

THE MILITIA SYSTEM.

We have long been in the habit of considering this system, as now pretty generally established in the United States, as one of the most oppressive, and at the same time, the most useless...

Extracts from a Sermon preached by the Rev. Mr. Pierpont, at Boston, before the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company.

"My friends and fellow-citizens, I do not forget where I stand. I do not forget in whose presence, nor yet at whose bidding I speak. I stand in a Christian church—in one of the oldest of the churches of our fathers. I speak in the presence of the chief rulers and councillors of the Commonwealth, and at the bidding of an ancient and honorable military company; a company the most ancient on the continent, and one in which some of the most honorable men in our country have been enrolled. I cast myself on the honorable feelings which become men, whether they be soldiers or magistrates, with the full conviction that what I shall now say will not be misconstrued, as it certainly would be, were it construed into any thing disrespectful to the memory or wisdom of our fathers, or to any individual of all those before whom I stand. Personal worth, as well as the feeling and opinions of all who are worthy, I cannot but hold in reverence. But while I do not forget where I am, I would not forget whose I am, and whom I am bound to serve."

"True wisdom, I suppose, consists in adapting our conduct, and our laws, the rules of our conduct, whether as individuals or States, to the circumstances in which we are placed. It is wise to foresee evil and to guard against it. Prudence is a part of wisdom; prudence, which foresees danger. Courage is a part of wisdom; courage which confronts the danger that it sees. But it is no more a part of wisdom to foresee danger and to confront it promptly, than it is to calculate the contingencies well, on which dangers depend—to measure well the danger that may be apprehended, and to preserve a due relation between the probability of an uncertain evil, or the magnitude of a certain one, and the expense at which we would protect ourselves from an evil, certain or uncertain."

"Does this position require illustration? It were wise, then, in Cairo and Constantinople to guard against the plague, at the expense of great sacrifices of property, as well as of personal comfort and convenience. Would it be wise to demand the same sacrifices to guard against the same evil at St. Petersburg or Quebec? It is wise in the Hollanders, who have dyked out the German ocean from their plains, to look well to their dykes; to tax themselves freely for the support of their water-works; to keep a patrol moving day and night along those barriers, in raising and supporting which, the Dutchman has purchased the right to take upon his lips, and that without impurity, the language of the Omnipotent: 'Hiserto shalt thou come, and no farther; and here shall thy proud waves be stayed.' But would the policy which is wise on the east side of the German ocean, be wise on the west?—and if the guid-man who tenants a ninth story on the rock of Edinburgh, should pay as readily and as roundly to insure himself against the 'danger of the seas,' as does the respectable burgher of Amsterdam, should we think him eminently wise? In feudal times, it was very wise in the English baron to make his house a castle. But if a New-England farmer were now, in order to protect himself against his neighbours, to make his house a castle, with its round towers and its donjon keep—with its moats and its drawbridges, and portcullises; if he were to constitute his senechal and wardours—and keep his...

"Nine and twenty yeomen tall, Waiting duteous in his hall, Ten of whom, all sheathed in steel, With belted sword and spur on heel, Quitted not their harness bright, Neither by day nor yet by night, But lay down to rest, with their corslet laced, Pillowed on buckler cold and hard, And carved at the meal with gloves of steel, And drank the red wine through the helmet barr'd."

his neighbors, I imagine, would begin to suspect that all was not right at "the castle," and would take measures to place the knight upon a peace establishment in the asylum at Charlestown. * * * * * "The militia system does not seem to me to discover the true wisdom of which I have spoken, because under this system, we seek protection at an expense more than commensurate to our danger. To satisfy ourselves whether this is so, we must compare the expense with the danger: a comparison it is admitted, which cannot be made with very great accuracy, though, I trust it may be with all the accuracy that is necessary. What, then, is the annual expense of the militia of Massachusetts, to the State of Massachusetts? The Commonwealth has more than fifty thousand men, on her militia rolls. Grant that these are called out for review, drill, elections, and parade, no more than three days a year; and we have 150,000 days devoted to military duty by those who do that duty. Allow then only one spectator for one soldier—and it must be a very stupid affair if there are not as many to see the show, as there are to make it,—and there are 150,000 days more. Allow moreover only two-thirds as much time for each individual to prepare for the field—for fatigue or frolic—and to recover from its duties, or its debauch, as there is spent upon the field,—and we have 200,000 days more. Now, allowing that there is truth in the remark of a native citizen of Boston, who passes for a very sensible man, viz: that "Time is money," and allowing one day to be worth only one dollar, the militia of Massachusetts costs the State of Massachusetts, half a million dollars a year. I make no account here, of the money spent upon arms, ammunition, uniforms... the ammunition, that is burned up, the muskets and swords, and the costly coats of many colors that are laid up—treasures that are kept for the moth and rust to corrupt, three hundred and sixty days, that they may glisten and look gay for five... I make no account of the monies or the morals, that are thrown away in the low revelry of tents and taverns, though of these things there is a fearful account made by "the Judge of all the earth."—I estimate even the time of the militiamen at less than one third of the value which, in the form of fines for non-attendance, the law itself gives it, and the Commonwealth of Massachusetts pays half a million of dollars a year for the protection which it seeks from its militia system.

Now, what is the danger against which protection is purchased at this rate? There are but two forms of danger against which a military force can protect the people of this Commonwealth:—danger from insurrection, and danger from invasion. Where is the danger to the citizen, from insurrection? You have already answered this question, my hearers, in the view you entertained of the sanity of that good farmer whom we just now supposed to have made his house a castle, fortified and guarded according to the usages of feudal times. And if there were danger from insurrection, the insurgents will have gained, from militia drilling, the same advantage in the use of arms against the loyalists as the loyalists would have gained against them;—and it is worth our while to inquire what benefit, in a time of civil war, would result to the whole body politic, by having previously strengthened each of the hands of which both are using all the strength they have, in tearing the body to pieces. From the danger of insurrection, then, how are you protected by your militia, granting that there were danger from that quarter? And what is our danger from invasion that we sacrifice so much of our substance to be protected from it? What is the danger of Massachusetts? What if this Sampson of the New-England family rest—say, sleep even—on the lap of Peace? Who are the Philistines that are going to be upon him before he can wake up and shake his locks at them? Are the Winnebagoes, and the Pawnees, and the Flat-heads coming down to argue with us, the title to the hunting grounds of the Pequods and the Narragansetts? And are we willing to compromise the sun and buy our peace at half a million of dollars a year? Or do we make a good bargain when we pay that price, or any price, to secure our shores against invasion. You do not need, my friends, that I should answer these questions. I fear, rather, that you will say, that I am trifling with you when I ask them; and that they are below the dignity of my subject. But before you say this, I beg you to consider that my present subject is the danger that impend our civil state, dangers from which we seek protection under our militia system. If these dangers are trifles in themselves, we do not descend below the dignity of truth, in treating them as such.—Truth does not always look black, and talk pontifically in her teachings. There is as much truth, and as salutary truth, in the sunshine that plays upon the flower that it is showing you, or in the breeze that huddles it lightly, while it gives you its colour, as there is in the voice or the usage of the thunder cloud that lowers it. You pay seriously for your security from invasion for which you look to the present operation of the militia system. If your danger from these quarters, such a title that cannot be seriously named, my first objection to that system is a sound one, for you look to it to protect you, at an expense that is beyond measure more than commensurate with your danger; and we have endeavored to show that to do this is not wise, for that "it is out of all proportion and relation of means to ends."

UNION OF THE STATES.

We have observed in the South-Carolina papers, the intemperate proceedings of the Colleton District, on the subject of the Tariff, & were preparing some remarks in relation to them, when the following from the Richmond Whig met our eye; and as they apply with the same force to North-Carolina as to Virginia, and are exceedingly appropriate, we substitute them for our own:

South-Carolina and the Union.—The proceedings of the people of Colleton District, South-Carolina, will be read with deep sensation, and we think with unmingled disapprobation and disgust. We are assured, that the address of the people there, "embodies at once, the political creed, the popular feeling, and probably, the determined policy of South-Carolina." We are told that the people of South-Carolina, "disdain any thing like a mean evasion of the law." "They will form no associations to counteract it, nor agreements not to use northern manufactures, nor would they resort to any mode whatever, which while it would go to circumvent the Tariff Law, would be tantamount to an acknowledgment of the right of Congress to pass it, and thus tend to fix the oppression irrevocably upon the country." "They disdain all this, as debasing their feelings, and as a virtual relinquishment of their rights; but denying its constitutionality, and being determined not to submit to its exactions, they recommend DISTINCTLY, such OPEN RESISTANCE, as becomes a "sovereign and independent State."

Such is the language of the Charleston Mercury, the confidential organ of the war party of South-Carolina, and such is the language indeed, which the address of the people of Colleton District well warrants it to use. The meaning of that address is not mystified—it has at least, the credit of being plain, and unequivocal.—The purpose of resisting the laws of the Union, is not covertly insinuated, or to be deduced inferentially; it is avowed, published to the world, dwelt upon in plain terms, and gloried in. It says, "From the rapid step of usurpation, whether we now act or not, the day of open opposition to the pretended powers of the Constitution, cannot be far off, and it is that it may not go down in blood, that we now call upon you to resist. We feel ourselves standing underneath its mighty protection, and declaring forth its free recorded spirit, when we say, WE MUST RESIST. By all the great principles of liberty—by the glorious achievements of our fathers in defending them—by their noble blood poured forth like water in maintaining them—by their lives in suffering, & their deaths in honor and glory—our countrymen! WE MUST RESIST. Not secretly, as timid thieves, or skulking smugglers—not in companies or associations, like money chaffers, or stock-jobbers—not separately, and individually, as if this was ours, and not our country's cause—but OPENLY, fairly, fearlessly, and unitedly, as becomes a free, sovereign and independent. Does timidity ask, 'WHEN?' We answer NOW! even now, when oppression is not yet old to us," &c.

This Address, speaking thus plainly and unequivocally—thus recommending to others, and promising in the names of those adopting it, open resistance to a law of the United States, was passed unanimously by the people of Colleton District. We are assured that it breathes the spirit, and embraces the political creed of South-Carolina. Meetings are called in other places, and if rumor may be believed, (which she generally may, when evil is the burden of her report,) the flame blazes with equal fierceness, throughout South-Carolina. As the first step towards organizing the threatened resistance, the Governor is petitioned to convene the Legislature, and upon his course, we are of opinion, it singly depends, whether this is any longer an Union, or an already dissolved confederacy. If Governor Taylor yields to the solicitation, as he must do if it becomes general—if the Legislature convenes in the present excitement, themselves partaking of the general feeling, showing that their constituents will justify them in all measures of violence which they may adopt—South-Carolina will no longer be an integral part of the Union. Her ports will be thrown open, subject only to her state regulations—American manufactures expelled from her confines—her Representation withdrawn from the Federative Councils. Then will arise the question, what course towards her, it will be incumbent upon the General Government to pursue—whether it shall acquiesce in her secession from the Union, or attempt by force of arms to coerce her into the fulfilment of her obligations? Should this crisis arrive, which there is too much reason to apprehend, Virginia will be called upon to decide the solemn question, to what division she will annex herself—whether she will continue to adhere to that Union, from which, though she may have received some disobligation, she has derived for forty years, so many inestimable benefits, or embark in the rash and desperate adventure of treason to the confederation. Let it not be supposed that these speculations are idle. They are not only threatened, but will assuredly be attempted.—The people of Colleton District speak the voice of South-Carolina. They have acted under the secret counsel of men who, like Cinna, "have the head to conceive, the tongue to persuade, and the hand to ex-

ecute, the most daring projects. Men are at the bottom of this affair, who have not yet appeared. When the great design is ripe for execution, they will step from behind the curtain and own their work. To Virginia and the Southern States, an appeal will be sounded, and the invitation given to erect a new empire between the Potomac and the Gulf of Mexico. Much of the confidence which dictated the movements already made in South-Carolina, has been inspired by the expectation that Virginia was ripe for participation in the scheme of disunion. And had they not a right to indulge in this confidence? Has not our Governor, in a grave public message to the Legislature, expostulated upon the benefits of disunion? Are there not men among us, high in trust, who openly contend for disunion, and deny that we have derived any other advantage from the Union, than the transportation of the mails. Let the People of Virginia then, contemplate the worst that can happen as not only possible, but probable. Let them decide, if they will still cling to the Union, the work of the wisest men that ever lived, and which has rendered their country the admiration of the civilized world, or madly rush into a project, beginning in open resistance to the will of the majority, which must lead to death and desolation, and which can end at last only in despotism. Let them say, if they have received no other benefit from the Union, than the transportation of the mails—if the prevalence of law and liberty for forty years, and of peace and happiness—if the security from intestine wars, and protection from foreign insult and aggression—if these were not blessings, positive, as well as negative, conferred by the Union, and if these are nothing? Let Virginia say if the Tariff is an evil so insupportable, that to escape from it, she is ready to dissolve the great fabric of American Liberty, or if it is not still more tolerable than the evils which must follow disunion. We have no doubt how Virginia will answer.

But if Gov. Taylor shall decline to assemble the Legislature—if he shall have the firmness and the wisdom to await the constitutional period of its convening—we may hope that this storm will blow over without injury, and that the people of S. Carolina will be gradually moderated by time, and the moral influence of the Union. He has a great responsibility upon him; a responsibility that we trust he is equal to. He is said to be a man of talents; though extremely violent and bigoted in politics.

TWO DAYS LATER.

New-York, June 25.

The ship Sally, R. G. Macy, arrived last evening, bringing Paris papers of the 15th of May. There is little additional news by this arrival, from the seat of war. Up to the 15th of May, no information of the passage of the Pruth had reached Vienna, but the Gazette de France, of the 14th, says:

"The Russian armies have crossed the Pruth. They will cross the Danube, and are now in full march for Constantinople. Instead of 40,000 men, who would have been sufficient to invade Wallachia and Moldavia, 250,000 are in motion. The Black Sea is covered with vessels. Odessa is filled with provisions and warlike implements. The sword is unsheathed, and at the head-quarters of the Russian Commander-in-Chief, alone, must the Turks acknowledge their submission to the Treaty of Ackerman, to the Treaty of the 6th July, and to the promise of paying the expenses of the war, if they wish to arrest the torrents which threaten to overwhelm them."

Accounts from Bucharest, of the 23d April, state that, according to advices from the Russian frontiers, the entry of the Russian troops would be retarded for some days. Constantinople dates to the 16th, say that the Seraskier had set out for Choumla, and that the Grand Vizier would soon follow him. The Turks on the borders of the Danube were as tranquil as in time of peace.

A letter from Vienna states that the Emperor of Russia passed Riga, on the 23d April, on his way to Warsaw.

COUNCIL OF STATE.

THE Members of the Council are requested to meet at the Executive Office, on Wednesday the 30th instant, to appoint an Attorney-General, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of James F. Taylor, Esquire.

By the Governor, JNO. B. MUSE, P. Secy. 83

Hillsboro' Female Seminary.

The Summer Session of this Institution will commence on the 19th of July.

Table with 2 columns: Class and Tuition. 1st Class, \$15.00 per session. 2d & 3d Classes, 12.50. 4th Class, 10.00. Contingent expenses, 50. Ornamental Department: Music, \$24.00 per session. Drawing & Painting, 10.00. Needle Work, 1.00.

Board can be obtained in the most respectable families of the place at \$10 per month, including washing, wood, candles, &c. A few young ladies will be received as boarders in the family of the instructresses.

W. M. GREEN, Superintendent. July 3. 82-3w.

BANAWAY

ABOUT a fortnight since, a negro man named A. Willis, commonly called Willis Falconer—He is of common size, about 23 or 24 years old, and has one eye injured, which can only be discovered by close examination. His occupation is that of a ditcher; he has worked for the last three or four years in the neighborhood of Raleigh, where his wife, a free woman, lives. It is supposed he is now at work near Raleigh or Pitsborough, Chatham County. A reward of ten dollars will be given for his delivery to me in Granville, or five dollars for securing him in jail so that I get him again. JOHN HUNT, 82-6pd. Raleigh, July 2.

LIST OF LETTERS.

- Residing in the Post Office at Raleigh, on the 1st of July, which if not taken out before the 1st of October, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters. Persons applying for any of these letters, will please to say that they are advertised. Mitchell John, Marshall Aaron, Miall S., Maynard Abel, McAlisten James, Miller John, Matthews David, Mullin Orin, Morris Jeremiah, McCaskill W. D., Mobley Herbert, Moss Sally, Marial Jesse, Mabry Jesse, Medlin Shadrach, Nichols Willie, Nichols Thomas, Nutt Lucinda, Nash Daniel, Nance James, Nall Martin 3, Nalley Wm. O, Olive John, Ogee Green, O'Neal Zachariah, Parfury John 3, Parker Henry 2, Pratcher Aaron, Pickett J., Pinkston Peter, Pugh Matthew, Powers Thomas, Pope Willie, Pritch Nelson, Picket John, Picket Willie, Poch Seth, Parks Benjamin, Pilkinton Perebee, Pope Arthur, Philips Eliz, Porter John R, Rhodes Charlotte 3, Rogers Durrell 2, Ross James D. 2, Rogers Capt. Allen, Robertson Joseph, Reynolds Justin, Reeder Francis, Rogers Stanford, Roy Ephraim, Robinson Wm., Rycroft John, Handle Griffin, Hees Martha, Ray David S, Shaw John 2, Simmons R. 2, Simms Burwell 2, Strickland M., Sugg John, Smith Britton, Smith John A., Smith Eleanor, Stephenson Jonathan 3, Smith Eliza, Stokes John, Simkins Berry, Stephenson Stephen, Smith John, Sugg Osmond, Simons Martha, Scaringer Ann, Seers Barbee, Snipes Drury, Stephens William, Stephens M. C. T, Thompson G. W. 2, Turner Augustus 2, Taylor Walker, Terrell W. P., Thompson James, Taylor W. T., Thrower Jerusha, Thorn James, Tipper Berry, Tucker Wood, Thomas Clary, Trawick Nancy, Perry Wm., Thompson Nathaniel U, Utley Weston, Utley Isham V, Van Wagenan J. 6, Vandegriff L. W, Western Sun Lodge 3, Williams Jane, Wile Eliza 4, Wheaton Sterling 2, Williams John, Winston Dennis, Wood George, Waddell H., Wolf Harry, Wood Moses, Wall Arthur, Wilkinson Wm., White Nancy, Webb Thomas, Wilson Nancy, Whitfield William, Warren Martha, Wynn Robert, Wooten Sherrad, Warren Nathaniel, Walton John, Wool Newton, Wynn Thomas, Williams W. A. Y, Yates Eli, Young Elijah DANIEL PECK, Jr. P. M.

State of North-Carolina, Granville county, May Court, A. D. 1828.

Original Attachment, levied on the right, title and interest of Jonathan Daniel, Jr. in the land of Rowland Harris, dec'd, lying on Nutbush, supposed to contain 150 acres more or less.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant, John Daniel, Jr. is not an inhabitant of the State.—It is ordered that publication be made in the Raleigh Register for six weeks, giving notice to the Defendant, that he appear at the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, at the Court-house in Oxford, on the first Monday in August next, then and there reply and plead to issue, or judgment will be rendered against him, and the property levied on, condemned, subject to the Plaintiff's recovery. Witness, Stephen K. Sneed, Clerk of said Court, at Office, in Oxford, the first Monday of May, A. D. 1828.

STEPHEN K. SNEED, Clk. 76 6w pr adv. \$3 50. PRINTING Neatly executed at this Office. BLANKS FOR SALE HERE.