



NORTH-CAROLINA STATE GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1863.

VOL. IV.

No. 175.

Outspread the Plans of fair delightful Peace, Unawar'd by Party Rage to live like Brothers.

Suggestion for a Benevolent Institution.

The following communication from the Mayor of New-York, to the President of the Mechanic Society in that city, is so interesting a subject to the Friends of Humanity, that a copy has been procured for publication.

I take the liberty of addressing your Society on a very interesting subject, in which it is thought their agency may be necessary to produce an effect they have certainly very much at heart, I mean the employment of the poor, the diminution of distress, and consequently of the crimes to which it leads.

This class is composed, 1st, of Strangers, during the first months after their arrival; 2d, of citizens who from the effects of sickness or other casualty have left their usual employment; Widows and Orphans of an age capable of labour; 4th, of discharged and pardoned convicts from the state prison.

If, by any means in our power, we can give constant employment and a comfortable subsistence to this description of our fellow citizens, we shall not only be repaid by the comfortable reflections inseparable from every good action, but the following important benefits will result to the community of which we are members.

First. The total destruction of mendicancy. Every applicant for private charity would, if capable of labour, be at once directed where to find it, if unable to provide for himself, he maintained in the Almshouse, or, if reduced by vice or idleness, have those habits punished or removed in the house of correction.

Second. The prevention of those crimes which arise from idleness and want, most of the hardened offenders who terrify or prey upon society, have commenced their career of crimes by some petty offence committed in distress, or conceived in the vacant hour of idleness. By striking at the root of this evil, we shall certainly stop those first approaches to criminality, the step of which it is so difficult to retreat, and diminish the number of those who increase their crimes by the indiscriminate affliction of the Bridewell, or expiate them by labour and solitude in the Penitentiary.

A third very important consequence would be the restoration of many an unfortunate citizen who had been sunk by misfortune below his former standing in society. It has been wisely ordered, that poverty is to generally the consequence of laziness and vice, that we are apt to conclude them inseparable from it; and the world frequently refuses its support to unnumbered distresses, from an idea that it has been produced by indolence of crimes. But if we can effect our plan, the line will be clearly drawn, private charity, in the few cases that will be left for its exercise, will be in no danger of imposition; and the truly deserving, by a little timely aid, will recover from the effects of a temporary depression; and add by their labour to the public stock of wealth, instead of diminishing it by contributions either as mendicants or felons.

Fourth. An effect no less salutary and interesting will proceed from the employment of the convicts discharged either by pardon or

the expiration of their time of servitude from the state prison.

This institution in its infancy had many, and still has some prejudices to contend with. Its object is to reform, as well as to punish the criminal, to prevent, not to avenge the crime.

It is a great, I had almost said a Godlike experiment, worthy of the free country in which it is made, honourable to the men who planned, and highly creditable to those who conduct it. Its progress is regarded with an interest running into anxiety by the friends of humanity in every part of the world; and its failure from whatever cause will check the spirit of improvement that suggested it, and restore the ancient bloody code with all its horrors. But it must be evident that nothing will tend so much to defeat its principal object of reformation (and at the same time endanger the security of the city in which it is placed) as the situation in which those who have undergone the sentence of the law stand at the time of their discharge. The odium justly attached to the crime is continued to the culprit, after he has suffered its penalty. He is restored to society, but prejudice repels him from its bosom. He has acquired the skill, and has the inclination to provide honestly for his support, years of penitence and labour have wiped away his crimes, and given him habits of industry, and skill to direct them. But no means are provided for their exertion, he has no capital of his own, and that of others will not be entrusted to him. He is not permitted to labor, he dare not beg, and he is forced for subsistence to plunge a new nail into the same crimes, to suffer the same punishment he has just undergone, or perhaps with more caution and address to escape it. Thus the situation, instead of diminishing, may increase the number of offences; and this partial defeat, so easily remedied, may ruin the system, and put a stop to the fairest experiment ever made in favor of humanity.

Whereas, if these dispositions to industry and temperance, acquired in the solitude of imprisonment, are fostered by attention, and rewarded by a decent subsistence, every thing may be hoped from the effect of a plan, so admirably calculated to stop the progress of criminality and vice.

These are some of the prominent effects of a system that will be efficient to give employment to the different classes I have described. There are others no less obvious which will not come within the limits of this communication to detail, but which cannot escape your attention. I hasten, therefore, to give you the outline of the plan it has been imagined might produce them.

It is supposed, 1st. That a committee of three persons should be appointed by the society, out of each of these branches of mechanic arts which are carried on in workshops, such as Cord wainers, Smiths, &c.

That this committee should open a public shop, at which any tradesman in that branch out of employ might be sure of finding work. The workshop to be under the direction of an overseer, who should receive a stipulated sum for his attention, and hold his appointment at the will of the committee.

That the committee should make all purchases of raw materials, and superintend the sale of the manufacture; and that a proper sum should be loaned for that purpose by the corporation of the city, for the due application of which the committee should be responsible—but not for inevitable loss.

That an office should be opened, at which all carpenters, masons and tradesmen of other descriptions, who work abroad, might leave their names when they were in want of workmen or labourers, and to which persons of their description might have recourse out of employ.

That the rate of wages given by this institution, should be percent less than is usually given to workmen of equal abilities; and that whenever practicable, the labour should be paid for by measurement, or by the piece.

In aid of this, a large working room should be annexed to the almshouse, under the direction of the corporation, in which women and children might be employed in labours suited to their strength—where food might be provided for them at a cheap rate, and where the children might receive the advantage of some education in the school belonging to that establishment.

This is a sketch of the plan which presented itself to my mind, as one that would probably effect the objects detailed. Many parts of it may, perhaps, be changed for the better, and other valuable ideas suggested, in case it should be thought proper to appoint a committee to confer with me on the subject.

A general establishment, under the direction of the corporation, would seem to present many advantages over the one now offered; but, besides the difficulty of raising a fund sufficient for its support, it would have the disadvantage of creating an interest which might some time be supposed to be injurious to that of the mechanic, who works only on his own small capital; whereas this being under the superintendance of the mechanic society, could never give rise to any such prejudice.

Having mentioned the co-operation of the common council of the city, I must not be understood as speaking their sentiments, or in any wise pledging them to countenance the plan. It has not yet been mentioned at the board, and will receive no further encouragement from them than, on discussion, its merits shall be deemed to warrant.

I am, with high regard, Your most obedient servant, EDW. LIVINGSTON.

To the President of the Mechanic Society.

ADVERTISEMENT:

ALL Persons indebted to the late Firm of JAMES and MATTHEW COMAN, by open Account, are requested to come forward and make Settlement, by Payment, or giving Bond. Those who are indebted by Bond, are desired to make Payment to the Subscriber.

The Death of Matthew Coman renders this Measure necessary, and it is hoped that all Persons will avail themselves of this Notice.

The Subscriber intends to carry on, in future, the Business in his own Name; and flatters himself with a Continuance of the Favours of his former Customers.

JAMES COMAN.

Raleigh, Jan. 1.

Ye Men of Wake, awake!

ALL those indebted to the Firm of HOGG and ADAM, are requested to call and make Payment. Such as still owe on open Account, will close them by giving a Note or Bond, if immediate Payment is not convenient. Those having open Accounts, who do not pay, or grant Note, with Security where it may be required, at or before the ensuing Court of Wake County, need not be at all surprized if they find the Debt in Suit against them immediately after said Court.

JOHN HOGG.

Raleigh, Jan. 15.

LOST,

ABOUT the 15th instant, on the Road between Nash Court-House and Smithfield, N. C. a small imported Hound Bitch, she is a black tan, is with Whelp, and answers to the Name of Fairmaid. She was lately from Smithfield, Virginia, and will probably make that way. The finder, by leaving her with Col Arrington at Nash Court-House, Mr. Connelly at Halifax, or the Subscriber at Smithfield, N. Carolina; or giving Information where she is, shall be handsomely rewarded.

JOHN STEVENS, jun.

Jan. 27th, 1863.

A LIST OF LETTERS Remaining in the Post-Office at Chapel Hill, January 16, 1863.

RICHARD Stanford 2, Alfemont Stanford, William M. Ballard, Clement Morley, S. G. Hopkins 2, Thomas Scott, Wm. Guthrie, Sol. B. Williams, Samuel A. Martin, Wm. Willie Jones, John Edwards.

DAVID NUNN, Assistant Post-master.

TAKEN UP,

A few Miles West of Raleigh, about ten days ago, and is now confined in the Goal of Wake County,

A NEGRO MAN,

BETWIXT fifty and sixty Years of Age, named Charles, about 5 Feet 8 Inches high. He is branded with J. H. in the Forehead and Breast, and says he belongs to John Hill, of Augustine, from whom he ran away near a Year ago. He was raised in Baltimore, and was making his way thither when taken up.

Any Person having a Claim upon the said Negro, are desired to apply to the Subscriber, who, on the Property being proved, and all Expenses incurred paid, will deliver up said Negro, JOHN DAVIS, Sheriff, Wake Co.

A List of Letters Remaining at the Post-Office in Raleigh, at the Quarter ending Dec. 31, 1862.

Samuel Alley, Ludwick Allord, Thomas Allison, George Brasfield, Southy Bond 2, William Boylan, James Henry Bloyfe Col. John Clayton, Mrs. Mary Edwards Gideon Edwards, Allen Ellis, William Gaston, John Haywood, Eq. 3, John B. Hogg Zachariah Herndon, Abraham Hogan, Kimbrough Hinton, 2, Frederic Holding, Henry Hail, Matthew Holding, James Hardcastle, Thomas Henderson, Miss A. Haywood, Jones, Eq. Benjamin Lee, George Martin, Capt. John Meairs, Daniel G. Marsh, M. McCullers, James M'Connel, John Melhollan, John Peoples, John Paine, Thomas Parker, Robert Richardson, John Rhodes 2, Richard Stokes, Nancy Smith, David Stephens, Joseph Thompson, William Upchurch, Sterling Wheaton, William White, Sec. 2, John Williams, John Norris, The Youngblood WM. SHAW, P. M.

A new and practical Work.

A Proposal by William Y. Birch, and Abraham Small, of the City of Philadelphia, For publishing in Volumes by Subscription, That useful and popular Work,

THE DOMESTIC ENCYCLOPEDIA, OR A DICTIONARY OF FACTS, AND USEFUL KNOWLEDGE: containing a concise view of the latest Discoveries, Inventions, and Improvements, chiefly applicable to rural and domestic economy. Together with descriptions of the most interesting objects of Nature and Art; the History of Men and Animals; in a state of Health or Disease; and practical hints respecting the Arts and Manufactures, both familiar and commercial. Illustrated with numerous engravings and cuts.

By A. F. M. WILlich, M. D. Author of the Lectures on Diet and Regimen, &c. &c.

Fifth American Edition, With additions, applicable to the present situation of the United States.

By JAMES MEASE, M. D. Fellow of the American Philosophical Society, and Corresponding Member of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester.

TO THE PUBLIC.

AS the practical tendency of the work here announced, must be evident from the preceding contents, its peculiar nature scarcely requires further explanation.

When we consider the natural condition of man, the object of his pursuits become manifest and defined. To live with satisfaction to himself and others; to procure as many comforts of life as are consistent with his mental and bodily constitution; and to avert impending dangers; or in other words to preserve himself from the injurious attacks of external agents, are nearly the whole of the practical part of human life. The present work being exclusively devoted to the departments of health and general economy, no subject could with propriety be introduced, which had a reference to ethics or morals, to metaphysics or the abstract or professional sciences. In order to unite consistency with generality, the theoretical or speculative part of every invention, discovery, or improvement, forms but a small portion of the Domestic Encyclopedia; because the rational, or elementary principle, are only inserted in those instances where the subject cannot be sufficiently understood without them. And as the alphabetical form possesses many advantages over the systematic division or subdivision of articles, it has in the present case been preferred, as more eligible for a popular work.

It will be easily conceived, that the subjects treated of in this collection must be numerous and important; inasmuch as the economical sciences are intimately connected with natural and experimental philosophy, including the knowledge of useful animals, plants, and minerals; chemistry, agriculture, gardening, hunting, the cultivation of trees, rearing of cattle, &c. To enable, however, the reader to judge of the method by which subjects apparently intricate and abstruse, are reduced to the level of ordinary capacity, the following heads will furnish an outline of the economical dictionary.

1. A concise historical account of the subject under consideration; or the manner in which it is most advantageously produced, either by nature or art; for instance, fuel, candles, hats, shoes, wine, yarn, &c.

2. The most judicious and economical mode of applying every substance to useful purposes.

3. All the newly discovered methods of defending the objects of the rural and domestic economy, from the effects of air, heat and cold; the changes of climate, seasons, and other contingent causes; likewise, the most effectual way of preserving particular substances, such as seeds, roots, plants, &c. from the depredations of insects, reptiles, and other animals.

4. An explanation of the general effects which every article of food and drink, as well as all external and contingent causes, produce on the health of the human body; together with the most approved rules and directions for its preservation.

5. As the list of human afflictions contains many and obstinate diseases, such as cancers, consumption, epilepsy, gout, palsy, white swellings, &c. which have hitherto been for the most part considered as incurable, a concise and faithful account of the latest and most plausible remedies, or methods of treatment, is given.

From the foregoing account, it must be obvious to all, that the nature of the Domestic Encyclopedia is peculiarly adapted to the present wants of the United States. Perhaps it contains a greater number of useful facts than has appeared in the compass of four moderate volumes. No pains, trouble or expense appear to have been spared to render this economical dictionary as complete as

the present advancement of agriculture, gardening, of the familiar arts and manufactures, as well as the imperfect state of medicinal science, would respectively admit. In instances almost every object more or less connected with rural, domestic, and animal economy. Hence the reader will find numerous experiments related, many hundreds of which have not before been published in the English language.

With regard to the additions the editor will observe, that no exertions shall be wanting on his part, to render them as useful as possible, to the people of this country. As no other treatises on those enumerated in article five, are introduced in the original work, and as it is peculiarly adapted to the situation of persons in the country, remote from medical aid, has been deemed necessary in the present edition, to detail the most approved methods of guarding against the attack of diseases prevalent in the United States, of curing them when actually present, and of creating the various accidents to which agricultural people are liable. These shall also be given, as full an account of all the poisonous plants growing in the United States, as can be obtained.

Care shall be taken to detail all the discoveries which have been made in the United States. These will be found more numerous than is generally imagined. Many machines for diminishing labour, and which are peculiar to this country, shall be described and illustrated by plates.

The VETERINARY SCIENCE comprehending the application of the principles of medicine, to the preservation of the health of domestic animals, and the cures of their diseases, shall also claim a due degree of attention. That destructive and noxious disease the YELLOW WATER of horses, shall be described, and a successful method of cure pointed out.

Lastly, the object of the work being to supply families with a compact guide, in all economical affairs, every useful fact in rural and domestic economy, omitted by Dr. Willich; & which may be known to the editor shall be inserted; and in order to take advantage of progressing improvements, arrangements have been made to have all the principal works on the above subjects, forwarded as soon as published in England and France.

The editor, will thankfully receive any communication which may tend to improve his work, and he begs leave respectfully to solicit them.

The publishers have but little to add for themselves; knowing, that professions generally are, and perhaps ought to be, in a great measure unavailing, they refer the public to the books they have already published. They have given to the world two editions of Dr. Kuffel's Modern Europe, within the last three years in the manner, therefore, in which they execute their undertakings, can be ascertained. In the present work, if they do not advance much, they pledge themselves not to degenerate. It shall be printed in the first style of uniformity and taste. The paper shall be superfine; and the engravings at least equal to those in the London copy.

CONDITIONS.

1. It shall be printed in five large handsome octavo volumes. One volume shall be delivered every three months. Price to Subscribers, two dollars and fifty cents per volume, in boards, payable on delivery.

2. The first volume shall appear on the first of April, 1863, and a volume regularly every three months afterwards.

3. It may be had in one delivery when finished, at twelve dollars and fifty cents per set, or fifteen dollars well bound, payable on the delivery of the books. It will, however, be only obtained at these prices, by those who give the publishers their names during the progress of the work, to take it when finished.

4. At any considerable distance from Philadelphia, it can only be delivered in the last mentioned manner; the forwarding of single volumes to many places being impracticable.

N. B. The Postage will please be noticed, that the amount in price of this improved and extended work, is not higher than the London work in four volumes.

Among the numerous original articles which will appear in the last volume of this work, and the substance of which is not contained in any other Encyclopedia, we shall enumerate only the following: Abstemiousness, Abstinence, Abstinence, Additions, Agriculture (in general), Agues, Air, Ale and Beer, Animation (Suspended), Anodynes, Antidotes, Apoplexy, Apples and Apple-Trees Baking, Apparages, Apricots, Barley, Barometers, Bees, Bees, Beet, Beet and Bee-Hive, Beetroot, Blacking, (Frankford,) Bleaching, Bleedings, Books (popular,) Bread, Breath (offensive), Breeding, Bricks (multicolored) Buildings, Burials, Burns, Butters, &c. &c.

Subscriptions to this work received by the printer hereof.

RUN AWAY,

From the Subscriber, on the 27th of Decemr. last.

A NEGRO MAN, named Dick about 5 Feet 8 or 9 Inches high, about 30 Years old; has a Scar on one of his Cheeks, one of his Knees bends inward, and he walks lame. Both his little Toes are cut off about half way. The said Negro has been since seen in the Possession of Thomas Smith, going towards Peebles, and it is expected the said Smith will sell him either in the State of Georgia or Tennessee.

If any Person will secure the said Negro in any County, so that the Subscriber may recover him, or bring him to him in Cumberland County, on Cape Fear River, about 5 Miles above Atkins's Ferry, he shall receive a Reward of Twenty-five Dollars; and if both the Negro and the said Smith are secured, and Smith is convicted of taking him off, Fifty Dollars Reward will be paid.

Jan. 13. SAMUEL NORTHINGTON.