



AND
North-Carolina State Gazette.

One are the plans of fairdelightful Peace,
Unwar'd by party rage, to live like Brothers.

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Religious Intelligence.

From the Charleston Courier.

"THE STAR IN THE EAST."

The following is a narrative of some well authenticated facts, which cannot fail to interest all who have at heart the good of mankind, and the honor of our holy religion. It is extracted from a discourse, entitled *The Star in the East*, delivered by Dr. BUCHANAN, to the Missionary Society in London. The author held for many years a respectable situation in the college of Fort William, in Bengal. He has lately returned to England, and has communicated to the world, in the discourse alluded to, the collected fruits of his observation; and the result of his unwearied labors in the cause of Christianity. The conversion to the despised Doctrine of the Cross, of the two Mahometans, whom this pious and learned author has thus introduced to our acquaintance, is an event that confesses the hand of God, and will excite the wonder and gratitude of every true disciple of CHRIST. One of these intrepid heroes has already fought the good fight, and finished his course. He sealed the truth of his testimony with his blood, and is added to the long list of illustrious martyrs, who swell the triumph of our ascended Lord. The other is actively employed in communicating to others, some portions of the blessings he has received. He has commenced a translation of the Scriptures into the Persian language, and in an argumentative work, written in the common dialect of Arabia, has sounded the glad tidings of the Gospel in the ears of his countrymen. He is esteemed a profound mathematician and logician; and these who are personally acquainted with him, speak of him in terms of affection and admiration. The zeal and ardor of his character remind us of St. PAUL. SABAT, with the Bible and the Koran before him, earnest in the search of truth, may put to the blush the self-sufficient infidel, who rejects, without examination, those sacred words, which the wisest men of every age and country have embraced as the oracles of God. SABAT, dismissing with his forgiveness, and loading with presents, the brother who had held a dagger to his breast, shines like another JOSEPH, and presents an object equally worthy of the best exertions of the poet, the painter, and the historian.

How wonderful are the ways of the Almighty. "A light hath appeared in Arabia, and hath dawned, as it were, on the temple of Mecca itself." The Sceptick may struggle against conviction, and the Deist shut his eyes to this new display of the mighty powers of truth. The proud Philosopher may ascribe this work to prejudice, to cruelty, to the influence of passion, to chance, to enthusiasm, to any thing but to the hand of God, the great cause of all: but, "in vain do the heathen rage, and the people imagine a vain thing." The humble Christian sees, in the whole transaction, the spreading glory of the Redeemer's kingdom; convinced that not one jot or tittle of the promise shall fail; that the heathen shall be given for the inheritance of the Messiah, and the utmost parts of the earth for his possession.

ABDALLAH and SABAT were intimate friends, and being young men of family in Arabia, they agreed to travel together, and to visit foreign countries. They were both zealous Mahometans. Sabat is son of Ibrahim Sabat, a noble family of the line of Beni Sabat, who trace their pedigree to Mahomet. The two friends left Arabia, after paying their adorations at the tomb of their Prophet at Mecca, and travelled through Persia, and thence to Cabul. Abdallah was appointed to an office of state under Zeman Shah, King of Cabul; and Sabat left him there, and proceeded on a tour through Tartary.

While Abdallah remained at Cabul, he was converted to the Christian faith, by the perusal of a Bible (as is supposed) belonging to a Christian from Armenia, then residing at Cabul. In the Mahometan States, it is death for a man of rank to become a Christian. Abdallah endeavored for a time to conceal his conversion, but finding it no longer possible, he determined to flee to some of the Christian churches near the Caspian Sea. He accordingly left Cabul in dis-

guise, and had gained the great city of Buchara in Tartary, when he was met in the streets of that city by his friend Sabat, who immediately recognized him. Sabat had heard of his conversion and flight, was filled with indignation at his conduct. Abdallah knew his danger, and threw himself at the feet of Sabat. He confessed that he was a Christian, and implored him, by the sacred ties of their former friendship, to let him escape with his life. "But, Sir," said Sabat, when relating the story himself, "I had no pity. I caused my servants to seize him, and I delivered him up to Morad Shah, King of Buchara. He was sentenced to die, and a herald went through the city of Buchara, announcing the time of his execution. An immense multitude attended, and the chief men of the city. I also went and stood near Abdallah. He was offered his life, if he would abjure Christ, the executioner standing by him with his sword in his hand. 'No,' said he, (as if the proposition were impossible to be complied with) 'I cannot abjure Christ.' Then one of his hands was cut off at the wrist. He stood firm, his arm hanging by his side with but little motion. A physician, by desire of the King, offered to heal the wound, if he would recant. He made no answer, but looked up steadfastly to heaven, like Stephen the first martyr, his eyes streaming with tears. He did not look with anger towards me. He looked at me, but it was benignly, and with the countenance of forgiveness. His other hand was then cut off—But, Sir, (said Sabat, in his imperfect English) he never changed, he never changed. And when he bowed his head to receive the blow of death, all Buchara seemed to say, 'What new thing is this?'"

"Sabat had indulged the hope that Abdallah would have recanted when he was offered his life; but when he saw that his friend was dead, he resigned himself to grief and remorse. He travelled from place to place, seeking rest, and finding none. At last he thought that he would visit India. He accordingly came to Madras about 5 years ago. Soon after his arrival he was appointed by the English government a Multi, or expounder of Mahometan laws; his great learning and respectable station in his own country, rendered him eminently qualified for that office. And now the period of his own conversion drew near. While he was at Visagapatam, in the Northern Circars, extending his professional duties, Providence brought in his way a New Testament, in Arabick. He read it with deep thought, the Koran lying before him. He compared them together, and at length, the truth of the word of God fell on his mind, as he expressed it, like a flood of light. Soon afterwards he proceeded to Madras, a journey 300 miles, to seek for Christian baptism; and having made a public confession of his faith, was baptised by the Rev. Dr. Kerr, in the English Church at that place, by the name of Nathaniel, in the 27th year of his age.

"When his family in Arabia had heard that he had followed the example of Abdallah, & become a Christian, they dispatched his brother to India (a voyage of two months) to assassinate him. While Sabat was sitting in his house at Visagapatam, his brother presented himself in the disguise of a Faqer or beggar, having a dagger concealed under his mantle. He rushed on Sabat and wounded him. But Sabat seized his arm, and his servants came to his assistance. He then recognized his brother. The assassin would have become the victim of public justice, but Sabat interceded for his brother, and sent him home in peace with letters and presents, to his mother's house in Arabia.

"And these, my brethren, are the instances I wished to lay before you, of the divine power of the Christian religion recently exemplified in the East. The conversions of Abdallah and Sabat seems to have been as evidently produced by the Spirit of God, as any conversion in the primitive church. Other instances have occurred in Arabia of a similar kind, and on the very borders of Palestine itself. These are like the solitary notices which, in other nations, have announced the approach of general illumination. John Huss, and Jerome of Prague, were not, perhaps more talked of in Europe, than Abdallah and Sabat are, at this day, in Buchara and Arabia."

NATIONAL PROSPERITY.

From the National Intelligencer.

Among the errors extensively imbibed in this country, that appears to be the most extraordinary, which connects our general prosperity with the state of our foreign relations. From the lively interest we take in every vicissitude in the affairs of Europe, and in the smiles and frowns of foreign nations towards us, it might be inferred that we were entirely dependent on foreign events, if not for our existence, at least for every thing that renders existence a blessing. Is this impression correct? If it is, we ought to realise our true character & act a part consistent with it. We should reject the lofty notions of independence as the idle dreams of a disordered imagination, and learn the important duty of obedience. We should quietly resign ourselves to our fate, instead of rashly struggling against it. If however, the impression be altogether incorrect, we are called upon dispassionately to estimate our real character, to fathom our own native resources and to scorn that dependence, which will probably be found, on a full investigation, to be the source of almost all our divisions and troubles.

Now, experience is the unerring crucible of every thing done by men. What does it teach us? That amidst the dreadful changes and convulsions which have for twenty years agitated the whole foreign world, we have remained happy and have grown in prosperity with every succeeding year. Much as we have been alarmed, from time to time, with the menacing aspect of affairs, we have continued to progress, with a steady pace, in riches, in numbers and in power: whilst these foreign events, which excited our apprehensions and made us tremble for the consequences, have turned out to be, either blessings in disguise, or at worst but momentary checks. Thrones have sunk beneath the nervous arm of Napoleon, and the established order of the European world has tottered to its base. Every breeze has wafted to us the chilling sound of the hurricane and has filled us with overwhelming presages of our own fate. But time and events have soon undeceived us, and instead of finding ourselves involved in the general ruin, we have advanced with accelerated steps towards the goal of our wishes.

England has despoiled on the ocean and, with a power as irresistible as unjust, has piratically seized all the property she could subject to the operation of her iniquitous orders; she has, more especially, poured out the full vial of her wrath upon our unoffending head. Yet still, our career in wealth and numbers and power, so far from being interrupted seems to have been pushed on with augmented velocity.

It may be confidently assumed as a fact, that for the last twenty years, the United States have progressed in riches, numbers and power, with so uninterrupted a progress, that there has not been a single year, which has not unequivocally displayed a sensible advance; and it may as confidently be added, that our present situation is attended with as striking displays of this fact as any which have preceded it. Yet it must be admitted, that at no preceding period has foreign injustice been more aggravated or active, and that we are at present exposed to the greatest evils it is in its power to inflict. Notwithstanding these evils, which develop the extraordinary circumstance of our being equally exposed to the hostility of the whole belligerent world, the interior of our country indicates more unequivocal evidences of prosperity than we have ever before witnessed. The price of labor is unaffected, every man who wants employment easily finds it, our towns are increasing and receiving new embellishments, money is in plenty; institutions that evince a high state of civilization are every where springing up, and the great internal improvement of roads and canals are prosecuted on the broadest scale.

If this is a true picture of the state of our country, is it not the most conclusive evidence, that our prosperity depends almost altogether upon ourselves, and that we have consequently attached a false importance to our foreign relations? Does it not prove that a nation of freemen, possessed of an abundance of good lands, enjoying every variety of soil and climate, cultivating the arts and

reaping their benefits, and above all united by a government well administered, may safely consider their prosperity as fixed on a solid foundation not to be shaken by the injustice of any foreign power, however terrifying. That power may, for a time, deny us the profits of trade, may infringe our rights as a sovereign nation, and heap insults upon injuries; but its injustice will eventually re-act upon itself, by teaching us to cultivate our vast internal resources, learning how to live in peace among ourselves.

The events of the last three years, have brought this interesting instruction home to the understandings and hearts of the American people. The privations they have caused, have made them feel their independence. The fact is universally realised that they can do without Europe; and could a full statistical view of our progress during this period, in the improved cultivation of our ground, the new roads and canals effected, and the new manufactories established, be presented, more would be done to convince England of the folly of her injustice towards us than can be expected from the profoundest deductions of reason or the warmest remonstrances of justice. Looking forward, with a prophetic eye, to a period by no means distant, she would start appalled at the precipice towards which she is thus hastening, and would instantly measure back the inconsiderate steps she has taken. By striking off every shackle to a free trade, and by becoming the zealous and efficient advocate of neutral rights, she would repress our manufactures and perpetuate our commercial dependence upon her; we should supply her with every raw material she wants, together with provisions, on the best terms, and we should furnish her with a market for a direct or circuitous disposition, of her variegated manufactures. Unfortunately, however for her, her policy is short sighted, her councils consult not her permanent interests, but transported by personal animosity, or swayed by personal interests, to gain a momentary triumph, are sacrificing the only solid interests of the nation.

CULTIVATION OF THE GRAPE.

It is with great satisfaction that we are enabled to inform the public, on unquestionable authority, that several of the most valuable Hungarian Vines are successfully propagated in the vicinity of Hagers Town, in the state of Maryland. Three or four years ago a number of emigrants from Hungary, who had been principally occupied in their own country in the culture of the vine, settled near Hagers town, and having bro't with them a considerable collection of roots or cuttings, immediately formed vineyards; some of one, some of two, and some of five acres. This is the third year since they were planted, and such has been the happy success with which their labors have been awarded, that there is at present the fairest promise of sufficient fruit to make a good quantity of wine. Every circumstance, either of soil or climate, favors the final success of this interesting experiment. The vines are planted at a distance of from five to eight feet apart; it is said that eight feet answers better than a smaller distance. The greater part of the work requisite has been done with the plough. Very few of the plants have failed and the whole vineyard exhibits an uniform appearance. They flourish as well, are cultivated with equal ease, and bear as abundantly, as in the original soil from which they have been taken. Upon the whole, those interested in the issue consider the experiment as conclusive, having completely realised their most sanguine expectations.

These are not the only facts within our knowledge which strengthen the opinion that these are the best fitted vines for naturalization in the U. States. We are advised, on good authority, that in the State of Pennsylvania, on the Western bank of the Monongahela, a very considerable number of Vineyards, some of a large extent, have succeeded so well as to yield a handsome profit for the wine made. They are likewise reared by the German emigrants.

Of the Hungarian wines, it is the peculiar property, they can be easily kept without brandy, for any length of time, with a steady improvement of quality;

for this purpose, they are put into casks, previously cleaned in a most careful manner, which are deposited in a cool cellar or vault. They are fit for use the second year, but are generally improved by being kept for two or three years longer.

We are promised with a full statement of the situation of these interesting establishments, which shall be communicated to the public the moment it is received.

The importance of this information will fully speak for itself. If this estimable plant can be so successfully reared in this country, as to yield a plentiful supply of good wine for our consumption, the advantages will be incalculable. The instance of France, indisputably the best wine country in the world, proves how intimately connected the sobriety of our common people is with the general command of this pleasant beverage at a reasonable price; and we must admit, however reluctantly, that the greatest desideratum among us is an effectual substitute for and antidote to the prodigal consumption of whiskey, which is at this moment more actually employed in the demoralization of our citizens, than, perhaps, all the other causes of the corruption of manners. The experience of other nations has shewn that the juice of the grape, when cheap, is infinitely preferred to any other liquor.

It is no mean additional consideration that the general cultivation of the grape will extend our field of agricultural employment, by adding a new product to those at present raised, and it will be the means of bringing into value a large portion of land, now either abandoned to total neglect, or used to very little profit.

Nor should the beauty with which this species of cultivation adorns a country be considered altogether unimportant, as it necessarily tends to make us more contented with, if not proud of our country, and really, in a variety of ways, increases that species of enjoyment, which is certainly among the most innocent and virtuous known to the human heart.

If to all these motives be superadded the immense saving that will accrue from making our own wine, instead of importing it, and the political benefit of rendering ourselves as independent of the foreign world as possible, it will be generally acknowledged that this object is scarcely inferior in importance to any which can be named. Already with a population of seven millions, and with our frugal habits, we consume foreign wines and brandies to the amount of five millions of dollars. In 50 years we shall have reached a population of at least 30,000,000, when our demand for this beverage will cost us more than twenty millions of dollars.

Principal of an Academy & Pastor WANTED.

THE REV. W. L. TURNER, Principal of the Raleigh Academy, and Pastor of the City, having signified his intention of resigning his situation at the close of the present Session, the Trustees of the Academy and the Inhabitants of the City are desirous of procuring a suitable character to supply his place. To a Clergyman of finished education and unexceptionable moral character, a liberal salary will be given, or the whole profits of the Academy (after paying the Assistant-Teachers) with a handsome subscription from the inhabitants of the City and Neighborhood, for his services as a Preacher. This Academy has at present one hundred and fifty students, about sixty of which are Females, principally in the care of a Female Teacher, under the superintendance of the Principal of the Academy (taught in separate Buildings erected for the purpose on a four-acre Square of the City, granted to the Trustees by the Legislature) and the number of Students heretofore has annually increased.

Raleigh being the Seat of Government of North-Carolina, a very healthy and pleasant situation, in the hilly country, containing a moral and respectable Society, where every necessary of life can be had in plenty on reasonable terms, and where most of the principal inhabitants are Guardians of the Academy, it is presumed that this Seminary will always have a preference to any other Academy in the Southern States.

A Lady of talents and acquirements equal to the undertaking, is also wanted to take charge of the Female Department of the Academy; and a Young Gentleman, suitably qualified, as an Assistant Teacher of the Latin and Greek Languages, &c.

Applications for any of these situations, made to the Trustees of the Raleigh Academy, by letter, post paid, will be duly attended to, and immediately answered, and such further information given as may be required. N. JONES, Pres. Aug. 30.