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Miscellaneous

From the New England Galaxy and Miscellaneous Magazine.

EULOGY ON MASONRY.

Piety towards God, and love of fellow men, are the two pillars of the moral, the social, the domestic system. Yes, verily, these twins united as one, the twin cherubim, between our mystic veil, whose clothing is brotherly love; relief and truth; whose jewels are friendship, morality and pure religion; whose scepter is hope; whose shield is charity; while temperance keeps watch at the gate of passion; prudence guards the word and deed by the dictates of reason; and justice takes her stand on the barrier of right, and forbids the craft to step the line of rectitude and truth.

Most true it is, that Masonry has cause to weep the wrongs of brother man; and we have reason to lament its wiles, and groans and tears, that the conduct of every individual member is not always within compass nor at all times level on the square; but if Satan mingled with the sons of God on glory's hill, if Satan proudly took a seat among the chosen twelve, and sat enthroned within Peter's loyal heart then surely hypocrisy may walk in deep disguise among the faithful and true, and vice in trade unseen on virtue's hallowed ground; but rest assured, if known as such, they never come within the veil and after certain proof of guilt, are exiled from the consecrated spot.

Speak of good masons as the best of good men:—for the profligate and the vile, if such there be, their sins will find them out; we ask neither pity for the one, nor favor for the other. They are spots in our feasts of light, on which the tear of a brother's tender regret must never descend; while the recording scribe is commanded to blot their polluted names from the tablet of the lodge, and erase them from the volume of remembrance forever.

Masonry and Christianity are not incompatible in word or deed, much less directly opposite, as malice or ignorance has affirmed; for although we have excluded the sound of the axe, the hammer, and every iron tool of bigotted feeling or political passion; though we meet with the child of Zoroaster and the son of Confucius, on the level of equality, and part in equal peace with the disciple of Moses, and the follower of the Lamb, while both stand plumb on the square of virtue; yet the man who enters as a Christian never passes into Deism, nor is he raised by infidelity; but being taught to regard the first great light of the Holy Bible as the most precious of gifts, he finds himself strengthened in faith; more than assured in hope, and divinely impelled to abound in works of charity.

In a word, the Christian Mason is taught to esteem the first great light in the golden candlestick as infinitely superior to the Light of nature, reason and philosophy, united in triple rank; superior to the sun of genius, or the morning star which led the adoring Magi to Bethlehem's vale, this light in death shall lead the sons of amity and peace, the friends of virtue and man, to the Eternal Fountain of light itself, who alone is worthy of the morning song, the noontide shoutings, and the ceaseless anthems of praise from all his works.

MEDICAL.

Surgical.—Dr. Dudley performed the operation of Lithotomy last week on a little boy, five years of age, the son of Mr. Landen of Clarke. The bladder contained a dozen stones, varying in size from a chestnut to a grain of corn, all firmly attached to the surface, except one, which was an inch and a half in length by one inch in thickness, the violence necessarily used in tearing them off from the bladder rendered the operation hazardous, and the recovery of the patient extremely doubtful; we are however informed, that he promises to be well in a few days. This disease, the most distressing to which human nature is liable, seems to be common in this country; but it is gratifying to perceive by the evidence of so many instances of successful operation, that the faculty have it completely under control, and, except that the pain and suffering of the patient are so dreadful and afflicting, that the operation is not more dangerous than the most common surgery. All classes are subject to this malady; yet we are informed, that it is more generally found in children of indigent parentage. This fact furnishes an argument which we hope will not be overlooked, in favor of a well endowed state institution—such a one as has been commenced by the citizens of this town.

The Hospital is still unfinished, but there will not be the least difficulty in obtaining surgical aid, without expense, when the circumstances of the afflicted are such as to require gratuitous assistance.—*Ken. Reporter.*

EXTRACTS FROM GERMAN PAPERS.

Translated for the *Minerva* Daily Subscription.
Domingo, of Vienna, has made some highly interesting experiments on the stomach. The state of one of his patients induced him to investigate more particularly the digestive powers of a sound stomach. He had several other healthy gentlemen partook of the same food as the patient, with this difference, that they ingested their party in tin perforated cylindrical tubes—and some of the articles which they swallowed were secured in pieces of linen. Surely a very heroic way of making experiments. Some of the results are entirely opposite to many prevalent opinions. A few shall be stated. Wheat bread is more digestible than rye bread—beans are very indigestible—pears and pine-apples better than apples—peaches, apricots, plums, figs, melons, very easily digested, when it is not masticated. On the other hand, dried plums and raisins, if not masticated, swell and increase in weight—for which reason, Dr. Helm cautions parents not to give these fruits to children too frequently, and if these articles are used, they should be well chewed, otherwise cholics, cramps, and inflammations may arise. Chestnuts, nuts, almonds, remain undissolved—red and white turnips, potatoes and celery, are very digestible—also onions, raw as well as boiled—carrots, truffles or earth-nuts, parseli less, and still less digestible is horse radish—raw and boiled sprout, white cole, crisped-cabbage, cole-rapes, are in the same degree digestible—asparagus still more so. All sorts of mushrooms are not easily digested—even if well masticated, they are not easily dissolved. Dr. Helm discovered—that among animal food, veal, lamb, pork, venison, and rabbit, is far more digestible than beef, mutton, and the flesh of wild boar—Ham is very digestible—but the sward of bacon, gristle, &c. are not at all digested. Hard boiled eggs and cheese, require little time to digest!—This is contrary to the general opinion. The flesh of geese and ducks is cautioned against. Of fishes, carp, blay or bleak fish, and pike, are recommended. Crabs, terrapins, frogs, snails, herrings, and oysters were entirely dissolved. Oyster which have been so often calumiated—again a matter of rejoicing to the epicure. Of medicines, flour of sulphur if taken alone is insoluble—accompanied with a medium-salt a dissolution is perceptible. One would scarcely imagine how great a portion of saliva is separated during mastication, and swallowed with the food.—One pound four ounces and a quarter of victuals, gained in weight, during mastication, 4 ounces 2 drachms and 23 grains.

Internal Navigation.

FROM THE CAROLINA CENTINEL.

Mr. Pasteur.—In looking over a Raleigh paper of the 23d inst. I noticed an editorial article relative to the progress which has been made in removing the obstructions to the Navigation of Neuse River. The incalculable advantages which Newbern will derive from the improvements contemplated (and now nearly completed) on this stream, will be sufficiently obvious to every person, when the facilities they will afford to the transportation of produce and merchandise between this place and Raleigh are compared with the present tedious and expensive mode of conveyance between that place and Petersburg; and should the plan for uniting all the principal rivers north of Cape Fear, and forming for the various productions of their fertile banks a more convenient outlet to the ocean, not be carried into effect, the day, probably, is not far distant, when Newbern will become the depot for a great portion of the produce of the upper country, which has hitherto found its way to the Virginia markets. But should this plan be effected, and a communication opened with the Atlantic by a chain of canals from the Roanoke to Swansborough where vessels of considerable burden can at all times enter, the towns already established on our rivers would, to be sure, become of minor consequence; while on the site of Swansborough, a city would rise, which in a few years would vie in importance even with Norfolk. But confining our views to the Neuse—when all obstructions to its navigation are removed, our West-India trade will certainly enable us to furnish the more bulky articles of consumption for the upper country at a much cheaper rate than they can be wagoned from Petersburg.—The following article, from the *Minerva*, is the one referred to above:

“NEUSE NAVIGATION.—On Friday last, Governor Branch, with a number of citizens of this place, accompanied one of the Directors of the Navigation Company, to inspect the progress made in opening the river. The work now carrying on is at Kenuill's Falls, ten miles below this town; and the company were perfectly convinced of the ease with which the obstructions there could be removed. Above, up to Stone's Mill, there are no impediments of consequence; so that there is a prospect of our planters very speedily being enabled to boat their produce to Newbern, &c. The works when completed, will be calculated for the safe passage of vessels carrying 14 tons—but no doubt, at most seasons of the year, boats of greater burden may be employed.”

It is due to the enterprise, ingenuity and industry of John D. DeLacy, who has thus far superintended this important work, to state, that his success has more than equalled the most sanguine expectations. Under a contract with the Directors of the Navigation Company to render the river navigable for boats of 14 tons from Stone's Mills to Newbern, within a stipulated time, Mr. DeLacy engaged in the undertaking at his own risk; and by bringing to his

the most powerful machinery, constructed under his immediate direction, he has effected the removal of the principal obstructions, and is in a fair way to complete the work in less time than any one of similar magnitude ever undertaken in the United States. It is my intention, at some future day, to take more comprehensive view of the improvements contemplated in our internal navigation, by the State Commissioners; and although my ideas on the subject may be viewed by many as the wild speculations of a visionary theorist, I trust I shall be able to prove that the plan of connecting the waters of the Roanoke, the Pamlico and the Neuse, and opening a communication between them and the port of Swansborough by canals, is a work not only practicable, but one which promises, whenever it shall have been carried into effect, to be of the highest public utility—affording to the farmers of the whole northern section of the state the means of a safe and easy conveyance to market for all the surplus productions of the soil.

In furtherance of some of the objects above alluded to, Mr. Price, the intelligent author of the Map of our State, and universally known as an indefatigable and correct surveyor, has been employed for several months past by the Commissioners, in surveying the country and taking the level between the Cape Fear and Yadkin rivers, with a view to determine whether it is practicable to unite the waters of those streams by a navigable canal. With regard to the expediency of such a measure, there can be but one opinion. The probable object of it is to draw the agricultural productions of the country on the Yadkin and its tributary streams into the Cape Fear, where they will find ready markets at Fayetteville and Wilmington, after the latter river shall have been rendered navigable for boats as high up as may be deemed expedient.—Bringing the produce of these rivers into one channel, while it operates to the advantage of the numerous planters on their banks, will at the same time greatly enhance the consequence of the flourishing towns of Fayetteville and Wilmington, by the stimulus their trade will derive from the additional quantities of produce thereby thrown into their markets for exportation, as well as by the easy communication it will open with an extensive back country, for the disposal of their imports.—In prosecuting this survey, Mr. Price has travelled on foot and taken the level through the whole of Guilford, and a part of Moore and Chatham counties—down the Carraway and Back creeks, which empty into the Uharee, also down that river, Deep River, and a part of the Yadkin. He is now, I understand, making similar surveys on the Roanoke, from Hamilton to Plymouth, and across the country to the waters of Pungo and Antonio Rivers; also between the latter river and Neuse, by Blount's Creek and thro' the swamps by Little Swift Creek. How far he has progressed in the last mentioned surveys, I have not learnt; but from the zeal and industry he has always manifested in the public employment, it is highly probable he will complete the whole in time to report to the approaching session of our Legislature.

The most eligible route for a canal to connect the waters of the Neuse with those of the White Oak, would probably be from the head of boat navigation on Brice's Creek, by Long and Great Lakes to the navigable part of Hunter's Creek. I do not know that a survey has yet been ordered on this route; but it is hardly possible that an object of so much importance to the State can have been overlooked by the Commissioners.

YADKIN NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Extract of a letter from one of the gentlemen, composing the above Company, to the gentlemen in this place appointed to receive subscriptions for shares dated

“Since August, we have had the river examined and surveyed, from Wilkes court-house, in the mountains, to the mouth of West field's Creek, above Cheraw, and find the distance two hundred and forty-seven and an half miles. The expense of making it navigable for boats for tons is estimated at \$250,234, exclusive of the narrow, where, for the present, we intend to make a turnpike road; distance about 7 miles; expense about 2000 per mile. \$63,400 of the above sum is required to be expended between Sneedborough and Cheraw Hill; distance 6 1-2 miles, the whole distance, except 200 yards in S. Carolina. The amount of our Stock subscribed, is about \$170,000. We again opened books, which will continue open until the 1st Thursday in January. We hope, in that time, to make up \$250,000. We intend to increase our capital to whatever sum may be wanted, and hope to obtain something from the Legislatures of North and South-Carolina, to whom application will be made at their next Sessions.

Gen. Pearson, (one of our directors) will attend your Legislature. The object in view, is to obtain from South Carolina an extension of our charter, so as to take in the whole river to Georgetown. If, under their present plan of eternal improvement, that is not admissible, then have the exclusive right to such improvement as they may make by canals, leaving the bed of the river to be improved by the State. The distance from Cheraw to Georgetown by land, is 100 miles, by water, it is called 270 miles, at least one third of that distance can be saved by canals at a less expense, than clearing the river of logs. If we cannot obtain that, (and if the State will do it we do not want it) we hope to have granted to us the right of cutting a canal and locking down from Sneedborough to Cheraw Hill, a distance of 6

1-2 miles. The advantage that will result to South-Carolina, will be very great; the trade of near one fourth of our state, will go down the river. The county of Anson made last year, about 5000 bales of cotton; 2500 of which was wagoned to Fayetteville; 1500 went to Charleston, New-York, and Philadelphia; from which, I think, we may fairly conclude the trade from the state to South-Carolina, will be worth nearly as follows:

Anson County,	\$350,000
Richmond,	200,000
Montgomery,	250,000
Rowan,	500,000
Cabarrus,	150,000
Iredell,	150,000
Surry,	350,000
Stokes, (in part)	100,000
Wilks, (the whole)	300,000
Ash,	50,000
Burk, (part)	25,000
Randolph, (part)	25,000
Guilford, (part)	25,000

\$2,475,000
The whole will not be less than two millions, and perhaps up to this statement, being nearly one fourth of the trade of the State.

A subscription paper for Stock in this Company, is continued open for subscribers, at the Georgetown Bank Store. *Geo. S. C. paper.*

Domestic.

IMPORTANT TREATY.

The Chickasaw Indians have appointed the first day of October to meet the commissioners of the United States, who have been authorized to purchase from them a part of their unoccupied territory. The place of meeting will be the Chickasaw Old Town, near the heart of the Chickasaw nation. The treaty is presumed will be well attended on the part of that nation. Governor Shelby of Kentucky, and General Jackson from Tennessee, will be the commissioners on the part of the United States.

The two states of Kentucky and Tennessee have a dead interest in the success of this treaty. The former will gain by it an accession of about 4,000 square miles of territory; the latter about 16,000. The ground acquired will be valuable in itself, but more so from its position, laying on the east bank of the Mississippi, and extending down that river from the mouth of the Ohio in latitude 37, to the lower Chickasaw bluffs in latitude 35. The front gained upon the Mississippi to these two states, following the windings of the river, will be upwards of three hundred miles, which, since the introduction of steam boats, may be considered for all commercial purposes, as so much seashore.

But there is another point of view in which the success of this treaty becomes interesting to the union itself—as a military position for the defence of New Orleans.—Not the erection of fortifications made of stone and wood, but in bringing to the shores of the Mississippi a warlike population, which shall be ready at any moment to descend upon New Orleans, and drive back into the ocean the invaders that may dare approach it.—*St. Louis Enquirer.*

FROM THE ST. LOUIS ENQUIRER.
NEW STATES.

The Illinois state is going into operation under the constitution which it has just formed. The election is held this week for the first Legislature under the state government. A representative to congress will be elected at the same time. The legislature will meet in October, in time to appoint two senators to sit in the next congress.

The Illinois will be the twenty-first in the numerical order of the states; the second in territorial extent and the first in richness of soil and capacity for supporting a dense population.

The Missouri Territory will be formed into a state this winter. She will be number 22 in the union, and will be a star of the first magnitude, if justice is done her in the next congress.

The Alabama territory will probably become a state also this winter. Her inhabitants are getting up petitions to that effect; and taking her population to be upwards of 60,000, the success of the application will be a matter of course. The thirteen United States of America will then be twenty-three in number. This is the march of liberty when science directs her steps.

The following winter will likewise probably see the erection of three new territorial governments.

1. *The Red River*, and the country which lies south of it towards the gulph of Mexico. The proximity of this district to New Mexico, the settlements forming on the *Texas* and *Galvezton*, and the tide of emigration which is now flowing up the *Red river*, may require the presence of a vigorous local government to prevent the irregularities which might otherwise happen on a territory so exposed and so remote from the seat of the national power.

2. *The N. West territory*.—This name, was formerly given to all that country which lies in the forks of the Mississippi and Ohio; but since the states of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, have been carved out of it, the name is confined to that district which lies towards the head of the Mississippi, and is bounded by lake Superior to the north, and lake Michigan to the east. It is still a great territory, though reduced by the formation of such considerable