

BALTIMORE REGISTER

AND NORTH CAROLINA GAZETTE.

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WEEKLY

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1840.

NO. 16.

THE REGISTER.

BALTIMORE, N. C.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1840.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

This body convened yesterday, in obedience to a call from His Excellency, the Governor. Present, Johnstone Busbee, Chairman, Dr. Willie Perry, Isaac T. Avery, Thomas McGee and J. P. Leak.

SUPREME COURT.

The following Opinions have been delivered since our last notice:

Ruffin, C. J.—John Lunn v. John McClelland, from Davis; judgment below affirmed. Frederick Nusselt v. Benjamin Craven, from Craven; judgment below affirmed. Thos. Joyner v. Drumm, Vincent, from Northampton; judgment below affirmed. Patrick Murphy, Adm. r. Susan R. Grice and others, from Sampson; referred back to the master, for further enquiry. Nathan Stuart, jr. r. Daniel Garland, from Macon. The case must be completed by filing the transcript of the record of the County Court, referred to in the case. The record must also be completed by inserting in it the declarations.

Gaston, J.—John Cunningham v. John L. Dillard, from Haywood; judgment below affirmed. Governor v. to the use of Green R. Lesser, v. John Lee & others, from Buncombe; judgment below affirmed. Milton Brown v. G. F. Morris, from Macon; judgment below affirmed with costs. Esther Wiggs & others, v. Alex. Saunders, from Franklin; judgment below affirmed.—Den on dem. of John Williams & wife, v. Fen & Miles Peal, from Martin; judgment below reversed, and venire de novo awarded.

Daniel, J.—Allen Grist & others, v. Alex. Backhouse, from Craven; new Trial. Mitchell Carter, v. Pleasant Black, from Rockingham; judgment below affirmed. Den on dem. of Caswell Harbin & others, v. John S. Carson, from Davis; new Trial. William Frances v. Otho. H. Felmont, from Haywood; judgment below affirmed.

SIZE OF NEWSPAPERS.

"While you were improving your Paper," said a gentleman to us, the other day, "why did you not go the figure, like this?"—holding up the Boston North, a paper big enough for a Horse-blanket. It may be the custom of some to judge of Newspapers, as a sapient Justice of the Peace once judged of the merits of the causes presented to his consideration, by throwing the documents connected with each case into a pair of Scales, and deciding by their weight; but we hope we do not live in a community, where so profound a test is usually applied. We rely upon the fact, that though we do not print upon a sheet of mammoth size, yet we can give as much matter, as most papers; and, by a system of condensation, present what a regular will afford something for every well-tempered appetite. We shall not load our columns with ponderous articles, but endeavor to give that which may prove

ELECTORAL TICKET.

We are glad to perceive that, in some parts of the State, the Whigs are moving on the subject of an Electoral Ticket. It is time this matter was stirred, and we earnestly hope that steps will be taken during the Spring Courts, to nominate a proper Elector for each District. It has been the custom, heretofore, for the most part, to select for this trust men venerable in years. With all due deference, we would suggest, that the better policy is to select active and talented young men, who have leisure for mixing with the people, a capacity for public speaking, and energy to persevere in the duty devolved upon them. If such are selected, and they will take pains to enlighten the people on the subject of Government abuses—if they will aid the County Candidates in laying bare the enormities of the Administration—if they will carry on a vigorous campaign, victory will as surely crown our efforts, both in August and November, as that effect follows cause. Let us then lose no time in fixing on our Candidates and let them show themselves good Soldiers, not only by being the first in the field, but the last, out.

OUR PATERNAL GOVERNMENT.

It is asserted by the "New York Times," that throughout the Western part of that State, the "pressure" is felt by the Farmers, to a degree hitherto unparalleled in this country. Their barns are full of grain, but there are no purchasers. It cannot be sold at any price for Cash, because there is no Cash. It cannot be sold on a credit, for the Merchants and traders are too prudent to incur any pecuniary responsibilities, beyond those imposed by stern necessity.—The consequence of this state of things is, that notwithstanding the abundant crops, the Farmers cannot raise sufficient money to pay their taxes. Hence, petitions are pouring into the Legislature from all quarters of the State, praying that the period of collection be postponed. To give some idea of the actual condition of things, it is stated that a lot of Corn, sold under execution, was bid off at FIVE CENTS per bushel! At a Constable's sale, 20 bushels of Wheat were sold for ONE DOLLAR! An execution was levied on a stock of Goods, valued at \$3,600, to raise the sum of \$600; but the amount could not be realized! This picture, the result of an imprudent and unwise administration of our National affairs, is gloomy enough in all conscience; but it will have its shadows more distinctly visible in the foreground, under the operation of the Sub-Treasury, if the country is ever cursed with it.

ABUSE OF LITERARY POWER.

The following remarks on the responsibility connected with Literary power, are no less forcible than true:

RAIL ROAD ACCIDENT.

The boiler of a Freight Engine, on the Greenville Rail Road, burst on Monday last, by which accident the Engineer and colored fireman were killed.

FIRES.

We noticed in our last, an attempt to burn the Farmers' Bank at Petersburg. Since then, that place has rarely escaped two other Fires. One broke out in a tenement opposite the Oaks Warehouse, on Halifax street, but by a timely discovery, the flames were arrested before doing much injury. The other occurred in Mr. James Bryan's Dry Good Store, on Steamore street. On opening the door in rear of the store, the fire was soon extinguished having made little progress and injured only a few pieces of goods.

RIGHTS OF NEW JERSEY.

The flagrant outrage committed upon the rights and sovereignty of New Jersey, by the Loco Foco majority in the House of Representatives, has excited throughout the country one universal burst of indignation; which will receive body and form, as circumstances occur to justify it. We subjoin a brief but significant Message from Gov. Campbell to the Legislature of Virginia, on this subject, which will, no doubt, meet with a hearty response from the body to which it is addressed—representing, as they do, a people so ardent attached to STATE RIGHTS:

To the House of Delegates:

I lay before the General Assembly, a Communication from the Governor of New Jersey, enclosing Preamble and Resolutions passed by the Legislature of that State, on the subject of the exclusion from their seats in the House of Representatives of the United States, of five of the persons duly commissioned as the Representatives of the People of New Jersey in the 26th Congress.

These resolutions relate to a subject involving one of the most vital rights of the States of this Union, and will doubtless receive from the General Assembly the consideration which their importance demand.

Should the practice obtain in the Congress of the United States, of which this case is believed to be the first example, of one portion of the members returned according to the laws of their States, undertaking to exclude other portions of members having similar and legal authentications of their membership, from a participation in the organization of the House and the election of its officers, and from holding their seats, until an adversary claim to them shall have been regularly adjudicated, it is obvious to perceive that such a course has no limit or principle but force, and must ultimately result in revolutionary violence.

DAVID CAMPBELL.

AGRICULTURE AND RURAL AFFAIRS.

We had no doubt when we first heard of Mr. Wesserman's intention of visiting England, that it would be the means of promoting the general interests of this Country. We well knew that he would find great improvements there in every department of knowledge and business which he could not fail to desire to transplant to his own country. We have heard with pleasure especially, of his attending public meetings for the improvement of Agriculture and Rural Affairs, which are at the foundation of the general prosperity and happiness of every country. And we find, on his return home, and before he took his seat in the Senate of the United States, so desirous is he of imparting the knowledge he has obtained during his visit, that he addressed his fellow-citizens at the State House of Massachusetts, on the improvements which he has had the opportunity of witnessing in different parts of England, both in the cultivation of the Earth and in the raising of different kinds of crops and Stock, showing very clearly, that by exerting a due portion of that zeal and industry which is used to so great advantage in that highly cultivated country, that this extensive and richly stored Continent, is capable of becoming equally fertile and prosperous. A sketch of the Address delivered by Mr. Wesserman, on this interesting occasion, (which we give in to-day's Register,) will be read we are certain, with that pleasure and profit which every thing coming from him is always received.

"DOWN WITH THE BANKS."

This is the senseless war-song of the Destructives. An incident has just occurred, which may probably, before it is too late, awaken the party to the ruinous tendency of their measures.

At Harrisburg, on Saturday week, Governor Porter (Loco Foco) sent a special Message to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, on the subject of the State Loan, the finances, &c. He announces that the State Loan authorized by a recent Act, for the purpose of meeting the payment of \$600,000 due as interest on the State debt, cannot be negotiated at present. Various Banks of Philadelphia offered to loan portions according to their means, and others declined on account of insolvency. After announcing these facts, the Governor adds:

"It will be perceived that, not having the means so to do, the interest this day due by the Commonwealth to her creditors is unpaid, a circumstance which the Executive, anxious as he has been for maintaining unimpaired the credit of the Commonwealth, has been unable to avert."

To preserve the credit of the State, Gov. Porter recommends, "as the best alternative which can present itself, the passage forthwith of a Joint Resolution authorizing the issuing of State stock for the interest now due, to be delivered to the holders of the stock for the amount due them respectively." This is intended as an earnest of the determination of the State Government to make provision, as soon as the necessary legislation can be had, to meet the exigence and redeem the credit of the Commonwealth.

The Message contains a declaration, interesting and important in the present state of things at Harrisburg, relative to the resumption of Specie payments. Gov. Porter says:

"No man, were he concerned alone as an individual, would go further to fix an early day for the resumption of specie payments by the Banks than I would, if upon it, and this again so far controls and forms practical conduct and moral feeling—that we can hardly conceive of the incomparable baseness which that writer must have, who poisons the fountain with falsehood, immorality, and corruption—and treacherously and stealthily leaves a moral taint upon the soul of the community. High powers were granted for high purposes—and he who reverses this design, sins against his own nature and the majesty of Heaven."

A DISTINGUISHED GUEST.

HERBY CLAY, at the solicitation of the Whigs of Richmond, is to visit that place on the 22d inst. An effort is making to prevail on him to extend his journey to Petersburg.

WORTHY OF ATTENTION.

Mr. BUCHANAN, of Pennsylvania, who shares with Mr. WRIGHT, of New York, the honor of being the President's confidential organ, made some remarks a few days ago in the Senate, worthy of serious notice. He spoke in favor of imposing duties on foreign Silk, both for the purpose of raising revenue and of affording encouragement to the domestic manufacture of the article. His declaration, especially, that, BEFORE THE CLOSE OF THE PRESENT SESSION, WE SHALL BE COMPELLED TO RAISE ADDITIONAL REVENUE TO MEET THE DEMANDS OF THE GOVERNMENT is of great importance. It will not fail to engage the consideration of the country. The riotous expending of the prodigals in power while it wastes the substance of the people, keeps the Treasury also impoverished, and deficient in the means requisite to support the Government.

CONGRESS.

EDITOR'S CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.

This whole day nearly, has been consumed in balloting for a Committee, under the Resolution adopted by the House on the subject of the Public Printing—whose duty, you will recollect, is to regulate the prices to be hereafter paid for that service. The Committee is composed of Messrs. Black, of Geo. Prentiss, of New York, Davis, of Indiana, Garland, of La. and Evans, of Maine. My own opinion is, that the whole affair will end in smoke. The Administration party have succeeded, with the aid of "Mr. Calhoun's tail," in ousting those faithful public servants, Gales & Seal, and they care not if the whole Treasury is absorbed in satisfying the horse-leech appetite of the Globe managers. Let them, however, make what they can of it; for just as sure as the time arrives, Old Tippecanoe walks into the Executive mansion, and the atmosphere will then be too pure for venal Editors to thrive in.

A balloting was also had for Chaplain to the House, there being only 18 candidates in nomination! It is enough to disgust even the thoughtless worldling, to see how impertinent in their solicitations these Ministers of the Gospel are—soliciting for votes as a candidate on the hustings. How long it will take to elect one, I am unable to say, as the highest candidate only received 29 votes.

In the Senate, after the presentation of unimportant petitions, the consideration of the Report of the Select Committee on Mr. Benton's Resolutions, respecting the debts of the States, was resumed. Mr. Clay, of Alabama, spoke in large in vindication of the Report of the Committee, and against the distribution among the States of any portion of the public revenue. Mr. Crittenden briefly replied, and mainly in favor of an equal distribution of the proceeds of the Public Lands, among the States as their rightful property.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.

This day was entirely consumed by the House, in balloting for a Chaplain, and after a number of trials, Rev. Dr. Bates, of Mass. was elected.

In the Senate, Mr. Tappan, of Ohio, presented several Petitions on the subject of Abolition, preceded by a written opinion, in which he maintained the Constitutional power of Congress to act on the matter, but that it ought not to be exercised against the wishes of those interested.

The consideration of the Resolutions on the subject of State debts was resumed. Mr. Phelps, of Vermont, had the floor. He addressed the Senate in opposition to the sentiments and printing of the report, but especially in vindication of the State of Vermont, who was not in debt, from the charge that her debt and request that the proceeds of the public lands should be equally distributed among the States amounted to all a proposition for assuming the debts of the States.

At the request of Mr. Calhoun, who expressed a desire to speak to-morrow on the subject, it was informally passed over. And then the Senate adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.

The House spent the greater part of the day in the reception of petitions and memorials.

One offered by Mr. Reed, for the recognition of the independence of Hayti, was laid on the table. Mr. Randolph, of N. J., offered to present certain Resolutions of the Legislature of New Jersey—but asked whether the Speaker had not received a copy of them, with a request to present them.

The Speaker replied that he had received them, but as they were addressed to him not as Speaker but as a Representative from Virginia, and requested him to present them to his fellow-members, not to the House, he had declined laying them before the body, and had written a letter to the Governor of New Jersey informing him of the fact, and of his reasons.

Some discussion arose as to the propriety of the House receiving the Resolutions; and without coming to any decision, the House adjourned.

The Senate, however, was to-day, the theatre of a striking scene. Mr. Calhoun's having the floor caused a crowded attendance. He made a long Speech, in the course of which he advanced some extraordinary statements. It is a remarkable fact that he never glanced once at the Report of Mr. Grundy; or the resolutions of Mr. Benton. His principal purpose seemed to be to fasten on Mr. Clay, as the author of the Bill for distributing the proceeds of the sales of the Public Lands, and on his friends, the charge of assuming for the Government the Debts of the States. He also labored hard to prove that the Tariff of 1828 was the source of all the accumulated mischiefs that have afflicted the country since that period.

When Mr. Calhoun finished, Mr. Preston rose, and, after remarking that it seemed to be quite clearly ascertained that these proceedings of the Committee were quite nugatory at the best; since it was acknowledged, on all hands, that no proposition for assumption was before the Senate; and since it was admitted also that the States could and would pay their debts, he moved that the resolutions and report should be laid on the table. This was rejected, of course.

COMMUNICATIONS.

BALTIMORE, FEB. 8, 1840.

My Dear Sir: I have observed, with great pleasure that a column or two of your valuable paper, in its much improved form, is devoted to the cause of sound Morality and Religion. Whatever may be the difference of opinion among Christian men on the subject of what is called 'Worldly Amusements,' I cannot doubt that all who have heard the name of the good Bishop of Limerick—a name associated with whatever is holy in life, and wise in counsel—will be glad to know, and ready to defer to his views on the subject; a subject, which, whatever may be thought of it, must be confessed by all to be one of deep and essential interest to the present and eternal welfare of the redeemed, and erring creatures of God. You will, therefore, confer a favour, I doubt not, on many of your Subscribers, by giving a place in your columns to the accompanying letter of Bishop JEBB, prefixed by the Editor of the "Banner," who is an active and justly influential Layman of the Episcopal Church in Philadelphia.

With high respect,

Your friend and ser't,

L. S. IVES.

WORLDLY AMUSEMENTS.

We have inserted among the selections of the present number, an extract from a letter written by Mr. afterwards Bishop Jebb, some thirty years ago, to a young Irish clergyman, on the subject of worldly amusements, and beg leave to recommend it to the attentive perusal of all our readers, both clerical and lay. There is too near an approximation among Christians to the customs of the world, and with many the dividing line is profession only. They manifest the same eager pursuit of wealth and pleasure, the same devotion to fashion, and the same selfishness, and luxurious indulgence as those who have taken no religious vows upon them; and as we lately observed, do more by their pernicious example to retard the progress of the Gospel, than all the opposition of its avowed enemies has ever been able to accomplish. The responsibility of such unworthy professors is a fearful one, for not only is their own soul in peril, but they influence others also in their ruin; and the delinquency sufficiently general to make it a matter of personal concernment with every individual to appropriate to himself the interrogatory of the sorrowing disciples, "Loans it is I?" and seek the solution, where alone it can be found, in the revelation which He has given us of our duty. Clergymen, says Bishop Jebb in another part of his letter, "should be cautious even to jealousy that they lose not their vantage ground; that they swear not an inch from their peculiar and appropriate calling. 'Ye are the light of the world' said our blessed Lord; 'but if the light that is in you be darkness, how great is that darkness.' * * * In matters decidedly indifferent, it is indeed right that we should conform to the usages of civilized life. Good sense and Christian charity require this at our hands. Thus we may please our brethren for their good to edification; and of this judicious and amiable conformity we have an exquisite model in Him who is our great Example. But when ever conscience and religion are concerned, as they necessarily are in this point of amusements, our line of duty should be unequivocal: 'Come out from among them—be ye separate,' is the language of Scripture, of conscience, of feeling, and of all that is spiritual within us. I will only add that the case of all who sit this voice is singularly awful."—Banner of the Cross.

LETTER TO A CLERGYMAN.

My Dear Sir: It has given me deep concern that you were as Mrs. _____'s ball. I had indulged expectations, too sanguine, as the event proves, that you possessed sufficient steadiness and resolution to act upon what I know must be your inward conviction respecting the conduct of your brethren of the world. The utter incompatibility of such tumultuous gaieties, with Christian seriousness, you should be at least as well aware of as I can possibly be. For such scenes you can have no relief; they must be to you as a strange and unnatural element. Why then should you sanction them by your presence? Why should you thus do violence to your principles and your feelings? And why then, amidst the very elements of the world, the shadow of rational inducement, the general tenor of your doctrine from the pulpit?

Perhaps, my dear Sir, you have never distinctly adverted to the fact, that what constituted the essential guilt of idleness, in the earlier periods of the world, is fully implied in attachment to the amusements of the present day. The grossest idleness did not more effectively separate the soul from the one true God of the worship due to Him, as a providential and moral governor, than attachment to such amusements precludes devotedness to heart to the same gracious being, as the source and centre of all true happiness. This will appear upon very brief consideration. That natural thirst after some undefined good, that irksomeness of life, that craving void of soul, under which half the world is labouring, are all so many indications that something is wanting which the world cannot give; are all kind of mental impel us to the blessed fountain of goodness, of enjoyment, of full and complete bliss. On the other hand, can it be doubted, that diversions are the chief engines of a diabolical counter-scheme, by which people are enabled, at least for a time, to get rid of themselves; and are thus kept from earnestly and devotedly besting themselves to God, as their light, their life, and the very joy of their hearts? Now if these things be so, it inevitably follows, that common amusements, which are the very essence of spiritual idleness; and for my own part, I have no doubt that the great enemy of the soul is more deeply gratified, or the interests of the dark kingdom more essentially promoted, than when souls capable of God, are seduced to prop up "a frail and feverish being" by those wretched shifts and expedients, which are misnamed the innocent pleasures of life.

Observe, that I presume not in this matter, to judge the mass of society. Before a far different tribunal I must stand or fall. Great multitudes unquestionably err through ignorance; and as God mercifully winked at the gross idleness of the Gentiles, it is highly probable that He now winks at the subtler idleness of mere professing, or of imperfectly informed, Christians. It is however a most instructive fact, that against the idleness of His own people—of those who had been cautioned and indictions were tremendously severe. A most instructive fact: for it follows, by inevitable consequence, that they who have been brought within the higher influences of Christianity, cannot, without deep criminality, and extreme hazard, break down the barriers between themselves and the world; or in any degree countenance a system which goes to shut out God from the heart.

Let us estimate the sacred writers formed of such enjoyments as the world delights in; it is needless for me to state. Let me barely direct your attention to that passage of Isaiah: "The harp and the viol, and the labor and the pipe, and wine, are in their feasts; but they regard not the work of the Lord, neither consider the operation of His hands;" and that other of Amos, "They chant to the sound of the viol, and invent to themselves instruments of music," &c. The sequel is doubtless familiar to your mind, and it is awfully decisive.

How different the picture given by the last of the prophets in that lovely passage, where he describes the intercourse of good men, in times of public calamity—in times not unlike the present! "Then they that feared God spoke often one to another: and the Lord hearkened and heard it, and a book of remembrance was written before Him, for them that feared the Lord, and that thought of his name; and they shall be mine, saith the Lord of Hosts, in that day when I make up my jewels." It would be trifling with a serious subject to ask, is this the manner of communication that prevails in scenes of tumultuous gaiety? But, it may be fairly inquired, would not such conversation be incompatible with the whole scope and character of these assemblies? Nay, would it not, amidst such concomitants, be justly accounted at once ridiculous and profane? Can a Christian then (I use the term in the highest and only adequate sense)—can a Christian consistently and conscientiously frequent meetings which by their very nature exclude those topics which should be habitually present with us; and of which we are not only to think, but also to speak, "when we sit in the house, and when we walk by the way: when we lie down, and when we rise up?"

Thus far I have merely considered the case of any serious Christian. But how transcendent is the obligation, how solemn the responsibility of a Christian teacher! When our Lord in his divine sermon, exhorts his followers to "enter in at the straight gate," he immediately subjoins this most significant warning: "Beware of false prophets," intimating that the experience of eighteen centuries has but too abundantly confirmed, that the most effectual obstacles in the way of strict religion, and the most dangerous seductives would be furnished by the erroneous doctrine and example of religious instructors. The "wide gate, and the broad way," may be fairly taken to signify the way of the world. And since it is notorious that tumultuous gaieties constitute the chief occupation of this frequented road, and are the great allurements which induce multitudes to choose it, what can be more emphatically the duty of a Christian minister, than to bear testimony, at least by his own undeviating example, against such anti-spiritual pursuits! Or how can he more fatally betray the holy cause which he has been solemnly set apart to defend, than by a weak and dastardly compliance with the ruinous practices of the world? I use strong language: I can employ no other to do common justice to what I feel. And I am conscious, that my words will fall infinitely short of the mischief which they attempt to describe. If a clergyman were to commit some flagrant enormity; if he were to forge a bank note, or to rob on the highway, the act, though more atrocious, would be far less prejudicial to the cause of true religion; for he would not then be "Exemplar vitii imitabile." His conduct would be reprobated; his character would be stigmatized; his life would be forfeited to the laws of his country; but Christianity would remain unimpaired and unblemished. On the other hand, it should be deeply laid to heart, that the more innocent, the more edifying, the more exemplary a minister is, in all other respects, the more deadly will be his example, if he should unhappily give countenance to the pleasure-seeking propensities of the world. The thorough-paced votary of amusement would give little for the testimony of half a score such persons; but a sober, unstarved, unfeigning, unfeigning religion. His very virtues will be pressed into the service of vice; his piety itself will, by an ingenious but not unusual artifice, be employed to raise recruits for the next campaign of pleasure, and to swell the muster-roll of dissipation. I do by no means speak at random: these things I have seen and heard. I myself have been assailed with arguments drawn from the example of clergymen "who were at once good and pleasant; whose zeal and charity were exemplary, and yet they did not scruple to promote the innocent gaieties of life;" and I well do know, that such specious examples have decided many a wavering heart to choose this world for its portion. This, indeed, is perfectly natural. Suppose I have seen and heard, I myself have been assailed with arguments drawn from the example of clergymen "who were at once good and pleasant; whose zeal and charity were exemplary, and yet they did not scruple to promote the innocent gaieties of life;" and I well do know, that such specious examples have decided many a wavering heart to choose this world for its portion. This, indeed, is perfectly natural. 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