

OBITUARY NOTICE.

We feel a melancholy pleasure in transferring to the columns of the Register, from the Reports of the Supreme Court, for June Term, 1825, just published, the subjoined just and feeling tribute to the virtues and talents of our late estimable fellow-citizen, JAMES F. TAYLOR.

It is our mournful duty to record the death of JAMES FAUNTLEROY TAYLOR, Attorney-General of the State, which occurred during the present term, after an illness of a few days continuance, which seemed not, to his medical attendants and family, to have any very alarming symptoms, until a few hours before his dissolution. He was born in Chatham County, in July, 1791, at the residence of his father, Colonel Philip Taylor, who had served with distinction in the Revolutionary Army, and at the close of the war, bore a Captain's commission in the line. He died when the subject of this memoir was about three years old, the youngest of a numerous family of children, who were thus consigned to the care of their surviving parent. But it pleased Providence that these arduous duties should devolve on a mother of singular discretion and exalted piety, whose moral strength was fully adequate to her increased burthens, and who has reaped the harvest of all her cares and labour, in the constant affection and gratitude of her children. She still lives to shed the tears of affection over the early grave of her son; but it is not doubted that her grief is tempered and consoled by higher considerations than any which mortal wisdom can afford.

He received the rudiments of a classical education at the Pittsburgh Academy, then under the direction of the Reverend William Bingham, a teacher well qualified to raise its reputation, by the extent of his acquirements, the purity of his life, and the judgment by which he accommodated the discipline and instruction of the school to the various talents and dispositions of the youth. It is but common justice to those, who have been instrumental in forming the minds of useful and eminent public men, to pay a passing tribute of respect to their memory. This worthy man left a son who pursues with undiminished reputation, the same honourable profession with his father.

From the Academy, the subject of this sketch was transferred to the University, where, in 1810, he received the degree of A. B. and left that Institution with the reputation of "a ripe and good scholar."

His legal education was received in the office of Judge Nash, at Hillsborough, a gentleman to whom he was always devotedly attached, and for whose kindness, friendship and instruction, he cherished the liveliest gratitude, to the last moment of his life.

He was admitted to the bar in 1812, and in a short time, found himself in possession of an extensive practice, which may in general be considered a misfortune to a young lawyer, whose term of study has been brief and limited; for though it may lead him to wealth, it interrupts that regular course of synthetic study, on which, only, the solid reputation of science can be founded. A quick perception of the merits of a case, a retentive memory, and a remarkably sound and discriminating judgment, enabled him, in some degree, to overcome this difficulty. What he did not accurately perceive, he knew where readily to find, and as genius can take large strides in every science, he could prepare himself for every emergency, by disentangling the most complicated, and digesting the most abstruse subjects. His voice was clear, sonorous, and well adapted to command the attention of a large audience; in some of its keys it was peculiarly harmonious; his pronunciation was distinct, nervous, and impressive; his mode of argument close, connected, and usually conclusive; and as he sought to inform the understanding, he was seldom diverted from his object by the meteors of imagination:

"His words bore sterling weight: nervous and strong,
In many tides of sense they roll'd along."

The office he held was conferred upon him by the Legislature of 1825; and he entered upon its duties at a time when the criminal justice of the Circuit to which he was attached, was greatly relaxed, from causes which it is not our province to detail. He knew what exertions the duties of his office required from him, and how much public expectation had been awakened by his appointment. He resolved to use every effort of study, and attention to scientific details, to render the law triumphant; and to act upon the maxim of the profound patriot of antiquity, who concludes an eloquent description of law and liberty, by saying—

Legum devotio indicio omnes servi sumus
ut liberi esse possimus. Cic. pro Cluen.

He continued during his brief passage through this perishable state, to discharge the duties of the office with a zeal for the interests of justice, and an enlightened energy, of which the effects were soon manifest, in the increased security of life and property, and the consequent advancement of the public happiness. But though the sepulchre shrouds from mortal view, the decaying relics of humanity, it should record the claim of public services to distinction, and point out the dignity of virtue to imitation. It belongs to Biography, which is "History teaching by example," to enshrine the memory of the patriotic and the good, that the impressive lessons afforded by their lives, may enlighten and animate those who are advancing in the same career of excellence.

His loss to the public will be severely felt; but to his family and friends it is irreparable—for all who were intimately connected with him, feel that with him, one great charm of their existence is gone, leaving a void in their hearts which can never be filled up. In the domestic scene, and the intercourse of friendship, he was, in the highest degree, engaging and affectionate. Here the warmth of his heart, the activity of his benevolence, and the buoyancy of his spirit, displayed themselves in the most attractive forms. On his many virtues as a husband, a father, and a friend, we could expatiate with feelings of sincere conviction of their existence, and profound grief for their premature loss; but our limits forbid, and we must close this imperfect sketch, in the belief, that his character has become the property of the Country, and will receive ample justice from the future Historian.

The Address of the Administration Central Committee of Massachusetts, is a very clear and satisfactory exposition. We cannot refrain from quoting the following extract, which contains a succinct summary of the duties which the Constitution devolves upon him who assumes the office of President, and we would invite our readers to examine the qualifications of General Jackson, and on bringing them to the test prescribed by this extract, to enquire if they are such as to give assurance to the Country that he can faithfully, and fully discharge the functions of that office.

"We consider our Republic, as it was called by our beloved Washington, the last great experiment of the capacity of a self-governing people. In the organization of such a re-

public there must be a principle, and if this principle be departed from, the republic itself must crumble and fall. This principle, in our government, is, that high civil trusts should be given, not as decorations for military prowess, but to men whose qualifications fit them to discharge the duties of the said trusts—This is a business government, and the chief magistrate, so far from being a parade officer, has much more business to do than any officer in the Union. His business is of an arduous and complicated nature. He must be thoroughly acquainted with the laws of the country, for every question in the administration and execution of the laws, throughout the Union, which is referred to Washington, must be decided, in the last resort, by him. Matters the most perplexed, are in this way constantly submitted to him, which he must personally investigate and settle. It is impossible to do this, without being familiar with the whole course of judicial decision in the courts both of the States and the Union. All the intricacies of the public land system must be at his command. The entire series of the revenue laws, with their successive changes and present state, must be present at once to his mind, for millions of the public property depend upon his being able, in case of need, to direct their prompt application. All cases of disputed accounts, in every part of the service requiring Executive sanction, are referred to and must be examined by him. The President must know the whole internal condition of the country, and the natural and economical connexion of its various parts with each other, for he is daily called on to authorize expenditures of the public money, under the acts of Congress providing for surveys. Every act of Congress is presented to him for his signature. He must do what, if it were the sole business of the most industrious of our legislators, would be thought enough to occupy all their time; that is, he must read over every act of Congress, weigh the reports on which it is founded, and the debates of its friends and opposers, and make up his mind whether, under the solemnity of an oath, he can put his name to it. In the administration of so vast a country as this, and under a government so recent as ours, new cases, unprovided for by legislation, are of frequent occurrence in every department of the service. These must be anxiously examined, and decided by the Chief Magistrate according to the analogy of the constitution and law of the country. Almost the whole province of the Indian affairs of the country, a subject difficult and embarrassing beyond belief, is left by law with the discretion of the President. A number of treaties, with different tribes of Indians, are annually to be made, of the highest importance to the United States; difficulties of the most embarrassing character, in the execution of former treaties, frequently arise; and collisions between different States of the Union and the Aborigines in their neighborhood, of painful and alarming aspect, have taken place from time to time ever since the peace of 1783. All these are subjects on which the President must often come to an instant decision, involving a vast amount of property, and affecting human life itself.

Then there is the entire foreign intercourse of the country, to which he must pay the closest attention. He must carefully read the voluminous correspondence of every foreign minister, charge d'affaires, and, in all cases of importance, that of the consuls and commercial agents; and he must direct the answers to be returned by the Secretary of State. With the principal powers of Europe we have negotiations pending, some of which relate to matters that have been in discussion twenty years, others to controversies as old as the Constitution. The documents necessary to the understanding of these negotiations fill a great number of printed volumes, and no doubt as many more lie unpublished in the archives of government. In addition to this, these negotiations often turn upon difficult points of foreign law, the law of nature and nations, and the import and construction of our treaties. It will not do, when the time for decision arrives, for the President to be obliged to sit down, and begin to inquire into the subject. He cannot conscientiously leave to his Secretary of State, what his duty requires him to understand himself. All this profound and various knowledge must therefore be laid up in his mind, as in a vast storehouse, in orderly arrangement for immediate use. Besides the correspondence with our own ministers, the President must superintend the intercourse of the ministers of foreign powers with this government. We need only revert to the administrations of Washington, or the first of Mr. Madison, to understand the difficulty of this part of his duty. With all these labors pressing upon him, the President must, during one-half of the year, stand ready to direct the answers to be made to the calls of the two Houses of Congress, on every imaginary subject, not merely of legislation, but of inquiry. He must find time to receive applications and recommendations for every office within his nomination, applications sometimes, it is believed, amounting to several hundreds for one office. He must receive the visits, and attend to the personal communications of every citizen of the United States, who repairs to Washington with business, over which the Chief Magistrate has, or is supposed to have, a controul. And he must go through this enormous amount of work, (more, unquestionably than devolves on any other officer in the world) under the knowledge, that he is to be traversed, at every step, by an active, and often an unscrupulous and unprincipled opposition; that which ever way he decides or acts, some of the ablest men and most active presses in the country will be instantly in motion, to prove that he ought to have done the precise contrary. If the experience of the last four years is to show the nature of the office, the President of the United States must also bear in mind, that so far from being permitted the solace of private life, and the relaxation from incessant toil, which wearied nature demands, he is the only man in the country whose house is not his castle, and that every step he takes, and every word he utters, will be searched out, with a scent as keen as the blood-hound's; and with a malignity which innocence cannot disarm, nor honour restrain, nor indulgence satiate. We solemnly and fearlessly appeal to the American public to say, whether Genl. Jackson possesses the qualifications for such an office. Has he the knowledge of the Constitution and laws, and practice under them, of the system of the country in all its parts, of its internal interests, and of the infinite variety of questions of Executive decision arising out of them; of our foreign relations and our foreign politics? We ask further, is there, at this moment, an individual in the United States, who, with natural talents of the first order, has devoted more time, more labor, and more industry, to the various subjects comprehended within this great range, than our present Chief Magistrate, or has a longer experience and a more familiar acquaintance in public affairs? Nay more. Is there a citizen in this whole country, whether friendly or hostile to our Chief Magistrate, who, if his own life and fortune were at stake, in a decision to be made on any one of these great and intricate questions, would not rather submit the matter to Mr. Adams, than to his opponent.

AN APPEAL TO THE FREEMEN OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Be not weary in well doing!—Friends of the Administration—the General Election over, our duty is but half performed. The great trial, the Presidential Election on the 31st instant, is worthy of our undivided concern. LIBERTY IS IN DANGER! To the People is confided the sacred trust to preserve it. Military Supremacy is the Lion's den to which the footsteps of Republics have hitherto advanced, and from which there is seen no returning track. Beware! Beware! while there is yet vitality in our system. The deadliest arrow, in our most sober judgment, is aimed at the great cause of Civil Liberty, which has ever been cast, and not the less to be dreaded, yea, more to be dreaded, because a great many good men, seeing things, as we believe, through a mistaken medium, aid to speed its flight. Arouse, before it be too late! Arise, with renewed

zeal, with increased ardor. Plead with your honest but mistaken neighbors—O! come forth, throughout the whole State, and save us, save our beloved country from the iron grasp of military supremacy! Village Record.

One of the charges most boldly advanced against this Administration is that of prodigality in the public expenditure. Never was there a charge more unfounded. It is true that there have been liberal appropriations made by it towards great public objects; but those appropriations have by no means exceeded the amount properly applicable to such objects. During the whole of the present Presidential term, a steady eye has been kept upon the cardinal object of a reduction of the public debt, towards which more money has been appropriated than during any preceding Administration of this Government. Figures are not to be refuted by general declamation. They have an irresistible force. They cannot be argued down, and they cannot be huzza'd down. What do they tell us?

The following is a statement of the payments, on account of the Public Debt, which will have been made from 1st Jan. 1825, to 31st Dec. 1828, inclusive:

In the yr 1825,	\$12,099,044 78
1826,	11,039,444 64
1827,	10,001,585 98
1828,	12,163,566 90

Total p'd by this Adm'n, \$45,303,642 30

Forty-five millions three hundred and three thousand six hundred and forty-two dollars and thirty cents paid on account of the Public Debt within four years. Oh what a prodigal Administration!

Suppose that General Jackson's grand Army of a hundred and twenty thousand men, such as he thinks the Government ought to be damned for not having, had been kept up during this period. Not to speak of other objections to the maintaining of such a standing army in time of peace, what would have been its effect upon the finances? How much of the public debt would have been paid off? Not a doit;—but the Government would have had to borrow four or five millions a year to pay the interest of the existing debt, which would have been augmented by just so much as was borrowed, thus leaving the public debt, at the end of the Administration, instead of forty-five millions less, seventy-five millions more than at the beginning of it.

This is but one of the contrasts between the principles of the two great opposing parties. Reflecting People! Choose ye between them! If you are for STANDING ARMIES of tens and almost hundreds of thousands, and for an augmentation of public debt at the rate of several millions of dollars a year, march to the polls and vote for the Combination Candidate! Nat. Int.

NOTICE.

ANY person having BOOKS belonging to the Library attached to the Raleigh Academy, will confer a favor on the Trustees, by returning them to the Rev. Dr. Freeman, at the Academy, who will for the future, have charge of the Library. Raleigh, Oct. 34. 15

A House and Lot for sale, IN RALEIGH.

THE pleasantly situated House and Lot, on Halifax Street, next below the Eagle Hotel, formerly occupied by the Rev. Dr. McPheeters, will be sold at private sale. Besides the Dwelling House, which is commodious, there are all the necessary outbuildings, a Stable, Garden and other conveniences. Apply to Capt. Thos. Cobbs, or to Mr. Wm. Peck, of this City. Raleigh, Oct. 24.

\$30 Reward.

A LIGHT Bay Horse, about 14 1/2 hands high, and four years old last Spring, was stolen from the subscriber's plantation, on the night of Wednesday, the 24th ult. I have good reason to believe that said horse was taken off by one Henry Williams, late of this county, who has probably gone to South Carolina or the Western District of Tennessee. Said Williams is about 23 years of age, of ordinary stature, and dark complexion, and usually carries with him a horseman's pistol and a large dog. I will give a reward of Ten Dollars for any information that may lead to the recovery of the Horse, and 25 Dollars for the apprehension of the thief. The horse has marks on his feet of a recent founder. B. COLEMAN, Kinston, Lenoir, Oct. 10th, 1828. 15 3t

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY, FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE Dismal Swamp Canal Company. 18TH CLASS, To be drawn at Richmond, on Wednesday, the 10th of Dec. 1828.

48 NUMBER LOTTERY—7 DRAWN BALLOTS.

1 Prize of \$10,000	is	\$10,000
1	5,000	5,000
1	3,044	3,044
2	1,000	2,000
5	500	2,500
10	250	2,500
15	100	1,500
41	50	2,050
41	40	1,640
82	30	2,460
82	20	1,640
615	10	6,150
5,740	5	28,700

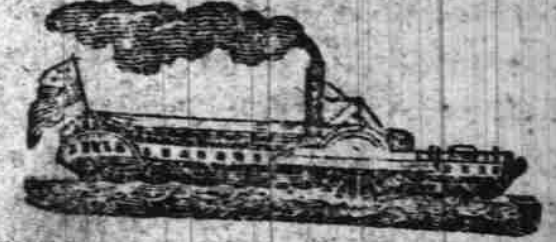
6,636 Prizes, } 17,296 tickets. \$69,184
10,660 Blanks, }
YATES & MINTYRE, Managers. Richmond, Oct. 21.

DRAWING OF THE Dismal Swamp Canal Lottery, Class No. 17. 10, 7, 13, 53, 15, 35, 19, 31. Commission Business.

THE Subscriber continues to transact the Auction and Commission Business. He is prepared to receive Cotton, and other property, on Storage on very moderate terms. And his undivided attention will be given to the sale of made such arrangements, as will enable him to make liberal advances on Property sent to him for sale; and from long experience in the business, he has no doubt of being able to give general satisfaction.

Orders for Goods will be strictly attended to. W.M. PANNILL, Petersburg, Sept. 6, 1828. 4 lawns

Steam Navigation up Cape Fear River.



THE Subscribers having been appointed Agents of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, give notice to the Merchants and Shippers that the Steam Boat Henrietta is in fine order, and under the command of Captain RUSH, who is experienced and careful, and is a part owner. The Lights are good and sufficient, and kept always ready in case of Low Water. Warehouses at Campbellton are provided for the reception of Goods and Cotton. They assure the public that every attention and facility will be afforded to render these Boats worthy of their patronage. The Subscriber will attend to the receiving and forwarding Goods to any part of the State, and to the shipping of Cotton and other Produce. WILKINGS & CO. Fayetteville, Sept. 29. 8-3w



THE SUBSCRIBER'S STAGE.

LEADING from Raleigh to Salisbury is now in full operation, with good horses and careful Drivers. The Postmaster General has made an alteration in the time of its arrival at Raleigh and departure from Salisbury, which is arranged now as follows: Leave Raleigh every Saturday at 10 o'clock, A. M. and arrive at Salisbury on Monday afternoon. Returning, leave Salisbury at 10 o'clock, on Tuesday morning, and reach Raleigh on Thursday; in ample time for Passengers to dine and be in readiness to take seats in the Stage for the North.

Price of passage through, only \$3. The accommodations on the road are good, and every attention will be paid to the comfort of those who take this route. GEORGE WILLIAMS, Raleigh, Aug. 30, 1828. 99—

Subscription

For importing Grape Vine Roots from France, at a moderate price, and encouraging the introduction of that culture into the United States.

MR. ALPHONSE LOUBAT, having considerably enlarged his Vineyard, on Long-Island, where he now has, in full cultivation, 35 acres of ground, containing 72,000 Grape Vine Roots; having also the peculiar advantage of being enabled to procure the best species of Roots from his Father's extensive Vineyards and Nurseries, in the districts of Bordeaux, Clerac, & Buzet, Departments of Gironde and Lot and Garonne, in France, (45° N. Lat.) proposes to the numerous friends to the cultivation of the Grape Vine, in the United States, a subscription.

Mr. A. L. will engage to furnish subscribers with their Grape Vine Roots, before the first of March next, and forward them, free of expense, to the different cities where subscription lists shall have been opened. The pots will be 3 years old, and will produce considerable fruit the second year from the time of their being planted. They will be carefully classed and packed in boxes with some of the original soil in which they have been raised, which will greatly facilitate the thriving of the roots, when transplanted.

Orders will be punctually attended to: the subscribers designating the quantities and species of the Grape Vine Roots they wish to have. They will engage to pay, for 1000 roots or more, at the rate of 12 1/2 cents for each root; and for less than 1000, at the rate of 15 cents; and 25 cents per root for less than 50. Roots, only two years old, shall be paid for at the rate of 9 cents each, for 1000 or more; 12 1/2 cents for less than 1000; and 18 cents for less than 500 roots.

Payment to be made on delivery of the roots. Letters not received unless POST PAID.

Subscription Lists are opened at New-York, with Alphonse Loubat, 85, Wall-st. Boston, E. Copeland, Junr. Albany, N. McMichael, Philadelphia, Van Anraige, Baltimore, Willard Rhoads, Washington City, Thos. W. Paito, Richmond, Davenport, Allen & Co. Savannah, Hall, Shapice & Tupper. New-Orleans, Foster & Hutton. Charleston, T. & T. Street & Co. Raleigh, J. Gales & Son. New-York, 1828. (15A)

Subscribers in this State will have their Vines delivered at Newbern, free of expense.

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 51 saws, both Iron and Steel plate—his prices per Saw are \$1 50 and \$2. GORDON CAWTHORN. Sept. 4, 1828. 1-lawns

NOTICE.

TAKEN up and entered on the Stray-Book of Cabarrus county, on the 27th of Aug. 1828, a roan Mare, fifteen or eighteen years old, blind in one eye, fourteen hands high, with a knot on one of her hamstrings. ALEXR. SCOTT, Ranger Cabarrus county, Sept. 18. 7 Sep

CAUTION.

A certain William Covington came into the county of Surry, N. Carolina, in October last, and bargained with me for 390 or 394 acres of land, lying in said county, and gave me six Notes of \$100 each, all of them being due between the 1st & 10th of the present month, & returned a penal bond from me to convey the title when the money should be paid, but some months after, the said Covington absconded, taking the bond with him. This is therefore to notify Wm. Covington to come forward, pay off his notes and receive title. THOMAS OLIPHANT. October 13, 1828. 12 &