

CAROLINA



PATRIOT.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY O'GRADY & EVANS, AT \$2.50 PER ANNUM, PAID IN ADVANCE.

NEW SERIES.

GREENSBOROUGH, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 17, 1838.

VOL. II—NO. 22.

MR. LEGARE'S LETTER,
TO THE GOVERNOR OF S. CAROLINA.

(Continued.)

So far, then, I think I am quite safe in saying that no case whatever has been made out by those who would have us believe that the South is particularly interested in the change. Just the reverse. We are less concerned in it than any other part of the country. Undoubtedly, it is desirable for us, as for all well regulated States, that our currency should be as stable as possible; but that we are particularly called upon to effect that result, by requiring payment of the public dues, that is, from one third to one quarter of the whole mass of dutiable commodities, in gold and silver, I utterly deny. I think on the contrary, you will admit that we are exposing ourselves, in a more or less serious degree, according to the variations of the revenue and the deposits on hand, to a fall of prices, which must be the effect of narrowing the *specie basis* of the circulation in England; and that, in fact, common prudence would make us, of all others, adopt any such change with extreme hesitation and reluctance.

This is a matter of so much importance that I will dwell upon it a little longer, in another point of view.

There is no practical problem in political economy so difficult to solve with precision, as the question how far the diminished supply of the precious metals from the Mexican and South American mines since 1810 has affected their value; or, which is the same thing, has affected the prices of other commodities. The falling off has been erroneous—considerably more than one-half—an average of the yearly produce of the same mines from 1810 to 1819, and upwards of twenty millions of dollars per annum, amounting in the whole period mentioned, to fully \$200,000,000. The wear and tear of the metals, loss by casu-

try, &c., must also be taken into the account, and the *enormous depreciation* from these causes is estimated at one per cent, making on the whole stock of gold and silver, a very large amount. So much for the supply. While this has been so rapidly diminishing, the demand in them has been just as rapidly increasing. First, from the increase of population, according to an estimated principle. Great Britain, which in 1810 counted only fifteen millions of inhabitants, had in 1830, no less than twenty-five millions, of them four-fifths of which are *colonists*. Russia has grown at least as rapidly; so of other nations.

With our own extraordinary progress, so that you are familiar. Then, as to productive power, another important element in determining the value of gold and silver, I need not mention that it has been every where immensely augmented, and with it, of course, the mass of commodities to be circulated by money. Look at the custom trade for example. Lastly, the consumption of the precious metals in furniture and manufactures is become immense, and is every day on the increase; not, as has been said, in the course of this discussion, because they have been depreciated and so driven out of circulation by paper; but as a necessary consequence of the progress of commerce and nations, and the elevation of the standard of comfort among all classes of society. The metals are in demand as commodities, precisely because they are precious. We will have them at any price, because the use of them is required by the existing state of civilization, and because the mighty fortunes acquired by industry or transmitted by inheritance, put it in the power of thousands and tens of thousands to obtain them now, where tens of hundreds formerly could. Compare England with France in this respect, and you will be struck with this apparently singular, but really natural and instructive result. France has in circulation much more than two or three times the amount of gold and silver that England has, estimating the specie currency of the latter at \$30,000,000; but, in spite of furniture, &c., the tables are exactly turned, and England possesses twice or three times as much as France. This does not show that the metals are depreciated in the former country, but the very reverse. There is a greater demand for them, because there is incomparably greater opulence and luxury in the country of banks and paper money than in the country of an exclusive metallic circulation. This is in the present condition of society, an inevitable effect of a great accumulation of capital, which can only be perpetuated by sumptuary and agrarian laws—a system of legislation familiar enough in antiquity, but quite inconsistent with our modern ideas of individual liberty and personal accommodation.

I know no writer who has recently denied that the fall of prices, so universal within the last twenty years, has been owing, in some degree, to the diminished supply of the precious metals, or, what comes to the same thing, who pretends that those metals have been depreciated by the paper currency substituted for them in some countries, as some members of Congress have roundly asserted, without any means of ascertaining the state of facts, or even deigning to consider them at all.—McCulloch, who thinks that a very exaggerated importance has been attached to the effects of that domination, still admits

that it may have operated to the extent of from 3 to 5 per cent. The author of a clever little treatise, to which I had occasion frequently to refer in my speech at the extra session, institutes no effort to show that the South is particularly interested in the change. Just the reverse. We are less concerned in it than any other part of the country. Undoubtedly, it is desirable for us, as for all well regulated States, that our currency should be as stable as possible; but that we are particularly called upon to effect that result, by requiring payment of the public dues, that is, from one third to one quarter of the whole mass of dutiable commodities, in gold and silver, I utterly deny. I think on the contrary, you will admit that we are exposing ourselves, in a more or less serious degree, according to the variations of the revenue and the deposits on hand, to a fall of prices, which must be the effect of narrowing the *specie basis* of the circulation in England; and that, in fact, common prudence would make us, of all others, adopt any such change with extreme hesitation and reluctance.

But something, or I should rather say a great deal, is also due to our way of thinking on these subjects. Whether it be owing to our peculiar situation, which has accustomed us to the paper system, or whether it be that our people, in this as in so many other reforms have anticipated the conclusions of philosophers and the progress of society, certain it is that they have greater confidence in bank paper, as it has accomplished more by means of it, than any other nation in the world. This confidence, as has been well remarked by a very sensible French writer, who had travelled through the U. States, and whose information struck me at the time (for his letters were published in the newspapers at Paris) as, in general, remarkably exact, is not a blind confidence—it is the result of real experience. The want of communication, and the great bulk of their usual products, reduced their exports to a most inconsiderable amount. The two indispensable articles of iron and salt, and a few others almost equally necessary, consumed all their resources. The principle, almost universally true, that each country will be naturally supplied with the precious metals according to its wants, did not apply to their situation. Household manufactures supplied the inhabitants with their ordinary clothing, and the internal trade and exchanges were almost exclusively carried on by barter. This effectively checked any advance, even in the most necessary manufactures. Every species of business required with astonishment to the false and superfluous declaration, so much in vogue, upon this subject. To her some persons talk, you would take us for a nation of sharers, suppose that the whole history of our currency and banking was one issue of downright knavery and imposture. These gentlemen totally misapprehend the case of

I beg leave, in passing, just to call your attention to this vivid, though simple picture of the condition even of the most industrious people, straitened for want of a sufficient circulation. You see how all enterprises is paralyzed; all labor arrested; all the springs and principles of social improvement weakened and relaxed, by want of the means of exchanging the products of labor as soon as they are produced, and in the manner most convenient to the producer. There is no greater mistake, as has been well remarked by a sensible writer, than to consider a certain quantity of capital and a certain number of laborers as productive instruments of *internal power*, or operating with a certain uniform intensity. Many circumstances, quickening the activity with which they are applied, may add immensely to the results effected by them. Among these causes, note it, perhaps more pronounced than an abundant, and especially a progressive currency. Men labor only to avail themselves of the market, and they sink into apathy and idleness, make the market dull, diminish the chance of exchanging the products of industry, and you discourage it proportionately. Hence business is at standstill, as soon as want of money to circulate commodities is felt, and, by diminishing gradually the currency, you would reduce society, *pari passu*, to indolence, poverty and barbarism. In this generally progressive country, above all others, we require an equally progressive currency, or all the efforts of a decreasing one in older countries would ensue, though less disastrous in appearance, because of the counteracting influences of our youth and vigor.

But to return to our immediate topic.—Here, then, we have a state of facts entirely peculiar, to which the general principle, as to the certainty of procuring all the specie wanted in a country for the purpose of circulation, evidently does not apply. It is one of the phenomena which a philosophical inquirer will be *most anxious* to explain to his own satisfaction. I call your attention to it, and that of the advocates of this measure, who seem to think they have nothing to do but to break down banks and explode their paper, in order to flood the country with the precious metals. I appeal to our own experience to show the dangerous character of their projects.

I cite a fact, to be accounted for on the principles of a sober, inductive philosophy, not by metaphysical abstractions and theories, *a priori*. The modern world has abandoned that sort of thing, and it is not asking too much of our great men, I hope, to expect that they will tread in the footsteps of Bacon and Galileo. It is a fact, then, that during long periods, this coun-

try, and every part of it, have been in the greatest embarrassment for want of a circulating medium; and yet gold and silver to a fair share in the common stock of which we were clearly entitled, would not come to our relief. This apparent anomaly must, no doubt, be ascribed in a good degree, to the peculiarity of our condition as a young and growing country, by far the greater amount of whose very inadequate capital and labor has been laid out in cultivating a virgin soil and covering it with improvements of all sorts. We have been borrowers from the beginning, but our great profits have enabled us to pay our debts, and to grow rich by them, without any other inconvenience than this very scarcity of the precious metals, created by standing balance of payments against us, and that has been practically none, because their place has been amply supplied by the use of paper.

But something, or I should rather say a great deal, is also due to our way of thinking on these subjects. Whether it be owing to our peculiar situation, which has accustomed us to the paper system, or whether it be that our people, in this as in so many other reforms have anticipated the conclusions of philosophers and the progress of society, certain it is that they have greater confidence in bank paper, as it has accomplished more by means of it, than any other nation in the world. This confidence, as has been well remarked by a very sensible French writer, who had travelled through the U. States, and whose information struck me at the time (for his letters were published in the newspapers at Paris) as, in general, remarkably exact, is not a blind confidence—it is the result of real experience. The want of communication, and the great bulk of their usual products, reduced their exports to a most inconsiderable amount. The two indispensable articles of iron and salt, and a few others almost equally necessary, consumed all their resources. The principle, almost universally true, that each country will be naturally supplied with the precious metals according to its wants, did not apply to their situation. Household manufactures supplied the inhabitants with their ordinary clothing, and the internal trade and exchanges were almost exclusively carried on by barter. This effectively checked any advance, even in the most necessary manufactures. Every species of business required with astonishment to the false and superfluous declaration, so much in vogue, upon this subject. To her some persons talk, you would take us for a nation of sharers, suppose that the whole history of our currency and banking was one issue of downright knavery and imposture. These gentlemen totally misapprehend the case of

I beg leave, in passing, just to call your attention to this vivid, though simple picture of the condition even of the most industrious people, straitened for want of a sufficient circulation. You see how all enterprises is paralyzed; all labor arrested; all the springs and principles of social improvement weakened and relaxed, by want of the means of exchanging the products of labor as soon as they are produced, and in the manner most convenient to the producer. There is no greater mistake, as has been well remarked by a sensible writer, than to consider a certain quantity of capital and a certain number of laborers as productive instruments of *internal power*, or operating with a certain uniform intensity. Many circumstances, quickening the activity with which they are applied, may add immensely to the results effected by them. Among these causes, note it, perhaps more pronounced than an abundant, and especially a progressive currency. Men labor only to avail themselves of the market, and they sink into apathy and idleness, make the market dull, diminish the chance of exchanging the products of industry, and you discourage it proportionately. Hence business is at standstill, as soon as want of money to circulate commodities is felt, and, by diminishing gradually the currency, you would reduce society, *pari passu*, to indolence, poverty and barbarism. In this generally progressive country, above all others, we require an equally progressive currency, or all the efforts of a decreasing one in older countries would ensue, though less disastrous in appearance, because of the counteracting influences of our youth and vigor.

But to return to our immediate topic.—Here, then, we have a state of facts entirely peculiar, to which the general principle, as to the certainty of procuring all the specie wanted in a country for the purpose of circulation, evidently does not apply. It is one of the phenomena which a philosophical inquirer will be *most anxious* to explain to his own satisfaction. I call your attention to it, and that of the advocates of this measure, who seem to think they have nothing to do but to break down banks and explode their paper, in order to flood the country with the precious metals. I appeal to our own experience to show the dangerous character of their projects.

I cite a fact, to be accounted for on the principles of a sober, inductive philosophy, not by metaphysical abstractions and theories, *a priori*. The modern world has abandoned that sort of thing, and it is not asking too much of our great men, I hope, to expect that they will tread in the footsteps of Bacon and Galileo. It is a fact, then, that during long periods, this coun-

try, and every part of it, have been in the greatest embarrassment for want of a circulating medium; and yet gold and silver to a fair share in the common stock of which we were clearly entitled, would not come to our relief. This apparent anomaly must, no doubt, be ascribed in a good degree, to the peculiarity of our condition as a young and growing country, by far the greater amount of whose very inadequate capital and labor has been laid out in cultivating a virgin soil and covering it with improvements of all sorts. We have been borrowers from the beginning, but our great profits have enabled us to pay our debts, and to grow rich by them, without any other inconvenience than this very scarcity of the precious metals, created by standing balance of payments against us, and that has been practically none, because their place has been amply supplied by the use of paper.

But something, or I should rather say a great deal, is also due to our way of thinking on these subjects. Whether it be owing to our peculiar situation, which has accustomed us to the paper system, or whether it be that our people, in this as in so many other reforms have anticipated the conclusions of philosophers and the progress of society, certain it is that they have greater confidence in bank paper, as it has accomplished more by means of it, than any other nation in the world. This confidence, as has been well remarked by a very sensible French writer, who had travelled through the U. States, and whose information struck me at the time (for his letters were published in the newspapers at Paris) as, in general, remarkably exact, is not a blind confidence—it is the result of real experience. The want of communication, and the great bulk of their usual products, reduced their exports to a most inconsiderable amount. The two indispensable articles of iron and salt, and a few others almost equally necessary, consumed all their resources. The principle, almost universally true, that each country will be naturally supplied with the precious metals according to its wants, did not apply to their situation. Household manufactures supplied the inhabitants with their ordinary clothing, and the internal trade and exchanges were almost exclusively carried on by barter. This effectively checked any advance, even in the most necessary manufactures. Every species of business required with astonishment to the false and superfluous declaration, so much in vogue, upon this subject. To her some persons talk, you would take us for a nation of sharers, suppose that the whole history of our currency and banking was one issue of downright knavery and imposture. These gentlemen totally misapprehend the case of

I beg leave, in passing, just to call your attention to this vivid, though simple picture of the condition even of the most industrious people, straitened for want of a sufficient circulation. You see how all enterprises is paralyzed; all labor arrested; all the springs and principles of social improvement weakened and relaxed, by want of the means of exchanging the products of labor as soon as they are produced, and in the manner most convenient to the producer. There is no greater mistake, as has been well remarked by a sensible writer, than to consider a certain quantity of capital and a certain number of laborers as productive instruments of *internal power*, or operating with a certain uniform intensity. Many circumstances, quickening the activity with which they are applied, may add immensely to the results effected by them. Among these causes, note it, perhaps more pronounced than an abundant, and especially a progressive currency. Men labor only to avail themselves of the market, and they sink into apathy and idleness, make the market dull, diminish the chance of exchanging the products of industry, and you discourage it proportionately. Hence business is at standstill, as soon as want of money to circulate commodities is felt, and, by diminishing gradually the currency, you would reduce society, *pari passu*, to indolence, poverty and barbarism. In this generally progressive country, above all others, we require an equally progressive currency, or all the efforts of a decreasing one in older countries would ensue, though less disastrous in appearance, because of the counteracting influences of our youth and vigor.

But to return to our immediate topic.—Here, then, we have a state of facts entirely peculiar, to which the general principle, as to the certainty of procuring all the specie wanted in a country for the purpose of circulation, evidently does not apply. It is one of the phenomena which a philosophical inquirer will be *most anxious* to explain to his own satisfaction. I call your attention to it, and that of the advocates of this measure, who seem to think they have nothing to do but to break down banks and explode their paper, in order to flood the country with the precious metals. I appeal to our own experience to show the dangerous character of their projects.

I cite a fact, to be accounted for on the principles of a sober, inductive philosophy, not by metaphysical abstractions and theories, *a priori*. The modern world has abandoned that sort of thing, and it is not asking too much of our great men, I hope, to expect that they will tread in the footsteps of Bacon and Galileo. It is a fact, then, that during long periods, this coun-

try, and every part of it, have been in the greatest embarrassment for want of a circulating medium; and yet gold and silver to a fair share in the common stock of which we were clearly entitled, would not come to our relief. This apparent anomaly must, no doubt, be ascribed in a good degree, to the peculiarity of our condition as a young and growing country, by far the greater amount of whose very inadequate capital and labor has been laid out in cultivating a virgin soil and covering it with improvements of all sorts. We have been borrowers from the beginning, but our great profits have enabled us to pay our debts, and to grow rich by them, without any other inconvenience than this very scarcity of the precious metals, created by standing balance of payments against us, and that has been practically none, because their place has been amply supplied by the use of paper.

But something, or I should rather say a great deal, is also due to our way of thinking on these subjects. Whether it be owing to our peculiar situation, which has accustomed us to the paper system, or whether it be that our people, in this as in so many other reforms have anticipated the conclusions of philosophers and the progress of society, certain it is that they have greater confidence in bank paper, as it has accomplished more by means of it, than any other nation in the world. This confidence, as has been well remarked by a very sensible French writer, who had travelled through the U. States, and whose information struck me at the time (for his letters were published in the newspapers at Paris) as, in general, remarkably exact, is not a blind confidence—it is the result of real experience. The want of communication, and the great bulk of their usual products, reduced their exports to a most inconsiderable amount. The two indispensable articles of iron and salt, and a few others almost equally necessary, consumed all their resources. The principle, almost universally true, that each country will be naturally supplied with the precious metals according to its wants, did not apply to their situation. Household manufactures supplied the inhabitants with their ordinary clothing, and the internal trade and exchanges were almost exclusively carried on by barter. This effectively checked any advance, even in the most necessary manufactures. Every species of business required with astonishment to the false and superfluous declaration, so much in vogue, upon this subject. To her some persons talk, you would take us for a nation of sharers, suppose that the whole history of our currency and banking was one issue of downright knavery and imposture. These gentlemen totally misapprehend the case of

I beg leave, in passing, just to call your attention to this vivid, though simple picture of the condition even of the most industrious people, straitened for want of a sufficient circulation. You see how all enterprises is paralyzed; all labor arrested; all the springs and principles of social improvement weakened and relaxed, by want of the means of exchanging the products of labor as soon as they are produced, and in the manner most convenient to the producer. There is no greater mistake, as has been well remarked by a sensible writer, than to consider a certain quantity of capital and a certain number of laborers as productive instruments of *internal power*, or operating with a certain uniform intensity. Many circumstances, quickening the activity with which they are applied, may add immensely to the results effected by them. Among these causes, note it, perhaps more pronounced than an abundant, and especially a progressive currency. Men labor only to avail themselves of the market, and they sink into apathy and idleness, make the market dull, diminish the chance of exchanging the products of industry, and you discourage it proportionately. Hence business is at standstill, as soon as want of money to circulate commodities is felt, and, by diminishing gradually the currency, you would reduce society, *pari passu*, to indolence, poverty and barbarism. In this generally progressive country, above all others, we require an equally progressive currency, or all the efforts of a decreasing one in older countries would ensue, though less disastrous in appearance, because of the counteracting influences of our youth and vigor.

But to return to our immediate topic.—Here, then, we have a state of facts entirely peculiar, to which the general principle, as to the certainty of procuring all the specie wanted in a country for the purpose of circulation, evidently does not apply. It is one of the phenomena which a philosophical inquirer will be *most anxious* to explain to his own satisfaction. I call your attention to it, and that of the advocates of this measure, who seem to think they have nothing to do but to break down banks and explode their paper, in order to flood the country with the precious metals. I appeal to our own experience to show the dangerous character of their projects.

I cite a fact, to be accounted for on the principles of a sober, inductive philosophy, not by metaphysical abstractions and theories, *a priori*. The modern world has abandoned that sort of thing, and it is not asking too much of our great men, I hope, to expect that they will tread in the footsteps of Bacon and Galileo. It is a fact, then, that during long periods, this coun-

try, and every part of it, have been in the greatest embarrassment for want of a circulating medium; and yet gold and silver to a fair share in the common stock of which we were clearly entitled, would not come to our relief. This apparent anomaly must, no doubt, be ascribed in a good degree, to the peculiarity of our condition as a young and growing country, by far the greater amount of whose very inadequate capital and labor has been laid out in cultivating a virgin soil and covering it with improvements of all sorts. We have been borrowers from the beginning, but our great profits have enabled us to pay our debts, and to grow rich by them, without any other inconvenience than this very scarcity of the precious metals, created by standing balance of payments against us, and that has been practically none, because their place has been amply supplied by the use of paper.

But something, or I should rather say a great deal, is also due to our way of thinking on these subjects. Whether it be owing to our peculiar situation, which has accustomed us to the paper system, or whether it be that our people, in this as in so many other reforms have anticipated the conclusions of philosophers and the progress of society, certain it is that they have greater confidence in bank paper, as it has accomplished more by means of it, than any other nation in the world. This confidence, as has been well remarked by a very sensible French writer, who had travelled through the U. States, and whose information struck me at the time (for his letters were published in the newspapers at Paris) as, in general, remarkably exact, is not a blind confidence—it is the result of real experience. The want of communication, and the great bulk of their usual products, reduced their exports to a most inconsiderable amount. The two indispensable articles of iron and salt, and a few others almost equally necessary, consumed all their resources. The principle, almost universally true, that each country will be naturally supplied with the precious metals according to its wants, did not apply to their situation. Household manufactures supplied the inhabitants with their ordinary clothing, and the internal trade and exchanges were almost exclusively carried on by barter. This effectively checked any advance, even in the most necessary manufactures. Every species of business required with astonishment to the false and superfluous declaration, so much in vogue, upon this subject. To her some persons talk, you would take us for a nation of sharers, suppose that the whole history of our currency and banking was one issue of downright knavery and imposture. These gentlemen totally misapprehend the case of

I beg leave, in passing, just to call your attention to this vivid, though simple picture of the condition even of the most industrious people, straitened for want of a sufficient circulation. You see how all enterprises is paralyzed; all labor arrested; all the springs and principles of social improvement weakened and relaxed, by want of the means of exchanging the products of labor as soon as they are produced, and in the manner most convenient to the producer. There is no greater mistake, as has been well remarked by a sensible writer, than to consider a certain quantity of capital and a certain number of laborers as productive instruments of *internal power*, or operating with a certain uniform intensity. Many circumstances, quickening the activity with which they are applied, may add immensely to the results effected by them. Among these causes, note it, perhaps more pronounced than an abundant, and especially a progressive currency. Men labor only to avail themselves of the market, and they sink into apathy and idleness, make the market dull, diminish the chance of exchanging the products of industry, and you discourage it proportionately. Hence business is at standstill, as soon as want of money to circulate commodities is felt, and, by diminishing gradually the currency, you would reduce society, *pari passu*, to indolence, poverty and barbarism. In this generally progressive country

that there is, even now, that our import trade far exceeds them it has been, and is likely to trust, soon to be again, a large balance annually paid over to South Carolina into the coffers of taxation, which returns nothing, and this balance, under the new policy, is to be remitted in gold and silver. A popular drum is to be made upon our little stock of these metals, for the benefit of the very parts of the country already so much favored by the operations of the Government. In addition to their present advantages, they are to use us to gather specie for them. We are not only to pay much more than we shall receive, as before; but, to make our burdens lighter, it seems, we are to pay it in gold and silver. I confess, sir, I do not exactly comprehend this; but if the result is not to make New York, more than ever, the centre of all commercial and moneyed operations, to make her the great repository of the precious metals, and to give her all the advantages which the possession of them can bestow, I shall be most egregiously disappointed. She will be more and more the head-quarters of brokers and money-jobbers, who will exercise over the banks of the rest of the country, especially the South and Southwest, the most tyrannical sway. Whenever it shall please them to drain those banks (whose notes will be at a perpetual discount in New York), they will do it without the judgment, and without remorse. Banking will be rendered more easy at that great centre of commerce, in proportion as it will be more and more the centre; its paper will be everywhere in demand at a premium, and its superiority of credits will establish more firmly on the *specie basis* than it ever has been on the paper system. It is possible, indeed, nay, I think, certain, that the aggregate amount of our commerce would be diminished by the new plan—New York would not, perhaps, acquire the *sovereign grandeur and prosperity* under it, as she would attain to it if things were to take their *natural course*; but her *relative importance*, so far from being unassured, would be, in my opinion, greatly increased. Look at the growth of Havre. What is become of the commerce, once so considerable, of Bordeaux, Nantes, Lorient, Rochelle, &c.? Why is it still gone to a city of yesterday, and that, too, in a country where commerce is so little understood? that its metallic currency alone amounts to 600 millions of dollars, 3 fourths of which are absolutely thrown away! Why has the "hard money" system of France had the least effect in preventing the centralization of all the foreign trade of that great country, with its diversified interests of north and south? And if it has not prevailed there, why should it do so here?

I repeat it, the absolute prosperity of New York may be impaired by the Sub-treasury system, but not her relative importance. We shall, by withdrawing, in a chivalrous spirit, from the uses of commerce, the deposits of public money levied on commerce, diminish the aggregate trade of the country, some fifteen or twenty millions a year. *Cave ho!* That is a question which no man must answer; I am totally unable to do so; but, if I do not know who is to gain, I think it very clear who is to lose. Have you forgotten, sir, how we, in former years, lost your political friends in S. Carolina, recollect about the effects of the tariff, to show that, as *producers* in rel., we paid the whole amount of the duties levied on the export articles sent hither by foreigners in exchange for our exports? If you check—and prove, what proportion of your checks, injunctions, you discourage and damage exports?—our interests demand the removal of an extended commerce; the principal product of our nation is growing, it cannot be diminished; and, as a *producer* of the world's surface; the fall of prices, as produced by us, so enormously, is to remove the impediment in the way of consumption, &c. Through town, and thence, now, that we pass, your hands upon this subject to great advantage, but that there was some truth in them is undisputable—but how, I would ask, was the argument bettered, than it is now? Fixing imports to the amount of forty or forty-five per cent. was oppressive to our agriculture, when you helped emigration by leading to the very revenue levied upon it, why should not average duties of from 20 to 30 per cent. at least as much harm, when, in addition to the distresses by the tax as to you, you're to lose all the trade formerly carried on upon the Government deposits, to the whole extent of the *excess* of these deposits, and the bank accommodations founded upon them, amounting, probably, to as much more? We comprehend, at this time, the payment of duties in cash, or other part set vehemently against it as an aggression of the protective principle. Why is payment not only in cash, but in specie, which *piece* *that* *first*, Mr. Wiggin must not expect us to confound because *he* *himself* is a hardship now? You will remark that the withdrawal of this large amount of capital from a commerce which the producers of such articles *cannot* have every motive to extend as much as possible, must not be considered with the evils of a contraction in the currency in England, or a derangement at home; another probable effect, as we have seen of this dangerous policy. They are perfectly distinct, and we shall save it from both.

We are reluctantly compelled to omit the whole defense of Mr. Legge's letter, and to say, *sufficiently*. The recognition by the Legislature of the right of South Carolina to withdraw from the Union, is a fact which, as no further proof, we can get, short of any of the entries. It may be found in the later session of the 14th ult., will make friend furnish us with it.—*Eids. Patriot.*

The Strangers' Paper appears to be a copy of that of the *South Carolina* and *Charleston*, &c. It is dated July 27th, 1832. The writer of the article, Mr. Legge, is a member of Congress, from South Carolina.

OUR COUNTRY.

MY JUDGE STORY.

When we recollect what has been, what is, how is it possible not to feel a profound sense of the responsibilities of this Republic to all future ages? What vast motives press upon us for lofty effort! What brilliant prospects invite our enthusiasm! What solemn warnings at once demand our vigilance and moderate our confidence!

The old world had already revealed to us, in its unsealed books, the beginning and end of all its marvelous struggles in the cause of liberty. Greece! lovely Greece! the land of saviors and the nurse of arms, where sister republics, in fair procession, chanted the praise of liberty and the good—where is she? Her arts are no more. The last soil reposes of her temples are but the barracks of a ruthless soldiery; the fragments of her columns and palaces are to the dust, yet beautiful in ruins! She fell not when the mighty were upon her. Her sons were united at Thermopylae and Marathon, and the tide of her triumph rolled back upon the Hellespont. She fell not by the hands of her own people. The men of Macdonald did not the work of destruction. It was already done by her own corruptions, banishments, and treasons.

Rome! republican Rome! whose eagles glowed in the rising sun—where and what is she? The eternal city yet remains, proud even in her dissolution, noble in decline, venerable in the majesty of religion, and calm in the composure of death. The malaria has but travelled in the parts won by the destroyer. More than eighteen centuries have mourned over the loss of the empire. A mortal disease was upon her before Caesar had passed the Rubicon, and Brutus did not restore her health by the deep prolings of the Senate Chamber. The Goths, and Vandals and Huns, the swarms of the North, completed only what was begun at home. Romans betrayed Rome. The legions were bought and sold at the people paid the tribute-money.

And where are the Republics of modern times, which clustered around immortal Italy? Venice and Greece exists but in name. The Alps, indeed look down upon the brave and peaceful Swiss, in their native fastnesses; but the guaranty of their freedom is their weakness, and not their strength. The mountains are not easily retained. When the invader comes, he moves like an avalanche, carrying destruction in his path. The peasantry sink before him. The country, too, is too poor or plunder, and too rough for valuable conquest. Nature presents her eternal barrier on every side, to check the wantonness of ambition. And Switzerland remains, with her simple institutions, a military road to climates scarcely worth a permanent possession, and protected by the jealousy of her neighbors.

We stand the latest, and, if we fail, probably the last example of self-government by the people. We have begun it under circumstances of the most auspicious nature. We are in the vigor of youth. Our growth has never been checked by the oppression of tyranny. Our constitutions have never been encumbered by the vices or vices of the world.

Such as we are, we have been from the beginning; simple, hardy, intelligent, accustomed to self-government and self-respect. The Atlantic rolls between us and a formidable foe. Within our own territories, stretching through many degrees of latitude, we have the cause of many products, and many means of independence. The government is mild—the press free. Religion is free. Knowledge reaches every household. What farther prospect of success could be presented?—Aught more is necessary than for the people to preserve what they themselves have gained.

A day has the age caught the spirit of our institutions. It has ascended the Aude, and snuffed the breezes of oceans. It has infused itself in the blood of Europe, and warmed the sunny plains of France, and the low lands of Holland. It has touched the philosophy of Germany and the North, and, moving onward to the South, has opened to Greece the lesson of better days.

Can it be that America, under such circumstances, can betray herself? That she is to be added to the catalogue of republics which have lost their precious soul, by an hope to be, resist every project of disunion; resist every attempt to fetter your conscience, or smother your public schools, or extinguish your system of public instruction.

I call upon you, MOTHERS, by that which never fails in woman, the love of offspring, to teach them, as they climb your sides to lean on your bosom, the blessing of liberty. Sweeten them at the altar, as with their baptismal vows, to be true to their country and to your lineage.

I call upon you, YOUNG MEN, to remember whose sons ye are, whose blood flows in your veins. Life can never be too short which brings nothing but disgrace and infamy. Death never comes too soon, if necessary, in defense of the liberties of our country.

A Treaty in Mississippi.—Recently at Clinton, Miss., Kentucky, a stranger, speaking of the duel that occurred there between Mr. Beckins and Drane, charged Mr. Mitchell Calhoun, the second of Mr. Drane with cowardice and unmanhood. The charge was repeated by the Kentuckian, in the presence of Mr. Calhoun, and a challenge and fight with Bowie knives followed. Both were dreadfully wounded in the encounter, but neither were dead at the first accounts. Mr. Calhoun is a brother or the member of Congress from Kentucky.—*Eids. Patriot.*

The Strangers' Paper appears to be a copy of that of the *South Carolina* and *Charleston*, &c. It is dated July 27th, 1832. The writer of the article, Mr. Legge, is a member of Congress, from South Carolina.

Original and Select Poetry.



For the Patriot.

TO E. *

Fair Lady, I'll remember Thee,

The lingering on this foreign strand,

And think of her who shuns me,

When in the grasp of cold penury's hand.

When Hope expired within this breast,

And Fate decreed my wretched doom,

You smiled upon me 'till the last,

And welcome'd me when e'er I come,

And can I ever forget thy form,

Thy nymph-like form, divinely fair,

Who, like the Bacchus and the storm,

Welcom'd the Mariner from afar.

When friends were few and foes app'red,

Whom driven before Misfortune's blast,

You, alone for me, assur'd

A Friend-ship that died not to the last;

But brighter shone amid the storm,

When Oppression's wave was rolling high.

Thee Shamer foul, of demon-form,

His utmost power on thee did try.

Never while life's essence still remains,

And power of thought is free,

Can I forget the grievous pangs,

Fair Lady, you have borne for me,

That shou'd an exile from the sea,

Perhaps no more thy foes to see,

When at Memory's sacred Shrine I bow,

Lady, I'll fondly think of Thee!

W.

Havre, August, 1832.

For the Patriot.

TO D.—N.

Fare thee well!—Perhaps forever,

Fate has decreed that we must part;

But I can never forget thee—never!

Thine image is printed on my heart.

True, I have loved, and loved too dearly,

Him who ne'er can fancy me,

But don't deserve the treatment surely,

That I have received from thee.

Say false one—have I ever deceived thee?

Or ever proved to thee untrue?

Have you not clung affectionately to me,

Which were to thee *angustia* due?

Where is the plighted vow you made

Beneath that aged Hawthorn tree,

When twilight drew its dusky shade

O'er all the land and sea?

Have you forgot the oath you swore,

Upon the margin of the brook?

When to your quivering lips you bore,

With trembling hand the holy book?

Use—then fare the well forever

No more thy presence I can bear,

Go and find some other Fair,

ELLA.

From the Baltimore Transcript.

CITY LYRICS.

At—*Meliora Hora.*

At dawn the Rosies kindly bark;

They are too prone to tire;

Music rats howl in the dark,

And spit out tones of fire.

But nature groans, when midst the din

That fails to sleep fire-well.

Another sound one hour begins,

The noisy Mammal's bell?

At eve, when one would feel secure,

And seek a tranquil spot,

To find the sleepless last before,

And dreams were forgot;

Then again the mournful moon.

Upon its mouth, we wail,

On what a melancholy calendar!

Around the Mammal's bell?

MORAL EXTRACT.

A NIGHT SCENE.

The stars were glittering, without a cloud

to obscure their light; but the full moon

was lowly sinking beneath the western waves,

Sweetly, calmly, like a good man

guiding us to the land of sleepers,

did it throw its mellowing light upon the

city, and along the shores of the Seine, etc.

It sank to its watery couch,

Who that has once gazed upon that

beautiful sight, has ever forgotten it! Who

has not, as he gazed, felt its hollowing in

fluences and lifted up his heart to the golden

paradise of the sky in silent worship?

And who that gazed, has not felt their

tearlessness, and longed to lie upon the

breast of the dove to their far home in the

country of their birth?

She is slowly sinking beneath the distant horizon, which rests on

the deep blue expanse, like a long silken

lash on the brow of the beautiful. She

has thus got through months and years, and

centuries, to come over the

bright water since creation dawned, and

will thus longer until the records of time

shall be rolled together, and the earth and

sky, and the ocean, and the sun, and the

stars, and the moon, and the clouds, and the

rainbow, and the rainbow, and the rainbow,



From the Palladium.

THE OLD MAN.

Four score of years have over me passed,
Since first I drew life's breath;
But welcome now will be the last,
Our welcome, welcome, death.

I've lived to see enough of earth,
To tuck'n cause and soul,

No sorrow claimed me from my birth
I drained her bitter baw.

And now I stand alone, alone,
Bent down with weight of years—

No mortals hear my bitter moan,
Or see my trickling tears.

The past is like a chequer'd dream,
But dismal, dark, and drear,
No light of joy, no blisful gleam,
My gloomy soul to cheer.

I feel that I am hastening fast,
Towards my well-earned grave;
My trembling bark will soon be past,
Life's last tempestuous wave.

But oh! the thought is fraught with bliss,
The bliss of deep despair,
Death on o'er her broad abyss,
No memory haunts us there.

Then give me but some lowly tomb,
I seek not care nor where—
Carve not a line upon the stone,
I'll rest securely there.

MILJO.

To Kent.

I WISH to rent my situation, called Dumville, 6 miles West of Greensboro, and 10 miles East of Abingdon. The Houses are all in good order. I wish to receive one road fronting the road for my own use. It is a good situation for a Tavern or Wagon Stand. I would prefer letting to a man of family, as I wish to have some of my furniture in the house. Immediate possession can be had, as I intend moving to my Apperson Farm, six miles East of Abingdon, Va.

ALSO—

I wish to hire out three Female Servants, bound to the house, until Christmas. For terms, apply to the subscriber, Abingdon.

JOHN GOODE.

Aug. 1838.—2922.

House and Lot for Sale, IN HILLSBOROUGH, N.C.

THE House and Lot now occupied by Mr. William Piper, as a private boarding house. To persons wishing a private and retired residence, this property would probably be desirable. A bargain may be had by applying to the subscriber, who expects to be in Hillsborough on Tuesday next, or the first week.

J. D. CLANCY.

Greensboro, Aug. 31, 1838.

ATTENTION.



THE commissioned and non-commissioned officers of the 1st and 2d Regts. of Guilford Militia, also the officers of the Volunteer Regiment, are hereby commanded to appear in the town of Greensboro, on Monday the 1st day of October next, at the hour of 10 o'clock, armed and equipped as the law directs, for drill parade. Also the commanding officers of companies to parade their respective companies on Tuesday the 2d of October, at the hour of 10 o'clock for review and inspection.

CHARLES W. PEEPLES, Col.
H. C. DICK, Col. 2d Regt.
A. CLAPP, Col. C. Vol. Regt.

ATTENTION.



All persons belonging to my company are requested to attend at Greensboro, on the 2d day of October, armed and equipped as the law directs, for general review. All officers, commissioned and non-commissioned, to attend the day previous to drill parade.

By order of
GEN. DALTON,
H. GRAY, Cap.

Please read this Notice.

Notice is hereby respectfully given to all Persons indebted to the late "Telegraph" office for newspaper subscription or for Job Work and Advertising, and to the Carolina Patriot office for Job-work or Advertising, that they may save cost by calling upon us and paying up their respective accounts within two weeks from this date.

This step we are forced reluctantly to take by the necessity of paying our own debts; and we do sincerely hope that we shall be spared the disagreeable duty of collecting by Law any of our little claims.

CLANCY & EVANS.

JOB-PRINTING

CHEAP! CHEAP!! VERY CHEAP!!

type of work the establishment is now entitled to N. C.

For variety of materials & sizes.

Call at the Patriot office.

We would inform the citizens of this and adjoining counties, that the office of the "Carolina Patriot" is supply supplied with all manner of types, cuts, flowers and ornaments, and the best of paper, for the execution of all kinds of

LETTER PRESS PRINTING.
It can certainly be done in better style at this office, than in any other office, so far in the interior, within our knowledge.— Gentlemen are assured they will find it to their interest to patronize us. Persons at a distance wanting printing done, are informed if they will address us through the Post-office or otherwise, their orders will be met with punctuality, while our charges will be found very cheap.

CLANCY & EVANS.

Sept. 1, 1838.

WHO WANTS CHEAP GOODS?

MC CONNELL & FOUST,

HAVING lately purchased of Jacob Hubbard, his entire Stock of Goods avail themselves of this method to inform the citizens of Guilford and the public at large, from whom they respectfully solicit patronage, that they occupy the store-house formerly occupied by Mr. Hubbard, where they propose selling Goods to those who may be kind enough to offer them their custom, at a very small advance on New York cost—at least as cheap as Goods can be purchased at any Store in the interior of North Carolina—but it may not be necessary for us thus to promise cheap sales, since custom has made such promises common with all merchants,—then suffer us to prevail on all who are disposed to believe, they can get better bargains by dealing elsewhere, to give us a call, examine our Goods and hear, verbally, our terms, and then, should we fail to sell, our words for it, the fault will not rest upon us. Tis to every persons interest to buy where they can buy cheapest—tis our determination, if we do not sell cheaper than our competitors, at least as cheap as ours, and on as good terms, as goods can possibly be sold.

They deem it unnecessary to enumerate all, or even half, the various articles which comprise their varied Stock—they have on hand,

CRISU, SHABORABLES,
FOREIGN & DOMESTIC.

FANCY and STAPLE
DRY GOODS,

Hardware and Cutlery,
China & Glass Ware, Groceries, Cotton Yarn,

JEWELRY, &c. &c. &c.

all which were selected with great taste expressly for the market in this section of Carolina.

Greensboro', March 9, 1838. 3d

Dr. Peters' Vegetable Pills.

THESE pills have long been known, and ap-

plied for their extraordinary and im-

mmediate power of restoring perfect health to persons suffering under nearly every kind of disease, to which the human frame is liable.

In many hundred of certified instances, they have even rescued sufferers from the very verge of an untimely grave, after all the decep-

tive no-trans of the day had utterly failed; and so many thousands that have permanently sur-

passed under their care, that the human frame is liable.

In many hundred of certified instances, they have even rescued sufferers from the very

verge of an untimely grave, after all the decep-

tive no-trans of the day had utterly failed; and so many thousands that have permanently sur-

passed under their care, that the human frame is liable.

They take this opportunity of returning their thanks to their friends and the public, for the very liberal patronage already received, and hope to deserve a continuance of the same. Give us a call, examine for yourselves and you shall not be disappointed either as to quality or price of our goods.

WM. NEAL & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

LOOKING GLASSES.

No. 27, N. 5th Street, Philadelphia, Penn.

Back of Merchant's Hotel.

Country Merchants are supplied at manufacturers' prices, and their Glasses insured from breakage to any part of the Union, without extra charge.

Those who may have orders for large Glasses, would do well to inform us by letter, previous to their coming on, of the size of the plate, and the kind of frame they may want, (whether of Gilt, Mahogany, or Marble,) that the article may be manufactured expressly for the occasion.

Merchants should give their order for Looking Glasses the first thing on their arrival, to insure them well put up.

PROSPECTUS OF

THE MICROCOSM,

Printed every week in the City of Raleigh,

BY MR. LEONARD LEMAY.

THE Microcosm is printed, weekly, in the

City of Raleigh, on a half sheet of medium

new type, and fine white paper.

Although small, it contains a "world" of matter. It is devoted to the flowers of Literature, original and selected; to notices of important improvements in any of the branches of Science, Commerce and Agriculture; to general News and to the particular honor and interests of North Carolina. It relates party politics, and all the muddy streams of angry controversy upon every subject. One great object of the publication is to convey instruction to the young, in an unexceptionable, exact, and agreeable manner; to excite in them a thirst for knowledge and fondness for reading; to inculcate upon them moral correct principles, and inculcate them to the practice of virtue and morality. Another to furnish as much amusing matter, interesting news, and valuable information, to readers of every class and age, as can possibly be done, on the cheapest terms. And we may venture to assert, without subjecting ourselves to the imputation of egotism, that it will not be found wanting in something both to please the taste and tickle the fancy of all.

It is intended, provided sufficient encouragement be given, to enlarge the paper without altering the terms, which will make it decidedly cheaper than any other published in the Southern country.

A specimen of the work accompanies this prospectus, so that all who receive it will have an opportunity of judging of its merits. Examine it—if you like it, send us your names at once, and "down with your d—l."

Though very young, being only nine years of age, the publisher has learned to print types expertly, and after much importunity, has been initiated in his vocation to print a paper.

The process will be exclusively his own, and he hopes to learn this practice of economy, as well as industry, in the prosecution of his undertaking, he expects to provide him which will assist him in his favorite pursuit of knowledge.

He confidently looks to the pens of literary gentlemen and ladies in the State, to aid him in his labors, and to the patronage of the liberal and the appreciation of the public for his reward.

TERMS: \$1 50 per annum.

The Editors of the "Carolina Patriot" will receive names for the "Microcosm" with pleasure, and forward to the proprietor.

TERMS: \$1 50 per annum.

The Microcosm is printed, weekly, in the

City of Raleigh, on a half sheet of medium

new type, and fine white paper.

Although small, it contains a "world" of matter.

It is devoted to the flowers of Literature,

original and selected; to notices of important

improvements in any of the branches of Sci-

ence, Commerce and Agriculture; to general

News and to the particular honor and inter-

ests of North Carolina. It relates party poli-

cies, and all the muddy streams of angry con-

troversy upon every subject.

It is intended, provided sufficient encour-

agement be given, to enlarge the paper without

altering the terms, which will make it de-

cisively cheaper than any other published in

the Southern country.

The process will be exclusively his own,

and he hopes to learn this practice of econ-

omy, as well as industry, in the prosecution of

his undertaking, he expects to provide him

which will assist him in his favorite pursuit of

knowledge.

He confidently looks to the pens of literary

gentlemen and ladies in the State, to aid him in

his labors, and to the patronage of the libe-

ral and the appreciation of the public for his

reward.

TERMS: \$1 50 per annum.

The Microcosm is printed, weekly, in the

City of Raleigh, on a half sheet of medium

new type, and fine white paper.

Although small, it contains a "world" of matter.

It is devoted to the flowers of Literature,

original and selected; to notices of important

improvements in any of the branches of Sci-

ence, Commerce and Agriculture; to general

News and to the particular honor and inter-

ests of North Carolina. It relates party poli-

cies, and all the muddy streams of angry con-

troversy upon every subject.

It is intended, provided sufficient encour-

agement be given, to enlarge the paper without

altering the terms, which will make it de-

cisively cheaper than any other published in

the Southern country.

The process will be exclusively his own,

and he hopes to learn this practice of econ-

omy, as well as industry, in the prosecution of

his undertaking, he expects to provide him

which will assist him in his favorite pursuit of

knowledge.

He confidently looks to the pens of literary

gentlemen and ladies in the State, to aid him in

his labors, and to the patronage of the libe-

ral and the appreciation of the public for his

reward.

TERMS: \$1 50 per annum.

The Microcosm is printed, weekly, in the

<