# REGISTER

# AND

# NORTH-CAROLINA GAZETTE.

" Our sare the plans of fairs delightful Peace, " Uawarp'd by party rage, to live like Brothers."

## VOL. XIX.

# FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1818.

# ON DIFFFRENT RELIGIOUS SECTS.

The following observations on this subject were made by the Bishop of Landaff. in an swer to his daughter, who had desired, at the request of a female triend, - his or mion on a proposed match from a Gentleman of the Greek Church.

"The Chri tian Religion is wholly commised in the New Testament, but men have interpreted that book in various ways, and hence have sprung up a great variety of Churches. I scruple not e vire the name of Christian churches to assemblies of men uniting together for public worship, though they may differ somewhat from each other in dectrine and in discipline, whilst they all agree in the fundamental principle of the Christian religion \_that Jesus is the Christ, the Saviour of the world.

" In this the Greek, the Latin, and all the reformed churches have one and the same faith. They all believe, too, that ( hrist rose from the dead-that there will be a resurrection of all men-that there will be a future state, in which all men will be rewarded or punished according to their works dene in this These are some of the chief points in which all churches agree ; they disagree in matter? of less importance ; and each church esteeming itself the true church, is apt to impute not merely error, but crime to every other. This imputation, I think extremely wrong-it is judging another | made its appearance, according to the man's servant-it is assuming dominion | most accurate chronometers, at twentyover another man's faith-it is having too high an opinion of our own wisdom-it is this village, standing in his garden, which pre-unity that we are rendering God service, when it may be that we are mere-Is supporting our own prejudices, flatterme our own self sufficiency, and paying i homage to intellectual pride. "I do not indeed agree with those who commit a matter of indifference what religion a mon adopts provided his life be good ; yet I must think, that this indifference is less exceptionable than that want of charity for these who dissent from our particular faith, which too frequently cc. cupies the minds of well-meaning zealots in every church.

match meets with her approbation and hat of her parents, it need not be decimed from any apprehension of the chillen's salvation being risked by being educated in the Greek church ; especially s, when they arrive at mature age, they will be at , perty to examine and judge or themselves which, of all the Christian courches, is most witable to the Gospel of Christ."

RALEIGH

#### -----SCIENTIFIC.

It is with pleasure that we insert the following interesting scientific intelligence from the pen of Professor Hail, of Middlebury College. He has been professor of Mathemattes and Natural Philosophy in that flourishing Seminary, for several years past, and is much esteemed among men of the first literary distinction in this country, and in Europe. The account here given, is interesting, and written with much ele gance We hope that he will give fur her particulars concerning this wonderful phenomenon,

#### FROM THE NATIONAL STANDARD. The following account of a Meteor, is

from the fien of Professor Hall, of Middlebury College.

A Meteor of uncommon magnitude and brilliancy was observed on Friday evening, the 17th ult. by a number of inhabitants of this and the adjacent towns. It nine minutes after nine. A gentleman of inclines to the southeast, happened to be An act to establish a Port of Fairy and Deli looking towards his house, which was northeast from him, and was surprised by a dazzling light of a peculiar hue, proceeding, as he supposed, from the building Turning his eye round, he saw the object from which the light emanated .-The luminary was then, by estimation, 35 or 40 degrees above the horizon, and in an easterly direction from this borough. It appeared of different magnitudes to different individuals. Some affirm, that its apparent diameter was equal to that of the full moon, which was then rising but a few degr. es from it. Others are of

to the earth. Such, we believe, is univer-11 sally the fact with the meteors, which explode in the atmosphere. These stones are usually of a globular form, and always covered with a black or deep brown mcrustation, composed chiefly of iron. The internal part of the mass is of a grayish color, and of a coarse, granular texture. Chemical analysis has shown, they are made up principalty of iron, suiphu-, magnesia, clay, lime and silex. These stones have fallen in almost every part of the globe, and of all sizes, from that of a pea to that of a body of several vards in diameter. But one instance of this kind has, to my knowledge, appeared in New England. This is the meteor which burst over he town of Weston, in Connecticut, in 1807; an excellent account of which was given to the public by professors Silliman and Kingsley. The body of it was computed to have been not less than 12 or 1300 feet in diameter. If stones fell from the body which we

have hastily & very superficially described, we are anxious to know where they fell We hope to hear something on this subject from our friends in the eastern parts of thi state, or in New Hampshire. Should we obtain any additional information, which is interesting, relative to this extraordinary celestial visitor, we shall not fail communicating it to the public .--The above is taken from the mouths of those who witnessed the phenomena. F. HALL.

Sd. At Philadelphia. 160 barrels of pork 335 bushels of nease or beans 430 barrels of fl ur 75 do of wh skey 27 cwt. of soap 1125 lbs of candles rv, 1820 47 bushels of salt 750 gallons of vinegar One third on the 1st day of June, 1819; one-th rd on the 1st day of October, 1819; d the remander on the 1st day of Februa a ry, 1820 4th. At Palimore. 857 barre is of pork 1786 bushels of pease or beans 2296 barreis of fl ur 400 do of whiskey 143.cwt. of soap 1819 6600 lbs of candles .50 bushels of salt 4000 gallons of vinegar One third on the 1st day of June, 1819 : one thi d on the 1st day of October, 1819; and the remainder on the 1st day of Februa ·y, 1820 5th. At Norfolk, Va. 267 barreis of pork 558 cushels of pease or beans 7 7 barrels of flour 125 do of whiskey 1819 45 cwi. of soap 1875 lbs of candles 78 bu-hels of salt 1250 gallo s vinegar On third on the 1st dry of June, 1819;" one third on the 1st day of October. 1819; and the remainder on the 1st day of February 1820 6th. At Charleston, S. C. 53 barrels of park 112 bushels of pease or beans 144 ba reis of flour 18 9. 25 do of whiskey 9 cwt of scap 375 lbs of candles 16 bushels of salt 250 gallons of Vinegar One-to urth on the 1st day of June, 1819; one-t with on the 1st day of September 1819 ; one fourth on the 1st day of Decemby, 1819, and the remainder on the Lat day of March, 1820. 7th. Mt Albany, N. Y. 64 barrels of pork 134 bushe's o pease or beans 172 barrels of flour 1819. 30 do of whiskey 11 cwt. of soap 450 lbs of candles 19 buchels of salt 300 gallons vinegar One-th rd on the 1st day of June, 1819; one third on the 1st day of October, 1819; and the remainder on the 1st day of February, 1820. 8th. At Springfield, Mass. 51 barreis of perk 107 bushels of pease or beaus 138 barrels of flour 24 do of whiskey 1819. 9 cwi of tosp S60 lbs of candles 15 jushels of salt 240 guillons of vin- gar Our third on the 1st day of June, 1819 one-bird on he 1st day of October 1519; and the remainder on the 1st day of Februa-13, 1820 with. At Carlisle, Penn. 51 herre sofperk 107 bushes of pease or beans 138 barrels of flour 24 do of whithey 9 wt. of scap 18:9 360 ibs of candles 15 bushels of silt 240 gallons of vinegar O e hid on the 1st day of June, 1819; one third on the 1st day + October, 1819: and he remainder on the 1st day of February, 1820 10th At Pittsburg, Penn. 85 battel fpork 178 bushes of pease or beans 230 ba rels of flour 40 do or whickey 14 cw.o soap 600 fis of candles 25\_u hels of salt 400 galles of vinegar One-third on the 1st day of June, 1819; one third on the 1st day of October, 1819; ard the remainder on the 1st day of February, 1820 11th. At Newport, Ken. 64 barels of pork

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21 cwt of soap 900 Ibs of candles. S8 bushels of salt 600 gallons of v negar Ou third on the 1st day of June, 1819; me third on the 1st day of O. tober., 1819 s and the remainder on the 1st day of Februa-14th. At Sackett's Harbor. 335 barrels of pork 104 bushels of pease or beans 1033 ba rels of flour 180 do of whiskey 64 cwt. of soap 2700 lbs of candles 113 bushels of salt 1800 gallens of vinegar U walt on the 1st day of June. 1819 ; & is remainder on the 1st day of Desembers 15th. At Niagara. 107 barr is of pork 232 build is of pease or beana 217 battels of flour 50 do of whiskey 13 cwt. of soap 750 ibs of candles 31 bushels of salt 500 gail ns of vinegar O . hail on the 1st day of June, 1817; & th ~ mainder on the 1st day of December. 16th. At Detroit. 1378 barrels of pork 2871 bushels of pease or beans 3691 barrels of flour 643 do of whiskey 230 cwt. of soap 9:45 lbs o candles 402 bushels of salt 6430 gallons of vinegar O - half on the 1st day of June, 1819; and mainder on the 20th day of September, 17th. At St. Louis. 1025 cwt of b con 689 barrets of pork 217 lushels of pease or beans 2345 barrels of corn meal 1582 do of flour 045 do of whiskey 2 0 cwt of soap 9645 ibs of candies 402 bushels of sait 6430 galions of vinegar O half on the 1st day of June, 1819; and h mander on the 1st day of October, 18th. At Arkansas. 40 cw of b con 27 an els of park 112 bushels of peace or beans 91 parrels of corn meal 61 do of flour 25 do of whiskey 9 cwt of so. p 375 that outles 16 busheis falt 250 gallors of vinegar On matten the first day of June, 1819 ; & i mander on the first day of December, 19th. At Red River. 40 ow of bacon 27 barrels of p it 112 bushels of pease or beans 91 barrels f corn meal 51 do of flour 25 co of whiskey 9 w of sup 375 lbs of candles 16 bu-hels of salt 210 gallons of vinegar One half on the 1st day of June, 1819 . & the remainder on the 1 t day of December; 20th. At Baton Rouge. 128 cw. of bec n 86 barrels o pork 357 bushets of pease or beaug 292 barrels of corn meal 197 do of flour 80 do of whiskey 29 cwt. of soap 1200 ibs of candles 50 bushels of salt 800 gallons of vinegar Or outh on the 1st day of June, 1819, ore furth on the 1st day of September, 1819; mefou th on the Is day of Decemb , 1819; and the remainder on the first da of March. 1820. 21st. At New-Orleans. 16.2 cwt of bacon 1110 barrels of perk 4620 bushe's of pease or beans 3776 barre s of corn meal 2549 do of flour

"The doctrines of every church are be cknowe from us public creed, because If opinion that it was not more than half as that is supposed to be a compendium of plarge. If either of these suppositions be area establish adapted to general use.

use in its public service what is commonly called the Affostie's Creed ; ner what is improperly called the Athanasian Creed -but sin ply that which we use in our communion service, which is usually denominated the Nicene (reed; though it is not, an every point, precisely that which . was composed at the Council of Nice, in Engine, while year 325. I do not presume to blame the Russian Church for the exeli ive use of the Nicene Creed in its publie service, especially as it does not prohibit the private use of the other two. Nor d I blame it for differing from the Ros i church in one article of this creed. respecting the Hely Ghost proceeding from the Father alone ; thrugh all the relationed churches agree with the church of Rome in maintaining the procession of the Holy Ghost from the Father and the ! So, notwithstanding its being well known that the words-and the Son, were only ! acced by a Pope in the tenth century. without the auth rity of a council. The doc rine may be cree, but not being a part of what was established at the Council of Nice, it is not admitted by the Greek ( hurch

" The Russian church differs from the Remish church, in not acknowledging a purgatory ; in not denying the sacran entai cup to the laity; in allowing their , priests to marry ; in explaining transub-1 stantiation in a mystical manner ; in not | invocating saints and the Virgin Mary as mediators; acknowledging Jesus Christ as the only Mediator ; and in many other , nemts. In those, and in other particulars, ther than of Peperv.

the foundation cilioth religions, and final- ( Iv settled on that of the Church of Rome. "ie acted property in following the imtulse of his judge out. I think he formed tey opinion, in eppositi n te his opinion; and even admitting my opinion to be right, been short of five minutes. it would be uncharitable in a e to condemn him, for God only knews whether, with his talents and constitutional turn of mind, he could have escaped the error into which he had talkn. With a similar degree of moderation, therefore, I think of the different scens of Christians. Every sect believes uselt to be right, but it does not become any of them to say,-I am more righteous than my neighbor, or to think that the gates of heaven are shut against all others. " Miss Ducton, I think, will easily colcet, from what I have written, my opiion ; that if, in every other respect the

mar the truth, it must have been a body "The Russian Greek Church does not if of immense size ; for its distance was very considerable

> Its descent, many imagined, was in a right line perpendicular to the horizon .-But this could not have been. It probably feil in a parabolic curve, Its velocity we are unable correctly to compute. The celerity of its movement was segreat, that no person with whom we have conversed, have ventured to estimate the length of time, during which it was visible. It could not have been at most more than a very few seconds.

We have heard its appearance compared to that of iton in a fornace, the instant it is beginning to fuse. Some say, its light was somewhat different from that afforded by melting iron, but that it was more bi illiant.

Three explosions took place while the meteor was in the leavens. The report was so loud as to be heard by most of the people in this village. The houses were arred as by a slight earthquake. The sound was thought by some to resemble that of a heavy thunder. By others it was compared to the noise of three cannon discharged in quick succession.

A little before the explosions occurred, or rather before the report was heard, a brisk scintillation, or sparkling of the meteor, was observed. Particles proceeded from the body, and continued luminous till they had arrived at considerable distance from it, but gradually growing less and less vivid, till they disappeared. Many individuals saw the light, who did not see the metcor.

A gentleman belonging to Whiting, tie Greek church seems to have a lean- | states, that he witnessed the phenomenon ing to the principles of Protestanian ra- || during its passage from near the zenith till it was totally extinguished ; that he "On no occasion ought we to act in op | saw it three times violently agitated, so; position to our conscience, but it does not | to use his own language, "as to turn ofollow, that in obeying the dictates of con- | ver ;" that at each agitation or leap, its science we always act rightly ; for there | bulk diminished ; and, that shortly after is such a thing as an erroneous conscience. If the third, the luminary wholly disappearand we may not be able to detect the er- | ed ; that, at the time of these agitations, ror. I knew a gentleman who had been the heard three distinct reports. It was brought up at Eton and Cambridge, who h probably the light sent forth at the second from being a a Protestant became a Ro- | explesion, which was observed by the man Catholic. This gentleman examined [] gentleman mentioned, who was standing in his garden. He also heard the report. but magmed, that not more than three minutes intervened between the flash and the time the sound reached his ear. Oan erreneous judgment, but that is only | ther gentlemen of this village suppose, that the intervening time could not have Though the motion of this, as well as all meteors, is rapid, (and they have been seen to move one thousand miles in a minute) it is well known that the motion of sound is comparatively slow, passing over less than thirteen miles in a minute .-Supposing the intervening time to have been 5 minutes, the meteor, when it exploded, must have been about 65 miles distant from this place. If the interval was fifteen minutes, its distance must have been about 200 miles. We cannot doubt, that, at the moment of the above mentioned agitations, stones, denominated meteoric, were projected from the principal mass, and precipitated BY AUTHORITY

very at Cape Vincent, at the Fork of Lake Ontario, and the head of the River St. Lawrence.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of Americo, in Congress assembled, That it shall be lawful for the President of the United States to establish, when it shall ppear to him to be preper, in addition to the parts of entry and delivery already established on lake Ontarie, one other port of entry and delivery at the village of Cape Vincent, at the Fork of lake Ontario, and at the head of the river St. Lawrence, and to appoint a collector of the customs to reside and keep an office there-

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives. JOHN GAILLARD. President of the Senate pro tempore. February 18, 1818 .- Approved. JAMES MONROE.

An act to change the name of the District of Erre, in the State of OL o.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assen bled, That from and after the this deth day of June, one theusand eight hundred and eighteen, the district of Eric, in the State of Olac, shall be colled the district of Cuvalioga,

April 11, 1818-Approved.

#### JAMES MONROE.

in act to increase the Salaries of the Indres of the Circuit Court for the District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in addition to the compensation heretofore allowed by law to the Judges of the Circuit Court for the District of Columbia, the sum of five hundred dollars per annum be paid to the Chief Justice of the said Court, and the same sum per annum to each of the assistant Judges of said Court, payable quarter yearly; the first quartery payment to be made on the first day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

April 20, 1818-Approved. JAMES MONROE.

## OFFICE OF THE COMMISSARY GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE.

Washington City, August 25, 1818. FITHIS is to give hotice, that separate pro-

L posais will be received at the Office of the Commissary General of Subsistence, until the 20 h day of November next, inclusive, for the supply of rations for the use of the troops of the United States, to be delivered in buik, upon inspection. as follows, viz : 1st at Boston. 750 barrels pork 1562 bushels peake or beans 2009 barrels of flour 350 do of Whiskey 125 cwt. of soap 5250 lbs of Candles 219 bushels of salt 3500 gallons of vinegar, One third on the 1st day of June, 1819; one third on the 1st day of October, 1819; and the remainder on the 1st day of February, 1820. 2d. At New-Fork. 428 barrels of pork 893 bushels of pease or beaus 1145 barrels of flour 200 do of whiskey 71 cwt. of soap 2000 lbs of candles 125 bushels of salt 2000 gallons of vinegar One third on the 1st d vof June, 1819; one third on the 1st day of October, 1819; and the remainder on the 1st day of February 1320.

172 barrels of Hour 30 do of whickey 11 cw' of sorp 450 lbs of candles 19 bushels of salt 300 galions of vinegar One third on the 1st day of June, 1819 one third on the 1st day of October, 1819; and the remander on the 1st day of Februa ry 1820. 12th. At Fort Hawkins, Ga. 107 barreis of perk 1223 bushels of peace or beans 257 barrels of f ur 50 do of whiskey 18 CWL of soap 750 ibs of candics 31 bushels of salt 500 gallons of vinegar One third on the 1st day of June, 1819 one-third on the 1st day of October, 1819; and the remainder on the 1st day of Februay, 1820. 13th. At Plattsburg. 128 barreis of po k 268 bushels of prase or beans 344 barrels of flour do at whiskey,

134 bushels of pease or beans

1056 do of whiskey 370 cwt. of soap 15540 los candles 648 bushels of salt 10.00 galions of vinegar One fourth on the first day of June 1819# one fou th on the first day of September, 1819 ; one fourth on the first day of Decemb.r, 1819, and the remainder on the first day of March 1820. Pork, pease, beans, flour, whiskey, salt

and vinegar, must be delivered in strong and s cure barrels; and the soap and candles in b acs of a convenient size for transportas Li lie

the privilege is reserved to the United States of increasing or diminishing the quantitics to be delivered, and of changing the period of delivery; on giving, previously, sixty days notice to the contractors.

The contractors to be nable for the expenses of inspection, and for the safe delives ry, at such store houses as may be designated by the United States, at the several dee

pola. By order of the Secretary of War. C. VANDEVENTER, Acting Commissary of Subsistences 26 4120 August 22-