

THE REGISTER

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FOR THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

LETTERS TO A YOUNG LADY. NUMBER IV.

The object of this letter, dear Agnes, is to give a few of the reasons why we should cultivate the spirit of cordiality which I have ventured to recommend, and the benefits which may flow to all, from a more frank, free, and friendly intercourse. And first, in regard to the ladies: On them it depends much, to cultivate refined manners and amiable hearts. They are considered by all as the better part of creation, and as free from many of the follies and imperfections with which man's more rude and depraved heart abounds—as more firm and steady in their friendships—more fervent and affectionate in their loves. And while man's wild bosom is tossed by various cares, commotions, and perplexities, woman's is calm and tranquil as an halcyon ocean, never breathed upon by the wind in its fury. The happiness, too, which woman confers upon man, converts his stormy bosom into a throne of peace, and plucks away every rude and bitter thorn which rankled there—and in place of them the flowers of contentment grow and flourish. And the warmth of woman's attachment, when lavished on his heart, fills it with many pleasurable emotions, and assimilates to its own peaceful serenity, the cloudy thoughts which had settled upon it.

It depends upon them, in the exercise of the amiable feelings with which they are endowed, to let amiable conduct mark them in every respect. A sweet temper and modest carriage in a female, is calculated to diffuse social smiles and cheerful looks upon the whole circle of her acquaintance. Nothing becomes a woman more than modesty; and nothing appears more lovely than easy, polite, and chastened manners. True politeness is modest, unpretending, and generous. To all it gives that cheerful welcome which a virtuous heart ever extends to its associates—and banishes all the reserve which a haughty carriage increases and heightens. Amiable conduct makes the handsome doubly admired—a good heart makes natural beauty doubly enchanting, and enhances the value of the most lovely person. The praise of beauty every poet sings; but to the charms of the mind every tongue confesses. The warm feelings of the poet's heart which fires his enraptured strain, is often but the creation of his own maddened fancy—but the admiration which amiable conduct calls for and receives from every one, is accorded by a sense of its worth, and by the admiration which we ever feel for virtue and purity. It has been truly observed, that "virtue is its own reward," and while beauty, like Spring's verdant flowers, withers at the approach of Summer—while time lays a rude and heavy hand on the warm cheek of beauty, & steals away the crimson which mantles there—upon the highly cultivated and amiable mind, he never leaves a trace of desolation. And when years have faded the loveliness of the person, and plucked the gay smile from the youthful cheek, the graces of the mind still flourish—still diffuse happiness wherever their influence is felt, and still command the admiration and esteem of every one.

When young, we start into life with high hopes and bounding hearts. We enter upon the gay scene before us—all is motion, activity and joy. We then set forward in the race for happiness. Pleasure spreads her gay and gaudy flowers before our eyes, invites us to pluck the blossoms, and rejoice in their transitory bloom. She opens to us her lofty portals—the song, and the dance, and the joyous ring, entrance our senses, and blind us to the real and solid stores with which, at this season, we should feast our minds. All is happiness in the giddy throng with which we mix; and with a rapid and hurried glance, we pass by the instructions of our teachers, and the salutary lessons

of our books—for all is a gay dream, and from this we only awake to lament the improper application of our talents, to indulge in remorse for the bright moments we have neglected, and to feel the bitter reflections which mis-spent and misapplied opportunities ever leave upon the heart. In those few golden moments, we have neglected the real benefits which were before us, and pursued the fanciful pleasures of youth, with untiring alacrity and zeal. And many of the young ladies, I am afraid, have neglected the duties of the toilet, and the adorning of the person, the real and substantial charms of knowledge, which should have beautified their minds and given tone to their manners.

But where the heedless and the gay glide adown the stream of life, careless of the course which they pursue, and reckless of the pain they inflict, I am afraid all I could say, with them would have but little effect. They cannot know the feelings of one who has been wounded by their unkindness; if they did, it would be unnecessary for me to urge any incentives to a more circumspect observance of the rules of politeness. They would then never give pain; be respected and beloved by all; they would invite esteem and friendship, and attract admiration and love.

A happy, contented, cheerful state of society, would be the result of the kind, free, and respectful intercourse of which I have been speaking—where no jarring discords and gossiping tongue would destroy the harmony of our circles—a society from which scandal and malicious reports would take their flight, and friendship and love be the silken ties which would bind us together. And if such a state of things be not desirable, as calculated to make us more happy, then I am content to give up my judgment of the matter. But that it is desirable, every one who has ever thought on the subject, and who feels the contrast between what the situation of society now is, and what it might be, will readily acknowledge.

On the young men, it depends to endeavor and make their attentions agreeable to the ladies, by the most decorous and unassuming behaviour while in their company. And they should let their conversation be regulated and guarded, as becomes the virtuous and pure society in which they mingle. The ambition of a manly soul ought to soar above the common topics of the vulgar, and delight in intellectual and rational enjoyments. Thus the conversation will be chaste and pleasing, the manners easy and agreeable.

It is no easy matter to enumerate the many advantages and benefits which would result to them from thus multiplying their acquaintances and friends. I need not remind them of the many dull and vacant moments which pass over their heads, unimproved by social intercourse and female society. I need not remind them of the ennui which comes over their spirits, and of the dull monotony with which the hours pass heavily away. I will only remind them, that the dullest spirits are dispelled by wit and beauty—I will only remind them that the most weary moments are enlivened by cheerfulness and gaiety in the female circle: and I hope this is sufficient.

To the ladies I have said enough—the more agreeable they are, the more will they be respected. But when by rudeness they have repulsed the attentions of one young man, the others, fearful of the like treatment, keep themselves away; and under this state of things, I am afraid some of the girls will be left to sing, as many a pretty girl has been finally heard to sing, that doleful and despairing ditty, two lines of which goes—

"Nobody coming to marry me,
"Nobody coming to woo!"

In our country of freedom and equality, where no high-born aristocrat is privileged to strut over the heads of his compeers, without the contempt and ridicule of all—where "worth" makes the man, and want of it the fellow," society derives all its happiness, in proportion to its common acquaintance and common social intercourse. To improve these, and contribute to the general happiness, is the business of all interested. And I hope all whom I have been addressing, by the publication of these letters, will feel on a subject so interesting to them, and pay some slight attention to the hints here offered.

The last part of the subject having grown under my hand, will demand a little more attention.

As ever, yours, &c.

GEORGE GRINDER.

By Authority.



AN ACT making appropriations for the support of the Navy of the United States for the year eighteen hundred and twenty-eight.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for defraying the expenses of the Navy for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, the following sums be, and the same are hereby, respectively appropriated:

For the pay and subsistence of the officers, and pay of the seamen, other than those at navy yards, shore stations and in ordinary, one million one hundred and seventy-six thousand three hundred and twelve dollars.

For pay and subsistence and allowances of officers, and pay of seamen, &c. at Navy Yards, shore stations hospitals and in ordinary, one hundred and eighty-five thousand and thirty-two dollars.

For pay of superintendents, Naval Constructors, and all the civil establishment at the several yards and stations, fifty-nine thousand one hundred and two dollars.

For provisions, five hundred and five thousand dollars.

For repairs of vessels in ordinary, and for wear and tear of vessels in commission, four hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars.

For medicines, surgical instruments and hospital stores, twenty-seven thousand dollars.

For ordnance and ordnance stores, fifty thousand dollars.

For repairs and improvements of Navy Yards, one hundred and five thousand dollars.

For arrearages prior to first of January, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, fifteen thousand dollars.

For completing the construction and equipment of the sloops of war, authorized by an act of Congress of third March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, two hundred and one thousand three hundred and fifty dollars.

For defraying the expenses that may accrue during the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, for the following purposes, to wit: for freight and transportation of materials and stores of every description: for wharfage and dockage, storage and rent; travelling expenses of officers and transportation of seamen; house rent and chamber money, fuel and candles to officers other than those attached to Navy Yards and shore stations, and for officers in sick quarters where there is no hospital; for commissions, clerk hire, office rent, stationery, and fuel to the navy agents; for premiums and incidental expenses of recruiting; for apprehending deserters; for compensation to Judge Advocates; for per diem allowance to persons attending courts martial and Courts of enquiry, and to officers engaged on extra service beyond the limits of their stations; for printing and stationery of every description, and for books, maps, charts, nautical and mathematical instruments, chronometers, models and drawings; for purchase and repair of steam and fire engines, and for machinery; for purchase and maintenance of oxen and horses, and for carts, wheels and workmen's tools of every description; for postage of letters on public service; for pilotage; for cabin furniture of vessels in commission; for taxes on Navy Yards and public property; for assistance rendered to public vessels in distress; for incidental labor at Navy Yards, not applicable to any other appropriation; for coal and other fuel for forges, foundries, and steam engines; for candles, oil and fuel for vessels in commission and in ordinary; for repairs of magazines and powder houses; for preparing moulds for ships to be built; and for any other object or purpose whatever, two hundred and forty thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses for objects arising in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, and not hereinbefore enumerated, five thousand dollars.

For pay and subsistence of the Marine Corps, one hundred and twenty-two thousand three hundred and seventy-six dollars.

For clothing for the same, twenty-eight thousand seven hundred and sixty-five dollars.

For fuel for the same, twelve thousand one hundred and ninety-six dollars.

For contingent expenses, thirteen thousand five hundred dollars.

For additional contingencies not enumerated for the same, five hundred dollars.

For military stores for the same, that is to say, for keeping the arms in repair, armor's pay, and armor's tools, and ordnance stores: three thousand dollars.

For medicines, hospital stores and instruments for the use of the officers and

marines on shore, two thousand three hundred and sixty-nine dollars.

For the compensation of Colonel Samuel Miller, for certain extra services relative to the accounts of R. M. Desha, one hundred and twenty-one dollars and twenty cents.

For the following items which have been carried to the surplus fund on the first of January, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, viz:

For contingent expenses prior to one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, eight hundred and forty-two dollars thirty four cents.

For contingent expenses for one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, two thousand eight hundred and ninety-three dollars, four cents.

For contingent expenses for one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, seven hundred and eighty-four dollars, twenty eight cents.

For contingent expenses for one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, not enumerated, two hundred and forty dollars, eight cents.

For Navy Yards, five thousand dollars.

For Navy Yard at Pensacola, three hundred dollars, thirty a-ven cents.

For Swords and Medals, five hundred and seventy-nine dollars, sixty two cents.

For five schooners, fifty eight dollars thirty three cents.

For building Barges, sixty seven dollars sixteen cents.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the aforesaid sums be paid out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That there be, and hereby is, appropriated, for the purchase of such lands as the President of the United States may think necessary and proper to provide live oak and other timber for the use of the Navy of the United States, a sum not exceeding ten thousand dollars, to be paid out of the moneys appropriated for the gradual improvement of the Navy of the United States, by the first section of the act, entitled, "An act for the gradual improvement of the Navy of the United States," approved the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven."

Approved, 19th March, 1828.

PROSPECTUS

A SCHOOL

For the Education of Boys,
To be established at New-Haven, Connecticut,
By
Serenio 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, is 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 Declaration 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 Botany, 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 *Silliman*; 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 supervising many of the principal Seminaries of Europe, and one of us, during a long residence in Germany, has examined, with the strictest attention and care, the system of education pursued in several of her Universities, and in her Academic and Commercial Gymnasiums.

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 quarterly 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. To 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.

SERENIO 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 strongest pledge to the public, for the faithful and successful execution of the plan proposed.

Yale College, Dec. 6, 1827.

Jeremiah Day, Pres. Yale College.
Benjamin Silsbee, Prof. Chem. & Min.
Jas. L. Kingsley, Prof. Lang. & Ec. Nat.
Nathaniel W. Taylor, Prof. Theol.
Josiah W. Gibbs, Prof. Or. Lit. & Obs. Crit.
Chauncey A. Goodrich, Prof. Rhet.
Elihu D. Fitch, Prof. Div.
Dennison Olmsted, Prof. Mat. & Nat. Phil.
Harry Crosswell, Rect. Ch. Church, N. H.
Samuel Merwin, Pastor 2d Pres. Ch. N. H.

REFERENCES.

New-York.
Chancellor Kent,
Rev. Dr. Mil-
Wm. W. Woolsey, Esq.
Hon. Theodore Dwight,
Lynde Collins, 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.

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Charleston, S. C.
Hon. John C. Calhoun,
Rev. Dr. Fanning,
Thomas S. Grimké, Esq.

New-Orleans.
Alfred Hennen, Esq.

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 22 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.

Just published,

AND for sale at the Book-store of J. Gales and A. 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, 1827.