

RALEIGH REGISTER,

AND NORTH-CAROLINA GAZETTE,

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"Ours are the plans of fair, delightful peace,
Unwar'p'd by party rage to live like brothers."

THE REGISTER

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ADVERTISEMENTS

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length in the same proportion. COMMUNICA-
TIONS thankfully received. LETTERS to
the Editors must be postpaid.

FROM THE WASHINGTON CHRONICLE.

PULPIT ELOQUENCE.

The following remarks on Pulpit Eloquence are judicious, and merit the attention of those who are devoted to the Ministry. It has always been a matter of surprise to us that so little real eloquence should be found in the pulpit, where so much might be expected. There is, perhaps, not one in a thousand of those who preach who have reached mediocrity in eloquence; and yet the subjects which they are weekly called upon to discuss are the most grand, impressive, and awful, that can enter into the deliberation of the human mind. Nor is there a finer field for the display of higher powers of eloquence than the pulpit affords. Men are not addressed on the ordinary topics of business, or the mere temporal concerns of life; but on those great principles on which their future destiny, their eternal happiness or misery, depends. All that can rouse them to deep reflection, or stimulate them to virtuous action, are within the reach of the pulpit orator: who wields only the talent to enable him to sway the minds of his hearers as he pleases, and to control, direct, and govern them at his will. Yet how few have attained to this power, or are gifted with this talent! The causes of this paucity of eloquent preachers might be a subject of curious enquiry and of interesting speculation; but we have not leisure to enter it now. The extracts which follow are from the last number of the Southern Review.

"The ends of preaching are various, and so, therefore, must its forms and characteristics likewise be. These, we think, may be conveniently arranged under at least four different heads or categories. The first embraces the fundamental inquiry into the evidences of Christianity. The second is that of exegetical theology; what, according to the soundest canons of interpretation, is the meaning of the sacred text—what are the doctrines it teaches, and the faith or the opinions it requires of intelligent beings. The third is moral theology, considering the scriptures as the rule of life, as a law dictated to moral agents by the Creator who formed them to obey it. The fourth is auxiliary to all the rest, and properly included in them; but we assign to it here a separate place, on account of the singular importance in a scheme of discipline, and the peculiar order of talents and accomplishments which it calls for in a preacher. It is the sanction by which this rule of faith and morals is enforced.—It is the law in its terrors, and the gospel in its mercy and love. It is religion, considered as a system of retributive justice—a grand scheme of rewards and punishments, addressed, if we may so express it, equally to the understanding which has to do with the doctrines of the faith, and to the heart, which is the seat of its purifying moral influences. From the bare stating of the objects which he is expected to accomplish, it is manifest that a consummate divine ought to exhibit in his intellectual character a union of such gifts and graces as are very rarely seen together. He should, indeed, be the first of men in the most improved condition of society—that image of a perfect orator which Cicero, or rather Crassus, pictures in the Dialogue de Oratore, with every talent fully developed and disciplined, and an understanding full of light, drawn from all the departments of knowledge. The first and second branches of his studies render a perfect acquaintance with the learned, and with the Hebrew at least, and we think, in the present state of things, the other Oriental languages, indispensable. We have said, on another occasion—we repeat here—that we cannot conceive how any divine, whose circumstances afford him the smallest leisure or opportunity for such pursuits, should be content to grope in comparative darkness, when it is in his power to ascend himself the Mount of Vision, and to see, with his own eyes, the things which it is so interesting to him, as a man, to know, and which he has assumed the awful responsibility of explaining to multitudes committed to his care. But important as these higher departments of theological science undoubtedly are, a majority of cases, a greater opportunity of doing good by cultivating successfully, the more practical walks of his profession.—Here, too, the highest talents are called for and presented with the best fruit. In expounding the pure and sublime morality of the gospel—in diffusing its peaceful and charitable spirit—in exciting the aim and aspirations of men to objects worthy of their immortal nature—in setting forth and dwelling upon the examples of just men

in other times, "the victorious agonies of saints and martyrs"—in revealing that glorious and dreadful destiny which connects the happiness and misery of a future life with the moral responsibilities of the present—perhaps in ascending with Milton to still higher flights of inspiration and prophetic vision, to the fountain of all light and life and perfection:—

"The living throne, the sapphire blaze,
Where angels tremble while they gaze"—
there is nothing within the compass of human genius, no eloquence, no poetry, no divine philosophy, which may not be displayed in all its grandeur and power in the ordinary ministrations of the sanctuary, by a clergyman whose lips have been touched with a live coal from off the altar.—How exalted is the station which he fills—how unspeakably sublime the privileges which he enjoys, if it be only with a view to intellectual greatness and cultivation? What do the worldly affairs of mankind, whether in public or in private, whether at the bar or in the popular assembly, or in the Legislative hall, even when extraordinary occasions call for extraordinary efforts, afford, that does not sink into insignificance, nay, almost into vulgarity, in the comparison? Yet it is strange how little there is to be admired in English pulpit eloquence, especially since the period alluded to just now. In a mere didactic exposition of Christian ethics, many, indeed, have attained to a high degree of excellence—but they are all, at best, what Doddridge calls "Attorney's elegant country preacher." There is no force—no fervor—no growing conception of their mighty theme—no apostolic zeal in their awful calling. They do not sufficiently consider themselves as evangelists and missionaries. They are not enough impressed with that pointed remark of Jeremy Taylor, "that the conversion from Christian to Christian—from Christian in title to Christian in sincerity, would be a greater miracle, than it was when they were converted from Heathen and Jew to Christian." Let it not be said that we are countenancing the grimace and extravagancies of vulgar fanaticism. By no means. There is not the smallest ground for apprehending such uncouth absurdities in men of cultivated understandings—especially in men educated as we think every divine ought to be. We do not ask for more fervor than Massillon, for more earnestness than Bourdieu possessed. We would not require any one to surpass the brilliant fancy and gorgeous imagery of Jeremy Taylor, nor would we even have him to indulge in such dreams of bliss and beauty, such mystical raptures as dazzle and mislead, "the Elysian imagination" of Fenelon. But certainly there is a mighty chasm in pulpit oratory to be filled up.—There is no Lactantius—no Christian Cicero, in the modern English or American church. This prize of the high-calling is still to be won. With all the woful defects of clerical education in this country—we speak in reference both to knowledge and to oratory—we think we can discern, even now, some auspicious appearances: the English establishment seems to be past hope in this particular.

"Christianity thus coldly and tamely preached, is miserably shorn of her beams. She loses as much in power, as in glory and beauty. It seems to us a vulgar conception of religion, to suppose its precepts and exhortations as exclusively addressed to the understanding, a proposition in geometry. This is not true even of morality, as it was taught in the schools of antiquity, or as it is practised in the ordinary conduct of life. The heart, as every body knows, has far more to do with virtue than the head.—The voice of untortured, but unsophisticated and guileless nature, is worth, in morals, all the diatribes of philosophers, from the beginning of the world to the present time. It is happy for us that it is so—that in most important questions of obligation and duty, "our passions enlighten our understanding"—that instead of being perplexed with a doubtful casuistry, we have a safe guide in our instincts, and if we feel as we ought, are almost sure to do right. It is for this reason, that in all languages, virtue and beauty are synonymous terms—that vice is considered, not merely as a deviation from rectitude, but as a foul unnatural deformity. It is for this reason also, that the best teachers of morality are not subtle metaphysicians nor exact system-mongers. It is they who take for granted almost all that these precisians prove, but burn their precepts into the very heart, if we may venture so to express ourselves, by their enthusiastic and ravishing eloquence—but we influence the whole soul of the aspirant with the love of moral beauty, and for a mere speculative principle, a cold assent, a vague abstraction, give him a living impulse, a ruling passion, a permanent and practical habit. The Nichomachean Ethics is undoubtedly an excellent work of its kind; but compare it with the ineffable raptures of Plato, or the sweet and persuasive eloquence of Tully! It is such writers as these, that in better ages of antiquity, supplied the place of our modern sermons—that, to use an expression of one of them, unveiled the image of virtue and gave it to mankind to gaze, as it were, upon her embodied beauty, and to drink in with their eyes the deep and fervid love

which it could not fail to inspire. But if this is true of ethics, it is still more applicable to religion. Revelation, to be sure, as revelation, addresses itself, in the first instance, to the understanding only. The first question it presents, is one of evidence. But how small a share in the vital influences of Christianity is implied in a mere speculative conviction of its truth?—The heart is to be softened by its charities; the mind must be filled with its grandeur; it must address itself to the passions, it must lift up and transport the imagination.—Religion is a part of our nature. No man who has a spark of fancy or feeling, is entirely without it. It may take strange shapes—it may worship unworthy objects—its ritual and its priesthood may vary with events. But there are deities to whom no temples rise, no altars smoke. The world has never been with God. The feebleness, the helplessness of man, the mysterious powers of nature, the darkness that rests upon the future, the decay of the body, the desolation of the bereaved heart, and the blighted hope, the grandeur, the beauty, the immensity that are around and above us, the intellectual being within us, and the "thoughts that wander through eternity"—every thing in our constitution, and our situation, disposes us to believe in a creative power, and to refer to it, in some shape or other, the origin of our being, the complexion of our destiny, a sympathy with us, and moral tastes and characteristics like our own. This feeling, we say, is instinctive and universal, & is no less deep and decided. It adopts the strongest forms of expression, the most striking symbols, the most awful and imposing rites and ceremonies. Above all, it has ever inspired the muse. A *Jove principium*—the hymn & the anthem, the voice of praise and thanksgiving, the choral ode, the strophe and the antitrophe of triumph or supplication—the origin of poetry is thus traced to the cause which makes the victim bleed, and the censor breathe forth its incense. A like influence may be justly ascribed to our own religion. Its prophets, its psalmists, its evangelists, speak in strains of eloquence and poetry, which make those of heathen antiquity appear cold and prosaic. How, indeed, should it be otherwise? The peculiar advantage—the great distinguishing privilege of Christianity is, that when properly taught, it combines things which were entirely separated among Pagans—religion and morality.—It inculcates the purest ethics in the language of inspiration—confirms the sense of duty by the authority of revealed truth, which it inflames and exalts the imagination with visions more bright and ecstatic than those of Plato—and thus, by its sublime discipline and its solemn sanctions, converts the very passions and infirmities of man into means of his highest perfection.

BELL TAVERN.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he still occupies this well-known stand, where he is prepared to accommodate with Board thirty or forty Members of the approaching Legislature. The Bell Tavern is most eligibly situated for the convenience of Members, not being more than 100 yards distant from the Capitol. The Rooms are comfortable, the fare the best which can be obtained, and the charges adapted to the hardness of the times. The subscriber, therefore, flatters himself on a continuance of that liberal patronage which has hitherto been extended to him.
HENRY H. COOKE.
Raleigh, Oct. 1, 1829. 12 tN1

North-Carolina Bible Society.

Sept. 30, 1829.
RESOLVED, That the friends of the Bible cause throughout the State, especially Delegates from the Bible Societies within the State, be invited to meet in General Convention, on Wednesday the 16th day of December next, in the city of Raleigh, for the purpose of devising efficient measures for furnishing, within a given time, the whole State with an adequate supply of Bibles.
The Managers were led to the adoption of the foregoing Resolution, at the request of a neighboring Bible Society, and also, in consequence of a communication received from the American Bible Society, on the same subject.
By order of the Board,
J. GALES, Sec'y.

Editors friendly to the object of the above resolution are requested to give it a few insertions.

Medical College of S. Carolina.

THE Annual Course of Lectures in this Institution, will be resumed on the second Monday in November, on the following Branches:
Anatomy—by John Edwards Holbrook, M. D.
Surgery—by James Ramsay, M. D.
Institutes and Practice of Medicine—by Samuel Henry Dickson, M. D.
Materia Medica—by Henry H. Frost, M. D.
Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children—by Thomas G. Prioleau, M. D.
Chemistry—by Edmund Ravenel, M. D.
Natural History and Botany—by Stephen Elliott, L. L. D.
Pathological and Surgical Anatomy by John Wagner, M. D.
Demonstrator of Anatomy—Jno. Wagner, M. D.
HENRY H. FROST, Dean.
August 10. 2 LAW N

RALEIGH THEATRE.

A. KEYSER respectfully informs the Public, that during the approaching Session of the Legislature, the Raleigh Theatre will be opened for a short season, under his management.—He has exerted himself to secure the service of an excellent Company, and trusts that his efforts to please will be met by a corresponding degree of patronage from a liberal public.
Sept. 28. 10 N1

TO THE AFFLICTED.

HADLOCK'S Vegetable Sirup and Powder, FOR DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.

THE Proprietor of this Medicine, after repeated trials of its virtues, which have been attended with the most signal success, now offers it to those who are afflicted with the wasting diseases which it is designed to relieve, in full confidence that it will be found efficacious, particularly if taken in the incipient stages of these diseases.
For two years past, this Medicine has been prepared in the form of a Powder, & taken as an infusion, with the most happy success. It is now offered to the afflicted in the form of a Sirup or in Powder, as the Patient may prefer, under the conviction, that either form will produce the same happy result. Among its most prominent qualities the following may be mentioned, as entitled to particular consideration. It promotes that gentle perspiration which is deemed healthy and checks those sweats which are morbid and pernicious. It relieves chronic affections and congestions of the lungs by giving force to the languid circulation. It assuages coughs. It promotes free and bland expectoration. It removes pain from the chest. It relieves asthmatic and difficult respiration. It corrects obstinate costiveness, and thus leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Thus, it is found, that these painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs, readily yield to this powerful remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and that it restores the patient to that bodily vigour, which that cruel disorder the consumption, if left to its natural operation, would very speedily destroy.
Certificates respecting the virtue of this Medicine will accompany each bottle. Price of the Sirup, \$2.50 per bottle, or \$24 a dozen. Of the Powder \$1 per bottle, or \$9 a dozen.

JAMES HADLOCK:
Fayetteville, Feb. 1829. 53—
This Medicine may be had at the Store of J. GALES & SON, Raleigh.

BLANKS,

Of almost every description, may be always had at the Bookstore, of J. GALES & SON, printed on good paper and after the most approved forms, viz:—

FOR CLERKS OF COURTS.

Writs, Executions for Debt & Cost, Executions for cost only,
Jury Tickets, Witness Tickets,
Appeal & Bastardy Bonds,
Subpenas, Commission for taking Depositions,
Apprentice's Indentures and Bonds,
Administrator's & Constables Bonds,
Marriage Licenses and Bonds,
Capias at Satisfaciendum,
Orders of sale from a Justice,
Recognizances and Bonds to prosecute,
Guardian Bonds and notices to Guardians,
Fi. Fa's against Bail,
Process against Securities, &c. &c.

FOR SHERIFFS.

Deeds for Sales by Execution,
do. do. Taxes,
Bail Bonds,
Forfeiting Bonds,
Tax Receipts &c.

FOR CONSTABLES.

Warrants, Ca. Sas.
Appearance Bonds,
Executions &c. &c.

ALSO,
Common Deeds, Mortgages, Powers of Attorney, Indictments, Deeds of Trust and Bank Checks.
Raleigh Sept. 3. 4—

MANAGERS' OFFICE.

Richmond, Va.
New-York Consolidated No. 12.
To be Drawn 9th October—
3 Prizes of \$10,000 is \$30,000.

SCHEME.		
1 Prize of \$10,000 is \$10,000		
1	10,000	10,000
1	10,000	10,000
1	6,708	6,708
10	1,000	10,000
10	500	5,000
11	200	2,200
41	100	4,100
Besides \$60—50—40—30, &c. &c.		
Whole Tickets \$10, Halves 5, Qrs. 2 50.		
For chances in the above splendid Schemes send your orders (post paid) to YATES & M'INTYRE, Richmond, Va. where in the last Class of the New-York Lottery the Capital Prize was sold to two gentlemen of Richmond.		

Virginia State Lottery,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE Dismal Swamp Canal Company.
TWENTY-SECOND CLASS.
To be drawn at Richmond, on Monday the 5th October, 1829.

60 No. Lottery—Nine drawn Ballots.		
SCHEME.		
1 Prize of \$10,000 is \$10,000		
1	3,000	3,000
1	1,500	1,500
1	1,250	1,250
1	1,100	1,100
4	1,000	4,000
5	500	2,500
5	400	2,000
5	300	1,500
10	250	2,500
10	200	2,000
10	150	1,500
30	100	3,000
51	50	2,550
51	40	2,040
51	30	1,530
51	20	1,020
102	15	1,530
1,530	8	12,240
11,475	4	45,900

13,393 Prizes, } 34,220 Tickets \$102,660
20,825 Blanks, }
YATES & M'INTYRE.

FOR SALE!

I WISH to sell the place within a mile of Hillsborough, on which I now reside. There are 205 acres, about one half cleared, ten acres of Meadow land and the balance in wood. The improvements are all new, and finished in the best manner—they consist of a Dwelling House, containing eight rooms with five places, besides passages, closets, &c. a large Barn and Stables, and other necessary Outbuildings. There are several never failing Springs of the best water on the tract, and a large and well selected fruit Orchard.
I will sell this property on the most liberal terms—either for money on easy credits—or will exchange it for Negroes or Western Lands.
Application may be made by letter to the subscriber, at Hillsborough.
W. ANDERSON.
21 edit
Nov. 15.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT OF LAND, in Wake county, lying on both sides of Dutchman's Branch, containing 397 acres, and another Tract lying on the south side of Swift Creek. The Tracts are contiguous, and were purchased some years ago by the late Wm. Gilmour of Wm. Brown. Apply to the Editors of the Register, who are authorised by the owner to sell said land.
August 15, 1829. 991f

FOR SALE

Twenty-three Shares Stock of the State Bank of N. Carolina, and Fifteen Shares Stock of the Bank of Newbern.
This Stock, if not disposed of by Wednesday 7th October (being Wake Superior Court week) will on that day be offered at public sale near the Courthouse.
Persons wishing to buy will apply at the Office of the Bank of Newbern.
Raleigh, Sept. 5. 5 t

Twenty Dollars Reward

IS offered to the person giving me any information which shall lead to the discovery of my Dog. He was stolen on the 18th or 19th instant; is a large Setter, well broke; had a long tail; is perfectly white, except the ears which are pale yellow, and one eye, which has some dark hairs about it, which gives his eyes the appearance of being unequal in size.
G. P. DEVEREUX.
Raleigh, Sept. 21. 11

Just Received

Faber's Difficulties of Romanism
Scott's Family Bible, in 6 vols. 8vo.
The History and Mystery of Methodist Episcopacy, by Alex. M'Cauley.
A Defence of the Truth as set forth in the History and Mystery of Methodist Episcopacy, by the same person.
JOS. GALES & SON.

JUST PUBLISHED GALES'S NORTH-CAROLINA ALMANACK, FOR 1830.

CONTAINING besides the Astronomical Calculations, Essays on Agriculture, valuable Medical and Miscellaneous Receipts, Anecdotes, a list of the Members of the next Legislature and of the Officers of the State and General Government, time of holding the different Courts, &c. &c.
This Almanack may be had wholesale of the Publishers, Raleigh; or of Mr. Edward J. Hale, Observer Office, Fayetteville, and of Mr. Salmon Hall, Bookseller Newbern; and retail, of most of the Storekeepers in the State.
Sept. 1829.

General Agency and Conveyance Office.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has opened an Office on Seventh Street West, about midway between the General Post-Office and the Office of the National Intelligencer, where he will be thankful for orders. He will attend to the settlement of accounts of persons at a distance, with individuals in this city and with the Departments of Government; the payment of taxes due on the lots of non-residents, as well as to the sale or leasing of city property; the execution of commissions for taking of depositions and evidence necessary in cases depending in distant Courts; and any other business committed to his charge.
He promises prompt and faithful attention to all matters committed to him; while his charges shall be as moderate as possible. He is authorized to refer for evidence of his competency to the following gentlemen:

- Hon. Joseph Kent, late Governor of Maryland.
- Hon. Chas. F. Mercer, M. C. from Virginia.
- Hon. Joseph Pearson, late M. C. from North-Carolina.
- Daniel Carroll, of Duddington, Esq.
- Joseph Gales, Jr. Esq., Mayor of the City of Washington.
- Gen. Walter Jones, Counsellor at Law.
- Richard S. Cox, Esq. do.
- Richard S. Wallach, Esq. do.
- William Brent, Esq., Clerk of the Circuit Court of the District Columbia.
- Thomas Munroe, Esq., late Postmaster.
- Roger C. Weightman, Esq., Cashier Bank of Washington.
- William A. Bradley, Esq., President Patriotic Bank.
- Thomas Carbery, Esq., late Mayor of Washington.

NEW PIANOS.

THE Subscriber has just finished two PIANO FORTES with 5 1/2 Octaves and Pedals.—They are made on the Patent Organizing principle, and are pronounced by those who have seen them to be equal to the best Northern manufacture, in point of tone & touch. They are strung with the best German wire and will be warranted to stand long in tune. The prices are \$175 and \$180. He has also, on consignment, a good Instrument made by Stuart of Baltimore, which is offered for sale low.
He still continues to tune and repair Pianos, as heretofore, having on hand a good assortment of Strings from a celebrated Piano Maker in N. York. Second hand Pianos bought and sold, or taken in exchange for new ones.
Orders are solicited.
WESLEY WHITEHEAD.
Raleigh, August 26. 2 t
N. B. A good second hand Instrument to hire.