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THE OXFORD EXAMINER.
Published Weekly, in Oxford, North Carolina, on a super royal sheet, and with good type,
BY
ROBERT J. YANCEY, Jr.

We, for the purpose of illustrating the aim of our publication to public patronage, submit the following outline of the principles upon which it will be conducted. By an unceasing devotion to the undertaking in which we are engaged, we hope to merit and receive liberal encouragement and support from our fellow citizens.

In presenting a sketch of the political creed which will be the basis of our future course, we have not sufficient presumption to suppose that our doctrines will coincide with the views and opinions of every one—but we confidently rely upon the forbearance of our readers, and a candid construction of our motives, believing that our opinions relative to the great fundamental principles of the Constitution are the same as those entertained by the southern people, or at least a large majority of them. We are aware, however, of the impossibility of consolidating public opinion upon any one set of measures, or even fundamental principles of Government. We believe that the sentiments of men are in a great measure guided by the combined force of selfish considerations and local prejudices—and the same rule applies with equal accuracy to nations and communities. This being the case, we find that there exist almost as many parties as there are conflicting interests—or as the fancy of man may see cause to create. We, therefore, shall not attempt at the expense of honesty and consistency, to foster the selfish wishes, or minister to the prejudices of any set of men. Our course will be so shaped as to promote the prosperity of the United Whole, so far as our judgment will direct, and our capacity bear us out.

We are, and have always been, uniform in our support of the Republican doctrine of Jefferson and Madison, and their compatriots in the struggle for independence, and the no less interesting contest which terminated in the "political regeneration" of our government. We hold in the greatest reverence the Constitution of the United States; and are favorable to a construction of that instrument according to the true intent and meaning of its framers.

The infancy having been nurtured and our principles formed in the south, our feelings and hopes are with the South, and we shall speak our voice and our pen. We believe that a fair and correct interpretation of the Constitution, would strip the latitudinarians of the power of protecting one branch of industry by the injury of another, and taxing one portion of the country, to cut canals and make roads for the exclusive benefit of others; we will direct our efforts, together with such literary aid as may be rendered, to enlighten the public mind on the points in controversy, and they possess the power to correct the errors which have crept into our system. Although we are not inclined to join in the three acts of disunion, but are compelled to speak our unqualified disapprobation of such objectionable suggestions, nevertheless we are decided in our opposition to the encroachments of Federal power upon the rights of the States; and equally decided in our opinion that an individual State does not possess the power to nullify a law of Congress.

We shall continue our support to the present Administration of the National Government so far as we conscientiously can do so. But our readers will not require us to declare a blind adherence to all their acts—to rejoice should the President sign a law to carry yet further the protecting principle, or to make a road to reach across the entire nation. These are supposed instances—but so far as the Administration may favor the views of those who wish to constitute the Constitution *liberally*, and beyond the mark of strict interpretation, so far we cannot go with them. With the general tenor of the administration we are much pleased—and we consider most of its measures to be based upon the orthodox principles of free government.

With regard to the politics of our own State, we will advocate those measures which we may believe to be best calculated to promote its honor and welfare. Our efforts will be directed in favor of all schemes which tend to bring out the resources of the State and apply them to the benefit of our citizens. We will heartily co-operate with those who are disposed to aid in elevating the character of North-Carolina in the estimation of her Sister States, to that stand which her wealth and importance, and the talents and patriotism of her citizens entitle her to.

In the discussion of all questions of National or State policy, we shall fearlessly and candidly speak our convictions, unworried by party feelings, and regardless of what effect may be produced upon this or that man's desire of political elevation. We pledge ourselves to no party—we plight our faith to no "Lord of the Ascendant"—but upon all matters of interest which may come under discussion, we shall comment with entire independence, and approve or condemn according to the dictates of conscience and judgment. As freemen, we will seek for truth in all accessible sources, and publish it to the world without fear of consequences.

As heretofore, the columns of the "Examiner" will be thrown open for the candid discussion of all questions of policy on both sides. Correspondents who forward well-written essays on any subject will be welcome to the use of our paper. We require that all communications be temperate and chaste in style, and calculated to instruct and improve. With the promised aid of our Literally friends, we hope to be enabled to make the "Examiner" as valuable as any other village sheet, to the politician, the scholar, the professional man, the farmer and the mechanic. We shall endeavor to afford such a variety of matters, as may meet the approbation of the public. Our selections will be taken from the best available sources, with care and attention; and we shall exert ourselves to prepare weekly an acceptable repast for the "grave and the gay," the man of business, as well as the man of pleasure.

TERMS—Three Dollars per annum, (in advance.) No subscription received for a less term than one year, and no person will be allowed to discontinue, but by giving one month's notice before the expiration of the subscription year, and paying all arrears.
*Advertisements (not exceeding a square) inserted three times for one dollar, and 25 cents for each time after—larger advertisements in proportion. Persons sending advertisements will mark the number of insertions required, or they will be continued and charged accordingly.
*All Advertisements in the Editor must be paid for, or the postage will be charged to the writer.

NOTICE
THE Subscriber having removed from Oxford, takes this method of notifying all persons concerned that he has left his accounts with Mr. Cameron Herndon, at Herndon's Store, where those indebted to him will please to call and settle. Watches left with him for repair, &c. will be delivered to the owners upon application as above.

JNO. C. PALMER.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
Granville County.

Superior Court of Law March Term, 1830.

Charles Mitchell }
vs. } Petition for divorce
Susan P. Mitchell.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State, or that she so abandons and concedes herself that the ordinary process of Law cannot be served upon her: it is ordered by the Court, that publication be made, for three months, in the Oxford Examiner, that unless she appear at the next Superior Court, to be held for the county of Granville, at the Court-House, in Oxford, on the first Monday of September next, and plead answer or demur to the Plaintiff's petition, Judgment will be taken pro confesso, and the petition heard ex parte.

M. M. HENDERSON, C. S. C.

UNION TAVERN,
OXFORD.

As the time is at hand when the Gentlemen in the Eastern part of the State are about to seek for a season, the healthier region of the back country, when the question with them is not "shall we stay or go?" but "where shall we go?" a little previous information may relieve them from a disagreeable suspense.

The Village of OXFORD, in Granville County, presents inducements, whether of health, or pleasure equal to any in the State. It is decidedly the most beautiful village in North-Carolina. The soil and surface of the Streets are of such a nature that they must of necessity be always clean, and a person may walk without any inconvenience, in a short time after the hardest shower. The refreshing aura of Spring and the sultry heats of Summer, are not here followed by the autumnal fever, but it is a continued round of health. It presents all that an invalid can require, or a gentleman of pleasure could, even in his fastidiousness, ask for.—To the invalid I will say, that we have a Mineral Spring, which, though it has not become the rage nor is not known in fashion, yet it is believed to contain the elements of "a fountain of health," as abundant as some of higher note.—Add we have physicians, whose names are not confined to Granville county alone, but whose reputation belongs to the State. To the gentleman of leisure this place offers pleasant conversation, a generous and extended hospitality and convenient and airy rooms.

The Subscriber is prepared to accommodate all who may call on him in a style which he flatters himself will be agreeable to them. His House has lately been thoroughly repaired, and fitted up in a manner, which for elegance and comfort, is not exceeded by any in the country. His Beer will be furnished with best foreign and domestic Liquors, and his Stables are good and dry and under the charge of an experienced and careful Ostler. If any person remains with him a fortnight at a time, his price for such will be One Dollar per day, for man and horse; the gentleman furnished with a neat and comfortable room. His prices for Board and Diet will be as heretofore. The Subscriber is thankful for past favors and hopes by his unswerving attention to merit a continuance of public patronage.

PARKEE F. STONE.
Oxford, May 1

SELECTIONS.

From the New York Evening Post,

COL. JOHNSON'S LAST SUNDAY MAIL REPORT.

The indefatigable and distinguished gentleman whose name is at the head of this article, is connected with many interesting and important events in our country's history both in peace and war, and appears destined to maintain his high standing on whatever question he may be called upon to act. When the war question stirred the patriotism of the nation, we found him a chief spirit in imparting energy to it in the councils of the republic, and sustaining, with his best efforts, the measures which it called for. No sooner was the question disposed of and the banner of resistance raised; than we find him rallying under it in the field, leading on to battle and victory a corps of the lovers of freedom.—The Thames will cease to flow before the prowess he displayed on its borders will be forgotten; and while history lists will his exploits, in that bloody scene, be gratefully remembered.

With all great questions of the nation is Col. Johnson in some way or other, identified. We never knew him to edge or bolt—but with the fearless calm which is characteristic of noble minds we have seen him meet whatever his station called him to meet, and sustain himself with a power and energy which have always made him to be felt and respected. At one time we find him advocating the war—at another, and before the ink was dry that recorded his vote on that great occasion we see him in the field carrying off his blood in proof of the sincerity of his convictions of its justice. Then again in the councils of his country, he raises his voice as the advocate of the freedom of the citizen from that barbarous liability of imprisonment for debt—and then we see him devoting his energies in vindicating the freedom of the mind, its exercise of its great prerogative of thinking and acting for itself in matters of religion. Twice he has met the most imposing and powerful combination that has ever been entered into in this country and twice he has successfully and triumphantly sustained himself and the doctrines of freedom, and the rights of conscience.

The Sunday Mail question has been borne before the councils of the nation with a front so imposing as to appal any but the stoutest heart. To meet it required a degree of moral courage, which few men possess; and to oppose it, an exertion of this faculty which is rarely made or attempted. Colonel Johnson, standing as he did as chairman of the committee first in the Senate, and then in the House of Representatives, was desired to combat with this appalling power.—He saw the approach of memorial after memorial; he witnessed the unrolling of yard after yard of the paper which contained the call of a powerful body of citizens, but he stood firm. His mind, like the rock in the ocean, was unmoved by the storm and fury of the billows, while one after another broke upon it and recoiled in the deep. He beheld this mighty stir unmoved—and calmly meeting the subject, discussed its merits, and having delivered his opinions lives to hear them applauded by all who have not entered into the plan of procuring legal enactments for the binding men's consciences. Let us not be mistaken. We do not believe those who have indulged in this business of memorializing Congress, *session after session*, have done so with any design to subvert any one principle of civil or religious obligation. But we are among those who suffer with them, and in this, our right is equal to theirs.

We are willing to trust the subject to the enlightened citizens of this enlightened country and age; and if we are not mistaken posterity will vie with the men of the present generation in honoring him who had nerve, and head, and heart enough, to resist and overcome the prayer of the petitioners.

Our intention is not to write an eulogy of Col. Johnson. If that were our design, we would leave his public acts to stand as the pillars of his public greatness, and go into and delineate his heart. In it we should find all that can make man honored or beloved. Who ever excelled him in noble and generous actions?—In all the relations of friend and neighbor? Who goes about like him, finding out who has needs, and then engages in laboring to relieve the needy?—Who of all the men in this country is so plain in his manners, affable in his intercourse with men, or kinder? Whose heart swells quicker at a tale of woe and whose eye flashes so keenly, and terribly, when the innocent are oppressed?

This nation will yet do justice to this noble spirited son of the West. Ken-

tucky cannot be allowed to claim him.—He is the son of the Republic; and alike dear to every member of this great confederacy.

METHODIST MINISTERS AND POLITICS.

Allow me to give circulation through the National Gazette, to a very wise and salutary suggestion, which should be regarded as advice to Ministers of all denominations. It is this—*Let them not be at all connected with, nor concerned in the politics of the country.* This little note was occasioned by the advice of the Rev. Bishop Hedding, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to the Philadelphia Annual Conference, now in session in this city. One of the members (which is a very rare case,) had taken some interest and manifested some warmth, in a recent national election and thereby got into some difficulty. When his case came up before the Conference; at the close of it the Bishop said to the Conference—"I advise you, brethren, never to be concerned in any way in the politics of the country; you have other and better work to do, which will require all your time and talents. Besides it will bring you into difficulty, lower your character as ministers, and lessen your influence. I never know it to result in any other way, and I have known many cases."

BEQUESTS.

We shall be less fastidious than some of our contemporaries in censuring the prevailing fashion, adopted by men of wealth, of living close, mean and sordid lives, and then *having their way to Heaven*, by leaving bequests to charitable, missionary, and other institutions. Several instances of this kind have occurred in this city within the last seven years. Men who have performed no one act of liberality while alive—who have, without one sympathetic emotion, daily witnessed individual suffering—who could have relieved, and rendered prosperous, many of their fellow citizens, by aiding them in business, have hoped to atone for their cold hearted avarice, their disregard of humble merit, enduring all the evils of penury, by leaving behind their ostentatious wills, giving ten thousand dollars to one public institution, twenty thousand to another, and perhaps fifty or a hundred thousand dollars to a third. They would render an infinitely more acceptable service, in the eyes of God and man, by bestowing their wealth upon industrious and intelligent individuals. These remarks are, of course, not applicable to gentlemen of fortune, who patronize the merit and enterprise they daily see around them.—*Philadelph. Int.*

CHARITY.

We find in our mail papers, the following among other rules adopted by the "Wheeling Temperate Society."—They are worthy of Plato himself:
"Art. 15. Any person who shall contribute to religious purposes without paying his own just debts shall forfeit one dozen horns."
"Art. 16. Any member who shall contribute to distant charitable purposes when his charity is needed at home, shall incur a penalty of fifty horns."
The best way to manage all those matters, is for every man to mind his own business; but if men must and will interfere with the concerns of others, we like the manner in which the society at Wheeling set about it. They are a set of clever fellows, we will warrant, successful attend their efforts.

The Cincinnati American of the 6th inst. noticing one of the late steamboat explosions, says—

"An affecting incident, which we are informed on the best authority actually occurred, will justify our last opinion.—Two persons returning from the lower country to their homes, had the misfortune to be dreadfully scalded by one of the first explosions that occurred. They underwent every kind of suffering, both from extreme pain, and the want of good attention. Having, however, lived through all this, they had the good, or, as it turned out, the bad fortune, partially to recover, and were removed on board another boat, in the hope of reaching Louisville. That hope they never realized, another explosion proved more fatal than the first, and their existence at once terminated."

Frequent intermarriages (says a writer in the Journal of Health) among the members of a particular class, as nobility or royalty, is followed by a deterioration of mental and physical energies—the tendencies to particular diseases, which might, under different circumstances, have been rendered nugatory, now acquire a fearful force. In this way has been brought about the degeneracy and even idiocy of some of the noble and

royal families of Spain and Portugal, from marrying nieces and other near relations. From a similar cause proceeded the visible feebleness of character of so many of the old French noblesse. They had become, to make use of the language of a distinguished medical writer of their own nation, rickety, consumptive, and insane. The revolution, he adds, brought forward another race with better hopes.

MULES AND HORSES.

The *American Farmer* makes the following comparison between mules and horses. First. A good mule will do as much work on a farm as a horse, while he retains his strength. But a mule will last on the average, twice as long as a horse. The horse liable as he is to disease, is rarely fit for domestic service after he has been employed twelve years, while a mule will, as frequently, wear for twenty four. Secondly. There is a great difference between the quality and quantity of food required by both animals. The horse must be more or less supplied with grain during the whole year, or he will become thin and unfit for hard labor, while the mule can subsist in summer on grass alone; and in the winter, when not worked, can feed on hay without losing his health and strength. From four to eight ears of Indian corn at each meal, are sufficient for a mule when regularly worked; while a horse will eat nearly double that quantity. Thirdly. A mule need not be shod oftener than once a year, during the season of ice; while the horse requires shoeing four times; making a saving on the farrier's bill alone of \$2 62 1/2 a year for each animal. He observes further, that from actual experiment, the total expense of feeding and shoeing a horse annually, is found to be forty four dollars; whereas a mule will cost twenty two.

We are happy to announce to our fellow citizens, that a Society for General Improvement, and particularly of Agriculture has been formed in this County, consisting of upwards of one hundred Members. This augurs well for its future prosperity; and we hope that such gentlemen as have not yet had an opportunity of joining it, will attend at the first meeting for the election of officers, and co-operate in a measure of such vital importance. Among other objects contemplated by the Society is keeping on hand an assortment of useful Grass and Garden Seeds, for the use of the members, at cost price, and the introduction of new and valuable kinds of Grain.—*Rutherfordton Spec.*

It is remarked in the Washington Banner that the decrease of Mr. Tudos, the seventh instance of mortality which has attended our missions to South America. Mr. Graham, who succeeded Mr. Sumpter as Minister to Brazil, after a short residence at Rio de Janeiro in 1820, lost his health, which induced him after less than two years absence to return home, where he found a grave soon after his arrival. Mr. Rodney, Minister to Buenos Ayres, died in 1824, after a short residence in that country. Mr. Anderson, Minister to Columbia, died in 1826, on his way from Bogota to the Congress at Panama. Mr. Prevost, our informal diplomatic agent in Peru, residing there before our recognition of her independence lost his life in that country in 1825.—Mr. Cooly, our first Charge d'Affaires at Peru, died in Lima in 1828. Mr. West, appointed as his successor, died in February last, at Rio de Janeiro, on his way to Lima.

[In addition to the foregoing list, it may be remarked, that Mr. Mann, of this State, appointed Charge d'Affaires to Guatemala by Mr. Monroe, died before he reached his place of destination; and that his immediate successor, Governor Miller, also of this State, died at Key West on his way to S. America.]—*Ed. Jour.*

GEOLOGICAL CURIOSITY.

A few weeks since, while the workmen were employed in taking out the "grit" from one of the pits in the Harris Mine, now owned by Messrs. J. & J. E. Patton, three posts were discovered just at the top of the slate formation, and below the stratum of flint rocks which contains the gold. These posts were sunk perpendicularly in the slate, and about four feet from each other, in a triangular position.—The posts were dug up and examined, and found to be of post oak timber, about four feet long and ten inches in diameter; the lower ends of the posts were sharpened, while the upper evidently appeared to be saved off transversely; in the sides were notise holes, together with the marks of an axe, too apparent to be mistaken. From the position in which these posts were found it would seem that they had formed the legs of a rude table or bench at some former period. As a