

DR. FRANKLIN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE REGISTER.
The following is a copy of an original letter from the venerable Dr. Franklin, to a Minister of a Church in the south part of New Jersey; this letter has been recently discovered among some old family papers of the person to whom it was addressed. I deem it a composition peculiarly after the manner and spirit of every thing that emanates from the mind of that great and useful man. Whether it has ever been in print, I cannot say. By giving it a place in your columns, I think you will please a good many of your readers—and I know you will greatly ONE SUBSCRIBER.

Philadelphia, June 6, 1753.

DEAR SIR: I received your kind letter of the 2d inst. and am glad to hear you increase in strength. I hope you will continue mending, until you recover your former health and firmness. Let me know whether you still use the Cold Bath, and what effect it has. As to the kindness you mention, I wish it would have been of more service to you; but if it had, the only thanks I should desire, are, that you would always be ready to serve any other person that might need your assistance; and so let good offices go round, for mankind are all of a family. For my own part, when I am employed in serving others, I do not look upon myself as conferring favors, but as paying debts. In my travels, and since my settlement, I have received much kindness from men to whom I shall never have an opportunity of making the least direct returns; and numberless mercies from God, who is infinitely above being benefited by our services. These kindnesses from men, I can, therefore, only return to their fellow men; and I can only show my gratitude to God, by a readiness to help his other children, and my brethren; for I do not think that thanks and compliments, though repeated weekly, can discharge our real obligations to each other, and much less to our Creator.

You will see from my notion of good works, that I am far from expecting to merit Heaven by them. By Heaven, we understand a state of happiness, infinite in degree and eternal in duration. I can do nothing to deserve such a reward. He that, for giving a draught of water to a thirsty person, should expect to be paid with a good plantation, would be modest in his demands compared with those who think they deserve Heaven for the little good they do on earth. Even the mixed, imperfect pleasures we enjoy in this world, are rather from God's goodness than our merit. How much more so the happiness of Heaven! For my part, I have not the vanity to think that I deserve it, the folly to expect it, or the ambition to desire it; but content myself by submitting to the disposal of that God who made me, who has hitherto preserved and blessed me, and in whose fatherly goodness I may well confide that he will never make me miserable, and that the afflictions I may at any time suffer, may tend to my benefit.

The faith you mention, has, doubtless, its use in the world. I do not desire to see it diminished in any man; but I wish it were more productive of good works than I have generally seen it;—I mean real good works;—works of kindness, charity, mercy, and public spirit; not holy-day-keeping, sermon hearing, &c; performing church ceremonies, or making long prayers, filled with flatteries, and compliments, despised even by wise men, and much less capable of pleasing the Deity. The worship of God is a duty; the hearing and reading may be useful; but if man rest in hearing and praying, (as too many do) it is as if the tree should value itself on being watered and putting forth leaves, though it never produced any fruit. Your good master thought much less of these outward appearances, than many of his modern disciples. He preferred the doers of the Word, to the hearers. The son that seemingly refused to obey his father, and yet performed his commands, not him that professed his readiness, but neglected the work,—the heretical but charitable Samaritan, not the uncharitable but orthodox priest and sanctified Levite,—and those who gave food to the hungry, drink to the thirsty, raiment to the naked, entertainment to the stranger, and never heard of his name, he declares shall, in the last day, be accepted;—when those who cry, Lord! Lord! who value themselves on their faith, though great enough to perform miracles, but have neglected good works, shall be rejected. He professed that he "came not to call the righteous, but sinners to repentance"—which implied his modest opinion, that there were some in his time so good that they need not hear even him for improvement. But now—a-days we have scarcely a little parson that does not think it the duty of every man within his reach to sit under his petty administration; and that whoever omits this offends God. I wish to such, more humility; and to you, health and firmness, being your friend and servant.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.

[To gratify "one subscriber," we publish the above; but must frankly confess, that, with all our reverence for the name of Franklin, we should not have occupied a column of our paper with it, unadvised. The machine laid down in the letter, and we wish, those of the profoundest wisdom; but to manifestly distrust the whole tenor of the letter, (its true character denoted, however, under pretences of universal philanthropy) that, in the juvenile mind especially, it can have no good tendency, but must be rather injurious.]

Salisbury:

AUGUST 8, 1825.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

HONORS to JEFFERSON and ADAMS.

In pursuance of a notice given by the Town Council, the citizens of Lincolnton assembled in the court-house; Vardry McBee, Esq. being called to the chair, and John D. Hoke appointed secretary, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, it has pleased the Almighty, in the dispensations of his providence, to call from among us the venerable patriots, John Adams and Thomas Jefferson, in that glorious day which riveted their immortal names more closely to the hearts of their fellow citizens, and at a time when thousands had assembled to celebrate the era in which these champions of universal freedom had so conspicuously shown, and were listening with attentive ear to the rehearsal of those powerful sentiments expressed in the Declaration of our independence, to which these impartial worthies had undauntedly subscribed their names just half a century before they closed their eyes forever—

Resolved, that we feel deeply impressed with the irreparable loss our country has sustained in the death of two of her noblest and most useful sons; and that, as a testimony of our regard for their ardent devotion to the cause of freedom, we will wear crapes on the left arm for thirty days, and hope the same token of respect will be exhibited by the citizens throughout our country.

Resolved, that a committee be appointed to procure some suitable person to pronounce a eulogy on the characters of our departed sages, and they make such other arrangements as shall comport with the solemnity and importance of the occasion; that the committee consist of Gen. Joseph Graham, Gen. Peter Forney, Major Lawson Henderson, Capt. Alexander Brevard, Robert Williamson, Esq., Major Daniel M. Forney, and Nathaniel N. Smith, Esq. and that they meet in Lincolnton, on Wednesday, the 2d day of August.

Resolved, that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Western Carolinian and Catawba Journal.

VARDRY McBEE, Chairman. JOHN D. HOKK, Sec'y.

From the above proceedings, it will be seen that our neighbors in Lincolnton, prompted by the most sacred feelings of national gratitude, have taken measures for uniting in paying solemn honors to the memory of the illustrious fathers of our freedom, Jefferson and Adams. No steps have yet been taken by the citizens of Salisbury, in accordance with what we feel assured is the universal desire of every American patriot, to pay public honors to the memory of these patriots of our Republic. But it is not yet too late, and we hope something may be done ere it is too late. The credit of our town, not only for public spirit and patriotism, but for what is far more sacred, a lively regard for those great principles of rational liberty which impelled our Revolutionary fathers successfully to resist the arbitrary exactions of a British monarch,—is depending on the issue of our conduct on this occasion.

NEW-YORK BANKS.

Considerable distress, and consequent excitement, has lately been caused in New-York, by the failure of some six or eight monied institutions in and near that city. It would seem, by facts which have been developed, that all these institutions were, either directly or indirectly, connected with an extensive company of stock speculators. They managed to get their banks incorporated through the officious influence of the lobby-members in the New-York legislature. Some articles on the subject, will be found in today's paper.

A Philadelphia paper mentions an instance of extraordinary fruitfulness in an apple-tree, in or near that city: Six perfectly formed apples grew on one stem; one apple among the six was larger than the others, but they were all well-grown. The same Philadelphia paper says that apples and Pears are much more abundant in that section of country than in ordinary seasons; but it is far from being the case here: Pear-trees are not much cultivated in this section of country, the fruit, however, is tolerably good this year. Of apples, peaches, plums, and cherries, we have before mentioned, there are but very few in this part of the State.

DAVIDSON COUNTY.

We have been told, that a supervision of the political interests of our neighbors in Davidson, has been attempted to be exercised by a suspicious conclave among them, whom the jealousy of the people suspects to be the lincal descend-

ant of old King Caucus—whose Majesty was supposed to have been defunct for more than a twelve-month past, and all his seed eradicated from the land,—the people of Davidson having

deceased in 1774, by a vote of 211 to 121, that they should "never die." With a knowledge of this fact, it can be matter of surprise to see that they should now exhibit a good deal of propriety in an attempt by any one to re-assess and examine the prerogative of the old dead body. Hence we may account for the rage and clamor of the candidates for the people's favor in that county at the approaching election.

We are now authorized to say, that Col. John M. Smith is a candidate for the Senate; and that Mr. Calloway has declined. Col. John Monte continues as a candidate for the Senate; Mr. Hampton and Mr. Hunt, for the Commons. John Ward, Esq. county trustee, is also talked of as a candidate for the Commons.

There was a wolf hunt in Marlborough, N. H., on the 17th ult.—42 persons, with 20 dogs, went out at 7 o'clock, A. M.; and by 1 o'clock, P. M. they had killed eight wolves. We had not expected there were so many of these beasts in a country where the improvements of man have made such inroads upon the interminable forests, the favorite haunts of the wolf. In this section of country, the wolf is almost unknown; and he is even an object of curiosity; only a few days since, some itinerant show-men exhibited one (in company with other rare beasts) in this place, at 25 cents a sight,—and in this way gulled our wonder-loving citizens out of a considerable amount of change.

THE SEASON, &c.

A correspondent in the lower part of Mecklenburg county, under date of the middle of last month, writes, that the crops of corn in that part of the Waxaw settlement, at that advanced stage of the season, never (to his knowledge) looked soe famine-like. Numbers of plantations, on the high red land, will not much more than repay the seed planted. He states that there is great distress among the poorer classes of people, caused by the scarcity of grain; and that the prospects for the next season are truly gloomy.

It has again become very dry in this part of the state; the streams of water in the vicinity of this place, have become so low, that even those of our citizens who have grain in abundance, are nearly as bad off as those who have none. The difficulty of procuring it ground being so great. The growing corn is suffering greatly for the want of rain; indeed, the season has almost gone by when the crops can be much benefited by rain. There have lately been some light showers; but they were so extremely partial, that the crops in general were not much revived by them.

Corn still sells at from 90 cents to one dollar per bushel; wheat, \$1; oats, 40 cents; flour, \$3 to \$3 50, per hundred; bacon, 10 cents; beef, 34 to 5 cents, &c.

SCENES IN KENTUCKY.

Beauchamp, the assassin of Col. Sharp, expiated his crimes, on the 7th ult. The sentence of the law was executed upon him at the fork of the Lexington and Woodford roads, in the edge of Frankfort, Ken. at half past one o'clock, P. M. An idea had gone abroad that he would address the people at the gallows; but he made no attempt of the kind: he was evidently too feeble, probably rendered so by his attempts to commit suicide by taking laudanum and by stabbing himself. Soon after arriving at the place of execution, he observed that he wished to die; and requested the Music which belonged to two independent companies, which had been called out to preserve order, should play Buonaparte's Retreat from Moscow; which having heard, he desired the officers to perform the execution, and took his death.

Extract of a letter from Lexington, Kentucky, dated July 8th. "Mrs. Beauchamp has just perished in prison, in the room in which her husband was confined. Whether she killed herself, or was killed by her husband, is uncertain. Her screams brought in the guard, who came in time to prevent Beauchamp from committing suicide. He had given himself two wounds. He conversed half an hour afterwards, with the clergyman, when he was executed pursuant to his sentence."

Another account says:

During the trial of Beauchamp, his wife was brought to this town, charged with being accessory to his crime, and committed to prison with him. She was examined, and acquitted; but, at her own solicitation, and his, was permitted to return to his cell, where she remained until the day of his execution. They were in possession of a bottle of laudanum, and took each a large dose—so large that it operated as an emetic; and failed to produce the effect which they expected.

In the course of the forenoon, yesterday, they told the guards that, as his last hour was approaching, they wished a few moments private conversation, and begged the guard to retire. The request seemed reasonable, and the guards retired. They presently heard some noise, and returning, found that Mrs. Beauchamp had been stabbed in her left breast with a butcher-knife—and Beauchamp had in-

licted some wounds upon himself, not, however, either mortal or dangerous. After Mrs. Beauchamp had stabbed herself, she was removed to a room of the jailer's House. A reverend gentleman, who was present, speaks of the dying scene, as one of the most touching he had ever witnessed. She was anxious to see her husband. He was brought in. She had become speechless, perhaps insensible. He was placed at her side upon the bed. He placed one hand upon her forehead—with the other held her pulse until she expired. Then, "Farewell," said he, "farewell, child of sorrow! Farewell, child of persecution and misfortune! For thee I have lived, for thee I die!" Twice he embraced her, and was then removed.

A letter from Franklin, relative to the execution of Beauchamp, says, I am informed he never seemed equally in despair of a pardon until the day before his execution, when he Governor ordered out the two uniform companies. When the drums beat, his whole manner and countenance seemed to undergo a change. Not till then did he exhibit signs of penitence, or seem to be alarmed for his future destiny.

I learn he expressed his readiness to meet his God, and that he had a hope of being happy hereafter. The attempt at suicide, I confess, seems to be an awful proof of the desperation of his mind, and his impatience for heaven. The father of Beauchamp took both the bodies, and started this evening to Bloomfield, in Nelson county, where they are to be interred by the side of some relatives. The deceased has written a narrative concerning the truly tragical affair, and left it with his father to be published. It is said to contain a true statement of all the material circumstances attending the murder, and the causes that led to it.

LEXINGTON, KEN. JULY 10, 1826.

James H. Deane, charged with the murder of Baker, cut his throat on Saturday morning, the 8th; and the opinion of the attending physician was, that he could not recover. The wind pipe was cut through, and he was speechless—Pen, ink, and paper were given to him, and he wrote that he was not guilty of the charge for which he was confined. This makes four persons who have, within a short time, destroyed their lives on account of the charge of murder—two for the murder of Walton, in Henderson county; Beauchamp and Deane, besides the wife of the former, who stabbed herself as it appeared from her own account before she expired.—The death of Beauchamp and Deane will tend very much to relieve the country from subjects calculated to inflame public feeling.

The last Western Herald, printed at Bardston, states that a Mr. Lewis Rodes was killed, and several others wounded, in an attack on the house of a Mr. Enlows, in Hardin county, on the 20th June. What else could be expected from such a lawless proceeding? Who would not defend his castle? Ken. Whig.

BREAKING OF BANKS!

Great excitement exists at present in New York, in consequence of the failure of several of their monied institutions and the tottering state of others.

From the Philadelphia Album.

Caution.—The Tradesmen's Bank, the United States Lombard Association, the Franklin Manufacturing Company, the Hudson Insurance Company, and Green County Bank, all of New York, have stopped payment!!

The Jersey City Bank has, also, stopped payment!!

From a New-York Paper.

For several days the city has been filled with alarm in consequence of the stoppage, one after another, of several monied, or rather unmonied institutions, which it seems have been under the control of some bold speculators, without much other capital than what they raised by the fictitious paper they set afloat under the name of the companies they governed.

The Jersey Bank snapped several days since, and no explanation has yet appeared of the cause; while curses loud and deep are heaped upon the active managers of the institution.

Yesterday, after many severe pangs, the United States Lombard, and also the Franklin Manufacturing Company, breathed their last; and to day the Hudson Insurance Company, which yesterday gave signs of approaching dissolution, expired amidst the groans of the grieved and disappointed speculators in their bonds. The bills of the Greene County Bank cannot be sold at any rate this morning, and on inquiring the cause, we could only learn that this Bank, the Lombard, and the Hudson Insurance Company, were all under the protecting care of the same parents.

NEW-YORK, JULY 20.

By the Danube, from Havre, we have our Paris files to the 6th ult.

In relation to Greece, the dates from Patras are to May 15th. The army of Ibrahim, containing 5,500 Egyptians, and 1,200 Turks, was still near that city, and so enfeebled by the siege of Missolonghi, as to be unable to attempt any thing. The soldiers from Missolonghi were most affectionately received at Salona. They are called the "Sacred Battalion."

A letter from Trieste of May 22d, confirms the report that 1,800 men had cut their way through the Turks, and joined Karaiskaki.

The Egyptian fleet was at Patras, and the Turkish squadron passed before the city, for the Archipelago. Every preparation is making for the defence of Missolonghi; the soldiers have been stationed by the French committee, and troops are assembling in all parts. A council of war was held at Epiphany, and Demosthenis is looked upon for President.

The death of the Emperor Elizabeth, of Russia, was officially proclaimed at St. Petersburg on the 21st May. A letter from Havre of the 8th, says—"The cargo of cotton by the Navy from Charleston, and yesterday, at 194 tons." The market had been well supported until that day, when advice from Liverpool to the 4th was received, which caused a decline of about half a ton.

The Emperor of Brazil has abdicated the throne of his ancestors in Portugal, in favor of his daughter Donna Maria II, whom he has ordered his brother Miguel to marry. It is not probable this will be a permanent arrangement. It is very probable, however, that Don Pedro has given up the undisputed title to a throne on which he might have sat with the assurance of undisturbed tranquillity through a long life of peaceful happiness, and retained a situation in the new world, that is pregnant with danger, and must ere long involve him in difficulties, which will call for the full display of all the courage and activity for which he is distinguished. Georgia Courier.

FEMALE SWINDLERS.

NEW-YORK, JULY 17.

Two female swindlers were examined this morning, on charges of very extensive depredations on the property of drapers in dry-goods. They are married women, and sisters; their husbands, it appears, are respectable individuals, had no knowledge of these practices, and are involved in misery by the discovery. These women have been, it is said, for a long time in the habit of going into shops to price articles, and while the persons attending were answering their demands, purloining various goods of a light and easily-describable nature. A great number of hand-bags and trunks were brought with them to the police office, containing goods supposed to be the product of their innumerable larcenies.

An old Lawyer.—The Knoxville (Tennessee) Register, of the 19th ult. remarks, that Col. Thomas Gray, of Cocke county, in that state, has been a practising attorney for sixty years. He lately delivered a speech in a case which he had been engaged to attend to, with much animation, and a perfect recollection of facts.

In the course of his address to the jury, he took occasion to advert to the length of time he had pursued the practice of the law, and observed, that that was the last speech he expected to make. Mr. Gray is upwards of 80 years of age. Perhaps no lawyer in the United States, has been engaged for so long a time, in the practise of his profession.

President Adams.—The Columbian Star, a Baptist paper published at Washington, says, "We do not believe there is a nation on earth whose chief magistrate has one half the regard for the Sabbath and the public institutions of religion, which is uniformly evinced by the example of our president."

MR. EVERETT.

At Cambridge, Mr. Everett's oration is said to have been delivered without notes, and in a style of uncommon elegance. A writer in the Concord Gazette says: "His address, from Alpha to Omega, was a model of chaste composition, and graceful oratory." During one hour and fifty minutes, he spoke with the greatest imaginable ease, without a single mark to guide him but a few paragraphs which he read from history. I never heard Demosthenes—I never heard Cicero—I never heard Burke—but I can say I have heard Edward Everett, and I am proud to say he is my countryman.

At the last Court of Oyer and Terminer held in this county, Jeremiah D. Rodgers, labourer, was sentenced to one year's imprisonment in the common jail, on conviction of having, on account of natural love and affection, and other good causes him thereunto moving, demolished the right ear of his well-beloved while she had a tow-ropo about his neck in the act of fastening him to the bedstead. Yates N. Y. Rep.

The following whimsical circumstance and peculiar coincidence, it is said, actually took place some time since. A boat ascending the Ohio river was hailed by another boat, when the following conversation ensued:—"What boat is that?" "The Cherrystone." "Whence came you?" "From Redstone." "Where are you bound to?" "Limestone." "Who is your Captain?" "Thomas Stone." "What are you loaded with?" "Millstones and grindstones." "You ate a hard set, to be sure; take care you don't go to the bottom. Farewell!"

CHARLES CARROLL.

Among other facts which have been made known since the remarkable coincidence of the death of Adams and Jefferson, on the very day upon which, fifty years ago, they affixed their signatures to the Declaration of Independence, was, that Mr. Carroll did not sign that instrument until afterwards. The fact is, that Mr. Carroll, being a Catholic at the time the Declaration was made, was absent upon a