

scribed the Seal as truly as the hyperbole of fear would let him. But so positive were the generality of people to the opinion that Phoca never visited our coast, that the preposterous belief of mermaids was not without advocates amongst us.  
Darren Phenix.

## Raleigh Register.

FRIDAY, FEB. 20, 1829.

In the Warrenton Reporter of the 12th instant, there is an exceedingly well written communication under the signature of "A North-Carolinian," which but for its length, we would transfer to our columns. The object of the writer, is to show, that there is no State in the Union, concerning which such unjust and illiberal sentiments prevail, or which has been exposed to such extravagant misrepresentations as our own. We have been represented as deficient in moral, physical and intellectual resources, and indeed in every thing necessary to ensure prosperity at home & respectability abroad. "A North-Carolinian" contends that these assertions are false, and he refutes them in a pretty decided tone. We cannot forbear an extract:

Our State, notwithstanding the positive assertions of some, to the contrary, is in many respects rich and flourishing, and possesses a liberal share of those gifts which heaven has dispensed for the happiness of man. Her climate is decidedly preferable to that of the most favored of her sister States. Her position is remarkably fortunate—she is equally exempt from the severities of a northern winter, and the scorching heats of a southern sun. Her soil is in many places extremely prolific & as congenial to the growth of all kinds of vegetables as any to be found within the limits of our wide extended territories. Were we to travel from Maine to the lovely valleys which skirt the banks of the Mississippi or Missouri, we should scarcely find a portion of country possessing a richer and more luxuriant soil than many of the eastern counties of this State, particularly those bordering on the sea coast and large rivers. Here nature seems to have profusely lavished every advantage and poured forth all her treasures with an unsparring hand. The cultivated lands yield with exuberant fertility. The forests groan beneath the weight of valuable timber. The rivers, the sounds and the ocean, supply in profusion, the means of subsistence and all the choicest luxuries of the table. In fine, there is scarcely any thing that necessity demands, and few that contribute to luxury and convenience, that are not here bountifully supplied. Plenty and abundance are placed within the reach of an industrious and enterprising population. Nor have our western brethren reason to complain of the hardships of their condition. They are favored generally with a soil sufficiently productive and mild, and delightful seasons. Their country is eminently conducive to health and longevity, and on account of the purity of its fountains and salubrity of its air, is resorted to by the victims of disease who are frequently restored to health and happiness, by drinking their pure waters and breathing their reviving atmosphere. Scarcely any portion of the United States, excepting that which has been particularly improved by art, is more pleasing to contemplate than some of the western part of North Carolina. The elegant variety of hill and dale—the wild and romantic scenery will ever be viewed with rapturous delight by the admirer of the beauties of nature. There is nothing fanciful nor exaggerated in this description. Every person's observation will teach him that justice is not done to the original. Our State, in natural advantages in a measure combines those which are enjoyed by her sister States. She has the grain of the North, together with the staple productions of the South—and such are the advantages of her congenial soil and temperate climate, that there are few plants of any kind in the U. S. that are not to be found within the limits of North Carolina.

The correspondence between the President of the United States and several citizens of Massachusetts, concerning the charge of a design on the part of certain Federalists in that State, to dissolve the Union, has been published. We have perused the pamphlet, and as soon as practicable will re-publish the whole, or such a synopsis of its contents as will embody the principal facts. The pamphlet is arranged as follows: 1st. the statement of Mr. Adams which appeared in the National Intelligencer of the 21st Oct. in which the charge of treason was advanced. 2d. a letter from several of the distinguished leaders of 1807 and 1808, calling on Mr. Adams for the particulars of the charge—the names of the actors in the conspiracy, and the proofs of its existence. 3d. an answer from Mr. Adams, declining to comply with the request contained in the letter, inasmuch as none of the gentlemen who signed it were concerned in the conspiracy, and as the evidence not amounting to strict legal proof, its publication might expose him to a public prosecution, with other reasons, but repeating, at the same time, in strong terms as before, the charge of a plot formed by the Federal leaders in the Eastern States, to dissolve the Union. It is followed in the pamphlet by "An Appeal" of the writ-

ters of the first letter, "to the citizens of the United States."

The following is the concluding part of the answer of Mr. Adams:—

"It is not improbable that at some future day, a sense of solemn duty to my country may require me to disclose the evidence, which I do possess, and for which you call. But of that day the selection must be at my own judgment, and it may be delayed till I myself shall have gone to answer for the testimony I may bear, before the tribunal of your God and mine. Should a disclosure of names even then be made by me, it will, if possible, be made with such reserve, as tenderness to the feelings of the living, and to the families and friends of the dead, may admonish.

But no array of numbers or of power shall draw me to a disclosure which I deem premature, or deter me from making it, when my sense of duty shall sound the call."

From the last number of the Quarterly Journal of the American Education Society, we gather the following statistical intelligence respecting the most numerous denominations of Christians in the United States:—

There are about 800 Congregational Ministers in New-England; 115,000 communicants.

The number of communicants in the Presbyterian Church in the United States is about 150,000; the number of churches 1950; ministers 1300; licentiates 200; presbyteries 90.

In the Protestant Episcopal Church there are clergy 509; churches reported in 1817, 598; communicants reported in 1821, 25,000.

Calvinistic Baptists, in the United States. Associations 600, churches 4027; ministers 2,749; baptised in 1828, 28,852; communicants 282,494.

There are in the Methodist Episcopal Church, travelling preachers 1533; superannuated preachers, 1689. Increase in 1828, 66. Members in society 421,105. Increase of 1828, 39,108. There are many local preachers, number not known.

The Legislature of Ohio have passed a law to compel Bachelors to perform some sort of duty towards posterity, by taxing them for the support of Common Schools. Though we protest against this mode of adding to the misfortunes of "single gentlemen," we are glad as it is done, that so praiseworthy an object is to be benefited. This plan of decreasing penalties against men who remain in a state of celibacy, is of great antiquity. In Rome, fines were levied on unmarried men, and when pecuniary forfeitures failed to ensure their obedience to these connubial edicts, their contumacious neglect of the fair, was punished by degradation from their tribe. Celibacy continued, however, to gain ground in Rome, and to counteract its effects, the Censors had recourse to the extraordinary measure of obliging all the young unmarried men to pledge themselves, on oath, to marry within a certain time. In Babylon, an auction of unmarried ladies used to take place annually. The most beautiful were first put up, and the man who bade the largest sum of money gained possession of her for a wife: thus purchasers gratified themselves in the choice of their wives, as is unfortunately too much the case at the present day, according to the depth of their purses. When all the beautiful girls were sold, the crier ordered those less favored to stand up, and after he had openly demanded who would marry her with a small sum, she was at length adjudged to the man who would be satisfied with the least. And in this manner, the money arising from the sale of the handsome women served as a portion to those whom nature had cast in a less gentle mould.

The Boston Palladium states, that a correspondent informs, that an instance has lately occurred in that city of a person's being completely cured of swollen limbs, and a propensity to the dropsy, by daily laving the legs in cold water. Before this application the patient's limbs had enlarged so as to burst the skin, attended with an effusion. The affliction had been caused by the sedentary business of the sufferer.

Speed of American Steamboats.—Professor Renwick, of New-York, addressed to Captain Edward Sabine, of the Royal Army, a letter on the subject of Steamboat navigation on the Hudson. The letter has been published in London, and re-published in the New-York Evening Post. In regard to the celebrated boat, the North-America, Mr. Renwick states:

"In order to give you a proper idea of the velocity of the North-America, some other circumstances require to be stated. The distance from New-York to Albany has usually been estimated at 160 miles; the post road between the two places is a little less than this, as has been found by a recent measurement performed by the Post-Office Department. It is, however, alleged, that the course on the river is not so much, and the Surveyor-General

of our State has recently published a statement of actual surveys on the river, that reduce it to less than 150. These, however, are the shortest possible lines that can be drawn from point to point over the several reaches. As steamboats cannot follow these lines, but frequently cross the river to stop at landings, I cannot consider the actual distance at less than the first estimate; I shall, however, assume it to be 154 miles. The average passages of the North-America for the last year, including stoppages, were performed in less than twelve hours; on one occasion in little more than ten. The delay at nine stated landings cannot be taken at less than an hour, which leaves eleven hours for a distance of 154 miles, or fourteen miles per hour. As this average is taken from passages both up and down the river, any difference arising from the different rate of the flood and ebb tides, which at some seasons is perceptible, and any effect of current, whatever, may be left out of view, and fourteen miles per hour be taken as her average speed thro' the water."

Domestic Manufactures.—We are no very ardent friends of the present extravagant Tariff—and yet we have no hesitation in saying, that our farmers would find it to their interest to manufacture, with the hands which they possess, most of the Clothing which they want upon their farms. And it is a great desideratum to understand in what way the labour can be most usefully directed. Any estate that has many slaves on it, can easily clothe its hands, by raising a few sheep, some cotton, and by availing itself of the useful machines for domestic manufactures, which have recently been invented. Among these is the machine which is described in the following article from the Newbern Spectator. We have heard the most favorable accounts of its operation, and we understand that one or two of the farmers of Virginia have determined to try them. Unite one of those machines with a water-power loom, and it will require only the labour of two females for a part of the year, to clothe all the slaves on the estate. If the scale of operations were extended, it might become a source of some profit to make cloth for the supply of neighboring plantations. Two or three machines might unite their means for the clothing of all their laborers. If two or three machines of this description were established in each county, in conjunction with power looms erected upon small streams, it might not only be a proper investment to the proprietor, but the means of supplying clothing in a very convenient and economical manner. We merely throw out the idea for the consideration of our readers. Perhaps some mechanic among ourselves, might find it to his interest to erect such machines:

"While at Raleigh, we examined with much attention the 'Cotton Spinster,' exhibited by the Messrs. Andersons, who have commenced the making of those machines at that place. They appear to us to be highly valuable to those who manufacture domestic clothing for their families. The machine has six spindles, and requires the labor of only one person. It appears to be durable, and not difficult to keep in order. But as it is costly, and might be injured by carelessness, it should be kept under the eye of some careful person. One, if kept in steady use, would probably spin for 200 persons or more. The price asked for one is \$125. It was invented and patented by a Mr. Bryant of Tennessee. It spins, cards and spins the cotton, and the whole operation is carried on by turning a crank, which any girl or boy of 16 can do without fatigue.  
Rich. Eng.

Mr. Jefferson's mountain of salt, for which he was so much ridiculed in high party times, has long since been admitted to exist in the West, in the manner which he described it. Recent researches have also proved the existence of burned frogs in the prairies of Arkansas, for asserting which Mr. Jefferson was pronounced a fabulist. One of these reptiles has been sent to the learned Dr. Mitchell, of New-York, who will doubtless give it a proper classification. The only creatures ever supposed to exist, that now remain fabulous, are, we believe, the Centaur, the Mermaid and the Griffin. We have had abundance of evidence respecting the Unicorn, and really modern science appears to have left but little for discovery in the material world, unless Capt. Symmes's theory can be reduced to matter of fact.—Prov. Mic.

Religious Liberties.—If there is any right sacred beyond all others, because it imports everlasting consequences, it is the right to worship God according to the dictates of our own conscience. Whoever attempts to narrow it down in any degree, to limit it by the decree of any sect, hound the exercise of private judgment, or free enquiry, by the standard of his own faith, be he priest or layman, ruler or subject, dishonors so far the profession of Christianity, and wounds it in its vital virtues. The doctrine on which such attempts are founded, goes far to the destruction of all free institutions of Government. There is not a truth to be gathered from history more momentous than this, that civil liberty cannot long be separated from religious liberty without danger, and ultimately without the destruction of both. Whenever religious liberty exists, it will, first or last, bring in and establish political liberty. Whenever it is suppressed, the church establishment will, first or last, become the engine of despotism, and overthrow, unless it be itself overthrown, every vestige of political right.—Judge Story.

We have seen a letter from France, which mentions that Mr. Sparks was at the hospitable mansion of General Lafayette, where he had been detained in examining unpublished memoirs and documents, kindly furnished to him by the General, in addition to his own fertile recollections of the Revolution, from which he has derived much useful information for elucidating the history of the American war.  
Boston D. Ado.

Mr. Quincy, the new President of the Harvard University, has set out on a visit of observation and inquiry, to some of the principal seats of learning in the United States. The university of Charlottesville, Va., is one, we understand from the Courier, that will be taken, in his route.  
Nat. Int.

Important to Cotton Growers.—It has been known that cotton seed yielded a considerable portion of oil of excellent quality.—The difficulty of expressing it, in consequence of the quantity and absorbing quality of the integument of the kernel has been so great, that heretofore no great quantity of the oil has been made.—We are happy to announce that a highly respectable gentleman of Petersburg has invented a machine, by which the seed is completely hulled, and prepared for the easy expression of its oil. The importance of this invention to the southern country, may be appreciated from the fact, that the inventor is erecting a cotton gin, and will shortly be prepared to gin cotton for the seed only. We believe the present price of ginning is every tenth pound; so that, in fact, the cotton grower will have an addition made to his crop of one tenth of the whole, by the introduction of this valuable machine. When it is borne in mind that the seed at present is of little or no value, it is apparent that the invention adds greatly to the resources of the southern States, and must, we should think, exert a friendly influence on their prosperity. We hope the inventor may be rewarded in a substantial manner, and share a fate different from that of the unfortunate Whitney.—Political Arena.

A dreadful Catastrophe.—On the 6th instant, a little boy came running to his grand-father's, begging him to come quick and take his mother and the baby out of the fire. The old man, alarmed at the request of the child, ran with all speed to the house of his son, Andrew Casteel of Rhea county.—The first object that he saw, was the babe, a little boy about 12 months old, lying in the yard among the ashes and cinders of its clothes, which were all burnt off and just expiring in agonies of death. In another part of the yard lay the mother, reeking in gore and writhing in the most excruciating agony; her clothes all burnt off. It appears, that before nature was too much exhausted, she had, frantic with despair and fiery torture, roved about the yard, leaving the print of her bloody hands and feet wherever she trod, or upon whatever she touched. She languished a few hours and died. Mr. Casteel was from home. His wife was subject to fits. By the account of the little boy, she was seated near the fire with her babe in her arms, when she was seized with a fit and fell into the fire. The boy says he could not pull them out, but ran for his grand-father. It is supposed that the action of the fire caused the fit to subside sooner than usual; that she rose out of the fire with her child, and both perished in the flame of their clothes.  
Knoxville Enquirer.

A turn out among the Lawyers.—The Sultan has invited the Cheick Islam, or Chief of the law, to put on the military uniform, informing him that he wishes it for the sake of example among his brethren. A meeting of the bar took place, to consult upon the subject, and after a long session of 14 hours, voted an humble address to his Sublime highness, in which they freely pledged "their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honors," but begged leave respectfully to decline serving as soldiers. The Porte fumed and ordered them to reconsider it. "Curia advolare vult," replied the Ulema, or, the Court reserves the point, as a blundering judge in Europe would say. Another meeting took place, which was soon surrounded by soldiers of the Sultan, with orders to confine them until they could agree. This soon brought them to terms, and they now form an imposing force of nearly 1200 strong, under the command of the old Cheick Islam. There was some difficulty at first in preserving among so many professed talkers, any thing like silence. This has been obviated by putting to instant death any one who makes a motion in the ranks. They have lately improved so much that they are under marching orders, and expect soon to file a bill against the Russians. *Cedant arma togæ*, is inscribed on their parchment standard.

A letter from Norfolk, of the 9th inst., informs that "Lieutenant Smith, who killed Lieutenant Bourne, in a duel, about three years ago, in the vicinity of the Navy Yard, at Gosport, has been recently taken up and lodged in Jail, in Portsmouth, in Virginia. His trial will come on in that place on the third Monday of this month."  
Nat. Int.

Married.  
In Edgecombe county, on the 3th instant, Dr. John W. Lewis to Miss Catherine Battle.  
In Halifax county, on the 1st inst. Mr. Joseph Merritt to Miss Susan Henley.  
In Newbern, George S. Attmore, Esq. to Miss Mary Taylor, daughter of Mr. Isaac Taylor.  
In Elizabeth City, Adolph C. Eminghaus, Esq. Attorney at Law, to Miss Mary Burgin.  
In Pasquotank County, lately, Mr. Samuel Sexton to Miss Susan Smith.  
In Suffolk, on the 5th inst. by the Rev. Dr. Webb, Rev. James Morrison, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to Miss Almira Smith.  
On the 5th inst. in Gates County, Mr. Thos. W. Hunter to Miss Emily Eliza Hiddell.

On the 12th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Campbell, the Hon. John Grier, Representative in Congress from South Carolina, to Miss Ellen Marbury, daughter of Captain William Marbury, of Georgetown, D. C.

DIED.  
In Pasquotank county, Mr. Charles Overman, in Elizabeth City, Mr. William DeJord, formerly of Norfolk, Va.

Ten Thousand Dollars  
HIGHEST PRIZE,  
VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,  
First Class.  
To be drawn in the City of Richmond, on  
Monday 2d March 1829.

42 No. Lottery.—Six drawn Balls.  
SCHEME:  
1 Prize of \$10,000 is \$10,000  
1 3,000 3,000  
1 1,450 1,450  
1 1,000 2,000  
5 300 1,500  
10 150 1,500  
36 40 1,440  
36 30 1,080  
72 15 1,080  
396 10 3,960  
3780 5 18,900

4340 Prizes 845,920  
Whole Tickets \$5. Half 2 50. Quarters 1 25.  
For sale in the greatest variety of numbers. The drawing will certainly take place on Monday 2d March. Persons wishing to adventure will do well to supply the tickets immediately. Send to "Fortunes Home."  
Orders by mail enclosing the cash or price tickets, will meet with the same attention as if on personal application, and the drawing sent to where directed. Address to  
B. W. HEWSON  
Savannah S. C. Petersburg.  
Cash paid at sight for all prizes.

BRIDGE TO LET.  
ON Wednesday the 4th of March, will be let to the lowest bidder, the building of a new Bridge across Neuse, at the Falls, 13 miles north of Raleigh.  
D. JUSTICE,  
JOHN MARTIN,  
W. CRENSHAW,  
Feb. 20th, 1828.

Land for sale for Taxes.  
ON the 2nd Monday in March next, will be sold at the Court House, in Snowhill, Greene county, the following tracts of land, or so much thereof as will be sufficient to pay tax due thereon, for the years 1824 and 1825, and cost of advertising, (agreeable to act of Assembly, 1827 and 1828.)

250 acres given in by Rhoda Carr, for 1824 & 5	do	Jesse Murphy	1824 & 5
200 do do	do	Mary Murphy	1825
671 do do	do	Catho. Porter	1824 & 5
30 do do	do	Spiers Murphy	1825
406 do do	do	Wm. Rauls	1824 & 5
300 do do	do	Jas. B. Hooker	1824 & 5
22 do do	do	Aug. Williams	1825
168 do do	do	John Ruff	1824 & 5
270 do do	do	Wm. Rasher	1824 & 5
874 do do	do	Henry Bell	1825
140 do do	do	Mary Coward	1824 & 5
290 do do	do	Wm. Farmer	1824 & 5
225 do do	do	Den. Hartsfield	1825
135 do do	do	Pope Abritton	1825
337 do do	do	Jesse Brand	1824
182 do do	do	Isaac Pace	1824
25 do do	do	Richard J. Tison	1824
67 do do	do	Jonathan T. Eason	1825
524 do do	do	Lemon Eason	1825
634 do do	do	Stephen Eason	1825

(Listed by Stephen Eason Guardian, &c.)  
48 do do for Ashley Eason 1824 & 5  
110 do do for Francis Thigpen 1824 & 5  
52 do do for Elizabeth Thigpen 1824 & 5  
63 do do for Clara Thigpen 1824 & 5  
ZACHARIAH ELLIOTT.  
Jan. 1. 1829. 39 41

Ten Dollars Reward.  
RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Jasper county, Georgia, a Negro Fellow, named JACK. He is yellow complexioned, 5 feet 6 inches and a half high, well made, very brisk in his motions, has a remarkable scar on his left hand occasioned by a burn, also a large scar over his left shoulder blade. He will aim for Fayetteville, North-Carolina, as he was brought from that place two years ago by David Stevenson.  
The above reward will be given to any person for apprehending said negro and lodging him in some safe jail, so that I get him. Jailors are requested if said negro should be lodged with them to give information by letter as quick as possible.  
JOHN SPARKS,  
Jasper County, (Geo.) Jan. 15. 41 paw 44

State of North-Carolina,  
Burke County.  
Superior Court of Law; September Term, 1828.  
Margaret Conway, Petitioner for Divorce.  
vs.  
John Conway.  
ORDERED by Court, that publication be made for three months in the Raleigh Register, and Western Carolinian, that the Defendant appear at next Court, and plead, on the 4th Monday of March next.  
Given under my hand,  
WM. ERWIN, Clerk.  
By E. A. ERWIN, D. C.

For Sale or Rent.  
THAT Valuable stand on Fayetteville Street, recently occupied as a Grocery, by Allen and Company, by John P. Goncke, as a Confectionary Store. Apply to  
W. R. GALES,  
Raleigh 28th July. 42.

FOR SALE.  
FIRST Shares of Stocks in the State Bank of North-Carolina, for which bonds with good security, will be received in payment. Further particulars can be learned on application at this Office.  
Jan. 27, 1829.

Twenty Dollars Reward.  
BROKE Jail in Ashboro', Randolph County, on the night of the 6th inst. two negroes, a boy and a girl. Said boy, calling him John Fields, is about 30 years old, about 5 feet 10 inches high, light complexion, has a scar on one foot. Said boy passed for a free man, is a boy of considerable address and pertinacity; he has been confined in said Jail about 15 months. The girl, named Nancy Walden, is about 25 years old, small stature, dark mulatto, and is a smart, sensible girl. They will both probably attempt to pass for free persons, as man and wife. The above reward will be given for their apprehension and delivery to me, or confinement in any jail so that I get them, or \$10 for either of them.  
WM. BROOKN, Jailor.  
Jan. 7th, 1829. 37 3wp