

# RALEIGH REGISTER,

## AND NORTH-CAROLINA GAZETTE,

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

Vol. IV.

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### THE REGISTER

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### ADVERTISEMENTS

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FOR THE REGISTER.

### MEDICAL BOARD OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

No maxim is more true, than that the most propitious moment to commence a good act is the present.

In examining the legislative proceedings of my State, it gave me much satisfaction to find the "Medical Board" again brought upon the carpet.

Few subjects derive more interest from their intimate connection with our welfare, than that which relates to the medical community. We are taught by our instinctive love of life, to be cautious of all the evils by which it may be endangered. It is the language of nature's own voice, to ask assistance when assailed by the pains of disease; and it is but necessary to look for a moment at the vocation of the physician (we include all the branches of the profession) to see the propriety of investigating his right to the name he bears. A benevolent devotion to the cause of humanity, and the most feeling regard for the good name of all men, induce us to hope that he has the honesty of a gentleman, and the qualifications of a physician, who is, by necessity made our friend, and of whom we are compelled, by the most urgent calls of nature, to ask relief from the agonies that writhing our disease-worn frame, and the dangers that threaten our lives. But it is a truly lamentable fact, that few sections of our country, twenty miles in extent, are to be found, that do not present a most melancholy instance of an ignorant pretender in medicine. Such is the self-pride of man, that we are not to be surprised at seeing even the most generous, and kind individual, with the most genuine philanthropy that ever actuated the breast of a warm hearted friend, extending to his patient the cup that is poisoned by the ignorance that presents it. No one can doubt the purity of his intentions—the very ignorance which murders his patient, conceals from him his guilt. He sympathizes with his patient, pays him all the attention in his power, but the best wishes and kindest sympathies of our friends avail us but too little, if they be not accompanied with the sanatory means of safety.

The friends of humanity must ever regret, that even in the most refined and cultivated state, the healing art is but too defective. The most elevated mind, guided by the soundest maxims of reason and experience finds it difficult to unravel the long train of cause and effect, and to point out the best mode of treatment in many cases. And if we have often to bemoan the untimely fate of friends, after every effort of science and skill has been made for their rescue; how much more is to be regretted the fate of him who has had worse than no chance for relief.

The tales of woe which are bright in the memory of every enlightened physician, who has even been but a few years in the practice of his profession, blacken the medical history of every country. Who can hush the involuntary sigh at the reflection, that thousands of the fairest ornaments of nature's works, are doomed to an untimely grave, martyrs to the unscientific touch of ignorant physicians! No man reverences more the venerated name of physician than I do. No one appreciates more highly the worth of him whose office is to lighten the cares of his fellow man, whatever may be his situation in society.

I am aware, that in the estimation of many, this is a subject upon which it is best not to legislate. But if the duty of the legislator be to protect society from the violence and fraud to which all ages have shown that we are exposed, without the kindly influence of laws to guard us, there can be no doubt as to the benefit that must result from a well-regulated plan by which the qualifications of all persons wishing to commence the practice of medicine may be tested. Even admitting that many might pass the examination of the Board without being well prepared to practice; it would at least insure a more diligent attention to the study of medicine.

It is much to be regretted, that in a profession where so much is expected, we should find so little to gratify. In the metropolis of physic, where the brightest ornaments, not only of the profession, but of human nature are to be met with, we find the standard of quackery hoisted in bold relief. And if it be said, that occasionally, an important means of cure is stumbled upon by a man entirely destitute of professional knowledge, no one I think will doubt it. But this is purchasing knowledge at the risk of life; and were it merely at the cost of the experimentalist's life, it would not be so much regretted. The daring doctor of specifics does not hesitate to approach the sick room of any body. He

measures out the all-curing catholicon with no sparing hand, and with the boldness of empiricism, kills the fever with a vengeance. The day is long since gone by in which dependance is necessarily to be placed in the blindfold prescription of ignorance. It was only in the infancy of medicine, that, deprived of proper lights to guide them, men were permitted with impunity to ransack at random, the whole range of nature for remedies; and to apply them without any regard to time or circumstance. Long since has the profession been reduced within scientific bounds, and shorn of much of the rudeness with which it was necessarily clothed in its earliest dawn. The accumulated experience of ages has produced a mass of information, with which it is the duty of every man to be acquainted before he enters upon the duties of healing the sick.

Who can but be astonished at the reflection, that in no trade or occupation in life, can we receive a man into service, without proper vouchers of qualification, save in physic. And what renders it more surprising is, that this, of a' other vocations is that in which we are most liable to be imposed upon. From the man of law to the tinker, we have some tangible points upon which to found our opinion sufficiently correct as to the qualifications of the man to whom we trust our business. But it is with learned truth remarked, that as to medicine, there are two kinds of vulgar, "the rich and the poor." All except physicians themselves, are destitute of any correct rules by which to designate the impostor from the physician. It is a business about which they know nothing, and hence can make no correct conclusions.

Among men, there is not a more dangerous animal than an ignorant physician of popular manners. He entwines himself around the feelings; insinuates himself into the good esteem of society; boasts of pretended cures and most important inventions in healing, which nobody understands save himself; cures all sorts of sickness by the virtues of his divine talisman, and the awe of the vulgar, and the astonishment of the more wise, he struts through society, the Sampson of his day.

I smile at the hope that the Legislature of North-Carolina will not permit another year to pass, without lending their aid in the suppression of empiricism. They will enjoy the pleasing reflection, that they have been the authors of an act, which will merit the applause of all good men; whilst they protect society from an evil under which it has groaned so long, and from whose baneful influence mankind have inherited a weight of misfortune; equalled only by the cruelty with which it has been inflicted.

Jan. 14, 1827.

### IN SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1827.

Continuation of the Debate which occurred on the Report of the Committee of Privileges and Elections, in the case of Josiah Tyson, whose seat as Senator from Moore County, was contested by Cornelius Dora.

Mr. McKay wished to submit a few remarks in reply to the honorable Speaker. He considered it an unimportant matter whether Josiah Tyson should retain his seat or not, except so far as the precedent it would establish would be bad or good. In examining this question, he would not follow the example of gentlemen who had preceded him, by appealing to the sagacity of the sitting member to pardon the part he should take. There were two objections which induced a conclusion in his mind against the right of Josiah Tyson to retain his seat. The first was, that fraud was practised in the election—the second, that the Inspectors were not legally appointed.

He regretted he could not concur in the opinion, which every other gentleman who had taken part in this debate, had expressed, that there were no circumstances to induce a suspicion of fraud—but he thought differently—in his opinion, there had been fraud. This declaration he knew to be a broad one, but if gentlemen would take the trouble to revert to the testimony, they would be satisfied that it was sustained. The election was held at Tyson's own house—he is an acting magistrate of Moore County; John Worthy was not regularly appointed Deputy Sheriff, but was assigned at Tyson's particular request, to hold the election, and was qualified faithfully to do his duty, by Tyson himself! Did not Josiah Tyson, then, prevail on the Sheriff to appoint John Worthy to attend this election, for the purpose of doing his business? Yes—facts warranted him in saying he did. What business had Tyson to be done of so important a nature, that he should make a special application to the Sheriff to appoint a Deputy? had he a number of writs to execute, or did he wish him to perform any other official act? No—sorry he was to say it—he could not but believe, that there was collusion between the Sheriff and Tyson, and this Deputy was appointed for the base and sinister purpose of securing the election of the sitting member.

This was not the only circumstance which savored of fraud on the part of Tyson.—Who qualified John Worthy as Deputy

Sheriff? Josiah Tyson. Was there no other magistrate convenient, to whom application might have been made? Yes. Yet Tyson, of all men in the world who should not have done it, administers the oaths of office. Is this all—how was the election at Tyson's conducted? Out of one hundred votes which were given at the election, ninety-four were in favor of Tyson, and the petitioner Dowd, only received six.—Were they given in conformity to the provisions of the law and the constitution? The law, founded on that provision of the constitution, which declares that all elections shall be by ballot, says expressly, that the voter shall give to the returning officer, in presence of the inspectors, his ticket rolled up, which shall be put into its proper box. Now at this election, every ticket was looked at by the deputy sheriff. Many of the voters protested against their tickets being opened—and here is a strong feature in the case. Did he refrain from looking at them? When one of the superintendants informed him he had no right to examine the ballots, what did he say? Did he plead ignorance of the law as regards elections? No, sir; he says, "I have been directed to do so." By whom, he would ask, was he directed? The testimony did not prove that he received instructions from Josiah Tyson, but the inference was clear, indeed the conclusion was inevitable, that this was the fact.

Another strong circumstance in the case is, that the persons who voted for Dowd, were quarrelled with for so doing, & in particular, that Charles Gilchrist, who voted against Tyson, was assaulted immediately after he had done so. By whom—by the friends of the sitting member. He would ask the Senate after these facts, whether the conduct of Tyson was above suspicion; or after if this unwarrantable conduct they would sanction his election. What was the object of that clause of the Constitution, which provides that elections for members of Assembly shall be by ballot?—Was it not to secure the independent exercise of the right of suffrage—to protect voters from the vindictive power of rich men like Tyson, to whom they might be indebted; to prevent poor but honest electors from being biassed in their votes, by a fear of the haughty & the proud. Can the Senate say, that if the votes had been given at this election, in accordance with the directions of the Constitution, the result might not have been different? Might not Dowd have succeeded—would not the people have voted differently, if the election had been a fair one. The moment it was discovered that the inspectors were opening the tickets, no doubt the voters would say to themselves, Tyson is my neighbor, I owe him money; he may distress me, I cannot vote against him.—John Worthy, knew every person who voted for Dowd, and as a proof of it, the very week after the election, Charles Gilchrist and William T. England, the only persons who voted against Tyson, and were indebted to him, were warranted for the amount due to him. The inference is natural and perfectly reasonable, that Tyson distressed them for no other cause, but that they did not vote for him.

With regard to his second objection, viz. the illegality of the appointment of the inspectors, what did the law provide? That the county courts respectively at the sessions next preceding the day of election in every year, shall appoint two inspectors to superintend the election; and if it shall at any time happen, that any court shall fail to make such appointment, or any person so appointed shall refuse to serve, the sheriff with the advice of three justices of the peace, or if none shall be present, three respectable free-holders, shall appoint inspectors. Now was this law executed in Moore county, or were any of its provisions observed? The sheriff without the advice of either justices or free-holders made the appointment, and sent this worthy John Worthy to superintend the election. The gentleman who defended the right of the sitting member, had repeated that he was sent here by the voice of his county. He was sorry for the intelligence of that respectable county, that this was the case, or that for such a representative, a law should have been wantonly violated. No doubt existed on his mind, that there had been a foul combination between the sheriff and other individuals to secure Tyson's election.

The enquiry then before the Senate, is, was Josiah Tyson elected a member of the law? He had heard it remarked by some gentleman, that the Senate could overlook any irregularity, if so, what was to become of the constitution under which we lived. The gentleman from Franklin, (Mr. Hill) had very justly remarked, that the law prescribing the mode of holding elections, was passed the very year after the adoption of our constitution, and by the framers of that instrument, and was therefore entitled to the highest respect. We should indeed respect it, and if any member who is returned here, is not elected in pursuance of its provisions, we should not permit him to retain his seat. Gentleman say there is no county in the state, where irregularities do not exist, and that in this case, there being no evidence of fraud, a slight deviation should not invalidate the election. But because

irregularities may occur in other counties, it is no reason this instance should be sanctioned. We sit here in the capacity of Judges, the constitution and the law our guide, and we should allow no feeling unconnected with the merits of the case, to enter our bosoms. From all the attendant circumstances, he thought it the bounden duty of the Senate to order a new election.

### Nashville Male Academy.

THE Trustees of the Nashville Male Academy, take pleasure in informing the public, that they have at length succeeded in employing the Rev. John Armstrong, as Principal in this Institution. This Gentleman produces the most satisfactory testimonials of his pre-eminent qualifications as a Gentleman, a Divine, and a Teacher; he is a graduate of distinction in the Columbian College, D. C. from which, besides his Diploma, he brings the most flattering testimonials of character and acquirements, from the Rev. Doctor Staughton, President of the College, the Rev. O. B. Brown, President of the Board of Trustees, besides the highest recommendations from the Rev. E. Baptist of Virginia, and every many other distinguished names equally satisfactory.

Mr. Armstrong has taught the present year in the Cartersville Academy, Va. Dr. Wharton and Dr. James, of Va. and others, afford the most ample testimonials of his success in Teaching. To all of which the Trustees would superadd, that in an interview with Mr. Armstrong, and an examination of his credentials, and method of Teaching, they are abundantly satisfied and can, with pleasure and confidence, recommend him to the public.

The School will go into operation on the 8th day of January next. The price of Tuition will be \$8 per session for Reading Writing and Arithmetic—\$10 for English Grammar, Geography, History, &c.—\$12 for Latin, Greek, French, Astronomy, Natural and Moral Philosophy, Mathematics, and all the higher branches of Arts and Sciences, to be paid in advance. The Trustees have obtained from Chapel Hill, the System of Studies taught there, and the course of Studies in this Academy will be precisely such as to prepare Students from this School to enter with ease the Freshman, Sophomore, Junior, or even Senior Class of our University.

The Trustees are well aware of the inconveniences that a young man labors under, who enters College, having pursued a course of studies different from that taught in the University, and they are determined to have an eye to it.

Board can be had in respectable houses in the Village at \$37 50, per session. The character of Nashville is so well established for health, that it is deemed unnecessary to say any thing here. There are several never-failing Springs of excellent water near the Academy. The Trustees are convinced that no Academy ever commenced under more favorable auspices indeed, if a distinguished Teacher, healthiness of situation, cheapness of terms, and vigilance in the guardians of the school, can recommend it to a generous public, we are assured that this Institution will be very liberally encouraged.

By order of the Board,  
H. BLOUNT, Sec'y.  
Nashville, Nash City, N. C. } 17-t  
Nov. 25, 1826.

### A List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Oxford, on the 31st December, 1826, and if not taken out before the 1st of April, 1827, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead Letters:

Arnold Ira F.	Locke John
Anderson Martha Mrs.	Littlejohn Jos. B. 2
Bradford John	Loyd Zadock
Bryant John F.	Lindsay Caleb
Bowers & Nuttall	Morris Matthew
Bullock William	Mitchell David 3
Bullock Benja. Dr.	Mallory Mary G. Miss
Blount Joseph	Mallory Charles 3
Bullock Erasmus D.	McClanahan William
Bullock George 2	Montague Young
Brittle Jacob	McClanahan John
Barker John	Mangum D. H.
Brunnitt John	Mize Lewis
Bullock Richard 2	Nuttall Joan 5
Bullock & Norwood	Nuttall James & others
Blunt Mary R. Miss	Norman Thomas W.
Bonner Mary Mrs.	Peace Margaret S.
Burwell Sally T. Miss	Parker Mary Mrs.
Bowers William G.	Parrish Shadrach
Carter Jesse Dr.	Pettiford Anderson
Clerk & Master Equity	Paschall Edwin G.
Davis Absalom 2	Pretty Littleberry
DeCloux Martha Y. Mrs.	Powell William
Davis Cyrus, Sen.	Person Elizabeth
Davis Winifred 2	Peede William
Eaton William L.	Qualls William
Farrar Alexr. J.	Robards Nathaniel
Freeman Evan	Ross Peter W.
Frazier Howell	Roley Sally
Frazier Lemuel	Sup'r. Court Clerk of
Frazier William	Stone Parker F. 2
Fairbank Nancy R. Mrs.	Staudets John
Freegar John	Shew Edwin
Goch Daniel	Sneed, Stephen K. 4
Govan Andrew R.	Smith Grizzy P.
Graves Ralph W.	Taylor Wm. V. 3
Green Lewis Col.	Taylor Joseph Jr.
Hubbell Ransom 3	Taylor Lewis
Henderson William	Thomasson George
Hutcheson John B.	Unstead Richard
Hunt Thomas T.	Vincent Jacob
Hunt Edward	Washington John
Howard Allen	Webb James
Jones Daniel 2	White Caley
Jones Nicholas	Washington William
Jones Isaac N.	Worthing James L. Dr.
Jenkins Sarah	Webb Samuel
Jackson Sarah	White Philip
Jackson William	Webb & Dickins 2
Jones William	Young Smith
Kindred Elisha H.	Yancey Absalom 3
King George	

Jan. 1, 1827.

### Louisburg Male Academy.

THE exercises of this Institution will be resumed on Monday the 23d inst. The charges for tuition will be as follows—for Spelling, Reading and Writing, \$7—for the other branches of English and Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography &c. \$8—and \$15 for the Classical and Scientific studies. Tuition money must be paid in advance. A small tax for wood, &c. will be required of each Student at the close of each session. Jan. 15. E. BREWER, Principal. 303t

### Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber on the 16th inst. a bright mulatto fellow by the name of BOB, about 28 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, stout made, very active, and quick spoken; he is very freckled for a negro; he had on when he went away a white hat, brown pantaloons, drab colored home made coat, and a drab big coat with a large cape; he had also a double-cased Silver Watch, marked Norton, London, No. 334, with D. Scott's watch bill in the case.

The above reward will be paid to any person who will take up said fellow, and deliver him to the subscriber in Orange county, or to the Jailor of Guilford county, or Ten Dollars if secured in any jail so that I get immediate information. SEYMORE PURYEAR. D. C. 27. 263t

### MAST & SPAR TIMBER.

NAVY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, December 23, 1826.

THE Commissioners of the Navy will receive Sealed Proposals, until the 15th February next, for the supply of the following Mast and Spar Pieces, deliverable at the respective Navy Yards, on or before the 1st of July, 1827, at

New-York.  
2 half spindles, 2 fishes, } main-mast.  
4 heel pieces, 4 side trees, }  
2 fishes, and 3 side trees, for fore mast,  
4 quarter spindles, } for mizen-mast.  
1 check, and 1 paunch, }  
1 fore and 1 main top-mast,  
1 lower half-main yard,  
2 main and 1 mizen-top-sail-yards,  
2 main, one fore and 1 mizen-top-gallant-mast,  
2 jib-booms, 3 flying do. and 1 spanker-boom.  
The above for a 74 gun ship.  
4 fishes and 6 side trees for main-mast,  
3 fishes, 3 half spindles, and three side trees for fore-mast,  
1 spindle, 4 checks, and 2 paunches for mizen-mast,  
2 quarter spindles, and 1 paunch for bowsprit,  
1 fore and 2 mizen-top-masts,  
1 lower half-main yard,  
4 main, 1 fore, and 2 mizen-top-sail-yards,  
4 main, 4 fore, and 2 mizen-top-gallant-masts,  
4 jib-booms, 4 flying do. and 2 spanker-booms.  
The above for a 44 gun ship.

Philadelphia.  
1 fore and 1 mizen-top mast,  
1 fore-top-gallant-mast,  
2 main-yard pieces,  
4 bowsprit pieces,  
1 sprit sail-yard,  
3 top-gallant-yards in one piece,  
2 spindle-pieces for main mast,  
2 fishes, 2 heel pieces for fish,  
4 side trees, 4 heel pieces for side trees,  
4 check pieces, 2 heel pieces for check,  
2 spindle pieces for foremast, 2 fishes, 1 heel piece,  
2 side trees, 2 heel pieces,  
All the pieces for the mizen-mast,  
The above for a ship of the line.  
2 half main checks, 2 fore side trees,  
2 main side-trees, 1 fore fish,  
1 bowsprit piece, 1 heel piece for main-check,  
1 heel piece for fore check, 1 half main-yard,  
1 half fore-top-sail-yard, 2 main fishes,  
2 main spindle pieces, 1 fore top-gallant-mast,  
2 half main-top-sail-yards,  
1 mizen-top-sail-yard in one piece,  
1 sprit-sail-yard,  
1 jib-boom piece, 1 spanker-boom,  
The above for a 41 gun ship.

Washington.  
2 paunches for bowsprit,  
1 spindle, 2 fishes, 2 side trees, } for main-mast  
2 checks, 2 heel pieces, 1 paunch }  
1 spindle, 2 fishes, 2 side-trees, } for foremast  
2 checks, 2 heel-pieces, 1 paunch }  
1 spindle, 2 checks, 1 paunch, for mizen-mast,  
2 fore, 2 main, 2 mizen-top-masts,  
2 fore, 3 main, 2 mizen-top-gallant-masts,  
1 spritsail, 1 fore, 1 1/2 main yards,  
2 fore-top-sail, 3 main-top-sail, 2 mizen-top-sail yards,  
3 fore, 3 main, 2 mizen-top-gallant-yards,  
1 cross-jack-yard, 2 jib-booms, 3 flying into,  
1 spanker-boom, 4 lower-studding-sail-booms,  
1 spindle, 4 side trees, 4 checks for a fore or main-mast,  
1 bow sprit piece, 1 swinging-boom,  
1 main piece for a mizen-mast,  
2 spindles, 1 fish, 5 side-trees, and 4 checks for two main masts,  
1 spindle for mizen-mast,  
1 mizen-top-gallant-mast,  
The above for a 44 gun-ship,  
1 spindle for main-mast,  
1 cross-jack-yard,  
The above for a sloop of war.

Norfolk.  
17 side-trees, 2 paunches, 2 checks,  
1 half main yard, 2 half fore, 3 mizen-top-sail yards,  
3 jib-booms,  
4 flying jib-booms,  
2 spanker-booms,  
5 swinging-booms, and 3 top-mast studding-sail-booms,  
The above for a 74 gun ship.

The whole of the timber required above, must be got straight, of long leaf, fine grain southern heart yellow pine.

Persons wishing to offer, may obtain schedules of the dimensions, if necessary to regulate their offers on application to the Navy Agent at either

NEW-YORK,  
PHILADELPHIA,  
BALTIMORE,  
NORFOLK,  
CHARLESTON, S. C. and  
SAVANNAH,

The proposals must be made per cubic foot and must state the names of the sureties.  
The timber when delivered, must undergo the inspection and measurement agreeably to the printed rules adopted by the Commissioners, dated September 1st, 1826, as practised at the several Navy Yards.  
January 1826. 28-115Feb.

### Fashionable Hats.

FREDERICK C. ELLIS, at the Fashionable Clothing Store, two doors below the Northern Bank, on Fayetteville Street, has just received an Assortment of FASHIONABLE BEAVER HATS, warranted of the first quality, which will be disposed of on accommodating terms. Raleigh, Jan. 1.