

THE MUSE.

Apology for Newspaper Editors.

Call not us printers meddling elves, For so much scribbling 'bout the election;

We, by our trade, are fore'd to write— Of praise or blame we can't be stinting;

Spice, salt, and pepper give a zest, To every thing on which you feed—

If we did not some humor raise, By squibs and satires, and all that;

"BRUTUS."

In our paper, a few weeks back, a writer who adopted the signature at the head of this article, in replying to some strictures of another correspondent of ours, on the proposed new Constitution, took occasion to use language of an illiberal import, towards the whole body of the clergy.

COMMUNICATION.

CALVIN.

Mr. White: I send you some extracts relative to the conduct of the great German Reformer towards his opponents and enemies. They are taken chiefly from that celebrated work, the "Edinburgh Encyclopedia," which has been reprinted in two editions in this country.

It is in the following strain that the Encyclopedia speaks of the conduct of Calvin in the affair of Servetus:

"It was altogether unworthy of such a man, and must be regarded as a blot in his otherwise great and good reputation. But while this is freely conceded, a similar concession cannot be made to the enemies of Calvin, with respect to that outrageous clamor which they have raised and propagated against him for his treatment of Servetus;—a clamor which seems to have arisen, not so much from a calm consideration of Calvin's real demerit, as from an unreasonable prejudice against the man, transferred from the system of doctrine which he maintained, or from a strong feeling of hatred to intolerance, unchastened by a knowledge of the circumstances of the case in question, and of the history of the times in which the obnoxious transaction took place.

"When, therefore, Calvin is reproached for procuring the death of a heretic, he suffers in common with all his brethren; and the condemnation passed upon him, is not because he acted worse than others, but because he did not surpass them in tolerance, as he did in every thing else. It should be recollected, too, that the punishment of heresy was not only permitted, BUT POSITIVELY REQUIRED BY THE CONSTITUTION OF GENEVA.

"It appears, too, that the proceedings against Servetus received the approbation of almost all the most eminent ecclesiastics who then flourished. The reformed Swiss cantons were unanimous in exhorting the council of Geneva to punish the wicked man, and to put it out of his power to increase heresy. Farel, Viret, Bucer, Beza, Oecolampadius, and even the

gentle Melancthon, approved of the measure. And why are not they subjected to the same censure as Calvin? The only person who was bold enough to oppose it was Castalio, whose well-known grudge at Calvin, and a tendency to error in other points, sufficiently account for this departure from the prevailing sentiment.

It may be further remarked, that Servetus was a heretic of a peculiar cast. He did not merely maintain Socinian doctrine, but held principles and language, with respect to the nature of the Supreme Being, which amounted to blasphemy, and were not far, if they were at all, removed from Atheism. This is hinted at in the terms of his sentence, and distinctly asserted by some writers who were very unfriendly to Calvin.

Such conduct on the part of Servetus, as it greatly exceeded the ordinary bounds of heresy, would be deemed at that time more than enough to justify the opinion of one who said, that "he deserved something worse than death." It should be noticed, also, that Calvin himself had been accused of error with respect to the Trinity; and that, had he connived at Servetus, or dealt very gently with him, the suspicions formerly entertained of his own orthodoxy, might have been revived and confirmed.

And the personal feeling which, in this view, he must naturally have experienced, would be strengthened, by recollecting that the doctrine of Servetus, respecting the divinity of Jesus Christ, was held by Papists and Protestants; and consequently, that, considering the existing laws and notions in regard to it, and the favorable opportunity which he had of checking it, any coldness, or reluctance on his part, would have been construed into a perfect indifference to Christianity at large.

It is not true, however, that Calvin shewed any undue eagerness to procure the destruction of Servetus. Much has been alleged to this purpose by his enemies; but it has no foundation in fact. He acted in this case as he uniformly did, from no party view, or paltry resentments, but from a strong sense of duty, and an ardent love to truth. What he did in it, indeed, was done with his characteristic steadiness and zeal. It is evident, however, that his chief anxiety was, not to punish Servetus, but to make him retract his error.

He tried most earnestly and patiently to prevent the catastrophe which followed; but this design was frustrated by the obstinacy, the violence, and the impious language of Servetus himself. Even after this unhappy man was condemned, Calvin felt for him; and though he could not get the execution of the law suspended, endeavored, but in vain, to procure a remission of the more harsh and painful parts of the sentence. These observations are made, not to exculpate Calvin, or to justify the use of the fire and faggot in defence of the gospel, but merely to do justice to the memory of this great reformer, and to moderate the hostility and lessen the confidence of his enemies.

"Although he had his failings, which were chiefly those of a dogmatical and irritable temper, the general and just opinion of him is, that he was a man whose extensive genius, flowing eloquence, immense learning, extraordinary penetration, indefatigable industry, and fervent piety, placed him at the head of all the reformers." Even the language of Scaliger, usually so parsimonious in praise, is scarcely too strong, when he says that Calvin was the most exalted character that had appeared since the days of the apostles; and that, at the age of twenty-two, he was the most learned man in Europe. Such eulogiums, from such men, should make those sciolists of the present day, ashamed, who never mention the name of Calvin without a sneer, and who associate with it no ideas, but those of bigotry, intolerance, and fanaticism.

The following instances will also contribute to a correct knowledge of the character of Calvin. They are recorded in a late popular publication, "Memoirs of the life of Calvin, by J. Mackenzie."

"A woman, whom he (Calvin) had reproved publicly, called him a wicked man. Calvin avenged himself by obtaining her pardon of the council, who had imprisoned, and intended to punish her."

"Ami Perrin, whose life was very disorderly, was excommunicated, deprived of his place of counsellor, and condemned to two months imprisonment; but although this man had al-

ways encouraged the enemies of Calvin, and been the cause of all the troubles which he experienced from the government; Calvin, nevertheless, employed his eloquence and interest to procure the repeal of his sentence, and had the christian satisfaction to see his mortal enemy released from prison, and restored to his employment."

This is not Calvin, whom slander has assailed again and again!

Blessed Calumny! and write upon his tomb, If honest Eulogy can spare the room, Thy deep resonance thy thousand lips, Which murmur'd him, be thy praise to the obedient skies!

FRESHET DWIGHT.

In May, 1715, Mr. Dwight was called to fill the important station of president of Yale college. On entering on his office, he found the discipline very relaxed, and infidel principles generally prevalent! To extirpate a spirit so pernicious and fatal, he availed himself of an early and decisive opportunity. Forensic disputation was an important exercise of the senior class. For this purpose they were formed into a convenient number of divisions; two of which disputed before him every week in the presence of the other members of the class, and of the resident graduates. It was the practice for each division to agree upon several questions, and then refer them to the president to select which he thought proper. Until

allowed to discuss any question which involved the inspiration of the scriptures; from an apprehension that the examination of these points would expose them to the contagion of scepticism. As infidelity was extensively prevalent in the state and in the country, the effect of this course on the minds of the students had been unhappy. It had led them to believe, that their instructors were afraid to meet the question fairly; and that christianity was supported by authority and not by argument. One of the questions presented by the first division was this: "Are the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments the Word of God?" To their surprise, the president selected it for discussion; and them to write on which side they pleased, as he should not impute to them any sentiments which they advanced as their own; and requested those who should write on the negative side of the question, to collect and bring forward all the facts and arguments which they could produce, enjoining it upon them, however, to treat the subject with becoming respect and reverence. Most, if not all, of the members of the division, came forward as the champions of infidelity. When they had finished the discussion, he first examined the ground they had taken; triumphantly refuted their arguments; proved to them that their statements of facts was mistaken or irrelevant; and to their astonishment convinced them that their acquaintance with the subject was wholly superficial.

After this he entered into a direct defence of the divine origin of christianity, in a strain of powerful argument and animated eloquence which nothing could resist. The effect upon the students was electrical. From that moment infidelity was not only without a strong hold, but without a lurking place. To espouse her cause was now as unpopular, as before it had been to profess a belief in christianity, unable to endure the exposure of argument, she fled from the retreats of learning, ashamed and disgraced.

Memoirs of Dr. Dwight.

Snuff Taking.—Every professed, inveterate, and incurable snuff taker, at a moderate computation, takes one pinch in ten minutes. Every pinch, with the agreeable ceremony of blowing and wiping the nose, and other incidental circumstances, consume a minute and a half. One minute and a half out of every ten, allowing sixteen hours to snuff taking a day, amounts to two hours and twenty-four minutes out of every natural day, or one day out of every ten. One day out of ten amounts to thirty-six days and a half in every year. Hence, if we suppose the practice to be persisted in forty years, two entire years of the snuff taker's life will be dedicated to tickling his nose, and two more to blowing it.

Was married, on the 25th ult. in Williamsburg township, Ill. by John W. Gills, Esq. General John Edgar, an officer of the revolution, aged 90 years, to the amiable and accomplished Miss Eliza Stevens, aged 14 years!!

Doctor Alexander Long.

HAVING purchased the possessions recently occupied by Dr. Beckwith, a few doors north-east of the Court House, has removed to and permanently established himself there; where he is ready to attend promptly to all calls for professional services. He has in his shop a good supply of Medicines, which he will always be ready, when not professionally called away, to furnish to those who want them, accompanied with the necessary prescriptions.

Salisbury, Feb. 9, 1824. 3193

New Oil Mill.

GEORGE VOGLER respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he where he is now prepared to receive Salisburies of as good a quality as any in the country. He wishes to purchase a quantity of

Flax Seed.

for which he will pay 75 cents per bushel in cash, or will give one bushel of salt for two of flaxseed. People in this section of country, are requested to save all the flax seed they can, as they will always find a ready market for it in Salisbury. February 16, 1824. it95e

Ran Away.

FROM the subscriber, a very light mulatto boy named GEORGE, about 28 or 30 years of age, and between five feet ten inches and six feet high, very thin and spare, with a very large roman nose, very black hair, resembling that of a white man's, but inclined to curl, and but little beard on the upper lip and point of the chin, chews a great deal of tobacco, is a good barber, a tolerable carpenter and shoemaker, a very good house servant and coachman—in the latter capacity he was serving when he ran off; in fact, he is capable of turning his hand to any kind of labor; very humble and plausible, and ran off for no other cause known to me, but the fear of getting a whipping for drinking to an excess, which he is much addicted to whenever he can get it. It is likely he may attempt to pass himself for a free man, his complexion being dark, and he had on when he left me, a blue broad cloth coat and striped pantaloons. He formerly belonged to Mr. Duffie, attorney at law, of Chatham county, North Carolina; then to Mr. Wm. Gaston of Newbern, North Carolina; then to Brown & Jarvis, also of Newbern, of whom I bought him. He had a mother and relations living near Pittsborough, Chatham county, North Carolina, where he was when I bought him, and perhaps he may have made for that section of country, or attempted to reach the seaboard; therefore, all masters and owners of vessels are forewarned from employing said boy, as the law will be rigorously enforced against any one on whom the fact may be proven. One hundred dollars reward will be given if taken out of the state and delivered to me on the Catawba, three miles above Landsford, Chester district, South Carolina; or fifty dollars if taken out of the State and secured in any goal, so that I get him again; twenty-five dollars if taken in the State and delivered to me as above, or secured so that I get him again. FREDERICK L. J. PRIDE. January 26, 1824. it96

Notice.

ON the 19th and 20th of March, at the residence of the late Dr. Alexander Schools, in Mocksville, will be sold at Public Vendue, a large supply of MEDICINES, of different descriptions; also, Shop Furniture; also, Household and Kitchen Furniture, one Gig and Harness, three or four horses, cattle, &c. Terms of sale, a credit of nine months; purchasers giving bond and security. SAMUEL McAFFEE, Executor. February 23, 1824. 3196

All Persons.

INDEBTED to the estate of the late Dr. Alexander Schools, are requested to make payment; and those having claims against said estate, are requested to present them for adjustment, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar. SAMUEL McAFFEE, Executor. February 23, 1824. 3196

THE WELL KNOWN JACK, DOLPHIN.

LATELY owned in South Carolina, will stand at our stable, one mile and a half from Concord, North Carolina, every day in the week, Sunday excepted, throughout the season; the season to commence the 1st of March, and end the 20th of July. Dolphin will be let to mares at 10 dollars the season (but may be discharged with 8, if paid within the season,) 5 dollars the single leap, (to be paid down,) and 15 dollars to insure, the insurance money to be paid when the mare is discovered to be with foal, or is parted with by the person putting her. Particular care will be taken of mares left, in preventing accidents, &c. ASA THOMPSON, GEORGE URY. Concord, Jan. 23, 1824. 13102

Caution to the Public.

ALL persons are forewarned from trading for five several notes, viz: one against James Reid, \$27 1/2; one do. on Peter Brown, \$45, and a credit of \$30 on it; one on James Bailey, of \$13 25; and two others on George Hodges, to the amount of \$4 50, or thereabouts. The above notes were all in favor of Daniel Feagan, and made over to William Feagan. All persons are cautioned against trading for any of the above notes, as they were all lost at the decease of William Feagan; and if any person has traded for any of them, is desired to make it known to ARCHIBALD FEAGAN. Hawan, Feb. 21, 1824. 5196e

Valuable Land for Sale.

THE subscriber will dispose of the following tracts of Land, in Mecklenburg county, viz: One tract of 340 acres, lying on the Catawba river, a few miles from the mouth of the Ford, and about 9 miles from Charlotte. One tract of 270 acres, in the same neighborhood with the above. These lands are admirably adapted to the culture of cotton, corn, and all kinds of small grain. To the former tract, belongs some prime bottom land. The whole, generally speaking, lies well, and is finely timbered and watered. As the two tracts join, I will sell them either separately or together. Also, another tract of 700 acres, situated about 18 miles to the east of Charlotte. This land is almost perfectly level, and is not inferior to the best in that section of the county. THOMAS B. SMARTT. Charlotte, Jan. 25, 1824. 6196

UNITED STATES' LAWS.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

AN ACT appropriating a certain sum of money for the relief of Daniel D. Tompkins.

BE IT ENACTED by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he hereby is, authorized to pay to Daniel D. Tompkins, late Governor of the State of New York, out of any money in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated, the sum of thirty-five thousand one hundred and ninety dollars; being the amount reported in favour of the said Daniel D. Tompkins, by the Accounting Officers of the Treasury, in compliance with the act of Congress, passed on the accounts of Daniel D. Tompkins, settling the error of the State of New York, passed the twenty-first February, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three.

J. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

DANIEL D. TOMPKINS,

Vice President of the U. States and President of the Senate.

Washington, Dec. 22, 1823.

Approved: JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT to authorize the surveying and making a road from a point opposite to Memphis, in the state of Tennessee, to Little Rock, in the territory of Arkansas.

BE IT ENACTED by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint three Commissioners, who shall explore, survey and mark out, in the most eligible course, a road from a point on the right bank of the river Mississippi, opposite to the town of Memphis, in the state of Tennessee, to Little Rock, in the territory of Arkansas; and said Commissioners shall make out accurate plats of such surveys, accompanied with field notes, and certify and transmit the same to the President of the United States; who, if he approves of the said survey, shall cause the plats thereof to be deposited in the Office of the Treasury of the United States, and the said road shall be considered as established and accepted. Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the said road shall be opened and made under the direction of the President of the United States, who is hereby authorized to employ the troops of the United States in the completion, or assisting in the completion of said road.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the said Commissioners shall, each, be entitled to receive three dollars, and their assistants one dollar and fifty cents, for each and every day which they shall be necessarily employed, in the exploring, surveying and marking, said road: And, for the purpose of compensating the aforesaid Commissioners and their assistants, and for opening and making said road, there shall be, and hereby is, appropriated, the sum of fifteen thousand dollars, to be paid out of any moneys in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated. Approved: Washington, Jan. 31, 1824.

State of North-Carolina.

ROWAN COUNTY.

IN Equity, October term, 1823. Sherwood Kennedy and Nancy his wife, vs. Zerbulon Hunt, administrator of the goods and chattels, rights and credits which were of James Hilton, dec'd.; also, against John Jackson, Harbutt Jackson, Wyche Jackson, Green Jackson, Edmund Jackson, Stockard, and Betsy his wife, Thomas and Nancy his wife; also, James Hilton, Thomas English and Susannah his wife; also, James Lowe, Linney Lowe, Abram Lowe, Samel Lowe, Mary Lowe, Kealia Lowe, also, James Plummer and Mary Plummer; also, Isaac Jones and Betsey his wife. It appearing to the court, that the defendants, John Jackson, Harbutt Jackson, Wyche Jackson, Green Jackson, Edmund Jackson, Stockard and Betsey his wife, Thomas and Nancy his wife, Thomas English and Susannah his wife, reside out of this State; it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for the space of six weeks, in the Western Carolinian, that they and each of them do appear, at the next Court of Equity to be held for the county of Rowan, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, at Salisbury, and then and there plead, answer or demur to the bill of complaint, otherwise the said bill will be taken pro confesso against them, and heard ex parte. GEORGE LOCKE, c. & s. e. Price adv. \$2 50. it97

State of North-Carolina.

RUTHERFORD COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Session, 1824. Aaron Camp vs. Francis Cox; original attachment, levied on lands. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, that the defendant appear before the Justices of our next County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Rutherford, at the court house in Rutherfordton, on the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday of March next, and there to plead to issue, or demur, or judgment final will be entered up against him, and the matter thereof decreed accordingly. Witness, ISAAC CRATON, c. e. Price adv. \$2. it98

State of North-Carolina.

STOKES COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December term, A. D. 1823: Lawrence Hauser and John Stults, administrators of Matthew Snipes, vs. the heirs at law of Matthew Snipes, dec'd. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that William Moon and Elizabeth his wife, heirs at law of the said Matthew Snipes, dec'd. are inhabitants of another State, it is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, successively, that the said William Moon and Elizabeth his wife, appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Stokes on the second Monday in March next, and either plead, answer or demur to said petition, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte, against them. MATT. H. MOORE, c. e. Germantown, Jan. 14, 1824. Price adv. \$2

A Pamphlet.

ON the subject of the Presidential Election, addressed to the citizens of North-Carolina, is for sale at the office of the Western Carolinian, price ten cents.