

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.

Tuesday, August 21, 1827.

No. 32

THE REGISTER

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ADVERTISEMENTS

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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.

PARAGUAY.

Doctor Francia, the dictator of Paraguay.
This singular person, who governs with an absolute rule an extensive region in South America, has been enabled to throw an almost impenetrable veil of secrecy over his proceedings, and keep the rest of the world in ignorance of the concerns of the government by his practice of detaining all foreigners who entered his territory. The following minute account of his person and occupation is translated from the Journal du Havre.

This man is about the regular size, with regular features, and eyes of that beautiful blackness which is common to the creoles of South America: his look is penetrating and mistrustful, his age is sixty, although he appears ten years younger.

His daily life is remarkably regular. The first rays of the sun seldom surprise him in bed. On rising, a negro brings him a chaffing-dish, boiler, and a pot of water, which he heats in his presence, when the dictator prepares with great care his mate or Paraguay tea; this being drunk, he walks to the peristyle adjoining the court of his dwelling smoking a cigar, which he takes care to unroll beforehand lest it should contain something poisonous, and this although his own sister had been the manufacturer. At six o'clock arrives his barber, a dirty mulatto, in rags, and drunk, but the only member of the faculty to whom he entrusts himself. If the dictator is in a good humor, he chats with him, and often makes use of this method to prepare the public for his measures. This gentleman is in fact his official gazette. He now repairs, clad in an Indian robe-de-chambre, to the exterior peristyle which surrounds the building, where he gives audience, walking. Towards seven, he returns to his cabinet where he remains till nine, and attends to his officers and agents who make their reports to him and receive orders. At eleven the *fiel de fecho* brings papers for the purpose of being examined, and writes from his dictation till noon, at which hour those in attendance retire, and doctor Francia sits down to dinner. This is a frugal meal and always provided by the direction of the dictator. When the cook returns from market with his provisions, he sets them down at the door of the cabinet of his master, who comes out and selects such parts as he wants. The dinner despatched, he takes his *siesta* or afternoon's nap, then drinks mate and smokes a cigar with the same ceremonies as in the morning. He then returns to business, at which he employs himself till four or five o'clock, when his escort arrives, the petriquer dresses his head while others are saddling his horse, and these finished, the dictator sets out upon a visit to the public works and the barracks, especially of the cavalry, where he has a dwelling prepared for his own use. In these excursions, although surrounded by his escort, he goes armed not only with a sabre but also with a pair of double barreled pocket pistols. Towards night he returns home and sits down to study; at nine o'clock he sups on a roast pigeon and a glass of wine. In fine weather he takes another airing at the exterior peristyle, from which he often retires at a very late hour. At ten o'clock, he gives the watch word and retires, closing with his own hands the doors of his habitation.

A person on being admitted to his presence, must not approach nearer than six paces till he makes a sign for a further advance, when three steps more may be taken. The arms of the person accompanying must be extended along the body with the hands open and hanging, in order that he may be certain no weapon is concealed; even his officers and confidants dare not present themselves before him with a sword at their side. He requires every one to look at him steadily while speaking to him, and give prompt and positive answers to all questions.

At the beginning of the conversation, he seeks to intimidate, but if he finds the person sustain his attempts with firmness, he relaxes his manner, and talks very agreeably, especially when favorably disposed; then his great talents exhibit themselves; directing his discourse to subjects of every variety; he displays vast judgment and penetration, with an extent of knowledge, surprising in any one who has hardly ever been out of Paraguay. Free from the prejudices with which those around him are imbued, he often takes occasion to make them the subject of his pleasantries.

When assailed with a fit of hypochondria, he shuts himself up for several days, without hardly attending to any business during that time, or vents his ill humour upon those about him, in which case, the officers, the soldiers and the civil functionaries receive equally bad treatment at his hands. At these moments he is lavish of his insults and menaces against his enemies, real or pretended; arrests, severe punishments and executions, are at these times ordered by him upon the most trifling occasions.

However unequal in his temper, yet he must be allowed the constant possession of one laudable quality—that of his disinterestedness. As liberal in his own expenses as he is avaricious of the public's, he pays in ready money for all that he requires. His private fortune has not been augmented by his elevation, he has never accepted presents, and keeps ever within the limits of his salary; his greatest enemies render him justice on this score. On many occasions he has manifested that he is no stranger to the sentiments of gratitude. Having learnt at a certain time that the son of a family of Cordova, in which he had been received in his youth, was living at Assumption in a state of great distress, he sent for him, supplied him liberally with money and made him his secretary. He has shown great generosity to the school-mates of his youth.

Next to his all benevolent services, and ties of kindred are forgotten by him the moment he imagines any attempt threatening his authority, or disrespect to his person. It is an unpardonable offence to omit giving him the title of *excellentissimo senior*, although for himself, he treats every one with the greatest familiarity, except a few strange ones, a habit which he has acquired by degrees as his power increased.

With this excessive jealousy of his own authority, the dictator has never possessed a real confidant. In none of his undertakings has he ever

taken counsel of any one; no person can boast of having exerted the least influence over him. If sooner or later the fate which has overtaken all oppressors of their country, should surprise him, it will be to himself alone that he can ascribe the cause of his downfall.

[Boston Courier.]

A HINT TO THE PUBLIC.

From the National Intelligencer.

Canals, Roads, and Railways, seem to be the topic of the day; it must be truly gratifying to the world to hear of national improvements, and the great advantage derived from those important schemes which add honour and dignity to the country;—but, while we consider these things, how elevated is the thought which takes into consideration the condition of the rising generation, and looks on those who are destitute of the means to raise themselves in society, and become useful to the public. Much has been done, and much is still doing, to elevate many to distinction; we are happy to see that eloquent men are heard with attention in our Congress, pulpit orators gain crowds, and eloquent lawyers gain causes; but, while these things arrest our attention with so much delight, how distressing is the thought when we look into every village and every city, and behold thousands of our youth growing up in ignorance and indolence. When the enlightened statesmen is discussing the interests of his country, on which is grafted his fortune and his fame, he is said to be eloquent; but amidst the profusions of these interesting subjects, is there one so important as that of the improvement and the modification of the mind of man?—Who can but drop a tear, when he beholds the thousands that are growing up in ignorance, and must inevitably be the object of contempt and misery? What heart but must sigh, when he views the tremendous fabric erecting in this city, perhaps to receive the darling boy, or some lovely girl, who, for the want of proper means of employment, has been led astray by indolence? Is it not evident that idleness is the parent of all evil, and yet where are your factories, or your great establishments of industry, to correct the morals of youth by giving employment?—Good God! is this penitentiary to be the place where my son is to be educated in some mechanical branch, to obtain a support? How many thousands are they who would thankfully have their children employed in some lawful occupation, preparing themselves for usefulness! This is a subject full of instruction and argument, and worthy of mature reflection. Is it not an undeniable fact, that there is no employment for youth, and what more can we expect than to see them corrupted by the vices which are so prevalent in our streets? View this, my fellow-citizens in its proper light, and you will see a world of misery before you. Our penitentiary will soon be filled with a long list of many whom we little expect, if not checked by the enterprising and the generous.

Permit a citizen to suggest a plan to obviate much difficulty, and to prevent much human woe. Roads and Canals were never so important, nor is it possible that they can yield such a revenue. Let the public grant a piece of ground in some elevated part of the city; in the centre of which build a large house, calculated to entertain many; around this square let there be erected shops of every trade, which are best calculated to do the most good; let this place be decorated with all the beauty calculated to attract the attention of youth; let proper superintendents be appointed to carry on business, and to teach the young of both sexes how to live. Here let religion and morality meet together, and God will crown the institution with everlasting success. Let it be a place for any to fly to when work is slack.—Thus will human misery be modified, and our City exalted in the estimation of the world. If it cannot be effected without, let it be done by subscription; and here is the man that would not give five dollars for such an establishment, calculated to produce so much good? With these ideas, I leave the public for the present.—If they are important, they will be answered, and much can be said to prove the utility and practicability of this institution.

CITIZEN.

Washington City, Aug. 7

State of North-Carolina.

Rockingham County,
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, A. D. 1827.

Peter B. Stubbiefield and others,

Thompson Harris and wife David R. Body and wife and others.

Petition for Partition.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Thompson Harris and wife, and David R. Body & wife defendants in this case, are not inhabitants of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Raleigh Register, giving notice to the said defendants to appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the county of Rockingham on the 4th Monday of August next, on the 4th Monday of August next, and answer, otherwise the petition will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte. Witness Robert Galloway, Clerk of said Court at Wentworth, the 4th Monday of May, 1827.

ROBERT GALLOWAY, C. C.

Price Adv. 22

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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 despatch.

ALFRED WILLIAMS,

FABIUS J. HAYWOOD,

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 86f

Next Wednesday!!!

The drawing of the New York consol. Lottery will take place next Wednesday, when the following splendid prizes will be distributed.

HIGHEST PRIZES,

1 Prize of \$15,000

1 Prize of \$4,000	1 Prize of \$2,500
1 do. 2,000	1 do. 1,750
1 do. 1,500	1 do. 1,426
4 Prizes of \$1,000	10 of 500, 10 of 250,
25 of 100, &c. &c.	

Tickets \$5, Shares in proportion. A few chances remain unsold at the Manager's office, adventurers are invited to call and secure a chance, before it be too late.

Orders enclosing Cash or Prize Tickets (not paid,) will receive prompt attention, if addressed to
YATES & MINTYRE,
Raleigh or Fayetteville, N. C.
Raleigh, Aug. 10, 1827. 90

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 this fashionable and graceful accomplishment, 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.

NOTICE.

The subscriber makes use of this method of informing his friends and the public in general, that by the consent of the purchasers of his lots and houses, he will remain in Oxford where he has resided for fourteen years past, until the fall, (unless they make sale of them in the mean time.) He flatters himself with a hope that the house will continue to receive the public patronage it has heretofore done, as it is the only way he has to support his family. He shall therefore spare no pains to accommodate those that may call during his stay in this place.

DAVID MITCHELL

July 9.

Valuable Land for Sale.

THE subscriber wishing to move to the West, offers for sale the following Tracts of Land in the County of Nash:

One tract containing about 1800 acres, lying on the south side of the River, twelve miles south of Nash Courthouse. This land is of excellent quality for corn and cotton, and in one of the best ranges for stock in the State.

One other tract of 90 acres, on Tar River eight or ten miles below the first named tract, and is first rate land (low grounds principally).

Also, my Dower right to the tract of land I now live on, in the county of Halifax, containing 380 acres. This tract is in prime order for cropping, and well improved; a good dwelling and out-houses, one of the pleasantest, airy situations in the upper end of the county, and remarkably healthy.

Negroes will be taken for part, and terms made easy to the purchaser. Application made to myself, or my Agent, Willis W. Alston. A fee simple could be made to the dower, as most of heirs are of age.

TEMPERANCE ALSTON.

Halifax county; July 3.

State of Alabama.

Perry County.

At a Circuit Court exercising Chancery jurisdiction, held on the 4th Monday in April, 1827.

Catharine Williams, }
vs. } In Chancery.
Henry Williams. }

WHEREAS Catharine Williams, by her bill exhibited to us in Chancery, praying that she may be divorced from Henry Williams her husband, for his cruel and inhuman conduct to her before separation, and the entire abandonment of her the said Catharine, as well as for his the said Henry's base and immoral conduct.—And it appearing to the Court, that the said Henry Williams is not a resident of the State of Alabama; it is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Alabama Journal and Raleigh Register, N. C. for four successive weeks at least two months before the next term of said Court, to be holden on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in October, 1827, in the town of Marion in said county, for the said Henry Williams to appear there and there, to answer the bill of the said Catharine Williams his wife; and cause to shew, if any he has, why the bill of the said Catharine praying to be divorced from the said Henry should not be granted.

WILLIAM STRINGFELLOW, C. C.

Proposals.

For carrying the Mails 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 McGimsey's, Baker's, Garland's, Caney R. and Big Joy, to Ashville, once a week, 101 miles.

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

Leave Ashville 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 Salem, 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, Heron's (Harris's) Ferry, Evan'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 Chester by 7 p m.

Leave Chester 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 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 forfeit it—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 dispense with 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 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.

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Reuben, the son of Newman Jackson, on Turkey Creek, ten miles, from Raleigh, has had some Property left to him by his father, Mr. Wells, of Nash County, and if he will apply to those who have the settlement of the Estate, he may receive it.

To Stammerers.

REV. THOMAS P. HUNT, a Unitarian Minister of North Carolina and Virginia, resides at the Brunswick Mineral Springs, Va. 20 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 stammering, issuing indistinct articulation, the following certificates are published.

Hillsborough, N. C. July 19th, 1827.
This is to certify that I have been afflicted with the disease of stammering ever since I can remember. I am now about twenty 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 convinced that it is impossible for me to stammer 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 21st, 1827.
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 Revd. 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 stammering 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 Revd. Thomas P. Hunt, for about seven days, and am considerably improved—so much as 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 further 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 Revd. 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 VANWAGENEN.
*Among other things Mr. Cain had remained two or three months with Mr. Chapman of Philadelphia.

Economy is the Road to Wealth.

RALEIGH

Dyeing & Scouring Establishment.

THE subscriber returns sincere thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Raleigh, and the public generally, for their liberal patronage, since his commencement of business in this place, and hopes by assiduity and attention to merit a continuance. He has added to his Establishment more machinery of the latest improvements, which enables him to forward business with more dispatch and in a superior manner; piece goods of all kinds finished equal to imported, viz. Cloths, Cassimeres, Gords, Velvets, Stuffs, Silks, Satins, Crapes, Hosiery, &c. Gentlemen's Garments of every description scoured, renewed in colour or dyed and finished, at the shortest notice in as much perfection as at any other Establishment in the Union. His mode of Steam-Scouring, extracts all kinds of grease, paint, tar, &c. and is admirably calculated to preserve clothes during the summer season from moths, &c. Ladies' Dresses of every description dyed to any shade, or lacks changed to other colours. Leghorn and Straw Bonnets bleached, or stains removed, or dyed and trimmed to the latest fashions. Umbrellas, Parasols, Ribbons, Gloves, Stockings, Shoes, &c. dyed to any other colour. Ladies' Pelisses dyed and pressed, also Merino and other Shawls scoured and the colours revived equal to new, or dyed two distinct colours if requested, each Shawl answered the purpose of two separate articles, or the present colour preserved on one side, and the other dyed to any beautiful colour or shade desired. North-Carolina or domestic cloths, consisting of cotton and wool, dyed and pressed to any elegant; also cotton and wool in hanks or skeins dyed to any colour. Military Uniforms, Epaullets, Embroidery, &c. cleansed, and restored to their original brilliancy. Ladies and Gentlemen are invited to call and examine new specimens of fashionable colours for the present summer, dyed at this establishment, which he warrants equal to any ever exhibited to the view of the public, and which, for brilliancy and durability, cannot be surpassed, by any similar establishment in the Union.

N. B. Gentlemen's Cloths neatly repaired with dispatch on reasonable terms. All articles sent to the establishment to be dyed or scoured, will be ready for delivery in two or three days from the time of receiving them, weather permitting.

All kinds of Mantuamaking and Millinery done with neatness, and in the most fashionable manner, at the above Establishment.

JOHN BRISINGTON.

June 15, 1827.

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