

RY REQUEST.

From the Norfolk Beacon.

Rev. Mr. Wingfield's Pastoral Address.—We cheerfully afford room to day for this well timed and pious exhortation of the worthy Pastor of the Portsmouth Episcopal Church, to his flock. The reasons he urges for using this medium of communicating with them, in our opinion, conclusively correct. But it is no to his flock alone that the justice and propriety of his sacred admonitions address themselves—it is to the heart and conscience of every lukewarm Christian, as well as of every careless and impenitent son of Adam, that it reads a fearful lesson, a rebuke which, if properly regarded, will be productive of the most salutary consequences. Insensible, and impenetrable indeed must be that bosom, which remained unmoved amid the awful ravages of the pestilence which so lately spread desolation and horror through our dwellings, and caused every inmate to quake lest he should be the next victim of Divine retribution. Yes, to quake we say—Never was a picture more true, more undeniably just, we think, than that presented in the address of the Reverend Pastor, of the sentiments and feelings which pervaded every class of this community at the fearful moment which he so pathetically describes. We know the proneness of unregenerate man to forget, even to gainsay, the impressions which a season of such affliction makes on his mind and heart, but it is the surest evidence of his depravity and of the weakness and imbecility, not the strength of his intellect or the honesty of his heart.

A PASTORAL ADDRESS.

By the Rector of Trinity Church, Portsmouth, to the people of his charge.

DEAR BRETHREN—I take this method of addressing to you a few words of exhortation at this particular season, simply because many of you will not give me an opportunity, by attending the public worship of God, to address you in that way, which would be most becoming to me, as a Minister of the Gospel; and which would be most likely to produce upon you a beneficial effect. I am sorry to be compelled to say it; but such nevertheless is the fact, that there are several families, owning or renting pews in my church, many of whose members attend public worship not more than two or three times, and some not even once, during the whole year; and there are a few who have not attended for years, though they have pews and pay the rent for them. Now though it is evident from these facts, that such persons can feel but very little, if any, interest in the great subject of religion, and consequently there is but little ground to hope that they will be benefited, in whatever way an address may come to them; yet considering, as I am compelled to do that they are under my charge, and that I shall be, in a measure, answerable for their soul's salvation, at least so far as it lay in my power, by any possible means, to be of service to them in leading them to attend to that all important concern, I feel constrained, from a regard to my own welfare as well as for their's, to present to their consideration a few observations in that only way by which I can now obtain access to their presence, to gain their attention to what I have to say, through the medium of the press. My dear Brethren:

"A charge to keep you have,
A God to glorify,
A never dying soul to save,
And fit it for the sky."

And the season of danger and distress, through which we have just passed, calls loudly to you, to attend to the charge that has been committed to your trust. It tells you of the necessity of being always found diligently engaged in doing your Heavenly Master's will: that at whatever moment you may be called to give an account of your stewardship, you might be ready to do so without fear; and with a well-founded hope of hearing it said to you by the judge, "Well done, good and faithful servants, enter ye into the joy of your Lord." Surely you must have been deeply impressed with the awful truth of that solemn declaration, "Ye know not what a day may bring forth," for it has been declared, by the scene, through which we have passed, in language which cannot be mistaken; "That in the midst of life, we are in death." You felt that you stood, as it were, on a narrow plank, poised between time and eternity; liable every moment to be thrown off your centre and plunged into the unknown abyss: Had you stumbled and fell, where do your consciences, enlightened by the word of God, which is the only safe standard of correct information on that important subject, tell you, that you would most probably have landed? O! did you not tremble at the prospect before you? In dread of the awful doom, which you feared awaited you every moment, did you not use every precaution to guard against the destructive consequences of being seized by this awful disease, and with the view to prolong your days on earth? In doing this, you did right; and God was pleased to bless the means adopted for your preservation; and by his good providence, you have been brought thus far in peace and safety. What then is your duty, now that you have been spared, and delivered from that impending destruction, with which you were so fearfully threatened? Can it be any thing less than to set about an immediate preparation for a recurrence of the like situation to which you will certainly be brought at some time or other—possibly very soon? O did you not wish when you saw your fellow-creatures falling so thick around you—did you not wish, then, that you possessed that hope beyond the grave, which can be truly and safely entertained only by a compliance with the requisitions revealed in the gospel? If you would not be without the comfort of that hope, when you shall come again to feel the pressing need of it, begin now to attend to those conditions required by the gospel, in the performance of which alone it can be secured. Cease to live as you have hitherto done—forgetful of God, and neglectful of your soul's salvation. Employ diligently every means of grace, with which you are so richly provided. Read with a teachable and inquiring disposition of mind, the word of God.—There you will learn what you must do to be saved. Be frequently and fervently engaged in the duty of prayer. By that you will obtain grace to help you in the

performance of all that you are required to do. Attend regularly the public ministrations of the Sanctuary. There you will meet with kindred spirits, engaged in running the same heavenly race; by whose united efforts, you will all be mutually assisted in holding on your way; and secure the promised blessing of the great Author of our Salvation—"That where two or three meet together in my name, there am I in the midst of them." O prepare to meet your God—Begin now. Put it not off till such a time shall again come, as that which has just passed by, when you felt how unfavourable an opportunity it afforded of working out your salvation. Now, when, by the sparing mercy of God, which you cannot but see, has been exercised towards you, and his preserving care which you must feel, it is that to which you are wholly indebted for your present enjoyment of life and all its blessings, it is manifest that God hath not appointed you to wrath, but to obtain salvation through our Lord Jesus Christ; and that he hath no pleasure in the death of the wicked; "but rather that he should turn from his wickedness and live." When all this, I say, is so manifest from the goodness that has been shown to you from God—O can you be so ungrateful as to show no sense of your obligations to the author of all mercies, by striving to please him in the only way in which you can do so; and that is to endeavor to secure your own salvation. Nothing that we poor mortals can do will give him any pleasure, but that which it is our interest as well as our duty to do: And so pleasing is that in the sight of all holy intelligences, that it is said, "There is joy in the presence of the Angels of God, over one sinner that repenteth." Yes; it is a matter of so much interest in heaven, that the repentance of even one sinner causes joy among the Angels of God. They know the value of the soul. They know the infinite gain it will be to secure the bliss of heaven. They know the inconceivable loss it will be, to be driven down to suffer the pains of hell. And they, therefore, rejoice at the repentance of a sinner. For then God is glorified, and an immortal soul is rescued from everlasting ruin. O then, my fellow sinners, shall God and the holy Angels feel so much interest in our welfare—Ye, and shall the devil himself feel so concerned about us—not indeed for our welfare, but for our destruction—that like a roaring lion, he takes the trouble to go about, seeking whom he may devour. Shall there, I say, be so much concern manifested about us in the eternal world, both for our salvation and our ruin; and shall we feel no concern for ourselves? Will it be any loss to God if we perish? No, for he will be as much glorified in our destruction as in our salvation; only he would rather that in glorifying him, we should be made happy ourselves. In neglecting our own salvation, we shall be the only losers ourselves. And O, great, indeed, will be our loss, if we finally die impenitent. And from our own experience, in the late season of sickness and death which raged around, some of the former of which some of you perhaps endured, when you were alarmed at the near prospect of judgment and eternity; do you not candidly think, that if repentance, is put off until death appears, it is most probable those who postpone it until then, will die without it. Could you, when suffering the agonies of this awful disease, which it caused to your bodies, or the terrors it produced in your minds from the fear of suffering them, and the still more dreadful agonies of the torments of hell, of which they were the prelude, and the agents to bring them upon you—Can you then, exercise that genuine repentance, that Godly sorrow, which is the only sorrow unto salvation: because it needeth not to be repented of? O how were your minds distracted between the alternate exercise of fear lest you should die unprepared, and of hope that you might escape death this time, and thus have a longer space for repentance. These occupied your whole attention, and left you no opportunity to consider the evil of sin, which is the cause of all our troubles and sufferings, and to make the humble confession of your guilt before God, in which alone true repentance consists. You did not reflect that the guilt of your past offences arose principally from their being committed against a merciful and gracious God, who had made you what you are, (sin excepted,) and gave you all the blessings that you have enjoyed; and from their being violations of his law, which is holy, just and good. If you were grieved, then, it was not for the evil of your sins, but for punishment which knew was due to them, and which you feared was near at hand. If you could not repent then, or only in this way, which is the sorrow of the world, and worketh eternal death, under the circumstances of your late unhappy situation; what reason have you to hope that if you put off repentance until you are brought into the like situation again, you will be able to exercise better repentance. None: Repent then; I beseech you, now, before those evil days come, when you will be placed in such unfavourable circumstances. Now while your mind is calm, and undismayed with the prospect of immediate death, "think on your ways, and turn unto the Lord; who is merciful and gracious, long suffering, and abundant in goodness; not willing that any should perish, but that all should repent and live."

My dear friends, I long for your salvation: my heart's desire, and constant prayer to God for you all, are that you may be saved. But, I must honestly and fearlessly tell you, that unless you amend your ways, you cannot be saved. Tribulation, and anguish, and eternal death, is the only and certain portion of all those who forget God, and obey not the Gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ."

I have now said, in this way what I can, to bring you to the knowledge of the truth. The worthy Editors of our public journals have given me the use of their papers as a channel or communicating my remarks to you. Let me have to trouble them no further in aiding me to discharge my duty to you, but go up to the house of God; and there let me proclaim in your ears the words of eternal life. There God has promised to meet and bless you. And that there you may find instruction and edification, which may end in your eternal salvation, is the sincere desire, and will be the constant endeavor of your affectionate pastor.

J. H. WINGFIELD.

From the Georgia Journal.

Some feeble attempts are still made in several quarters, to keep up before the people of Georgia, the name of P. P. Barbour, for the Vice Presidency. We should be gratified in knowing what is the real object of such movements. Not the election of that gentleman. No one entertains that idea. We have too much respect for the understandings of that portion of our fellow citizens individually and collectively to impute to them the madness and folly of supposing for a moment that Mr. Barbour can be forced upon the States of Maine, New Hampshire, New York, North Carolina, Tennessee, Mississippi, Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois. North Carolina his greatest hope, and Virginia, his native and resident State, declare their utmost fondness for the man and his principles, but deem it due to the great republican interests of the Union to postpone his claims; and yet a few people in Georgia persist in urging his name, with a pertinacity for which it is difficult to account.

Dismissing therefore all fruitless speculation as to motive, let us look a moment to the effect. The whole number of electoral votes under the new apportionment is, according to our recollection, 283—requiring for a choice, 142. The whole republican force may be taken at 174. Now if Mr. Barbour could obtain all that has ever within our knowledge, been claimed for him; and some of which it is now positively ascertained he cannot get; and if he could moreover obtain Georgia, which it is equally certain he cannot get, his utmost amount, (all of which must be amputated from his friends,) would be 69. The vote would then stand,

For Seargent	109
Van Buren	105
Barbour	69

And no one having a majority of the whole, the Election goes into the Senate, and that body we know will elect Mr. Seargent. And so those good people of Georgia who are endeavouring to get up and keep up a Barbour schism in Georgia, would have the pleasure of reflecting that they had assisted Mr. Clay and the United States Bank as far as within them lay, in electing their Vice President. If they can succeed in getting this election into the Senate, they will have the further pleasure of reflecting that they have aided the election of a second officer of the government, who will be always ready with his talents, his influence, and his casting vote whenever necessary to impede and embarrass the action of the government; and, at times, to prostrate the best objects of the administration, and cripple its energy in defence of those State rights in which we, at the South and particularly in Georgia, have so deep a stake and at present so lively an interest; and they will have assisted to sow seeds of distrust and jealousy, which will foster and inflame into alienation and disunion the great republican family. That these are the legitimate consequences of keeping up the name of Mr. Barbour, may be denied by the leaders of that measure; but they can hardly repel from the minds of the calm reflecting part of the community conclusions so plain and manifest.

We have ever entertained a high regard for the talents, the virtues and the doctrines of Mr. Barbour. We know of no act of his life that we disapprove, except the present of permitting his name and his influence to be used as a solvent to break down the unity of the Republican party. Mr. Clay and his friends are of opinion that it is the only solvent of sufficient power to do this, if we may judge from the fears which they have publicly betrayed, of his taking down.

But Mr. Van Buren is a tariff man! He is for protection! And so is President Jackson. Is it fair to presume that Mr. V. B. who voted for the Tariff act under instructions, is more of a tariff man than Jackson who voted for it without? The truth is, that the re-election of Jackson affords the best prospect of bringing down the tariff to the revenue standard; and does any man really suppose that Van Buren differs from him on this point? Such is not Jackson's opinion, or he would not believe as he does, that they would so perfectly harmonize in their efforts to preserve the rights of the States and the Union of the States. For our own parts we should have preferred Mr. Barbour. But shall we stifle for every thing? Shall we yield nothing in the liberal spirit of compromise to our bretheren who are fighting our battles with us? Shall we childishly alienate and cast off those great States whose wishes and feelings are engaged for the President? And finally, is nothing due to the President himself? He is acquainted, perhaps better than is any person else, with Mr. Van Buren's views in the present posture of affairs; and he is entirely satisfied of his able and efficient co-operation in the great constitutional objects of his administration; and asks his aid to accomplish those objects. The people must indeed judge for themselves; but they will admit the President to be a competent witness, and will receive his opinions at what they feel them to be worth. Shall we not defend the administration, and the republican phalanx at the point where it has been attacked? or shall we suffer ourselves to do the business of the opposition—and play the very cards that Clay and his friends would put in our hands, by keeping up a schism among ourselves?

THE OLD LEAVEN—A SIGN.

In the list composing the federal ticket for Presidential electors in this State, in 1804 against Thomas Jefferson, was James Kent.—What can be more natural, or more significant of the same division of parties, than that the same James Kent should stand at the head of the federal opposition electoral ticket, in 1832, against Andrew Jackson?

The "sign" is significant. It is sufficient for the Democracy. The result will show that they rightly estimate the efforts of the old Aristocracy to reclaim the power which the old Democracy wrested from them at the first election of Thos. Jefferson.—Albany Argus.

The Latest.—Why is a person going to a port in France like one going to be married? Because he is going to have her (Havre.)

Why is a pastry-cook like an apothecary? D'ye give it up? 'Cause he keeps pies an' things—(p'ison things.)

From the Albany Argus.

FACTS—TRIUMPHANT FACTS.

WHAT HAS GEN. JACKSON DONE?

A meeting of the Jackson Republican Society of Eaton, Madison county, was held on the 17th inst., one hundred members present; when a report submitted by the standing committee, was read and unanimously adopted, and is published in the last Morrisville Observer and Recorder. From this succinct and most conclusive review of acts and results of the Administration of ANDREW JACKSON, we make the following extracts:—

They did not suppose it necessary to go back to the early history of ANDREW JACKSON—to show his devotion to his country in the revolutionary war—or his patriotism in defence of our western frontiers against the Indians—or to the more recent and glorious victory obtained by him over the British at New Orleans; but to present to you the benefits resulting from his Administration, as President of the United States. "Reform" was the motto when he came into office, and how completely have the anticipations of his friends been realized! He has doubly filled the measure of his country's glory.

He has detected frauds, defalcations, unlawful salaries, and unlawful commissions, whereby more than \$1,000,000 of the people's money have been plundered from the Treasury by men who had been continued in office by the Adams and Clay administration.

He has saved the Nation more than \$13,000,000 by his Veto on the Maysville Road Bill, which amount was in train, and would have been expended wholly for local purposes. The national improvement system was rapidly extending; surveys had been made; projects involving the expenditure of a hundred millions had been formed; and a most gigantic system of corruption was growing into existence. Had this policy of Henry Clay been pursued, the national debt at this moment would have been more than \$40,000,000. But by the economy of Gen. JACKSON, the national debt will be extinguished at the end of the present term; although the reduction of duties on tea, coffee, molasses salt and other necessaries of life, since the commencement of the present administration, has been \$10,500,000, and before the passage of the present Tariff Bill.—By his veto on the Maysville Road Bill, ANDREW JACKSON has saved the American people from endless taxation and a permanent debt.

He has saved \$1,200,000 by his economy in our foreign relations. In the four years of Mr. Adams' Administration, the foreign intercourse of the country cost the people, on an average, \$556,197 a year. During the present administration, the expenses for the same have not averaged \$250,000 per year—exhibiting, in this particular only, a saving of \$300,000 per year.

He has saved the nation more than \$1,000,000 in the Naval Department. This is shown by the last report from the department. The same economy may be traced throughout all the departments.

On the subject of our foreign relations, General Jackson says in his first message: "Blessed as our country is with every thing which constitutes national strength, she is fully adequate to the maintenance of all our interests. In discharging the responsible trust confided in the Executive in this respect, it is my settled purpose to ask nothing that is not clearly right and submit to nothing that is wrong."

We now see the benefit resulting from such a determination, by the number of treaties effected by Gen. JACKSON upon the most honorable and beneficial terms to our country. If the European nations have not feared ANDREW JACKSON, most certainly they have respected his Administration by now giving us our long contested rights.

He has obtained the profitable trade of the British colonies, the effects of which have been to infuse new life into the whole industry of the Union—to repeal the English "Corn Laws," as regards all the States bordering on Canada—and thus, in fact, affording us almost a monopoly of all the grain markets of Great Britain. In no period of a general peace have our productions borne so high a price as they have done under the Administration of the present Chief Magistrate. This trade, at a moderate calculation, is estimated to be worth \$3,000,000 a year—for three years it is \$9,000,000.

He has recovered our claims on the governments of Denmark, on Brazil, on Colombia, and on France. All of them have defied every effort of former Presidents, but have yielded to the energy, decision, and frankness of Gen. JACKSON. The payment of these almost hopeless claims put over \$7,000,000 into the pockets of our countrymen.

He has made advantageous treaties of commerce with Colombia and Mexico, and freed us from an oppressive and insulting duty of discrimination which the former had imposed upon our commerce.

He has made a treaty with Turkey and Austria, and opened to the American merchant a trade equal to the most favoured nation. The treaty with Turkey is estimated to be worth \$500,000 per year—for three years it is a million and a half of dollars.

Here, then, is a short but correct statement of our foreign relations. He has placed them upon a proud and lofty eminence, becoming a gallant people, and we now enjoy the admiration and respect of other nations, which, of themselves, are a tower of strength. Has any Administration ever equalled this in their negotiations with foreign powers? No—never.

He has saved the people, by an increase of the Post Office revenue, \$150,000 per annum—for four years makes \$600,000; besides, nearly \$100,000 more have been saved in mail contracts which have expired and been renewed on better terms.

He has paid off the national debt, \$543,879 a year more than Messrs. Adams and Clay did—for four years is \$2,175,516; he has paid to the State of Massachusetts an old claim of \$433,748; and this, too, notwithstanding the reduction of the revenue during his Administration of \$10,500,000 on the necessities of life.

He has extended the public mails more than a million of miles beyond any former period, and increased their expedition on numerous routes. One instance we will give—between New Orleans and Baltimore from 28 to 13 days.

The foregoing facts are all taken from public documents, and the people can read and examine for themselves. But these are not all the benefits which have resulted to the people from the Administration of Gen. JACKSON. Your committee will add to this in a further report.

Recapitulation of what the people have gained in the aggregate by the Administration of Gen. JACKSON.

1. Saving in reform measures,	\$ 1,000,000
2. Veto on the Maysville road bill,	13,000,000
3. Reduction of duties,	10,500,000
4. Foreign intercourse,	1,200,000
5. Navy Department,	1,000,000
6. Trade of British Colonies,	9,000,000
7. Claim for spoliation on our commerce from Denmark, Brazil, Colombia and France,	7,000,000
8. Treaty with Turkey,	1,500,000
9. Post-Office Department,	700,000
10. National Debt,	2,175,516
11. Massachusetts claim,	433,748
Whole amount,	\$47,509,264

THESE ARE FACTS WHICH CANNOT BE CONTOVERTED. With this evidence staring us in the face, that Gen. JACKSON, by his economy in administering the affairs of government, has saved or secured to the people advantages to the amount of more than FORTY-SEVEN AND A HALF MILLIONS OF DOLLARS for the first term, we feel it our bounden duty, as Republicans, to support his re-election. The presidential chair has heretofore been occupied by great and illustrious men; but the unexampled success of the Administration of ANDREW JACKSON has surpassed them all. For his patriotic devotion to his country, we owe him gratitude; but we owe to ourselves an obligation still more sacred—and that is to sustain the MAN and the MEASURES with which our country's prosperity is identified.

Before the report was adopted, Capt. Crain, (the president,) and Windsor Coman, esq., addressed the meeting.

Capt. CRAIN remarked in substance, that he was among the small number of the soldiers of the revolution that survived; that he espoused the cause of liberty in '76. The principles then gained he had zealously maintained, and he rejoiced to see so many persons engaged in the same cause. He had always been a republican; but immediately after the abduction of Morgan he was an anti-mason. But when he discovered that the leading anti-masons were for office and power more than the prostration of masonry, and were supporting for office the very men he had opposed at the ballot-box—men who were aristocratic in principle, and opposed to the free institutions of our country—he paused for a short time; and he was now fully satisfied by the coalition of Anti-masons of the highest order, who, at the approaching election, have agreed to vote for the same ticket, that he was not mistaken. He had been in the political field during all the former administrations of the National Government, and fully agreed with the report on the table, that General JACKSON'S Administration surpassed them all.

ESQ. COMAN said, that at the last Presidential election he supported Mr. Adams. He did so from the belief at that time of many of the publications against Gen. Jackson; but, from the prosperous manner he has conducted the affairs of the nation since his election to the Presidency, he felt it his duty to support his re-election. He said that it reminded him of the old adage, "that you will always find the best fruit upon the tree where you can discover the most clubs." No man living has been more slandered by his political opponents than Gen. Jackson; but "the tree is judged by its fruits." Therefore, he could not but admit that his Administration had been conducted for the best interests of our country. He fully concurred in the report of the committee.

The report was then unanimously adopted.

Reaction.—Under this head, we see many marvellously strange commentaries, on the prospect of the defeat of Andrew Jackson; with such intense solicitude do his opposers look to the change of opinion, in regard to the coming contest, that individual changes are trumpeted forth with all the parade and circumstance of a weighty matter. Thus we hear that "Squire such an one and General such an one, and Mr. Constable such an one, have all renounced Jacksonism!—Each particular item is Gazetted with all imaginable particularity, and what does it all prove? That drowning men catch at straws!! We have no disposition to mar the pleasant, yet delusive hopes of our opponents; that would perhaps be unkind in us, but lest they might be given to waging on results, we would advise them "to look before they leap," for we will inform them that their attention is called too much to the one side of the picture. We venture the prediction, that in November next, it will be found that there has been "reactions" since the Veto, and such reactions as they little dream of—where one has renounced Jacksonism, five have embraced it.

Fayetteville Journal.

Public House.

REMOVAL.

JAMES CARNEY returns his sincere acknowledgments to the public for the very liberal encouragement he has heretofore received, and respectfully informs them that he has taken that large and commodious brick building, the property of John Derereux, Esq. next door to the building formerly occupied by the Bank of Newbern, on South-Front Street; where he is prepared to accommodate Boarders by the month or day. His table shall at all times be furnished with the best the Market affords, and he pledges himself that every exertion shall be used to merit the approbation of those who may think proper to patronize him. In the event of a Steamboat Line being established between this place and Norfolk, which is contemplated, this building, from its size and situation, will be found to be the most eligible for a Hotel, of any in town. There is an excellent wharf convenient to the premises, and the rooms are large, comfortable, and well finished. Travellers are assured that their horses will be well fed and carefully attended to.

Newbern, August 31, 1832