

# CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

BY HAMILTON C. JONES.

SALISBURY, N. C. SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1832.

VOL. 1—NO. 1.

## PROSPECTUS FOR THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN, EDITED & PUBLISHED BY HAMILTON C. JONES.

The object is to instruct and to please. He will therefore, with care and diligence set himself to this work, and he flatters himself that the great interests of Literature, Science, Politics, Agriculture and Commerce may be promoted by his labors. Good moral and refinement it shall be his ambition to uphold, and against the enemies of the same, whether open or hidden, he will use the utmost of his strength. Criticism, wit, anecdote and those other ingredients that give zest and interest to the paper, he will endeavor to afford to the Watchman. Believing in the patriotism and just intentions of the President, and aware that the unwearied labors of his administration will result in the benefit of the country, he has freely poured forth against the administration, and vindicated with energy his justifiable measures. He will be first however to sustain the continuance of the United States Bank with such checks and modifications as experience may have shown to be necessary.

The Editor deems the exercise of the power of making Internal Improvements by the general government, in the highest degree inexpedient; he believes that the distribution of large sums of money by Congress and the President, will produce dissipation, distrust and disaffection, and will thus weaken our union. To say nothing of the corrupting tendency of such legislation. Against a tariff which has for its object, the fostering of the interests of one section of our country at the expense of another, the best energies of this paper will be applied.

Of the newly propagated doctrine of Nullification, it is only necessary to say, that in all its phases and applications, it is contrary to our most settled views of civil polity, and as such will be combated by the Watchman.

### TERMS.

The CAROLINA WATCHMAN, is published every week at Three Dollars per year, in advance when the subscribers live in Counties more than one hundred miles distant from Salisbury, and in all other cases where the account is opened year standing, the price will be \$4.

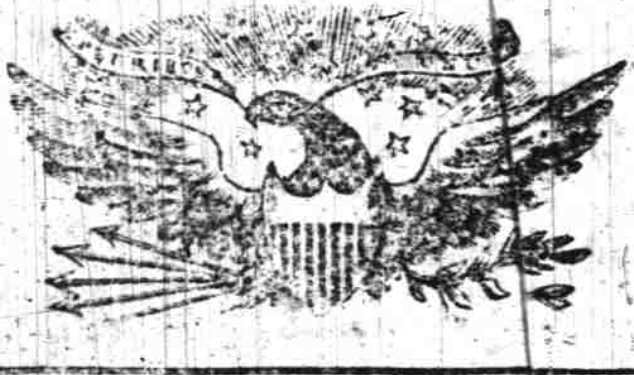
No subscription will be taken for less than one year. Advertising will be done at the usual rates. No subscription will be withdrawn or arrears are paid, unless the Editor chooses.

Six subscribers paying the whole sum in advance, can have the Watchman \$12.50 for one year, and if advanced regularly, will be continued at the same rates afterwards.

All letters to the Editor must be Post paid, or they will not be attended to.

Persons addressing the Editor, if the business of the Office, will address him as Editor of the Carolina Watchman. Those who write on other business, can direct to H. C. Jones.

N. B. All the subscriptions taken before the commencement of this Paper, it will be remembered, became due on the publication of the first number.



## THE WATCHMAN.

Salisbury, Saturday, July 28, 1832.

### TO MY SUBSCRIBERS

GENTLEMEN.—It is to be hoped that you will bear in mind that the terms proposed in my prospectus are, that the amount subscribed was to be paid before I began the publication of my paper.—When I made this proposal I expected to be obliged to call on you before this time; but I have fortunately been able to get my way without making a request which would have been disagreeable to myself and to many of you might have seemed unreasonable.—Now however I feel no delicacy in making this call. I know almost every man on my list, and am aware that nearly every one of you can pay me the small sum of three dollars without inconvenience.—I trust I shall be able to do so. My outlay for press, type, &c. has been very considerable and the current expenses of my office are also great. If you want me to do my best for you in this season, you must give me a favorable start. The paper is doing like a good start. Money is the thing that starts printing press; ay! and money is the thing that must keep it going. Just as necessary as water is to a tub mill, I hope these things will be remembered by you at least until you see me or one of my agents.

The following Gentlemen will oblige me by acting as Agents for the WATCHMAN in the several Counties, where they reside, and receive made by them would be as valid as if made by myself, viz:

- FOR SURRY COUNTY.  
Francis K. Armstrong,  
Capt. John Wright,  
Col. T. B. Wright,  
Peter Clingman.
- STOKES COUNTY.  
John F. Pindexter, Esq.,  
Isaac Gibson, Esq.
- WILKES COUNTY.  
Col. Saml. F. Patterson,  
Messrs. Finley & Bocheil,
- BURKE COUNTY.  
Robert Pearson, Esq.,  
Sidney S. Erwin,  
John P. Hardin, Esq.
- ROCKINGHAM  
Robert Galloway, Jr. Esq.,  
A. M. Seales, Esq.,  
Joseph P. Caldwell, Esq.
- LINCOLN  
C. C. Henderson, Esq.,  
A. M. Burton, Esq.
- MECKLENBURG.  
Dr. J. D. Boyd,  
W. L. Smith, Esq.

Miles B. Abernathy,  
CABARRUS.  
David Storley, Esq.,  
D. M. Barringer,  
GUILFORD.  
Dr. J. A. Mobane,  
ASHE.  
Col. A. Mitchell,  
IREDELL.  
Whitfield Kerr,  
DAVIDSON.  
John P. Mabry,  
Reasonable commission will be allowed on money collected.  
H. C. JONES.  
Salisbury, July 28, 1832.

### THE LONG AGONY IS OVER!!

Gen. Jackson has put his veto on the bank Bill!!

We regret this exceedingly—we had hoped that the President's constitutional scruples would give way in a case, where there was such an array of authority against him. But he has seen proper to adhere to his former opinions on this subject, and we have every reason to believe that he has acted from the most exalted motives. Gen. Jackson knew full well, that he had no right to gain by pursuing this course. He knew that he ran the imminent risk of losing Pennsylvania and some other States: On the other hand, he would have acquired strength by approving the measure.—Who can say that he has not acted with firmness and consistency? We hope that he is not to be sacrificed, because he has thus held on the principles, which he long since avowed. However, we may deplore the fate of the United States Bank Bill—we for one, will hold up for the General. There are higher and mightier considerations that influence us in this determination. Mr. Clay has shown such a cold, heartless disregard to the rights and interests of the South, and such a reckless indifference to the safety of the Union, that we are averse to him. The President on the other hand, has manifested such a zeal and devotion to the cause of Peace and union that if the name of his political errors were Legion, we could not desert him for Mr. Clay.

There is another consideration of no small moment in fortifying us in this purpose, and that is, that the next term of office being the second, will be one of comparative tranquillity—there will no longer be a motive for the opposition to mangle and tear the feelings of the President, and throw useless difficulties in the path of the Government—so that the Administration will be enabled calmly to apply its energies for the crisis which the Jack Cades of the country are endeavoring to produce. We believe that a storm of some sort is coming & that no man thwarted as Gen. Jackson has been during the present electioneering term could meet it with success. Any sort of a President during the second term, we verily believe, could do more real good for the Nation, than the wisest and most virtuous man that ever existed could do in the first term.

The present charter of the United States has several years to run and it may be that Gen. Jackson may alter his opinion as Mr. Madison did on the same subject, and as other Presidents have done on other subjects. But should he not, the small interval that would happen during which we should be deprived of this institution would work but little injury. The most valuable end of the U. S. Bank we think to be the wholesome control it exercises over the operations of the State Bank, we cannot suppose that in the small interim between the expiration of the Charter and the next Presidential term, the local bank can run riot so far as to do much injury to the people; the very likelihood of a President succeeding Gen. Jackson, of different sentiments from him on this subject, will keep these minor Banks within proper bounds. Such is the overwhelming majority of the American people in favor of the United States Bank, so obviously is it necessary, and so clearly is it authorized by the constitution that they (the subordinate Banks) will assuredly conduct themselves with a view to this very probable contingency. To us in North Carolina if we can have new Banks established on prudent and sound principles, this interval, will be an advantage as it will leave surplus capital about to be vested in our State institution. We think the next Legislature will surely make some provision for the withdrawal of so much banking capital as has and will shortly disappear, should it do so we need not fear any bad consequence from the veto.

### UNCURRENT NOTES.

At the last Superior Court of Surry County, (Judge Donnell presiding,) a man by the name of Sparks, was indicted for stealing money and convicted. It appeared in evidence that he had stolen two cent Bills, one of N. Carolina, the other Georgia money; and that being pretty closely pressed by the by-standers, he stepped one side and swallowed them—that they remained on his stomach for several hours, when he vomited them up the N. C. Bill in a state of comparative wholeness, the Georgia Bill nearly eaten up with the gastric juices. The North Carolina Bill was issued only in violation of the constitution of the United States—but the Georgia Bill was also in violation of an act of the N. C. Legislature.

Cor. 1st. It is easier to stomach a violation of the United States Constitution, than a violation State rights.

Cor. 2d. No wonder both came back.

### THE NEW TARIFF.

We have not yet been able to make a minute comparison between this act of Congress and the Tariff of 1828; but we are satisfied that although it is a great alleviation to the country, and particularly to the South. The best proof of its merit, that it was violently opposed by the enemies of the Southern country (if not the enemies of the whole country), we mention Ultra-Tariffites and the Nullifiers. (Bull and Black George.) The conduct of the

Nullifiers is reverse and unreasonable: when they first commenced their agitation they had no idea of turning the country upside down.—But like all factions against organized Government, they have waxed hotter in their feelings and more extravagant in their demands—until they turn up their noses at the very things that they at first worshiped. And many of them like the spilt child the Alchemist, swear that unless we give up every thing and make a crash! Quem ad finem (Cattina) effrenata iactabunda.

(Ed. C. WAT.)

Trans.—To what extremity Cattina! will your recess daring dash itself?

### THE TARIFF.

The nation will be gratified to learn that the Tariff Bill, which originated in the House of Representatives, has become a law. The Senate receded from the objectionable amendments introduced by that body, in conformity to the recommendation of the Committee of Conference appointed by both houses. The vote was taken, *scilicet* upon the *twenty* controverted points, out of which the discussion arose, and they were given up by great majorities.

The Bill as it came from the House is much better for the South, and the agricultural interests of the West, than it was with the amendments of the Senate. Mr. McLane's Bill was better than either.

We shall give in detail the final proceedings upon this subject.

### THE TARIFF.

Most heartily do we congratulate our readers that the bill to reduce the Duties on Imports, has finally passed both Houses, in a form differing very little from that in which it first passed the House of Representatives. This measure alone will redeem Congress from the reproach of much wasted time. It is emphatically, whatever may be said of it by those who have opposed it, a Bill of Compromise. Look at the vote in the Senate on Thursday night on the question of indefinite postponement. Those who voted against the postponement, be it observed, were against the rejection of the bill; and the vote stood as 38 to 10! Great and meritorious, and patriotic, have been the concessions to alleged suffering in one part of the country, by their brethren in another. May their extent be properly appreciated!

### CATAWBA SPRINGS.

With much satisfaction, we make the following extract from the Carolina Journal: We heartily join in the commendation bestowed on Simonon's Establishment by the Editor and his correspondent. We have long thought that this watering place deserved more than ordinary patronage. The mineral qualities of the waters, have been passed upon by the best scientific judges in the Southern country, and are undoubtedly very excellent in many of the chronic diseases of the South;—on the other hand, we have never heard of any accident occurring by the application of the water, a thing which often happens at other Springs. The proximity of this situation to the flourishing manufacturing village of Lincolnton and to the North Carolina Gold Mines, renders it additionally attractive. Success attend you Mr. Simonon!

(Ed. C. WAT.)

The following Communication speaks handsomely of Mr. Simonon's establishment at Catawba Springs, and to more so, we understand than it deserves. Our correspondent is a very competent judge, and we are informed upon other very respectable authority, that in all the essentials of good living, and treatment and cheapness, no more eligible position can be found in West Carolina, than Catawba Springs.

(Ed. Journal.)

FOR THE JOURNAL.  
Mr. Editor.—All we imagine, who are able to travel, will soon seek a higher, if not a healthier region than ours. The North, this summer, does not afford much attraction. The Cholera is there; and this disease will not only deter our citizens from going thither, but will induce many of them to seek a more southern home during the warm season.

However much we may regret the cause of this, yet we think it will be fortunate for us in its results. Hitherto, indeed, those of our good citizens, who have spent their summers at the watering places have never been satisfied unless they resided at Castskill, or visited Saratoga.—This is surprising. For among our own native hills and mountains we might find every thing which we may desire—pure air, good water, and a delightful climate. To enjoy these, Carolinians need not travel beyond the boundaries of their own states. We ought not, perhaps, to mention particular places. We cannot forgo, however, referring to the Catawba Springs. To those of us who live in this section of the State, this place is decidedly the most convenient and pleasant retreat. It offers, too, every inducement—pure air, good water, and excellent accommodations, excellent servants, and last, though not least, cheap fare. We would warmly recommend it to the patronage of the public.

The Catawba Springs are owned by Mr. Simonon, a gentleman, who spares no pains nor expense, to please his guests, and make them happy and contented.

### VIATOR

ORIGINAL ANECDOTE.  
Retort Courtous.—Not long since, as a company of gentlemen entered the Piazza of a breakfast house, on Norfolk stage line, they were thus saluted by a fractious fellow, who seemed to have been wrestling hard all night with the jolly God. Good morning Gents, My name's Joe Phillips: I live two miles back from here: I'm very well acquainted with Mr. Billy Gaskins, the great lawyer—and Galbe Hurard, and our member in Congress from these parts, add so forth, and so on; at your service, gentlemen, "Why" says one of the passengers, to another, in pretended undertone, but loud enough, nevertheless, to be heard by Mr. Phillips, "this must be a pretty considerable man." "No doubt of it," says the other, "I see the marks of greatness in his right eye;" "smartman" says a third. These dissimulated compliments, evidently pleased Mr. Phillips: He paraded a flourish or so of Rhetoric. He made divers efforts of wit, and laughed long and loud at them himself. His hearers seemed much to admire Mr. Phillips, and were not at all sparing of their praises, all of which accidentally reached his ears; which was a great alleviation to the country, and particularly to the South. The best proof of its merit, that it was violently opposed by the enemies of the Southern country (if not the enemies of the whole country), we mention Ultra-Tariffites and the Nullifiers. (Bull and Black George.) The conduct of the

would get the better, and sometimes I would—One time, not long ago, some of my spiritual neighbors collected together, and indicted me for stealing a sheet, and they took me down to that there place, called— and there, there was one and twenty Lawyers employed to defend me, and it was all about Joe Phillips and the sheet, and the sheet and Joe Phillips: And I began to think they never would be done with it. They had it for a whole day.—Joe Phillips and the sheet, and the sheet and Joe Phillips—I began to wish I never had seen the damned thing: At last, I got so tired of the confounded fuss, I told the court if I would just stop it, I did not mind taking a small dressing.—You see I wanted to cut the Lawyers.—Hi! hi! hi! So they took me out and tied me to a persimmon tree, and gave me thirty-nine lashes; but by Gracious I was not guilty of the sheet. And as I was going home, who should I meet but Jake Simonon, he had been put in for stealing a sheep: Good morning, says he to me, Mr. Phillips! Good morning, says I to him, Mr. Simonon! "I understand" says he, Mr. Phillips, that you have been shaking down Persimmons lately: Well, by Gracious says I, suppose I did, there was never a sheep fell among 'em.—You see it takes me to do the thing; hi! hi! hi! Jake always let me alone after that.

### MR. GASTON'S ADDRESS.

Delivered before the Philanthropic and Dialectic Societies at Chapel-Hill, on the 20th of June, 1832.

Gentlemen of the Dialectic and Philanthropic Societies:

When I look around on this extraordinary course of visitors, I cannot but feel that expectation has been too highly excited, and cannot but anticipate and regret the disappointment which it must necessarily meet with. Aware of the value which is here set upon the ceremony of the annual address; knowing that the friends of the University throughout the State, regard it as calculated not only to excite a spirit of emulation among the Students, but to attract the public attention to the Institution itself; and warily attached to that noble cause, for the advancement of which, these efforts have been erected, and your associations formed, I felt myself bound to accept of the invitation, in obedience to which I appear before you. Could I indeed have foreseen the unusual engagements, which add to the ordinary occupations of a busy life, have left me no leisure to prepare any thing worthy of the general expectation, I should have deemed myself at liberty to decline the call. But the discovery was not made until after my word was pledged, and it was too late to hope that the duty could be devolved on another. Compelled then to choose between an entire disappointment of your hopes, and the presenting myself to you without the advantages of full preparation, I have resolved to execute the undertaking imperfectly, rather than forego it altogether. To whatever petty mortifications the adoption of this alternative may expose me elsewhere, from you my young friends, I am sure of a favorable reception. You will see an expression of the sense which I entertain of the honor conferred on me, by your choice, in my readiness to gratify your wishes, and in my solicitude to cheer you in the noble career upon which you have entered. The few hazy truths which I wish to impress upon your minds, will not indeed commend from my tongue, but I do not despair that, presented in their naked plainness, and urged with the earnestness and sincerity of friendship, they may win their way to your generous and affectionate attention.

The authority of Shakespeare is often invoked for the position, that there is a tide in the affairs of men, which taken at the flood leads on to fortune. Without venturing to deny altogether the fitness of this metaphor, and fully admitting it to have enough of truth to render it appropriate to the occasion for which it was used, and the character to whom the great poet assigned it, I yet regard it as too favorable to that indolence of disposition which is always ready to imagine success in life as depending on some fortunate tide. I hold, that, generally, every man is the architect of his own fortune, the author of his own greatness or insignificance, happiness or misery. True it is, that casualties, neither to be foreseen nor prevented, may defeat schemes which have been wisely concerted and vigorously prosecuted; and that success, undeserved, and perhaps unthought for, may sometimes befall the weak and slothful; these, however, are but occasional deviations from the ordinary course of nature, according to which man's energies, wisely or foolishly directed, and diligently or carelessly exerted, are made to determine his character and condition in society. The stoutest ship that was ever manned with prudent heads, brave hearts, and strong hands, has fundered in a hurricane, while the feeble bark that "owns no mastery in floating," is sometimes safely wafted into port; yet, who can deny that eminently the fate of the voyage must depend on the skill, care and courage with which it is conducted.

Much too, very much, either for permanent good or ill in the fate of every individual, has been found to follow almost necessarily from the habits formed, the propensities cherished or restrained, and the rules of conduct adopted at a very early period of life. We might perhaps, be tempted to regard such important and often awful consequences should follow on the doings of an age, when the unborn senses are alive to every impression, and the keen appetite greedy for every enjoyment; when the imagination is wild, the judgment feeble, and "heedless rambling impulse" has scarcely learned to think. Yet such is the constitution of nature, and such consequently the appointment of Him whose ways are always wise, benevolent and just, and whose will it were not more madness to resist, than it is impious to question. Look through the world, & the least observant cannot fail to discover talents abused, opportunities squandered, & men ruined; because of early folly, misbehaviour or thoughtlessness; and let those who have passed through life's ordeal with safety and honor, look back on their trials, and they will acknowledge how much they owe to very early impressions, and to habits contracted almost without a sense of their use or foresight of their consequences. He therefore who aspires to excellence cannot too soon propose to himself the objects which he should strive to obtain, nor fix his aim too early, or too steadily, on the end to which his efforts should be directed. The shortness of life, large fragments of which are necessarily occupied by animal wants, or wasted in frivolous cares and amusements, leave, at best, but an inconsiderable portion to be devoted to intellectual cultivation and exertion. To waste this portion would be criminal improvidence, and it is of the highest moment to learn betimes how it may be most beneficially applied.

The end which an ingenious youth naturally proposes to himself is a faithful and honorable discharge of the duties of life. His objects are

to realize the fond hopes of his parents and friends, to acquire the affection and esteem of those around him, to become the dispenser of good to his fellow-men, and thus to fulfill the purposes for which it has pleased God to place him in this world of trial and discipline. He feels that these objects are indeed good. By a moral instinct, he propelled towards them as fit to fill his heart, kindle his aspirations and animate his exertions. Reason, as she gradually unfolds her powers and assumes dominion over him, sanctions this choice with her approbation; and Religion comes in aid of nature and Reason, to teach him that talents are but lent to be "improved," and that an account must be one day rendered, in which their use or neglect will be amply rewarded or severely punished. How much is it not to be lamented, that sloth should enervate, dissipation corrupt, or vice brutalize this child of hope and promise? You, who have him in charge, watch over him with never sleeping vigilance and affectionate solicitude! Give him a happy start, sustain him when disposed to flag, reanimate him when discouraged, check kindly his wanderings, soothe his wounded feelings, guide him with your counsels, and save him from the foe by which he is way-laid and beset!

### Macte nova virtute puer, sic itur ad astra.

Most faithfully, no doubts, are these duties performed by the able and excellent men who are here charged with the office of instruction. Little can be done in aid of their efforts, but to exert and entreat all placed under their care to attend to their admonitions, treasure up their counsels, and obey their injunctions. Yet there are some errors which were prevalent when I was a boy, which I have reason to believe still prevail in public schools, and which may perhaps be better handled by an old friend than an acknowledged instructor—and to these, therefore, I would for a few moments request the favorable attention of the younger portion of my hearers.

Vigorous, diligent, and persevering application is essential to the attainment of excellence in every pursuit of man. It is undoubtedly a mistake to suppose, that there is no original inequality in the mental faculties of different individuals. Probably, there is as great disparity in their intellectual, as in their physical conformation. But however false this extravagant theory may be, there is another error far more common, and, particularly, far more mischievous—the error of exaggerating the difference between the original energies of intellect, and attributing to a splendid and restless genius those victories, which are not to be achieved but by well directed and continued industry. It is in the infancy of life, that the inequalities of original talents are most striking, and it is not strange that vanity on the one hand, and indolent admiration on the other, should hyperbolically extol these obvious advantages. In what this disparity consists, it may not be easy to state with precision. But from an observation of many years I venture to suggest, that the chief natural superiority manifested by these favored few over their competitors in the intellectual conflict, is to be found in the facility with which their attention is directed and confined to its proper subjects. That youth may be regarded as fortunate indeed, who in early life can restrain his wandering thoughts and tie down his mind at will, to the contemplation of whatever he wishes to comprehend, and to make his own. A few moments of this concentrated application, is worth days and weeks of a vague, interrupted, scattered attention. The first resembles the well known manœuvre in Strategy, so simple in its conception and yet so astonishing in its results, by which all the arms of a military force are made to bear upon a given point at the same moment. Every thing here tells, because there is no power wasted, and none dissipated. Now let no one despair, because he finds this effort to confine his attention difficult, or for a considerable length of time, impracticable. Nothing is more certain, than that this power over the mind may be acquired. Let the attempt be repeated again and again—first for short periods, and as the ability is increased, for longer periods, and success will ultimately follow.—The habit of fixed attention will thus be created, and it is one of the peculiarities of all active habits, that in proportion to the difficulty with which they were produced, is their inveteracy when once thoroughly formed. Thus it not infrequently happens, that the advantages which the individual commenced his career, who was naturally alert and devoted in his attention to every subject as it was successively presented to his notice, have not enabled him to contend successfully with him, who by hard efforts has chained down his wandering thoughts and dissipated faculties to the habit of attention.

Among the best results which attend a course of regular academical education, is this exclusive and concentrated direction of the mental powers to their appropriate objects. In the years employed principally in the study of the learned languages, the necessity of finding out the meaning of each word, or the dependence of some of them upon others in certain grammatical relations, necessarily sharpens and fixes the attention. After this preparatory discipline of the intellect, the Student is introduced to the study of mathematical science, where proposition leads on to proposition in regular order, and his attention is necessarily enchain'd to each truth, as it follows with logical certainty, from truths previously demonstrated. He is then initiated into the mysterious laws of Natural Philosophy, as they have been discovered, and illustrated, by a course of rigorous induction, and is ultimately familiarized with the yet nobler and more sublime investigations of moral science, the refinements of taste, the beauties of eloquence, and the charms of heavenly poetry. And this admirable training is conducted remote from the bustle and cares of the world, in the very hush of the passions, and beyond the reach of beguiling and distracting pleasures. Here surely, then the understanding is disciplined, its discrimination rendered more acute, its general health and vigour confirmed, while a facility is created for directing its powers to the various manly and trying services, which may await in life's busy theatre.—But not infrequently is the question asked by querulous, dents why all this devoted attention to the dead languages, to mathematical theorems, philosophical experiments, metaphysical disquisitions and critical subtleties? In the world, no one talks Greek or Latin, and at the forum, or in the Legislative hall, we shall not be called upon to demonstrate the propositions of Euclid, or explain the phenomena of hydrostatics and optics. The motives of human action are better learned by putting over the theories of metaphysicians; and all the rules of Quintilian, Rollin or Blair, will never make a powerful reasoner or an eloquent orator. Why, then, shall we consume our nights and days in the acquisition of that which is to be of no practical utility hereafter, and which brings with it no immediate advantage, except the gratification of pride, a short-lived

distinction at Commencement? Beware my young friends, beware of the tempter. These are the temptations of Sloth—the most insidious, persuasive and dangerous of deceivers.

Friendship is a robe of steel.

If you cannot close your eyes against her insidious strength, then your understanding will triumph over your passions, and nerve your courage to resist her wiles. Be sure, if you submit to her numbing influence, and waste your days here in idleness, the time will come, when, with bitter, but perhaps unavailing anguish, you shall lament your folly. Remember, that you are not designed by an academical education, to teach you all that it behooves you to learn.—Education is not completed within these walls. When you shall have quitted this peaceful retreat, and selected the profession or state in life in which you are to be engaged, then you should apply all your efforts to the acquisition of that species of knowledge which is more especially needed. Here are inculcated those elementary principles of science and literature, which experience has shown to be best fitted to form the foundation of the character of the scholar and gentleman—those rudiments of instruction, which omitted here, are rarely indeed acquired afterwards. Here are to be formed those habits of vigorous and continuous application—here, the capacities for improvement are to be cultivated and strengthened, so that every occasion and every employment without these walls may become subsidiary to further advancement in knowledge, ability, and usefulness. It is a miserable fallacy to mistake the exception for the rule.—True it is, that those who have won the highest honors at College, do not always realize the hopes which these glorious beginnings have excited.—"The fair bloom of fastest fruit" may be blasted by pestilent dews. Follow vanity and vice, low pursuits and vulgar associations, indolence, intemperance, and debauchery, who entered into life's career, rich in academical distinctions, decide, ardent for fame, patient of labor, of many purpose and noblest promise.—Mourn over those moral wrecks. Lament the instability of all earthly good, the frail character of all human excellence. Weep for those who have fallen from their high estate, but say not it was folly in them thus to have risen. True it is also, that it sometimes, though very rarely happens, that those who have been idle during their academical course, have by extraordinary exertions, retrieved their early neglect, and in the end outstripped others who started in the race far ahead. These are the exceptions—they furnish cause to humble arrogance, check presumption, banish despair, and encourage reformation. But so surely as a virtuous life usually precedes a happy death, so surely it will be found, that within the College precincts is laid the ground work of that pre-eminence afterward acquired in the strife of men, and that College distinctions are not only good testimony of the ability with which College duties have been performed, but the best progress and pledges of excellence on a more elevated and extensive field of action. In defiance, therefore, of all the lures of pleasure, and seductive suggestions of sloth, let active perseverance be the habit of your lives. Form this habit here, and cherish and preserve it ever afterwards.

Be diligent, earnestly you are thus exhorted to diligence, let it not be forgotten, that diligence itself is but a subordinate quality, and derives its chief value from the end to which it is directed, and the motives by which it is impelled. It is diligence in a good cause only that is commendable. The first great maxim of human conduct, that which it is all-important to impress on the understandings of young men, and recommend to their hearty adoption, is, above all things, in all circumstances, and under every emergency, to preserve a clean heart and an honest purpose.—Integrity, firm, determined integrity, is a quality, which of all others, raises man to the highest dignity of his nature, and fits him to adorn and bless the sphere in which he is appointed to move. Without it, neither genius nor learning, neither the gifts of God, nor human exertions, can avail against the accomplishment of the great objects of human existence. Integrity is the crowning virtue—integrity is the prevailing principle which is to regulate, guide, control, and vivify every impulse, desire and action. Honesty is sometimes spoken of as a vulgar virtue; and perhaps that honesty, which barely refrains from outraging the positive rules ordained by society for the protection of property, and which ordinarily pays its debts and performs its engagements, however useful and commendable a quality, is not to be numbered among the highest efforts of human virtue. But that integrity which, however tempting the opportunity, or however secure against detection, no selfishness nor resentment, no lust of power, place, favor, profit or pleasure, can cause to swerve from its strict rule of right, is the perfection of man's moral nature. In this sense, the poet was right, when he pronounced "an honest man the noblest work of God." It is almost inconceivable what an erect and independent spirit this high endowment communicates to the man, and what a moral intrepidity and vivifying energy it imparts to his character. There is a family alliance between all the virtues and perfect integrity is always followed by a train of goodly qualities, frankness, benevolence, humanity, patriotism, promptness to act, and patience to endure. In moments of public need, these indicate the man who is worthy of universal confidence. Erected on such a basis, and built up of such materials, fame is enduring. Such is the fame of our WASHTON, of the man "inflexible to ill and obstinately just." While, therefore, our benefactors, intended to perpetuate human greatness, are daily mouldering in dust, and their grand inscriptions, which they bear, the solid granite pyramid of history, less than are to be imperishable, mark a spot, and wonder, for the way-farers through this pilgrimage of life.

A nice sense of integrity cannot, therefore, be too early cherished, or too sedulously cultivated. In the very dawnings of life occasions are presented for its execution. Within these walls temptations every day occur, where temporary advantage solicits a deviation from the rule of right. In the discharge of the various duties which you owe to your companions, do not petty selfishness be indulged, no artifices practiced, by which you are to escape from your fair share of labor, contentions or contrivance, or any one deprived of the full measure of whatever he may rightfully claim. Unpardonable singleness of purpose and frankness of demeanor, and hold in contempt whatever is artful, disingenuous, cunning or mean. But when these peaceful shades shall have been let behind, and the fitful course of busy life begin, let seductions will be presented under every form by which inexperience, infirmity of mind, and facility of disposition, can be waylaid. Here is the crisis of the young man's fate. Then it is he takes his stand, to save his vantage ground, if he cannot defy the temptations of cupidity