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. Friday, March 9, 1827. No. 345

THE REGISTER

Is published every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, by
JOSEPH GALES & SON,
At *Five Dollars* per annum—half in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS
Not exceeding sixteen lines, neatly inserted three times for a dollar, and 25 cents for every succeeding publication; those of greater length in the same proportion..... *Communications* thankfully received.... Letters to the Editors must be post-paid.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Extract from the remarks of Mr. Everett, on the bill for the relief of the surviving officers of the Revolutionary Army.

The general merits of the bill have been so largely discussed both this winter and the last, and objections so various and multiplied have been urged against it, that it would be impossible for me even to touch upon them all, without engaging in an argument which would last from this hour till the setting of the sun. I will only attempt, in a disconnected way, a reply to some of the most prominent objections; & even that is more than I intended to do when I rose. The most general, perhaps, of these objections has been that the bill is partial in its operation. It has been styled a piece of partial legislation. It has been said that it leaves classes of persons unprovided for, equally meritorious with those for whom it provides. Now, sir, this objection, if applicable to this bill, is equally applicable to every other. If we stay our hand from legislation till we can render all justice, and do all good, to all men in all things—even in matters pressingly incumbent upon us—we shall stay it forever. Till we have the attributes of omnipotence and omniscience, we must be content with partial legislation. Consider, sir, what we do. Is it not our utmost aim, proceeding step by sep, to do right things, and perform just acts, well knowing that we leave undone much that was equally incumbent upon us? It is two or three years since we appropriated five millions to indemnify the claimants under the Florida treaty. Did any one object to that appropriation, that the claimants on France, a class of citizens equally meritorious were unprovided for? At an earlier period we appropriated not far from five millions to settle the affair of the Mississippi Lands. It was never objected to that appropriation, I presume, that it left unprovided for those citizens who asked indemnity of our government for the claims on France relinquished by the treaty of 1800. Why, even in private matters, lying within a small compass, requiring but a few hours of the time of the House and its committees, what takes place? Does not every gentleman know, that while, very often from mere accidental causes, one claim gets through the committee, is allowed and paid, tens, hundreds, I had almost said thousands of others, are referred to that committee of the whole, which never reports, and made the order of the day for that "to-morrow, and to-morrow, and to-morrow," which never dawns on the eyes of the languishing expectant. Yet would any gentleman insist that the committee of Claims should make one general comprehensive report, including every case referred to them, and refuse to act on one without acting on all?

Again, sir, on the score of justice, it is said that this bill does not make provision for the really meritorious class. That it was not the regular army, officers or soldiers, that achieved the war of the Revolution, but the militia. This the honorable gentleman from S. C. (Mr. Mitchell) said particularly of his own State, and left to be inferred that he held much the same of other States. I ought, sir, to be the last man on this floor to be insensible to the merits of the militia.

I have the honor to represent, feebly I feel, that district which comprises the ever memorable fields of Lexington and Concord, and the sacred heights of Charlestown. I cannot look out at the windows of my house, without beholding, spread out as in a panorama before me, those interesting spots, the theatre of the opening revolution, of which the names are as familiar to every gentleman on this floor, from whatever distant quarter of the Union he may come, as to us in the immediate vicinity. But, sir, I cannot say the militia achieved the revolution. They did wonders, I know. They dared and endured every thing; they suffered more than heroically; they suffered devotedly; piously—in this sacred cause. But I must still say that it was not they who wrought out our independence. It was the gallant, long suffering army of the revolution, commanded by Washington, Greene, Lincoln, Gates, Knox, Lafayette, and their brave associates. I know many things conspire together. The character of the people, the character of the militia, our alliance with France—our long training in the school of self government—and the counsels of the wise and patriotic heads, which were at work in the cabinet, while brave hands were at work in the field. But, in the revolutionary war, as in every other war, of whatever materials the power and energy of a country is made up, that power must act on the enemy through the instrumentality of the army, and that alone. If the militia achieved our independence what becomes of Washington? He was no militiaman.

But gentlemen object to the provisions of this bill, even as a gratuity. They tell us we are following the footsteps of older States. They tell us of the overwhelming burdens of England—They tell us of Marlborough, who, returning from his victories must have his princely castle, and a princely estate to endow it. They tell us of a Wellington, on whom the public treasury is lavished with equal profusion. Now, sir, I confess I see nothing in this bill at all analagous to all this. I see no provision which ought to suffer by a prejudice drawn from such a comparison. I see only a sum of money to be divided among four or five hundred poor old men, less than it cost to build Blenheim castle, to say nothing of its decorations. But I let that pass, for I do not argue on the principle with the gentleman from South-Carolina, who urged this point. It is not this kind of expenditure, lavish as it is, which has weighed down England with an overwhelming mass of debt, and palsied the arm which else might long have swayed the world. It is her vicious traditional policy, plunging into all the wars of all the nations, and her vicious constitution which enables her government to carry on these wars by annual loans of forty or fifty millions sterling, sanctioned by a Parliament in which the people are imperfectly represented. I utter not this in condemnation of the present interference in the troubles of Portugal, which appears from the facts before us magnanimous and right. But I utter it in condemnation of her system, which allows her minister to use the language which is now echoing to us across the Atlantic, "I created a new world in the Indies." For one, I will not bow down before this new creator of new worlds; nor will I admit that this poor bill sanctions any part of a system which puts a language like this into the mouth of a minister. Let me, however, say, since the example of England has been referred to, that at this very hour, while we are hesitating and scrupling to give *our* officers of the Revolution this poor pittance, the *British* officers of the Revolution, who yielded, with their legions, before our fathers, are receiving their half pay, punctually, in golden guineas, at the end of every quarter.

It has been said it was the men and not the officers who suffered: that of the officers there was always abundance; there were even supernumeraries; but men were scarce, and the country was divided into sets, or small sections, to raise them by a kind of conscription, each set to furnish its man. Hence it is inferred, that the officers were well off, that the brunt of the hardship fell on the men. But the gentleman who made this statement forgot to go a little further, and tell us, what is the fact, that from 1780, when this practice began, the men refused to enlist without a bounty of from one to two hundred silver dollars, being about the amount of their wages, to those who served from that time to the end of the war. I speak, sir, not only what is well known, but what I can prove by a living witness very near me; my honored friend (Gen. Van Rensselaer) was included in one of these sets, and paid, as his own share of the bounty to the soldier furnished by that set, one hundred silver dollars. This was at a time when a silver dollar was a different thing from what it is now. This is one great ground of the discrimination originally proposed between the officers and the soldiers; though, for one, I am in favor of extending a proper provision to the latter.

A gentleman from North Carolina, (Mr. Alston) has told us that the great mass of suffering was on the part of those who staid at home, not on the part of the army, officers or soldiers. But it was the deserted wife and children, who suffered. Their farms were wasted, their stock consumed, their sustenance plundered, the feathers scattered from the bed, and, as the gentleman pathetically added, even the ticking carried off. A singular argument, Mr. Speaker! The officer or the soldier was well off, was enjoying all the luxuries of an American revolutionary camp. It was only his wife and children who are to be pitied. I should have thought the gentleman would not have had to look very deep into his own heart to have felt, that this was the bitterest drop in the cup of sorrow and despair, too often presented to the lips of both officers and men; that while they were encountering the hardships, and braving the dangers of the field, the dearest object of their affections, those who alone "make it life, to live," without whom existence is not life, were left at home, at a distant home, not merely languishing in the absence of their natural protector, but pining for the bread which his arm and his presence were needed to procure them.

Sir, the age and the wants of these venerable men have been held up by the same member (Mr. Alston) to the ridicule and derision of the House. He has told you they thought no one was living from those days but themselves: that they have watched their time, and when all were dead and gone, who could give us a true account of the matter, that they came down to the House to surprise us into that donation, which we should not make, if we knew the real facts of the case.

He tells us they are hanging on the House. Hanging on the House! Nobody has hung on me, sir. One short, modest, well digested and instructive pamphlet, about 12 pages long, laid on our tables, is all the importunity to which I have been subjected. Hanging on the House! I would rather say, the House is hanging on them; hanging like a millstone about their necks. It is my firm belief at this moment, that the House of Representatives of the U. States is standing between these veterans and that provision for them, which I believe the people would cheerfully make, if able to act upon the subject in their own individual and primary capacity.

I hope, therefore, we shall make it first for the officers, whose case has been more maturely prepared, and rests, in my opinion, to a certain extent, on peculiar grounds. But I am in favor, also, of provision for the soldiers, though the details of that part of the bill are, I own, digested less to my satisfaction. At all events, sir, I hope the amendment now under consideration will be rejected as unauthorized in principle, and in practice wholly destructive of the main objects of the bill.

State of North-Carolina,
Randolph County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1827.

Samuel Smitherman vs. Neil McMillan. } Attachment, levied on land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant is not an inhabitant of this State; it is therefore ordered, that publication be made six weeks in the Raleigh Register, that he appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Randolph, at the Court House at Ashborough, on the first Monday in May next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said attachment, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, and adjudged accordingly. Witness Jesse Harper, Clerk of our said Court, at Office at Ashborough, this first Monnay of February, A. D. 1827.

A Copy, JESSE HARPER, C. C. C.

State of North-Carolina,
Randolph County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1827.

Daniel Craven and Wife v. Tob. Hendricks, adm. & others. } Petition for Distribution.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John Hendricks, Theodate Hendricks, and Hiram Hendricks, three of the Defendants in this case, are not inhabitants of this State; it is therefore ordered, that publication be made six weeks in the Raleigh Register, that they appear at the next County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Randolph, at the Court House at Ashborough, on the first Monday of May next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, and adjudged accordingly. Witness Jesse Harper, Clerk of our said Court at Office in Ashborough, the first Monday of February, A. D. 1827.

A Copy, JESSE HARPER, C. C. C.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN FARMER,
Baltimore, Friday, Feb. 23, 1827.

WE wish that every friend of this Journal should understand, and that they would have the kindness to make it known, that to any one who will procure *four* subscribers, and remit on their account $20, we will send a fifth copy of the American Farmer without charge—*or*, any one who will procure five subscribers, will be allowed to retain $5, on his remitting the remaining $20. We beg also to repeat, that all which is necessary to be done by any one, wishing to subscribe, is to enclose a five dollar note by mail, at the *risk of, and addressed to The Editor of the American Farmer, Baltimore*—and whether the money be received or not, the paper will be forwarded immediately, and the actual receipt of each number of the volume will be guaranteed by the Editor.

The American Farmer is published weekly, by J. S. Skinner, Postmaster of Balimore, printed on fine paper, the size of ordinary newspapers, folded so as to make 8 pages; about one-half or four pages, devoted to practical Agriculture; the remainder to Internal Improvements, Rural and Domestic Economy; selections for housekeepers and female readers, and Natural History and Rural Sports. A minute index and title page to the whole volume is published, and forwarded with last number of each volume. A single number will be sent to any one who may desire to see a specimen of the publication.

The American Farmer is circulated through every state and territory, and is written for by many of the most distinguished practical farmers in the Union.

6w. J. S. SKINNER.

NEW BOOKS.

J. GALES & SON have just received the following:—

The Atlantic Souvenir for 1827, published by Carey & Lea, Philadelphia.

Forget me not, for 1827, published by Ackerman, London.

York Town, or a historical romance, dedicated to General Lafayette, 2 vols.

Lady of the Manor, by Mrs. Sherwood, 3 vols.

Rowlett's Tables of Discount or Interest, new edition, 1826.

A treatise on Physiology, applied to Pathology, by F. J. V. Broussais, M. D.—translated from the French, by John Bell, M. D.

The influence of Tropical Climates on European Constitutions, being a treatise on the principal diseases incidental to Europeans in the East and West Indies, Mediterranean and Coast of Africa—by James Johnson, M. D.

A Treatise on the diseases of Females, by Wm. P. Dewees, M. D. of Philadelphia.

Lexicon-Medicum or Medical Dictionary, new edition, 1826, by Robert Hooper, M. D.—fourth American from fifth London edition.

Raleigh, March 5, 1827. 44—

FIRST BALTIMORE LOTTERY.

COHEN'S OFFICE—BALTIMORE, February 14th, 1827.

SCHEME NO. 10, OF THE

GRAND STATE LOTTERY
OF MARYLAND,

Arranged on the Odd and Even System,

By which the holder of two tickets or two shares is certain of obtaining *at least One Prize, and may draw Three!*—The whole to be drawn IN ONE DAY, and will take place in Baltimore,

ON THE 14TH MARCH

HIGHEST PRIZE

10.000 DOLLARS.

SCHEME.		
1	$10,000	$10,000
1	5,000	5,000
5	1,000	5,000
4	500	2,000
20	100	2,000
40	50	2,000
100	20	2,000
100	10	1,000
200	5	1,000
15000	2	30,000
15,471 Prizes.		$60,000

Not One Blank to a Prize.

Every prize payable in Cash, which as usual at *Cohen's Office*, may be had the moment they are drawn.

Tickets, $3 00 | Quarters, 75 cts.
Halves, 1 50 | Eighths, 37 cts.

To be had in the greatest variety of numbers, Odd and Even, at

COHEN'S

Lottery and Exchange Office, 114 Market Sreet, Baltimore;

Where both the great capital prizes of *One Hundred Thousand Dollars* were obtained in the late Grand State Lotteries; and where the Highest Capital of 20,000 Dollars in the last Grand State Lottery, was as usual paid in Cash the moment it was presented; & where more Capital Prizes have been obtained than at any other office in America.

☞ Orders from any part of the United States, either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance enclosing the Cash or Prize Tickets in any of Lotteries, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application.

Address to

J. I. COHEN, Jr. & BROTHERS, Baltimore

☞ COHEN'S *Gazette & Lottery Register*, will be published immediately after the drawing, and will contain the Official List of the Prizes—it will be forwarded *gratis* to all who purchase their tickets at *Cohen's Office*, and who signify their wish to receive it.

Baltimore, Feb. 14, 1826. 1aw t 10M.

Prizes amounting to more than

100,000 DOLLARS.

TICKETS ONLY *FOUR DOLLARS*

Delaware State Lottery,
Sixth Class.

60 No Lottery by Combination—9 drawn ballots.
To be drawn on Wednesday, 14th March.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$10,000	is	$10,000
1	5,000		5,000
1	2,946		2,960
5	1,000		5,000
10	500		5,000
20	200		4,000
46	100		4,600
102	50		5,100
102	20		2,040
1632	8		13,056
11475	4		45,900
13,395 Prizes,			$102,660
20,825 Blanks,			
34,220 Tickets.			

☞ ONLY 1½ BLANKS TO A PRIZE.

Whole, $4—Half, $2—Quarters, $1.

☞ Orders enclosing Cash or Prizes, (post paid) will receive prompt attention, if addressed to

YATES & McINTYRE, *Managers*,
Raleigh, or Fayetteville, N. C.

*** Tickets in all *Northern Lotteries* of respectability can be had at the Northern prices at either of our offices for Georgia, North or South Carolina Bank Notes, and the Prizes of those lotteries always received in payment for tickets, or the cash paid for them on demand.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

ABSCONDED on Tuesday night last, from the subscriber, a bright and *very likely* mulatto Woman, named CAROLINE, with her Child (a girl, very bright, about 3 years old) *formerly* the property of Wm. Gilmour, Esq. She is about 20 years of age, slender made, long black hair, which she wears tucked up and with curls; has a smile when speaking, or spoken to—She is a good Seamstress and Nurse, and is at present in a state of pregnancy.

She dresses very neatly and fashionably, and has as good clothing as any lady, all of which she took with her, together with her bedstead, bed and bedding. She will without doubt pass for a free woman, as I am satisfied she was enticed away by some *white* man now in this place, who of course would provide her with the necessary papers. She may call herself Caroline Cook, as she is sometimes called so by her companions.

I will give the above reward for the delivery of said negro and child to me in this place, or securing them in any jail, so that I may get them again. If taken without the State of Virginia I will give an additional reward of 25 dollars.

JAMES G. TAGLIAFERRO,
By THOMAS WILCOX.

Petersburg, Feb. 23. 42 3w

The Subscriber, who has presided several years in public Seminaries, is desirous to superintend an Academy in some healthy part of North-Carolina. Satisfactory testimonials of character and competency can be produced. Letters (post paid) directed to Raleigh, will be promptly noticed.

THO. L. RAGSDALE.

Feb. 15, 1827. 41-tf.

BELL TAVERN.

THE Public are respectfully informed, that the Subscriber has taken that spacious building in the town of Windsor, lately occupied by Mr. James Palmer, as a Tavern. The building has recently undergone a thorough repair, and is now in complete order for the reception of Travellers and Boarders. It contains several rooms with fire-places, suitable for the accommodation of private families travelling.

The beds are principally new and in fine order.

The bar is well supplied with choice Liquors.

The Stables will be particularly attended to, and the Subscriber pledges himself to spare no pains to merit the patronage of the public.

JOHN FOLK.

Windsor, N. C. Jan. 1, 1826. 27 6w

State of North-Carolina.
Wake County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—February Term, 1827.

Delany Pollard, vs John Page. } *Case.* Ordered that judicial attachment issue.

Levied on J. Page's right in a negro in the hand of A. Page—and on his right in the lands of the late James Hartsfield, dec'd.

IT having been made to appear that the Defendant resides beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Raleigh Register for six weeks, that unless the Defendant comes forward on or before the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Wake at the Court House in Raleigh, on the third Monday of May next, then and there to replevy and plead to issue, the judgment will be made absolute, and the property levied on condemned subject to Plaintiff's recovery. Test, B. S. KING, C. C.

State of North-Carolina.
Wake County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—February Term, 1827.

Wm. R. Hinton, vs. John King. } Original attachment, levied in the hands of Aaron Rogers, and he summoned as Garnishee.

IT having been made appear to the Court, that the Defendant has removed beyond the limits of the State; It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Raleigh Register for six weeks, that unless the Defendant comes forward on or before the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Wake at the Court House in Raleigh, on the third Monday of May next, then and there to answer, replevy and plead to issue, Judgment final will be entered up, and the property levied on condemned subject to Plaintiff's recovery.

Test, B. S. KING, C. C.

State of North-Carolina,
Wake County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—February Term, 1827.

Stephen Johns v. William King. } *Case*—Judicial attachment, ordered and levied on the Deft's right in the lands of the late James Hartsfield, decd.

IT having been made appear that the Defendant resides beyond the limits of this State:—It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Raleigh Register, for 6 weeks; that unless the Defendant comes forward on or before the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Wake at the Court House in Raleigh, on the third Monday of May next, then and there to replevy and plead to issue, the judgment will be made absolute, and the property levied on condemned subject to Plaintiff's recovery. Test,

B. S. KING, C. C.

Williamsboro' Female Academy.

UNDERSTANDING from recent applications from a distance, that it is not generally known that Mrs. O'Brien's School is in operation, we take this method of giving it further publicity.

The present Session commenced the 2d Monday of the present month, and will close some time in June, of which timely notice will be given.

Parents and Guardians are apprized, that they will have to pay from the time of entrance only, though it is desirable for many reasons, that they should come in as early as possible.

TERMS. For Board and Tuition, including every branch together with the Scientific studies, except Music, Painting and Drawing, $60 per Session. Music $25. Painting and Drawing $15.

The pupils will be required to board in our family, as much useful information may be imparted in the intervals of study, independently of the care and attention due to their conversation, manners and morals, which are mostly attended to during those hours.

Each young lady must be provided with a coverlet, blanket, pair of sheets and two towels.

SPENCER O'BRIEN.

Williamsboro', Granville co. Jan. 22, 1827.

35 1aw3w

☞ The Edenton Gazette and Richmond Enquirer will insert the above 3 times weekly and forward their accounts for payment.

Internal Improvements.

A Meeting of the Board of Internal Improvements, will be held at Fayetteville on Friday the 23d of March next; of which all persons who have business with the Board will please to take notice.

J. GALES, Sec'y.

Raleigh, Feb. 15.

Coach Making, Gigs, &c.

THE subscriber having employed one of the best and most experienced workmen, from Newark, N. Jersey, as Superintendant of his Shop, and having laid in a well chosen stock of materials in New-York and Philadelphia, he will furnish those who may want any thing in his line, as low as they can be purchased at any *regular* shop north of this.

He has on hand a handsome assortment of Carriages, Gigs and Harness, of almost every description; some of which are now finished, the rest in a state of forwardness, all of which will be sold at reduced prices, for cash, or negotiable paper. The work, in every instance, will be handsomely finished, and warranted to be well executed. Orders are solicited.

THO. COBBS.

Raleigh, N. C. Jan. 1827.

Cheap Stationary.

J. GALES & SON have just received a large supply of

CAP & POST PAPER,

which will be sold unusually low.

Raleigh, Feb. 22, 1827. 41—