

RALEIGH REGISTER,

AND NORTH-CAROLINA GAZETTE.

"OURS ARE THE PLANS OF FAIR DELIGHTFUL PEACE, UNWARD BY PARTY RAGE, TO LIVE LIKE BROTHERS."

TUESDAY, APRIL 30, 1833.

No. 5.

THE REGISTER

By Joseph Gales, & Son,
Raleigh, North-Carolina.

TERMS.

Three Dollars per annum; one half in advance. Those who do not, either at the time of subscribing, or subsequently, give notice of their wish to have the Paper discontinued at the expiration of their year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.

ADVERTISEMENTS, exceeding sixteen lines, will be inserted three times for a Dollar; and twenty-five cents for each subsequent publication; those of greater length, in the same proportion. If the number of insertions be not marked on them, they will be continued until ordered out, and charged accordingly.

DUTY OF A CHRISTIAN MINISTER.

In recently reading a Discourse on this important subject, we met with the following sensible and elegantly written passages, which we take pleasure in presenting to our readers:

Religion, in becoming fervent, sometimes becomes morbid. It is the Minister's duty to inculcate a piety characterised by wisdom, as much as by warmth; to meditate between the reason and the affections, so that, with joint energy and in blessed harmony, they may rise together and offer up the undivided soul to God. Whoever understands the strength of emotion in man's nature, and how hardly the balance of the soul is preserved, need not be told of the arduousness of this work. Devout people, through love of excitement, and through wrong views of the love of God, are apt to cherish the devotional feelings, at the expense, if not the exclusion, of other parts of our nature. They seem to think that piety, like the upstart tree, makes a desert where it grows; that the mind, if not the body, needs a cloister. The natural movements of the soul are repressed: the social affections damped; the grace, and ornament, and innocent exhilarations of life frowned upon; and a gloomy, repulsive religion is cultivated, which, by way of compensation for its privations, claims a monopoly of God's favor, abandoning all to his wrath who will not assume its own and allivory, and echo its own sepulchral tones. Through such exhibitions, religion has lost its honor; and though the most ennobling of all sentiments, dilating the soul with vast thoughts; and an unbounded hope, has been thought to contract and degrade it. The Minister is to teach earnestly, but enlightened religion; a piety, which, far from wasting or eradicating, will protect, nourish, freshen the mind's various affections and powers; which will add force to reason, as well as ardor to the heart; which will at once bind us to God, and cement and multiply our ties to our family, our country, and mankind; which will lighten the relish of life's pleasures, whilst it kindles an unquenchable thirst for a purer happiness in the life to come. Religion does not mutilate our nature. It does not lay waste our human interests and affections, that it may erect for God a throne amidst cheerless and solitary ruins, but widens the range of thought, feeling and enjoyment. Such is religion; and the christian ministry having for its end the communication of this healthful, well-proportioned, and all-comprehending piety, demands every energy of thought, feeling and utterance, which the individual can bring to the work.

It is the duty of a Minister to rouse men to self-conflict, to warfare with the evil in their own hearts. This is, in truth, the supreme evil. The sorest calamities of life, sickness, poverty, scorn, dungeons and death, form a less amount of desolation and suffering than is included in that one word, sin—in revolt from God, in disloyalty to conscience, in the tyranny of the passions, in the thralldom of the soul's nobler powers. To redeem men from sin, was Christ's great end. To pierce them with a new consciousness of sin, so that they shall groan under it, and strive against it, and though prayer and watching, master it, is an essential part of the Minister's work. Let him not satisfy himself with awakening, by his eloquence, occasional emotions of gratitude and sympathy. He must rouse the soul to solemn, stern resolve against its own deep and cherished corruptions, or he only makes a show of assault, and leaves the foe entrenched and unbroken within.

It is also the duty of a Christian Minister to call forth in the soul, a conviction of its immortality, a thirst for a higher existence, and a grandeur and elevation of sentiment, becoming a being who is to live, enjoy and advance forever. His business is with men, not as inhabitants of this world, but as related to invisible beings, and to purer and happier worlds. He should look with reverence on the human soul as having within itself the germ of heaven. He should recognize in the ignorant and unimproved, vast spiritual faculties given for perpetual enlargement, just as the capacity of genius sees in the unheavenly the capacity of being transformed by piety and grace which will com-

mand the admiration of ages. In correspondence with these views, let him strive to quicken men to a consciousness of their inward nature, and of its affinity with God, and raise their steadfast aim and hope to its interminable progress and felicity. Perhaps I may be told, that men are incapable of rising, under the best instruction, to this height of thought and feeling. But let us never despair of our race. There is in the human soul a deep consciousness which responds to him, who sincerely, and with the language of reality, speaks to it of the great and everlasting purposes for which it was created. There are sublime instincts in man. There is in human nature, a want which the world cannot supply: a thirst for objects on which to pour forth more fervent admiration and love than visible things awaken—a thirst for the unseen, the infinite, and the everlasting. Most Christians have had moments when a new light has seemed to dawn, a new life to stir in them; when they have aspired after an unknown good; when they have been touched by moral greatness and disinterested love; when they have longed to break every chain of selfishness and sensuality, and enjoy a purer being. It is on this part of our nature that religion is founded.—To this Christianity is addressed. The power to speak to this, is the noblest which God has imparted to man or angel, and should be coveted above all things, by the Christian Teacher.

EXTRACTS FROM THE SPEECH Of Mr. Carson of North-Carolina, on the Enforcement Bill.

I rise, sir, to perform a duty—a most solemn duty—such as it has never fallen to my lot heretofore to perform. It is a duty which I will fulfil—but, I shall do it with the deepest, the most heartfelt regret. It is my duty on this occasion, sir, to part company with a number of gentlemen with whom it has been both my pride and my pleasure, heretofore to act. I am perfectly aware that it will operate as a banishment of myself from the cause of a man whom I have delighted to honor; of a man whom I have ever served, if not with the ability of some of his friends, yet certainly with as much zeal, with as much affectionate devotion, as a son could serve his father.

Yes, sir, I never had my feelings so much devoted to any individual, unconnected with me by ties of blood, as they have been to Andrew Jackson. But the time has come, sir, when we must part. Let me say to you, sir, that I have divided my estate between his Regan and his Goneril, because they were more vociferous in their professions of filial affection and devotion than Cordelia. Yes, sir, he banished Cordelia from his presence, and he banished also the honest Kent from his councils. The difficulty with me has been, not how I shall punish the faults, but how I shall conceal the failings of the man I have thus loved. I would rather hide them than expose them, I assure you. But this bill I cannot hide, that proclamation I cannot conceal. It met me, sir, on my way here; and God knows the feelings of my heart, when I saw that the line of separation betwixt that man and myself, I speak politically, was drawn forever. I felt it not as my own misfortune only; I looked upon it as the misfortune of the American people. Yes, sir, that man, with the popularity he possesses, could have done more towards establishing on a permanent basis, the liberty and happiness of this country, than any man since the days of Washington. And, sir, as his ability to do good was great, so was his ability to do evil, to injure the liberties of the people. That injury, I do solemnly believe, as I declare here before God—the evil is about to be done by the passage of the bill before the House.

I hope I may be mistaken; but such is my firm conviction of the injurious effects which this bill will produce if passed, I cannot consent to give a vote against it, without stating some of the reasons which induce me to hope that it will not pass. I will first, sir, address a word of advice to those gentlemen with whom I have heretofore acted, and who conceive it to be their duty to vote for this bill, because it is a measure of Executive recommendation. Those gentlemen have, in my opinion, a preliminary duty to perform before they give their votes in favor of this bill; yes, sir, before they take another step in this measure. It will be recollected by gentlemen that, in 1827, when the gentleman before me, (Mr. Adams) held the Executive office of the nation, a message was sent to Congress relative to the execution of a treaty with the Creek Indians. In that document there was a kind of squinting (if I may be allowed the term,) at the employment of force, it spoke about a superadded obligation. And what was the conduct, on that occasion, of the gentleman who then acted with me? Why, sir, he pounced on the offensive document like hungry pikes on a roach; we were ready to heap every term of political reprobaton on the man who had assumed even the existence of such principles. I have the document before me, here it is; dated the 5th of February, 1827; and I will ask the clerk to read the extracts from it, which I have marked.

But the member from New-York says, these gentlemen do not represent the sovereignty of South-Carolina. Her Convention only can do that. But what do the New-York papers say? They tell us it is Hamilton, McDuffie, Calhoun and Hayne, who have led the people into error, and that they ought to suffer—yes, they ought to suffer! Suffer what? Why, sir, as a matter of curiosity, I will show you how, and in what manner, some people in the State from which the gentleman comes to whom I have alluded, think these gentlemen ought to suffer. I have a letter here directed to J. C. Calhoun, and dated Benton Coatre, N. Y. My honorable friend, to whom it was directed, was about to throw it into the fire, but, at my request it was preserved. Well, sir, here it is. It contains as gentlemen may see, (Mr. Carson displayed the letter,) the gallows, and a representation of men suspended; on the back-ground, coffins are waiting for the reception of their bodies. It is a production of genius, Mr. Speaker, and ought, in my opinion, to be preserved in company with the coffin hand-bill. However, the letter may serve to show that it is the opinion of some person in the State from which the gentleman (Mr. Beardsley) comes, that these leaders have had the power to do much that is evil. Well, sir, I have another letter. It contains nothing in writing, but encloses a lock of hair. (Mr. C. here unfolded the letter and produced the piece of hair.) Mr. Beardsley inquired if that letter was from New-York?

Mr. Carson replied, no, sir; it is not from New-York? As I am asked for the postmark, I will tell it. It is from Salem, Tennessee. But believe me, sir, I blush when I name it, yes, I blush that a daughter of North-Carolina should have one individual capable of sending such a letter. I yet hope there is but one man in her limits who could do it.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

Messrs. Editors: The tendency to consolidation in our Government appears to me to be vastly overrated. The argument that all the former Republics of the world had been destroyed in consequence of their constituting but one people with one government, the head of which, with the co-branches of government, were without check or control, has no bearing upon our system. We are one people in so far as our relations with other nations require in us, a single national character, to maintain an honorable independent rank among them. And in our domestic concerns, to provide the means of defence, afford the facilities of communication between the extremes of our country, so that the means of defence may be speedily concentrated at any necessary point, and to further the happiness and promote the general welfare of the people, by counteracting the effects of interested foreign policy. In all other respects we are a separate people, having local governments, in which the manners, customs, and peculiar circumstances of the people of the several governments have a controlling influence which is exercised by them. The General Government exercises no control over the local governments in their domestic concerns. It only maintains those general laws without which we should have no national character at all. On the other hand the people of the several United States have a treble controlling power in the General Government; two in their individual and one in their State capacity. The former is exercised directly every two years in the election of Representatives, and every four years in the election of President, with the contingency of his being elected by States, should no one candidate receive a majority of all the votes of the electors. The latter is exercised every six years in the choice of Senators. In these respects, our own bears no analogy to former republics. In all republics the principle is recognized that the people are sovereign, and that the majority must govern. If this be denied, then the United States are not a Republic. If it be admitted, what fault can be found with the exercise of the principle? With the checks which the two Houses have upon each other, and that of the President upon both, it is morally impossible that any act could be passed that would seriously conflict with the interests of the people at large, without a gross dereliction from duty, in which case a corrective would be speedily applied either by the people, through their Representatives, or by the States through their Senators. Therefore, an act passed by the representatives, sanctioned by the concurrence of the Senate, and approved by the Executive, is a law of the States, in their capacity as States, as well as of popular opinion. The Senate here serves as a nicely adjusted balance-wheel, now checking the too sudden impulse of moving power, and again sustaining the action when there is a deficiency. In addition to this, there always has been, and probably always will be, party distinctions, sufficient to keep alive a spirit of opposition. How, then, can we be in danger of merging in a consolidated Government? But one way remains,

and that is, by the people themselves surrendering their principles. But before they will disfranchise themselves, they must be sunk in sloth and ignorance; and, therefore, incapable of self-government. Of this, thank God, there is no probability. In this respect the United States are widely different from ancient republics. It is true, we have now, as there were formerly, persons who are willing to save their fellow-citizens the trouble of thinking for themselves in political affairs; but the general information and spirit of enterprise, so widely diffused among the mass of our citizens, and for which we, as a nation, are held in high estimation abroad, must forever interpose an insuperable barrier to a consolidated or despotic Government. No enterprising nation will long remain in ignorance. No well informed nation will long submit to a despotic Government, or to a course of policy detrimental to the general welfare. In republics particularly, the general and individual welfare are so intimately connected, that the one cannot be checked without injury to the other. Hence it follows, that the best domestic will usually make the best political economist, and vice-versa. The grand requisites in republics, then, are, first, education generally diffused among the mass of the people. They will then be able to think and act for themselves, and being well informed, will generally think and act right. Second, facilities of internal communication. By this, the several portions of the Union become familiar with each other. Their several wants made known and supplied. The means of defence speedily concentrated at any necessary point to repel invasion. The manners and customs of the several sections become assimilated, their interests identified and reciprocal; and when the benignant influence of reason shall have dispelled the fog of sectional jealousies, it will then be clearly seen, that we have a mutual interest to protect, and that equal industry and enterprise will not fail to insure success. J.

GEOLOGY OF THE U. STATES.

In the supplement to the Harrisburgh Telegraph of the 6th inst. is the very able Report of Mr. Say, a member of the Legislature of that State, on the subject of a Geological Survey of the State of Pennsylvania, together with a copy of a bill providing for a geological survey of the State. On account of its length we cannot insert it at present; but there is a coincidence in this report with a document which attracted a good deal of attention a short time before the adjournment of Congress, and which we inserted in our columns at the time. It was a Report of the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the resolution to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the President of the United States to employ a suitable person in aid of the Topographical Bureau, to ascertain the mineralogy and geology of each of the several States of the Union, with a view to the construction of a mineralogical and geological map of the whole territory of the United States.

On this subject the Report of Mr. Say says: "Much benefit would be derived by the community, and credit to the Engineer, who would, while running lines for canals, road-roads, &c. give even a slight scientific view of the country over which he passes."

The Report of the Committee of the House of Representatives was favorable to the plan of a mineralogical survey of the United States, and recommended an appropriation for that object, which, if time allowed, would no doubt have received the approbation of Congress. We know of no project, so little expensive or exceptional in any view, that would more redound to the advantage and honor of the country and Government.—We scarcely open a periodical from abroad, but we find this country called upon for information respecting its geology. It makes us ashamed when we know that we have none to give. We talk of science, whilst we are immeasurably behind all the civilized countries of Europe, and are taking no steps to quicken our pace.—How many surveys have been effected by the Topographical service; that would have been vastly more important accessions to our knowledge, if geological illustrations had been attached to them by competent persons? This remark has been constantly made. If the Government would only order this to be done, it would be laying a foundation for a work of deep national interest.

These observations have been suggested by the excellent report of Mr. Say, himself a man of science; and we conclude them by saying, that we have frequently heard gentlemen, on their return from Europe, declare that nothing mortified them more than being obliged to confess, in countries where the practical and philosophical importance of geology are so much valued, that we knew little or nothing of the geology of our own country. Our Government might soon wipe away this reproach.

Something New.—The Ajax, arrived at New-York, has among other things, 3,820 bushels of Wheat from Liverpool.

SINGULAR ADVENTURE.

From the Albany Daily Advertiser.

A little boy, aged about three years, son of Col. Hogan, keeper of the jail, was missing on Saturday for about 7 hours, and search was made for him in every direction—but in vain. A little child about his own age, who could not speak plain, was continually saying to its mother, "Boy in hole," "Boy in hole," and pointed to a hole in the end of the arch over Eagle street, at its junction with Beaver street. His importunities at length attracted attention, and it being known that Mr. H's child was missing, a man descended by a rope fastened under his arms, to the bottom of the creek, a distance of twenty feet, with a lantern. He there found a boy's cap, but he searched no farther, and was drawn up. The cap was identified as that of Mr. H's boy. Sheriff Gallup went to the place and offered a reward to any person who would descend and search for the child. None could be found, when the Sheriff himself pulled off his coat and was making preparations to go down; when a colored man was induced to descend with a lantern. After proceeding about three hundred feet in the creek, as it goes down Beaver street, and which is covered by an arch about four feet high, he found the little fellow sitting in the mud and filth, and resting against the wall of the arch, almost exhausted. He brought him to the hole, and he was hoisted out and presented to his, till then, afflicted, but now overjoyed parents.

It appears that, after falling in the hole, he had wandered thus far, and had become so fatigued that he could not make his way back to the hole, or probably he became bewildered and deprived of the power of exercising his thinking faculties.—He was in this place from 10 in the morning till five in the afternoon.

DEFERRED ARTICLES.

The Russian Nero, Nicholas I.—What epithet could indignation, or hatred, or scorn, furnish sufficiently expressive of the enormities of this man? Youth, old age, and innocence, fall equally before his ruthless barbarity. He has already transported to the wilds of Siberia, or ordered to be butchered in savage revenge, twenty thousand children; thus hellishly blasting in the bud the future hopes of Poland, & whetting his brutal vengeance by the blood of her gallant nobles. Out of the group of the hideous images that this cruel man's atrocities call up to the mind I will take one. The wife of Gen. Roenstein had two children, her only hope and fortune. Their father had nothing to leave them, but the inheritance of his patriotism, his bravery and his virtue. She memorialized the Emperor, that they should not be torn from her—her prayer was rejected. She then implored, in the name of human nature and the God of mercy, that one at least, the youngest, might be left to her—she was again repulsed with a savage threat. The miserable mother, bereft of all earthly comfort, kissed her child, and in a delirium of despair, grasped a dagger and plunged it to its hilt.—Mr. O'Connell's Speech at the Hackney Reform Dinner.

At a meeting of the Council of the City of Philadelphia on Thursday evening, a memorial from William B. Ach, and David B. Lee was presented, in which these gentlemen propose to light the city much better than it now is, and at half the present cost, by the erection of a tower for burning tar and anthracite coal.—They say—"As tar when burnt over a strong heat, will give a greater light than any other substance which can be conveniently placed in a situation where it would give light to the city—but if oil or gas should be preferred, a tower of similar construction to that represented in the drawing might be so arranged as to use oil or gas, instead of tar and coal, and still light the city more effectually, and at less cost than on the plan now in use. Your memorialists believe, that with tar and coal, burnt at a proper elevation, aided by suitable reflectors, a light might be obtained at less than one-half the present cost of lighting the city, which would equal the light occasioned several years since by the burning of the Masonic Hall, which (your memorialists are informed, shone through the windows of Col. Powell's country seat on the west side of the river Schuylkill, to that degree, that a person read a newspaper in the darkest part of the room: and as your memorialists have also been informed, made it sufficiently light at the Rising Sun, and at Frankford, to enable people to read in the open streets." The memorial was referred to the Committee on Gas.

Messrs. Carey, Lea & Blanchard, of Philadelphia, have issued a handsome edition, in two duodecimos, of Mrs. Jamieson's Characteristics of Women. The fervent eulogy of this work in the number of Blackwood's Magazine for January last, is not an exaggeration. "Mrs. Jamieson," says that Journal, "has immortalized herself by a book that shows throughout the deepest insight into all the virtues of her sex, and the fullest and clearest conception of all the female characters that Shakespeare has sketched."

Dr. Franklin.—C. Bowen, of Boston, has in press a collection of the Familiar Letters and Miscellaneous Papers of Benjamin Franklin, now for the first time published. The work is edited by Mr. J. Sparks, and will be published in one volume 12 mo. It is stated that the letters and pieces in this original collection have been obtained from various sources. They have a value and interest not inferior to any of Dr. Franklin's published writings. The letters in particular, amounting to more than one hundred, possess the never before printed, and unstudied communications of the author's sentiment and feelings to his nearest relations, and most intimate friends.

Great interest has been felt for the fate of some ship supposed to have been lost at sea, as the ship Martha, arrived at New-York, reports having seen fourteen dead persons floating, and having picked up a ladder, a stage, a trisail mast, and a block, on which was written "M. H. Taylor, mate of the vessel H." It is feared that the lost vessel is the Hellespont, of and from Boston.

The Boston Transcript says—"The ship Hell-sport, Captain Henry, sailed from this port on the 27th December last with a valuable cargo, for the Sandwich Islands, having on board, in addition to the ship's company, the following passengers: Mr. W. Ladd, lady, child, and servant; Mr. P. A. Brinsmade, lady, and child; Dr. Hill and lady; Miss Hannah Dodge; Miss Deland, of Salem; Miss Dimond, of Newton; Miss A. Wood of Hallowell; Messrs. W. Hooper, and George Foster." Which number, added to the ship's complement, makes 30 souls on board.

Explosion.—A distressing accident occurred lately in the town of Richmond in R. Island. A man named Welcome Prosser, had in his house something more than a half keg of powder. It was left in an improper place, where it is supposed his child had access to, and ignited it. The explosion killed the child, and wounded very seriously its mother, tearing off the scalp from her head, and otherwise injuring her. One half of the house was nearly destroyed. Three barrels of flour, which were in the room with the powder, were blown entirely away. The father was absent from home.

The Royal Academy of Sciences at Lisbon has lately elected Peter S. Duponcau, Esq. of Philadelphia to be one of its Members; and the Diploma of this highly estimable citizen has been transmitted to him by the Viscount of Santarem, Minister and Secretary of State for the Department of Foreign Affairs at Lisbon, through the Charge d'Affaires of Portugal at Washington, the Commandeur Torlade d'Azambuja.

The packet ship Pechontas, Captain West, sailed from Baltimore on Saturday morning for Liverpool. She has been visited, within the last fortnight, by thousands of persons, attracted by the interesting spectacle of a vessel of the first class, of a model, construction and outfit, rarely, if ever equaled, and certainly not surpassed. The only regret we have, in speaking of this splendid ship, is, that she will not return to this port again. The packet line, of which she is deservedly the pride and the ornament, sails between Philadelphia and Liverpool, and we must consequently resign her to our more fortunate neighbors.—Bull. Amer.

By the brig Durango, at New-Orleans in six days from Havana, we learn that the cholera had somewhat abated in that city for two days previous to her departure. The captain states that the number of deaths were about 250 per day; and that the disease had made its appearance in the country towns and plantations, where it was committing great ravages, principally among the colored population.

Alabama.—We extract from the Huntsville (Alab.) Advocate, the following article, by which it appears that all restrictions to the introduction of Slaves into that State were removed by the last Legislature:

Introduction of Slaves.—Frequent inquiries having been made upon this subject, we think proper to state that the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 20th and 21st sections of the Act to prevent the introduction of Slaves into Alabama, and for other purposes, were repealed at the last session of the Legislature. These sections prevented the introduction of Slaves for sale—defined the circumstances under which, and the persons by whom, they might be introduced—prescribed the course to be pursued by the persons bringing them—imposed disabilities under their sale or hire within a limited time, and penalties for the infraction of the law. So that now, all restrictions are removed.

Temperance.—Charles G. Olmstead, Esq. a candidate for Congress in Tennessee, avows himself the temperance candidate—a new test in our elections. He places his claims to the public suffrages exclusively on his zeal in the cause of Temperance. "Elect me on this principle," (says he in his circular,) "and the news would fly on the wings of the wind to the remotest corners of the Union.—Pulpits would resound with it; the public press would teem with it;" &c. &c.