

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

Tuesday, September 23, 1828.

No. 565

Vol. V.

THE REGISTER

is published every **THURSDAY** and **FRIDAY**, by **JOSEPH GALES & SON**,
At Five Dollars per annum—half in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS

Not exceeding sixteen lines, neatly inserted three times for a Dollar, and twenty-five cents for every succeeding publication: those of greater length in the same proportion. **COMMUNICATIONS** thankfully received. **LETTERS** to the Editors must be **post-paid**.

A GREEK BOAT-BUILDER.

Whatever illustrates the habits and character of the Greeks, is peculiarly interesting at this time, and a single example often conveys more information on this subject than a volume of general descriptions and remarks. Dr. Howe gives the following account of a Greek boat builder of the island of Scopelus, on the eastern coast of Thessaly, about seventy or eighty miles north from Athens.

Almost every Greek sailor is capable of being a ship builder, and it is surprising to see the skill and ingenuity which they exhibit. I have been assured that some of their most beautiful vessels, that are known to all mariners as the finest specimens of graceful modelling and symmetrical construction, were built by men calling themselves master workmen, but who did not know the common principles of mathematics. I was once going along the beach in the little retired island of Scopelus, and my attention was attracted to a long and beautifully shaped boat, nearly finished. I approached and found only one man squatting beside her on his heels, eating biscuit and olives. I asked him where the builders were? "Ego cimai," replied he; he was building her alone. I looked round for his tools, but not seeing them, asked him where his scale and compasses were. The man started; I found he did not know Gunter's scale from a gridiron, and resolved to wait and see him resume his work. After he had finished his olives, wiped his mustachios, and crossed himself three times, he got up, examined his little red cross and piece of garlic, which he had nailed on the bow of his boat to keep off the devil, and all other evil spirits, and finding all well, he resumed his tools. He had a rude axe; a block of wood with a handle drove into it for a mallet; another instrument which he called a saw, but which to me seemed wondrously like a notched iron hoop; his dividers were formed by a piece of oak wood split half way up, with a wedge to push up or down, to open or shut the arms; one of the split ends he would dip into a composition of brick dust and spittle, to show me how well it would describe a circle; but his principal instrument, and with which he could cut, plane and mortise, and which he wore in his girdle, was a long, well-tempered knife. I went off, thinking about Dædalus and Archimedes, and as I turned round to look again at the gracefully modelled boat which the old man had shaped out, I wondered where he got his ideas of beauty and proportion, or if he had ever heard of Phidias or Praxiteles.

The following singular (and but for the authority, almost incredible) fact in natural history, appears in a recent work called *Recollections of a Three Years' Service in Colombia*, by an Officer of the Colombian Navy:—

"There were hundreds of my old acquaintances the Alligators, who were usually to be seen lying on the top of the water with their mouths open, ever and anon closing them with a horrible crash upon some luckless fish which the force of the current had conveyed into them. In the course of the voyage I had an opportunity of ascertaining a fact concerning these creatures, which I do not recollect to have observed in the natural history of them.—The Indians told me, that previously to their going in search of prey, they always swallow a stone, that, by the additional weight of it, they may be enabled to dive with the greater celerity, and drag whatever they may seize under the water with them with ease. They have frequently been known on this river, where they are exceedingly large and rapacious, to draw men and horses in an instant out of sight. Not giving implicit credit to this statement of the Indians, I determined to ascertain if it were true, and mentioned my intention to his Excellency, who assured me Indians were correct; and for the sake of amusement, consented to shoot one to convince me. The only parts where they are vulnerable to musket shot, are in the dirty white part of the skin along the chest and abdomen, and in a space of about three inches behind each ear. The former can seldom be aimed at, and we therefore tried at the latter. Bolivar, whose aim was certain, shot at and killed several with a rifle, in all of which, when opened, were found stones, varying in weight according to the size of the animal. The largest killed was about 17 feet in length, and had within him a stone weighing about 60 or 70 pounds. The Indians, whose occupation

obliged them to be always on the river or close to its banks, said, that they have frequently observed the young ones in the morning, swallowing small stones at the side, under the shelter of the wood, before they searched for their victims, and depositing them at night in a place of safety."

The Whig Editors of England have nicknamed the Duke of Wellington the *Great Untaught*. We take the following paragraph from the London Morning Chronicle, as a specimen of the manner in which they treat his Grace on the subject of political economy:—

"Our Great Untaught, last night, knocked about theories as he did Frenchmen at Waterloo. 'The measure of 1826 (he said) was not founded on any theory, but on experience, which the few last years had confirmed; while that experience had proved the fallacy of another theory—a theory which stated that a paper currency was perfectly safe as long as it was convertible into gold. Experience during the last few years had proved this not to be true. It had likewise proved another theory not true—the theory that one pound notes and sovereigns could circulate together.' What a rot among the theories!

"His Grace has a commendable way of disposing of theories. He reminds us of another great warrior, who late in life chose to distinguish himself in another science—the late Mr. Astley, of the amphitheatre. Having travelled much, he took it into his head to improve Geography, and when those who were executing his maps under his direction ventured to suggest that Vienna or Munich had generally been placed a hundred miles in another direction, he would answer—'Put down Vienna here—I know it is here, by G-d; for I have seen it myself.' The Great Untaught seems equally confident of his own experience."

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

This literary institution is among the most respectable and extensive of the present age, and is of course interesting to every literary and scientific man. Few, perhaps, except those who were educated there, know the origin of its name, 'Harvard.' The following statement prepared by a committee appointed to collect a fund for a monument to this munificent benefactor to the institution, will explain it:—

"John Harvard was educated at Emanuel College, in the University of Cambridge, England, and having received the degree of Master of Arts, was settled as a minister in that country. He came over to America, as it is supposed, in 1637, having been admitted a freeman of the Colony, on the 2d of November in that year.—After his arrival in this country he preached a short time at Charlestown, but was laboring of consumption, and died Sept. 14th, 1638. By his Will, he left the half of his estate (which amounted in the whole to £1559 14s. 4d.) as an endowment of the College, which the General Court, two years before, had determined to establish; and which, in honor of this signal liberality, was by the order of Court, thenceforward called by his name."

COLLEGE ANECDOTE.

Many years since, when the late Lieut. Governor Phillips, of Andover, Mass. was a student at Harvard College, owing to some boyish freak, he quit the University and went home. His father was a grave man, of sound mind, strict judgment, and of few words. He enquired into the business, but deferred expressing any opinion until the next day. At breakfast, he said, speaking to his wife "My dear, have you any tow cloth in the house suitable to make Sam a frock and trousers?" She replied "Yes." "Well," said the old gentleman, "follow me, my son." Samuel kept pace with his father, as he leisurely walked near the common, and at length ventured to ask, "what are you going to do with me, father?" "I am going to bind you apprentice to that blacksmith," replied Mr. Phillips. "Take your choice: return to college, or you must work." "I had rather return," said the son. He did return, confessed his fault, was a good scholar and became a respectable man. If all parents were like Mr. Phillips, the students at our Colleges would prove better students, or the nation would have a plentiful supply of blacksmiths.

ANCIENT NEW-ENGLAND CUSTOMS.

It appears by the following extract from the records of Springfield, referred to by Mr. Biss in his excellent Address, that the mode of calling people to church, adopted by the ancient settlers of that town, was similar to that which prevailed at Cambridge. We believe that the earliest records of Salem refer to the use of a bell for this purpose.

Jan. 8, 1646. "It is agreed by the plantation with John Matthews to beat the drum for the meetings for a years space at 10 o'clock on the lecture days and at 9 o'clock on the Lord's days, in the forenoons only, and he is to beat it from Mr. Moxon's to R. Stebbin's house, and ye meeting to begin within half an hour af-

ter, for which his payns, he is to have 4d. in wampum of every family in the town, or a peck of Indian corn if they have no wampum."

INSTINCT IN THE ASS.

An ass was shipped at Gibraltar, on board the frigate Ister, for Malta. The vessel having struck on a sand bank off the Point de Gat, at some distance from the shore, the ass was thrown overboard to give it a chance (a poor one, for the sea was running very high) of swimming to land. A few days afterwards, when the gates of Gibraltar were opened in the morning, the ass presented himself for admission, and proceeded to the stable he formerly occupied to the no small surprise of his landlord, who imagined that by some mistake he had never been put on board the Ister. On the return of the vessel to repair, the mystery was explained. The ass had not only swam safely to the shore, but without a guide had found his way from Point de Gat to Gibraltar, a distance of more than two hundred miles, through a mountainous and intricate country, intersected by streams which he had never traversed before; and what is most wonderful, in so short a time, that he could not have made one false turn.

WARM CLOTHING.

Our ancestors wore garments of materials much better calculated to exclude the effects of cold and damp, than we do in modern times. The attire of female in particular consisted principally of woollens, worsted stuffs, and quilted and brocade silks—a difference totally opposed to the light and thin draperies of our own fashions. Nor was the clothing of the male pale part of the community of former years, less adapted for protection from the vicissitudes of the weather. On this subject, Dr. Southey in his excellent work on consumption, remarks, that in many parts of Scotland, where consumption is now prevalent, the old people affirm that it was unknown before the warm Scottish plaiding was exchanged for the thin, fine, cold English cloth and woollen cotton.

SOCIAL INTERCOURSE.

We should make it a principle to extend the hand of fellowship to every man who discharges faithfully his daily duties; maintains good order—who manifests a deep interest in the welfare of society—whose deportment is upright, and whose mind is intelligent, without stopping to ascertain whether he swings a hammer or draws a thread. There is nothing more distant from all natural rule and natural claim than the reluctant—the backward sympathy—the forced smile—the checked conversation—the hesitating compliance, the *well off* are too apt to manifest to those a little lower down; with whom, in comparison of intellect and principles of virtue, they frequently sink into insignificance.

Lafayette Hotel,

HAT STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.



RICH'D. COCHRAN

HAS taken the above Stand, recently occupied by Mr. William Tracy, and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage; the conducting of this Establishment is placed under the superintendance and control of his

Father and Mother,

who will endeavor to give general satisfaction. The Hotel is in a central situation, spacious and well furnished.

He deems it unnecessary to expatiate upon the various inducements which this House presents to Travellers, or to make a profession of extraordinary merit on the occasion.

For BOARDERS or TRAVELLERS who wish to be retired, there is a House detached from the Hotel, not far from the seat of business and contiguous to the Court House, which affords comfortable and pleasant Lodging Rooms.

A BATHING HOUSE is attached to the premises, where a Cold or Warm Bath will be furnished on short notice.

July 31. 93 4t

Dismal Swamp Canal Lottery, CLASS NO. 17,

To be drawn at Richmond, Va. 21st Oct.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	\$10,000	is	\$10,000
1	2,500		2,500
1	2,000		2,000
1	1,200		1,200
1	1,022		1,022
2	1,000		2,000
4	500		2,000
5	300		1,500
10	200		2,000

Besides \$150's, \$100's, \$40's, 30's, 25's.
White tickets \$4, Halves \$2, Qrs. \$1.
All orders (post paid) promptly attended to, address

YATES & M'INTYRE,

Richmond, Va.

The Managers have had the pleasure of selling and paying within a few weeks, 2 of \$6,000—1 of \$5,000—3 of \$5,000—3 of \$2,500—3 of \$2,000—5 of \$1,000, &c.

YATES & M'INTYRE

SALES AT AUCTION.



On **TUESDAY, September 23d.**
WILL be sold by the Subscribers, at their Auction Store, *A large and valuable assortment of freshly imported Staple and Fancy*

DRY GOODS,

CONSISTING IN PART, OF
Superfine, Fine, and Common Cloths and Cassimeres, Sattinets, Domestics, &c. &c.
ALSO, AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF
Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Crockery Ware, &c. &c.
Terms liberal, and made known at sale.
WILLKINGS & CO, Auctioneers.
Fayetteville, Sept. 4, 1828. 1-ts.

POSTPONEMENT.

As the vessel by which the Goods advertised for sale on the 23d ult. were shipped, did not sail from New-York, as soon as was expected—the above Sale is unavoidably postponed till **Tuesday, Sept. 30**: when it will positively take place.
WILLKINGS & CO. Auctioneers.
Fayetteville, Sept. 12. 3 ts

Navy Timber.

Navy Commissioner's Office, 3
5th September, 1828.

THE Commissioners of the Navy will receive sealed Proposals until 20th October, to furnish the following Timber, viz:

MAST AND SPAR TIMBER.

At Boston.—For a set of Masts and Spars, including Fore, Main and Mizzen Masts, and Bowsprits; Fore, Main and Cross Jack Yards; Fore, Main and Mizzen Top-masts and Jib-booms, for one 74, one 44, and two Sloops of War.
At New-York.—The same for one 74, two Frigates, two Sloops of War, and one set of Masts, including Bow-sprit and Main-boom, for one Schooner.
At Norfolk.—The same for one 74, two Frigates, and two Sloops of War; and two sets of Masts, including Bow-sprit and Main-boom, for Schooners.
The Mast and Spar Timber, the dimensions of the several pieces of which will be furnished to persons desirous to make bids, on application to the Commandants of the several Navy Yards, respectively, must be of the best quality, long leaf, fine grain, heart Southern Yellow Pine, free from sap, heart shakes, wind shakes and all other defects.

White Oak and Yellow Pine Timber.

At Portsmouth, N. H.—20,000 cubic feet of the best long leaf Yellow Pine.
At Boston.—30,000 do. of the best White Oak, 40,000 do. of the best long leaf Yellow Pine, 50,000 do. of the best long leaf Yellow Pine.
At Philadelphia.—10,000 do. of the best White Oak, 15,000 do. of the best long leaf Yellow Pine.
At Washington.—10,000 do. of the best White Oak, 10,000 do. of the best long leaf Yellow Pine.
At Norfolk.—75,000 do. of the best White Oak, 50,000 do. of the best long leaf Yellow Pine.

The White Oak and Yellow Pine timber must be of the best quality, free from sap, heart shakes, wind shakes and all other defects, and must have been felled, or the trees girdled, between the 20th of October and the 20th of February next. Each and every piece of this timber must be not less than 35 feet in length, and the whole must average 45 feet in length; and the White Oak timber must be obtained from lands near to salt water, or otherwise known to be within the influence of the sea or salt water air.

The whole and entire quantity of the said Mast and Spar Timber, White Oak and Yellow Pine Timber, must be delivered at the respective Navy Yards by the first of August, 1829; & must undergo the inspection and measurement established, agreeably to the printed rules, practised in the several Navy Yards, or such other inspection and measurement as the Commission-ers of the Navy may direct. Each cargo, or delivery, of the said Oak and Pine Timber, must be accompanied by the certificates of at least two respectable persons, that it was felled, or that the trees were girdled within the periods before prescribed.

Offers to furnish the aforesaid timber must be made separately for each denomination, and separately for each yard. Bidders must in addition to their names, and those of their sureties, state their residence and those of their sureties in detail, and forward their offers, endorsed "Offer to furnish Mast and Spar Timber," or "White Oak," or "Yellow Pine," as the case may be, deliverable at (inserting the name of the Yard, or place of delivery.) Any bid not in conformity with this advertisement, or not received in due time, will not be acted upon.

Sept. 8. 3-120 Oct.

COTTON GINS.

THE Subscriber has for sale in Warrenton, upwards of 40 Cotton Gins, of John H. Davidson's best manufacture, consisting of different sizes, of from 35 to 31 saws, both Iron and Steel plate—his prices per Saw are \$1.50 and \$2.
GORDON CAWTHORN.
1-Tawar.
Sept. 4, 1828.

WILCOX ACADEMY.

THE Trustees of this Academy are desirous to employ a Male and Female Teacher to take charge of the Institution on the first day of January next. It is situated in the county of Wilcox, in the State of Alabama, in a high, pleasant section of the Country, remarkable for health and good Water. The Academy will be supported by a neighborhood, that are wealthy, populous and public spirited; besides, an annual fund of from three to three hundred and fifty dollars, pledged for support for the term of ten years, and in all will make a suitable fund for the payment of the Teachers. Persons applying for the superintendance of this institution, are requested to address the undersigned as early as possible through the medium of the Post Office at Canton, Ala. stating the terms, accompanied with undoubted testimonials of character and qualification.

D. C. SMITH,
Sec. pro tem.

Canton, Ala. 13th August, 1828. 98 w4w

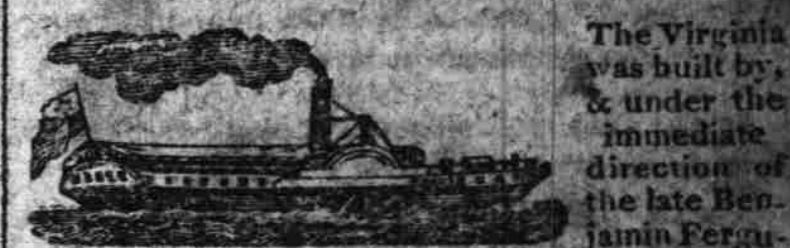
The *Baltimore, Norfolk, Havre a Grace, and Port Deposit Line of Steam Boats and Packet*, for sale at Public Auction.

BY virtue of the authority vested in us, as Deputies in trust of all the estate, real, personal and mixed, of Benjamin Ferguson, late of Baltimore county, deceased, we will sell,

On the 30th of September next ensuing,

At 11 o'clock, A. M., on Bowly's wharf,

The above valuable and well established LINE OF STEAM BOATS AND PACKETS, consisting of the Steam Boats VIRGINIA and NORFOLK, and Packet Schooner FELICITY.



The Virginia was built by & under the immediate direction of the late Benjamin Ferguson. She is about 290 tons burthen, and was hauled up in the year 1826, and received a complete repair; and having also been furnished with new decks, and upper decks complete, and guards fore and aft, this last Spring, may be called a new vessel. She is well found in every respect, her character is so well established that a farther description is unnecessary.



The Norfolk was built by & under the immediate direction of the late Benjamin Ferguson. She is about 222 tons burthen, and was hauled up in the year 1826, and received a complete repair, and was furnished with new decks, and upper decks complete, and guards fore and aft, and was otherwise thoroughly repaired.

Both Steam Boats have new masts, sails and decks; copper Boilers nearly new, of the most modern construction; are newly covered and copper fastened; the carpenter's work was performed by Mr. James Bencham, and the machinery placed in excellent condition by Messrs. Watchman and Bratt. They are fast sailers, and have supported the route between Norfolk and Baltimore, for several years, with great success. The Norfolk has performed a trip weekly to and from Port Deposit (from which place there is an excellent line of Stages to Lancaster, Penn.) during the season, and from the increasing trade between this city and the Susquehanna, it may be expected that this route will become very lucrative. Each Boat may perform a trip weekly to and from Port Deposit, without interruption to their Norfolk trips. This line also has a contract with the United States Government, for the transportation of the mail, on favorable terms.

The Packet Schooner FELICITY is about two years old; is built in this city of the best materials, is coppered and copper fastened; about 76 tons burthen; has a new set of sails complete, and otherwise well-found. The vessel will be sold, (in conjunction with an unexpired term or lease of the Store, situated on the house, No. 97, Bowly's wharf, now used as the office of the line,) as the "Norfolk and Baltimore Line." The lease of the Warehouse will expire on the first day of October in the year 1830.

The terms of sale will be six equal payments, at 3, 6, 9, 12, 15 and 18 months, with interest from the day of sale, to be secured by endorsed notes, approved by the Devises in trust.

JAMES CAMPBELL,
EDMUND LYNCH,
SAM'L McDONALD,
Devises in trust of Benj. Ferguson.

P. S. The Boats will continue their regular route to and from Norfolk and Port Deposit, until the near approach of the day of sale. They can be examined here and at Norfolk accordingly, viz: The Virginia at Baltimore on Mondays and Wednesdays, and at Norfolk on Fridays and Saturdays. The Norfolk at Baltimore on Fridays, and at Norfolk on Tuesdays & Wednesdays. Baltimore, Aug. 27. 3-w 6ts

Piano Fortes.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the public, that he has on hand and offers for sale, two new Pianos, with the additional keys, made in the modern style, and in a substantial manner. The lovers of music, and those wishing to purchase, are invited to call and examine them as to tone & touch. He would also inform the public, that he has for some time past, attended to stringing and tuning Pianos, and offers his services to those who may wish them in that capacity. He has recently supplied himself with an assortment of the best German Springs, which will enable him to furnish new ones when necessary. Orders from a distance, as well as those in the city, are solicited, and will be promptly attended to.
WESLEY WHITEAKER
Raleigh, May 2d.

JUST PUBLISHED,

GALES'S

North-Carolina Almanack,

FOR

1829,

CONTAINING besides the usual Almanack, Calculations, some useful Essays on Agriculture; a variety of valuable Receipts and much instructive and entertaining matter.

The Almanack may be had wholesale of the Publishers, J. Gales & Son, Raleigh, or of Mr. Edward J. Hale, Observer Office, Fayetteville, or of Mr. Salmon Hall, Bookseller, of Newbern, and retail of most of the Storekeepers in the State.
Sept. 10, 1828. 2

Ten Dollars Reward

WILL be given for the apprehension and conviction of Charles Slagle, who left this District on the 12th inst. with one hat, one coat, two pair pantaloons, two shirts, new vest, one pocket handkerchief, one pair buckskin gloves, and one silk shirt, (red.)

Said Slagle also broke open my house to obtain the goods above mentioned. He is about five feet three or four inches high, fifteen years of age, with long and wavy hair, (light colored,) rather white-eyed, with a heavy appearance. Slagle was raised in East Tennessee, Washington County, near Jonesborough, whither I expect he will make his way, or to Columbia in this State.
WILLIAM SLAGLE,
Treasurer, S. C. Aug. 16, 1828. 97-2t