

roof that no modern cause could have placed them where they have now been found, the ground is elevated and near the creek, and beneath any alluvial deposit of soil; yet when and by whom they were placed, must for the present remain a subject of philosophical inquiry and speculation. At many other mines sticks of timber and logs have been found in and on the slate formation, together with a variety of articles, formed by the hand of art, such as Indian pottery, Indian arrow points, (made of flint) and pieces of wood, in various shapes.

ANOTHER NEW MINE.

A deposit mine has lately been opened on the lands of Mr. Thomas Jeans on Second Broad river in this county, and which has been leased by Mr. Chas. Hill who has employed four hands, for two weeks past, and averaged 102 dwts per week—worth \$81 50; the proceeds of four hands for two weeks, \$163 20.—This mine bids far to become one of the best in the gold region. It lies bordering on the river and the gold has been found most abundant in one of its river channels; on extending the examination to the present bed of the river, considerable quantities have been found in the sand which leads to the supposition, that more or less gold is contained in the sands of this and other rivers in this region and that they are similar to the auriferous rivers of Germany and Switzerland.—10.

UNWARRANTABLE OUTRAGE.

CHARLESTON, May 13.
It is with no ordinary feeling of indignation that we learn and record the fact, that a most gross and unwarrantable outrage has recently been committed upon the personal rights and liberty of one of the citizens of this city. The circumstances which follow are stated upon respectable and unquestionable authority. They relate to a matter which involves the personal rights of every citizen, and as such, independently of sympathy for the individual upon whom this outrage has been committed, cannot fail to excite the deepest interest in the public mind. It is the case of Stephenson, repeated—and repeated with aggravation, and upon one of our own citizens—a respectable and deserving man. The facts alluded to are: That on Sunday night last, about 11 o'clock, Mr. Jacob Lazarus, on his return from the Eagle Hotel, East Bay to his place of residence, was arrested and taken forcibly on board the schooner, Ohio, which vessel soon hauled from the wharf at which she had laid, and anchored in the stream, where she remained, in consequence of head winds, for upwards of 30 hours. From the information given us, it appears that Mr. Lazarus was taken on account of some evil soul, to be prosecuted in the city of New York. He was also under bail here and we understand that upon a trial of this very case, his honor Judge Richardson had decided, that he could not be carried beyond the jurisdiction of our State Courts.

Measures are in progress, and will be actively prosecuted to obtain redress of this flagrant invasion of the rights of our citizens; and a full statement of the case will, as soon as practicable, be given to the public.—*Mercury.*

Mr. Taylor in his speech in the House of Representatives on the Pension Bill, read the following letter from an old Revolutionary Soldier, who he said was personally known to him as an honest, industrious man:

"Forty six years ago this day, I received an honorable discharge from the service of my country. I tried to serve it faithfully between a three and four years, and I should be loth to believe that I was a hard bargainer for Congress. I have been industrious since that time.—In more than twenty years I have not drank ardent spirits, I have always been temperate. What little property I have, has been procured by hard labor, and in no other way. I feel the effects of age, yet I must labor hard, or I cannot, with my little farm, make the two ends of the year meet. I have stood a sentinel at the door of the beloved Washington's habitation many an hour. Many a day has been spent in harder duty than that of watching for so good a man. Congress must know what kind of cash old soldiers were paid off in. President Jackson says, in the Message you sent me, that the United States will soon be out of debt. The Government is rich; old soldiers are poor, but, thank God, not all of them beggars. I will not beg of the U. States. A revolutionary soldier should scorn it. It is as unnatural as it would be to see a worthy father begging of a son. There are hundreds still living like me, or perhaps more worthy. They have been industrious and temperate when working for themselves, and while achieving the independence of our country. We ask for Justice. Pay us what we lost by bad money, and the interest of it, and my old bones need not ache so often from hard labor. I had hoped President Jackson would have recommended something better than an extension of the benefits of the pension law to those who are unable to maintain

themselves in comfort. Have not these men done the war of independence? some stronger claims upon their country than "gratitude and bounty?" For one, I say give us Justice, before President Jackson or any other man talks of "Bounty."

JEFFERSON.

The following is a passage from the able review of Jefferson's works, published in the last number of the North American Review. Its tone cannot but be relished by every intelligent and independent reader:

"Mr. Jefferson's mind partook of the character which he wished to communicate to society. His speculations all manifest a feeling of independence, which allowed no authority to restrain him in the indulgence of his thoughts. It is remarkable, that he never quotes the opinion of any other as the foundation or motive of his own. In whatever respect he held the reputation of the great & learned, he did not pay them the deference of receiving their belief or their doctrines without investigation; for there are few fancies so extravagant in morals or philosophy, as not to have received, at some period or other, the countenance of great names, and to have been allowed by their sanction to pass current in society. Men learn early to give up their understandings; and relieve themselves from doubt, by reposing their confidence on superiority. Education too often begins by dictating to the infant intellect what is above its comprehension, and, with the best designs on the part of parents and instructors, the young are expected to express their conviction before their judgment can be informed. Thus is produced a most unhappy inversion of the operations of the mind. Assent is made to precede inquiry, and the young, instead of being wise, are made cretulous.

Mr. Jefferson recommends to a young friend and relative a habit of the mind which allows the greatest indulgence to the spirit of research, tempered at the same time by just apprehensions of error or deceit—a habit which is called by those who practice it, free inquiry; and by those who condemn it, free thinking. Mr. Jefferson has certainly expressed his belief and his doubts on religious subjects without restraint. In dissenting from the opinion of others whose piety & wisdom are entitled to veneration, he has not undertaken to advance his own with the pride or bitterness of a sectarian.—He has not condescended to disguise his sentiments for fear of provoking opposition, nor has he been ambitious to obtrude on the public in the conceit of making converts.

We wish not to conceal, nor would it be worthy of our candor, in reviewing the writings of Mr. Jefferson, to attempt to conceal the fact, that his sentiments on some points of the Christian religion are hostile to our own; nor is it to be inferred, that, because we advocate the liberty of untrammelled discussion of even the most sacred subjects, that we feel any complaisance for some of the conclusions to which he arrived. It is in dissenting from him that we recommend a latitude of investigation, which will evince the confidence of the advocate, and result in the best vindication of the cause. Why should we suspend the exercise of our highest faculties upon a subject infinitely important above all others, and do religion the discredit of supposing that, lest we become sceptical by inquiry, prudence would recommend a quiescent submission of the understanding."

The bill for regulating the Collection of Duties on Imports, (on which the tariff debate took place in the House of Representatives,) was on the 19th ordered to a third reading in the Senate, by so decisive a vote, as to leave no doubt of its passing that body. In its present shape, it is in fact a Treasury bill, the main object of it being to enforce the proper collection of existing duties.

Nat. Int.

There was a rumor on the 19th May, that the next packet from England was expected to bring to the Executive official information of the result of Mr. McLane's communications with the British Foreign Minister concerning the Colonial Trade, &c. And upon this rumor there arose a speculation that possibly the arrival of these despatches might have the effect to prolong the term of the present session of Congress. It is our impression, however, that if the negotiation at London shall have so ended as to invite legislation by the U. States, it is not within the pale of probability that Congress would, in the short remainder of the present Session, undertake to act upon a subject, so very important to every interest of the country, of an adaptation of our laws of impost to any treaty stipulation.—*Nat. Intel.*

The bill reported on the 20th inst. in the House of Representatives, by the title of "a bill to encourage Ship building in the United States," proposes an allowance to the owner of any vessel of over twenty tons burthen, built, equipped, repaired, or supplied in the U. States, of

a draw back of the amount of duties which now are or may be hereafter levied on the iron and sail-cloth consumed in the building, &c. on the quantity of hemp and unhacked flax used in the cordage, cables, and sail cloth, consumed for the purposes aforesaid, when manufactured in the United States, provided that no drawback shall be allowed unless claimed within twenty days after completing the equipment, &c. that no amount of drawback shall be allowed on foreign canvass beyond the amount of duty which the foreign raw material would have borne had it been manufactured in the United States; and that no amount of drawback shall be allowed less than fifty dollars. The bill also provides for allowing a drawback of two cents per pound on all cordage and cables manufactured in the United States from foreign hemp and exported in conformity to existing laws for the benefit of drawback.

It is not probable that this bill will be acted upon at the present session of Congress.

Information was on the 20th instant, communicated to the House of Representatives that the President of the United States has approved and signed the bill to reduce the duties on Tea, Coffee, and Cocoa. So that the bill has become a law.

It is not yet known whether the President has signed the bill authorizing a Subscription to the Stock of the Washington and Maysville Turnpike Company; concerning his decision upon which there has been, and is, much speculation and diversity of opinion.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE EXAMINER.

"FARMERS' ARITHMETIC."

CHAPTER V.

PROFITS OF AGRICULTURE.

If the great Franklin had ever lived in the country, his observing eye would have noticed, and his discriminating judgment have solved the following difficult problems:

1. Farmers are more imposed on than any other class of the community; they pay nearly the whole expense of the State Government; are oppressed by a heavy tariff and other onerous measures of the General Government, and by the commercial regulations of foreign nations; never have much money—yet every industrious, prudent farmer grows rich!

2. The mechanic receives his 75 cents or a dollar a day, yet remains poor: the farmer earns his seventeen cents a day, and grows rich!

3. Merchants, Physicians, Lawyers, and others, receive their thousands per annum and die poor, while the Farmer scarcely receives as many tens, yet dies rich!

How are these strange results produced? All calculations in dollars and cents fail to account for it. Those who are determined to bring every thing to the standard of dollars and cents, pronounce agriculture to be wholly unprofitable, when the fact that nearly all the wealth of the country has been obtained by agriculture stares them in the face.—In the opinion of these calculators agriculture is the proper pursuit of such only as have not sense enough to pursue any thing else!

The misciency which such calculations are doing in our country, first induced me to call the public attention to the *Farmers' Arithmetic*. But having been more accustomed to handling the plough than the pen, I am altogether unable to do justice to the subject. If some abler hand would take it up, dispel the mist now resting on the subject and shew us clearly the whole truth of the matter, it would do sufficient good to compensate the labors of the ablest patriot.

When the mechanic lays down his tools and the professional man is idle, they are sinking, because their expenses are going on and their profits are suspended. Not so the farmer; while he sleeps, his crop grows and his stock continues to increase, and when he spends a social evening with his neighbor, every thing continues to advance. The *Farmers' Arithmetic* shews that the farmer grows rich by saving, while others continue poor by spending. Others have first to make money and then give it for meat, drink, and raiment, while the farmer obtains all these at home. If he wants a fat lamb or pig, he has it without losing a day or two in trying to buy one. If he wants a new coat, the industry of his wife supplies it. In short he wants but few things which cannot be obtained on his own farm. Why then should the farmer repine because he has not the money to buy abroad? or measure his wealth by comparing his money with that of others, who must give it all, for things which he has without buying? Surely a Farmer may, without a sigh resign to others the gaudy fabrics of foreign artists, while he is clothed by the labour of the hand that soothes his cares and strews with pleasure his journey through life. When I see a Farmer appear in company genteelly dressed in homespun, I think of Solomon's description of a good wife—"her husband is known in the gates

when he sitteth among the elders," and most cordially do I congratulate the possessor of such a prize.

JACK PLANTER.

THE EXAMINER.



OXFORD, MAY 29, 1830.

The Washington Times, which springs from the Freeman's Echo, is before us. The appearance of the paper is handsome. Mr. Carrington, the Editor, has avowed his determination to pursue an independent course. We hail the Times as an acquisition to the periodical Literature of North Carolina.

THE ROAD MAKING POWER.

The Bill, authorizing a subscription to the Maysville Turnpike Company, it will be seen, has passed both Houses of Congress, and at our last accounts only awaited the signature of the President to become a law. There has been some speculation in the Newspapers, respecting the probable decision of the President upon this measure, and whether he will lend the sanction of his name to the latitudinarian construction of the Constitution to the full extent that has ever been contended for. We are not prepared to give an opinion as to the course of President Jackson in this case; but, judging from his former opinions and practice, we are inclined to believe that he will approve the bill, and with it the principle involved.

If we do not labor under misapprehension, the clauses of the Constitution relied upon by the advocates of Internal Improvement by the National Government, are those granting power to Congress to "establish Post Roads," and to enact laws for the promotion of the "general welfare." Now this bill authorizes a subscription in aid of making a road from one place, in Kentucky, to another place, likewise in Kentucky—and so far as we can learn is not designed to connect, or become part of any chain of improvements of the same kind. We are therefore to suppose that it is for the sole benefit of a part of the State of Kentucky, and is not truly a national work—and consequently that its friends do not rely upon the "general welfare" doctrine for its support—unless they intend to give as many meanings to the words "general welfare" as the Chameleon has colors.—How stands the question on the first ground? When the framers of the Constitution vested power in Congress to "establish Post Roads," did they intend to authorize the appropriation of 150,000 dollars to turnpike a local route for the purpose of conveying the mail? We presume not. Our impression is that the only power designed to be granted, was that Congress might designate the routes on which the mail should run—not to make turnpikes, rail-roads, &c. for the purpose. The only case in which the exercise of the road-making power is feasible, is when the work is evidently National in its character, and designed to promote the "general welfare," and not for the exclusive benefit of any particular section of the Union. In the present instance we believe that "both legs of the stool" have failed, and their places supplied by the will of a majority of Congress, in total disregard of the spirit of the Constitution.

SUNDAY MAILS.

It is a favorite hobby with some of the advocates for the discontinuance of Sabbath Mails, that their opponents are illiberal in the construction of their motives; that unwarrantable designs are attributed to them; and abusive language used, &c. Now we are ready to admit that much has been said which had as well not have been uttered. But at the same time, we must be allowed to observe that their side has not been wanting in abusive language, and misconstruction of motives also. For example, we refer the reader to an extract from the Richmond Telegraph, inserted in our last paper at the request of a correspondent, commenting upon Col. Johnson's Report, in which the Colonel's name is, without much regard to justice, thrust into the company of Fanny Wright and her proselytes. With a desire that honesty and incorrect judgment may not be formed of Col. J. and his Report, we have selected from the New-York Evening Post, an article on the other side, which may be found on the first page of this day's paper, to which we invite attention. We can do this with more propriety, on account of the temper and just sentiments contained in it.

We perceive that at a meeting of the Society for the observance of the Sabbath, in the City of New York, a resolution was offered to encourage the formation of auxiliaries throughout the U. States, and to raise funds for the purpose of employing agents, to farther the object of stopping the mail on Sunday.

NATIVE TALENT.

The proneness of the heart to jealousy of another's fame, and that innate principle of the mind, that renders it impossible for human nature to award the meed of praise to unassuming merit, which should always be the reward of modest and retiring genius, are the great obstacles with which the really deserving meet with in their ascent of the mount of literary fame. He who seeks preferment in literature, or desires to figure as a popular writer, must either be in the possession of the most commanding powers of mind; and capacity to force a passage to the summit of eminence, or assume a standing better suited to his talents, and by ministering to the passions of men, obtain the applause of the ignorant and the approbation of the vicious of taste. The former character is one which is rarely met with, and many who are blessed with splendid genius, are permitted to sink to the tomb unhonored, and their merits unappreciated.—The posthumous honors bestowed upon their works, it is true, are calculated to attach celebrity to their names, but is awarded when their hearts are cold beneath the sod, and not susceptible of one emotion of pleasure, or a single feeling of gratification at the homage paid to their acquirements. The latter description of authors abound in every country, and the most striking portion of their Biography is the unsubstantial adulation and fulsome applause bestowed upon them during their brief career, obtained either by the excitement of the times, or purchased of the unprincipled reviews which inundate the reading community, and corrupt public taste. These results are the consequence of the strong prejudices of men, and the loftiness with which they require the efforts of unpretending talents. While genuine genius is suffered to repine in the helplessness of neglect, the blustering literary pretender, is blazoned before the world as one deserving the most elevated niche in the temple of fame, by the hireling scribblers of fulsome puffs, who praise or condemn in proportion to the amount of the fee given. The public is thus duped in the belief that the productions of these authors are really meritorious, until some honest critic shall draw the veil, and expose the naked deformity of their unworthiness.

Such being the disposition of men, and such the impediments to eminence, it is not to be wondered at, when we see the stream of native talent flowing from its pure and unalloyed fountain into the vortex which is ready to engulf it, and where its imbibed corruption will be more lauded than its original purity.—Many authors, possessing genius, which had it been properly directed, was calculated to elevate the character of our country in the literary world, have followed the phantom of popular applause to their own destruction; or, being too timid to give way to the impulse, have been suffered to pass off to oblivion, disgusted with their race and careless of their fame.

It is not our purpose to discuss the taste of the literary community, upon which we have digressed, but to remark upon the apparent disposition of men, to deny to those of moderate endowments the possession of the least degree of genius, and to tear from them the portion of merit to which they are justly entitled. If a man has not figured in the world as a writer, this fact is assumed as sufficient reason to deny his productions as worthless, and he is branded with the opprobrious epithet of plagiarist.—He is charged with the guilt either of embodying the sentiments of others in his writings, or palming the effusions of abler minds upon the public as his own. To one of sensitive feelings, there is nothing better calculated to wound the spirit and repress the aspirations of a laudable ambition to excel, than to attempt, by the breath of unjust censure and misrepresentation, to destroy his pretensions to the possession of some share of talents. It is the most effectual method of paralyzing effort and nipping in the bud the flower which is just raising its gentle head to the genial rays of the sun, which, were it fostered with kindness, might germinate and grow into the vigor of maturity, and add another star to the constellation of our national literature.

Of the brilliant ornaments in the various departments of learning, we find many springing from the humble walks of life; and yet more would have been ushered into consequence, but for the unfeeling reception met with from those who undertake to govern public taste.—Franklin, Henry, Sherman, and others, owe their elevation, and the veneration with which their merited fame is held, as much, perhaps, to the peculiar time and circumstances attending the first buddings of their genius, as to the splendor of their talents and their great powers of mind. Yet with these glorious results of a generous and fostering care of dawning intellect, the present age seems to disregard the precedent, and to cling with pertinacity to the favorite heterodoxy, that talents are not to be met with but among the Scotts, the Coopers, and others equally well known to fame. And indeed it is too often the case, that we wait for the signal to be given from the