

RALEIGH REGISTER,

AND

NORTH-CAROLINA GAZETTE,

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

Vol. VI.

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No. 500.

THE REGISTER

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ADVERTISEMENTS

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length in the same proportion. COMMEN-
TATIONS thankfully received. LETTERS to
the Editors must be postpaid.

THE UNLUCKY PRESENT.

AN ANECDOTE.

The Rev. Mr. L., minister of C. in Lanarkshire, (who died within the present century), was one of those unhappy persons, who, to use the words of a well known Scottish adage, “can never see green cheese, but their een reels.” He was extremely copious, and that not only of nice articles of food, but of many other things which do not generally excite the cupidity of the human heart. The following story is in corroboration of this assertion. Being on a visit one day at the house of one of his parishioners—a poor lonely widow, living in a moorland part of the parish—Mr. L. became fascinated by the charms of a little cast iron pot, which happened at the time to be lying on the hearth, full of potatoes for the poor woman's dinner and that of her children. He had never in his life seen such a nice little pot. It was a perfect conceit of a thing. It was a gem. No pot on earth could match it in symmetry. It was an object altogether perfectly lovely. “Dear sakes! minister,” said the widow quite empowered by the reverend man's commendations of her pot; “if ye like the pot see well as a' that, I beg ye'll let me send it to the manse.” It's a kind oorra [superfluous] pot wi' us, for we've a bigger ane, that we use oftener, and that's mair convenient every way for us. Sae ye'll just take a present o't.” I'll send it ower the morn wi' Jamie, when he gangs to the schule.” “Oh!” said the minister, “I can by no means permit you to be so much trouble. Since you are so good as to give me the pot, I'll just carry it home with me in my hand. I'm so much taken with it indeed, that I would really prefer carrying it myself.” After much altercation between the minister and the widow, on this delicate point of politeness, it was agreed that he should carry home the pot himself. Off, then, he trudged, bearing this curious little culinary article alternately in his hand and under his arm, as seemed most convenient to him. Unfortunately, the day was warm, the way long, and the minister fat; so that he became heartily tired of his burden before he had got half way home. Under these distressing circumstances it struck him, that if instead of carrying the pot awkwardly at one side of his person, he were to carry it on his head, the burden would be greatly lightened; the principles of natural philosophy, which he had learned at college, informing him, that when a load presses directly and immediately upon any object, it is far less onerous than when it hangs at the remote end of a lever. Accordingly, doffing his hat, which he resolved to carry home in his hand, and having applied his handkerchief to his brow, he clapped the pot inverted fashion upon his head; where, as the reader may suppose, it figured much like Mambrino's helmet upon the crazed captain of Don Quixote, only a great deal more magnificent in shape and dimensions. There was at first much relief and much comfort in this new mode of carrying the pot, but mark the result. The unfortunate minister having taken a by-path to escape observation, found himself when still a good way from home, under the necessity of leaping over a ditch, which intercepted him in passing from one field to another. He jumped but surely no jump was ever taken so completely in, or at least into, the dark, as this. The conclusion given to his person in descending caused the helmet to become a hood; the pot slipped down over his face, and resting with its rim upon his neck, stuck fast there; enclosing his whole head as completely as ever that of a new born child was enclosed by the tiny bag which nature, as an indication of future good fortune, sometimes invests the noddles of her favorite offspring. What was worse of all, the nose which had permitted the pot to slip down over it, withstood every desperate attempt on the part of its proprietor to make it slip back again; the contracted part or neck of the patera being of such a peculiar formation as to cling fast to the base of the nose, although it had found no difficulty in sliding along its hypochondriac.

Was ever minister in a worse plight?—Was there ever contrefaits so unlucky?—Did ever any man—did ever minister so effectually hood-wink, or so thoroughly shut his eyes to the plain light of nature? What was to be done? The place was lonely; the way difficult and dangerous, human relief was remote almost beyond reach. It was impossible even to cry for help. Or, if a cry could be uttered, it might reach, in the deafening reverberation, the ear of the attorney; but it would not travel twelve inches farther in any direction. To add

to the distresses of the case, the unhappy sufferer soon found great difficulty in breathing. What with the heat occasioned by the heating of the sun on the metal, and what with the frequent return of the same heated air to his lungs, he was in the utmost danger of suffocation. Every thing considered, it seemed likely that, if he did not chance to be relieved by some accidental wayfarer, there would soon be Death in the Pot.

The instinctive love of life, however, is omni-prevalent: and even very stupid people have been found, when put to the push by strong and imminent peril, to exhibit a degree of presence of mind, and exert a degree of energy, far above what might have been expected from them, or what they were ever known to exhibit or exert under ordinary circumstances. So it was with the pot-ensenced minister of C.—Pressed by the urgency of his distress, he fortunately recollected that there was a smith's shop at the distance of about a mile across the fields, where, if he could reach it before the period of suffocation, he might possibly find relief. Deprived of his eye sight, he could act only as a man of feeling and went on as cautiously as he could with his hat in his hand. Half crawling, half sliding, over ridge and furrow, ditch and hedge, somewhat like Satan floundering over chaos, the unhappy minister travelled, with all possible speed as nearly as he could guess in the direction of the place of refuge. I leave it to the reader to conceive the surprise, the mirth the infinite amusement of the smith and all the hangers on of the smithy, when at length, torn and worn, exhausted, blind and breathless, the unfortunate man arrived at that place and let them know (rather by signs than by words) the circumstances of his case. In the words of an old Scottish song,

“Out cam the gudeman, and high he shouted;
“Out cam the gudwife, and low she pouted;
And a' the town neighbors were gathered about it.”

And there was he, I trow! The merriment of the company, however soon gave way to considerations of humanity. Ludicrous as was the minister with such an object where his head should have been and with the feet of the pot pointing upwards like the horns of the great enemy, it was nevertheless, necessary that he should be speedily restored to his ordinary condition, if it were for no other reason than that he might continue to live. He was accordingly, at his own request, led into the smithy, multitudes flocking around to tender him their kindest offices, or to witness the process of his release; and having laid down his head upon the anvil, the smith lost no time, in seizing and poising his goodly forehammer. “Will I come sair on, minister?” exclaimed the considerate man of iron in at the brink of the pot. “As sair as ye like,” was the minister's answer “better a-chap i' the chaffs than dying for want of breath.” Thus permitted, the man let fall a hard blow which fortunately broke the pot in pieces without hurting the head which it enclosed, as the cook maid breaks the shell of the lobster, without bruising the delicate food within. A few minutes of the clear air and a glass from the gudwife's bottle, restored the unfortunate man of prayer; but assuredly the incident is one which will long live in the memory of the parishioners of C.

State of North-Carolina.
Superior Court of Law and Equity,
Wayne County,
Spring Term, A. D. 1829.
The Creditors of William Ruffin, Caroline M. Ruffin, Mrs. Catharine Ruffin, who is feme covert and wife of Archibald R. Ruffin, who sues in this behalf by G. E. Badger, Esq. Robert R. Ruffin.

Thomas Ruffin, Thomas Ritchie, Henry M. Miller, Administrator with the Will annexed of William Ruffin deceased, John M. Ruffin infant son of Thomas R. Ruffin, Frederick Ruffin and Archibald R. Ruffin.

Private Boarding School.
The Exercises in the Subscriber's School, will close on Friday the 5th of June, and be resumed on the second Monday in July. There will be public speaking by his pupils, on Thursday night the 4th of June, in the Masonic Hall. The citizens of the town are respectfully invited to attend.
J. WITHERSPOON.
N. B. Terms of his School, \$65 per session, for Board and Tuition, paid in advance.
Hillsborough, May 19. 7511A.

Just Received
Faber's Difficulties of Romanism
Scott's Family Bible, in 6 vols. 8vo.
The History and Mystery of Methodist Episcopacy, by Alex. McQuine.
A Defence of the Truth as set forth in the History and Mystery of Methodist Episcopacy, by the same person.
JOS. GALES & SON.
July 18, 1829.

Internal Improvements.
THE Board for Internal Improvements will meet at Wilmington, on Tuesday the 31st instant; of which all persons interested will please take notice.
J. GALES, Sec'y.
July 4, 1829.

MANAGERS' OFFICE,
Richmond, Va.
New-York Consolidated No. 8.
45 Number—6 Drawn Balls.
To be drawn 15th July.
1 of \$10,000 is \$10,000.
1 of 4,000 4,000.
1 of 2,000 2,000.
1 of 1,750 1,750.
4 of 1,000 4,000.
Besides others of \$500, \$200, &c. &c.
\$2,950 of the \$4,000 paid in Albany City Lots.
Whole Tickets \$5, Halves \$2.50, Quarters \$1.25.
A package of 15 Whole, which is compelled to draw \$30, may be had for \$75.
Send your orders to
YATES & M'INTYRE,
Richmond, Va.

MANAGERS' OFFICE.
Drawing of the Grand Canal, No. 15.
16—7—19—53—46—15—37—5—47.
Union Canal, No. 6.
25—10—37—40—59—52—17—36—13.
YATES & M'INTYRE.

State of North-Carolina.
Granville County.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
May Term, A. D. 1829.
Howel Fraizer, Adm'r. of William Hester, dec'd.
Robert Hester (of Wm.)
Original attachment. Levied in the hands of Thos. B. Littlejohn, Esq. and he is summoned as Garnishee.

In appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, Robert Hester, is not an inhabitant of this State; it is ordered that publication be made in the Raleigh Register for six weeks, giving notice to the said Robert Hester that he appear at the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County and State aforesaid, at the Courthouse in Oxford, on the first Monday in August next, then and there reply and plead to issue, or judgment final will be rendered up against him, and the property levied on, condemned subject to the plaintiff's recovery. Witness, Stephen K. Sneed, Clerk of said Court, at office in Oxford, the first Monday in May, A. D. 1829.
756w pd STEP. K. SNEED, Clk.

State of North-Carolina.
Wayne County.
Superior Court of Law—Spring Term 1829.
Jesse Barden vs. Ann Maria Barden.
Petition for Divorce.

In this case a subpoena and alias having been issued, and the Sheriff of Wayne county making return thereon that the defendant was not to be found, proclamation was duly made at the Courthouse door aforesaid by the Sheriff of said county, requiring the said Ann Maria Barden to appear and answer as she was required to do in said subpoena, and she failing to appear, it was ordered by the Court that publication for three months be made in the Raleigh Star, and the Raleigh Register, giving notice to the said defendant, that unless she appear at the next Superior Court of law to be held for the county of Wayne, at the Courthouse in Waynesborough, the first Monday after the fourth Monday of September next, and there to answer or demur to said petition, judgment will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte.
N. WASHINGTON, Clk.
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State of North-Carolina.
Wayne County.
May Sessions, 1829.
Benjamin Howell, Jr. Ex'or of Benjamin Howell.

In this case it having been made appear to the Court, that Lewis Powell and Nancy his wife, Robert Peacock and Wealthy his wife, Benjamin W. Raiford and Neesham Raiford, Heirs of Philip Raiford and Sarah his wife, defendants in this cause, live beyond the limits of the State, so that ordinary process of law cannot be served on them—it is therefore ordered by the Court that advertisement be made in the Raleigh Register for six weeks, notifying said defendants that a paper writing purporting to be the last will and testament of Benjamin Howell, dec'd, has been exhibited for probate at this term, to which a caveat has been filed by defendants, and an issue made up to try the same according to law. Witness, Philip Hooks, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the 2d Monday of May, A. D. 1829.
P. HOOKS, Clk.

State of North-Carolina.
Granville County.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
May Term, A. D. 1829.
Samuel S. Downy, Ex'r. Caveat to the probate of the last Will
v. Smith Murphy & others, and Testament of Heirs of John G. Smith, John G. Smith, dec'd.

In appearing to the Court, that Jas. Nod and Wife Mary, John C. Goodie, guardian of Agnes & Elizabeth Goodie, Chas. Smith, Sam'l Smith, of Wm. James W. Smith, Thos. Williamson, Jane Williamson, James Alford and Nancy his wife, & Smith Murphy, and Thos. Smith, thirteen of the heirs at Law, and next of kin to John G. Smith, deceased, are not inhabitants of this State; it is ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Raleigh Register, notifying them to be and appear before the Justices of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Granville and State aforesaid, on the first Monday in August next in the town of Oxford, and shew cause (if any they have) why the said paper writing, purporting to be the last Will and Testament of John G. Smith, dec'd, offered for probate, shall not be proven and admitted to record.
Witness, Stephen K. Sneed, clerk of said Court at office, the first Monday of May A. D. 1829.
STEPHEN K. SNEED, Clk.
Price adv. \$3 50. 81 6w

ROANOKE INSTITUTION

For Practical Scientific Instruction.
THE Course of Education at this Institution, will embrace the following Departments:
I. **Classical.**—This Department will include the Greek, Latin, French and Spanish Languages.
II. **The Mathematical** will embrace Arithmetic, Algebra, Logarithms, Geometry, Trigonometry, Mensuration, Surveying, Conic Sections, Natural Philosophy, Astronomy and Navigation, and the Natural Sciences, as Botany, Mineralogy and Natural History.
Particular attention will be paid at this Institution to **Practical Education.** Classes in Mathematics will be practically taught the application of Trigonometry to Heights and Distances; Triangular Surveying; Levelling and Engineering; Graduation of Roads and Streets; the use of the Barometer, when applied to taking the altitude of mountains and other eminences. They will frequently be taken out to practice with the Compass and Chain, Theodolite and levelling Rods—and accompanied by their instructors, will occasionally take excursions for the purpose of making observations in Botany and Mineralogy.
III. **English.**—This Department will include English Grammar, Penmanship, Book-keeping, Public Reading and Declamation, Ancient and Modern Geography with the use of the Maps and Globes, Ancient and Modern History, Rhetoric, Composition, Criticism, Logic and Moral Philosophy, Construction of Maps with the principles of Projection.

The rudiments of Education, as Reading, Spelling, Penmanship, &c. will be thoroughly taught, and the Junior Classes will in this respect, receive particular attention.
Physical Education.—For the improvement of the health and development of the Physical as well as mental energies of the Cadets, they will be required to practice daily and regularly, Military Exercises. These having for their main object the preservation of health, will be pursued so far only as may be requisite for this purpose; in no instance will they be permitted to interfere with other pursuits—but will occupy those hours in the day, that would otherwise be devoted to useless and frivolous amusement. They will consist of the Elementary schools of the Soldier, Company and Battalion Evolutions, Light Infantry and Rifle Drills—formation of regular Military Parades—Guard Duty—the duty of officers of the Guard and of the Day—the Broad Sword Exercise.

Uniform Dress.—The dress worn at the Institution will consist of a dark blue cloth Coat, single breasted and standing collar. Blue cloth Aest and Pantaloon for winter, and white domestic cotton for summer, leather Caps with appropriate trimmings, black silk or leather Stocks. An undress will be worn in summer, consisting of a cotton striped Roundabout, single breasted and standing collar.

As the Coat cannot be made elsewhere than at the Institution, a more particular description of it is omitted. Each member of the Institution will want the following articles, viz: one single mattress either of hair or straw, pillow, two pillow cases, four sheets two yards in length and one in breadth, one pair of blankets, two towels, four shirts, four pair of white cotton pantaloon, four white vests for summer and one blue cloth for winter single breasted, six pair of cotton and four pair of woollen socks, draws and waistcoats if worn, two pair of thin and one pair of thick shoes, at least two pocket handkerchiefs, tooth brush, pen-knife, quills, wafers, &c. Parents can furnish their sons with such articles of clothing of the above description as they may have, if they prefer it; or they may be supplied at the Institution on the most reasonable terms. The above quantity of clothing is deemed sufficient to answer a cadet one year—should he leave the Institution at the expiration of that time, such articles as the cap, bed and bedding, if furnished at the Institution and well taken care of, will be received back at a fair price. Each cadet must have his name marked in full, on every article of his clothing.

Qualification, Admission, &c.—No candidate will be admitted into this Institution, who is under ten years of age, who cannot read and spell, and who is not of a good moral character. It is deemed advisable to admit none for a less term than one year, as the expense for a less period would be proportionally greater, and the advantages to be derived proportionally less.
Expenses.—The cadets will be divided into two Departments. Those under fourteen years of age, will constitute the Junior, and those over, the Senior. The whole expense per academic year, will be for the Junior \$160, and for the Senior \$175, payable \$100 on admission and the remainder at the expiration of six months. This expense will include every charge for Board, Tuition, Fuel, Lights, Washing, Public Lectures, use of Arms and Accoutrements, Room Rent, and in short every expense except Clothing and Books. The academic year will consist of 46 weeks, and will be divided into two sessions.
Board. The cadets will board in the same family with their instructors, some one or more of whom will at all times be in company with them, paternally to direct them both in their studies and amusements; and to assist in forming a courteous, moral and gentlemanly deportment. Instructors and instructed we shall mingle together as members of the same family, and pursue towards each other, that familiar and respectful course, calculated to inspire the pupil with a manly confidence and zeal, and the instructor with emotions of pleasure.

Examinations.—There will be two public Examinations in each year. The first to commence on the Monday nearest the 10th of December, and the second on the first Monday in June, to continue each, one week. There will be private examinations of the Classes every Saturday, on the studies of the preceding week.
Vacations.—There will be two vacations, the first immediately after the December examination, and will continue till the second Monday in January; the next at the close of the June examination, and will continue two weeks. No leave of absence will be granted in term time, except in cases of urgent necessity.

CATALOGUE OF BOOKS.
Latin.—Adams's Latin Grammar, (Gould's Edition.)
Historia Sacra, Viti Romae, Caesar's Commentaries, Sallust, Virgil, Cicero's Select Orations, De Oratore, De Amicitia, De Senectute, Livy, Tacitus, five first books of each, Ainsworth's Dictionary.
Greek.—Goodrich's Greek Grammar, Jacob's Greek Reader, Neilson's Exercises, Valpy's Select Lectures Graeca Majora, Xenophon's Anabasis, Homer's Iliad, six first books.
Mathematics, &c.—Tylor's Arithmetic, Simpson's Mathematics, Bowditch's Navigation, Simp-

son's Conic Sections, Enfield's Natural Philosophy, Spangin's Civil Engineering, Woodbridge and Willard's Geography, (last edition) Tyler's Elements of History, Hale's History of the U. States, Murray's Grammar and Exercises, Blair's Rhetoric, Hedge's Logic, Paley's Moral Philosophy, Constitution of the United States and States severally.

Those intending to join the Institution are advised to bring any of the above mentioned books they may have in their possession, any Mathematical Instruments or Works, also any Historical or Literary Works.

Supplies.—Arrangements will be made at the Institution to supply the cadets with the necessary Books, Stationery and Clothing, if it is preferred, at cost, provided payment is made down if not, and a credit of four months is given, an advance of ten per cent. will be charged on the original cost, which will be the longest indulgence. Every cadet will be required to have a pass book, in which will be registered every article of clothing, books, &c. that may be necessary for his comfort or improvement. The object being more to accommodate the cadets than to make a profit out of them.

THE ROANOKE INSTITUTION is located at Littleton, Warren county, State of North-Carolina, in a delightful and healthy part of the country; it is situated between Warrenton and Halifax, sixteen miles from the former and twenty-one from the latter, surrounded by a beautiful country and in the neighborhood of a refined and polished society. Isolated as this Institution is, no opportunity will be afforded to the pupils to contract habits of vice, and dissipation, the temptations field out by our towns and villages will here be removed and their contaminating influence avoided. Every attention will be paid to the health, manners, morals and improvements of the cadets; and it is believed, that under the discipline that will be pursued in the Institution, aided by the superior natural advantages of its situation, youths may be trained up to habits of temperance, perseverance, industry and morality without the danger of corruption. The object of this Institution will be to give a youth a good practical scientific education, to prepare him for the correct and efficient discharge of the duties of any situation in life, in which fortune or inclination may place him; to rear up a sound mind in a sound body; to qualify him to enter the world with a head to conceive and an arm to execute, to teach him habits of perseverance, industry and economy, and to cherish those manly, noble and independent sentiments which should form the character of a good citizen. Months may here be prepared for admission into any of our Colleges or Universities, either one or two years in advance; for admission to the Military Academy at West Point or the Navy; or they will be carefully instructed in the various branches necessary to a finished education. The Institution will be under the general direction of Capt. Partridge, and under the immediate superintendence and control of Mr. D. H. Bingham, who will be assisted by the requisite number of well qualified instructors, to whom applications for admission into the Institution or for further information can be made.

Parents will please to signify to what branches they wish their sons to attend, upon entering them. The Institution is now in operation, and students will be admitted at any time.
Littleton, N. C. June 8th, 1829.

Mr. D. H. Bingham being about to remove to North-Carolina for the purpose of engaging in a Classical and Military Institution, to be under the general direction of Capt. Partridge, the undersigned take pleasure in offering him a testimonial, to which his character and gentlemanly deportment fully entitle him. Mr. Bingham has resided some years in this city, and has been engaged in a Seminary similar in its character to that contemplated in North-Carolina. We have thus had an opportunity to judge of his qualifications; but on that point we deem it unnecessary for us to offer any recommendation in aid of the circumstance, that he has been selected for the station by so distinguished a professor as Capt. Partridge, from amongst his very numerous and well informed pupils. We may observe however that he has distinguished himself here by a degree of diligence, perseverance and regularity, calculated to insure him, any where that success which we hope will reward his present undertaking.

Notice,
That on the 2d Monday in August next, I will sell at the Court-house door in Rockford, Surry county, the following tracts of Land, or as much as will be sufficient to satisfy the taxes due thereon, for the year 1827, with costs: to wit—
260 acres given in by Dickson A. Skidmore, lying on Deep creek, adjoining Samuel Speer and others.
330 acres given in by Jesse Brown, lying on Hunting creek, joining W. Talbert.
60 acres not given in, as the property of Lawson Davis, lying on Hunting creek, joining H. Johnson.
THO. B. WRIGHT, Sheriff.
May 25, 1829 81

State of North-Carolina,
Wayne County,
May Sessions, 1829.

Britton Hood, Adm'r. of Sarah Bass, dec'd.

In this case, it having been made appear to the Court that Ursula Mary, Elizabeth, Sarah, Anne, Keziah, and Richard Bass, Heirs at Law of Jno. Bass, dec'd. defendants, in this cause, live beyond the limits of the State, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on them, it is therefore ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made in the Raleigh Register for six weeks, for the defendants to appear at the Courthouse in Waynesboro', on the 3d Monday of August next, then and there to shew cause why the lands descending to said heirs aforesaid, shall not be liable to the plaintiff's recovery. Witness Philip Hooks, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the 3d Monday of May, A. D. 1829.
P. HOOKS, Clk.