

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

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ADVERTISEMENTS Extraordinary six lines each inserted three times for a dollar, and 25 cents for every succeeding publication; those of greater length in the same proportion. Communications thankfully received. Letters to the Editors must be post-paid.

Answer to Enquiries relative to Middle Florida, propounded by a Gentleman in Switzerland, together with an accompanying Letter from General La Fayette, dated Paris, Feb. 28th, to his Excellency William P. Duval, Governor of Florida, by David B. Macomb, Esq. Member of the Florida Institute of Agriculture, Antiquities and Science. (Concluded.)

BENJAMIN LOCKHART, NEAR TALLAHASSEE, July 15th, 1827.

The questions to which the following are answers having been submitted to me by his Excellency William P. Duval, with a request that should contribute any information I might possess, in relation to their object, I cheerfully avail myself of the first leisure moment to carry into effect my ready compliance with his wishes.

As the first six questions are made particularly with regard to the State of Alabama, I shall proceed, directly to those which appear to be more of a general nature, and comprising within their scope this part of the Territory of Florida.

Ans. 7th. I advise and recommend a society of Swiss Agriculturists to establish themselves in Middle Florida. In speaking of the advantages of this section of the country to a foreign agricultural association, I would immediately bring to their knowledge the important fact that white laborers can and do endure the almost vertical heat of the sun, in their agricultural operations, without experiencing the least inconvenience therefrom.

I speak from experience and daily habit in my horticultural labors. There is an elasticity in the atmosphere occasioned no doubt as well by our elevation, as our contiguity to the Gulf of Mexico (and consequently within the influence of the sea breeze,) which persons newly arrived are extremely sensible of, and to which fact may be attributed the ease and pleasure, with which agricultural or other labors are borne by the industrious farmer and mechanic.

Having premised this fact, I assert that the Tallahassee country possesses a greater number of resources, whether considered in a commercial or agricultural point of view, than any of the southern states. These resources are measurably latent, but only require the hand of industry and enterprise to develop them, and confirm the superiority of this country over every other part of the United States of North America.

The two grand and important staples of the Territory of Florida, are sea island or long staple cotton, and sugar cane; and if there were an absence of all the other staples grown in the U. States, these would alone offer inducements to the planter, to establish himself here for the purpose of cultivating them: such is the fine quality of the cotton, together with its superior price, and the extraordinary growth and size of the sugar cane, as well as the quantity of saccharine matter contained in it. But bountiful nature seems to have assembled in this region all the important staples and fruits of the Northern and Middle States, with a most liberal and profuse hand. The staples of indigo, rice and cotton of South Carolina, Alabama and Georgia, are abundant in the shade when compared with the abundant crops of those staples in Florida. Our common uplands produce 75 to 80 bushels of rice to the acre. Wheat, Indian corn (maize), barley, rye, oats, millet, are produced as abundantly in the middle seaboard States. The soil is much more easily cultivated and all kinds of obnoxious weeds more easily kept under, than in Alabama or Georgia, a circumstance of no small importance to those who intend to cultivate propriis manibus.

Ans. 8th. Were such a colony of Swiss, as described in the question, to establish themselves in this section of country, they would beyond the probability of a doubt succeed in their enterprise. There is no part of the continent of North America where the climate and soil are so peculiarly adapted to the cultivation of the vine, as the Middle District of Florida. Nature has been profuse, indeed, in her efforts in this branch of her economy. A common observer can readily distinguish 8 or 10 different species of the vine in our forests, where they grow and flourish most luxuriantly, and bear abundantly, for wild grapes. Our woods are literally covered with the various kinds of vine, a sure indication that the grape will succeed, when nurtured and dressed by experienced laborers and cultivators. Whole fields of vine can be shown, whose age cannot fall short of one hundred years. In some few instances the large French blue grape has been engrafted upon the root of the wild grape, in situ quo, and they have produced the first year of their engrafture; the second, one bushel of grapes from one vine, and the third year, a large crop is anticipated. There is consequently no part of the world where a vineyard can be established with so much expedition, with so great certainty of success, and with so comparatively small expense. But our population know scarcely nothing of the manufacture of wine, when they have grown the grape in abundance. They have had little or no opportunity of acquiring practical information on this important subject; nor would they be disposed to enter into a business of this kind, as it requires too long a time to bring their labor to a profitable issue; it being prevalently understood among us, that it requires 5 years to establish a vineyard. All the different species of foreign grape that have been planted in this section of the country, have succeeded well, and no doubt will produce in due time, and with proper pruning and dressing, a branch of knowledge very little understood here, and consequently a source of great profit to the possessor. The first successful establishment upon a respectable scale in Florida, will realize an independence in a few years.

Ans. 9th. Knowing the peculiar habits and disposition of the European laborers, and at the same time their impatience to manage the axe at first as an instrument first in rank and usefulness in leveling our forests, I advise that as many strong, able-bodied and industrious laborers be brought over from Switzerland as possible; but that a slight dependence at first be placed upon the operations in such of the labors as our native inhabitants are more expert in; such as the felling of trees, splitting rails for fences, &c. These laborers may in the mean time, be employed in grubbing, rolling the logs, and burning brush on your newly acquired lands.

Ans. 10th. It is most certain that the Swiss or even the more northern European can bear the heat, and change of climate incidental to their removal from that continent to this section of Florida; for this obvious reason; that the mean heat in Florida is less than in Southern Switzerland; the thermometer, (Fahrenheit,) ranging in the extreme of hot weather between 75 and 90, in the day time, and 75 and 60 in the night time. In point of health and amenity, I may almost say delicious luxury of climate, Tallahassee, the Capital of Florida, may be considered as the Montpellier of the United States. The climate resembles that of Naples, without its sick wind. At that season of the year when this *Bahon nus* acts with so much violence upon the shores of the Mediterranean, we, the people of Florida are refreshed with daily showers, which continue from the middle of July to the autumnal equinox. They cannot be called periodical rains, as in the more southern latitudes, but in their cheering effects upon vegetation and upon the animal system, the same, although not accompanied with such violent or terrible appearances.

Ans. 11th. As this is almost the highest part of Florida, I proceed to give a description of it, as well as an account of its principal productions and fruits. The face of this country cannot be said to be mountainous, although inclined to be hilly. It has a rolling, with sufficient of the advantages of a champaign, without losing any of the beauty of a hilly surface. The soil is composed, in some places, of a deep, warm and mellow hazle earth, easily worked; in others, of a black mould, based upon clay of a deep red color; when turned up presents a glossy surface, and when wetted, stains the fingers like paint; in other places, of a pure loam with a mixture of clay and fine sand, deep but not heavy. This last, I observe, affords the greater evidence of the vine. In addition to the productions and fruits enumerated in the 7th answer, I have to state that the orange, (sweet, sour and bitter) grows wild in the country of Alachua, and the China orange is cultivated both at St. Augustine and Pensacola with great success; but as this is a newly settled part of Florida, recently emerged from the possession of the Aborigines, the China orange has not arrived to maturity for want of time. We have young trees from 3 to 4 years old, which have withstood the frosts of two uncommonly severe winters, without any material injury at that tender age. The olive may also be ranked as a staple production of this Territory. An olive grove established with the intention of manufacturing the olive oil and preserves, would yield enormous profits. The trees I have seen in St. Augustine, in the gardens of some of the gentlemen of that city are larger than the largest olive trees of France, and excel them in the quality & quantity of their fruit. The olive tree grows wild in this region. I have seen much fruit on the trees that come under my observation. I have no doubt they could be grafted advantageously. Silk has been cultivated & reared with success. The white mulberry (*Morus alba*) has been introduced and found to thrive. The purple mulberry (*Morus rubra*) is common in our forests and attains a very large size, and would afford nourishment in abundance for the silk worm, with this single objection, that the quality of the silk when the worm has been fed upon the *Morus rubra*, is not as fine by 50 per cent, as when fed upon the *Morus alba*.

Ans. 12th. There is no difficulty in selling or disposing of the productions of Florida. A slight view of the map of North America, will be sufficient to satisfy any reasonable mind on this subject. Our vicinity to the seaboard & our extensive coast abounding with fine bay and harbors, give us greater advantages in this respect than any other part of the U. States. We have a choice of Cuba for a market for our live stock, provisions and lumber; and of New-Orleans, New-York, and all the southern ports, for our cotton and sugar and fruits, Tallahassee being only 20 miles from St. Marks, a port of entry and delivery for vessels drawing 13 feet water: with your colony, you can come direct to the place of your settlement in a vessel, and bring all your implements of husbandry. There are thousands of acres of good uncultivated land to be brought within 20 or 30 miles of this place, at from 2 to 5 dollars per acre, in a country, which for health, good water, variety of staple and other productions, beauty and elevation of situation, extent of prospect, fertility of soil, facility of tillage, and vicinity to sea board, is not exceeded by any part of the U. States of America. Tallahassee is in latitude 30 40.

Ans. 13th. The Territory of Florida is susceptible of rearing more large and small cattle, probably, than any other portion of equal extent in North America. They are raised with very little trouble and expense; the winter being so mild, and the frosts so slight & of so short a duration, as not to affect the wild herbage (called the cattle range); consequently we are not under the necessity of laying up a stock of provender for them during the winter season. The natural or wild grasses are abundant and extremely nutritious, and continue in a verdant state throughout the winter. The artificial grasses, such as Lucerne, San'oin, &c. and clover, not having been introduced as yet; although there is much reason to believe that success will attend their cultivation particularly the last, two kinds of which, (orange & white) are indigenous. Guinea grass has been cultivated with great success. Indeed I have no doubt, such is the luxuriance of this grass & the nutritive qualities it possesses, that it will supersede in this country every other artificial Grass.—Goats and sheep are reared with ease and success; the wool of the latter, on sheep of common blood, such is the amenity of the climate, improving in texture and fineness every year; a fact (as well as all stated in these answers,) which has come under my own observation.

Ans. 14th. It is not only thought but we have evidence of the fact before us in small experiments, that the culture of the vine will be attended with success. It has been partially tried and the results are most flattering. I refer you again to my answer of the 7th question on this head more at large.

Ans. 15th. I would recommend an introduction of the different kinds of plants, seeds &c. in your neighborhood. All foreign and exotics that have been tried, have succeeded.

Ans. 16th. Every kind of vegetable thrives here with success—vegetation is exceedingly rapid. We have three seasons for gardening. The spring, fall, and winter gardens. Root houses are not in use with us. Fruit trees from Prince's Botanic Garden, New-York, from original stock from Europe, have succeeded well, particularly peaches, nectarines and apricots. The plum, cherry, mulberry, olive, orange, and appl grow wild: in fine, I never knew a country where the forests abounded with a greater variety of indigenous fruits.

Ans. 17th. I cannot say with any precision, what is the state of the French Colony on the Tombecbe river. They have not turned their undivided attention to the cultivation of the vine as was originally intended. They were not composed of a sufficient number of laborers, as every Colony ought to be: they were many of them in too affluent circumstances, and too unwilling and unaccustomed to work themselves. The Alabama country is not a healthy one, on the contrary violent bilious fevers prevail there in the fall of the year. This, I take it, is one of the proximate causes of their want of success. Indeed I am of opinion, that colonies, strictly speaking, will not endure for any length of time in the United States. A large body of independent emigrants, if they are sober and industrious, and accustomed to agricultural operations in their own country, will undoubtedly always prosper. But *colonist* emigrants, after they have been a short time established in the U. States, perceive too sensibly the blessings of an almost licentious liberty (if I may be allowed so harsh a term) to be governed by the arbitrary rules of a colonial governor, in matters deeply affecting their private interests. The contrasts between this state of vassalage, and that untrammelled course of pursuit, in the American citizens settled around them, is too great for them to bear. It causes disaffection in their ranks, and consequently, want of success in a great measure in the colonial establishment. Every emigrant whether colonist or independent, ought to be entirely free to pursue his own operations as the citizen in whose neighborhood he is located; in fact, such is the freedom of our laws, and equal distribution of justice, that a colonial emigrant can desire no better change in his condition than to become a citizen of the U. States nor can he consult his own happiness in a more eminent degree, than by continuing and adopting as far as possible, the manners and customs of the plain Republican American citizen.

Ans. 18th. Wages of laborers in this section of the country are high, as may naturally be expected from the enumeration of its staples and productions, and the fair prospect of success in every agricultural operation. The hire of a negro laborer is a \$100 per annum, & per month and week in proportion. Daily labor, demands and receives one half dollar per day. An industrious and sober laborer can support a wife & family of four or five children, from his daily earnings with ease and comfort.

Ans. 19th. Any season of the year in Middle Florida, may be said to be a safe season for emigration; but the rainy season (August and September) are not pleasant months to arrive in.

Ans. 20th. The population of Florida is about 20,000, & consists of one half white, one fourth negroes, and perhaps one fourth Indians; the latter are settled in the southern part of the Peninsula of East Florida, about two hundred miles from this place, and are not permitted to pass their boundaries. It is the intention of the General Government of the United States to remove them west of the Mississippi River as soon as practicable. They are now a peaceable & well meaning race, and not at all disposed to be hostile with the whites; but for greater safety, and by way of inducing emigration to this beautiful country, they are kept in surveillance by a *ordon militaire*.

I take pleasure in assuring you, as it is your serious intention to visit this section of country in person, before making permanent arrangements for emigrating with your family and colony, that I should be happy to afford you during your visit, or any European by correspondence or otherwise, any further information more in detail on the subject of this interesting country. I am, Sir, your very obedient servant. DAVID B. MACOMB.

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

vs. 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 sapplings, marked H. R. said Blount's corner—thence along the line north eighty chains to a black oak and popular sapplings, 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 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 laid off 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 it is wholly uncertain whether he or his agent will ever be here to convey—prays a decree for the 300 acres before described, &c.

JAMES L. TOTTEN, CLK & MASTER. Baltimore, Aug. 6, 1827.

MANAGERS' OFFICES. Raleigh & Fayetteville.

Grand Consolidated Lottery of North-Carolina, Washington City & Louisiana.

To be drawn in Washington, on the 31st Oct. 1827.

CAPITAL PRIZE \$20,000.

SCHEME. 1 Prize of \$20,000 1 Prize of \$5,000 1 2,500 1 2,000 1 1,500 1 1,080 5 1,000 5 600 5 500 5 400 10 200 20 100 46 70 46 60 46 50 46 40 92 50 92 20 920 12 8230 6

Tickets \$5, Half \$3, Quarter \$1 50.

Union Canal Lottery. 32d Class, To be drawn on the 19th September, 1827.

Capital Prize 25,000 Dollars.

1 Prize of \$25,000 1 Prize of \$5,000 1 3,000 1 2,000 1 1,800 1 1,104 5 1,000 10 500 10 250 &c. &c. &c.

Tickets 6 dolls, Half 3 dolls. Qr. 1 50.

Delaware State Lottery. 9th Class. To be drawn on the 22d inst. HIGHEST PRIZES.

2,500 Dollars, 1,800 Dollars, 1,600 Dollars, 1,400 Dollars, 1,250 Dollars. &c. &c.

Tickets only \$2, Half 1 do. Qrs. 50 cts.

MARYLAND Grand Literature Lottery. To be drawn on Wednesday the 17th Oct. 1827.

HIGHEST PRIZE. 20,000 Dollars.

SCHEME. 1 Prize of \$20,000 is \$20,000 1 10,000 10,000 10 2,000 20,000 10 1,000 10,000 10 500 5,000 20 200 4,000 20 100 2,000 40 50 2,000 100 20 2,000 150 10 1,500 500 5 1,500 9000 4 36,000

9,662 Prizes, amounting to \$114,000 Subject to the usual deduction of 15 per cent.

MODE OF DRAWING. The Numbers will be put into one wheel as usual, and in the other will be put the prizes above the denomination of \$5, and the drawing to progress in the usual manner. The 9000 prizes of \$4 to be awarded to the Tickets, the numbers of which end with the terminating figure of either of the three first Drawn Numbers of different terminations. The \$5 prizes will be awarded to the Tickets having the two last figures corresponding with the two last figures of such number of the next drawn of different termination.

Whole Tickets, \$5, Halves \$2 50, Quarters \$1 25, Eighths 62 1/2 cts. Orders from any part of the United States, enclosing the Cash or Prize Tickets (post paid) will be very promptly attended to, if addressed to YATES & MINTYRE, Raleigh or Fayetteville.

Announcement of the Drawing. COHEN'S OFFICE—114, MARKET-ST. Baltimore, August 6th, 1827.

We have the pleasure to announce that the drawing of the Grand Literature Lottery of the State of Maryland, will take place in the City of Baltimore, on Wednesday the 17th of October, and will be completed on that day. This Lottery is the most brilliant in the United States; containing, besides the Capitals of 20,000 DOLLARS, and 10,000 DOLLARS, no less than TEN prizes of TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS each!

SCHEME. 1 Prize of \$20,000 is \$20,000 1 10,000 10,000 10 2,000 20,000 10 1,000 10,000 10 500 5,000 20 200 4,000 20 100 2,000 40 50 2,000 100 20 2,000 150 10 15,000 500 5 15,000 9000 4 36,000

9662 prizes, amounting to \$114,000 Subject to the usual deduction of fifteen per cent.

The Cash for the whole of the Prizes can be had at COHEN'S OFFICE, the moment they are drawn.

Whole Tickets, \$5, Halves 2 50, Quarters 1 25, Eighths 62 1/2 cts. Orders from any part of the United States, either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the cash or prize tickets in any of the Lotteries, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application.

J. I. COHEN, JR. & BROTHERS, Baltimore, Aug. 6, 1827.

NOTICE. A valuable Negro Man for sale, A Shoemaker and Ditcher.

ON Monday the first day of October next, before the Courthouse door in Raleigh, there will be offered at public sale, to the highest bidder, a valuable Negro Man by the name of BOB. He is a shoemaker by trade, and also a good ditcher. His character for honesty, industry and obedience, stands as high among those acquainted with him as perhaps any Slave in the State. He will be sold to close a Trust, on six months credit, the purchaser giving a note which can be discounted at the Office of the Bank of Members, in Raleigh, bearing interest from the date. No title will be made until the note is accepted and discounted at the office aforesaid. M. COOKE, Trustee. August 72, 1827.

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, & 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. August 23, 1827.

State of Alabama. Perry County. At a Circuit Court exercising Chancery jurisdiction, held on the 4th Monday in April, 1827.

Catharine Williams, vs. Henry Williams. In Chancery.

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 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 STRINGFELLOW, C. C.

State of North Carolina. County of Randolph. Hez. Johnston & others, vs. Robert Walker & others. In Equity.

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 complainants 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.

NO FICE. 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, 1827.

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 Far River eight or ten miles below the first named tract, and is first rate land! (low grounds principally.) Also, my Dower right to the land and Town lot 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 situations in the upper end of the county, and remarkably healthy.

Negroes will be taken for sale, and terms made easy to the purchaser. Application made to myself, or my Agent, Wm. W. Adams, A. B. simple could be made to the drawer, as most of heirs are of age. TEMPERANCE ALSTON, Halifax county, July 3, 1827.