



"Ours are the plans of fair, delightful Peace,
Unwarp'd by party rage, to live like Brothers."

From the Village Record.

The article "ON NEWSPAPERS," selected from the Long Island Star, is so full of good sense, that we beg of our subscribers, if they have a neighbor who is able to take a paper and does not, to lend it to him to read. We have no doubt but the perusal will add fifty to our list—and "the more the merrier," as the old saying goes.

Some will pretend to say, perhaps, that "the times are hard and they can't afford it!" What a trifle it is. A small glass of gin, or a pint of beer, which, as corporal Trim said, "is gone in a moment," will cost more, by thirty per cent. than a newspaper, which, after being read by the father of a family, will impart pleasure and instruction to the wife, the children and the servants; and then, remember it is worth half its cost as wrapping paper, if it is not thought best to preserve it.

A newspaper is a school in a family of children worth TEN DOLLARS A YEAR. Even the most barren paper brings something new. Children read or hear the contents, become intelligent of the affairs of the world, and acquire a store of useful knowledge of more importance to them in life than a present of 50 acres of land. Parents are not aware of the vast—we say with confidence the vast importance of a newspaper in a family of children. We have made the remark before and we repeat it—that take two families of children equally smart, and both going to the same school; let one have the free use of the newspaper, and let the other be deprived of the use of it, and it would excite astonishment to mark the difference between them. Full one half, and an important half, of education, as it respects the business of the world, and the ability to rise and make one's self respectable in it—is derived from newspapers. What parent would not wish his children to be respectable! Who would be willing to have his neighbor's children more intelligent than his own? and yet how trifling a sum a paper costs! It is even in these hard times absolutely contemptible in amount, and no man ever felt it, except in its beneficial consequences, who paid the subscription regularly once a year.

Truly we should suppose that if a young man goes a courting, and his sweetheart finds out that he reads no newspapers, she would, if she thought much of herself, send him away as one uninformed of his political rights—ignorant of a thousand things which every young American ought to know, and therefore unfit to be the husband of an intelligent girl.

"But the price of newspapers has not fallen as every thing else has done—let us see how the printer will get along with that." I am glad you mention it reader. It is true. But recollect that the price of newspapers was fixed thirty-five years ago, when every thing was as low as at the present time, except wheat and corn, and these from particular circumstances are below their proper value, these will certainly rise. Besides, the newspapers are enlarged in size and contain nearly double the matter they did formerly—without any increase in price.—We have this week put down six new subscribers, and it has put us quite in the notion of adding a hundred or two more to our list.

NEWSPAPERS.

The charms of newspaper reading to the intelligent Farmer, who values the instruction of himself and his family, constitute the relish of the week, and furnish abundance for proper reflection and conversation. If he is a philanthropist, he feels a concern for his fellow men, however distant. If he is a father, he loses no opportunity to instruct his children; and cannot but view "the passing tidings of the times," as a most essential part of their education. Though distant from the metropolis—though secluded from society, he can know all that is necessary to be known of the pomp and bustle of city life.

By a close attention to the diversified columns of newspapers, we are enabled to "catch the manners living as they rise." In one column may be seen the march of armies, and the fate of nations—and in another the humble advertisement of the humblest dealer. All may find instruction, amusement, or interest, from the hoary sage to the lisping school-boy.

Every subscriber to a newspaper should carefully preserve them in regular files, for the benefit of his posterity. After the lapse of 40 or 50 years, to look over these and examine the important occurrences of former days, will give a clearer view than can be found in any history. The best account of our revolutionary war may be obtained in this way; and no doubt the rising generation will in future look to newspapers for the particulars of the late war, which has conferred such high honors on our countrymen.

It is erroneous to suppose that newspapers are less valuable during peace, than in times of war. It is true those who delight in recitals of bloody scenes and ruined towns, will find less to satisfy that barbarous appetite; but those who wish for improvement or delight in sentiment, will find an increased value from the attention paid to science, arts, agriculture, history, biography, morality, religion, poetry, &c.

The man who "can't find time" to read one newspaper a week, must be truly a slave to ignorance and poverty. The truth is, however, that it is an excuse for indolence and parsimony; and thus whole families are deprived of information on those points which afford one half to the conversation of society. They are content to borrow from their more intelligent or more cunning neighbors; thus existing, in the language of the poets, "to vegetate and die."

It is hoped, however, that such are few. Our political welfare so essentially depends on a general diffusion of intelligence, and we have so many examples in the old world, of ignorant people being the slaves of superstition and tyranny, that our young republic should lose no opportunity to establish itself on the only permanent foundation—*L. I. Star.*

FOR THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

Hearken unto me, and I will also tell you mine opinion.

Mr. GALES, Sir, if you think proper you may give the following lines a place in the Register—being a constant reader of your excellent paper, I observe in Gen. C. Jones's resignation (published in your paper) that he, in some degree, disapproves of mustering, training and disciplining the Militia. He appears to be under the impression that it is an incubrance on the community at large. That it is a hindrance to agriculture, an obstacle in the road to wealth, and an opportunity for immorality. He also appears (by a letter of Gen. Washington's that he has quoted) to think that the Militia are ineffective and expensive to government in time of War. Gen. Jones's performance and experience as an officer entitles his suggestions to honor and public attention. My opinion is different from Gen. Jones's. I am under the impression that there is much more time and treasure spent in more idle pursuits than mustering. If there was no time and treasure idly spent but what is spent in attending musters, agriculture would soon emerge from its present dormant state, affluence would begin to eradicate indigence and the hidebound purses of many would no longer cry with the empty belly-ache. Those who would be guilty of immoral conduct at muster would be guilty of it elsewhere, and those who have a propensity for immorality will not suffer themselves to be long without an opportunity to gratify their diabolical inclinations. If there never was a muster there would be enormities committed. I have never been of the opinion that musters were the places where the grossest atrocities were committed, or that they were the places where malignity had the greatest opportunity to let fly her infernal darts, though musters, like most other public assemblies, are mixed with people of malignant and pernicious dispositions. In the time of our Revolutionary struggle the Militia were sometimes ineffective and expensive. They were ineffective at times because opportunity did not admit of their performing brilliant exploits in arms, but the greatest obstruction to their being effective was their not being previously disciplined at home to give them a knowledge of tactics and that subordination that is so eminently necessary in all descriptions of corps. The officers were strangers to each other, and strangers to discipline, and the men they commanded. The men strangers to each other. They were collected from different states and parts of states, and carried with them as many different habits, and their term of service often so short that these different habits could not be eradicated and supplanted by a proper subordination and discipline among them.

They were often expensive, because their term of service was so short that it generally engrossed nearly all their term of service to travel from their re-

spective places of residence to the place of destination & return. True the militia have been guilty of dastardly conduct, but have the regular soldiers always been exempted from the like conduct? I am of opinion that militia is an effective force if properly disciplined. They have performed and can perform as great exploits in arms as any other corps. To substantiate this assertion, I shall refer the reader to the Annals of our Revolutionary and late war. In the Revolution, notice the affair at Lexington, the battle at Bunker's Hill. There were militia at the memorable battle of Trenton; also General Prescott was taken by militia. The militia was not ineffective on the plains of Saratoga, they fought like veterans. The militia subdued the Cherokee Indians.—The militia performed an exploit at King's Mountain worth notice. Let us not forget the brave Gen. Marion, how he with his militia corps harassed the British and Tories. In the late war, notice the expedition in the North under the commands of the venerable Governors Shelby and Harrison. The sanguinary engagements with the Creek Indians and the reduction of that tremendous horde of Savages, and lastly the ever-memorable battles of N. Orleans, which exceeds any achievement that has appeared on the pages of History. True it is the manner in which the militia is at present mustered and disciplined has little or no tendency towards the diffusion of uniformity of discipline; because some officers make use of one author on tactics and some of another; and when they are called together to a regimental muster or a general review, they do not understand each others words, of command or their evolutions, and there is as much confusion among them as there was at the Tower of Babel when their language was confounded. Our Legislature has been very liberal in appropriations for internal improvements, which reflects on their great honor and respectability.—But, in my opinion, they should not let aquatic improvements engross all their study and appropriations. In my opinion they ought to devote a part of their deliberations and appropriations to the improvement of disciplining the militia. It was the prevalent opinion of the illustrious framers of our noble Constitution, that standing armies were dangerous, expensive and useless in Republican governments; and that it would be more conducive to the welfare of the people in general, less expensive to the government, more productive of good morals in the community at large, to depend on a well organized and disciplined militia—and it still appears to remain the opinion of the populace that this militia system is best adapted to the situation and circumstances of our country. What will signify our internal improvements except we have a sufficient barrier to defend them? It would be like a farmer who cleared a field and neglected to make a sufficient fence round it to secure his grain from the depredations of the quadrupes of his neighbors. The militia is our political fence, and in my opinion it hath great need of repairing. The method I would propose to have this political fence repaired, is for the Legislature to have printed, or procure by purchase, a copy of SCOTT'S DISCIPLINE for every commissioned Officer in the State from the Major-General to the Ensign, also for such of the Staff as are commissioned officers. There may be some objections to this method on account of the expense.—Let the expense be defrayed out of the fund that the Legislature has established for internal improvements. Our sister State, South-Carolina, has furnished all her officers with a copy of Scott's Discipline without any extra fund for internal improvements, and it cannot be possible that our finances are so much less than that State, or that our treasury is so poor that we cannot follow her laudable example. Should officers be thus furnished with books of discipline, let them be obliged (when they want out of commission by resignation, emigration or otherwise) to deliver these books to their successors in office under a penalty of \$20 to be recovered before any courts-martial or civil authority having cognizance of the same. The successor in office or any other officer to be the plaintiff in the case. When an officer recovers a fine as above from his predecessor, let him be obliged to furnish himself with said book of discipline under a fine of double the amount so recovered, to be recovered of him in the above manner. When an officer thus furnishes himself with books of discipline, let him be under the above obligations to deliver them to his successor in office.—There is now a law in force that authorizes the Colonels to call the Officers of their respective Regiments together once a year and drill them, not less than three days nor over six days. Likewise there is a law that authorizes the Brigadier-Generals to call together the officers of their respective brigades once in two years and drill them not less than three days nor more than six days. I apprehend this duty will seldom be performed except there is a fine annexed to it for neglect of this essential duty. In my opinion, these officers ought (under a heavy penalty) to be obliged to call the commissioned, non-commissioned officers and

musicians as above. The Colonels twice in three years. The Brigadier-Generals once in three years. Under this arrangement their drill musters would not interrupt each other. The drill musters ought to continue four days at least, and under the strictest order and discipline—there ought to be taught the School of the Soldier, Company and Battalion, also Camp duty, viz: mounting guard, standing centry, going the grand round, &c. They ought to camp on their ground day and night, and no person be allowed to abandon or leave his post or the bounds of the encampment under pain (if a commissioned officer) of being fined and cashiered. If a non-commissioned officer or musician fined not less than \$5, courts-martials for all offenders to be appointed, and they to be tried before the encampment breaks, and the punishment inflicted. Notwithstanding the commanding officer may grant furloughs to such as he finds has very urgent occasion to be absent. No retailer of spirituous liquors to be allowed to retail spirits within one mile of the muster ground. No sentry to suffer any person to pass out or in the lines without hailing and stopping them or giving information of the same, on pain of being dealt with agreeable to the sentence of a court-martial, except such person have the countersign.

The law directs the commandants of companies to appoint the non-commissioned officers, but it does not specify how long they shall serve, nor what fine they shall pay, if they refuse to serve as such. In my opinion, there ought to be some alteration in that clause. The law specifies that Captains shall muster their Companies once in three months & keep them under arms at least three hours each day. In my opinion they ought to muster them every other month & keep them under arms each day at least four hours. At drill musters no person whatever, whether an officer or not, ought to be suffered to carry or convey spirituous liquor in the lines without incurring a heavy penalty, except they get permission from the commanding officer. In my opinion, if these or the like regulations were adopted, our militia would do honor to themselves and their officers and fulfil the contemplations of the venerable framers of our Constitution, and a knowledge of tactics would be diffused among our militia, also a uniformity of discipline and subordination would take place throughout the State.

A Rutherford Adjutant.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

REVOLUTION IN TEXAS.

We have had so many false accounts and braggadocio proclamations from this province, that it is probable that some of our readers may be surprised at the unsophisticated view of things in that quarter which is contained in the following article from the Louisiana Advertiser. It only confirms those impressions which we have from the first entertained and expressed of this sort of predatory warfare.

New-Orleans, July 17.

GEN. LONG AND THE PROVINCE OF TEXAS.

We published, in our paper of Saturday last, an article from the St. Louis Enquirer, headed "General Long," and in which it is stated that the "career of this celebrated partisan is not yet at an end"—and then follows the extract of a letter from New-Orleans:

"The prospects of General Long are beginning to look up—there were six hundred men left Bayou Lafourche last week to join him; and there are two or three hundred more who will leave this place soon for the same purpose."

We published this article on Saturday without comment, supposing it unnecessary. We have understood, however, that its republication without notice, has been construed into a belief of the facts stated in this letter from New-Orleans.

The writer of this letter must be in possession of facts altogether concealed from his fellow-citizens, as to the march of six hundred men from the Lafourche to join Gen. Long; and we are equally in the dark as to the two or three hundred more, shortly to go from New-Orleans for the same purpose.

So far as we have been enabled to obtain information on this subject, we believe the following to be substantially the facts as to Gen. Long and his location at Galveston; more recently called "the Port of Las Casas":

Some time last year General Long was in the city of New-Orleans, and collected together some 30 or 40 persons, with the view, as it afterwards appeared, of locating himself at Galveston. About 20 of his followers were arrested by the civil authority, but afterwards discharged for want of sufficient proof as to the infraction of the law to suppress military enterprises set on foot in the United States against neutral powers. This was considered as terminating Gen. Long's military career.

His enterprising character, however, seemed proof against ordinary difficulties,

and not long after this civil arrest, his followers, the General was issuing military orders from his head quarters in the Spanish possessions—from a place called, as well as we recollect, *Camp of Fort Bolivar*.

The only military achievement was the surprise and dispersion of a few naked, half-starved Indians; but they were called Cannibals, or man eaters; and this seemed the apology for this military movement. The killed and wounded on both sides were not, we believe, officially reported, but we understand Gen. Long had at least one man killed, and a still greater number wounded. From our knowledge of Gen. Long's character, we should suppose he would gladly efface this recorded honor from the annals of his military career; for there is a boldness and perseverance in his pursuits which should place him above the reconstruction of a defenceless and unresisting foe.

Shortly after this affair, Gen. Long located himself at or near Galveston, where he still remains. Many of the few who had followed his fortunes left him at this place; his number since that time varying from 20 to 50 persons.

Their situation at Galveston has been represented as not only uncomfortable, but distressing; often being for weeks together without provisions of any kind, save fruits and fish. The last accounts we received from Galveston, to be relied on, represented the number of the General's settlement at about 50 persons of all descriptions. It is said the settlers have very wisely converted their spears into plough-shares—that they willingly yielded the promises of military fame, for the more solid and secure pursuits of agriculturists—and, instead of the belligerent operations which letter-writers carry on for the General, his settlers are very busy weeding their little patches of corn.

We have been assured, from a source entitled to confidence, that Gen. Long is no longer considered as in command of any military force, and that the exclusive objects of the settlers now at Galveston, is to cultivate the soil on which they have settled; relying upon their peaceful and pacific course of conduct for security. We have understood, that during the last 60 or 90 days, several small parties have gone, or attempted to go to this settlement; and in one instance we heard that a party had gone of 150 persons; but afterwards were assured, it consisted of only sixteen.

In no instance have we heard of any party being seen or found with arms or any military supplies; and in fact they have not the means of purchasing these articles, even if so disposed.

If there is any man, or body of men, so deluded as to enter Texas with the hope of securing any benefit to the country, or themselves, by military operations, most woefully will they be disappointed.

The mind must be diseased, or desperate, that could form such a project, of embark in such a purpose. The people of Texas are not suing to us to relieve them of their oppressions. A military crusade against Texas, in her present situation, could be viewed as little else than a crusade of spoil and plunder. It would be repulsed with shame and ruin to those concerned in it. Nor could any honorable or laudable motive be given for such an enterprise. The only justifiable revolutions are those in which the people of a country embark for the amelioration of their own condition, for the just limitations of power, and for the security of those inalienable rights, necessary to the happiness and prosperity of society.

Our laws admit of no expatriation, and if there are amongst us bosoms burning with love of liberty, the ranks of the revolutionary armies of the South furnish ample field for its indulgence.

This is the patriotism which would excite admiration—this would be a career as honorable as justifiable. But however we may regret that our government has yielded to Spain this fine country, let no American stain his character by attempting to retake it under pretended crusades for liberty. The world will give them their true character—as crusades against the peace and sacred rights of a neutral neighbor.

The recent liberal policy of the Spanish government in permitting settlements to be made, and securing lands to such as become citizens of the country, purely with a view to better their condition, opens another ample field for the gratification of those who are willing to exchange their citizenship in the U. States for a residence in the province of Texas. And the only mode by which Gen. Long, or his followers, or any other individuals, can ever expect an honorable or prosperous residence in the Texas, is to obtain it through the peaceful sanction of the constituted authorities of that country.

If JOHN FRASER, son of Simon Fraser, late Store-keeper at Bermuda, in the service of Great-Britain, is alive, as he was last heard of in the United States, he will hear of an event which entitles him to inherit 10,000\$ by calling at No. 88, Maiden Lane, N. York. G. W. & H. BRUEN.