

RALEIGH REGISTER,

AND

NORTH-CAROLINA GAZETTE.

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

THE REGISTER

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ADVERTISEMENTS

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

From the National Intelligencer.

ON THE SELECTION OF PUBLIC OFFICERS.

Messrs. Gales & Son:
GENTLEMEN: Having determined to become a subscriber to your "Intelligencer," I wish through its medium to have the sentiments contained in the following extract (slightly varied from the original) to fix their applicability to this country) disseminated and practically illustrated, as well on account of their purity and excellence, as to lead to that serious reflection on the part of those whose attention may be attracted by the admonitions they convey, and for the use of those by whom the power of appointment may be exercised for the welfare of every well organized Government, to preserve the principles by which alone Republican Institutions can be maintained.

OHIO.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Feb. 1829.

EXTRACT.

A personal attachment in the choice of men for public duties, counteracts the natural course of justice, of nature and of reason. Justice appropriates honours to virtue, and rewards to merit: for the arduous business of high employment nature brings forth great abilities, and consummate talents; and surely reason directs that of men the best possible use should be made. But partiality confers the recompense due to virtue upon elegant and polished vice; and thus complaisance is preferred to honest zeal, adulation to truth, and meanness to elevation of soul. The superficial gift of pleasing, as if it were superior to every gift of nature, aspires to all the favors of the Executive, and generally engrosses them. From these promises it may be inferred, that partiality in the distribution of favors is the sure mark of a bad Administration; and he who resigns into the hands of a favorite the honors of station, the welfare of his country, brings matters to this dilemma; he either sets a small value upon what he confides to his favorite, or ascribes to his own choice the power of transforming the souls of men, as if he were able to mould a statesman or a hero out of a youthful profligate or a superannuated slave. There is not a single employment which does not demand, if not an able, at least an honest man; but if Executive favor be little solicitous about one or the other, or on the contrary both be neglected, or still worse, are sure to meet all the indignities of a scornful repulse—every talent must die in the bloom, and every virtue wither in the bud. Of talents and of virtues, emulation is the vivifying soul, but partiality is immediate death. The State in which this vice prevails, may be compared to those waste and desolate tracts where certain useful plants spontaneously shoot up, but are robbed of their nutriment by the briars and brambles that infest the land; and yet this physical evil does not fully express the political mischief: for under a reign of favoritism, the briars & brambles are cherished, while every salutary plant is trampled under foot. Partiality grants its favors to those only who intrigue for them, but merit disdains the little arts of intrigue, and that manly pride is decyphered, by court interpreters, into neglect of the Administration; who therefore repays it with calm disdain, while the assiduity of low ambition reaps every advantage. To a Government thus prejudiced, what access can there be for the sage or the hero? Can they degrade themselves to the pliancy of slaves? Can dignity of mind submit to be a cringing candidate for court favor? What part is to be acted in a circle of favorites, by truth, integrity, and honor? Are they likely to excel in the dexterities of flattery and dissimulation? Will they condescend to pry into the passion of their master, and explore the secret propensities of his heart? The characters of the sycophant, the disssembler, and the false friend, will be better played by others, who know how to touch the string that sounds grateful, and to fly over that which will offend. Virtue would appear awkward in the attempt. The favorite will acquit himself with grace in all these particulars; but still it will ever be a million to one that he is unworthy the distinction he enjoys. In the administration of a discerning, just, and equitable Government, there will be no such person as a favorite. Such an one will be worthy of friends, and have them; but favor will do nothing for them. A virtuous citizen would blush to be so enriched. Executive favor, it has been said, is but a partial evil, and displays itself only in little things; but a deviation from the strict rule of right, even in trifles, will soon become habitual; and from small irregularities to great excess, the progress is rapid; the circle of its favor enlarges itself, and to bask in the sunshine of its smiles grows a general desire.

MADISON.

LIVE OAK.

We are indebted to the late Pensacola Gazette for the very interesting views, which it presents, of the measures of the government for preserving and improving the Live Oak forests on the coast of Florida. It seems to us, that there is much prudence manifested in the arrangements which are here explained. We have it in our power to command on the best terms the best timber in the world for ship-building—and our Navy will have an advantage which is unequalled by any other. This is one of the good effects arising from the acquisition of Florida—and which we can scarcely too highly appreciate:

LIVE OAK.

We have made some enquiries respecting the cultivation of Live Oak on Deer Point, opposite this town. The lands purchased from General Call, Judge Brackenridge, Col. Fenwick and Col. White, together with that reserved by Government, constitute a body of twenty or thirty thousand acres, bounded by Yellow Water Bay on one side, and the Sound of St. Rosa on the other. The land immediately at the point, about 4000 acres, is all Live Oak hammock, with a border of a thrifty young growth along the water, from one to 300 yards wide. But the interior, although well set with Oak, is shrubby, having been subjected to repeated fires from the Pine Woods. Yet, from the similarity of the soil and general growth, there is little doubt that it is as well adapted to the purpose as the border. This border or selvage is about ten miles in circuit, and besides the young growth, contains a number of large trees, fit for immediate use. Much of this valuable timber has been cut away at former periods, for the construction of vessels: in the year 1804, a Spanish forty-four, the *Pensacola*, was built at Navy Cove, from the timber procured at the Point.

We are informed Judge Brackenridge was requested to suggest to the Government a plan for the management of the tract of land reserved, and for the preservation of the Live Oak generally. That gentleman accordingly communicated one, which was approved, and ordered to be carried into execution. The outline was as follows:

1. To clear away all the foreign growth from among the young and thrifty Live Oaks, so as to give them the entire possession of the ground, to prune them of all dead limbs, and give them sufficient space to expand.
2. To cut down the large full-grown trees, fit for use, and secure the timber under sheds at the Navy Yard; and those likely still to improve, to be cleared and pruned.
3. To make experiments of planting out the young trees, in the open grassy pine woods adjoining the hammock, in places suited to the purpose, and making roads around them to keep off the fires.

About two months ago, the Judge received instructions to appoint an overseer, to hire 20 hands for one year, and to commence operations according to the foregoing plan. He accordingly commenced immediately, and the work, under the superintendance of Mr. Davis, has been carried on with the most flattering success. The trees cleared out already form beautiful groves, and are as carefully pruned as those of an orchard. They are divided into four classes, beginning with the youngest, which are under two inches in diameter, and are called nursery trees—the second class are between two and six inches in diameter, and generally from fifteen to thirty feet high—the third are from six inches to a sufficient size for immediate use—the fourth consists of full-grown trees.

Of the first class, immense numbers have been cleared and pruned—of the second, about eight thousand, and of the third, about two thousand have been cleared, all wing them all sufficient room to expand. At a moderate estimate, the Judge thinks the second class, those between two and six inches, will be fit for use in twenty years—those of the third class, six inches and upwards, on an average in ten years. As the sizes vary, some will arrive at maturity long before others. The ground will hold a greater number than would stand erect if full-grown.

Of the second and third classes, the Judge thinks at a low estimate, he will be able to clear out from twenty to thirty thousand this year.—The growth which has been cut away, consists of Hickory, Water Oak and Cedar Pine. The Live Oak, like the Chestnut and Locust, springs from the roots and stumps of the mother plant, so that by taking proper pains, and by confining the operation to those spots, where they have been planted by nature, the danger of the destruction of this valuable timber may be prevented. Still, the forming of nurseries from the acorn, is worthy of experiment; and although the period before the acorns will become trees fit for use, must be great, when compared with the duration of human life, yet it may be short in comparison with the age of a nation.

England is only now beginning to use those trees which were planted 70 or 80 years ago.—The tree, however, which has the benefit of an ancient & extended root, is of very rapid growth. The Live Oaks preserved in Judge Brackenridge's dock-yard, have, in five years, increased from the diameter of four inches to eight.

If the experiment at Deer Point should equal present expectations, the plan can be put in operation on a more extended scale, at different places along the coast of Florida, Georgia, and South Carolina, and the several islands along their coasts, which are now generally well set with this valuable growth. According to the reports of the Commissioners, who have been employed in examining and selecting Live Oak along our coast, there are several millions of Live Oak trees on the Sound of St. Rosa and the Bay of Ochoaquiche, and all so situated as to have the advantage of navigable water to our Navy Yard. If five million trees can be preserved from trespassers and fires, they will soon become of incalculable benefit for naval purposes. Establishments may be made, where our superannuated disabled seamen may be profitably employed in a light healthy labor, at the same time that they are taken care of, instead of being turned adrift in old age, or when no longer able to encounter the hardships of the sea.

It has been said, that there are but two kinds of wood fit for ships of war, the Tique of the East Indies, and the Live Oak, and that the latter is preferred; but it is becoming so scarce, especially on public lands, that it is difficult to fill a contract for the frame of a Sloop of War, on any thing like reasonable terms. The Live Oak trees which have been planted in the vicinity of gentlemen's seats in Georgia and South Carolina, or such as have been reserved in their fields and suffered to remain, are more

beautiful than those found in the forest, which proves the advantage of cultivation. There are some superb avenues near the sea-coast in those States; that of the late Col. Tatnall may be mentioned, for which large sums have been offered; but the trees had been planted by his grandfather, and he would not consent to cut them down.

GREAT FALLS

MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
Somersworth, N. H.

From the Boston Centinel.

Previous to the year 1822, that part of the town of Somersworth, now called Great Falls, contained two houses and as many families, and in the general appearance of its scenery, exhibited only the wildness of uncultivated creation. Its woods had never felt the stroke of an axe, and its streams tumbled and foamed over a rocky bed and through its romantic and beautiful banks, undisturbed to the ocean. Since that period, the spirit of enterprise has been at work, and "the magic of wealth" has caused the wilderness to blossom, & planted a flourishing and industrious village in the midst of the solitude of untamed nature.

The company whose name stands at the head of this article, was incorporated in 1822 with a capital of one million of dollars, and commenced operations soon after.—Their works consist of three cotton mills, the broadcloth and one cotton factory.—Cotton mill No. 1. was the first erected, and is of wood, five stories high, thirty-five by sixty-five feet, contains fifteen hundred spindles, and manufactures seven thousand yards of No. 26 cloth, in a week. No. 2. is of brick, 5 stories in height, forty-five by one hundred and fifty-six feet, containing over seven thousand spindles. (more than were contained in all the manufacturing establishments in the State, in 1810.) and will turn out from eighteen to twenty thousand yards of No. 4 cloth in a week. No. 3. is contained in one half of a brick building, six stories high, forty-nine by three hundred and ninety-feet, which is probably the largest building devoted to manufactures in New-England. The mill, when in full operation, will contain eleven thousand spindles, three hundred looms, and turn out 50 thousand yards in a week.

The Woollen Factory, is a brick building of six stories, forty-nine feet by two hundred and twenty, contains thirteen billies and jacks, one hundred looms, and manufactures two thousand yards of broad-cloth in a week. The cloths from this factory are of elegant fabric and colors, and are obtaining a high reputation in the market.

The Carpet Establishment is connected with the Woollen Factory, and under the direction of the same Agent; it contains thirty looms in operation, and produces about thirteen hundred yards of Carpeting in a week, which will compare with the best Kidderminster and Scotch goods, both as respects beauty of figures and colors, and excellence of workmanship. The cylinders which regulate the figures of these Carpetings are the patented invention of the present superintendent, and are different from any others in use in any part of the world.

The Company are exclusive proprietors of the soil on which the village stands, by which means they are enabled to control the location of all new buildings; the consequence is a neatness and regularity in the appearance of the place which approaches to formality, & is somewhat incongruous when contrasted with the surrounding wilderness and the yet unfelled forests, which approach even to the yards and doors of the neat and substantial dwellings. The Company have erected and now own, about thirty brick houses of three stories each, over fifteen wooden houses of two stories, four large boarding houses, an elegant hotel, &c. &c.

The whole population of the village is supposed to be over sixteen hundred, of which over one thousand are employed in or are connected with the various Factories. The Company's monthly disbursements for labor alone are over sixteen thousand dollars.

The village contains three houses for public worship; one a beautiful building recently erected, for the Methodists; one also an elegant model of a Grecian temple, built last summer for the Congregationalists and one for the Baptists; a post-office; ten to fifteen stores; mechanic's shops, &c. &c. The market is well and abundantly supplied, at very moderate prices; trade is brisk, and at some seasons of the year the place exhibits all the bustle and activity of a thriving inland city; it is situated on the Salmon Falls river, which divides New-Hampshire from Maine—is five miles from Dover, seventeen from Portsmouth, and seventy from Boston. The fall at the control of the Company is one hundred and twenty feet—only a small part of which is required for their present operations.

Some idea may be formed of the extent of this establishment by the quantity of articles consumed in a year. The following is a part, stated in round numbers.

400,000 lbs. of Wool, value	\$160,000
18,000 lbs. of Indigo,	36,000
200 bbls. Gunwood,	600
40 casks Wood,	800
Other Dye Stuffs,	5,000

50 pipes Olive Oil,	4,100
9,000 gallons Lamp Oil,	5,900
700,000 Teazles,	1,500
300 tons of Coal,	2,000
1,300 cords of Wood,	3,900
500,000 lbs. Cotton,	70,000
Soap,	1,560
Flour and Starch,	2,400

Present Time.—Men spend their lives in anticipation, in endeavoring to be vastly happy at some future period or other, when they have time. But the present time has one advantage over any other—it is our own. Past opportunities are gone, future are not come. We may lay in a stock of pleasure, as we would a stock of wine; but if we defer tasting of them too long, we shall find that they are both soured by age. Let our happiness, therefore, be a modest mansion which we can inhabit while we have our health and vigor to enjoy it; not a fabric so vast and expensive, that it has cost us the best part of our lives to build, and which we can expect to occupy only when we have less occasion for a habitation than a tomb. It has been well observed, that we should treat futurity as an aged friend, from whom we expect a rich legacy. Let us do nothing to forfeit his esteem, and treat him with respect, not with scurrility. But let us not be too prodigal when we are young, nor too parsimonious when we are old, otherwise we shall fall into the common error of those who, when they had the power to enjoy, had not the prudence to acquire; and when they had the prudence to acquire, had no longer the power to enjoy.

If you should see a flock of pigeons in a field of corn; and if, (instead of each picking where and what he liked, taking just as much as it wanted, and no more) you should see ninety-nine of them gathering all they got into a heap; reserving nothing for themselves, but the chaff and the refuse; keeping this heap for one, and that one, perhaps, the worst of the flock; sitting round and looking on all the while, whilst this one was devouring, throwing about, and wasting it; and if a pigeon, more hardy or hungry than the rest, touching a grain of the hoard, all the others instantly flying upon it, and tearing it to pieces; if you should see this, you would see nothing more than what is every day practised and established among men. Among men, you see the ninety-and-nine toiling and scraping together a heap of superfluities for one, (and this one often the greatest ninner, or the greatest villain of the whole) getting nothing for themselves all the while, but a little of the coarsest of that very provision which their own industry produces; looking quietly on, while they see the fruits of all their labor spent or spoiled; and if one of the number take or touch a parcel of the hoard, the others joining against him, and hanging him for the theft.—*Paley.*

Bees.—The following account of a new method of taking the honey of bees, without the cruel and wasteful process of killing, is copied from a London paper.—The time most suitable for this process is not mentioned. We presume it is so early in the season as to leave them time to prepare a sufficient stock of food for winter.—*American Farmer.*

"The cruel system of smothering bees may now be dispensed with, by a plan recently adopted with complete success: it is called "driving," and is easily accomplished thus: At dark, place a metal pot where the old hive stands, have a new hive prepared with cross sticks and cream and sugar smeared inside, invert the old hive into the pot quickly, place the new one over it; tie a cloth around the meeting of the hives, so as to prevent any of the bees escaping, then keep striking the bottom of the metal pot, with an iron instrument, and in less than ten minutes all the bees will be driven by the sound from the old to the new hive; then untie the cloth and lift the new hive into the place where the old one stood, at the same time quickly covering the honey hive with a white cloth to prevent any of the bees returning to it. In the morning lift a corner of the cloth so as make a small aperture to let out any of the bees that should remain, and by striking the pot as before, they will depart and join their companions in the new settlement. It may be necessary to feed the bees for a few days with sugar, and they will proceed to work immediately after."

RUNAWAY

FROM the subscribers on the 1st inst. a negro Woman and Boy, which I purchased at the late Judge Taylor's sale; the woman is a bright Mulatto, spare made, about 25 years of age, named Jenny; the boy is a very bright Mulatto about 10 years of age, named Sam, with almost white straight hair. It is supposed they are lurking about the neighborhood of Raleigh, or gone off towards Newbern, and may pretend to pass as free people. I will give a reward of Ten Dollars for the delivery of said negroes to me in Raleigh, or secure them in Jail so that I get them again, or Five Dollars for either of them.

JOHN BUFFALOW.

April 15th, 1829.

Look at this Notice!

RUNAWAY on Sunday morning last, without any provocation, my negro fellow **GEORGE GOW**, about 40 years old, dark complexion, thick lips, with a scar on his upper lip, very likely, and rather above the ordinary size of negroes. He has in company with him a young man by the name of **FREDERICK DIXON**, about 18 years of age. From the last information I have obtained since their departure, it is probably their intention to take shipping in Savannah, or some of the seaport towns of the Southern States. I am informed Dixon changed his name in Burke county, where he was seen, to **HENRY SHEPHERD**. He may have changed his supposed route towards the sea board, and be now making towards North Carolina. For the apprehension of said fellow, or Frederick Dixon, and their delivery to me, near Sandersville, in Washington county, Georgia, I will give a liberal reward.

WILEY W. CULLEN.

P. S. Since the above was prepared for the press, I have received information, that they have been seen about seven miles this side of Cambridge, S. C. that Dixon had again changed his name, and called himself **STANFORD**.
March 30. 54 St.

HEWSON'S PRIZE LIST.

Grand Consolidated Lottery,
CLASS 14,
Drawn at Washington 4th April—the following numbers were drawn, viz.
2 3 48 40 15 14 57 26 23
No. 2 3 48 drew 30,000 Dollars,
14 15 40 15,000 Dollars,
23 26 54 10,000 Dollars.

As usual, several of the large Capitals sold at Hewson's Office, and the cash already paid. To those who were unfortunate in this Lottery, I would recommend the renewal of all small prizes and make another trial in the following

Rich & Splendid Scheme.

(Draws on Wednesday, 16th April.)

\$30,000, &c.

HIGHEST PRIZE.

Anton Canal Lottery,

CLASS NO. 3.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of 30,000 Dollars,
1 do 15,000 Dollars,
1 do 10,000 Dollars,
1 do 5,000 Dollars,
1 do 4,000 Dollars,
10 do 1,000 Dollars,
10 do 600 Dollars,
10 do 500 Dollars,
10 do 400 Dollars,
10 do 300 Dollars,
20 do 200 Dollars,
51 do 100 Dollars,

Besides numerous smaller prizes, 90's, 80's, 70's, &c. &c.

Whole Tickets \$10, Quarters \$2 50,
Halves 5, Eighths 1 25.

Rare sport is anticipated in the distribution of the above prizes. Send your orders immediately for the lucky numbers. Prizes payable in Silver! Gold!! or Bank Notes!!!

TICKETS & SHARES

For sale at the Lottery and Exchange Office of
B. W. HEWSON,
Petersburg, Va.

The Drawing will be received on Saturday evening,
April 6, 1829. 63 It

Subscription

For importing Grape Vine Roots from France, at a moderate price, and encouraging the introduction of that culture to 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, & Bazas*, Departments of *Gironde and Lot & 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 1st of March next, and forward them, free of expense, to the different cities where subscription lists shall have been opened. The roots will be 3 years old, and will produce considerable fruit the second year from the time of their being planted. They will be carefully cleaned 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; 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 50 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, Jun. Albany, R. McMichael, Philadelphia, Van Amringe, Willard Rhoads, Washington City, Thos. W. Peiro, Richmond, Davenport, Allen & Co. Savannah, Hall, Shaptee & Tupper, New-Orleans, Foster & Mutton, Charleston, T. & T. Street & Co. Raleigh, J. Gales & Son, New-York, 1828. 115A1

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