

RALEIGH REGISTER,

AND NORTH-CAROLINA GAZETTE,

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

Vol. V.

Tuesday, April 1, 1828.

No. 455

THE REGISTER
Is published every **TUESDAY** and **FRIDAY**, by
JOSEPH GALES & SON,
At Five Dollars per annum—half in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS
Not exceeding 16 lines, early 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.

From the *Western Monthly Review*.
ADDRESS
of the
MASSACHUSETTS MECHANIC ASSOCIATION.

A reader of ordinary tact must be aware, that the different objects of oratory call for very different modes of address. It is only an aspiring novice, who will pour out on every day subjects, poetic figures, and turgid bursts of declamation, and crown his climax with the "wreck of matter, and the crash of worlds." A writer of experience feels, that what may be splendid, and in good taste, when applied to one subject, may be burlesque and ridiculous, when appended to another. This obvious thought is too often overlooked by our ambitious and wordy orators.

The orator before us remembers his occasion; and the address, though neat, clear and appropriate, in style and manner, carries the taste of unambitious plainness, even to severity. We deem it a very proper and becoming address for the orator of such a society. It abounds in important thought and information. Its chief burden is to unfold the objects and purposes of the union. We remark, as we pass, that they need no encomium. The mechanic interest is already a respectable element in the the constitution of our political structure. It is constantly becoming more so. Every person, in the least acquainted with that region, will understand, that the names of the officers are of the first respectability.

The chief object of this association is, to exercise charity towards their decaying and unfortunate brethren, and the desolate widows and orphans of their members. It is wholly unnecessary to say a word in praise of such holy and God-like purposes. We wish them the blessings of Him, who is love, and of them that were ready to perish. We are thrice happy to see an eminent and opulent publisher the earnest advocate of such noble charities. It will tend to refute the absurd error, that wealthy publishers are a part of the lost ten tribes.

We quote the following, as a fair sample of the address, and as giving a pertinent and just exposition of the importance of mechanics, and especially the brethren of the type, as constituent members of society:

"Among the various parts of the community, which go to make up society, we would not claim for ourselves any thing more, than that to which we think ourselves justly entitled. But we would direct your attention, without arrogance, to some of the few causes, which have operated to inspire a confidence in our national resources, and to give us a national character. Who then is it, let me ask, that designs and puts in motion the complicated machinery of our manufacturing establishments, those insensate to wealth, to which the whole nation is now alive? Who constructs that ark of safety, which rides upon the mighty deep, brings the wealth of foreign climes to the doors of our merchants, fills our public and private coffers with silver and gold, and protects the invaded rights of our country? Who plans and erects those stately public and private edifices, which adorn our cities and villages, and so lightly subscribe our comfort and convenience? Who presents the fair page of history, of poetry, of ancient and modern literature to the eager, critical eye of the man of taste and of science? Who, in fine, gives motion to the world? I answer, the mechanic. The mechanic is the instrument, by which all these important means of our country's greatness and strength are brought into action. In proportion as you stop or check the progress of mechanical operations, in the same proportion you paralyze the arm of power, and break in pieces the weapons of our defence.

"While we hold in high estimation the numerous and diversified mechanical operations in which are engaged, as all tending to make up and establish our national character, you will pardon me, if I single out and bestow a moment's reflection upon that which has afforded abundant advantages to the

world, as the conservator of all arts—the art of Printing; wonderful in its nature, in its operations, and in its influence upon society. In its origin, it excited the astonishment of man to such a degree, as to be ascribed to the influence of a supernatural power, and its inventor became associated in the mind with the powers of darkness. In its progress and gradual improvement, it has tended more than all other human efforts combined, to ameliorate the condition of society, by extending the means of knowledge, and facilitating its acquisition. In its influence upon the world, it may justly be compared to a "little leaven, which leaveneth the whole lump." It is felt and acknowledged to be the mighty engine, by which nations, kingdoms, empires, and individuals, are governed and controlled. Through the medium of the press, the various improvements in all the arts and sciences are communicated; the political and moral state of society is improved; and last, though not least, the Word of Life is communicated to all nations, tongues and languages, in their own dialect. As the press is, therefore, capable of exercising so mighty an influence over the political, moral, and religious state of the world, we at once see the vast importance, not only of guarding its freedom, as the palladium of liberty, but also of checking its tendency to licentiousness. Let it always be open and free to encourage enterprise; to distinguish between the aspiring demagogue and the true patriot; to speak of men and things as they are; to vindicate the cause of justice over oppression, of humanity over cruelty, of patriotism over ambition, and of the liberating, ennobling principles of virtue, over the enslaving, degrading passions of vice."

MY MOTHER'S GRAVE.

I had a Mother once, like you,
Who o'er my pillow hung,
Kiss'd from my cheek the briny dew,
And taught my faltering tongue,
But then there came a fearful day;
I sought my mother's bed,
Till harsh hands tore me thence away,
And told me she was dead.

It was thirteen years since my mother's death, when, after a long absence from my native village, I stood beside the sacred mould, beneath which I had seen her buried. Since that mournful period, great changes had come over me. My childish years had passed away, and with them my youthful character. The world was altered too; and as I stood at my mother's grave, I could hardly realize that I was the same thoughtless, happy creature whose cheek she had so often kissed, in her excess of tenderness. But the varied events of thirteen years had not effaced the remembrance of that mother's smile. It seemed as if I had seen her yesterday—as if the blessed sound of her voice was then in my ear. The gay dreams of my infancy and childhood were brought back so distinctly to my mind, that had it not been for one bitter recollection, the tears I shed would have been gentle and refreshing. The circumstance may seem a trifling one; but the thought of it, even now, agonizes my heart—and I relate it, that those children who have parents to love them, may learn to value them as they ought.

My mother had been ill a long time, and I had become so much accustomed to her pale face and weak voice, that I was not frightened at them, as children usually are. At first, it is true, I had sobbed violently—for they told me she would die; but when day after day, I returned from school and found her the same, I began to believe she would always be spared to me.

One day, when I had lost my place in the class, and had done my work wrong-side-outward, I came home discouraged and fretful. I went into my mother's chamber. She was paler than usual, but she met me with the same affectionate smile that always welcomed my return. Alas! when I look back through the lapse of thirteen years, I think my heart must have been stone, not to have been melted by it. She requested me to go down stairs and bring her a glass of water—I pettishly asked her why she did not call a domestic to do it. With a look of mild reproach, which I shall never forget if I live to be a hundred years old, she said—"And will not my daughter bring a glass of water for her poor, sick mother?"

I went and brought her the water, but I did not do it kindly. Instead of smiling and kissing her, as I was wont to do, I set the glass down very quick, and left the room. After playing a

short time, I went to bed without bidding my mother "good night;" but when alone in my room in darkness and in silence, I remembered how pale she looked and how her voice trembled when she said, "Will not my daughter bring a glass of water for her poor, sick mother?" I could not sleep—and I stole into her chamber, to ask forgiveness. She had just sunk into an uneasy slumber, and they told me I must not awaken her. I did not tell any one what troubled me, but stole back to my bed, resolved to rise early in the morning, and tell her how sorry I was for my conduct.

The sun was shining brightly when I awoke, and hurrying on my clothes, I hastened to my mother's room.—She was dead.—She never spoke to me more—never spoke to me more—and when I touched the hand that used to rest upon my head in blessing, it was so cold that it made me start. I bowed down by her side, and sobbed in the bitterness of my heart. I thought then, I wished I could die, and be buried with her; and old as I now am, I would give worlds were they mine to give, could my mother but have lived to tell me she forgave my childish ingratitude. But I cannot call her back, and when I stand by her grave, and whenever I think of her manifold kindness, the memory of that reproachful look she gave me, will "bite like a serpent and sting like an adder."

Mr. Smith, of Indiana, in a late Speech in Congress related the following anecdote.

"A short time before the late treaty held with the Miami and Pattawatamie Indians on the Mississinawa, in the state of Indiana, a Pattawatamie Chief, by the name of Legro, was at Fort Wayne and being very much intoxicated, he got into some difficulty with the other Indians, and was very much abused by them; in this situation he was found in the street by a little girl the daughter of a gentleman of that place, who had him taken to her father's kitchen, where she continued to give him nourishment for several days.—Before he left, having recovered, he promised to get her a reservation of land at the treaty then shortly to be holden. Accordingly he attended the treaty, and had a half section of land inserted for her, as a donation from the Indians, which the Commissioners on the part of the U. S. ordered to be stricken out; no sooner did the old Chief learn from the interpreter that the reservation was stricken out, than he rose indignantly in the Council House, and before his nation required it to be inserted again, stating that unless it was done, he would never sign the treaty; that she had been kind to him and he would remember her. The Commissioners were induced under the circumstances, to permit her name to be reinstated, and she actually received the reservation."

PROSPECTUS OF A SCHOOL For the Education of Boys, To be established at New-Haven, Connecticut, by Sereo E. Dwight & Henry E. Dwight.

WE propose in the ensuing spring, to establish at New-Haven, a School for the Education of Boys, to be called the *New-Haven Gymnasium*; and have engaged the large and commodious building, originally intended as a Steam-boat Hotel, with the adjacent grounds. The house is one mile from the college, and three-fourths of a mile from the centre of the town; and commands a fine view of the New-Haven valley, and the surrounding mountains, of the harbor, the Sound, and Long Island. New-Haven, as a place of moderate size and great salubrity, as distinguished for the beauty of its site and environs, the neatness of its buildings and grounds, and the richness of its foliage, and as presenting a state of society in a high degree moral, enlightened and polished, is a favored seat of education. It is within eight hours travel from New-York, and within less than twenty-four from Boston, Albany and Philadelphia, and has a direct communication with every part of the United States. The proposed institution in its general plan, is intended to resemble the Round Hill School, at Northampton; the proprietors of which, for having introduced the *Gymnasium* into this country, with so much talent and success, deserve the thanks of the friends of literature, as they do ours also, for the frankness and cordiality with which they have seconded our design. We propose, with the boys, to occupy the house as a family, to take the entire charge of them, and to stand in the place of their parents. The government of the institution will be at once strict and parental. The boys, unless on special occasions, will not be allowed to leave the grounds, except in company with a teacher or guardian. They will be permitted to contract no debt, and to make no purchases for themselves. It is intended to have them always, in effect, under our own eye, and to fill up their time with study and useful recreation. Wishing to form the character from an early period, and not to be responsible for habits and a character formed elsewhere, we propose to

receive boys of the age of six, and to decline (unless in peculiar cases) commencing with any after the age of fourteen.

A part of each day is to be regularly devoted to Gymnastic exercises. These with other active employments, are the best means of preserving the health and invigorating the constitution.—Assiduous attention will be paid to the subject of manners.

As some boys are designed for college, and others are not, the course of education will be accommodated, in each case, to the wishes of the parent. Both classes of boys will need instruction in Spelling, Reading, Writing & Drawing, in Declamation and Composition, in Arithmetic and Algebra. Geography, with the aid of the best Books, of Maps, Charts and Globes, is to be pursued as an object of prime importance. Both will also study French, Spanish, German and Italian, under native teachers; and for this end, measures have been taken to procure the assistance of gentlemen of acknowledged talents and character.

The boys preparing for college will likewise be taught Latin, and Greek, with the elements of History, and where it is wished the Hebrew.

The boys not intended for college will, in addition to the above, be taught Latin if the parents consent, Grammar, Rhetoric, and as extensive a course of Mathematics as is desired.—They will have the opportunity to receive a regular course of instruction in any, History, Logic, Ethics, Mental Philosophy and Political Economy. It is expected also, that those students, who have been sufficiently long in a course of education, and have made the requisite attainments, will be permitted to attend the course of Lectures on Chemistry, Mineralogy, and Geology, by Professor *Sulman*; and the course of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy, by Professor *Olmsted*.

The religious instruction of the pupils will be parental. The great aim will be to train them up in the fear of God. Each day will begin and end with reading the Scriptures and Prayer.—The Bible will be a class-book on the Sabbath; and the pupils will attend Church at the place designated by their parents.

This is our general plan: we shall aim to execute it with fidelity; reserving, however, the right of making such alterations as experience shall show to be necessary. With the subject of education, we are not wholly unacquainted. One of us has been occupied for a considerable period, in a course of collegiate instruction. Both of us have had the privilege of surveying many of the principal Seminaries of Europe; and one of us, during a long residence in Germany, has examined, with the utmost attention and care, the system of education pursued in several of her Universities, and in her Academic and Commercial Gymnasias.

There will be two vacations in a year, each of three weeks; the first to commence on the first Wednesday of May; the other, on the second Wednesday of September. During both, the boys may remain at the school, without additional expense.

We shall have a valuable library of the best authors in English, Latin, Greek, French, Spanish, Italian, and German.

The annual charge for boys of ten years and over, is three hundred dollars, payable; partly in advance; but a deduction will be made where two or more come from one family, at the same time. The charge for boys under ten, is two hundred and fifty dollars. In this sum are comprehended all charges for instruction, including the tickets for the college lectures, board, washing and mending, room, fuel, lights and furniture, except a bed or mattress and bed-clothing to be furnished by the pupil. These may be procured on the spot, at a fair price. Where it is wished, the clothing of the boys can be procured by us, and on terms advantageous to the parent.

It is intended to open the institution on the first of May, 1828.

SERENO E. DWIGHT,
HENRY E. DWIGHT.

Letters addressed to us at New-Haven, or to H. E. Dwight, previous to the 1st of March next, at Petersburg, Va. will be promptly attended to. New-Haven, Nov. 28, 1827.

The undersigned, being made acquainted with the plan of a Gymnasium, about to be established in this city, by the Rev. S. E. Dwight and H. E. Dwight, Esq., are persuaded of the usefulness of such an institution, and think the situation of the building, the accommodations which it affords, and the means of instruction which they design to provide, suited in every respect, to the object in view. The well known character of these gentlemen, and the opportunities which they have enjoyed of witnessing the best modes of instruction in Europe, furnish the surest pledge to the public, for the faithful and successful execution of the plan proposed. Yale College, Dec. 6, 1828.

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| Jeremiah Day, Pres. Yale College. | Washington. |
| Benjamin Silliman, Prof. Chem. & Min. | Hon. William Wirt. |
| Jas. L. Kingsley, Prof. Lang. & Ec. Hist. | N. Carolina. |
| Nathaniel W. Taylor, Prof. Theol. | Hon. William Gaston. |
| Josiah W. Gibbs, Prof. Or. Lit. & Bib. Crit. | Thomas P. Devereux, |
| Chauncey A. Goodrich, Prof. Rhet. | Rev. Dr. Caldwell. |
| Eleazer T. Fitch, Prof. Div. | Prof. Andrews. |
| Dennison Olmsted, Prof. Mat. & Nat. Phil. | Charleston, S. C. |
| Harry Groswell, Rect. Ch. Church, N. H. | Hon. John C. Calhoun, |
| Samuel Merwin, Pastor 2d Pres. Ch. N. H. | Rev. Dr. Palmer, |
| REFERENCES. | Thomas S. Grimke, Esq. |
| New-York. | New-Orleans. |
| Chancellor Kent. | Alfred Hennen, Esq. |
| Rev. Dr. Milnor. | |
| Wm. W. Woolsey, Esq. | |
| Hon. Theodore Dwight, | |
| Lynde Catlin, Esq. | |
| George Griffin, Esq. | |
| Ben W. Rogers, Esq. | |
| Seth P. Staples, Esq. | |
| Rev. Dr. Matthews, | |
| George W. Strong, Esq. | |
| Rev. Dr. Spring, | |
| Arthur Tappan, Esq. | |
| Philadelphia. | |
| Robert Ralston, Esq. | |
| Rev. Dr. Wilson, | |
| Horace Binney, Esq. | |
| Charles Chauncey, Esq. | |
| Elihu Chauncey, Esq. | |
| Rev. Dr. Ely, | |
| Rev. Dr. Skinner. | |

WANTED.

A SITUATION—either as an instructor in an Academy or as a tutor in a private family.—Unexceptionable recommendations can be offered.

Letters addressed to the Editors of the Raleigh Register will meet with attention. Chapel Hill, March 20.

The Columbia Telescope will insert the above 3 times and forward their account to this office.

NOTICE

THE Certificate for 25 Shares of the Stock of the Bank of Cape-Fear, in the name of Joshua G. Wright, and the Certificate for 3 Shares, of said Stock in the name of Susan Wright, being lost, application will be made for the renewal of said Certificates at the expiration of three months from this date.

SUSAN WRIGHT,
Administratrix,
JOSHUA G. WRIGHT,
SUSAN WRIGHT.
January 4, 1828.

THE Subscriber having qualified and obtained Letters of Administration in Northampton County Court, N. C. on the estate of Dorothy Murrell, who died on the first of the year 1826, and it appears that her son Howell Gray is one of the heirs of the said decedent's estate; and it appears that the said Howell Gray has been absent from this State for ten years, I have also obtained Letters of Administration on his said Howell's Estate. This is therefore to give notice to the said Howell Gray, if living, to come forward and receive his part of his deceased mother's estate; also his own estate; otherwise I shall proceed to dispose of the said decedent's estate, as well as his own, as the law requires in such cases.

ELY STRICKLIN, Adm'r.
of Dorothy Murrell and Howell Gray.
Northampton, N. C. Feb. 20. 51 6w

A Carryall and Horse for Sale.

ON Saturday the 5th of April, will be sold at Vendue, by Ross & Scott, Auctioneers, a Carryall and Horse, which, in the mean time, may be seen at Mr. Green Bobbitt's Tavern, Raleigh, March 21. 53

TRUST SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed to me by Warren Beasley, bearing date the 18th September, 1827, for the purpose therein specified, I shall sell for Cash, in the City of Raleigh, on Tuesday the 15th April next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, on the premises, the House and Lot on Hargett Street, known in the plan of said City, as No. 145.

ALLEN SIMS, Trustee.
Raleigh, 22d March. 53-18

NOTICE

BY virtue of two Deeds of Trust, executed to me by Robert Freear, of the county of Granville, North-Carolina, on the 27th and 28th days of February, 1825, for certain purposes therein expressed, I shall offer for sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, on Tuesday the 8th day of April next (if fair, if not, the next fair day) at the House of said Freear, residing within 5 miles of Chalk Level, 9 miles of Oxford, and within 1 mile of Col. Charles Eston's late residence, the following property, viz:

From Fifteen to Twenty-four likely Negroes, eight head of Horses, all his Stock of Cattle and Hogs, two Gigs and Harness, all his Household and Kitchen Furnitures, Plantation Utensils, together with a large quantity of Corn, Podder, Wheat, Oats, Cotton and Bacon.

This sale will positively take place, under the conditions above mentioned, and continue from day to day, until the whole is disposed of.

And on Tuesday, the 22d day of the same month, being Halifax Superior Court, will be sold, on the same terms, at the Courthouse in Halifax town, North-Carolina, one Tract of LAND, lying and being in the said county of Halifax near the Rock Landing, containing 315 acres, more or less, and adjoining the lands of Willis Sledge, Lewis Willis and others.

GORDON CAWTHORN, Trustee.
Warrenton, N. C. March 17. 35ts

N. B. The Sheriff of Granville will sell at the Courthouse in Oxford, on Monday preceding the 8th of April, 1828, from 10 to 20 likely Negroes.

Just published,

AND for sale at the Book-store of J. Gales and Son, in Raleigh, price three dollars, a new Edition of the Office and Duty of a JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, and a Guide to Sheriffs, Coroners, Clerks, Constables and other Civil Officers in North-Carolina. With an appendix, containing the Constitutions of this State and of the United States, and a collection of the most approved forms for the use of these Officers. The new Edition of this valuable Work contains besides its former useful matter, the substance of all the important Acts passed by the General Assembly from the year 1815, to the present period, which appear under their proper heads. Orders for this new Work will be duly attended to, from any part of the State. Dec. 20, 1829.

TRUST SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed to me by Thomas Yarborough, for certain purposes therein contained, I shall proceed to sell to the highest bidder, for ready money, at the Dwelling House of the said Thomas Yarborough, on Friday the 4th day of April next, the tract of LAND whereon he now lives, containing five hundred and five acres, adjoining the lands of Jeremiah Ferry (fork) Archibald Yarborough and others. There is on it a large, commodious Dwelling House two stories high, with four rooms below, a large Cotton Gin House, and a new Store House, and it is considered one of the best stands for a Store in the county.

Also, all the right, title and interest which the said Thomas Yarborough has in the dower Land of his present wife; fourteen or fifteen likely Negroes, amongst which is a first rate Blacksmith; nine head of Horses, twenty five head of Cattle, fourteen head of Sheep, two Waggon and Gear, eight Beds and Furniture, and all the Crop of every description. The sale to continue from day to day until all are sold.

JOHN LIGON, Trustee.
Franklin county, March 11, 1828. 50 3t

WINES, &c.

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD have received the following Wines and Spirits, selected in the New-York Market, by an experienced Commission Merchant, who assures them that they are of the first quality. They are enabled to sell them cheap for Cash.

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|---------------|-------|
| Old Madeira, | WINE. |
| Sicily, do | |
| Teneriffe, | |
| Lisbon, | |
| Sweet Malaga, | |

Families wishing to be supplied will do well to call and examine the quality and prices of the above.