

RALEIGH REGISTER,

AND NORTH-CAROLINA GAZETTE,

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

Tuesday, July 31, 1827.

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THE REGISTER

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ADVERTISEMENTS

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THE MISSOURI TRAPPER.

From the *Western Quarterly Review*.
At the sources of the Missouri, Yellow Stone, Platt, White, Arkansas, and Red Rivers, and on all their tributaries, that have courses in the Rocky Mountains, the great object of pursuit of the trappers, white and savage, is the beaver. The buffalo is hunted for food, beds, clothing, and furniture; the other animal is trapped for money. It is the chief means of gain to the savages, their dependence for their supply from the whites of arms, ammunition, blankets, strouding, traps, whiskey, and all objects of necessity and desire. To these lonely and sequestered regions, isolated from social nature and man, by rugged and lofty mountains, and wide and sterile deserts, repair hundreds of white hunters who hunt for subsistence and trap for gain. They make their way there in armed partnerships, fitted out as a kind of guerrillas. Arrived at the frowning barriers of nature, they separate. Sometimes a pair of sworn friends trap together.

There are not a few, who repair, each by himself, and as far as may be, from a known haunt of another; to these solitary streams and mountains. Outlawry, necessity, avarice, an appetite for lawless, unrestrained, and unwitnessed roving, constant exposure to danger, and a habit of defying the elements, of becoming sufficient to themselves, the absolute necessity of relying alone upon their own personal strength and resources, create an astonishing compound of quickness of perception, with a reckless confidence in their own prowess. We have seen more than one person of this cast incurably attached to solitude of labor and danger, compared with which Robinson Crusoe's sojourn on his Ireland was but a mere pastoral experiment. They furnish an impressive proof, that there is no mode of life intrinsically so repulsive and painful, but man may become reconciled to it by habit.

A lonely hunter, cast upon nature and the elements, with nothing but prairies and mountains in view, without bread or salt, and in jeopardy from beasts and savages every hour, amidst scenery and dangers that would tend naturally to raise the heart to God, trusting to no divinities but his knife and his gun, and building all his plans for the future on traps, regarding the footsteps of man, imprinted in the sand, as objects of calculating apprehension, and almost equally dreading the face of the whiteman and savage; in situations thus lonely and exposed, he braves the heat of summer, the ices and the mountain blast of winter, the grizzly bear, and robbers of his own race, and the savages, for years. When he has collected a sufficient number of packs of beaver, he fells a hollow tree, slides it into some full mountain stream, paddles down the thousand leagues of the Missouri, and is seen with a dress, a gait, and manners, as appropriate to his pursuits as a sailor's, bustling about the streets of St. Louis to make bargain for his furs.

THE INTEMPERATE HUSBAND.

From Mr. Clark's Sprague's Address, delivered before the Massachussetts Society for suppressing Intemperance.

The common calamities of life may be endured.—Poverty, sickness, and even death may be met—but there is that which, while it brings all these with it, is worse than all these together. When the husband and father forgets the duties he once delighted to fulfil, and by slow degrees becomes the creature of intemperance, there enters into his house the sorrow that rends the spirit—that cannot be alleviated, that will not be comforted.

It is here, above all, where she, who has ventured every thing, feels that every thing is lost. Woman, silent suffering, devoted woman, here bends to her direst affliction. The measure of her woe is a drunkard. Who shall protect her when he is her insulter, her oppressor? What shall delight her, when she shrinks from the sight of his face, and trembles at the sound of his voice? The hearth is indeed dark, that he has made desolate. There through the dull midnight hour, her griefs are whispered to herself, her bruised heart bleeds in secret. There, while the cruel author of her distress is drowned in distant revelry, she holds her solitary vigil, waiting, yet dreading his return, that will bring from her by his unkindness, tears even more scalding than those she weels over his transgression.

To fling a deep gloom across the present, memory turns back, and broods upon the past. Like the recollection of the sun-stricken pilgrim, of the cool spring that drank at in the morning, the joys of winter days come over her, as if only to make her parched and weary spirit. She recalls the ardent lover, whose graces won

her from the home of her infancy—the enraptured father, who bent with such delight over his new born children—and she asks if this can really be him—this sunken being, who has now nothing for her but the sol's disgusting brutality—nothing for those abashed and trembling children but the sol's disgusting example! Can we wonder, that amid these agonizing moments, the tender cords of violated affection should snap asunder? that the scornful and deserted wife should confess, "there is no killing like that which kills the heart?" that though it would have been hard for her to kiss for the last time the cold lips of her dead husband, and lay his body for ever in the dust, it is harder to behold him so debased in life, than even his death would be greeted in mercy? Had he died in the light of his goodness, bequeathing to his family the inheritance of an untarnished name, the example of virtues that should blossom for his sons and daughters from the tomb—though she would have wept bitterly indeed, the tears of grief would not have been the tears of shame. But to behold him, fallen away from the station he once adorned, degraded from eminence to ignominy—at home, turning his dwelling to darkness and its holy endearments to mockery—abroad, thrust from the companionship of the worthy, a self-branded outlaw—this is the woe that the wife feels is more dreadful than death—that she mourns over, as worse than widowhood!

The Intemperate Female.—There is yet another picture behind, from the exhibition of which I would willingly be spared. I have ventured to point to those who daily force themselves before the world, but there is one whom the world does not know of—who hides herself from prying eyes, even in the innermost sanctuary of her domestic temple. Shall I dare to rend the veil that hangs between, and draw her forth—the priestess dying amid her unholy rites—the sacrificer and the sacrifice? O, we compass sea and land, we brave danger and death, to snatch the poor victim of heathen superstition from the burning pile—And it is well—but shall we not also save the lovely ones of our own household, from immolating on this foul altar, not only the perishing body, but all the worshipped graces of her sex—the glorious attributes of hallowed womanhood!

Imagination's gloomiest reverie never conceived a more revolting object, than that of a wife and mother, defiling in her own person, the fairest work of God, and setting at naught the holy engagements for which he created her. Her husband—who shall heighten his joys, and dissipate his cares, and alleviate his sorrows? She who has robbed him of all joy, who is the source of his deepest care, who lives his sharpest sorrow? These are indeed the wife's delights—but they are not her's. Her children, who shall watch over their budding virtues, and pluck up the young weeds of passion and vice? She, in whose own bosom every thing vile grows rank? Who shall teach them to bend their little knees in devotion, and repeat their Saviour's prayer against temptation? She who is herself temptation's fettered slave? These are truly the mother's labours—but they are not her's. Connubial love and maternal tenderness bloom no longer for her. A worm has gnawed into heart, that dies only with its prey—the worm, *Intemperance*.

ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE.

The pressure or weight of the atmosphere, as shown by the barometer, the sucking and air pumps, is near 15 pounds on every square inch, so that if we could entirely squeeze out the air between our two hands, they would cling together with a force equal to the pressure of double this weight, because the air would press upon both hands; and if we could contrive to suck or squeeze out the air between one hand and the wall, the hand would stick fast to the wall, being pressed on it with the weight of above two hundred weight, that is, near 15 pounds on every square inch of the hand. By a late most curious discovery of Sir Edward Home, it is found that this is the very process by which flies and other insects of a similar description are enabled to walk up perpendicular surfaces, however smooth, as the sides of walls and panes of glass in windows, and to walk as easily along the ceiling of a room with their bodies downwards and their feet over head. Their feet, when examined by a microscope, are found to have flat skins or flaps, like the feet of web-footed animals, as ducks and geese; and they have, towards the back part or heels, but inside the skin or flap, two very small toes, so connected with the flap as to draw it close down upon the glass or wall the fly walks on, and to squeeze out the air completely, so that there is a vacuum made between the foot and the glass or wall. The consequence is, that the air presses the foot on the wall with a force greater than the weight of the fly, which is thus retained in its position. It has likewise been found that some of the larger sea animals are, by the same construction, enabled to climb the perpendicular and smooth surfaces of the ice-hills among which they live. Some kinds of lizards have the same power of climbing, and of

creeping with their bodies downwards, along the ceiling of the room. In the large feet of these animals, the contrivance is easily observed, of the two toes or tighteners, by which the skin of the foot is pinned down, and the air excluded in the act of walking or climbing; but it is the very same, only upon a larger scale, with the mechanism of a fly's or a butterfly's foot; and both operations, the climbing of the sea-horse on the ice, and the creeping of the fly on the window or the ceiling, are performed exactly by the same power, the weight of the atmosphere.

A TALE OF NATURE.

From the *Connecticut Mirror*.

Why should not a tale of nature, of truth, and in itself of interest, be as attentively read and as deeply considered, when it happens within a few miles and is told in plain language, as one whose scene is laid afar off, and whose interest are described in a Scotch or an Irish dialect? This last week, a married woman in the neighboring town of—who had been working in a cotton factory, missed, some hour or so after sunset, her little boy of about four years old. How long he had been gone could not be told, for the woman had been hard at work all the afternoon, and all others were too busy to care for her or her child. Her first search was silent and alone—hoping to find him, and disliking to communicate a mother's apprehensions to the other males and females of the cotton factory. The night grew very dark and the search very hopeless, and resort was finally had to all the men, woman & children of the establishment, to help to find her boy. The buildings with all their stories and cellars, their sluices, wheels, bands, buckles, were searched with an awful apprehension on the part of the mother and on the part of her assistants a yet more horrible though undefinable hope (we will not with the word though it shame human nature,) of finding a leg or an arm in some part of the machinery. Nothing, not even a curl of his hair was to be found on the well examined cogs. Lanterns were in vain carried in nice and minute search round all the premises. Woodsword, who so truly to nature describes the loss of Lucy Gray,

"The sweetest thing that ever grew,
Behind a human door."

could tell of the agony of the parent, and the more useful because less agitated exertions of her fellow laborers. But we will leave him and return to the factory. Some one when all other aid seem to fail, proposed to ring the factory bell. "It might," he said, "get more help, and it might awake the child who might be sleeping somewhere and might somehow be waked up—at any rate it could do no harm, and besides there was nothing else they could do." The lanterns and the factory bell in the night, aroused all the inhabitants of the contiguous city. The cry of "fire," and of "where is it," was raised at once. Down came the engines—down came the people, and the best of all down came the fire wardens.

Joab Stark, a hard working man in the day time, and a proportionally hard sleeping man in the night, had heard nothing of all this disturbance, though he lodged in the factory buildings, and though they had been ransacked from ridgepole to foundation, until he was aroused by the voice of an energetic firewarden, who for once did not know exactly what he was about with the plain and intelligible command "form a line: At which he awoke and inquired what was the matter. The warden could not tell him, but the mother could.—"She had lost her child," she said, "her little Jim that he used to play with, and she could not find him, and the engines had not nothin to do with it."—"All firelock," said Joab, "I went out on an errand this afternoon to the paper mills, and I see him at Squire Tim Hancock's—he'd run away and was too tired to walk back, and I tho't he'd better stay and I'd come back and tell the folks where he was—and then when I come back I forgot all about it."

ORDINANCES & RULES,

Adopted by the Board of Trustees at a special Meeting held at Chapel Hill during the late Anniversary Examination.

THE SUPERINTENDENT.

1. There shall be appointed annually by the Board a Superintendent of the property and financial concerns of the University, who shall reside at the University, shall hold his appointment during the pleasure of the Board of Trustees, and shall receive for his services for each year a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars.
2. It shall be the duty of the Superintendent to take care of all the property belonging to the University, whether real or personal, situate at Chapel Hill or in its vicinity, and particularly to take care of the public buildings and preserve and keep them in repair or cause the same to be done; and generally to carry into execution the various orders and resolutions which have been or may be adopted from time to time by the Board of Visitors in relation to the buildings and property of the University.
3. It shall be the duty of each Student, at the commencement of each session, immediately after arriving at the University, to pay over to the Superintendent all monies which he may bring with him, or which he may receive during the

session, and for the punctual performance of which, he shall pledge his honor. And it shall be the duty of the Superintendent to receive the same, and pay out of the fund, the Board, Colleges and other necessary expenses of the student to the person entitled to receive the same. Out of this fund shall also be paid the expense of repairs done to the College buildings for injury done them, as heretofore—He shall pay for such articles out of this fund as a student may be permitted to purchase in the village by order of the faculty, and he shall out of the same, regularly advance every month to each student a sum not exceeding one dollar for pocket money; and he shall keep a regular account with each student and make a report thereof at every Commencement to the Board of Visitors and oftener if they shall so require.

4. It shall be the duty of the superintendent until the erection of another boarding house attached to the University, to pay for boarding in advance each half session, to the persons with whom the students shall board, and no student shall be permitted to board in any of the boarding houses of the village without the consent of the faculty in writing, which shall be filed with the superintendent.

5. As soon as a student shall have delivered over his funds into the hands of the superintendent, it shall be the duty of the superintendent to address a letter to the parent or guardian of the student, containing an account of the sum received, with a specification of the sum paid for each article of expenditure, and a letter shall be sent to the parent or guardian at the middle and the end of every session, containing a similar specification of the account of the student, and designating the balance if any, remaining in his hands.

6. No student shall be permitted to purchase any goods, wares, or merchandize, or spirituous liquors, of any person in the village, or elsewhere, without the consent of the faculty, or some one of the professors in writing, to be filed with the superintendent; and if any student shall violate this regulation, he may be admonished, or suspended, according to the discretion of the faculty.

7. When a student takes and occupies a room at the beginning of a session, he shall continue to occupy it until the end thereof, unless he be permitted to remove into another room by the faculty.

8. It shall be the duty of the superintendent to visit all the rooms of College at least once a week, or oftener if necessary, and particularly examine if any injury has been done to the buildings, and ascertain, if practicable, its author; and at the termination of every session it shall be his duty to receive of each student the key of his room and return it at the commencement of the next session; and it is hereby made the duty of each student to deliver him the key of his room.

9. If there shall be any scribbling on the walls in any of the passages of the College buildings, or other injury done to them and the superintendent cannot ascertain its author, the expense of repairs shall be charged to the students occupying that passage of the college buildings.

10. The Superintendent to be appointed by the Board shall enter into bond and good security, payable to the President of the Board of Trustees & his Successors in office, in the sum of ten thousand dollars for the faithful discharge of his duties.

11. All the regulations made respecting the Superintendent & the disposition of the funds of the students, shall commence in operation at the beginning of the ensuing session, and it is resolved that Thomas H. Taylor Esq. of Chapel Hill be appointed the Superintendent until the 1st day of Jan. next and that he enter into the bond required under the sanction and approbation of the Board of Visitors; and in the event of the refusal of Mr. Taylor to act as Superintendent, the Board of Visitors shall have power to make the temporary appointment.

BOARDING HOUSE.

1. Until the erection of another boarding house, the Board of Visitors shall employ some suitable person to occupy as a boarding house, the present steward's hall and the premises attached to the same, with the privilege of using fire wood from the lands belonging to the University, and cultivating the cleared ground upon such terms as they may consider compatible with the interest of the Institution.

2. Every student of the University shall have the right of boarding at the steward's hall, upon the terms agreed on by the Board of Visitors and the occupant, and it is recommended by the Board to the students generally, to board at that hall.

UNIFORM DRESS OF THE STUDENTS.

1. The regular dress of the students of the University shall be uniform, and consist in the summer season of the year of a coat of dark grey mixture, chiefly cotton material, decent in appearance and cheap in value, and of white pantaloons and waistcoat; in the winter it shall consist of coats, pantaloons and waistcoat of blue color, and of decent and cheap material.

2. The wearing of Boots by the students is entirely prohibited, and it is recommended to them that other parts of their dress be plain but always decent, having due regard to economy in price and to the cleanliness of their persons.

3. The regulation with regard to uniformity of dress shall not extend to the senior class at commencement, but their dress upon such occasions may be as shall suit their convenience.

4. The regulations with regard to the uniformity of dress shall go into operation at the commencement of the Session in January next.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1. The Library for one dollar a Session heretofore imposed upon each student, shall be abolished, and the sum of \$250, is hereby annually appropriated for the gradual increase of the Library to be expended under the direction of the President of the Board and the President of the Faculty.

2. It shall be the duty of each professor and tutor, when his class shall be about to be examined, at the annual examinations to have ready, and furnish a list of the Trustees as may be present with a list of the names of their respective classes, so that the trustees may be enabled to vote their own opinions upon scholarship.

3. It shall be the duty of each professor and tutor if the University to keep a regular account of the scholarship of each student during his course, noting his regularity and moral conduct, and shall at the end of each Session furnish the parent or guardian of the student with an abstract or account of the same, and cause this account to be laid before the Board of Trustees at the public Anniversary Examinations.

Published by Order of the Board,
CHARLES MANLY, Sec'y.
Raleigh, July 10, 1827.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF N. C.

Raleigh, July 28, 1827.
By His Ex^{ty} H. C. Burton, Governor, &c.

To all whom it may concern,

PERSONS desirous of purchasing the lands possessed by the State in the lands mentioned in the following Resolution of the last General Assembly, are requested to forward their proposals to this Office, to be disposed of as therein mentioned.

"Whereas the State possesses a reversionary interest in the lands allotted to the Tuscarora Indians, by an act of the General Assembly, passed at Newbern on the fifteenth of October, one thousand seven hundred and forty-eight; and whereas, by a sale of the said reversion, a considerable sum may be raised and applied to an increase of the Literary fund."

"Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor be, and he is hereby requested, to receive proposals from the present proprietors, or others, for the said reversion or fee, and make a report thereof to the General Assembly at the next annual meeting.

Resolved further, That Simmons J. Baker, of the county of Martin, William R. Smith, of the county of Halifax, and William Britton, of the county of Bertie, be appointed Commissioners, to go upon the lands, and to ascertain the quantity and quality of each tract, with its fee simple value per acre, at the time of examination, and report to the next General Assembly; and that the expenses attending the execution of said commission be paid by the proprietors of said land."

H. C. BURTON.

By the Governor,
-nos. K. Campbell, P. Sec'y.

New-York Consolidated Lottery

CLASS No. 5, FOR 1827.

To be drawn 15th August, 1827.

SCHEME.		
1	Prize of \$15,000 is	\$15,000
1	4,000	4,000
1	2,500 payable in Albn. lands	2,500
1	2,000	2,000
1	1,750	1,750
1	1,500	1,500
1	1,425	1,425
4	1,000	4,000
10	500	5,000
10	250	2,500
25	100	2,500
46	50	2,300
92	20	1,840
1150	10	11,500
8280	5	41,400

6624 Prizes \$89,216
Whole Tickets, \$5, Halves \$2 50, Quarters \$1 25.

Orders enclosing Cash or Prizes, Tickets (post paid) will receive prompt attention, if addressed to
YATES & MINTYRE,
Raleigh or Fayetteville, N. C.

State of North-Carolina,

Greene County,
Court of Pleas and Quarter Session,
May Term, 1827.
Richard H. F. Harper,
vs.
Thomas Aldridge.

Original attachment. Levied on the defendant's interest in the lands of his brother William Aldridge, dec'd.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, Thomas Aldridge, is not a resident of this State; ordered, therefore, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Raleigh Register, for the said defendant to appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Greene, at the Courthouse in Snowhill, on the second Monday of August next, and reply, &c. or judgment final will be entered against him and property levied on condemned, subject to payment of plaintiff's demand. Witness, William Williams, Clerk of said Court, at Snowhill, the second Monday of May, 1827.

Attest, WM. WILLIAMS, Clk.
pr. adv. \$2 50. 77 6w

Hillsborough Female Seminary.

THE Exercises of this Institution will be resumed on the 12th instant. The facilities for instruction afforded by the number of Teachers, and the possession of an excellent Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus and Mineralogical Cabinet, united to the known healthiness of the place, and the moderate terms of tuition, present no ordinary claims to the notice of the parents and guardians of our community.

Prices as before.
Ordinary tuition per Session.
Fourth Class \$10 00
Third do 12 50
Second do 15 50
First do 18 00
Music (per Session) \$24 00
Painting & Drawing 10 00
Needle Work 1 00
Contingent expenses 50
Board \$10 per month.
W. M. GREEN, Superintendent.
Hillsboro', July 2. 80 3t

State of North-Carolina.

County of Randolph,
Hez. Johnston & others,
vs.
Robert Walker & others.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants Thomas Beard and Jesse Beard, surviving executors of the last will and testament of John Beard, deceased, are not inhabitants of this State; it is therefore ordered and decreed that the surviving executors of the said John Beard, dec'd, shall appear at the next Court of Equity to be held for the county of Randolph, on the 4th Monday of September next, then and there to plead, answer to, or demur to the complainant's bill of complaint; otherwise the said bill will be taken as confessed to be heard ex parte; and that this order shall be published six weeks in succession in the Raleigh Register.

A copy,
B. ELLIOTT, C. M. E.
pr. adv. \$2 50