

RALEIGH 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

Note exceeding sixteen lines neatly 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.

Extract from Mr. Duponceau's Eulogium on the late Chief Justice Tilghman, of Pennsylvania.

It is a remarkable fact, that during the twenty-one years that he presided over our Supreme Court, his opinions never were over-ruled by a majority of his colleagues, except in one instance, in which it is difficult to say which sentiment ought to have prevailed. In the other States of this Union, his decisions are considered as a high and weighty authority, in many cases as leading and decisive. His rank is now established among the first judicial characters that this country has produced.

In politics he was a warm patriot, and a friend to civil and religious liberty. But he never mixed in party intrigues, and never learned to hate men for being of a different opinion from his own. When great and important questions arose, which involved the fate and happiness of his country, he took a decided part, and his talents and influence were devoted to the support of the opinion that he had espoused. Thus we know that he was a zealous friend to the adoption of our present happy constitution, and that he promoted it by his exertions in the Maryland Legislature. We know also, that through life, he was sincerely attached to its principles, and considered the union of the States as the bulwark of our future happiness. He was a warm admirer of Washington, who, on his part, entertained a high opinion of his character, and honored him with his familiar correspondence. There was between them a perfect congeniality of sentiments and feelings. His opinions on political subjects were never concealed; but he did not espouse the passions of any party, much less did he carry them with him to the high seat of justice. A scrupulous adherence to the constitution and laws, a strong attachment to liberty, order and good government, are all that can be gathered of his politics from the mass of his numerous judicial opinions.

His politics, indeed were of that enlarged cast, which accorded very little with party feelings. He viewed the interest of his country on the most extended scale. He looked forward to posterity, and was not contented with raising a tottering edifice for the present generation. Agriculture and manufactures he considered as the most solid foundations of our national prosperity. Commerce he did not undervalue, but it would be sure to follow and prosper in the train.

Consistently with these principles, he was a zealous and active member of the Philadelphia Society for promoting Agriculture. In the year 1814, he was elected their Vice-President, in the place of the patriotic George Clymer, and continued in that office at the time of his death. While residing on his father's farm in Maryland, he had become familiar with the object of their investigations. The discourse which he delivered before them on the 18th of January, 1820, is replete with practical as well as theoretical knowledge. It abounds with interesting facts, and displays at the same time the talents and eloquence of the writer.

He was the president of the Society for the encouragement of American manufactures, and there he may be said to have been pursuing one of the objects nearest to his heart. He thought that America never could be independent without manufactures. We might as well have remained colonies to Great Britain as not to manufacture for ourselves; for the prohibition of those arts was the basis of the English Colonial system. Indeed, he carried this feeling to that degree of enthusiasm, that for ten years before his death he would not wear any article that was not manufactured in this country. He had once the satisfaction to make an importer of British goods, strongly prejudiced in favor of his merchandise, acknowledge, that a piece of superfine American cloth which he showed him, was better dyed than the best English cloth of the same quality. How he triumphed on that occasion, his friends, to whom he was fond of relating the circumstance, may well remember.

How he patronized the arts and sciences, and every species of American improvement, I need not tell you who have been witnesses of his exertions. But those were not confined to the bosom of our society; they displayed themselves in every scientific and literary institution to which he belonged, and they were numerous. Of the Academy of Natural Sciences, and that of the Fine Arts, he was a valued associate. He was distinguished as one of the Board of Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania, over whose deliberations he, and a venerable member of our Society, now living, were generally called upon to preside. The Philadelphia Athenæum, founded in 1814, and now so flourishing, chose him for their president. He presided in like manner over the Society which was incorporated in 1821, for establishing the Law Academy of this city, to the success of which he mainly contributed. The Academy will ever revere the memory of their illustrious patron.

I would never have done were I to enumerate the religious, charitable and benevolent associations of which he was an efficient member. In most of those Societies he held a distinguished rank, for his fellow citizens delighted to honor him. Nor were the tributes of respect he received confined to this city or to this State. In the year 1814, Harvard University, that ancient and celebrated institution, which is known not to be lavish of its honors, conferred upon him unsolicited, the degree of Doctor of Laws; he was also elected a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. These distinctions, though unsought, must have been grateful to him, from a city which rivals Philadelphia, in her zeal for the promotion of science, and in particular to our institution, he gave a proof in the last solemn act of his life. By his last Will and Testament, he left a legacy of 300 dollars to our Society; and a like one to the Athenæum of Philadelphia.

Such was the patriotic citizen, the enlightened philosopher, the learned and upright judge, whose loss we deplore, in common with the country to which he belonged. As his associates, as his friends, we have yet a tribute to pay to his private worth; I cannot quit this mournful subject without retracing those personal qualities which endeared him to us all.

You, who have known Wistar and Tilghman while they both lived, cannot but have observed that similarity of disposition and feelings which produced the warm and intimate friendship that subsisted between them. The same expansive philanthropy, the same love of truth, the same constancy in their attachments, the same solidity in their friendships. Alike modest and diffident, each admired in the other those virtues which in himself he considered of ordinary value. The hearts of those two excellent men were cast in the same mould, and a true picture of the one is a faithful delineation of the other.

Tilghman was born with warm passions; but he had learned early to subdue them; the successful efforts which he made, joined to his excessive modesty and diffidence, gave to his first appearance an air of coldness and reserve, which might be mistaken for pride or a want of the kinder feelings; but this soon disappeared on closer acquaintance; yet he preserved always in his person and manners that proper dignity which checks undue familiarity, while it puts no obstacle to decent hilarity, or to the warmest effusions of confidence and friendship among those who knew how to respect themselves and each other.

The genuine warmth of his heart found its noblest channel in the acts of charity and benevolence. His accounts show more than 17 thousand dollars, expended by him in a few years, in charitable donations, and accommodations of mere kindness. His contributions to objects of public utility, form a large item in the list of his expenses. Yet he was not rich; the property he left behind him is far from considerable; but his prudent economy, and the great order and method with which he managed his private affairs, enabled him to live as became his station, and to give full scope to his kind feelings, by generous and charitable acts.

He was punctual to his engagements, when he had made an appointment, he never failed to attend at the precise moment. In the court over which he presided, business was never delayed on account of his absence, for he was always ready at his post. Even a few days before his last illness, when the

signs of approaching dissolution might be traced on his countenance, he attended to his duty as long as his strength permitted. On one of those days, before the Court was opened, being asked by a friend how he was, he looked steadfastly in his face, and answered, "I have not long to live." A few weeks afterwards he was no more.

He loved justice in every form, in his own sakes, what was in others a virtue, was in him a feeling and a natural propensity. His strict adherence to truth, his abhorrence of falsehood, his unshaken integrity, were known to every one, and from his earliest youth stood among the most prominent traits of his character. In Maryland he was called the honest lawyer, and while in the legislature of that state, this quality and the well-known soundness of his judgment, procured him an unbounded influence. A member once entered the house while an important question was taking. Somebody tried to explain it to him. "It is no matter," answered he, "which side did Mr. Tilghman support? With him I am sure to be right." While he was chief justice, he understood that a case was to be submitted to his decision, in which the Bank of the United States was concerned. He immediately sold a share which he held in the stock of that institution, lest unknown to himself, he should be in the least biased. He so much guarded against private affection, that his friends used to say, that his enemies had the better chance of a favorable judgment. The truth is, that he considered neither friends nor enemies; justice in his judgments was the single object that he had in view.

In this line of conduct, which pursued to the last day of his life, Philosophy was not his only guide. Religion also lent her aid. Tilghman was religious, without a bigotry; a regular attendant on public worship, and a zealous member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, to which he belonged. He feared God and God alone. He was in the habit of communing with himself and with his Maker. On every return of his birthday, he reviewed his past life, & in the presence of God, formed virtuous resolutions, which he committed to writing. This was not known to one until after his death.

Forgiveness of enemies is a leading precept of the Christian religion.—Tilghman not only forgave his enemies, but did them all the good in his power. This sentiment was the last which he breathed; "I am in peace," said he, "with all the world. I bear no ill will to any human being, and there is no person in existence, to whom I would not do good and render service, if it were in my power; no man can be happy who does not forgive the injuries that he may have received from his fellow creatures!"

This was the last time he conversed at any length. He died in the night of the 30th April, in the present year.

But he will live long in our remembrance. This is not the last time we shall indulge in the recollection of his virtues. Often will his name be on our lips, and long will his memory remain in our hearts. It will be, however, a consolation to us, that the emanations of his luminous mind will still remain a blessing to our age, and to future generations. As a philosopher, and a jurist, his name shall be honored among us through a long series of ages.

When, at some distant day, posterity, pointing to the list of departed Presidents, shall ask: Who is Tilghman?—What merits entitled him to this dignified station? They will be answered: He seated Philosophy on the bench of justice; Philosophy in return, placed him in the seat of her Franklin and her Jefferson. And posterity will exclaim with one voice: He could not have obtained a nobler reward, nor could it have been more justly bestowed.

Shocco Female Academy.

MRS. LUCAS respectfully informs her friends and the public, that the Exercises of the above Academy will be resumed on the 1st Monday in February next.

The utmost attention will be paid to the morals and behaviour of the young ladies placed in this Seminary; & its retired, pleasant & healthy situation, its salubrious air and water, make it a desirable residence for youth, and being a few miles only from the Stage Road, it affords opportunities for Parents and Guardians of regular communications with their Children or Wards. In addition to the usual Elements of Education, and Plain and Ornamental Needlework, the young ladies will be instructed in Geography, History, Astronomy, Botany, Drawing, Painting on Velvet, Music, &c.

Board and Tuition \$50 per session. Music \$20 per session payable in advance. Warren county, Dec. 30.

University of N. Carolina.

THE Trustees of the University of N. C. have contracted with Mr. Gray Heckaby to take charge of the Steward's Hall at Chapel Hill the present year; where he will furnish lodgings for such Students as may think proper to board with him at seven dollars and a half per month.

The proximity of the establishment to the College buildings, its remoteness from the dissipation of the village, and the diminished price of board, induce the Trustees to recommend to the Students generally to board at the Hall.

CHAS. MANLY, Sec. Trustees.
7th Jan. 1828. 33 3r

Oxford Male Academy.

THE exercises of this Institution will be resumed on Monday, the 7th day of January next, under the superintendence of Mr. James D. Johnson.

AUGUSTUS BURTON Sec'y
The Richmond Enquirer, Edenton Gazette, Tarboro' Press, and Norfolk Herald, will publish the above for 4 weeks successively, and forward their accounts to the Post Master at Oxford for payment.
17th Dec 1827 27 Jan 4w

Wake Forest Female School.

WANTED for the above, a Lady well qualified to instruct in the useful and ornamental branches of learning. Letters, stating terms, qualifications and references, addressed "to the Postmaster, Wake Forest, N. C." will be duly attended to.

WAKE FOREST

Pleasant Grove Academy.

THE exercises of this Institution will commence on the first Monday in February ensuing, under the superintendence of Mr. Levi Wright, who will teach Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic and English Grammar. The Academy is situated within two hundred yards of the subscriber's house, who will board ten or twelve students at four dollars per month, washing, &c. included.

JESSE POWELL.
Wake county, Jan. 1. 31 3w

Spring Grove Academy.

THE undersigned has employed Mr. Guernsey, a Graduate of a Northern College, as a Teacher, to take charge of this Academy, for the ensuing year, and the School will commence on the first of January. Mr. Guernsey comes well recommended as a gentleman qualified to take charge of an Academy, and will teach the Greek, Latin and French Languages, and all other branches necessary to qualify a student to enter the University. The price of tuition for Reading, Writing and Arithmetic will be \$8, and for all other branches usually taught in Academies, \$10 per session. And the undersigned will receive as Boarders, eight or ten scholars, at \$30 the session. The residence of the undersigned is healthy, and is cut off from all temptations to dissipation, and where, from the assiduity and abilities of Mr. Guernsey, and the especial superintendence of the undersigned, such students as may attend the Academy, it is hoped and calculated, will make great progress in useful knowledge.

JOHN D. HAWKINS.
Franklin Co. Dec. 12, 1827. 1aw 4t

HILLSBOROUGH Female Seminary.

THE exercises of this Institution will be resumed on the 25th inst. under the management of the two Misses Spear, and the control of the Superintendent.

The reputation for health and good society which our town enjoys, united to the facilities for instruction possessed by our Seminary, present an ordinary claims to the attention of the Parents and Guardians in our community. The prices of board and tuition are moderate; and the Trustees and Teachers pledge themselves to repress, so far as lies in their power, every thing like extravagance in dress, or any unnecessary expenditure of money.

The price of ordinary tuition varies from \$10 to \$15, Per session, payable in advance.
Instruction in Needle Work, 1
In Drawing and Paintings, 10
Music, 2 1/2

Board can be obtained in the most respectable families of the place at \$10 per month, including washing, wood, candles, &c.

WM. M. GREEN,
Superintendent.
Hillsboro', Jan. 7, 1828. 33 1aw 3w

Oxford Female Academy.

THE first Session of the year 1828 will commence in this Institution on the 7th of January. Terms for Board and Instruction in the Elementary and Scientific Branches taught in this Seminary, will be \$6 dollars; Music \$8; Painting and Drawing 15; French Language 10 per Session. The Institution is well furnished with large Maps, Globes, a Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus, and a Cabinet of Minerals.—If Parents and Guardian desire it, the Pupils will board with the Principal, otherwise board can be obtained in highly respectable families in town. Strict attention will be paid to the manners and moral deportment of the young ladies. Four Teachers will be constantly employed.

The Richmond Enquirer, Warrenton Reporter and Tarboro' Free Press, is each requested to insert the above advertisement once in two weeks till they give it three insertions.

JOSEPH LABAREE.
Oxford, Dec. 11. 26 3w

Notice

IS hereby given, that in pursuance to an order of the County Court of Wake, I shall expose to sale to the highest bidder, at the Court House in Raleigh, on Wednesday, the 6th day of February next, Partly very valuable Slaves, consisting of men, women and children, belonging to the Estate of my deceased husband, Stephen Haywood, upon a credit of 12 months. Bond and approved security will be required, negotiable at the Bank of Newbern, at Raleigh.

In addition to the above, I will hire out at private hire, on application, thirty valuable Men, Women, Girls and Boys, for this year. Among the men are Carpenters, Blacksmiths and Shoemakers, and valuable house servants among the women.

DELLA HAYWOOD, Ex'x
Raleigh, Jan. 7, 1828

CONGRESSIONAL DEBATES.

J. GALES & SON have just received from Washington a few copies of Vols I and II, of Gales and Seaton's Register of the Debates in Congress. The first volume of moderate size, sell for four dollars; the second, which contains between 1500 and 1600 pages, sell for eight dollars.

SIX LETTERS, written by a Virginia Farmer in favor of the reelection of Mr. Adams to the Presidency, originally published in the Richmond Whig. To be had at the Register Office.

The celebrated Race Horse, WASHINGTON.

By Timoleon.
Out of the celebrated Race Mare ANAXA, by Clifton, will stand at Boynton, M. eklenburg, Va. the ensuing season. Particulars will be given in due time.

WILLIAM TOWNES,
WM. R. BASKERVILLE.
Dec. 5, 1827. 23 3t

Raleigh and Newbern Stages.

ANOTHER arrangement has been lately made respecting this line of Stages. They now leave Raleigh, every Tuesday and Friday at 9 o'clock in the morning, and arrive in Newbern on Thursdays and Sundays by 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Leave Newbern every Saturday and Wednesday at 3 o'clock in the morning, and arrive in Raleigh on Mondays and Fridays by 10 o'clock in the forenoon.—So that Passengers will be but little more than two days in going through the route, a distance of 120 miles, and that all in day time. I have good light Stages, fine teams of Horses, and good careful Drivers, and intend to use my best endeavors to continue them, so that nothing shall be wanting on my part to render passengers comfortable. I therefore solicit the public to travel with me.

From and after the 1st day of January next, my Stage fare will be reduced from 8 to 6 cents per mile, in consequence of the hardness of the times and scarcity of money. Passengers will be allowed 25 pounds of baggage, but it must be here understood, that I will not hold myself accountable for the safe conveyance of any baggage or bundles whatever, but will endeavor to have the best attention paid to them. I must here add, that the present arrangement is the best one that has ever been yet on the route, as it enables me to procure the best public houses between the two places, for Passengers, and the route both ways is performed in little more than two days, and that without having to travel in the night, all will no doubt but after a little experience, all will be satisfied who are interested.

MERTT DILLIARD, Proprietor.
Dec. 8. 25

A CARD.

THE American Colonization Society, whose object it is to colonize the Free People of Colour of the United States, on the coast of Africa, has the satisfaction of informing the public that thus far their labors have been crowned with success. A colony has been planted in a fertile soil, in a climate suited to the constitution of the coloured man, and is now in so flourishing a condition, that it offers inducements to free colour, ed people to emigrate. The costs of transportation being about twenty dollars for every emigrant; to lessen this expense to the Society, it has been concluded to solicit public contributions for the purchase of a vessel, to be employed by the Society in transporting emigrants, and also in bringing back the products of the Colony as articles of Commerce, that the Society itself aided by the resources of its own colony, may be the better able to proceed with efficiency, in a great enterprise.

Donations for this purpose are respectfully solicited from the inhabitants of Raleigh and its vicinity, as well as from the citizens of N. C. generally. Donations to the Society for any purpose, and subscriptions to the "African Repository and Colonial Journal" will be gratefully received by the Agent of the Society.

JAMES NOURSE,
Agent for the Am. Col. Society.

The Vineyard.

MR. ALPHONSE LOUBAT'S Subscription for the introduction of the cultivation of the VINE into the United States, having been notified to the Southern Public a period too late to allow it to reach the period of an infinity of its individuals, who, convinced of its utility, and the facility of its culture, would have desired to enter their subscription; he has consequently, made a choice selection of 20,000 Vine Roots, & ordered this quantity from his father in France. They will arrive in New York before the middle of the ensuing month of February; therefore, subscribers may still furnish themselves with a supply to the amount specified.

The cost, as usual, is rated at the fixed price for 1000 Roots, or over, at the rate of 124 cents each Root, for less than 1000 at the rate of 15 cents, for less than 500, 20 cents, and 30 cents for less than 50—to be paid on the delivery of the roots.

Letters will not be received unless post paid. Subscription lists are opened at Newbern, with JOHN JUSTICE, Raleigh, J. GALES & SON, New York, ALPHONSE LOUBAT

The Flats below Wilmington.

A Contractor is wanted to remove the obstructions which yet remain to a good Ship Navigation in the Cape Fear River below Wilmington. The Contractor to have the use of the Dredging Machine, Flats, &c. which have been hitherto used in this Work.

Proposals are to be made to Mr. A. Nash, Civil Engineer of the State, at present in Wilmington, who will furnish a specification of the manner in which the work is to be executed.

The Cape Fear Recorder & Fayette, O. C. will please to insert the above three times, and charge the same to the Register office.

Fresh Garden Seed.

THE subscriber has just received a supply of Garden Seed, which he will warrant fresh and genuine.

C. D. LEHMAN.
Raleigh, Jan. 14, 1828. 36 4w