

THE WEEKLY GLEANER.

PRINTED BY H. S. NOBLE, SALEM, STOKES CO. NORTH-CAROLINA.....JOHN C. BLUM, PROPRIETOR.

VOL. I.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1829.

NO. 8.

The Weekly Gleaner

IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING.

TERMS—ONE DOLLAR per annum, if paid in advance; ONE DOLLAR and 25 CENTS, at the end of six months; but if not paid within the year, the price will be ONE DOLLAR and FIFTY CENTS.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at fifty cents per square for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents for each succeeding week.

All letters on business must be POST PAID, or they will not be attended to.

THE MORALIST.

HEAVEN.

"Sweet are my thoughts, and soft my cares,
When this celestial frame I feel;
In all my hopes, in all my tears,
There's something kind, and pleasing still."

To the Christian, how unspeakably sweet it is to meditate on Heaven, and to think of resting in Heaven with God to all eternity. To think of leaving all the cares and perplexities, and sorrows of this world, and especially of leaving these corrupt bodies of sin, and all that makes us uncomfortable, and unhappy, and unholy. To think that instead of having our ears grated by profane swearing, and filthy communications, we shall hear the sweet harps of angels, and the grateful songs of all the redeemed. That for our company, instead of noisy, hardened sinners, we shall have Cherubim, and Seraphim, and the spirits of all the just made perfect. That instead of hearing of toil, and sorrow, and disappointments—our weary souls shall rest—we shall have access to the tree of life, and be filled with all the fullness of God. That instead of having pained heads, and bodies exposed to wasting diseases, we shall no longer say "I am sick," for "there shall be no more pain there"—but we shall rest upon the bosom of Him "who from everlasting" was the sinner's friend, and behold his glory with "pure immortal eyes"—That we shall there have all our doubts removed, and all our infirmities made whole. That from Heaven, every ransomed sinner will look backward upon the path through which God has led him into this world—and joyfully exclaim—

Thy dealings, Oh, my God, are right,
Thy wisdom chose the thorny road,
As better fitted in thy sight,
To lead my wayward soul to God.

How sweet too, it is to reflect that in Heaven the character of God, and his government, and all his perfections will appear perfectly lovely, and that it will be amongst the sweetest of our joys to know that we are to remain under the government, and at the disposal of this God to all eternity, to be with him where he is, to be filled with his fulness, and to behold his glory. Yes, fellow christians, by whatever name we may be designated on earth, if we but bear the impress of that heavenly seal—our garments shall eventually be purified by atoning mercy. Each raging tempest, and each successive wave, shall waft us but nearer to the port of peace. Our anchor is cast within the veil, and our fastings are forever sure. Our treasure, too! Oh our treasure, it is hid with Christ in God, and no unhallowed hand can reach it there—even "an exceeding, and an eternal weight of Glory, laid up in Heaven."

Saco Pall.

Vows made in a storm are forgotten in calms.

Social Libraries.—In most of the villages of New-England, small collections of books are made by the voluntary contributions of those who are inclined to devote the long leisure of the winter evenings to intellectual improvement; these are usually filled with the standard works of general history, and with those authors whose merits have been attested by the common voice of approbation. At trifling expence, the sources of information are made accessible to those who, without these humble facilities, would probably never have imbibed the taste for reading and the extent of intelligence so characteristic of the New-England population. We never look on one of those well-worn volumes which pass in active circulation from hand to hand, without a feeling of profound respect for the good of which it has been the instrument. The class devoted to agricultural pursuits seldom have the means or the inclination to procure, for their exclusive use, the collections which figure on the shelves of the student, or the amateur. The simple machinery which we have alluded to, places at their disposal, for an inconsiderable contribution, the treasures of wisdom, which without its operation might have remained closed to their eyes. One of the primary steps in the formation of the associations for mutual improvement, which under the somewhat assuming title of "Lyceums," have been brought into advantageous operation in many of our towns, might well be the collection of the few books which would be usefully and generally read. When a newspaper shall be the inmate of every family, and a social library established in its neighborhood, there will be little fear that the political integrity or moral character of our people will suffer from the corrupt influences to which it has been predicted they may yield.—*Worcester Ægis.*

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

ADDRESS,

At a meeting of a portion of the Members of the late General Assembly, and other Citizens, friendly to Internal Improvements, at the Capitol, on the 6th January.

Fellow-Citizens: Convinced as we are of the necessity of Internal Improvement to the state of North-Carolina, we still solicit you anew to revolve this subject, and never to relax in your inquiries until you have become familiar with it in all its forms, and in the amazing effects which it is now daily producing in other States, and in different parts of the world.

No view can be taken of this subject, in which it will not appear essential to our welfare. There is not an individual of the State, west of a hundred miles from the sea, who is not habitually suffering the most injurious consequences from the want of a monied market, to which he may carry his productions with profit, and certain in its returns. All that might be gained by means of Internal Improvement is lost by the want of it. By internal improvement, is evidently meant nothing more than providing cheap means of transporting all that we want to carry into market, and bring out of it. If by means of internal improvement, one hundred weight can be carried a hundred miles for eight, or five, or two cents, instead of a dollar as it now is, it must be ad-

mitted that there is a consequent gain of 92, or 95, or 98 cents in the conveyance of every hundred weight, through that distance. The consequence is, that by internal improvement, the farmer must make a little short of two dollars on every barrel of flour, and more than two dollars and a half on every bale of cotton, in the portage of a hundred miles. Is this advantage then really certain to result? Let a statement of facts answer the question. By means of the internal improvement in which South-Carolina is engaged, 25 cents is the sum to which the company is limited by the act of incorporation, for carrying a bale of cotton from Columbia to Charleston, which is 120 miles. By internal improvement in Maryland, the charter of a like company, allows no more than two cents for the carriage of a hundred weight of flour or any other article, a hundred miles. By internal improvement in New-York, the cost of conveying a hundred weight a hundred miles, is in some instances the tenth part of a cent, in other articles it is generally less than a cent, and in the article of salt, and in this alone, it is as high as two cents and a half a hundred for a hundred miles. We know that these things are apt to appear incredible, and there are doubtless some who will boldly assert them to be so! But they are facts open to every man's examination, and we sincerely and frankly invite you to persevere in the inquiry on this important matter, until you shall satisfactorily ascertain for yourselves the truth or error of what we assert. And why should we wish to mislead any man upon this subject? We can have no possible interest in promoting the cause of Internal Improvement, distinct from such advantages as are to be enjoyed by all the people. The truth of the information we have stated, is in the highest degree probable, from the eagerness of the people in other states to secure the benefits of internal improvement. Its proper effect is to reduce the cost of conveyance to almost nothing, and we all know that those of us who are in the higher parts of the country, are in ordinary years shut out from the market by the heavy expence of transportation, upon all but two or three articles, the carriage of which is sometimes justified, and sometimes not, by the prices which they bear.

And what is the reason why the prices are so low as to be ruinous to us? The answer to this question shows us the necessity of Internal Improvement. It is because those prices are regulated by people who have the privileges of internal improvement. The very fact of these low prices, is further evidence to show, that all which we have said on the effects of internal improvement in lowering the price of carriage, is in perfect conformity with the truth. For how shall we at all account for the fact that other people can sell at such low prices, but upon the supposition that they are enabled to do it by the small cost of transportation. Their labor is to them worth as much as our labor is to us, and the labor of all men in an open market, and in any particular business or profession, is much the same in value. But if we have to lay out more labor than they do on any article, before it can be brought into the common market, then it will follow of course that we can no longer afford to take what they