

which accompanies the effort to compel...
Natl. Int.

Agricultural.—The following is the Report of the Committee of the South-Carolina Agricultural Society, for promoting and improving Agricultural and other rural concerns, appointed to award premiums.

- 1st. To James Ferguson, the gold medal, for exhibiting his horse Docket aged 3 years, raised by himself, in the Parish of St. John's, Berkeley.
- 2d. To Jacob J. On Lowndes, the gold medal, for exhibiting his horse Independence, aged 5 years, raised by himself in the parish of St. Bartholomew.
- 3d. To Dr. John S. Bellinger, for having raised from one acre of land the greatest quantity of flint Corn, to wit: 64 bushels and 5 quarts—the gold medal.
- 4th. To Dr. John S. Bellinger, for having raised the greatest quantity of sweet potatoes, the produce of one squire acre—the gold medal.
- 5th. To Charles E. Rowland, for having raised the greatest quantity of green Seed Cotton, the produce of one square acre of swamp or reclaimed marsh—the gold medal.

A very large Hog, weighing 1146 lbs. aged 5 years, belonging to Capt. J. J. Reardon, was also exhibited, but not coming under the description of character to entitle him to a premium, the Committee regret it is not in their power to award one. A great many more animals were expected, but on account of the severity of the weather and the badness of the roads, they could not be brought to town.

Andrew R. Govan, John Carter and John Wilson, are elected Representatives to the Eighteenth Congress from South Carolina, in addition to those heretofore mentioned—the latter gentleman for Pendleton district, he having obtained a small majority over W. R. Davis, who was erroneously stated as elected.

Keating Simons, Esq. was on the 12th inst. unanimously elected President of the Bank of South-Carolina, in the room of Thomas Jones, Esq. who from ill health declined a re-election.

The Virginia Legislature has risen, after sitting 86 days, and passing 111 acts.

Major H. Lee has prepared for publication a tract for the purpose of vindicating the memory of his father Gen. H. Lee, in regard both to his services as a soldier, and his credit as a writer, which he conceives to be injuriously assailed by Judge Johnson, in his sketches of the life of Gen. Greene. The balance of specie and bullion exported from the U. S. States, during the fiscal year ending on the 30th Sept. last, according to the custom-house entries, amounts to \$7,434,275.

About one third of all the specie in the country left in the course of the last year!

Baltimore, Feb. 21.
Capt. Myers of the schr. Nancy, arrived here yesterday from Jamaica reports that the British sloop of war Tyne had captured a piratical schooner and felucca off the south side of Cuba. Thirty of the pirates were killed and seventeen taken prisoners, who, together with the prizes, arrived at Kingston on the same day with the Nancy.

Capt. Paddock, arrived at Georgetown, S. C. from Kingston, Jamaica, brings the information that twenty men were tried for piracy while he was there, and that fifteen of them were condemned to death, and were to be hanged on the day of his sailing. These pirates were taken on the coast of Cuba by Capt. Godfrey and Lieut. Geary, of the British Navy.

Norfolk, Feb. 19.
The brig Two Brothers, of Newburyport, Anthony Knap, Jr. Master, was captured by a Spanish schooner with a crew of 15 men, off the Morue Rouge, south side of St. Domingo, on the 22d December. The captain and crew, 7 in number, were driven by the pirates into the Brig's small boat, without any thing but the clothes they had on. Fortunately, they reached the shore in safety, after being five hours in the boat, and went alongside the Haytian sloop of war Concord, Col. Morrette, who treated them handsomely, and gave Capt. Knap a passport and letter to the Captain of the port of Jacquemel, where he and his crew arrived on the 28th December.

New-York, Feb. 24.
Advices from Vera Cruz, to Jan. 12, are received here, by way of New-Orleans. After the action of Zalapa, the Generals Santa Ana and Vittoria Guadalupe retired to Vera Cruz with their forces, where they were pursued and besieged by the troops of the Emperor Iturbide. The republican Generals had formed a treaty of alliance with the Castle of St. Juan de Uloa, and it was thought would be able to maintain themselves against the besiegers. Flour was \$20 per barrel.

The Floridas.—The East Florida Herald estimates the number of acres in East Florida at 40 millions, and in West Florida at 10 millions. East Florida is 360 miles in length, and varies in breadth from 50 miles at the Cape, to 240 miles on the Georgia frontier. West Florida is 150 miles long, and has an average breadth of 40 miles. A great part of the soil of West Florida is said to be barren, while that of East Florida is adapted to the culture of sugar, rice, corn, oranges, &c. Cattle and swine are easily raised—the latter fatten on a root that grows spontaneously. The river St. John's runs through the centre of the country for more than two hundred miles, and is abundantly stored with fish.

On the 16th October, a tremendous Volcano poured forth stones and lava from a mountain situated in the Bean-jean Regencies, about 200 miles from Batavia, a seaport on the north coast of Java. Five thousand natives were buried by stones and ashes. Three hundred have been found most dreadfully burnt, and but faint hopes are entertained of the recovery of most of them. This place was one of the most beautiful and highly cultivated sections of the interior of this rich island.—Coffee and rice grew luxuriantly and plentifully there.

The number of persons drowned, by falling into the docks of the City of New-York, during the last year, is reported as 56!

A young man of seventeen years of age named Luke Flint, was frozen to death in a snow storm, in Cataaugus County, N. Y. on the 14th ult. He and his brother had set out to travel 30 miles on that day, the last eleven of which were through the woods, where they were benighted in the storm, separated, and where the youngest was frozen to death. On the same day near Fredonia, in Chataugue County, the carding machines of Mr. Thomas Bull were burnt down, and his son drowned in the pond.

A melancholy occurrence took place here on Saturday last. An industrious young man, of about 26 years of age, the only son of his mother, was taken suddenly ill whilst at his work. Medical assistance was called, and attempts were made to bleed him which however, were quite ineffectual; life seemed extinct. On the following morning, the bed upon which he had been laid out presented the most horrid spectacle, being deluged with blood. It is supposed that life had been only suspended, and that the circulation of blood had returned, when, from the want of immediate aid, he bled to death from the wounds made by the lancet.—*Liverpool Courier.*

By a late report of the Methodist Episcopal Church, it appears, that the total number of Methodists, in Great Britain and her dependencies is 252,570, and the number of travelling preachers there, 970. In the U. S. west of the Allegany, there are more than one hundred and five thousand members, about four hundred travelling, and nearly one thousand local preachers.

The New-York American remarks, "Such, we learn, is the scarcity of seamen, at present, in this port, that several vessels have been delayed in getting to sea for want of men; and, in one instance, on Saturday, ten dollars bounty, in addition to thirteen dollars per month wages, were paid in order to expedite a packet ship. The long continued westerly winds have kept out numerous vessels now due, and this, combined with the general activity in the commercial movements of this sort, has operated to enhance seamen's wages."

In a proclamation which President Boyer issued after the great fire at Port-au-Prince, "he prohibited any and every body, under the severest penalties, to increase the rents of buildings, or to sell at advanced prices, food, building wood, or other articles of necessary consumption."

Immense banks of Coal, of an excellent quality, have been discovered about fifty miles above St. Stephens, in Alabama, and near the Falls of Tuscaloosa, in the same State. It is spoken of as hereafter forming a valuable article of export to other States, and to the West Indies. It is described as being superior to the Virginia Coal, and fully equal to that usually imported from Liverpool.

A Lyceum of a novel character in this country is established at the flourishing town of Gardiner, in Maine. It approaches nearer than any thing we have seen, to the celebrated Institution at Hofwyl, in Switzerland, which unites practice with theory. That not only opens the books, which instruct in the sciences and arts, but puts into the hands of its pupils the instrument of useful occupation, and shows them the

practical result of elevated speculation. In the Lyceum will be taught all useful knowledge, and that, too, without suffering the body to be enervated by too close sedentary employment. We doubt not that this school, which possesses extraordinary and unequalled advantages, will receive a proportionate patronage from the community.

"The Spy."—In the legislature of Massachusetts, a petition has been presented by David Gray, praying compensation for extraordinary services performed in the revolutionary war. The Boston Centinel says—"It appears, from evidence produced by the petitioner, that he was employed during the revolutionary war to act as a spy, and is the identical personage so celebrated in the popular novel of the 'Spy,' under the name of Harvy Birch."

Presentment of Pope Pius.—The Grand Jury of Philadelphia, have presented an extraordinary act of arrogance, impropriety and presumption, a recent attempt of Pope Pius the 7th, so called, to interfere in the religious rights and temporal concerns of our country.

An Irish colonel, of a volunteer corps, who has long been a confirmed old bachelor, excites much pleasure by haranguing his men: "Gentlemen, we are all assembled here this day to defend our wives and our children."

FOR THE REGISTER.
Messrs. Editors—Discovering from a frequent perusal of the pages of your useful paper, that you are willing, and even desirous to disseminate truth, I have to request you will give these few unconnected paragraphs a place in your columns, should you deem them worthy. I subject them to your criticism, and will cheerfully submit to any corrections you may make.

Is there, let me ask, an individual in this enlightened age, who denies his assent to the truths of the Gospel? who gives no credence to the evidences adduced to establish Christianity? Is there one who blindly closes his eyes against the light, even the light of the "sun of righteousness," which is diffusing its genial influence the world around; which has found its way to the gloomy regions of Mahomeden darkness; and even where the streams of the consecrated Ganges flow—the sacred oracles of God have been extended, even to the children of the East; and they have now an opportunity of comparing them with the faint glimmerings of heathen superstition, and deciding which points the way to Heaven—which leads to unending and eternal joys? I trust the appellation of unbeliever cannot justly be given to any, to any at least who read this paper. But if unfortunately there be such an one, will he not attend to an evidence which my unpractised pen would present to the view of his understanding; one, in my humble estimation, calculated of itself to strike conviction to a reasoning mind? I allude to the situation of the Jews as a nation. Does not this establish, without controversy, that a part of the Divine record is true? and if a part, why not the whole? Have not all the prophecies concerning this once chosen and highly favored people of God, been fulfilled in a very wonderful manner? What were they once? Turn over the pages of sacred history and you will find they were once prosperous and glorious—Victory and triumph accompanied all their battles—They fought on the side of God; and "God was their strength and refuge." Indeed, when we read the history of the glory and splendor which once shone around this ancient people of the Lord, how does worldly grandeur sink into insignificance. But did it continue? Alas! No—it was evanescent. Under the reign of their first kings, their concerns were generally, yea, universally triumphant. It was then the sacred walls of Jehovah's temple were reared—it was then that praise was heard through its lofty aisles—it was at that period, too, that they enjoyed pre-eminently the blessings of wealth. Commerce unfurled her sails to the favoring breeze; and their land abounded with all good things. But, as was foretold, the kings who succeeded became encouragers of idolatry. They profaned the temple and its ordinances—"and all the chief priests and elders transgressed very much after the abominations of the heathen"—and they forsook the God of their fathers."

What do you say, oh unbeliever, was not this anticipated prophecy?—But was this all that was prophesied concerning this deluded people? No. Was it not foretold that a Saviour should be raised up amongst them, who should redeem Israel; even Jesus, who was to be their glorious Messiah? He, to whose standard, it was said, all nations should flock; and through him the world be filled with the glory of God—"through whom both Jew and Gentile were to have access by one spirit to the Father? And did they believe in this Saviour, this King of righteousness, whose dominion was to be universal? Alas! No—they perverted these prophecies—they denied, they persecuted, they scourged and buffeted, and at last succeeded in crucifying the Lord of Glory. They looked for a temporal Messiah, one who should come in pomp and glory, and gratify their pride of heart. They consequently shut their eyes and their ears, and steered their hearts against the truth, even the truths which were proclaimed with "words such as never man spake." And has this long looked for Messiah made his appearance? Ask the unbelieving descendants of faithful Abraham, and they will tell you he is yet to come! Alas, alas! why should men be so perversely blind: they will look, but look in vain, until God shall seal their eyes in death.

I rejoice to hear of the temporal advantages which the spirit of liberty is granting to this hitherto proscribed nation. I rejoice too, that I have lived to see the day when exertions are used to bring about the salvation of the Jews, and to hear the truth as it is in Jesus, proclaimed with fervency by one of them. But oh, I should rejoice with joy unfeigned, to hear the glad intelligence, that they were all abandoning their fallacious hopes, and receiving as their Messiah, "He who died for the remission of sins!"

And now my unbelieving friend, whoever you may be, what say you to these things? Does not the fulfillment of these prophecies against a nation whom your own knowledge can testify are a "by-word" and a reproach among all people? Does it not convince you of the truth of that part of sacred history wherein these predictions are contained? If so, you cannot, you will not be so unreasonable, as to deny your assent to the remainder. You will not, I trust, like the poor Jew, reject the evidences concerning the glorious Messiah, even Jesus Christ, nor like them "deny the Lord who bought you!"
A Friend to Truth.

FOR THE REGISTER.
To become an object of admiration, is certainly pleasant and desirable, and some might, therefore, be of opinion that I ought to congratulate myself in having elicited this sentiment from 'Edwin,' the correspondent of the Star. Be this as it may, I feel myself compelled to jeopardize his good opinion, by a further attempt to establish the position I have taken.

It is very natural that the stage should afford a theme for the 'tragic muse'; but it is feared that the benefits derived from it are as visionary as the theme of Melpomene itself. I shall not pretend to say that the ancients neglected theatrical representations. No, so far from this, it is a melancholy and degrading fact, that they persevered in indulging in these and other luxurious and effeminate amusements, until Rome and Carthage became a 'proverb and a by-word' among the nations; until they were reduced, from a situation eminently glorious, to a state of worse than gothic barbarity.

I shall not deny that many characters drawn by our dramatic poets are worthy of the closest imitation; and that excellent and instructive lessons of morality may be conveyed in this form of writing. But, as a certain writer has said on this subject, we are apt to disregard the advice of a man whom we do not believe to be in earnest, and who we know assumes a borrowed appearance.—Quintillian, therefore, makes it essential to an orator, that the world be persuaded of his integrity. For who can desire to listen to admonitions, when we know the reprobate neither means nor believes what he says? Or what satisfaction can there be in hearing pure words flow from impure lips, or in listening to a lecture on morality and virtue, from a man whose life evinces a disregard of both?

I cannot conceive that the charity of Corneille or Racine, is any apology for the lascivious French pantomime; or the sublime flights of Shakespeare, a defence of the obscene British comedy. Whoever has read Shakespeare cannot deny but that his low drollery and buffoonery are highly exceptionable, and his brilliant efforts tarnished by improper and indecorous incidents. As to Otway, one solitary composition ought to strike him from the list of moral or decent authors—I mean the play of 'Venice Preserved,'—which, as originally printed, would disgrace any language, and be a reproach to any community where its representation should be tolerated.

The names of 'celebrated actors who have done honor to themselves and their country, would be peculiarly instructive; and I think it but fair that Edwin divide his proposition, and furnish such a list, with the 'benefits they have imparted.' As far as my limited means and information would permit, I have sought in vain among our American heroes and statesmen for a tragic or a comic actor. I never heard that Washington, Franklin, Adams, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Putnam, Brown, Jackson, and a host of the like invaluable men, were either mimics or buffoons.

The authority of so learned a man as Dr. Blair, is truly weighty. But it is feared that this otherwise great and good man, yielded to the current of the times, as many others did, and to the influence of the reigning monarch. It is not my wish to contrast the merits and virtues of eminent men; but I must claim the privilege of introducing the following remarks of the good Archbishop Tillotson. "As the stage now is (says he) plays are intolerable, and not to be permitted in a civilized, much less a christian nation. They do most notoriously minister both to infidelity and vice. By the profaneness of them they are apt to instil bad principles into the minds of men, and to lessen the awe and reverence which all men ought to have for God and religion; and by their lewdness they teach vice, and are apt to infect the minds of men, and dispose them to lewd and dissolute practices. And, therefore, I do not see how any person pretending to sobriety and virtue, and especially to the pure and holy religion of our blessed Saviour, can, without great guilt and open contradiction to his holy profession, be present at such lewd and immodest plays, much less frequent them, as too many do, who would yet take it very ill to be shut out of the communion of christians, as they would most certainly have been in the first and purer ages of christianity." (Dr. Fleming, his successor, "than whom few men knew human nature better," avowed his opposition to the stage, while the "Beggars Opera" was at its highest run, notwithstanding the resistance of nobility and gentry. Events afterwards proved that the Doctor's objections were well founded, for his fears, as to the fatal consequences, were realized by many highwaymen, declaring immediately previous to their execution, that they always carried their gangs to Drury Lane, in order that they might be spirited and excited by the behaviour of Macbeth, previous to commencing their daring and guilty outrages upon society.) The illustrious Plutarch gave his decided voice against theatrical exhibitions, declaring these diversions as unmanly, and as tending to enervate the soil and unqualify her for more rational employments. Among all the christian reformers, it is believed, none have ever been found who have proposed this method to reform mankind or ameliorate the condition of society.

Every time we indulge in these amusements, we run the risk of giving nature a victory over the conscience. We enter the portal of seduction and debauchery, and suffer our judgments to be borne from us by the whirlwinds of passion. No mental gratification can compensate for the destruction of almost every moral and virtuous sentiment, which are thus causelessly and wilfully endangered. We listen to oaths and imprecations with composure, because they are clothed in poetic language; and become familiar with scenes disgusting to the eye of modesty or reason. A month has not elapsed, since part of the audience abandoned the theatre, during a performance, in a neighboring city, on account of indecent exposure of person in a female! Perhaps it will be said that this argues a virtuous refinement, prevalent among those who attend the Theatre in our

days. Not so—for the number that retired was, unfortunately, but small.
I do not speak of what Plays might be made to produce, under a proper management, but I speak of the Stage as it is, and I believe ever has been, since first introduced into our country. At the first introduction of Theatrical Exhibitions, our communities are disposed to discountenance outrages on decency and decorum; but step by step the advance of licentiousness is permitted, until the idiosyncrasy of fashion permits an unlimited indulgence. I would endeavor to excite an honest emulation in the youth of our country to rise above the influence of this fascinating and dangerous amusement; to urge them to step boldly out of the beaten path of fashion and folly, and devote their time and their talents to nobler purposes, and to higher aims; purposes and aims worthy our enlightened times—worthy the sons and daughters of freemen.

I shall close these remarks by correcting a mistake, which has given Edwin an opportunity to indulge in a sort of recriminating iteration. I allude to the word "variety," which is noticed in the conclusion of his piece; it should have been printed "vanity."
ADNER.

FOR THE REGISTER.

Members Editors.—Circumstances prevented my replying to a communication signed "Juvenile," which appeared lately in your paper. This author arraigns the conduct of the Members of the late Euterpean Society, in terms repugnant to that liberality which he arrogates to himself, that this question, though a private matter, is forcibly hurried before the tribunal of public opinion. He apologizes unnecessarily for his rarely commenting on the affairs of the city; for how private Libraries and private Societies, whose proceedings are kept secret, can be construed an affair of the city, I am not able to determine. He enquires by what authority the members of the late Euterpean Society dispose of their Library. I answer it is disposed of by the same authority that formed it, added to its acquisitions, paid its contingent expenses, and preserved it to the present day. In other words, it is disposed of by its late regular members. The right of the Euterpean Society to dispose of their books had never hitherto been questioned, from its institution to its decline. The members being few, and the exercises of the Society imperfectly performed, it was resolved to distribute the proceeds of the sale of the books to two religious institutions. Without taking pains to investigate the real cause of this heinous crime, Juvenile insinuates that the members of the Society, like Beasts of prey, watching their opportunity, seize on the books—for what?—To appropriate them to their own use? No—to deliberately consecrate them to the promotion of religious and humane purposes. This lover of liberality then asks if our conduct is liberal, and takes credit to his tender mind for revolting at it. I ask now, if the two kinds of liberality above mentioned, ours in the above stated disposal of our books, or Juvenile's in publishing an aspersion, founded on mere conjecture, tho' calculated essentially to injure the estimation of all whom it was designed to implicate, will bear a comparison? But he "cannot reconcile his feelings to the disposal of these books." Are we then to infer, Juvenile, that you were a member of the Euterpean Society? If so, you did not honor us with your presence and disapprobation of our proceedings. If you were not a member, to what, but officiousness, can your unsolicited interference be attributed? Indeed you merit the character which I have here given you, for prying into things which we believe do not concern you, and obtruding on public patience matters which your frequent questions, and the whole tenor of your communication, prove that you have not candidly and minutely examined.

AN EUTERPEAN.

The Rev. JOSEPH A. WARNE, from Williamsborough, will preach at the Baptist Church, in this city, on Sunday next, at 11 o'clock, and at the Methodist Church, at half past 3 in the afternoon.

MARRIED.
On the 11th ult. in Buncombe county, Mr. Samuel Smith, of Tennessee, to Miss Margaret R. Baird, daughter of Bedet Baird.

DIED.
In Newbern, on the 26th ult. at an advanced age, Mr. Nathan Smith.

At Samuel Eskridge's, Esq. in Roane county, Tennessee, Mr. Francis Childs, in the thirty-first year of his age. He was on a journey, removing himself and family from Orange county, to West Tennessee.

On the 2d ult. at Bedford, his late residence, in Abbeville district, S. C. Richard Andrews Rapley, Esq. This well known old man, about the year 1761, came from London to South-Carolina, as the agent of Joseph Salvador, in the management of the immense estate, called the *Ino's land*. Notwithstanding the devoted partiality for his native land, which seemed to increase with the length of his absence from it, in the revolutionary struggle, he zealously espoused the cause of his adopted country; and in various capacities contributed to its success in the desultory, predatory warfare of the back country. He was a member of the provincial Congress; he was one of the Commissioners who signed the South-Carolina Currency, and he held a post in the Paymaster's Department, which entitled him to the rank of Col. As a justice of the peace, he was an useful arbiter of disputes and preserver of peace in the times of confusion, and an efficient member of the county courts at a subsequent period. His useful knowledge made him, while the settlements were young, the physician and lawyer of his neighborhood; and as his services were bestowed gratuitously, so they were never officiously obtruded when no longer required by the situation of the country. He was for many years Commissioner in Equity, and with delight reacted the forms of the English Chancery, with which his early recollections were familiar. Independent, and somewhat aristocratic in his notions and manners, he pursued his course—did good to many—harm to none.

On the 12th inst. in Albemarle county, Va. Captain William Smith, in the 96th year of his age. Mr. Smith served against the Indians as a captain in a campaign under the command of Col. George Washington, something before Braddock's defeat. He was also in several battles during the Revolutionary struggle, and was distinguished for his bravery, and devotion to the cause of his country. For many years past, he has been a great lover of his bible, and could read with ease without spectacles.