

RALEIGH REGISTER,

AND

NORTH-CAROLINA GAZETTE,

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

Vol. VI.

Friday, April 3, 1829.

No. 360.

THE REGISTER

Published every THURSDAY and FRIDAY, by
JOSEPH GALES & SON,
At Five Dollars per annum—half in advance

ADVERTISEMENTS

Not exceeding *seven lines*, neatly inserted three times for a dollar, and twenty-five cents for every succeeding publication; those of greater length in the same proportion. *Contractors* are thanked for their receipts. *Letters* to the Editors must be *post paid*.

BY AUTHORITY.



Laws of the United States.

An Act to authorise a subscription for stock, on the part of the United States, in the Louisville and Portland Canal Company.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he hereby is, authorised and directed to subscribe for or purchase, in the name and for the use of the United States, any stock which may have been forfeited to the Company, and which shall be undisposed of on the fourth day of March next, not exceeding thirteen hundred and fifty shares, of the Capital Stock of the Louisville and Portland Canal Company; and to pay for the same, when called upon by said Company, out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated: *Provided*, Said shares can be had for a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars each.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the said Secretary of the Treasury shall vote for President and Directors of said Company, according to such number of shares, and shall receive upon the said stock, the proportion of the tolls which shall, from time to time, be due to the United States for the stock aforesaid.
Approved—2d March, 1829.

An Act making additional appropriations for the support of the Navy of the United States for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine.

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-nine, the following sums be, and the same are hereby, respectively appropriated, in addition to the several sums appropriated by the act of the twenty-fourth of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, to-wit:

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 hundred and eighteen thousand five hundred and fourteen dollars.

For pay, subsistence, and allowances of officers, and pay of the seamen at navy yards, shore stations, hospitals, and in ordinary, one hundred and sixty-two thousand nine hundred and thirty-three dollars.

For pay of Superintendents, Naval Constructors, and all the civil establishment, at the several yards and stations, forty-four thousand seven hundred and seventy-seven dollars.

For provisions, three hundred and twenty-four thousand three hundred dollars.

For repairs of vessels in ordinary, and for wear and tear of vessels in commission, three hundred and fifty six thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

For medicines, surgical instruments, and hospital stores, twenty thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

For ordnance, and ordnance stores, thirty-seven thousand five hundred dollars.

For repairs and improvements at navy yards, one hundred and seventy-eight thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For defraying the expenses that may accrue during the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, 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, chamber money, and fuel, and candles to officers, other than those attached to the navy yards and stations, and for officers in sick quarters, where there is no hospital, and for funeral expenses; for commissions, clerk-hire, office rent, stationery, and fuel to Navy Agents; for premiums and incidental expenses of recruiting; for apprehending deserters; for compensation to Judge Advocates, for per diem allowance for the persons attending courts martial and courts of inquiry, and to officers engaged on extra service beyond the limits of their stations; for printing and for stationery of every description, and for books, maps, seal 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, and furniture for officers' houses at navy yards; for taxes on navy yards and public property; for assistance rendered to 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 no other objects or purpose whatever, one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses for objects arising during the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, and not herein before enumerated, three thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For the reimbursement of the Marshal of Florida, for expenses incurred in the case of certain Africans who were wrecked on the coast of the United States, and for the expense of exporting them to Africa, sixteen thousand dollars.

The following sums transferred to the surplus fund:

For the gradual increase of the Navy, forty-seven thousand six hundred and nineteen dollars, eighty-eight cents.

For survey of Savannah by act of fourteenth of March, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, three thousand four hundred and sixty-seven dollars and twenty-seven cents.

For captors of Algerine vessels, by acts of seventh and April, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, and eighteenth of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, fourteen thousand six hundred and nine dollars, seventy-five cents.

For pay and subsistence of the Marine Corps, ninety-one thousand seven hundred and eighty-two dollars.

For clothing for the same, twenty five thousand one hundred and twenty three dollars.

For fuel for the same, six thousand seven hundred and thirty nine dollars.

For contingencies for the same, twelve thousand two hundred and fifteen dollars.

For military stores for the same, two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

For medicines for the same, one thousand seven hundred and seventy seven dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the several sums hereby appropriated, shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.
Approved 2d March, 1829.

An Act making additional appropriations for the payment of the Revolutionary and other pensioners of the United States for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and they are hereby, respectively appropriated towards the military service of the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, in addition to the several sums appropriated by the act of the twenty-fourth of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, to-wit:

For invalid and half-pay pensioners, exclusive of a balance on hand of one hundred and eighty one thousand nine hundred and eighty dollars and nine cents, forty two thousand one hundred and thirteen dollars.

For Revolutionary pensioners, exclusive of a balance on hand of one hundred and ten thousand six hundred and fifteen dollars and seventy cents, four hundred and eighty nine thousand three hundred and eighty four dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the several sums hereby appropriated, shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.
Approved, 2d March, 1829.

An Act making appropriations for the erection and completion of certain Barracks and Quarters, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, to-wit:

For the erection of a tower at Bayou Dapre, Louisiana, sixteen thousand six hundred and seventy seven dollars and forty one cents.

For the erection of barracks for one company at Fort Sullivan, Eastport, Maine, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For the erection of new barracks and quarters at Fort Trouball, New London, Connecticut, ten thousand dollars.

For the erection of new barracks for one company at Fort Severn, Annapolis, Maryland, five thousand dollars.

For the erection of new barracks for two companies at Fort Winnebago, at the portage of the Fox and the Wisconsin rivers, ten thousand dollars.

To complete the barracks, quartermaster and store houses at Fort Crawford, Prairie du Chien, ten thousand dollars.

For the repair of the marine barracks at the Navy Yard in Washington, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For the construction of a new wharf at Fort McHenry, Baltimore, Maryland, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For the construction of a new wharf at Fort Constitution, Portsmouth, New-Hampshire, six hundred dollars.

For the construction of a new wharf at Fort Delaware, Delaware, two thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the several sums hereby appropriated, shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated.
Approved 2d March, 1829.

An Act making additional appropriations for certain fortifications of the United States for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, in addition to the several sums appropriated by the act of the twenty-fourth of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, for certain fortifications of the United States, for the first quarter of the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, to-wit: for fortifications, to each specifically, as follows:

For fort Adams, at Newport, Rhode Island, eighty five thousand dollars.

For fort Hamilton, New-York, eighty thousand dollars.

For fort Monroe, eighty five thousand dollars.

For fort Calhoun, ninety thousand dollars.

For fort Macon, North-Carolina, fifty thousand dollars.

For fort at Oak Island, North-Carolina, forty seven thousand eight hundred and thirty four dollars.

For fortifications at Charleston, South-Carolina, sixty thousand dollars.

For fortifications at Savannah, Georgia, sixty thousand dollars.

For fortifications at Pensacola, West Florida, fifty five thousand dollars.

For fort at Mobile Point, Alabama, eighty thousand dollars.

For completion of the battery at Bayou Bienvenue, six thousand four hundred and forty seven dollars and eighty cents.

For completion of the sea-wall for the preservation of George's Island, in Boston harbor, seven thousand three hundred and ten dollars and fifty four cents.

For repair of the pier upon which is constructed Fort Lafayette, and such other repairs as are absolutely necessary for the preservation of that fort, thirty three thousand three hundred and eighty six dollars and seventy cents.

For repairs at Fort Delaware, fifteen thousand dollars.

For repairs and contingencies of fortifications, eleven thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the several sums hereby appropriated, shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated.
Approved 2d March, 1829.

THE LATE MR. GARDEN.

Charleston, March 11.
At a special meeting of the Cincinnati Society of the State of South-Carolina, held on the 7th instant, in consequence of the lamented death of their President, Maj. Alexander Garden, the following Preamble and Resolutions, were offered by the Honorable Thomas S. Gimble, and unanimously adopted by the Society:

The Members of the Cincinnati Society have met together on a summons not unexpected for some months past, yet always looked forward to with emotions of filial sorrow. Another of our beloved and venerable fathers has departed, no more to appear in this family circle, where the children of the Cincinnati of '83 still behold, with pride and satisfaction, the relics of an age of patriot statesmen and patriot soldiers. May the few of that glorious band who still survive, be yet spared many years, to honor us with their presence, to shed upon us the light of their countenance, to quicken our emulation and kindle a gratitude, by the recollection of their services. Let us delight to honor them with the pious feelings with which sons delight to honor their parents: Let us regard them with thoughts, solemnized by a deep sense of duty to our common country, and with emotions, hallowed by the memory of the noble deeds which they and their brethren did in their days, for us, for our families, for our country, for the world: Let us venerate them, as the living memorials of a better, purer, nobler age.

Seldom have we come together, on any occasion, when such sentiments could be more appropriate. In the death of Major Alexr. Garden, the Society has lost its President, its chief patron, its devoted servant, and enthusiastic admirer. In him, the members have lost a faithful friend and interesting companion. No more shall his form be seen; no more shall his voice be heard among us; but memory shall often recal him to our view, and the heart bestow on him the tribute of filial gratitude.

We all remember, that for many years past, Major Garden, as our presiding officer, felt it to be his peculiar duty, as it was his pride and his pleasure, not to suffer the death of any member to be recorded, without giving a sketch of his life and services. It well becomes us then to do for him, that which he esteemed it to be so honorable and delightful to do others. Such a memorial is due to him, to them, to ourselves.

Major Garden was born in this city, on the 4th of Dec. 1757. His father, Doctor Alex. Garden, a native of Scotland, was eminent as a scholar and Physician. The son was sent by him to England, for his education, in the eleventh year of his age. At first he was with a Mr. Rose, who kept a school about five miles from London. At the age of thirteen, he entered at Westminster, where he studied faithfully and zealously. In his eighteenth year, he was removed to the University of Glasgow, where he continued to improve as a scholar, and to prepare himself for the business and the duties of life. Having finished his course, he left the University at twenty-one, and went to France, Aix la Chapelle & Brussels. At this latter place, he resided for some time with Mrs. Blake, of South-Carolina, who received and entertained him with maternal kindness. There he acquired an excellent knowledge of the French language, and renewed his former studies. Whilst he was still in Europe, his father, who was a devoted adherent of the British cause, finding that his son's political sentiments were altogether American, and despairing of producing such a change as he desired, wrote to him, that upon coming home, he would give him a sum that was a mere pittance, in comparison with his fortune, and leave him to provide wholly for himself. Although the loss of a large estate was thus to be the penalty of his perseverance in republican sentiments, he embraced the offer with readiness, and returned accordingly. He arrived in this city in June or July, 1780, and remained with his father for a fortnight—at the end of that time, on account of their great difference of opinion as to the Revolution, he left his father's house, and resided here with a British officer, named Campbell. Being himself inflexible, and seeing no hope that his father would be reconciled on principle to his bearing arms on the American side, he resolved that his respect and feelings as a son, should no longer prevail over his duty as an American. He therefore left Charleston, then in possession of the British, and in October or November, 1780, joined Col. Laurens, as a volunteer, at the High Hills of Santee. He served under him, and was frequently in skirmishes at the Southward, before the lines of Charleston; while the British held it, and was engaged in a spirited action with the British cavalry and infantry, who were driven within their lines at Haddrell's Point; when Col. Laurens was killed at Field's Bluff, on Chehaw, Major Garden was in the act of bringing up a detachment of Gen. Greene's army to his assistance.

In February, 1782, he received the commission of Lieutenant in Lee's Legion, and upon Col. Morris's resigning the place of aid to Gen. Greene, Major Garden received the appointment. Col. Laurens had previously recommended him by letter to Gen. Greene, at the time when the Commander-in-Chief in the Southern States was quartered at the plantation of Col. Osborn, at Pon-Pon. Whilst in the military family of Gen. Greene, he was often consulted by him, and was chiefly employed in conducting his official correspondence, and writing his confidential letters. At the close of the war, the same officer gave him a further proof of his personal regard, by entrusting his lady to the special charge of Major Garden, who accordingly attended her home to Rhode-Island.

His father left America about the time of the evacuation of Charleston, and was never reconciled to the conduct of his son. As far as depended upon him, our departed friend would have had to begin life with little or nothing; but South-Carolina, whom he had loved, honored and served, as a dutiful and affectionate child restored to him, at the end of the war, such of his father's confiscated property, as still remained unsold. With the exception of occasional absences, he resided in his native State, either in this City or at Combahee, during the remainder of his life. After filling respectably, usefully and amiably, the private stations of a husband, father, & friend, he died on 24th Feb. 1829, aged 71 years, 2 months and 20 days.

WHAT IS "CHRISTIAN CHARITY"?

It may well be asked, if they, whose cry is, "there is no material difference among professing Christians, and no matter what a man is if he be only sincere," really understand, or themselves believe, what they say. In spite of all my efforts to the contrary, and all the "charity" in my command, I ever distrust either their sincerity or their good sense. For, if there really is no material difference existing between the various denominations, as these affirm, what has determined their preference for one rather than another? Surely, it was the difference perceived, and the seeming preponderance of truth in favor of the party approved. True, this difference and seeming preponderance of truth, might not have been deemed at that time, nor now, of such vital importance as to be inseparable from the salvation of the soul; or in other words that the soul must be inevitably lost in any other way than the very course adopted; but they did appear of sufficient magnitude to determine in the most important affair in which the soul could be interested, the future course of life, even until death.

To agree to differ, is evidently the great desideratum among Christians, and towards which, blessed be God, the Christian world, for years past, has been rapidly approximating. When it shall have attained to this point, and angry and jealous and hate-filled feelings shall cease to have play and to riot among those who truly love the Lord Jesus Christ, who can say that the dawn of the golden day will not have shed its first soft beams upon our guilty, fallen race? Truly, not he that believes the reign of Jesus Christ to be a reign of love—not he "who believes God is love," and that "whosoever loveth is born of God."

By the course suggested, no inconsistency of principle will be involved—no sacrifice of truth required—nor any assent to what we conceive to be erroneous, demanded. We shall still retain and rigidly adhere to our own convictions of what is right and pleasing in the sight of God—we shall pursue with inflexible purpose of heart, whatsoever things we esteem to be "lovely" and have found by experience to be salutary to the growth within us of Christian graces and virtues—to the increased love of God in our souls, and the improvement of our lives. Nor shall we be restrained from contending "earnestly for the faith once delivered;" and going forth thus armed with forbearance, with love, with charity, the victory will be ensured in most cases. These are the very weapons which we wield in all our controversies with the wicked—it is thus that God himself contends with man, when his visitations are not in judgment.—*Theo. Rep.*

An excellent Character.—It gives us real pleasure to copy the following account of a late Session of the Legislature, of the State of Ohio:

"The Legislature of Ohio, adjourned on the 12th ult. after a session of about 70 days, during which 183 laws and 40 resolutions were passed. Amidst the excitement produced by the late Presidential contest, and the suspicious feelings consequently existing, it is remarkable the State Journal, bestowing no slight praise on the last General Assembly, to state, that of the numerous subjects on which they have been required to act, few or none, with the exception only of those immediately connected with the most important official appointments, have been discussed on party grounds. Those of a purely legislative character appear to have been decided solely on their own merits, without any reference to the political predilections of the members with whom they had originated. These facts are no less honorable to the character of our State than to the patriotism and intelligence of her population. They show that however much we may differ as to men, we are all nearly of the same opinion with regard to measures."—*Geauga Gazette.*

Interesting work on Louisiana.—Barthe Marbois, a Peer of France, well known in this country as Charge d'Affaires from Louis 16th to the Old Continental Congress, and as the Plenipotentiary of the First Consul, for making, with Messrs. Livingston and Monroe, the treaty by which Louisiana was ceded to the United States, has just published in Paris, a work upon the history of Louisiana, and of the cession of that Colony to the United States of America, preceded by a discourse upon the Constitution and Government of the United States.—*N. Y. Amer.*

Counterfeit Coiners.—There was a gang of these deprecators on society arrested in the town of Lexington, Ken. last fall. By the last Reporter we observe, that they have had their trials and three out of four of them have been convicted. The names of the convicted are Elijah Crosswait, John M. Fincher, and Martin R. Thompson. They were defended by very able Counsel, but the evidence was so clear and decisive, that the jury rendered a verdict of guilty, with little hesitation.

Another deprecator, though in a different, but scarcely less pernicious department, in the person of John Montee, obtained an appeal, at the same Court, from the decision of a former one, the statute against gambling, and was sentenced to pay a fine of five hundred dollars.



FOR SALE

A light SULKY with a heat Harness. Apply at this Office.

Statute of Limitation.

HAVING lately seen a publication in the Register, charging me with having pled the Statute of Limitation to a just debt, I make no delay in replying to it, which, had the whole facts of the case been stated, I should not have thought necessary.

Marian Robertson had been called to my house as a Midwife, for which service she was paid, & expressed her self satisfied in the presence of witnesses. About a year afterwards she presented a lumping charge for some medicine composed of roots and barks, of two dollars, which, as I had never employed her to prepare, I refused to pay; and I heard no more of it. She never brought suit; but about three years afterwards, her son, Jacob Robertson, warranted me for this account, and on the trial before Dorris Gandy, J. P. I pled that the account was unjust, and therefore should plead the statute in bar of it. THOS. ROBERTS.

March 18, 1829.

35 Sted.