

the whole people of the Union, against the encroachments of power on the one hand, and of popular excitement on the other, ought to be as firm and self-supported as the rock in the ocean, against which the surges beat in vain. But we say that opinion, such as it is, on the one side of public morals, which are condemned and trampled under foot, when private property, confided to the protection of the laws of a state, is violently taken and attempted to be converted to the purposes of the state. Every one knows in what light such a transaction would be viewed, occurring between individuals in private life.

The deleterious effect of this transaction is more clearly apparent on pursuing this "noble spirit" to its consequences. Thus maltreated and abused in Ohio, the Bank of the United States withdraws one of its branches from the state—submitting to the wishes of the People, though not to the "brutal force," as the Ohio paper calls it (*brutum fulmen*), of the *posse comitatus*. The people not being able to pay their debts to the Branch thus withdrawn, it becomes necessary to sue them, to induce them to make settlements, or even to hold them liable for the debts. What then? Why, in this very paper, the Liberty Hall, of a few days earlier date than the above paragraph, a writer proposes to *tar and feather* the lawyer employed by the Bank! This is "brutal force" with a vengeance. We should like to hear what our contemporary, who has copied the above article with apparent approbation, has to say of such doctrines as these, which are but a slight extension of the "noble" and novel doctrines of resistance of law. If such language be now held, what might we not expect in extreme cases? If "tar and feathers" be the cry, we may next expect a *la lanterne* for the watch-word.

Let not the people of the state of Ohio be deceived respecting this matter. The misguided men who resisted the collection of the internal taxes in Pennsylvania, in 1797-8, thought they were resisting oppression: they were told so and they believed it. The ring-leader was condemned to suffer an ignominious death for his crime; and he owed his life only to the clemency of the Executive. The law took its course. The law must prevail, or there is an end to our government—may to freedom itself, and anarchy reigns triumphant. The people of the state of Ohio are told they are vindicating their rights, when in truth they are vindicating the right to take the money of strangers, in defiance of the laws of the United States. If individuals had done this, instead of the state, does any man doubt what would have been their fate? Their defence, that the law was not agreeable to them, would be of no avail.

If the questions as to the powers of the Supreme Court were confined to the lawyers—if they were abstract merely, it would be of little moment what was said of them: but they declared to the yeomanry, who do not all so well understand how a point more or less in a clause of a constitution gives or takes away power, and who seldom adopt theories without applying them in practice. Of the evil effect of these declamations on the minds of those who do not clearly distinguish between right and wrong, nor between convenience and power, the following, which we have just cast our eyes upon, is a pretty fair illustration:

FROM THE KENTUCKY REPORTER.  
Extract from an electioneering address of a Candidate for the Legislature in a neighboring county.

"The adjudication of the Supreme Court of the United States, on the occupant claimant law, I think a deadly stab at the sovereignty and independence of Kentucky. Her Legislature ought, therefore, to express her determination to appeal to ARMS, rather than submit to a decision so adverse to her interests, rights, and dignity. I am in favor of the Bank of the Commonwealth, because, under the present unfortunate situation of the country, I think, if well managed, it furnishes the best means of getting out of debt. In one word, it is a bank of the people."

"With respect to the branches of the Bank of the United States, I think Ohio has pursued the best policy, in declaring them out of her laws. Let Kentucky go and do likewise! With respect to the Bank of Kentucky, I think it has outlived its reputation, and her charter ought to be repealed, if for no other reason, because of her enmity to the Bank of the Commonwealth."

Really, this extract affords so strong an argument against the propagation of the wild doctrines of the modern innovators, that nothing we can say can add to it. It is quite probable the writer never read the Constitution of the United States, as he appears to think that there is no limit to the powers of the states but such as "policy" imposes. He knows nothing of law, for he talks about repealing vested rights. He therefore is vastly more excusable than those who have put into his head the notion of appealing to ARMS—against what? against whom? Against the laws of the land; against

the laws which protect him, and against the people themselves who enacted those laws! Under despotic governments, in which the people have no voice, circumstances might justify such a proposition—tyranny justifies resistance, and Heaven approves it—but in this country, where the government and the people are one and the same, and the laws of the land are neither more nor less than the will of the people, expressed by their representatives, periodically chosen, such an idea as an appeal to arms against laws is equalled in its atrocity only by its absurdity.

FOR THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

"I'll set down naught in malice,  
"Or extenuate ought thro' favor!"

"The Militia may be trained to a degree of energy equal to every military exigency of the United States."

WASHINGTON.

Mr. Gales—Let us now examine the second point: which is "the insufficiency of the Law, and the inertness of many of the Officers." I am fully persuaded there are many officers induced to accept the appointment, with an eye rather to the honor of the title, than to a profitable discharge of the duty. At the same time, I am ready to admit there are many, very many most honorable men, who enter the service "impelled by the powerful motives of public interest and individual distinction." But what does our daily observation teach us? At present all is well, if a company-officer appears on the muster ground and answers to his name, whether he knows the first principles of his profession or not—and thus he will attend, from muster to muster, from the beginning to the end of the year: and be no wiser at the end, than he was at the beginning. I wish I could confine the truth of the above remark to company-officers; I fear there now are, and I am sure there have been some field & general officers equally deficient.

I have seen a Colonel who knew no more how to form "the square from open column of platoons;" to dispose of the troops for the "successive formation of line, from open column, while on the march, to the right or left flank;" or for the passage of defile to the front when presented before the centre of the column," than he did about navigating a ship. And I have seen a Major-General who could not organize into company and regiment, two thousand men assembled from different points and in unequal numbers. Is it to be marvelled at, that the Militia, under such circumstances, have not improved? Or is it not more surprising, that the men submitted to be commanded by such officers?

With great deference to the Legislature, I would beg leave to suggest one or two amendments to the Militia Laws (in my opinion) all-important: which is, to impose severe fines and penalties upon all officers, of whatever grade (apportioning the fine to the rank) who accepted of an office and did not qualify himself for the discharge of the duties. In addition to the foregoing amendment, I would propose, that an Adjutant General, an Inspector General or Brigade Major, should be appointed. He should be a man of intelligence and zeal, and possess some military information. He should attend and drill the officers of each regiment once a year (the field and general officers should not be exempt from drill)—also attend the regimental musters, and report to the Governor the degree of improvement he might discover. If he found any officer not qualified to discharge the duties of his station, he should bring him before a court-martial, which might fine him at discretion, not exceeding dollars, for the neglect of duty. And if, after being twice fined, he was still negligent of his duty, the inspecting officer should arrest him, and the Governor order a court-martial, which might break him, if the charges were substantiated. To correct the evil in our military system, it is necessary to begin at the head of the disease.—If the head is sick the whole body is languid. Have able commanders, & you will have good soldiers. The history of all our wars testify to this fact.

In confirmation of the correctness of my opinion as to the insufficiency of many of the officers, I will appeal to Gen. Jones's own experience and actual observation, and ask him, how often he has seen a company or regiment paralyzed by the word of command being improperly given, or not understood? And how much more frequent he has witnessed an evolution fail from the ignorance of the officer, than from the proud spirit of the men?

Having furnished some of the facts my limited opportunity has enabled me to collect, in favor of our military establishment; and drawn such deductions as appeared naturally to flow from thence, though in a rude and unpolished style, still, I hope, intelligibly, I shall dismiss the subject with a few remarks upon the General's pub-

lic letter, and conclude with a question or so.

When new theories are advanced, the mover of the plan ought to calculate that his capacity and qualifications to mature a system, will as naturally be enquired into, as the merits of the plan itself. Indeed I have heard a publication denounced from the title page and the author's name. In the present instance it was not so with me. I wished to hold my mind open to conviction, and waited with patience under a full expectation, that from the expressions of zeal, patriotism and gratitude contained in his letter, the General would have condescended to comply with the wishes of even one citizen. It appears I was mistaken. Feeling himself deeply entrenched, behind an impenetrable rampart of well-earned military fame; seated in his castle in the air, garrisoned by legislative legions, he covers himself with the shield of self-approbation, and from his lofty battlements hurls the gauntlet of defiance to all around him. He casts an eye of pitiable contempt upon the pigmy who reconnoitres his basement, and apprehending no ill, he lays himself down in safety to take his sweet repose.—Not so, General—it is Washington, the immortal Washington who confronts you—before the artillery of whose mind, and the perspicuity of whose perception, your ramparts must tumble into their original particles of dust. Washington has said "the militia may be trained"—You have said "no substantial benefits can be obtained." Who shall we believe? I will not do so much violence to General Jones's feelings as to attempt to run a parallel between these two characters. The lines would diverge at the first point.—They only agree in this, they were both men. What kind of zeal, patriotism and gratitude is this of which the General so loudly boasts? In what estimation shall we hold that zeal and that patriotism which will not make a single effort to save to the state, annually, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. What value shall we fix upon that gratitude which will look coolly on and see morality (which should be prized above rubies) gliding swiftly down the tide of corruption, and not make a single effort to arrest it? Away with such empty sounding words, "the tree shall be judged by its fruit."

By several persons much better acquainted with Gen. Jones, than I presume to be, it has been remarked, that his letter was not intended to convey useful information to the Legislature (though respectfully dedicated to that honorable body) so much as to embellish his own fame—and his after conduct has justified the suspicion. Why, if this is not the fact, is the letter published in the Register as late as the 15th April last? But for this publication, distant climes and future ages never would have known that Calvin Jones had been a Major-General in the militia, or a member of the N. Carolina legislature. Is not this publication an indirect attack upon the Legislature? Is it not saying, in so many words, "that as they did not adopt his plan, they were ignorant of the true policy of the state, or regardless of the interests of their constituents?" And following the threats of a foreign minister, he has actually appealed from the constituted authorities of the state, to the people.

By scrutinizing into the military life of the General, we shall find him free to promise, slow to execute. If I mistake not, this is the gentleman who quizzed Gov. Barbour so handsomely, during the last war, by offering to carry to the aid of our sister state 500 or 1000 brave North-Carolinians to repel Cockburn and his ravaging and despoiling companions. "Let it not be told in Gath." The General could not muster twenty-five men. There are other cases, though not so glaring as this, equally true.

There are many who would like to be informed, when and where he was in "the tented field in the stormy season of war." Does he mean the twelve days campaign to Newbern; when he volunteered his services to Gov. Hawkins, and left unfulfilled his prior engagement with Gov. Barbour? Was the legion he raised for Virginia ordered upon this expedition? Was it during this expedition that the "constituted authorities" gave him "the command of the military force of the state?" I did understand, that as the troops arrived at Newbern, the Governor requested Gen. Jones to organize them; that a day or two passed off without any thing being done, or any return made to the Governor—and that Col. Bruton (an old revolutionary officer) did actually perform the service. If Gen. Jones had any command at this time, it was not known to the men in service. Or was this "honorable distinction" paid him by Gov. Branch, after exciting his sympathy, and alarming all the women in the country, by an animated narrative of a most daring attack upon the storehouse of a certain Billy James (a runaway

negro) after this orderly man had been civil enough to open his doors, at a late hour of the night for the accommodation of some negroes to trade, of whom it is said Billy James was one? It is certain, upon this occasion, the General did take the command, and the zeal manifested by him in mustering the Raleigh Blues, will long be remembered by the citizens of Raleigh. The General, I believe, was at the place of rendezvous at an early hour in the afternoon (equipped *a la militaire*) and did not leave the ground until he had mustered about twenty of the Blues, whom he marched in great style to the suburbs of the city, when, with all the importance of a Bonaparte or a Blucher, he delivered his orders to the detachment, and returned to his home and sweet repose.

It is confidently believed, although the General speaks of his experience in the "tented field," that he never saw the hostile array of a foreign enemy, he never saw the glitter of his arms—much less heard the din of muskets, or the roar of cannon.

If at the time the General sent in his resignation, he had accompanied it with no other remarks, than a tender of his commission, he might have retired to the shades of private life "with all his blushing honors full thick upon him," and there would have been none disposed to molest his enjoyments. There he might have basked in the sunshine of his own approbation, indulged the chimera of his own mind, and if he chose, like Alexander, "fight all his battles o'er again."—But, like "the wanton boy, who full many a time, ventures beyond his depth upon the sea of glory, floating upon bladders" till (tho' late) at last, the bladders burst, and he sinks forever!

I will now bid adieu to the General and his letter. He has many private virtues, which will always command the respect and esteem of acquaintances—and I do most sincerely hope he may enjoy all the blessings of this life, and find a sweet repose in that retirement he has chosen.

STARKE.

#### ROWAN AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Pursuant to notification, a number of respectable planters of the county met in Salisbury on the 4th of July, and formed and adopted a constitution for the Rowan Agricultural Society—the following gentlemen were then elected officers for the ensuing year:

Charles Fisher, President.  
S. L. Ferrand and Robert Moor, Vice-Presidents.  
John Beard, Jr. Secretary.  
Michael Brown, Treasurer.  
James Martin, Alfred Macay, & Thomas Chambers, Committee of Correspondence.

The Society, for the purpose of obtaining information on agricultural subjects, and to show the respect they think due to all patrons of this first of arts, elected John Taylor, of Va. Dr. Walker, of Warren, D. Cameron, of Orange, G. W. Jeffreys, of Caswell, and his Excellency J. Franklin, Honorary Members of the Society.

From the patronage that is expected, they are in hopes of being prepared to give such encouragement to the scientific and practical agriculturist, as becomes the large, wealthy, and liberal county of Rowan. For the purpose of commencing, the Society voted the following prizes, all, with the exception of the first, to be awarded at the Agricultural Show, which will take place on the first Thursday in the month of October next, in the town of Salisbury, viz:

- 1st. A premium of \$25, or two silver Goblets, valued at that sum, for the neatest and best live fence or hedge, within the county of Rowan, to be inspected by a committee of the Society, in the month of November, 1824; at which time a particular account in writing, of the mode of cultivation, must be furnished to the Society.
- 2d. A premium of a silver Cup, valued at \$10, for the best Colt or Filly, of the last spring's foaling; pedigree to be furnished by the owner at the time of showing.
- 3d. A premium of \$5, for the best Cow Calf, and the like sum for the best Bull Calf, of the last spring's production.
- 4th. A premium of \$5, for the best two horse Plough, and the same for the best one horse Plough, both to be manufactured in the State. Honorary premiums will also be given for the best Models of other Farming Implements.
- 5th. A silver Cup, worth \$10, for the most approved practical Essay on the subject of manures, particularly vegetable and atmospheric.
- 6th. A like premium for the most approved practical Essay on the raising and management of all kinds of live Stock, in which the errors and defects of the present practices must be plainly pointed out, and a better plan recommended.—These essays must be delivered to the President of the Society by the 20th of September.
- 7th. For the encouragement of household manufactures, that useful branch of domestic economy, a premium of \$10, will be awarded for the finest and best piece of Homespun Cloth, (not less than ten yards) made either of wool and cotton mixed, or wool alone. Honorary premi-

ums will also be given for superior specimens of other kinds of home-manufactured cloths.

8th. For the encouragement of that part of our rural economy pertaining to the dairy, a premium of one half dozen of elegant silver Spoons, will be given to the person producing the best specimen of Cheese, in two cakes, not less than 10 lbs. each, and to be made during the present summer.

The cause of Agriculture and Domestic Economy will be promoted by a general attendance of the farmers of the county, on this interesting occasion; and all persons are invited freely to come forward and compete for the prizes. Even those not disposed to enter the list, will aid the cause of improvement, by bringing superior specimens of any thing they may have, either in the agricultural or manufacturing line; as also, models of ploughs, harrows, and various other farming tools.

Every necessary arrangement and preparation for the convenience of the Show will, before the day arrives, be made. Pens will be prepared for the different kinds of live stock, and a house for the display of the other articles that may be brought, whether for inspection or sale.

All such shows, from their nature, partake of the character of a Fair.—Without doubt, many of the articles brought forward on that day, may be sold on better terms than on any less public occasion. It will be a place, where persons wishing to sell, & those wishing to buy, may be mutually accommodated. Many exchanges may also take place, thus accommodating both sides without the aid of that scarce article, money.

A person will be employed, at the expense of the Society, for the purpose of auctioneering any article that the owner may wish to dispose of in that way.

It is thought proper to make these statements at this time, lest some persons might be deterred from bringing specimens of stock and other products to the Show, by the fear that there would be no way of keeping them in safety when here: and in consequence of this apprehension, be prevented from paying that attention to improvement during the summer, which it is the object of the Society to excite.

After the business of the Society was performed, the President delivered an address, which was ordered to be published, with the proceedings of the Society.—*Carolinian*.

#### FOREIGN NEWS.

##### LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

New-York, July 12.

The arrival of the ship Harmony, from Swansea, brings London papers from the 11th of June.

A passenger in the Harmony is said to have brought with him (but mislaid) a London paper of so late date as 13th June, containing the important intelligence of the death of Napoleon at St. Helena, and that an attack had been made by the American squadron in the Mediterranean upon the Turkish fleet.

It may, however, well be doubted whether either article is correct.

The British papers received by most of the late arrivals, profess to communicate the latest news of Bonaparte; but no intelligence given by them reaches as far down as that received here by vessels which touched at St. Helena as late as the 15th April, when the Ex-Emperor was reported to be in good health.

##### LATEST FROM IRELAND.

New-York, July 13.

By the arrival at this port of the ship Globe, Johnson, from Belfast, we have received papers from that place as late as the 11th June.

They contain no foreign news later than has been already received by the recent arrivals from Liverpool.

The disturbances in Ireland unhappily continue to so great an extent that the Lords, Justices and Council of Ireland have issued proclamations, declaring "that the baronies of Basterin, Narragh, Rhabau, Kilkea, Moon, North-Nass, South Sault, in the county of Kildare; also, that part of the barony of Upper Cross, in the county of Dublin, comprising the parishes of Ballymore, Eustace, Milltown, Danlavin, Ballybought and Tipperkevin, and the barony of Talbotstown, in the county of Wicklow, are in a state of disturbance, and require an extraordinary establishment of police."

Gross outrages have been perpetrated in the counties of Kings and Kilkenny. Among others, at Cloncon, in the former county, a small tenement was occupied by a widow woman, blind, and 80 years of age, together with her two sons and two daughters. The rent being in arrears, legal measures had been taken to remove them; but the son of their landlord, a Mr. Jackson, dissatisfied with the "law's delay," resorted to a most summary mode of ejection. Having armed himself with