

The ways in which intemperate habits are formed.

1. Parents, not unfrequently, are the cause of their children becoming drunkards. Children, at a very early age, even in infancy, are treated from the enchanting bowl, by those, too, who are in the course of nature placed over them as the guardians of their best interests. It is not supposed that such parents are without feeling and anxiety for the welfare of their children; but through an unwise desire to gratify their taste, they minister to them that which sends their souls to perdition. In this very way habits of intemperance are formed in children, which grow with their age, and extinguish the lamp of life before it rises to its meridian. Spiritous liquors are frequently prepared with sugar and other palatable ingredients, that children may love them the more. Let every parent remember, that the child whose taste he is gratifying, may and probably will, one day bring down his gray hairs with sorrow to the grave. In such a case, who will the parent have to blame? Are there not many, whose old age is deprived of peace and filled with bitterness, through this unwise conduct towards their children?

Also, parents, by permitting their children to frequent those places where they may have access, surrounded by the strong temptation of company, to the flowing bowl, may find cause to repent, when repentance will avail nothing. I urge this point, not invidiously, but to awaken reflection; and I hope all whom it concerns will hear before it is too late. But while parents are in the habitual use of drinking themselves, it will be very difficult for them to be temperate.

The habitual use of ardent spirits very frequently leads to the intemperate use of them. Many facts testify to this truth; and facts are stubborn things. There are few, if any, who are in the habit of taking their dram at stated times, once or twice in the day, but will find their thirst increasing, and will be anxiously waiting for the time to arrive. The hours will appear to roll tediously away. So soon as a person finds himself in this case, he should take warning. He is on very dangerous ground. His feet are beginning to slide; and unless he speedily fixes them on firm ground, he will slide down to perdition. Why is it that so many, who have always been esteemed sober men, become intemperate about the meridian of life? The answer is, that having been habitual drinkers, and nominally temperate, at that period of life their strength declining, they are able to bear less, and it requires more to produce the same degree of excitement. For these reasons, with the increasing thirst, every habitual drinker is in danger, in the decline of life, of becoming intemperate. A morning dram is utterly contrary to nature. After the system has been refreshed and invigorated by repose and sleep, there is less reason for exciting it by stimulating liquors, than at any other time of the day. Many are unwilling to be convinced that the habitual use of spiritous liquors, is at all dangerous, and indeed, seem to think them useful and necessary; that they are unnecessary, facts and the opinion of those best acquainted with the human system, abundantly testify; that they are dangerous, any person may know, by observing those families in which they have been so used. It is a rare case, if such families do not produce one or more drunkards. Let every man sit down and make out the calculation impartially from the families of his acquaintance. If parents wish to raise up temperate sons, let them banish from their house the habitual use of spiritous liquors. Were there no habitual use of ardent spirits, there would be very little intemperate use of them. No man becomes a drunkard at once. In the large majority of cases, it is believed that the thirst which leads to this miserable end, is created in families by the habitual use of ardent spirits.

3. By using spirits as a medicine. It is used as a preventive to disease, and in chronic complaints. Instead of being a preventive, it is the opinion, and founded on facts coming under their own observation, that it is calculated to produce disease, particularly fevers. The use of it in any form, or on any occasion, as a preventive to disease, is found to be worse than useless. This is the opinion of eminent physicians, who have practised in the West Indies. The opinion of every physician, as to its medicinal virtues, is not to be relied upon. On this subject we should take the advice of wise and temperate physicians. It is not to be expected that a physician who is very fond of it, would advise against its use. They may also be mistaken in their judgment. A correct medical opinion on this point is to be obtained as on other subjects, by observation on matters of fact. I was once advised by two physicians to use the strongest kind of spirits freely, for a certain complaint. One of them I esteemed not only as a man of medical skill, but also of ex-

cellent moral character. I followed their advice at some extent, and am now fully convinced that it was much to my injury. Reasoning on this subject perfectly agrees with matters of fact. Though there exists much diversity of opinion, among medical men, as to the definition of fever; it is entirely obvious, that whatever excites the system, has a tendency to produce fever. It is recommended, both for cold and hot weather; but it is very absurd to think the same medicine suited to protect the system against two things that are directly opposite to each other. It is not absurd, however, to suppose it pernicious to both; and fully testify that it is. A person can endure greater heat and severer cold, without spiritous liquors being essentially necessary for the health of those who are required to labor with their feet and legs in water; this also is a mistake. Whence arises the danger of sickness to those who are thus exposed? From too great a flow of blood to the head, while the circulation to the extremities is much impeded. Will the free use of spiritous liquors prevent or lessen the flow of blood to the head, and cause it to circulate to the extremities? No; it will increase the circulation to the head, but not to the extremities; hence, instead of lessening, it increases the liability to disease in such cases. In chronic complaints, it is as pernicious as to use it for a preventive of disease. For dropsies, rheumatism, complaints in the stomach and liver, ardent spirits are frequently recommended and used; they may afford a temporary relief, but in the end, they will prove to be rank poison. Such complaints are usually generated by the same poison that is used to heal them. The reason why it is so much used and recommended in such cases is, that it holds out, as pretense to gratify their thirst, while they persuade themselves to believe that they use it for medicine; and with this plea to lay conscience asleep, many become confirmed drunkards; and before they will open their eyes, they are too far gone to extricate themselves from the snare.

In temporary and occasional maladies, it may be useful as a medicine; but even in such cases as these, some distinguished physicians as any in our country, say that other medicines may supply its place. Supposing it to possess some medicinal virtues, would it not be better to forego even these, than run the risk of inheriting all its evils; or if used, that it be used only on the recommendation of a wise and temperate physician. For one case where it restores health, it generates one hundred cases of disease; for one instance in which it saves life, it destroys a thousand.

4. The intoxicating bowl is frequently resorted to as an alleviation of trouble. When persons are distressed by the loss of friends, perplexed with a multiplicity of cares, or harassed by the wreck of property, to relieve the distresses of their mind, they betake themselves to the exhilarating draught. This is a most wretched remedy against such evils. It is placing the climax upon all the rest. The intoxicating bowl will not relieve friends; it will not give energy and clearness of vision to a distracted mind; but many friends has it torn away; many fortunes has it ruined; many minds has it wrecked. It is of all expedients the very worst. Would it not be better for such to cast their cares upon the Lord, and look to him who is the strength of Jacob, to help them? Whom he blesses is blessed; whom he curses is cursed; and he is sure to curse the drunkard, and send him to that burning lake where he will not have even a drop of water to cool his tongue. V. D. M.

Pennsylvania Canal.—It is known that the Canal Commissioners of Pennsylvania failed to get a loan of money, to carry on their works. The Philadelphia Gazette, in reference to this subject says:—

A combination of circumstances has shaken the confidence of capitalists. We hardly dare to descend to particulars, but can mention in general terms, that there was a want of plan in commencing the work, a want of method in carrying it on, and a want of skill in devising the necessary ways and means. For the blunders that have been committed, not a few of the most active politicians of both parties are responsible. Hence their anxiety to screen their past conduct, and when this is not practicable, to throw on each other the blame for faults for which they are equally accountable. The system will, however, be reformed in spite of them.

The Philadelphia Gazette of the 4th inst. says:—"A very large Stage Coach was drawn through the streets yesterday forenoon, by three horses abreast. It was calculated to carry between 20 and 30 inside passengers, three on a seat over the driver, and three aft over the baggage. The wheels were like those of the Chariot of Juggernaut. The body of the vehicle was handsomely painted, and bore upon the panels, the word 'Victory.'"

Tobias Watkins.

This defrauder of the government, and speculator of the people's money, has finally been tried, before a petit jury. After a long and tedious trial, the case was committed to the jury, and they retired. In about two hours they came into Court, and the Foreman read the following as their verdict: The Jurors in this case find him guilty of obtaining 750 dollars in his official capacity, and of applying the same to his own private use."

Mr. Swann—object to the verdict. Such a verdict cannot be received—it would have no legal effect whatever—it is a mere nullity.

Mr. Cox—We demand that the verdict be received and recorded—let its legal effect be tried afterwards.

Mr. Key—The verdict amounts to nothing; it is neither for the defendant nor against him. It is necessary to have a verdict on the indictment; and, as this is not such a one, it cannot be received. Considerable discussion followed, and authorities were cited by the counsel on both sides, to sustain their respective views. Judge Thurston inclined to the opinion that the verdict should be received, and its effect settled afterwards.

Judge Morsel dissented from this course; if the Jury do not find a general verdict, and mean to find a special one, they must find it in the common form—he one they had brought in was of neither character. Chief Justice Cranch informed the jury that their verdict was not sufficiently definite, and that they had better retire and consider again on the subject: the jury then retired and in about 15 minutes returned, and handed in the following verdict: "The jurors in the case of the United States against Tobias Watkins, find him guilty of obtaining 750 dollars, capacity, and of applying the same to his own private use; which verdict was received and recorded."

The Counsel for the defendant apprized the opposite Counsel that they should require judgment of acquittal. No proceeding however, was now moved, and nothing further in the case was done to day.

MRS. ROYAL.—This notorious woman has been tried before a jury at Washington, on the indictment against her as a common scold and public nuisance. On the part of the prosecution ten witnesses were called, and eight in behalf of the woman. The examination and cross examination of these numerous witnesses occupied nearly five hours. Being at length finished, Mrs. Royal rose and made a short, but pathetic address to the Jury, urging them to defend her against oppression, to prove themselves the protectors of personal rights and liberty; warning them against sanctioning a system of clerical domination, and persecution, which if not checked by the freedom of speech and of the press, and these defended by independent juries, would produce a state of things which would endanger the Judge on the bench, and even the President himself;—declaring that this system and this persecution, were part of a general scheme, of which the attempt to stop the mails on the Sabbath was another feature, &c. &c.

The Counsel on both sides submitted the argument, and the jury having retired a few minutes, returned with a verdict of 'guilty as indicted.'

Mr. Cox, for the defendant, moved an arrest of judgement.

The defendant then gave security in \$100 to appear to answer the judgement; and the Court adjourned at 5 o'clock.

The National Journal, in speaking on this trial, remarks: "The punishment of the culprit is a perplexing subject, for the lawyers seem to have ransacked the Maryland code in vain, to find some precedent; and among the negligences of Congress, may be enumerated the omission to enact some befitting penalty for a common scold. It is true, that the ducking stool in England has been the stool of repentance to many a scold, but there seems to be an awful consequence resulting from that punishment, since some authority has laid it down that it confers on the criminal the privilege of being a common scold forever afterwards with impunity. To Mrs. Royal one ducking would be a cheap consideration for this inestimable privilege."

Many of the respectable citizens who reside on Capitol Hill, appear to have been prodigiously annoyed by this gifted dame, whom Petruccio would have found harder to tame than Kate the Curst, and such an universal terror of her, except among the boys, infests that whole region; that man and woman, priest and layman, would rather make a circuit of a mile, than venture beneath her eastern window, which overlooks Jersey Avenue, and from which she edifies herself, probably with a view to the future edification of the world, by studying the weaknesses, and practising upon the fears of the neighborhood. "This is a pretty country to live in, said the indignant persecuted, as she heard the mandate for her incarceration in jail.

July 21st.—After the preliminary business before the Court yesterday disposed of Mr. Swann rose to express his desire

to bring the matters connected with Dr. Watkins to a close, as rapidly as possible. He wished to know what could be done in reference to the verdict of Saturday, and whether the Court had come to a decision as to their judgement?

Judge Cranch said the verdict had not been considered by the Court as committed to them, until the Counsel should have decided what course to take relative to it. He asked Mr. Swann, if he intended to move an arrest of judgement, or to ask for judgement.

Mr. S. said he was not in a situation to take either course; but his only mode of procedure was to move, as he now did, for a venire factas de novo, and take a new trial.

Mr. Swann said the verdict which had been rendered was a nullity. But if the Court should be of opinion that the verdict includes every thing, it would be unnecessary to apply for a venire.

Judge Cranch quoted from L'Estrange, to show that a venire had never issued in a criminal case.

Mr. Key said this applied to capital cases only. Judge Morsel said there was no doubt that the verdict was insufficient, and the only question was if a venire should issue.

After a little further conversation, it was agreed that the argument on the motion of Mr. Swann should be postponed until this morning, when the Counsel on both sides would be expected to be prepared.

Internal Improvements.—On Tuesday last, the Board for Internal improvements met at Wilmington, according to appointment; when the Dredging Machine, Steam Engine, and all their appendages; with the hands lately employed by the State, and the articles of subsistence on hand, were transferred to Capt. Geo. Blancy, of the U. States Engineer Corps, who is ordered by Col. Gratiot, the Chief of the Corps, to attend to the removal of the remaining obstructions below Wilmington, and to render the navigation of the River good to the Inlet for vessels drawing 14 feet water.

Raleigh Register, 27th ult.

It is stated in the Philadelphia Press that the celebrated Rowland Stephenson [the swindler from England] has been, for some time, residing in Bristol (Pa.). It is rumored that he has completed the purchase of Dr. Shippen's very handsome establishment and farm in the vicinity of that borough.

A Natchez paper of June 14th says:—"Business is worse than dull. The merchants are 'not at home.' The lawyers, as they say in Kentucky, have gone into a state of reticacy. The doctors wear the face of solemnity, and are shaved by the square foot. In fact, we shall shortly require a pack of hounds to keep the rabbits and foxes from burrowing up Mainstreet."

Murder Justified.—The trial of Wickliffe, who shot Mr. Benning, editor of the Kentucky Gazette, was concluded on the 4th inst., after occupying the Court four and a half days. The jury, after retiring about fifteen minutes, brought in a verdict of not guilty. A gentleman writes to his friend—"Alas, my anticipations have been more than realized—the murderer was cleared with shouting and clapping of hands!! I was credibly informed that a poor Irishman was sent to the Penitentiary for two years, from Nelson county, last winter, for little more than drawing blood with a knife in a fray. Now this I do not find fault with—I approve of the verdict which sent him there—for such is the law and a good law; but shall a rich man's son for less provoking circumstances, kill a worthy fellow citizen and escape punishment altogether?"

Cherokees.—It was stated some time since by the Milledgeville Journal, that the Cherokees were making preparations for emigrating, and that the whole of the Hicks family were going. The last Phoenix contains a communication from Wm. Hicks, sen'r. the brother of the late Head Chief, denying the statement in no very set terms.

The Providence American says—"The Legislature of Rhode Island adjourned on the 27th June, after a session of four working days six hours each. During that time they have passed about 50 acts of a public and private nature, tried several private petitions, investigated the concerns of a bank, elected nearly 200 civil and military officers, refused to reform the militia and the laws of suffrage, and left undone quite as much business as they have done. We should like to see any legislature in the country put against this for speed, to say nothing of bottom."

A whirlwind took up a stack of hay recently cut in one of the squares of Philadelphia, and scattered it about in the upper regions to the infinite alarm of the hay-makers, who had no idea of the business being carried on, on so elevated a scale.

SALISBURY:

AUGUST 4, 1829.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN. **FOURTH of JULY in ASHEVILLE.**

The anniversary of American Independence was celebrated in this place, in a spirit and manner worthy of the memorable occasion. The usual military exercises were performed in the morning, under the command of Capt. Jarret. At twelve o'clock, a procession was formed in front of Mr. Smith's tavern, under the direction of Col. Davidson, the Marshal of the day, and marched to the Court-House; where prayers were offered up, and an interesting address delivered, by the Rev. Doct. Chapman. At the conclusion of the religious exercises, the Declaration of Independence was read, by Jas. Cook, Esq. and a neat and pertinent Oration, impressively delivered, by Richard E. Fortune, Esq.

At 3 o'clock, one hundred gentlemen sat down to an excellent barbaque, furnished by Mr. Smith; at which David L. Swain, Esq. assisted by Col. John Patton, presided. The following were the standing toasts:

1. The day we celebrate; the proudest epoch in the history of time.
2. The memory of George Washington; The first in war, the first in peace, the first in the hearts of his countrymen.
3. The Union of the States.
4. The heroes of the revolution; Their bodies and their tombs may be crumbled into dust, but their memories are recorded upon the last and the brightest tablet of time, and with time only can fade away.
5. The Catholics of Ireland; The glory of Wellington is now commemorated; we owe them victory; a statesman, he crowned them with freedom.
6. The State of North Carolina; Breathe there a soul so dead, Who never to himself hath said, This is my own, my native land.
7. The University; Intelligence is the life of liberty.
8. Party spirit, and sectional prejudices; may they be interred in the same grave, and none mourn over them but demagogues and fools.
9. The national debt; The long continuance of the "blessing," has rendered it burthensome; its early extinction will be the most desirable "reform."
10. The Army of the United States.
11. The Navy of the United States.
12. The memories of Thomas Jefferson and John Adams; A prodigy more signal than is recorded in Grecian or Roman fable, has identified their glory with that of the country, and rendered both eternal.
13. The fair sex; Our arms their protection, their arms our reward. Many volunteer sentiments were offered; which, so far as recollected, are given below:
 - By Mr. Graham, of Rutherfordton; The Buncombe Turnpike Road; a satisfactory evidence of the value of Internal Improvement.
 - By Mr. Swain; Robert B. Vance; The last man who ever forgot his friend; there are those here who can never forget him.
 - By the Vice President; The President of the United States.
 - By Mr. Hall, of Rutherfordton; John Randolph, the watchful centinel of his country's rights; He can only be forgotten when Roanoke shall cease to mingle her waters with the ocean.
 - By Mr. Dews, of Rutherfordton; The county of Macon, the second and fairest daughter of the county of Buncombe; a third still prettier awaits her christening by the next Legislature.
 - By Mr. Bennett; Charles Carroll of Carrollton.
 - By Mr. Fortune; William Gaston, the accomplished scholar, the able and distinguished jurist; North Carolina would be proud to see her native son elevated to the Presidential chair.
 - By Mr. Patton; The heroes of the revolution.
 - By Mr. Poor; short shoes and long coats to the enemies of freedom.
 - By Mr. Swain; The Orator and Reader of the day.
 - By Mr. Cook; John Marshall, present Chief Justice of the United States; the friend and biographer of Washington, the unrivaled jurist, the honest man.

Going to Law.—At the last term of the Suffolk county court, state of New-York, an important case was tried. The cause of action was the running over an old sheep, with a wagon, which caused its death. It was proven on the trial, that the running over was a pure accident; that the sheep was too poor and weak to get out of the way; that the plaintiff rated the animal 50 per cent. too high, asking one dollar, when the best judges valued it at only fifty cents. The farce ended in one of the parties (no matter which) paying the cost of court, the other getting the mutton, and the lawyers (mediocre souls) putting up with the fleece! Well, the simpletons who will go to law for nothing, deserve to be fleeced. It is not in New-York alone, that we find the County Courts wholly taken up by contemptible, petty suits: the county court system in North Carolina is little else than a mere farce.