



"Oustare the plow of fair, delightful Peace,
Unwarp'd by party rage, to live like Brothers."

ON REPAIRING ROADS.

The following observations on repairing Roads, are extracted from a Report made in 1814 to the British Parliament, by Hamilton Fulton, Civil Engineer to this State:

I should think myself deficient in duty, were I to close this Report without pointing out the reasons why the funds arising from the turnpike gates, (after deducting the interest of money borrowed) does not go much farther in repairing the Roads than it has hitherto done, viz:

1st. The want of Surveyors qualified to superintend the repair of the Roads: The trusts are so small it is impossible that a salary can be afforded to a person who fully understands the principles of Road-making, unless the different trusts would unite and pay their proportions of a salary sufficient to procure a skilful surveyor; each trust should have a stout active man, paying him greater wages than the other laborers, to work along with them, and see that the work is properly executed.

2d. The employing aged and infirm men in the various works, however charitable and benevolent it may appear to the Road Commissioners to give employment to those who have spent the best of their days otherwise: It appears to me that work much more suited to their years might be found in the different parishes; none but healthy and vigorous men can do justice to this work; keeping the roads in repair is an object of too much consideration to be made the means of lessening the poor rates of a country.

3d. Having the greatest part of the work done by the day instead of contract, the quarrying rock, digging gravel, carting, breaking, spreading the materials on the Road may be done by contract, even raking the soil off may be let by the mile.

4th. In not selecting the best materials the country affords. Where the road is repaired with rock, I observe it often happens there is not the least attention paid to the quality, but to that which can be got easiest; on the Shrewsbury Road this is uniformly the case, the greatest part of the rock on this line is but indifferent at best, and for several feet on the top of the rock the rubbish should be laid aside, and what is under quarried and broken the top stuff may be very advantageously used to bind or top dress when a layer of new metal is laid on.

5th. Not reducing the materials to a proper size, where rock is used, the stones are in general double the size they ought to be; where pit or river gravel is used it is in some places put on indiscriminately as got from the pit, without breaking the stones or separating them from the sand; by this means the stones are for very little use, as they do not bind together; where the gravel is screened the stones are put on by far too large; it is certainly right to screen the gravel, although I think considerable use may be made of the sand; the stones after being broken to the size of an hen's egg, should be laid on and top dressed with a thin layer of sand; this has the effect of binding the materials and making the carriage-way more uniform on the Road. When a layer of new metal is laid on without top dressing, the first wagon or carriage that comes, if I may use the expression, plunges up the loose materials, leaving a track that is followed by the succeeding ones, and obstinately kept until the road is nearly impassable, although not deficient in materials; before any new materials are laid on the Road, great care should be taken to level the ruts, and make the surface as smooth as possible.

6th. In allowing the men to leave the road during the harvest. This of all seasons is the most important for road purposes; they ought at this time to be busily employed in preparing for the winter's devastations; nothing but to receive an advance of wages would induce the men to leave their constant employment. I see no good reason why road laborers should, not have as high wages as those engaged in agriculture.

7th. The non-continuance of the statute labor, the benefits arising from this measure, where it has been adopted, have been so great, it is rather surprising the calling out the teams to labor has not been altogether excluded.

HAMILTON FULTON.

SPAIN.

We are indebted to a friend for several numbers of a Madrid paper, "The Universal Spanish Observer," to the 18th July inclusive. The contents of this paper furnish additional testimony respecting the rapid development and unexpected culture of the Spanish mind. It presents essays devoted to the elucidation of each article of the Constitution, notices of new Spanish works on Politics, articles of foreign news and editorial discussions of the most energetic & enlightened character. We can perceive however, that the daily press begins to be a little licentious as to mutual

abuse, and that the Cortes are not likely to be spared, if they admit of that attitude of animadversion which the spirit of their Constitution would seem to accord. The number of the Observer for the 12th of July contains a long list of projects for the public good, submitted to the Department of Finance, conformably to the invitation given on that head to the nation, which we mentioned some weeks ago. This list shews that there will be no lack of voluntary contributions in this way. It includes schemes of a Sinking Fund, a National Lottery, a Paper Money, a general Statistical Survey, &c. The description of the last item of the list is—Proof that Spain without the Americas, possesses the means of attaining the first rank among the first nations of Europe.

We find here a more ample summary of the proceedings of the Cortes on the 11th & 12th July, than that which we copied from the London papers into our last Gazette. On the subject of South America, a proposition was announced to the assembly, to decree a general amnesty embracing all Ultra-marine Spain, in commemoration of the installation of the Cortes—to suspend all hostilities as far as possible; to introduce Gazettes and public documents, &c. to the end that the natives of South-America may be convinced that European Spain desires only union with them and mutual prosperity. The Report of the Department of the Ultra-marine government, read to the Cortes, gives a flattering picture of her American affairs, and represents generally, that such measures had been taken as, if they did not promise the absolute pacification of all the provinces, at least gave reason to expect that of the greater part. It suggests that the force of small vessels in a course of equipment for the South American coasts, was destined to protect them from the pirates that infested their seas and respected no flag. It mentions that perfect tranquillity reigned in Peru; that there was some disturbance in Chili, owing to the events in Buenos Ayres; that Buenos Ayres was in utter confusion & anarchy; that the new Kingdom of Grenada had been lately invaded by a band of adventurers which had made some progress, but was held in check by the national troops; that it was believed the re-establishment of the constitutional system had been welcomed in Venezuela, as it had been in La Guira; that in Potosi, Vera Cruz, & the Internal Provinces, there was no longer an appearance of insurrection; and that in New Mexico, measures had been taken to prevent the intrusion into that province of adventurers from Louisiana. With regard to the coinage of money, it states that this had greatly decreased, owing to the furtive abstraction of the metals; whence the scarcity of coin which had been every where felt, and which proved the necessity of all nations contributing to stifle the germ of insurrection.

When the Secretary of the Department finished the reading of the Report, the President of the Cortes replied that the Assembly would take its contents into consideration, and make every effort on their part towards putting an end to the grievances and misfortunes of the provinces beyond the sea.

In the Observer of the 12th, under the Madrid head, there is an interesting extract from a letter of "a Spaniard at Rome, who had been at Naples." The writer says, "I cannot exaggerate in describing to you the fine enthusiasm which animates the people here in our favor. I am firmly persuaded that if Riego appeared in Italy with his small force, he would draw after him many cities." This was written before the explosion at Naples. Madrid is not free from alarming reports of counter revolution in the interior, where, especially at Vigo and Tuy, as it would appear from some articles in these papers, conspiracies of a most sanguinary and desperate complexion, though by no means extensive as to the number of the accomplices, had been discovered and the leaders of them seized and imprisoned. We suspect much exaggeration and some artifice in the Madrid accounts of these plots. The Minister of Justice, in his Official Report, recites that some few secular and regular ecclesiastics had abused

the privilege of the pulpit, and some bishops rendered themselves suspected, and that the proper precautions had been taken with respect to them. The Cortes have appointed within themselves Committees on Legislation, Agriculture, Finance, Commerce, Public Instruction, National Militia, the Navy, Ecclesiastical Affairs, War, &c.—*Nat. Gaz.*

We have published a list of the members of the National Congress of the Two Spains.

The composition of the Cortes presents at the first blush some peculiarities, which are not calculated to inspire any expectation of the establishment of these principles, which alone are adapted to the general happiness. The very idea of representation, is superseded—how the deputies of the provinces of the peninsula are chosen, we shall not enquire, because we do not possess data sufficiently circumstantial to form a safe opinion upon it; but in the appointment of deputies, as they are called, for the country beyond sea, there is an utter subversion of representation or deputation. In the peninsula the population amounts to about ten millions; the estimate by which the ratio of representation is established for all Spain, and the colonies or dependencies, not on the American continent, gives a population of 10,500,000 which at 70,000 souls for a representative, gives 150 representatives.

Now the population of the countries on the American continent exceeds eighteen millions, independent of the aborigines; some respectable authorities make the population more, and with good reason, of which we shall give an example. One of the most recent works on the geography and statistics of Spanish America, which had the advantage of all the knowledge which preceded its publication, and the greater facility which the revolution has afforded to overcome the obstacles interposed to the knowledge of those countries by Spanish policy, we refer to the work of Bonnycastle. That writer gives for the vice royalty of New Grenada a population of 1,800,000 souls—when in fact the population exceeded in 1816, 2,000,000 souls. It is probable that Bonnycastle may, in this particular, have been confused like some other people by the crossing of jurisdictions; as it is principally by the ecclesiastical registers that the population has been most regularly ascertained; and as Quito, though under the political control of the vice royalty, was under the spiritual control of Lima, on the archiepiscopal records of Peru, there the population of Quito was to be found; but it appears to be unknown to Bonnycastle.

Another error, which has not the same excuse, is one of exaggeration; he gives to Santa Martha, formerly under the same vice royalty, a population of from 225 to 300,000 souls—when in fact it contains only 95,000 souls; but he totally omits the province of Paupeluna, making it a town of the province of Merida, and probably comprehending its population in that of Santa Martha. However, tho' Bonnycastle abounds with errors, and those very gross, they are much less numerous than in any other work extant; and it will some day form an excellent ground work for accurate publication.

The new population of continental America being taken at only 18,000,000 would entitle America to 257 representatives; whereas they have been allowed only 30, or less than one eighth of their proportion, or a representative for 600,000 souls.

Nor is this preposterous and naked spirit of injustice and predetermined usurpation and inequality the worst; for the persons pretended to be given them as representatives, are not only chosen by the Americans, but are chosen by the junta at Madrid, some of them the very last that a South American would trust, such as the count Torreno, and many of them notoriously disqualified from being representatives, having forfeited the confidence and respect of the people of whom they were appointed to be the deputies; and as if to make the matter more preposterous, among the persons given as deputies for Spanish America—are one of the monopolists of Cadiz, a bad chamber lord of the king,

two or three hostile canons and bishops and deacons, and others dependant of the king. We cannot discover in the speech of Ferdinand, any thing but studied generality.

That the revolution in Spain has a tendency to better the condition of the people of that country, and to enlarge the principles of civilization, there can be no doubt; but it is after all only a remote approximation towards human extrication from despotism; such as would require three or four centuries of uniform progression, to establish what is rational and just; and in the best form that the constitution of the Cortes can be viewed, it is only an extrication from the sanguinary atrocity and terror of the inquisition, and the reign of pimps, prostitutes, and parasites, still to become a government under the name of a constitutional monarchy like Venice, after the death of John Dandolo, in 1281. Laying the foundation for a more inveterate and multiplied tyranny, greater degradation, future revolutions and civil wars.—*Aurora.*

RELIGIOUS INTOLERANCE.

Extract from a discourse delivered at St. Mary's Church, June 11, 1819, before the University of Oxford, being the festival of St. Barnabas. By J. Radford, B. D. Fellow of Lincoln College.

"Let us guard against the uncharitable temper of the bigot. Bigotry, we admit, is less to be apprehended now than heretofore; yet at no period should the dread of it be looked upon as an imaginary terror. 'Toleration,' says Mr. Burke, is a new virtue in any country. It is a late ripe fruit in the best climates.' This sacred principle, however, has doubtless been recognized by our own enlightened country, and has been blended in no ordinary degree with its civil and religious establishments. We have not, therefore, now, as in a former age, to apprehend the jagged and the stake.—But the fear of bigotry is not chimerical, because the apparatus of its outward terrors may be removed. It is not enough that intolerance may be restrained by human laws from breaking out into overt acts of violence.—A thousand ills may issue from its source, which men may deprecate but which human laws cannot rectify. There is a moral persecution of men's opinions and persons which the law cannot adequately reach. It cannot soften the asperities of that theological rancour grown into a proverb, which 'hated and hating' is as hostile to christianity as an auto da fe itself. It cannot control the temper and but imperfectly the language and writings of some men, who act as if they conceived that because they stop short of one species of persecution, they may indulge in another; that so long as they spare the bodies of men, they may attack their character and creed with every weapon of vindictive warfare. Against bigotry of this sort, scarcely cognizable by human law, but disturbing so often the religious harmony of the world, it cannot be unnecessary at any time to caution men. Every day's experience will afford an instance of some breach or other of the great rule of charity.—Some ministers of Christ in doing their duty must again and again (however ungrateful the task may be) refer professors of every description to the real character of his religion.—They must vindicate its primary elements and principles, and extricate them from the mass of human prejudice and passion, with which they have been so often combined; they must appeal from the creed of the bigot to the Gospel," &c.

FEMALE PIETY.

Mr. Sparks, in his Letters on the Ministry, Ritual and Doctrines of the Episcopal Church, hopes to be excused for introducing the following extract from a Sermon of one of the most eloquent preachers, enlightened men, and pious christians, whom this or any other age has known. The subject of the discourse is, "The influence of the gospel on the character and condition of the female sex." The passage, which I am about to select, has reference to the tendency of the female mind to religious sensibility, and its proneness to religious impressions. After speaking of the tenderness with which our Saviour always treated women, and of their devotedness to him, even after he had been forsaken by his disciples and all

his friends—of their following him to the cross and watching at his sepulchre—the preacher addresses the female part of his audience in the following words:

"It is infinitely honorable to your character, that you ever feel a secret sympathy with a religion, which unlocks all the sources of benevolent affection, which smiles on every exercise of compassion, and every act of kindness. We may say too, perhaps, that your hearts, not hardened by the possession of power, the pains of avarice, or the emulations of public life, are more alive to the accents of pardon by Jesus Christ, more awake to the glories of the invisible world. The Gospel came to throw a charm over domestic life; and, in retirement, the first objects which it found, were mothers and their children. It came to bind up the broken hearted; and for that office woman was always best prepared. It came to heal the sick, and woman was already waiting at their couches. It came to open the gates of life on the languid eye of the dying penitent, and woman was every where to be seen, softly tending at the pillow, and closing the eyes of the departing."

"With this superior susceptibility of religious impression, and aptitude to the practical duties of the gospel, I know, there are evils associated, against which it is sometimes difficult to guard. Sensibility degenerates into weakness; and religious awe into superstition, in your sex, oftener, perhaps, than in ours; yet, with all these dangers and inconveniences, I believe, that if christianity should be compelled to flee from the mansions of the great, the academies of the philosophers, the halls of the legislators, or the throng of busy men, we should find her last and purest retreat with woman at the fireside; her last altar would be the female heart; her last audience would be the children gathered round the knees of a mother; her sacrifice, the secret prayer escaping in silence from her lips, and heard, perhaps, only at the throne of God."

ENTERTAINMENT.

THE Subscriber still continues at his noted stand, near the State-House, and takes this method of informing Travellers and others, that he has reduced his charges as low as possibly can be afforded; he will accommodate man and horse at \$1.50 cents per day; and flatters himself that the fare will not be inferior to any in the City.

HENRY H. COOKE.

Raleigh, Sept. 14, 1820. 96 3w

HIVASSEE LAND SALES.

By Joseph M. Minn, Governor in and over the State of Tennessee.

WHEREAS, by an act of the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, passed on the 15th day of November, 1819, entitled "An act to dispose of the lands lying between the rivers Hivasssee and Tennessee, and north of Little Tennessee River," the Governor of the State is authorized and required to cause advertisement to be made of the time and place of said sales.

Now, therefore, I, JOSEPH M. MINN, Governor as aforesaid, do by virtue of the power and authority so vested in me, hereby declare and make known, that Public Sale for the disposal of said Lands, shall be opened and held at Knoxville, on the first Monday of November next, under the superintendence of the Treasurer of East Tennessee, and shall continue from day to day agreeably to law: beginning at the most northern fractional section (if any there be) of the first range west; thence proceeding to sell all the quarter sections in the most northern fractional township in said range; then by quarter sections, offering first the north east quarter of the first section of the first Township, then progressing west and east alternately, until all the quarters contained in said section and township are disposed of; then commencing with the lowest number of sections in the next township south, and progressing in regular numerical order thro' the whole range. The lands in the second range west shall be next disposed of; and in the same order shall all the lands be offered west of the basis meridian. After disposing of the lands lying west of the said meridian, the sales shall then be continued east in the same manner until the sales are completed east of the said line. The lands lying north and east of Little Tennessee, shall next be disposed of, beginning in the manner required for the sales of the land on the south and west of said river; reserving in all cases such lands as may be laid off under the provisions made by law for the use of schools, or for other purposes.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed, at Murfreesboro', this tenth day of August, 1820.

By the Governor, JOSEPH M. MINN, DANIEL GRAY, Sec'y of State.