temporary in their character, such is the merit of those verses, that they have become, in a great measure, national. Alas! the sigh to the memory of Pitt, which was wont to mingle with the repetition of them, will now be blended with one deeper and more heart felt to the memory of the poet, orator and statesman from whose pen they flowed. And much do we fear, that for many, many years to come, though in this case with hopeless longing, "The regrets of the good, and the fears of the wise," will be fondly turned towards the one who, not less his great friend, might justly be entitled "The Pilot that weathered the storm."

On the return of Mr. Pitt to office, Mr. Canning was appointed Treasurer of the

Navy, which office he held until the death of that illustrious statesman in 1806.

On the dissolution of the ministry of Mr. Fox, Mr. Canning came once more into office, as Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. Mr. C. continued to manage the Foreign Department until 1809, when the difference took place in the cabinet, arising out of the unhappy Walcheren expedition. It is not our intention to enter into any discussion of a question on which friends and foes have said their utmost.

On Mr. Canning's rejoining the administration, he was nominated Ambassador to Lisbon, an appointment which he was principally induced to accept, on account of the ill health of his eldest son, whom he lost, at the moment that his talents and his virtues were expanding. In 1816, he was appointed President of the Board of Control, and in 1822, Governor General of India. No sooner had Lord Londonderry fallen, than all eyes were turned towards Mr. Canning, and he resumed his place at the Foreign Office, with an unanimity of approbation, among the nation at large, hardly less marked than that which accompanied his elevation the last step in the ascent of a subject—the Premiership of England. The period between his return to the Foreign Office and his death, has unquestionably been the most splendid portion of Mr. Canning's political life; and while the reason is obvious, namely, that since that period he has been free to prosecute those plans, which his deliberate judgment told him were most consistent with the welfare of the nation, which best contributed to the honor of England, and to the general advancement of liberty, intelligence, and happiness, every where, we are compelled, if we would maintain a character for fair and impartial judgment, to admit that to the converse, to the restraint, laid upon his wishes and his actions, during the previous part of his course, is fairly attributable whatever in consistency or impropriety we may discover in it. Of the recent changes of Administration, which the much lamented illness of Lord Liverpool rendered necessary to say much. Whatever the opposition in either House of Parliament, whatever their advocates out of Parliament, may in the attempt to whom the people of England looked up as a fitting successor to Lord Liverpool. Mr. Canning is so recently departed from us that we can hardly yet speak of him, but as of one who is still existing and present; and, even had a much longer interval elapsed, we do not pretend that we should have been able to speak of one whom we have so long regarded with feelings of affectionate admiration, with the stern and rigid impartiality which the truth of history demands.

Considered in the light of an author, Mr. Canning presented points to the critic. His acknowledged pieces are extremely few, and it would be most unfair to judge of him from hasty sketches, which were no sooner thrown off than they were forgotten. "New Morality," the longest of his poems, is written with great power, great causticity, and great humor. It may, without suffering by the comparison, be ranked with the "London" of Johnson, or the "English Bards" of Lord Byron. It possesses more humor than the former, and more dignity than the latter. His other works are his state papers and his speeches, and on these, but more especially the latter, must his fame, as a literary man, rest. Of the former, the note to the Austrian Ambassador, and the manifesto against Denmark, are distinguished, and we had, not long ago, to direct the attention of our readers to a very able and interesting correspondence between him and Mr. Gallatin, in which, when compared with one of the cleverest men in the New World, his vast superiority, both in argument and in style, is strongly marked. The general character of Mr. Canning's eloquence is the same as that of the school in which he received his best and earliest lessons—the school of Pitt and Fox. The same intellectual comprehensiveness, which we have noticed as the pervading spirit of his general policy, forms the distinguishing feature of his oratory. True, he is often figurative, and few have ever equalled, none, perhaps, excelled him in light and playful humor, or deep and solemn pathos.

Of him it might be truly said, *nil quod teletis non ornabit*; to the driest and most uninviting subject he could impart interest, and, like the fabled Aurora, his muse dropped roses wherever she winged her flight, but his ornaments were neither profuse, nor inconsiderate, nor idly applied. His decorations did not, like ivy round the oak, overlay and weaken his subject. In their utmost seeming luxuriance, they were exquisitely adapted to the great end of the speaker—the

conviction and persuasion of the auditors. To this all his figures, however numerous or complicated, were in strict subservience. Many who have not heard Mr. Canning, and who have but imperfectly studied his orations, have been inclined to regard him as a man of words, as a declaimer, rather than a reasoner; but this opinion, which was equally held by inconsiderate judges in respect of Burke and Sheridan, is utterly unfounded. Mr. Canning's mind like his conduct, had no trash about it. His sentences were as pregnant with thought as they were replete with harmony.

There are many of Mr. Canning's public acts to which we have not even adverted, and those to which we have adverted we have been under the necessity of passing over very slightly. Of the steady and consistent manner in which he advocated the question of the slave trade, and his early and continued attachment to the cause of the Greeks, we have already spoken. His continued advocating the cause of Catholic emancipation is equally worthy of notice. The charge of inconsistency was never, indeed, more misapplied than when made against Mr. Canning, who, in the long period of thirty five years that he sat in Parliament, never abandoned one question to which he had once attached himself.

Mr. Canning married, in 1799, Joan, daughter of the late Gen. Scott of Bellevue, near Edinburgh, and sister of the Duchess of Portland, who was married to the Duke, then Marquis of Titchfield, at the same time. The issue of this marriage was a son, whose premature decease, in 1820, we have already noticed, two other sons, one present at the death of his father, (a captain in the Navy,) and the other a student at Eton, and one daughter married to the Marquis of Clanricarde in 1825.

For all that the highest wishes of humanity can aspire to, he has lived long enough. His fame is complete; his plans are developed so fully, as to leave to his successors nothing but the easy task of following up ideas which they had not the merit of originating. There was one question which he left unsettled, and to the settlement of which many years may yet be requisite; but that was not his question, earnestly and honestly, as he which are to hand down his name as a patriot and a minister,—the recognition of South America, the protection of Portugal, the restoration of Greece, he might have seen all completed, had he been spared a few months longer; but he died with the proud satisfaction, that the foundation was so solidly and securely laid, that to meaner hands might safely be intrusted the task of raising the superstructure. It has been said, that for his country he has not lived long enough—he has not. But how long must he have lived to induce his country to say that he had lived long enough? So part when he would, in her grief, she would have complained of his being subject to the laws of mortality, for when would she have been content to part with one she so highly valued?

MORTISING MACHINE.

A paper published in the interior of the state of New-York, contains a description of a patent machine, invented by Simon Leroy, for mortising carriage hubs, bedstead posts, secretary and bureau posts, table legs, &c. The machines are sold at twenty dollars each. Its virtues are thus described by the patentee.

With this machine a boy of fourteen years of age, can do as much work in any given time as six men will do in the ordinary way; besides it has the inestimable advantage of making every mortice alike. In carriage hubs the mortice may be kept clear by means of a spring, placed at the back of a chisel. The machine is small, and can be placed in any corner of the shop, it being not more than two feet eight inches in length, sixteen inches in width, and three feet high; the weight of the whole does not exceed fifty pounds. The cost of the iron work will not be more than two dollars for each machine. Any sized chisel can be used in the machine, from one eighth of an inch to five quarters. The whole is formed without a wheel or pinion, is very simple in construction, and not liable to injury, and can be either made or repaired by any common mechanic.

Charcoal is strongly recommended in cases of obstinate and dangerous constipation of the bowels or costiveness, in doses of two or three table spoonfuls every half hour in lime water, milk, or in water. Charcoal is now used for many valuable purposes.

Latest from Philadelphia.

ONE of the subscribers (Thomas V. Canon) has just returned from Philadelphia, with all the fashions of the day; and wishes to inform the public, that while at the north, he spent principal part of his time with the most celebrated Tailors of the city, (especially Messrs. Robt & Winebranner, and Messrs. Charles C. Wilson & Sons; where he worked a portion of his time, for the purpose of gaining more information respecting the manner in which garments are cut and made up; the above-named two shops are the most celebrated in the United States. He also visited many other very celebrated shops, in Philadelphia, Fredericksburg, Richmond, and Petersburg, Virg; he also came through Baltimore and Washington City, and examined the fashions in all those places. The subscribers (Thos. V. Canon and Benjamin Fraley) can now assure the public, that they are prepared to accommodate any gentleman, in a very short time, in as fashionable and neat a style, as can be had in any of the above-mentioned places, and as to durability, they know their work will excel any. And they will do their work as reasonable as any in this section of country.

THOMAS V. CANON,
BENJAMIN FRALEY.

Concord, Sept. 1, 1827.

BOOK BINDING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Salisbury, and the surrounding country, that he has established a Book Binding in said town, on Main Street, a few doors south of the Court House, where he will be thankful to receive any kind of work in his line of business.

From a number of years experience, in Europe and America, he feels confident of being able to give entire satisfaction to all those who may favor him with any description of Binding.

Blank Books made to order, after any pattern furnished, on short notice, and at prices which no one can complain of.

Old Books Rebound, either plain or ornamental, on the most moderate terms. All orders from a distance, faithfully attended to. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited, by their obedient servant,

JOHN H. DE CARTERET.
Salisbury, April 28th, 1827.

Co-Partnership.

NOTICE.—The subscribers having recently formed a connexion for the transacting of a

WHOLESALE
Grocery and Commission Business, would respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. Having made the necessary arrangements for the better conducting of a Commission Business, being provided with good Ware Houses, for the storage of COTTON; a safe, substantial, and well built Boat for the transportation of all produce that may be entrusted to them, and a large quantity of COTTON, Commission Business they may be favored with, they flatter themselves with the hope of giving very general satisfaction. Their Ware-Houses are now ready for the reception of country produce generally. Cotton will be received on storage, sold here, or shipped coastwise, if required.

They have now on hand a very general assortment of GROCERIES, with a heavy stock of every article in their line, which is well selected; and which they flatter themselves they will be enabled to offer on as good terms as any House this side of Baltimore.

HORTONS & HUTTON.
Fayetteville, August 1st, 1827.

House and Lot for Sale, OR RENT.

THE subscriber offers for Sale, or Rent, the house and Lot in the Town of Lexington, N. C. formerly owned and occupied by John P. Mabry: the lot is large, and has on it a convenient two story dwelling house, containing nine comfortable rooms; with a good Kitchen, Smoke-House, Ice-House, Stables, &c.; the Garden is not inferior to any in the place. The lot has on it a good Well, and is convenient to a very excellent spring. The property may be had on very accommodating terms. Persons desirous of purchasing, or renting, are invited to view the premises.

JOHN H. HENLEY.
August 25th, 1827.

White Flint WHEAT.

THE New-York White Flint Wheat, which makes Flour preferable of the land, and less tried, is more productive than any other I ever subject to waste in shelling out at harvest, can be had (perhaps 150 bushels) of the subscriber, at one dollar per bushel. JOSEPH KERR.
Rowan County, Sept. 19, 1827.

Public Sale.

WILL be exposed at public sale, on Thursday, the 18th day of October, the Plantation on which the subscriber now lives,—situated in the lower end of Iredell county, containing 400 acres, about 80 or 90 of which are cleared. The land is of good quality, the buildings comfortable, and the plantation in excellent repair. Also, on the same day, several likely Negroes, all the live stock, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, and Hogs. One thousand or twelve hundred bushels of Corn; a quantity of Wheat, Oats, and Fodder, Household and Kitchen Furniture, and many other articles, too tedious to mention. Attendance, and reasonable credit, will be given by.

ROBERT BREVARD.
Sept. 17th, 1827.

Taken up and Committed

TO the jail in Statesville, Iredell county, on the 3d day of September instant, a Negro M.F.N., who says his name is Pharaoh, and that he belongs to Charles Livingston, of Richmond county, N. C. He is about 35 years of age, five feet 1 or 2 inches high, very black, of a pleasant countenance; and says he is a preacher. The owner is requested to come forward, prove his property, pay the expenses, and take him away.

JOHN WOODS, Jailor.
Sept. 24th, 1827.