



"Ours are the plans of fair, delightful Peace,
"Unwar'd by party rage to live like Brothers."

FROM THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

To the Freemen of North Carolina.
A subject of great interest at present agitates the public mind. The project of Convention is the order of the day, and appears principally to engross the attention of the community. A correct understanding of the subject is certainly desirable, and I ask your serious attention to a few plain remarks, which I wish to submit for your examination. I am well aware of the high state of irritation which exists in the public mind; that the passions have been enlisted on the side of Convention, and that the current of popular opinion is strongly against me. I am well apprized too, of the great danger which exists to those who may attempt to oppose it, of being overwhelmed in it. It is much easier to go with the current than against it. Such is my situation, and such may be my lot. My anxious wish is, to be of service to my country in this her day of trial, and as regards the consequences to myself, I feel little concern. Political theorists in all ages and countries, have possessed one characteristic in common. They uniformly represent their plans as calculated to promote the public interest; for without this necessary qualification they cannot expect success. The leaders of convention have recommended for your adoption measures intended to effect important changes in the existing constitution of the State; and have urged them with great zeal and industry, as calculated to promote your interests. A very ingenious system of management in furtherance of the "great cause," has also been adopted, and well calculated to have an imposing appearance, at least on paper.

Notwithstanding this very formidable display, it is a serious duty which you owe to yourselves, to examine with care the proposed alterations, lest, in the attempt to improve your political situation, it may be rendered worse.

Before entering into the merits of the proposed alterations, it would seem necessary to examine some defects ascribed to the existing Constitution, which have been urged with great zeal, in a way well calculated to affect the passions, and to give the subject a popular direction. Amongst the most prominent of these, is the following:—That under the existing Constitution a minority may and do govern the majority, which is held to be highly anti-republican, &c. &c. This alleged defect has been a source of great grievance to some of the corresponding committees, a subject of declamation to many in our country, and a happy theme for the occasional display of popular eloquence. It is admitted, that in theory, a minority may govern the majority, but in practice, it is contended that it very rarely, if ever occurs. It can only happen under the following circumstances. The State of North-Carolina since the last Legislature, is divided into 63 counties. If the representatives of 32 of the lesser counties vote on one side of a question, against the remaining representatives of the 31 large counties, in both houses, Senate and Commons, a minority might rule the majority. Under no other possible connexion of circumstances could it happen. That such an occurrence may take place is conceded; but that any law is now in operation passed by the representatives of a minority of the people against the representatives of a majority, is strongly doubted, and if such a law does exist, I should be happy to see it specified, and proof drawn from the Journals of the Legislature to establish the fact. If, however, such an occurrence has ever taken place, it will be easy to prove, by undeniable facts, that the same thing may happen under the remedy proposed by the friends of convention to cure the defect, viz: the principle of federal numbers. The friends of convention at Raleigh in December last, recommended to the people to elect one delegate for every 5000 of federal numbers, giving, however, to each county one delegate. This arrangement has been highly extolled by many of the corresponding committees, and appears at least on paper to have met with general approbation. Federal numbers is, then, the principle adopted for the election of delegates, who are expected to meet at Raleigh in November next, and I hazard but little in asserting, that it is the intended base for the future representation in the Legislature of North-Carolina, should a change take place. To prove that the contemplated remedy will admit the result, that a minority may rule the majority, I beg leave to turn your attention to the operation of the principle in the existing congressional districts of this State.

The six larger districts contain a federal number of 281,000, while the seven smaller districts contain but 776,000 of federal numbers. If the representatives of the seven smaller districts vote on one side of a question, against the representatives of the six larger districts, the conclusion is certain, that a minority may rule the majority. The operation of federal numbers, then, in our congressional districts, contains a defect similar to that ascribed to the constitution of this State, and no doubt is entertained, that the same principle, applied to the representation in the Legislature, will admit a similar result. The friends of convention, if successful, will probably fall into the same pit which they are attempting to dig for the existing constitution, and will further prove the truth of the old proverb, that it is easier to point out faults, than to correct them. I hope my fellow citizens, you will no longer suffer your imaginations to be alarmed at this trifling defect ascribed to the constitution of '76, as I trust I have demonstrated, that the political doctors who have so kindly offered their services to effect a radical cure, will leave it subject to the same disease.

I shall dismiss for the present, the potent principle of federal numbers, for the purpose of examining another, no less specious,

and probably more dangerous—the doctrine of equal rights and equal privileges. I wish not to be misunderstood as ascribing this doctrine to all who advocate a Convention, on the contrary, I know it is opposed by many, and believe it to be opposed by many others. As it is however, advanced by many who are in favor of a Convention, and well calculated to add popularity to it, and appears to be making rapid progress in some sections of our State, it seems necessary to give it a minute examination. The fathers of '76 well knew, that Society would be necessarily composed of two descriptions of persons—the one, who would possess the freehold of the country, and the other, who would hold no interest in the soil. They well knew also, that the freehold interest would have to sustain the greater portion of the public burdens, and in consequence of that, they gave to the freeholders a greater weight in government—an exclusive right to vote for a Senator, and an equal right to vote for a Commoner, with the non-freeholder. Would there be any kind of justice in subjecting one part of the community to the almost exclusive burden of taxation and making them no allowance for it? Would it be consistent with the safety to the freehold interest, to give equal power of taxing the freehold, to those who would pay no portion of that tax themselves? The freehold interest are in no danger of oppression in taxation, under the existing constitution, as the Senate is bottomed exclusively on that interest, and the freeholders possess complete control over that branch of the government. But break down that distinction in the constitution, and give to those equal power in laying burdens on others, which they cannot feel themselves, and a speedy change in the present happy state of our country may be experienced. It would be tantamount to giving to one part of the community the power of laying the tax on land, and to the other the privilege of paying it. It is further alleged in support of this doctrine, that all are equally bound to defend their country in time of war. Certainly they are and ought to be. A difference however exists on that subject. The freeholder is bound to fight equally with the non-freeholder, and in addition to that his lands must be taxed to pay himself and the non-freeholder for fighting the battle of his country.

I trust the freeholders of North-Carolina will not surrender a right of vital importance to themselves, and their country, although it should be in "furtherance of the great cause."

COMMON SENSE.

From the National Intelligencer.

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

The Board of Managers of the American Colonization Society, urged by the most powerful motives of religion and humanity, appeal to a generous public in behalf of their great design.

Six years have elapsed since the institution of their Society; and, though want of funds has prevented very vigorous and extensive exertions, though sad occurrences have obstructed its operations, it has advanced; gathered strength in its progress; been instructed by misfortune; and, aided by Heaven, has demonstrated the practicableness of its plans, and confirmed the hope, early entertained, that its efforts, if well sustained, would be succeeded by splendid and sublime results.

Whether these efforts shall be thus sustained, it remains with this enlightened community to decide.

The territory purchased in Africa, appears to have been judiciously selected, and, it is believed, combines a greater number of advantages for a colonial establishment, than any other situation on the Coast. Elevated, and open to the sea, with a harbor to be easily rendered excellent; fertile, and well watered; intersected by the Montserado River, extending several hundred miles into the interior; bordered by tribes, comparatively, mild in character; it promises to the settlers every facility for the attainment of their objects.

The number now at the Colony, including the sixty who recently took passage in the Brig Oswego, probably amounts to one hundred and ninety. The African tribes in the neighborhood are neither ferocious nor brave; and the recent contest, in which their forces (amounting at one time to fifteen hundred) attempted to exterminate our Colony, nobly defended by its thirty men, proves any thing rather than the difficulty of maintaining a stand against their power.

It proves, indeed, that the natives of Africa, like most uncivilized men, are treacherous; that, incited by the slave-traders and the hope of plunder, they will not hesitate to murder the defenceless, and that a colony, if it survives at all, must live, not by their favor, but by its own strength. It proves that our settlement, commenced at the expense of so much time, and money, and suffering, may perish—but only through neglect. And shall this Colony be abandoned?

The Board believe it impossible that their earliest friends, who have watched all the movements of their Society with the deepest concern; inspired for it the favor of God; rejoiced to see it living, amid misfortunes, and acquiring confidence in its march; will refuse their aid at this crisis, when the question is, shall all past exertion be lost, through present inactivity, or shall an immediate and powerful effort render permanent the founda-

tions of a work, which, completed, shall prove an honor to our country, an incalculable advantage to Africa, a magnificent contribution to the light, freedom, and happiness of the world?

That the resources and strength of the Colony should be immediately augmented, appears to the Board indispensable; and most earnestly do they solicit their countrymen to furnish them with the means of performing it. The Colonists, increased to double their present number, supplied with implements of husbandry, and (for a few months) with the means of subsistence, will, it is believed, never afterwards require pecuniary aid; but, perfectly secure from hostile violence, may engage, with a moral certainty of success, in the peaceful and profitable employments of life. The immediate object of the Board, then, is to give stability to their establishment in Africa, and it is in behalf of that establishment that they make their appeal.

It is their determination, should the charities of the public equal their expectations, to send several vessels to the African coast in the ensuing Fall, and to adopt and execute, without delay, such other measures as may contribute to the strength and prosperity of the Colony.

What mind, susceptible of benevolent feeling, or even of common sympathy, can reflect, without pain, upon the dangers, privations, and warfare, endured for many months past by the little band at Cape Montserado? Widely separated from the civilized world; surrounded by barbarous foes; suffering the untried influence of a tropical climate; destitute of the comforts, of the necessaries of life; in the daily expectation of death; no defence but their courage, no protection but God, they have stood with unbroken energy, and deserve for their conduct high commendation and a cherished regard.

The Board have not heard with insensibility, of the trials of these men, nor wanted the disposition to relieve them. They have not possessed the means. But, though retarded in their efforts by the destitution of funds, they have recently rejoiced in the departure of the brig Oswego, well supplied with arms, ammunition, and provisions; and having on board a reinforcement of more than sixty colonists.

The Board are happy to state, that, since the foregoing part of this Address was written, communications have been received from Africa, of a highly interesting and encouraging character. Health and harmony now prevail in the Colony; hostilities with the natives have terminated. The children who were taken captive on the 11th of November, have been voluntarily restored, and the settlement is greatly improved. The condition of the Colony, previous to the arrival of the Cyane upon the coast, though rendered more tolerable by the exertions of the Agent and people, assisted by an English vessel, was, indeed, distressing; and the noble services of Captain Spence and his generous crew, cannot be too highly appreciated. This officer, when informed of the sufferings of the Colony, immediately repaired to Sierra Leone; fitted for sea the schooner Augusta, belonging to the United States, and, to the great joy of the Colonists, arrived at Montserado on the 27th of March, where he offered to the Colony every aid in his power. Captain Spence, though the cruise of the Cyane had been already protracted, in an unhealthy climate, resolved, without hesitation, to remain so long on the coast as should be necessary to prepare the colony for the approaching rains, and to strengthen it against any future attacks. He completed a suitable house for the Agent, and erected a tower of strong masonry work, which, it is believed, will prove a safe defence against the barbarians. Having nearly accomplished his design, the benevolent and efficient exertions of this officer were interrupted by the sickness of his crew, increased, no doubt, by their exertions under the burning sun of that climate; and he was compelled to leave the colony on the 21st of April. Several extracts from the letters of the Agent of the Society will be found in the Appendix. "It is too obvious," he remarks, in one of them, "to require repetition, that what your Colony now wants, is a strong reinforcement of orderly and efficient emigrants."

Having exhausted their resources, the Board can look for the power of future exertion only to the liberality of a great, humane and Christian nation. They appeal to the several auxiliary institutions, and to all their friends, with confidence; for they have experienced, even in times of deep discouragement, their vigorous exertion. They appeal to their countrymen in general with high hopes, because the possibility of effecting their design is no longer problematical, while its benevolence and its greatness admit of no question. The obstacles deemed insurmountable have been overcome—the things thought possible have been accomplished. Standing on an eminence which, it was said, they could not reach, the Board see before them an extensive prospect, fair as the morning spread upon the mountains—the land of promise to degraded thousands—the rich inheritance which God has given to tribes who have

drank deep of the waters of affliction, labored and wept in a land of strangers. Shall they not maintain their station, or rather shall they not advance and possess the land?

In conclusion, may not the Board be permitted to ask—How shall this great nation, so favored, free, and happy, which God has delivered by his own right arm, and exalted as a light and example to the world, exhibit, in an equal manner, the strength of its gratitude, the consistency of its principles, the purity of its justice, or the power of its benevolence, as by engaging at once, and with energy, in an enterprise which, while it relieves our country from an immense evil, shall extend the empire of liberty and truth, terminate the worst of traffics, rescue from present and future ruin a miserable race, and confer upon them, their descendants, and upon the unenlightened population of a mighty continent, knowledge, civilization, dignity, all the blessings and hopes of a Christian people?

J. MASON,
W. JONES,
F. S. KEY,
E. B. CALDWELL,
JAMES LAURIE,
Acting Committee.

N. B. It is hoped that such auxiliary institutions as may have funds in their possession, and such benevolent individuals as may wish to aid the cause of Colonization, will transmit their donations immediately to RICHARD SMITH, Esquire, Washington, Treasurer of the Society.

Editors of newspapers, or of religious publications, who may be friendly to the designs of the Colonization Society, are respectfully requested to copy the above address.

From the American Farmer.

ON THE DISEASE COMMONLY CALLED THE HOLLOW HORN.

Mr. Skinner—There is, perhaps, no disease in this climate from which our neat cattle have suffered so much, as that commonly called the Hollow Horn; and unfortunately, few persons have thought it necessary to give any attention to it, or its cure, for we find but little said in any agricultural work relative to its treatment.

The name appears to me to be badly applied, as the horn alone is not the seat of the disease; it pervades the whole system—and cattle without horns are quite as subject to it as those with them—having often seen those without horns have it.

The hollowness of the horn proceeds from the violence of the fever throughout the system. I have known cattle feeding in the stall attacked with it, as well as those in poor condition; and no doubt those in bad plight are more liable to its attack, their system not being in a state to resist any disease; it occurs too at all seasons of the year, but more particularly in the spring.

The animal attacked with it, looks rough, stares much in its coat, and falls off very fast in flesh, its food having but little effect in nourishing it. The eyes look very hollow and dead, and run with a yellow matter, which collects in the corners, and around them. Many persons rely upon the feel of the horn, as the best indication of the disease; but this, I think, very uncertain; in some cases, it is, at the root, cold to feel, while in others very hot. A very small gimblet will, however, remove all doubts, and the mark on the horn not visible after a few days. If the disease does exist, the horn will be found without pith, and little or no blood will follow the boring; whereas, if the disease does not exist, you will find blood immediately upon entering the horn.—The gimblet used for boring, should be well washed and greased after using; for if it is not, and should be used to try the horn of an animal not actually affected with the disease, it will most generally give it to them. It is a disease that is highly inflammatory and infectious; and the animal having it ought to be removed from the herd until well. The following mode of treatment, I have found very successful, and the beast soon restored to a thriving state. As soon as I discover an animal affected with the hollow horn, I bleed it in the neck, (in the same vein in which a horse is bled) from two to six or seven quarts, according to its age, size and condition, and give from three quarters to one pound and a half glauber salts; with a middle size gimblet open the horns through and through, making the holes, so that they be perpendicular in the usual position the animal carries his head, so that the pus formed may have a free discharge as soon as the holes are opened; put through the hole into each, about a table spoon full of strong vinegar, in which some salt and black pepper ground, has been put. The day following, the horns must be again opened and cleaned from the pus, which generally is now formed, and about a half a tea-spoonfull of spirits turpentine put into each horn, and a little on the poll of the animal daily, during the continuance of the disease. One bleeding is generally sufficient; but I have known cases in which it was necessary to repeat it three times, as also the salts.

The food, during the continuance of the disease, is important—corn in every shape is bad—potatoes are of great use, (with a small quantity of Brewer's grains, if to be

had,) and the animal ought to have from one to one and a half pecks daily, with hay in the winter, and grass, if in the summer.

Potatoes have a wonderful effect on the animal as soon as the bowels are well cleansed, the importance of which, any person will be convinced of, who observes the discharge from the animal. In some obstinate cases, I have given daily, from a half to an ounce of nitre, sprinkled on the potatoes. It is important, the first bleeding, to take as much blood as the animal will bear, as the fever is more easily checked by one large bleeding, than two small ones, and the animal better able to bear it. In many cases, the bleeding and salts have been sufficient, without opening the horns; and when taken in the early stage, will generally be found to answer, but the boring certainly assists in forming anew the internal part of the horn, and which, as soon as it commences forming, the holes in the horn should be allowed to close.

An animal, having the hollow horn, should be sheltered from the inclemency of the weather, during its continuance.—No age appears exempt from its attack, having seen it in a yearling, as well as at all subsequent ages. I am induced to offer this mode of treatment to your subscribers, having never, in any instance, failed of restoring the animal, whereas, before this mode of treatment was adopted, I annually lost several. The steam for bleeding cattle, should be rather deeper than that used for a horse; the vein in the neck not laying so near the surface, the orifice is closed with a pin, in the same way as in bleeding a horse.

An AGRICULTURIST of Delaware.

June 30, 1823.

CHRISTIANITY A RELIGION OF PEACE.

Think not that I have come to send peace on earth, said Jesus to his disciples, I came not to send peace, but a sword.—Matt. x. 34. This declaration has sometimes been thought to contradict the peaceful sentiments uttered on other occasions by the Saviour, and to be at variance in general with the mild spirit of the Gospel. Such a view of it, however, may be shown to be altogether unreasonable, by attending to the circumstances under which it was made, and its connexion with other parts of the discourse. And here we may observe, by the way, that much misapprehension might have been prevented, and many false doctrines and opinions might never have been conceived, had not the connexion of Scripture been so much disregarded by its readers, and insulated passages been made to express sentiments, which other passages, in immediate relation with them, would have modified, or entirely changed.

In the chapter from which the passage before us is taken, Jesus is represented sending forth his twelve disciples to preach the kingdom of heaven "to the lost sheep of the house of Israel," conferring on them the power of working miracles in support of their mission, and giving them instructions with regard to its performance. He warns them not to indulge any high-raised hopes of immediate and unobstructed success; he bids them "beware of men, for he sends them innocent and unsuspecting to contend with fraud, violence, and passion, or to use his own figurative and energetic language, "as sheep in the midst of wolves." He cautions them, therefore, not to flatter themselves that the purity of his doctrine, nor the divine power by which it was enforced, would be able to conquer prejudices, or convince bigotry. He assures them, that, on the contrary, they would be hated of all men for his sake, and be delivered up to the councils, and scourged in the synagogues. Again adopting a figurative mode of expression, he thus repeats the same caution, "Think not that I am come to send peace on earth; I came not to send peace, but a sword." We will endeavor to express the full meaning of these words in the following paraphrase.

"Think not that my coming is to be a signal of perpetual harmony; think not that my doctrine, all pure and peaceable as it is, will at once communicate its spirit to those among whom you are to preach it, for those very qualities will be one cause of the opposition which it will meet with. The religion, which pronounces a blessing on humility, can expect no favour from the proud; the teacher who acknowledges as his disciples, only the meek, the righteous, the merciful, the pure in heart, the peace-makers, cannot be cordially received by the insolent, the unholly, the cruel, the sensual, and the contentious. Deceive not yourselves; you will be opposed, persecuted, rejected, and put to death. Ignorance, pride, power, superstition, and interest, will league themselves against you. Nor is a common submission to my authority to be looked for, even among the well disposed. All cannot see with the same eyes, nor bear with the same understanding. And thus will dissension be sown between friends and kindred; a man will be set at variance against his father, and the daughter in law against her mother in law, and a man's foes shall be