

THE REGISTER

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ADVERTISEMENTS

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THE GOLDEN AGE APPROACHING.

In a few years, in the ordinary course of events, provided that no unexpected cause of expenditure arises, the whole of our national debt will be extinguished. The first impressions which we should be likely to feel on the approach of such an era, would be those of unmixed satisfaction & pleasure; and such we might rationally indulge, but for the perverseness of the nature of man, which but too often leads him, instead of improving liberally the good things of Providence, to pervert them to purposes of evil. The event of which we have spoken is looked forward to, by some, and we fear not without reason, with alarm, rather than complacency, as one, when jealousy and cupidity will find new occasions for wrangling and contention. Any measure which political wisdom may devise, by which such consequences may be averted, and the event be met without any of these conflicts of feeling on the part of the various sections and interests of our republic, cannot but be entitled to respectful consideration. Mr. Benton of Missouri, has introduced in the Senate a bill of most plausible pretensions, and which, from the confidence expressed by him in the wisdom of its provisions, is calculated to effect wonders. It purports to be neither more nor less than "a bill to provide for the abolition of unnecessary duties, to relieve the people from sixteen millions of taxes, and to improve the condition of the agriculture, manufactures, commerce and navigation, of the United States." We cannot give it in detail, nor the explanations by which its introduction was accompanied; which occupy more than six columns of the Intelligencer. The plan is one of *equivalents and retentions*, founded, as the Senator alleges, principally on the suggestions of Mr. Jefferson; the peculiar recommendation of which, is, that it secures a chance, little short of absolute certainty, of procuring an abolition of twelve millions of duties upon our exports, in foreign countries, in return for an abolition of twelve millions of duties upon imports from them—to be effected by an amicable arrangement with foreign nations, of mutual benefit, and involving "the repeal of sixteen millions of taxes, counting merchant's profits at 33 1/3 per cent." Among the very comfortable consequences which the projector predicts, would be felt in every family, in the purchase of its necessities, its comforts, and its luxuries. Linen, for the person, the table and bed, would be one-third cheaper. Coffee would be one-third cheaper in the pound; tea, one-third; wines and silks, one-third; and so of all the articles enumerated in the bill. *Every family would save one-third or upwards of its annual store account.* Every state would retain within its limits its proportion of these 16 millions, and all the shame and mischief of plotting, and combining, and wrangling, here, about the division of so much spoil, would be avoided; and yet the "crowning mercy" remains to be told. This would be, "the speedy death and burial of the tariff question, and, with its interment, a restoration of that harmony of the Union, which all true patriots desire, and which the progress of this question has so greatly impaired."

We are not prepared to listen without some sad misgivings to the inventor's description of the virtues of his grand panacea. In the language of the Intelligencer "it is before a tribunal by which its merits will be thoroughly sifted, and to which it may be safely left." If it is found genuine, our readers will hear more from it.—If, on analysis, it shall prove a mere deception, it will go down forgotten with the rubbish of the patent office. It is no evidence of the wisdom of Mr. Benton, that he has gone far out of his way, on that occasion, to introduce an unfounded reproach upon the administration of the elder Adams, and to talk, in the silly terms of frothy declamation, of eight per cent. loans, the stamp act, the black cockade, and the standing army in time of peace"—of "con- tinuances for extorting money from the people, for the support of that strong and splendid government, which was then the cherished vision of so many exalted heads." What a pity that the Hamiltons, the Pinckneys, the Jays, and the Marshalls of that period, could not have enjoyed the benefit of political instruction from the learned Senator of Missouri!

Massachusetts Spy.

MR. JEFFERSON TO DR. RUSH.

Poplar Forest, Dec. 5, 1811.

Dear Sir: While I am so much engaged by business or society, that I can only write on matters of strong ur-

gency. Here I have leisure, as I have every where the disposition, to think of my friends. I recur, therefore, to the subject of your kind letters relating to Mr. Adams and myself, which a late occurrence has again presented to me. I communicated to you the correspondence which had parted Mrs. Adams and myself, in proof that I could not give friendship in exchange for such sentiments as she had recently taken up towards myself, and avowed and maintained in her letters to me. Nothing but a total renunciation of these could admit a reconciliation, and that could be cordial only in proportion as the return to ancient opinions was believed to be sincere. In these jaundiced sentiments of hers, I had associated Mr. Adams, knowing the weight which her opinions had with him, and notwithstanding she had declared in her letters that they were not communicated to him. A late incident has satisfied me that I wronged him as well as her, in not yielding entire confidence to this assurance on her part.

Two of the Mr. Coles, my neighbors & friends, brothers to the one who lived with me as Secretary at Washington, took a tour to the northward during the last summer. In Boston they fell in company with Mr. Adams, and by his invitation passed a day with him at Braintree. He spoke out to them every thing which came uppermost, and as it occurred to his mind without any reserve, & seemed most disposed to dwell on those things which happened during his own administration. He spoke of his masters, as he called his heads of departments, as acting above his control, and often against his opinions. Among many other topics, he adverted to the unprincipled licentiousness of the press against myself, adding, "I always loved Jefferson, & still love him."

This is enough for me. I only needed this knowledge to revive towards him all the affections of the most cordial moments of our lives. Changing a single word only in D. Franklin's character of him, I knew him to be always an honest man, often a great one, but sometimes incorrect and precipitate in his judgment; and it is known to those who have ever heard me speak of Mr. Adams, that I have ever done him justice myself, and defended him when assailed by others, with the single exception as to his political opinions. But with a man possessing so many other estimable qualities, why should we be distanced by mere differences of opinion in politics, in religion, in philosophy, or in many thing else. His opinions are as honestly formed as my own. Our different views of the same subjects are the result of a difference in our organization and experience. I never withdrew from the society of any man on this account, although many have done it from me; much less should I do it from one with whom I had gone through with hand & heart, so many trying scenes. I wish therefore, but for an opposite occasion to assure Mr. A. of my unchanged affections for him. There is an awkwardness which hangs over the resuming a correspondence so long discontinued, unless something could arise which should call for a letter. Time and chance may perhaps generate such an occasion, of which I shall not be wanting in promptitude to avail myself. In your letters to Mr. Adams you can, perhaps, suggest my continued cordiality towards him, and knowing this, should an occasion of writing first present itself to him, he will perhaps avail himself of it, as I certainly will should it first occur to me. No ground for jealousy now existing, he will certainly give full play to the natural warmth of his heart. Perhaps I may open the way in some letter to my old friend Gerry who I know he is in habits of the greatest intimacy with.

I have thus my friend laid open my heart to you, because you were so kind as to take an interest in leading again Revolutionary affections, which have ceased in expression only, but not in their existence. God ever bless you and preserve you in life & health.

THOS. JEFFERSON.

PARTY SPIRIT.

If there is one evil in the world which exceeds all others in blinding, perverting, and betraying mankind, it is party spirit. There is no class in the community that is not liable to its influence: the wise are not above it—the ignorant are not beneath it—and the most wary are often the deepest in its toils. It disclaims the slightest interference with the unprejudiced decisions of conscience and reason, while at the same time it is putting darkness for light, and light for darkness—evil for good, and good for evil. It allows a man to congratulate himself on his pre-eminence in impartiality, while every source of affection and hatred within him are under its unbroken spell. It represents one half of the community as involved in the most pitiable delusion, if not criminal perversity of heart, and the other as exempt from all the passions and errors incident to humanity—opponents are the poor Egyptians, groping and lost in tenfold darkness—friends the children of promise, with a little cloud to guide them by day, and a pillar of fire to illuminate their path by night.

The tenderest relations and sweetest charities of life are not infrequently chilled

and poisoned by this demon of party spirit. It is not uncommon to see those who have been rocked in the same cradle, & nourished at the same breast, regarding each other with intolerant aversion. And even those who anticipate the friendships and harmonies of the heavenly world, are not unfrequently strongly at variance with their brethren in this. A family is thus deprived of its peace—a community placed in the most discordant and wrangling attitudes—and a nation whose citizens enjoy the same blessings, and are animated by the same great hopes, is involved in broils and intestine commotions. And for what? What is the mighty source of all this distrust, disaffection and abhorrence? Why, simply this—one man calls himself a democrat, another a federalist; or one prefers Mr. Adams and another General Jackson as President; or one is Masonic, another Anti-Masonic in his affections. Now, the ghost of Morgan is not more shadowy and unsubstantial than are the subjects of contention between these parties; they vary with every breath, and though the belligerents may wear their distinguishing badges, and do battle under their opposing banners, yet there is little in the conflict worthy of serious comment, except their own folly and delusion. They resemble children building a cub-house and wrangling whether it shall have three or four corners.

KENHAWA SALT WORKS.

The salt works in the western part of Virginia, on the great Kenhawa river, are said to be among the most productive of the kind in our country. They are situated a little below Charlestown, about sixty miles from the junction of Kenhawa with the Ohio,—and are nearly equidistant from Pittsburg and Cincinnati. The great supply of coal in the immediate neighborhood, and the facilities for conveying the salt to a market render these works profitable.

In the 'Miscellaneous Repository,' published at Mount Pleasant, Ohio, there is an article entitled 'Sketches of the Western Country,' written by a gentleman during a recent journey, which contains an account of these works, and the neighboring country, which we think will be gratifying to our readers.

The salt district is an object of too much interest to be passed over without notice. It commences about two miles above Charlestown, and extends up the river to Witcher's creek, a distance of about ten miles. Experiments have been made in different places above and below these limits to find salt, and without success.—The discovery of it, was at first indicated by the buffaloes, and hence, to the present time, it is called the Licks.

There are now in operation 52 furnaces. There have been perhaps 73, but some are out of use. They use coal, of which on an average, each furnace consumes 160 bushels in twenty-four hours, and each furnace employs eight hands, exclusive of coopers, &c. The proportion of slaves is estimated at about one fifth of the hands employed. The amount of salt for this year is estimated at one million of bushels: and the cost of manufacturing, including barrelling is estimated at sixteen cents per bushel.

It is mostly sent down the river in arks, but some is taken by steamboats. It is sent down the Mississippi as far as Memphis, and up that river as far as St. Louis. It goes into Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Alabama, Tennessee and the north-west parts of Virginia. It is carried as far south as Wythe and Washington counties, Va. where it is exchanged for iron and castings. The wells are from two hundred and fifty to five hundred feet deep; and the average strength of the water is about eighty gallons to the fifty pounds of salt.

The country, particularly in the neighborhood of Charlestown, is so broken as to be uninhabited beyond the limits of the river bottom. But the hills abound with coal of an excellent quality, and perhaps with metallic ores. Iron ore it is said has been found, but has not been worked.

The buildings of different descriptions connected with the salt works, particularly on the north side of the river, form a long, dark looking village, composed of houses, cabins, and sheds, of no ordinary appearance. Some of the cabin chimneys are very ludicrous figures. They are built of rough stone, without regard to line or plumb, to the height of six or seven feet; then two or three feet of sticks and mud, and the whole is topped off with a salt barrel.

There is a meeting house, near the centre of the District, occupied at present by the Presbyterians, and Methodists alternately.

KENHAWA BURNING SPRINGS.

The Kenhawa Burning Springs are situated about 8 miles above Charlestown, on the north bank of the river. The writer from whom the account of the salt works is taken, speaking of the Burning Springs, says,—

They are three in number: two on the bank and one near the edge of the water. I did not see those on the bank—but that near the water is merely an excavation in the earth, of about three or four feet in diameter, in various parts of which was dis-

charged an inflammable gas. It was then on fire, and in some parts produced a brilliant flame—other parts resembled the burning of spirits of wine. The bottom was perfectly dry, and on being stirred with a stick, the sand was thrown up by the ascending gas.

Apprentices Wanted.
The Subscriber will take a couple of smart Boys, between the ages of twelve & fifteen, as Apprentices to the Tailor's Business. He would prefer them from the country.


ALEX. CAMPBELL.
Raleigh, March 23. 62
BISHOP RAVENSCROFT'S Sermon, preached at the Ordination of the Rev. P. B. WILLY, in Salisbury, price 15 cents.
Jones's Essay on the Church, price 15 do.
The Festivals and Fasts.
Bishop Wilson's Sacra Privata.
Received and for sale at the Book Store of
J. GALES & SON.
March 3.

BANK OF CAPE FEAR.
19th January, 1830. }
WHEREAS an Act was passed at the last meeting of the General Assembly, touching the extension of the charter of the Bank of Cape Fear, under certain limitations and restrictions, to which, the assent of the Stockholders, is required by a specified day—Therefore Resolved, that this meeting be adjourned, to meet at the Banking House in Wilmington, on the Second Tuesday in April next, being the 13th day of the Month, then and there to consider, of the same; and of all other matters wherein the interests of the Bank of Cape Fear, are concerned: and to take such order thereon as may be deemed expedient.

Public Notice is hereby given of the above Resolution of the Stockholders, at their adjourned meeting in January last, to the intent that all concerned may be duly apprized thereof.

J. R. LONDON President of the Bank of Cape Fear. }
JOHN HILL, Cashier. } 50-t10A.

J. F. DE VALENGER,



Professor of Music,
RETURNING his thanks to those who have patronized him in his profession, for the short time he has been in Raleigh, and hopes for a continuance of their favors. His prospects are so flattering, that he intends remaining in the City during the year. Persons who wish their daughters to be instructed on the Piano, will be waited on. The younger they commenced the better; say from 8 to 12 years of age. It is of the utmost importance, in order to perform with execution, that the pupils should be thoroughly grounded in the rudiments and learn to finger well. Ladies who have been taught superficially and wish further instruction, can be perfected in the Science on application. His terms are moderate and he can be always found at Mrs. Parsley's Boarding House.

N. B.—Piano Fortes tuned and put in good order, in town or country, or within 50 miles of the City. All orders will be thankfully received. He will keep the Instruments of his scholars in tune free of charge.
Raleigh, March 16.

To Merchants, Planters, and Manufacturers.

Nathaniel F. Williams

TENDERS his services to his friends and the Public, to transact business on Commission, and respectfully refers to the gentlemen named below, for his qualifications.

- REFERENCES.**
Hon. Samuel Smith, } Senators in Congress
" E. F. Chambers, } from Maryland.
" John Forsyth, } Senator in Congress
" Daniel Webster, } from Georgia.
" Lewis Williams, } Senator in Congress
" Warren R. Davis, } from Massachusetts.
" Messrs. Mc Donald & Ridgely, Wm. Lorman, Esq. Luke Tierman, Esq. Isaac McKimm, Esq. } Baltimore.
Baltimore, Feb. 9, 1830. 58 4t

EXCHANGE, NORFOLK, VA.

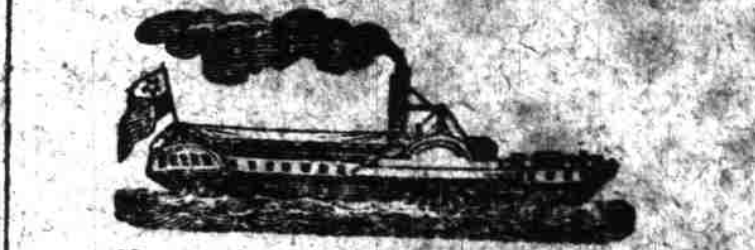
SITUATED on Main Street, the most spacious and beautiful in the whole Borough, and convenient to all the Steam Boats and Public Places, whether of pleasure or business. This extensive establishment has been enlarged and improved. The furniture is new and elegant, and the Parlours and Chambers are furnished in the first style. The House, under its present arrangement, is equal to any, and inferior to none in the United States. The Public Rooms, Chambers and Parlours for private families, are handsomely fitted up and well furnished.

A Reading Room, and a Letter Box for the Post Office, is also attached to this establishment. **STABLES and CARRIAGE HOUSES** with every appendage necessary for the convenience of the gentleman and traveller.

ALL THE STAGES will start from this House, and a general office will be kept on the premises, from whence the numerous stages for north and south will start. The convenience beauty and accommodation of this establishment, and the premises are acknowledged to be superior to any in the place. The proprietor pledges himself that no exertion on his part shall be wanting to promote the comfort of guests and visitors. Thankful for past favours, which he received while at the north, the subscriber confidently hopes, by unremitting attention to merit a continuance of public patronage.

D. SAINT,
Late proprietor of Congress Hall, Philadelphia.
61 lawm.

NOTICE. The Virginia and North-Carolina Transportation Company's STEAM BOAT



PETERSBURG,
CAPT. J. W. MERA.
Will in addition to her other duties, make one trip to and from Newbern, N. C. leaving Elizabeth City every Tuesday evening after the arrival of the Stage from Norfolk, and Newbern on every Friday, to commence running on Tuesday the 16th March next.
Fare for Passengers \$8—Freight on moderate terms.
Feb. 20. 55

WANTED
I have purchase immediately, a Pair of BAY HORSES, for the Carriage—not to exceed 8 years old. I will purchase them together or separately.
WILL POLK. 46
Jan. 27.

New Pianos for Sale.

The undersigned offers for sale, at low prices, two new Pianos of his own manufacture, which for tone and touch, are said by those who are competent judges, and who have had long experience in teaching music, to be equal to any brought from the North. As to the workmanship of the Instruments, the subscriber has no hesitation in saying, that they are substantially made and will stand well in tune. Those wishing to purchase good Instruments will do well to call and examine his previous to buying elsewhere.

Old Pianos repaired, and tuned and strung at the shortest notice and on reasonable terms.
WESLEY WHITAKER. 58-3t
March 10th.

Gold Mines, Lands, Negroes, &c.

The Subscriber wishing to remove from the neighborhood, offers for sale his valuable Plantation, four miles west of Charlotte. The tract contains 282 acres of land, a large part of which is as good as any in Mecklenburg county; about 100 acres are first, second and third crop ground, of the best quality. The plantation nearly adjoins the celebrated Capps' Gold Mine, and the opinion seems to be well founded, that Gold abounds in two hills particularly on the plantation; a branch runs through for 1/2 of a mile, which, it is thought by men of judgment, is as rich in the precious metal as any of the Burke Mines. There is also on the plantation good Water Power, and an excellent Mill Seat for mining operations, also a Dwellinghouse, two Barns, Stables & other necessary out-buildings.

Also, 20 or 25 likely young Negroes for sale—or a part of them, such as may not wish to follow me.

Any person desirous of purchasing, can call and view the premises; or enquire of Mr. Robt J. Dinkins or Dr. J. D. Boyd, of Charlotte, for a description, &c.
WILL BOSTWICK.
Charlotte, N. C. March 29, 1830. 63 12t
N. B. The Editors of the North-Carolina Journal, Newbern Centinel, and Milton Gazette, will please give the above twelve insertions in their respective papers, and forward their accounts as above directed; for payment. W. B.

New & Cheap Books.

JUST received by the Subscribers, and now opening at the Book Room, two doors above the Post-office, a large and extensive Assortment, consisting of Law, Medical, Historical, Theological and Miscellaneous Works, and a great variety of new and fashionable reading; School Books, &c. The citizens of this place, and our friends and acquaintances, and good citizens of North-Carolina, are invited to call.
TURNER & HUGHES.
Raleigh, March 24th, 1830. 62 3t

THE SUBSCRIBER

OFFERS for Sale his HOUSE & LOTS in the Town of Oxford, with the LAND adjoining—about 200 acres—of which about 60 acres are Woodland. The House is 32 by 40 feet, commodious, and well finished throughout, having 4 rooms with fire places on each floor, with a wide passage on each—a garret distributed into closets and two comfortable rooms; and a cellar under the whole divided into several apartments: It is situated in a most beautiful grove of Oaks; attached to it is a large Falling Garden furnished with fruit selected from the north—an Ice-House constructed of rock—a stone Spring House—a Well of excellent water in the yard—an Office in the yard suitable for a Lawyer, and every necessary Out-house, all in good repair.

Also, a TANYARD now in operation, which might give employment to 8 or 10 hands, having 104 acres of land attached to it, and on the premises is a comfortable two story Dwelling, with every convenience for a family residence. A better constructed Yard is seldom seen any where. This property will be disposed of on reasonable and accommodating terms.
THO. B. LITTLEJOHN. 50aw 4t
Oxford, Sept. 1.

State of North-Carolina.

Bertie County.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
February Term, 1830.
It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that a certain negro slave, calling himself Samuel Wilkins, now in the Jail of this county, will have been confined on the 2d day of March, 1830, for the space of twelve months, and the apprehension and confinement of the said slave has been advertised six months: It is therefore ordered, that the Sheriff, immediately after the second day of March next, advertise the sale of said slave for three months according to law, and make sale accordingly.

Test, **E. A. RHODES, Clk.**
Agreeably to the above order of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Bertie county, I shall, on the 3d day of June next, before the Court-house door in the Town of Windsor, offer the said Negro Slave (Samuel Wilkins) for sale to the highest bidder, for cash.
LEWIS BOND, Sheriff.
Windsor, March 21, 1830. 58 6t