

RALEIGH REGISTER,

AND NORTH-CAROLINA GAZETTE.

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

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THE REGISTER

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AUTHORS

Of the *Signers of the Declaration of Independence.*

We have often inquired, without receiving any satisfactory answer, who were the authors of the *Signers of the Declaration of Independence*? But the following is now given as a catalogue of the general writers, and there can be but little doubt as to the correctness of it. Among the names of these authors are to be found some of the best writers in our country; and the others will hereafter be known to fame, for their exertions in perpetuating the memories of that band of patriots who have done so much in the cause of patriotism. If the deeds of these great men were of so much value to our country and to mankind as this generation are in the habit of estimating them, surely something of their private characters and general course of conduct in the different times in which they lived, cannot fail to be acceptable to an enlightened community. We have read most of these sketches with no small degree of interest, as literary productions, and have no hesitation in saying, that they do honour to our literary reputation, while they diffuse a very considerable knowledge of the events of that period—prolific in events—when the decision of our ancestors was made upon the great question of independence or continued thralldom.

It requires no small share of taste and judgment to succeed in such labours. If the writer indulges his feelings and partialities for an individual, he must necessarily ascribe too great a share of merit to his favorite character: if he attempts to be fairly just, they all appear as so many grenadiers, measured and sized in their ranks, and no one seen above the rest. To accurately mark the attitude of each, is, after all, no easy task; and, in truth, this must be left to the discriminating reader, who takes into consideration the motives, the reasons, and all that influenced the mind of the actor at the moment he committed himself by the act.

There are, without doubt, some slight inaccuracies in these lives, which will be corrected in a future edition, but none that are of so much importance as to change the character of the production in the least degree. On the whole, it is wonderful that, after the lapse of so many years, so much of men, most of whom kept no record of themselves, should have been collected. The lives of these men were written at a very proper time, however, for general effect, if some of the minute circumstances of their early history were lost; for, if they had been attempted too early—while they were yet among us—envy would have fastened upon some of the most brilliant passages in their memoirs, and have marred their fame by doubts, queries, or foul aspersions; or, if the writers had commenced their labours soon after the death of these exalted men, the spirit of eulogy would have spread itself through every narrative, and adorned every historical fact with the plumage of fancy, instead of the impartial colourings of rigid truth. The focal distance for the observance of men and their deeds, in a national point of view, should not be too long or too short; but precisely that in which the rays of light are seen without that splendour which dazzles the eye, or that twilight strains the mental optics, and throws perplexing shadows on the accuracy of vision. It will, no doubt, be the fate of many men greater than some of these were, to go down to oblivion for the want of an historian to record their merits; the public at no period being sufficiently interested for the individuals to institute a search for the materials of their history, and the carelessness or parsimony of their connexions prevent them from taking steps towards rescuing their names from the undistinguished mass which time sweeps along to forgetfulness. But this grand event immortalized every one connected with it, whatever might be the weight of his general character.

For the honour of our country, it so happened, that the Congress of 1776 was composed of an excellent selection from their fellow-citizens; and probably no subsequent Congress could be said to be superior, if equal to it. Whenever there are momentous questions to be discussed, and settled, the judgments of constituents are likely to be better than in times of quiet and prosperity; when, in selecting a representative, they often consult their partialities and prejudices than the dictates of their understanding. In any view of the subject, we cannot refrain from expressing our satisfaction in thinking that we have so much of our general and individual history preserved as these volumes contain, and of adding our wishes that

others might be added to the catalogue of these distinguished writers of the lives of their illustrious countrymen.

Biography of the Signers of the "Declaration of Independence."—To those possessing this interesting and valuable work, it must be desirable to know who were the authors of the various biographies of which it consists. We have taken pains to ascertain, and are enabled to give them. That of John Hancock, was written by J. Adams; Samuel Adams, by H. D. Gilpin; John Adams, by E. Ingersoll; R. T. Paine, by Alden Bradford; Elbridge Gerry, by H. D. Gilpin; Josiah Bartlett, by R. Walne, Jr.; Wm. Whipple, by do.; M. Thornton, by do.; S. Hopkins, by do.; W. Ellery, by H. D. Gilpin; R. Sherman, by Edward Everett; S. Huntington, by R. Walne, Jr.; W. Williams, by do.; O. Wolcott, by O. Wolcott; W. Floyd, by Augustus Floyd; P. Livingston, by De Witt Clinton; E. Lewis, by M. Lewis; Lewis Morris, by E. Ingersoll; R. Stockton, by H. Stockton; John Witherspoon, by Ashbel Green; F. Hopkinson, by R. Penn Smith; John Hart, by R. Walne, Jr.; A. Clarke, by do.; R. Morris, by do.; B. Rush, by J. Sanderson; B. Franklin, by do.; Jno. Morton, by R. Walne, Jr.; G. Clymer, by do.; James Smith, by E. Ingersoll; G. Taylor, by H. D. Gilpin; J. Wilson, by R. Walne, Jr.; G. Ross, by H. D. Gilpin; C. Rodney, by do.; G. Read, by do.; Read, of Del.; T. McKean, by R. Walne, Jr.; Samuel Chase, by E. Ingersoll; Wm. Paca, by do.; Thos. Stone, by do.; C. Carroll, by H. B. Latrobe; Geo. Wythe, by Thos. Jefferson; H. H. Lee, by R. H. Lee; Thos. Jefferson, by H. D. Gilpin; Benj. Harrison, by do.; Thos. Nelson, Jr., by do.; F. Lee, by R. Walne, Jr.; Carter Braxton, by Judge Brockenough; Wm. Hooper, by J. C. Hooper; Jos. H. Nes, by E. Ingersoll; John Penn, by John Taylor, of Caroline; Edw. Rutledge, by Arthur Middleton; Thos. Heyward, by J. Hamilton; Arthur Middleton, by H. M. Rutledge; Burton Gwinnet, by Major H. M. Call; J. Man Hall, by do.; Geo. Walton, by do.; Thos. Lynch, Jr. J. Hamilton, Jr. N. Y. T.

The following is an extract from
a Sermon by the Rev. Lyman Beecher D. D. of Boston.

Whoever finds the desire of drinking ardent spirits, returning daily at stated times, is warned to deny himself instantly, if he intends to escape confirmed intemperance. It is infallible evidence that you have already done violence to nature—that the undermining process is begun—that the overworked organs begin to flag, and cry out for adventitious aid, with an importunity which, if indulged, will become more deep-toned, and importunate, and irresistible, until the power of self-denial is gone, and you are a ruined man. It is the vortex begun which if not checked, will become more capacious and deep, and powerful, and loud, until the interests of time and eternity are engulfed.

It is here then beside this commencing vortex, that I would take my stand to warn off the heedless navigator from destruction. To all who do but heave in sight, and with voice that should rise above the winds and waves, I would cry—"stand off!!"—Spread the sail, ply the oar, for death is here; and could I command the elements, the blackness of darkness should gather over this gate-way to bell, and loud thunders should utter their voices, and lurid fires should blaze, and the groans of unearthly voices should be heard, inspiring consternation and flight in all who came near. For this is the parting point between those who forsake danger and hide themselves, and the foolish who pass on and are punished. He who escapes this periodical thirst of times and seasons, will not be a drunkard, as he who comes within this powerful attraction will be sure to perish. It may not be certain that every one will become a sot; but it is certain that every one will enfeeble his body, generate disease, and shorten his days. It may not be certain that every one will sacrifice his reputation, or squander his property, and die in the almshouse; but it is certain that a large proportion will come to poverty and infamy, of those who yield daily to the periodical appetite for ardent spirits. Here is the stopping place, and though beyond it men may struggle, and retard, and modify their progress, none, comparatively, who go by it, will return again to purity of enjoyment, and the sweets of temperate liberty. The servant has become the master, and with a rod of iron and a whip of scorpions he will torment, even before their time, the candidates for misery in a future state.

It is not enough therefore to erect the flag ahead, to mark the spot where the drunkard dies. It must be planted at the entrance of his course, proclaiming in waving capitals, THIS IS THE WAY TO DEATH!! Over the whole territory of "prudent use" it must wave and warn. For if we cannot stop men in the beginning, we cannot separate between that and the end. He who lets ardent spirits alone, before it is meddled with, is safe and he only. It should be in every family, a contraband article, or if it is admitted, it should be allowed for medical purposes only. It should be labelled as we label laudanum; and TOUCH NOT, TASTE NOT, HANDLE NOT, should meet the eye on every vessel which contains it.

Has not God connected with all lawful avocations, the welfare of the life which now is, and of that which is to come?—And can we lawfully amass property by a course of trade which fills the land with beggars, and widows, and orphans and crimes; which peoples the grave-yard with premature mortality, and the world of woe with the victims of despair? Could all the forms of evil produced in the land by intemperance, come upon us in one horrid

array, it would appal the nation, and put an end to the traffic in ardent spirits. If in every dwelling built by blood, the stone from the wall should utter all the cries which the bloody traffic extorts, and the beam out of the timber should echo them back, who would build such a house?—and who would dwell in it? What if in every part of the dwelling, from the cellar upwards, through all the halls and chambers, babblings, and contentions, and voices, and groans and shrieks, and wailings, were heard day and night? What if the cold blood oozed out, and stood in drops on the walls; and by preternatural art all the ghastly skulls and bones of the victims destroyed by intemperance, should stand upon the walls, in horrid sculpture, within & without the building; who would rear such a building? What if at eventide, & at midnight, the airy forms of men destroyed by intemperance, were dimly seen haunting the distilleries and stores where they received their bane—following the track of the ship engaged in the commerce—walking upon the waves—flitting athwart the deck—sitting upon the rigging—and sending up from the hold within, and from the waves without, groans and loud laments, and wailings—who would attend such stores? who would labor in such distilleries? who would navigate such ships?

Oh! were the sky over our heads one great whispering gallery, bringing down about us all the lamentation and woe which intemperance creates and the firm earth one sonorous medium of sound, bringing up around us from beneath, the wailings of the damned, whom the commerce in ardent spirits had sent thither; these tremendous realities assailing our sense, would invigorate our conscience, and give decision to our purpose of reformation. But these evils are as real, as if the stone did cry out of the wall, and the beam answered it—as real as if day and night, wailings were heard on every part of the dwelling, and blood and skeletons were seen in every wall—as real, as if the ghastly forms of departed victims, flitted about the ship as she passed over the billows, and showed themselves nightly about stores and distilleries, and with unearthly voices screamed in our ears their loud lament. They are as real, as if the sky over our heads collected and brought down about us all the notes of sorrow in the land—and the firm earth should open a passage for the wailings of despair to come up from beneath.

Nothing can be done! Why can nothing be done? Because the intemperate will not stop drinking, shall the temperate keep on and become drunkards? Because the intemperate cannot be reasoned with, shall the temperate become madmen? And because force will not avail with men of independence and property, does it follow that reason and conscience, & the fear of the Lord will have no influence?

And because the public mind is now unenlightened, and unawakened, and unconcentrated, does it follow that it cannot be enlightened, and aroused and concentrated in one simultaneous and successful effort? Reformations as much resisted by popular feeling, and impeded by ignorance, interest, and depraved obstinacy, have been accomplished through the medium of a rectified public opinion; and no nation ever possessed the opportunities and the means that we possess, of correctly forming the public opinion—nor was a nation ever called upon to attempt it by motives of such imperious necessity. Our all is at a stake—we shall perish if we do not effect it. There is nothing that ought to be done, which a free people cannot do.

THE RICH LOG.

In the parish of Stathlane, in Stirling-shire, a singular story is told of a log of wood. About seventy years ago, it is remembered to have served as a prop to the end of a bench, in a school-house near the church. It was afterwards used by children who amused themselves with carrying it to the top of an acclivity, whence it rolled to the bottom. It afterwards lay many years on the wall of the church yard. At last it was appropriated by an old woman, a pauper, who lived in a hut by herself. For about 12 years she used it as a seat. After her death one of her neighbours was employed to wash the clothes that were found in her house; fuel being scarce it was laid on the fire to heat water for the operation; not igniting quickly, the washerwoman took it off the fire and proceeded to cleave it with an axe when lo, at the first stroke it burst asunder, and the floor was covered with money. The coins consisted of crowns, half crowns and shillings, of Queen Elizabeth, James the First of England and Charles the First; a few gold coins were also found. The total sum was supposed to be about £40 sterling. The log was about a foot and a half square; it had been excavated thro' a small triangular opening cut in one of its sides, and after the treasure had been deposited, the hole had been neatly closed up with a piece of wood, fitted to the place and fixed with wooden pegs. The woman, being alone, secured the money, wished to conceal it, but ah, the uncertainty of riches! Her husband, a worthless fellow, got hold of it, and decamped with the whole, leaving her to support five children. *Dublin Morning Post.*

To Stammerers.

REV. THOMAS P. HUNT, Agent for Mrs. Leigh and Dr. C. C. Yates, for the States of North Carolina and Virginia, resides at the Brunswick Mineral Springs, Va. 40 miles South of Petersburg. Letters (post paid) directed to Percival's Post-Office, Brunswick Va. Every patient must bring vouchers of a good character. For the satisfaction of persons afflicted with the disease of stuttering, lisping, indistinct articulation, &c. the following certificates are published.

Hillsborough, N. C. July 19th, 1827.

This is to certify that I have been afflicted with the disease of stuttering ever since my remembrance. I am now about twenty-seven years old. On yesterday I attended Mrs. Leigh's agent, the Rev. Thomas P. Hunt, of Brunswick Va. who is now on a visit to this place. In a few hours I was sensibly relieved, and to-day, I can read and speak as fluently as most of men. I am firmly convinced that it is impossible for me to stutter, if I will only use Mrs. Leigh's remedy, and that it will be my own fault, if I ever stutter again.

WM. W. EVANS.

Orange County, N. C. July 20th, 1827.

I, David Ray, am now about 37 years old. I had been from my infancy a dreadful stammerer, being obliged to kick and jerk myself, oftentimes, all over the room before I could get out a word. But I don't do so now. I have been instructed by the Rev. Thomas P. Hunt, in Mrs. Leigh's System of curing impediments of speech. The first day I quit kicking, the second day I began to talk and read with ease; and now, after attending only four days, I can read and speak as other men. I am confident that any stammerer may be cured entirely and permanently, by the simple and rational system of Mrs. Leigh.

DAVID RAY.

Hillsborough, N. C. July 23.

I am now nearly fifty-two years old. From my first recollection I was a stammerer. Oftentimes I could scarcely speak at all. But I am now relieved by the Rev. Thomas P. Hunt. On the third day after I visited him, I could read aloud in company with perfect ease and fluency, a thing I never could do before. I know that there is no danger of my stuttering again, if I pay the slightest attention to Mrs. Leigh's System, and do sincerely believe that any person may be cured, who will try the same.

WILLIAM PALMER.

Hillsborough, N. C. July 21st, 1827.

This is to certify that I have been afflicted with the disease of stammering ever since I could remember. I am now upwards of forty years old—and had employed the usual means of curing impediments of speech without any permanent benefit. I have now been under the instruction of the Rev. Thomas P. Hunt, for about seven days, and am considerably improved—so much so, generally to speak and read fluently. I am convinced that I shall be certainly, perfectly, and permanently cured, if I will only use the simple remedy discovered by Mrs. Leigh of New York. And that if I fail of a perfect and permanent cure, it will be owing entirely to my own neglect, and not to any defect in Mrs. Leigh's System. I farther say, that when a cure is effected, I have no doubt of its permanency.

WM. CAIN, Jr.

Raleigh, N. C. July 27, 1827.

This is to certify that I have been made acquainted with Doctor Broadman's system of curing impediments of speech—that I have tried it—and received no benefit from it.—That I have now been made acquainted with Mrs. Leigh's system by her agent, the Rev. Thomas P. Hunt of Brunswick, Va. I have not tried it long enough to say that it will certainly cure me. But from the simplicity and philosophy of the system, I do believe that it will, and can do for me, that which it has done for others, and that I will be cured by it, if it operates as I have every reason to believe it will.

Doctor Broadman is certainly ignorant of Mrs. Leigh's System. Or if he is acquainted with it, he left me entirely in the dark about it.

JACOB VANWAEGENEN.

*Among other things Mr. Cain had remained two or three months with Mr. Chapman of Philadelphia.

A CARD.

MR. ANDERSON respectfully informs the inhabitants of Raleigh and vicinity, that he will open his Dancing School at the Eagle Hotel, on Wednesday the first of August, at 10 o'clock. A. M. Parents and guardians who wish to have their children and wards thus fashionably and gracefully accomplished, will please attend at the hour named above. Terms \$12 for 18 lessons, 6 of which to be paid in advance. As to his character and qualifications, he would refer to Governor H. G. Burton, Sherwood Haywood and Joseph Hawkins, Esqrs.

Raleigh, July 26, 1827.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.



THE Subscribers have formed a connexion in the APOTHECARY'S BUSINESS, under the Firm of

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

They have received at the Store or Stand on Fayetteville Street, near the Market-House, formerly occupied by Mr. Randolph Webb, and lately by Webb & Williams, a General Assortment of

Medicines, Paints, &c.

Which they intend selling on good terms. Orders, Recipes, &c. from Physicians & others dealing in the above articles, or any of them, will be attended to, with care, promptitude and dispatch.

ALFRED WILLIAMS.

FABIUS J. HAYWOOD.

Raleigh, July 16.

DOCTOR F. J. HAYWOOD,

OFFERS his services, in the Practice of Medicine, Surgery and Obstetrics, to the citizens of Raleigh and its vicinity.

Dr. H. has enjoyed the much valued opportunity of a year's residence and practice in the Philadelphia Almshouse, an institution which ranks with similar public Hospitals of Europe.

He has connected himself with Mr. A. Williams in the Apothecary's Business, at the stand lately occupied by Webb & Williams, at which place, or at his own Office, one door below, B. A. Barham's, Esq. he may always be found, when not professionally engaged.

Raleigh, July 16.

Carrylog.

FOR SALE a Carrylog, nearly new, wheel of feet like, made by a famous wheelwright, of good seasoned timber. Enquire of the Proprietors. Raleigh, July 26.

Proposals.

For carrying the Mail of the U. States on the following roads, will be received until the 22d day of October, next, inclusively.

IN NORTH CAROLINA.

90. From Morgantown, by McGowan's, Baker's, Garland's, Caney R. and Big Joy, to Asheville, once a week, 101 miles.

Leave Morgantown every Tuesday at 6 a.m. and arrive at Asheville on Thursday by 6 p.m.

Leave Asheville every Saturday at 6 a.m. and arrive at Morgantown on Monday by 6 p.m.

91. From Rockingham c. h. by Troublesome Iron Works, Martinsville, Greensboro', New Bern, Ashboro', and Hill's Store, to Lawrenceville, once a week, 92 miles.

Leave Rockingham every Tuesday at 6 a.m. and arrive at Lawrenceville on Thursday by 11 a.m.

Leave Lawrenceville every Thursday at 2 p.m. and arrive at Rockingham on Friday by 6 p.m.

92. From Charlotte, N. C. by the Springs, Herron's (Harris's) Ferry, Evans's, and Lowrie's, to Chester c. h. S. C. once a week, 47 miles.

Leave Charlotte every Tuesday at 6 a.m. and arrive at Chesterville by 7 p.m.

Leave Chesterville every Wednesday at 6 a.m. and arrive at Charlotte by 7 p.m.

NOTES.

1. THE Post-Master General may expedite the mails and alter the times for arrival and departure, at any time during the continuance of the contract, he paying an adequate compensation for any extra expense that may be occasioned thereby.

2. Seven minutes shall be allowed for opening and closing the mail, at all offices where no particular time is specified.

3. For every fifteen minutes delay, in arriving after the time prescribed in any contract, the contractor shall forfeit ten dollars; and, if the delay continue until the departure of any pending mail whereby a trip is lost, a forfeiture of double the amount allowed for carrying the mail one trip, shall be incurred, unless it shall be made to appear that the delay was occasioned by unavoidable accident, in which case the amount of pay for a trip will be forfeited. These forfeitures, it will be observed are unconditional except for the failure of a trip, by unavoidable accident the penalty may be reduced to the pay for one trip. That on no condition is this sum, or the other penalties stated, to be remitted.

4. Persons making proposals are required to state their prices by the year. Those who contract will receive their pay quarterly—in the months of May, August, November, and February, one month after the expiration of each quarter.

5. No other than a free white person shall be employed to carry the mail.

6. Where the proposer intends to convey the mail in the body of a stage carriage, he is desired to state it in his proposals; and the stage must be of sufficient size, unless otherwise expressed, to accommodate seven passengers.

7. Every proposer may offer in his bid to make any improvement in the transportation of the mail, from the terms invited, either as to the mode of transporting it, the speed required, or the frequency of the trips per week—which shall receive due consideration.

The number of the post route shall be stated in every bid, and the proposal must be sealed and directed to the General Post Office, and endorsed "Proposal for a new route." Strict attention must be given to the endorsement, as it is not intended to break the seal of any proposal until the time for receiving bids shall have expired.

8. The Post Master General reserves to himself the right of declaring any contract at an end, whenever one failure happens, which amounts to the loss of a trip.

9. The distances stated are such as have been communicated to this office, and some of them may be incorrect; on this subject the contractor or must inform himself—the Department will not be answerable for any mistake.

10. In every case where the mail is transported in stages, and the present contractor shall be underbid, and the underbidder shall not have such stage property as may be necessary for the performance of the contract, he shall be required to purchase from the present contractor, at a reasonable valuation, the whole, or any part of the stage property, including horses, that may be suitable for the service, and make payment therefor, by reasonable instalments, as his pay becomes due, or as the parties may agree.

These terms will be made a condition in the acceptance of any bid under the bid of the present contractor; and should the underbidder fail to comply with them, his bid will be offered to the present contractor; but should he decline making the contract at that rate, the proposal of the underbidder will be accepted unconditionally.

11. No bid shall be withdrawn after the time for receiving bids shall have expired, and should any person refuse to take the contract at his bid, he shall be held responsible to the Department, for the difference between his bid and that at which the contract shall be made. Decisions on bids will be made known on the 31st of October. The assignment of any contract without the consent of the Post-Master General, shall be void; and in all cases where application is made to the Department to sanction a transfer, the terms must be fully stated.

Should a contractor or his agent engage in the transmission of commercial information by express on his route, more rapidly than the mail, he shall forfeit his contract.

12. If a route should be discontinued by Congress, or become useless, in whole or in part, in the opinion of the Post-Master General, he may limit or discontinue the service of the contractor, on making him an allowance of one month's extra pay.

13. The contracts will all begin January 1st, 1828; and the contracts for routes in the State of New-York, and States east of it, will continue for one year only. Contracts for routes in Virginia, North and South Carolina and Georgia, will continue three years; and the contracts for the other routes will continue two years.

14. Post-masters who receive an advertisement should give every person who applies, an opportunity to read it.

JOHN McLEAN,

Post-master General.

Post-office Department,

June 18, 1827.

From 12t