

RALPH REGISTER,

AND NORTH-CAROLINA GAZETTE.

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

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THE REGISTER

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ADVERTISEMENTS

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same proportion. Communications thankfully
received. Letters to the Editors must be post-
paid.

Extract from Mr. Biddle's Eulogium on
Thomas Jefferson.

"At the expiration of his second term of service Jefferson declined a re-election, and withdrawing to his farm at Monticello resumed the favourite studies and occupations from which his public duties had so long withheld him. On this spot, endeared by attachments which had descended with it from his ancestors, and scarcely less cherished from the embellishments with which his own taste had adorned it; on this elevated seclusion, of which more than forty years ago Chastelloux had said, 'it seemed as if from his youth he had placed his mind as he had his house upon a high situation, from which he might contemplate the universe,' he appears to have realized all that the imagination can conceive of a happy retirement, that blessing after which all aspire, but so few are destined to enjoy. There lies in the depths of every heart, that dream of our youth and that chastened wish of manhood, which neither cares nor honours can extinguish, the hope of one day resting from the pursuits which absorb us; of interposing between our old age and the tomb some tranquil interval of reflection, where with feelings not subdued but softened, with passions not exhausted but mellowed, we may look calmly on the past without regret and the future without apprehension. But in the tumult of the world this vision forever recedes as we approach it; the passions which have agitated our life disturb our latest hour, and men go down to the tomb, like the sun into the ocean, with no gentle and gradual withdrawing of the light of life back to the source which gave it, but sullen in its beamless descent, with all its fiery glow, long after it has lost its powers and its splendour.—Not so Jefferson.—He was the first to announce that years had produced an effect certainly not sensible to others, and to obey the voice within which warned him into private life. There, surrounded by all that give lustre or enjoyment to existence, an exalted reputation, universal esteem, the means of indulging in the studies most congenial to him, a numerous and affectionate family, enlivened by the pilgrimage of strangers who hastened to see what they had so long venerated, a correspondence that still preserved his sympathies with the world he had left, blessed with all the consolations which gently slope the decline of life, he gave to philosophical repose the remainder of that existence already protracted beyond the ordinary limits assigned to men. But it was not in his nature to be unoccupied, and his last years were devoted to an enterprise every way worthy of his character. Aware how essentially free institutions depend on the diffusion of knowledge, he endeavoured to establish in his native state a seminary of learning; and his success may be seen in the rising prosperity of the University of Virginia, his last and crowning work, which has scarcely an equal in the annals of science. Such institutions have generally been founded by sovereigns whose merit lay in giving this liberal direction to some portion of the public revenue; by wealthy individuals who bestow the superfluity which they cannot enjoy in this world nor carry to the next; by the founders of sects who thus perpetuate their pride in the diffusion of their doctrines. But the zeal of Jefferson was as disinterested as his success was extraordinary. To operate on the miscellaneous and variable materials of all public bodies, to excite them to a due conception of this great undertaking, to stimulate them in its progress, and infusing into them his own enthusiasm to conciliate their good will towards expenditures far exceeding their original expectations, all these, which would have occupied and rewarded the whole life of an ordinary man, were the work of a few years of the old age of Jefferson. Of this magnificent scheme much of the honour is due to the legislative bodies who yielded to the salutary influence of his counsels; but the chief merit is undoubtedly his, and to him especially belongs the rare glory of founding an university, as a pure fountain of general knowledge, pervaded by no obliquities of political or religious doctrine, and tarnished by no narrow or selfish purpose.

"With these delightful occupations were gratefully soothed the declining years of a life which had been more than that of almost all other men, eminently a life of sunshine and of unvarying prosperity. But it was well said, let no man be deemed happy till his death; for even on the verge of his tranquil existence there was found room enough to plant that pang which seemed reserved at the closing hour to avenge the inequalities of fortune. This is an unenviable theme, but the history of his life were imperfect without it, and perhaps his country, which so often profited by his successes, may yet learn something from his

misfortunes. The long career of public employment which separated him from his domestic concerns, the incompetency of the emoluments annexed to his stations, the distinction which compelled him to the exercise of a simple yet costly hospitality, these with accidental disasters, had so impaired his fortunes, that as the shades of age and infirmity were gathering round him, there came in and sat down beside his hearth the cold and spectral form of poverty. In the luxuries of abundance men disregard that stern but distant being, whose invasion they think should be repelled by economy or disarmed by resignation. But these salutary truths cannot always repress the terrors of this startling intruder. They who have not known prosperity may go on unrepining till life is exhausted in the habitual struggle with their destiny. But to those who were born to affluence, whose habits have softened under its influence, and whose cultivated mind rendered doubly sensitive to the happiness of all around them, the change comes with an almost overwhelming reality. They see the weakness to whose wants they once ministered, yet feel the decay of their power to relieve it, they mark one by one the silent abstraction of those enjoyments which soothed the infirmities of our nature, till at length they are left to brood in despair over the wrecks of fallen fortunes which they did not make yet cannot repair. This affliction in all its acuteness, not for himself, but for those who depended on him, seems to have been the lot of Jefferson. But the philosophy which he had cultivated teaches men to make their own destiny, to be unmoved by prosperous or adverse events, and to bear the ills of life, as incidents to its nature, sent to warn, but not to subdue us. He was faithful to these principles, and as success had never disturbed his equanimity, adversity only displayed in him the dignity of misfortune. His descent from power into poverty attested his purity, and his devotion to the public service, which in generous minds naturally inspires a disregard of personal interests. He therefore neither desponded nor complained, but prepared with a scrupulous fidelity to surrender his earnings and his patrimony, his chosen home, the scene of his attachments and his enjoyments, and then to retreat to some possession which would still survive the claims of justice, and furnish a last refuge and a grave. The knowledge of it aroused his countrymen to efforts, which but for his death, would have relieved him. But it is not less worthy of his country to consider whether this inadequate provision for public services should continue, in hostility to all the principles of our institutions, by proscribing from the service of the state men of humble fortunes, and rendering the life of a statesman a perpetual struggle between his domestic duties and the impulses of a generous ambition. We may hereafter outgrow this weakness of our youth, but it is a subject of melancholy instruction, that the last days of Jefferson were clouded by anxieties which the country for its own glory should have averted or relieved.

"The time however had arrived when his cares and his existence were to end. His health had been through life singularly robust, as the vigorous frame which nature had bestowed on him was preserved by habits of great regularity and temperance. But for some months previous to his death he was obviously declining, and at length the combination of disease and decay terminated his life on the 4th July, 1826, in the 84th year of his age. He died with the greatness and self-possession native to his character, and the last hours of his existence were cheered and consecrated by the return of that day when of all others it was most fit that he should die—the birth day of his country. He felt that this was his appropriate resting place, and he gave up to God his enfeebled frame and his exhausted spirit on the anniversary almost of that hour which half a century before had seen him devoting the mature energies of his mind and the concentrated affections of his heart to the freedom of his country."

[From the same.]

JEFFERSON AND NAPOLEON.

"In the bearings of his personal character, Jefferson can be safely compared with the contemporary rulers of nations, not excepting him—the greatest of them all; nor need our patriotism shrink from the singular contrast between two men, chiefs for nearly an equal period of their respective countries, and models of their different species.—Napoleon, the emperor of a great nation—and Jefferson, the chief magistrate of a free people.

"Of that extraordinary being it is fit to speak with the gentleness due to misfortune. Two centuries have scarce sufficed to retrieve the fame of Cromwell from that least expiable of crimes—his success over a feeble and profligate race, more fortunate in their historian than their history; and the memory of Napoleon must long atone equally for his elevation and his reverses. There are already those who disparage his genius, as if this were not to humble the nations who stood dismayed before it. Great talents, varied acquirements, many high qualities; enlightened views of legislation and domestic policy, it were bigotry to deny to Napoleon. The very tide of

his conquests over less civilized nations, deposited in receding some benefits even to the vanquished—and all that glory can contribute to public happiness, was profusely lavished on his country. But in the midst of this gaudy infatuation there was that which disenchanted the soul—that which struck its damp chill into the heart of any man who, undazzled by the vulgar decorations of power, looked only at the blessings it might confer, and who weighed, instead of counting, these victories. Such are the delusions which military ambition sheds in turn on its possessor and on the world, that its triumphs begin with the thoughtless applause of its future victims, and end in the maddening intoxication of its own prosperity. We may not wonder then, when those who should have first resisted his power were foremost in admiration and servility—when the whole continent of Europe was one submissive dependence on his will—when among the crowd of native and stranger suppliants who worshipped before this idol, there was only one manly and independent voice to rebuke his excesses in a tone worthy of a free people—that of the representative of Jefferson, we may not wonder if all the brilliant qualities which distinguished the youth of Napoleon were at last concentrated into a spirit of intense selfishness, and that the whole purpose to which his splendid genius was perverted was the poor love of swaying the destinies of other men—not to benefit, not to bless—but simply to command them, to engross every thing, and to be every thing. It was for this that he disturbed the earth with his insane conquests,—for this that the whole freedom of the human mind—the elastic vigor of the intellect—all the natural play of the human feelings—all free agency were crushed beneath this fierce and immitigable dominion, which, degrading the human race into mere objects and instruments of slaughter, would soon have left nothing to science but to contrive the means of mutual destruction, and nothing to letters except to flatter the common destroyer. Contrast this feverish restlessness which is called ambition—this expanded love of violence which makes heroes—contrast these, as they shone in the turbulent existence of Napoleon, with the peaceful disinterested career of Jefferson; and in all the relations of their power—its nature, its employment, and its result—we may assign the superiority to the civil magistrate.

"Napoleon owed his elevation to military violence—Jefferson to the voluntary suffrage of his country. The one ruled sternly over reluctant subjects—the other was but the foremost amongst his equals, who respected in his person the image of their own authority. Napoleon sought to enlarge his influence at home by enfeebling all the civil institutions, and abroad by invading the possessions of his neighbors—Jefferson preferred to abridge his power by strict constructions, and his counsels were uniformly dissuasive against foreign wars. Yet the personal influence of Jefferson was far more enviable; for he enjoyed the unlimited confidence of his country—while Napoleon had no authority not conceded by fear; and the extortions of force are evil substitutes for that most fascinating of all sway—the ascendancy over equals. During the undisputed possession of that power, Napoleon seemed unconscious of its noble attribute, the capacity to make man freer or happier; and no one great or laudable purpose of benefiting mankind, no generous sympathy for his race, ever disturbed that sepulchral selfishness, or appeased that scorn of humanity, which his successes almost justified.—But the life of Jefferson was a perpetual devotion, not to his own purposes, but the pure and noble cause of public freedom. From the first dawning of his youth his undivided heart was given to the establishment of free principles—free institutions—freedom in all its varieties of untrammelled thought and independent action. His whole life was consecrated to the improvement & happiness of his fellow men; and his intense enthusiasm for knowledge and freedom was sustained until his dying hour. Their career was strangely different in its close as in its character. The power of Napoleon was won by the sword—maintained by the sword—lost by the sword. That colossal empire which he had exhausted fortune in rearing broke before the first shock of adversity. The most magnificently gorgeous of all the pageants of our times—when the august ceremonies of religion blessed and crowned that soldier emperor, when the allegiance of the great captains who stood by his side, the applauses of assembled France in the presence of assenting Europe, the splendid pomp of war softened by the smiles of beauty, and all the decorations of all the arts blended their enchantments as that imperial train swept up the aisles of Notre Dame—faded into the silent cabin of that lone island in a distant sea. The hundred thousands of soldiers who obeyed his voice—he will which made the destiny of men—the name whose humble possessor might be a king—all shrunk into the feeble band who followed the captivity of their master. Of all his foreign triumphs not one remained, & in his first military conquest—his own country, which he adorned with the monu-

ments of his fame, there is now no place even for the tomb of this desolate exile. But the glory of Jefferson became even purer as the progress of years mellowed into veneration the love of his countrymen.—He died midst the free people whom he lived to serve; and his only ceremonial, worthy equally of him and of them, was the simple sublimity of his funeral triumph.—His power he retained as long as he desired it, and then voluntarily restored the trust, with a permanent addition—derived from Napoleon himself, far exceeding the widest limits of the French empire—that victory of peace which outweighs all the conquests of Napoleon, as one line of the declaration of independence is worth all his glory.

"But he also is now gone. The genius, the various learning, the private virtues, the public honours, which illustrated and endeared his name, are gathered into the tomb, leaving to him only the fame, and to us only the remembrance, of them. Be that memory cherished without regret or sorrow. Our affection could hope nothing better for him than this long career of glorious and happy usefulness, closed before the infirmities of age had impaired its lustre; and the grief that such a man is dead may be well assuaged by the proud consolation that such a man has lived."

NOTICE.

THE Copartnership of B. B. Smith, & Co. was dissolved by mutual consent on the 1st of October last; all persons having claims against the said Firm will present them to B. B. Smith for settlement, and all those indebted will settle with him.

B. B. SMITH,
R. SMITH.

Raleigh, 8th Sept. 1827.

P. S. The business since having been conducted by the subscriber, all those indebted to him are requested to make payment.

B. B. SMITH.
98 St.

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE subscriber offers a Tract of Land on Deep River, containing 355 acres, on which is a good Merchant and Grist Mill, well furnished with necessary machinery for making Flour and Meal; a Saw Mill, Oil Mill, and a set of Wool Carding Machines, all in good repair, and water sufficient to serve them all at the same time, with a good Dwelling House and Kitchen, a large framed Barn and two Miller's Houses, with other Out-houses, Apple and Peach Orchards, and a small Farm.

Also, one other tract containing one hundred and fifty acres, lying round the town of New Salem, with several Lots in said town, on one of which there is a good Dwelling House, Store House and Kitchen, a Well of excellent water, a large Garden partly inclosed, with other convenient Out-houses, it being as good a stand for a country Store as any in these parts. The building on both places are mostly well painted, and situate in a healthy place; all of which will be sold low and terms of payment made easy; for which, apply to the subscriber in the town of New Salem, in Randolph county.

PETER DICKS,
24 St.

August 93.

Land for Taxes.

TO be sold at the Court-house in Ashe county, on the 2d Monday of December next, for the Taxes due thereon for the years 1825 and 1826:

50 acres given in by Aaron Church, adjoining the lands of Jas. Phillips.
20 acres do do do do do do do do do do
417 acres given in by Richard White,
600 acres belonging to the Heirs of William Chaffin, dec'd.
400 acres do do do do do do do do do do
100 acres given in by Richard Arnold.
20 acres supposed to be the property of Paul Hanson.
50 acres belonging to John Estep, on the Fork Ridge.
100 acres belonging to Jas. Estep.
40 acres belonging to the Heirs of Ruth Estep.
100 acres belonging to Richard C. Swearingen, on Wataga River. JNO. RHEA, Sheriff.
Price adv. \$2 00 98 3w

University of North Carolina.

In obedience to an ordinance of the Board of Trustees, the undersigned hereby give notice that they are authorized and ready to receive proposals, for boarding the students at Chapel-Hill. The contractor will be allowed the steward's buildings, and the cleared land attached thereto, free of rent, and in addition, be permitted to take from the Wood-Lands of the Corporation, all necessary fire-wood. The Boarding-House must open with the session in January, 1828.

Written proposals addressed to the "Committee of Visitors," Hillsborough, North-Carolina, will meet with prompt attention.

FRED'K NASH,
A. MOORE,
J. MEBANE, } Committee
Hillsborough, July 5th, 1827. } of Visitors.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from our Mills at Wilmington, N. C. four or five weeks since, a dark Mulatto man named CHARLES, 26 or 27 years of age, about 5 feet seven inches in height, and stoutly built. We purchased Charles in January, 1826; he has wrought with our Carpenters most of the time since. He was formerly owned by Mr. Louis Reade, of Melville's Creek, Beaufort county, 15 miles below North Washington, on Pamlico.

We have some cause to suspect that he may have joined some runaways belonging to either Sampson or Wake County.

We will give Twenty Dollars for his apprehension and delivery to us, or Ten Dollars on his being safely lodged in any Jail in the State.
C. & P. MALLETT,
Fayetteville, May 17, 1827. 66 47

State of Tennessee.

Gibson County,
April Term of Circuit Court, 1827.
Caleb Howell, Complainant.

David Reed, Respondent.

IN EQUITY.—Original Bill.

THIS day came the Complainant, by his Counsel—and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, by the affidavit of Benjamin P. Tyson, that the said David Reed is not an inhabitant of this State, but an inhabitant of Chatham, North-Carolina: Therefore, on motion of complainant, by his counsel, it is ordered by the Court that publication be made six weeks successively in the Jackson Gazette, printed in the town of Jackson, and also in the Raleigh Register, printed in the city of Raleigh, North-Carolina—that said defendant be and appear at the next term of this Court, and plead, answer or demur to complainant's bill of complaint, or the same will be taken as confessed and set for trial ex parte, and the matters thereof decreed according to the prayer of said bill.

A true copy.

JAMES L. TOTTEN, Clk & Master.

The Bill charges that in the month of August, 1825, complainant contracted with said Reed, of Moore county, North-Carolina, for 300 acres of land, a part of a tract of 1000 acres entered in the names of John Gray and Thomas Blount, in Gibson county—ranges 4 & 5, and section 5—beginning at a black-oak and dogwood sappings, marked H. R. said Blount's corner—thence along the line north eighty chains to a black-oak and poplar sappings, marked H. R. said Blount's corner—thence along the line west one hundred and twenty-five chains to a stake, said Blount's and Thomas Coor's corner—thence along his line eighty chains to a stake, his and said Blount's corner—thence along the east to the beginning; for which he gave said Reed 1500 acres of land in Moore county, and conveyed the same by general warranty, as full and entire satisfaction, and that Reed executed his bond for title to said 300 acres in the penalty of \$3000, to be void if said Reed would make a title to said 300 acres, which by the terms of agreement he had a right to select out of said 1000 acre tract, confining himself to the corners of said tract or adjoining a part sold to Benjamin P. Tyson—that he has had 300 acres, out of said tract of 7000 acres, adjoining said Tyson's corner on the north boundary of said tract—then east 200 poles to a dogwood and gum—then south 240 poles—then west 200 poles—then north 200 poles to the beginning—said Reed was to convey in twelve months, or as soon as himself or his agent should come to the country—representing that he or his agent would be there the ensuing spring—that he has taken possession, and made improvements on said 300 acres—that said Reed has sold out and moved from Moore to Chatham county, N. Carolina, and that he is in considerable pecuniary embarrassment—that he has written that he is wholly uncertain whether he or his agent will ever be able to convey—prays a decree for the 300 acres before described, &c.

JAMES L. TOTTEN, Clk & Master.

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 act, on Peach Tree Creek, ten miles west of Nash Courthouse, containing 1500 acres. This tract is high and healthy, & of good quality for corn and cotton, and very well timbered.

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. 80 St.

State of North-Carolina.

County of Randolph.

Hez. Johnston & others, } In Equity.

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

State of Alabama.

Perry County.

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

Catharine Williams, } In Chancery.

vs. Henry Williams.

WHELEAS 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 then and there, to answer the bill of the said Catharine Williams his wife; and cause to show, if any he has, why the bill of the said Catharine praying to be divorced from the said Henry should not be granted.

WILLIAM STRANFELLOW, C. C.