

**RALEIGH REGISTER,**  
MONDAY, JULY 27, 1829.

*Internal Improvements.*—On Tuesday last, the Board for Internal improvements met at Wilmington, according to appointment; when the Dredging Machine, Steam Engine, and all their appendages, with the hands lately employed by the State, and the articles of subsistence on hand, were transferred to Capt. Geo. Blaney, of the U. S. Engineers Corps, who is ordered by Col. Gratiot, the Chief of the Corps, to attend to the removal of the remaining obstructions below Wilmington, and to render the navigation of the River good to the Inlet for vessels drawing 14 feet water. Captain Blaney has reported his plan of operations, which differs in some respects from that formerly recommended by Maj. Bache, who made a survey of the River; and as soon as he receives an answer from the Engineer Department, which is expected in the course of a few days, the Work will be proceeded with in conformity with the plan which may be preferred. The Dredging Boat and Steam Engine are, for the present, to be removed to Oak Island to undergo a thorough repair previous to the commencement of the Work. Hinton James, Esq. will be continued as Superintendent of the Dredging Boat as heretofore, and measures will be taken by Captain Blaney for effecting the important object in view, with all convenient expedition. No doubt is entertained but that Congress will make such further appropriations for completing the Work as may be found to be necessary.

*Trial of Dr. Watkins.*—This case which before seemed interminable has not yet been brought to a close. We mentioned in our last the empanelling of a Jury, but that they had not rendered their verdict. They have since found a verdict in these words, “that the defendant in his official character, had appropriated the sum of \$750 to his own use.” The Counsel for the accused, moved to have the verdict recorded, which they said was equivalent to a verdict of acquittal. To this Messrs. Swann and Key, Counsel for the United States, objected. The Court observed, that the Jury had neither found the money to be the money of the U. S. nor the fraudulent intent with which it was appropriated, which finding was necessary to found a judgment upon. The Jury then amended their verdict, by finding the money to be the money of the United States, but still omitting to state that it was done with fraudulent intent. The verdict was recorded, and is tantamount as the prisoner’s counsel contends, to an acquittal. A motion has been submitted on the part of the United States for a new trial. At our last advices, an argument had commenced on this motion. The Counsel both for the Defendant and the prosecution certainly deserve credit for their perseverance and ability, at we think the ends of justice would never have been attained, if Dr. Watkins had met his accusers in a manly way and once tested the truth of the charges in which he is implicated. By pursuing a contrary course, he has weakened the confidence of those who thought favorably of his principles, and who sympathized in his situation, and has created prejudices against his character which an unanimous quittal by the Jury, could not eradicate.

A verdict of *Guilt* has been rendered against Mrs. Royal on the indictment charging her with being a common scold. motion was submitted by her Counsel for arrest of judgment, and she has been sent to jail, until the motion is decided.

*Arthur Wall’s Toast.*—Some curiosity having been manifested to see the toast Mr. Wall intended for the Wake Fo’ celebration, it is here offered:

The American System.—Stockings for men’s feet, and feet for children’s stockings.

The sentiment, though in quaint terms, which might perhaps with propriety be rendered “Cotton for the Manufacturers and Manufactures for the Cotton owners,” expresses correct views of the mutual benefits of reciprocal encouragement, entertained by a man of 109 years experience.

*Old Newspapers.*—We have seen it remarked somewhere recently, that the most interesting reading imaginable is a file of Newspapers, and we subscribe to its kind. It brings up the very age with all its trials and every day affairs, marks its general description of the historian, and shows an amusing and strong light upon manners and habits of a nation. We recently met with a file of the *Pennsylvania Chronicle*, printed at Philadelphia

in 1787, from which we make the following extracts, which are peculiarly interesting inasmuch as they partly refer to incidents which are connected with the history of our own State. The idea however of kindling bonfires and drinking his Majesty’s health, sounds at this day rather obsolete:

Williamsburg, Va. May 7, 1767.

By a gentleman from North-Carolina we are informed, that on the 16th ult. his Excellency Lord Charles Greville Montague, Governor of S. Carolina, his Excellency William Tryon, Esq; Governor of North-Carolina, and the Hon. J. Stewart, Esq. Superintendent of Indian affairs for the Southern Department, are to hold a Congress at Salisbury, in North-Carolina with the Cherokees, in order to settle a boundary line with that nation; a matter that seems very interesting to the frontiers of the southern colonies, as many acts of violence have been lately committed by that nation for want of proper restrictions as to their hunting grounds.

Williamsburg Oct. 8.

We hear from Hillsborough in North-Carolina that on the 13th of September last, the regiment of militia of Orange county were reviewed at that place by his excellency governor Tryon, when there appeared under arms 1923 men, exclusive of a troop of light horse. His excellency was pleased, after the battalion and troops had passed in review, and gone through their firings, accompanied with several discharges of some pieces of his majesty’s artillery, to express great satisfaction at the martial appearance, and regular behaviour of the men and officers of the corps.—In the evening a bonfire was erected at which his majesty’s health, prosperity to the governor and province, and other loyal and public spirited toasts, were drank, at each of which there was a discharge of the artillery, and the whole concluded with every demonstration of alacrity and joy.

There is scarce any history, either ancient or modern, which affords an account of such a rapid and sudden increase of inhabitants in a back frontier country, as that of North Carolina.—To justify the truth of this observation we need only to inform our readers that twenty years ago there were not twenty taxable persons within the limits of the abovementioned county of Orange; in which there now are four thousand taxable. The increase of inhabitants, and flourishing state of the other adjoining back counties are no less surprising and astonishing.

[The County of Orange here alluded to is now the largest in the State and when the census was taken in 1820, its population amounted to 23,500.]

(Providence, R. I.) Dec. 19.

A number of young ladies, of as good families as any in town, from the laudable motive of shewing their willingness to submit to frugality, and encourage industry, had yesterday a spinning entertainment, at the house of Capt. Esek Hopkins, in this town; when eighteen of them spun upwards of forty skeins of fine linen yarn, as a proof of their industry; and drank only Labrador tea, and coffee, in testimony of their frugality. They concluded the evening with innocent mirth, such as might neither counteract the work of the day, or blemish the characters of sober and virtuous young ladies.—An example of industry this to the young men.

Philadelphia Dec. 24.

In a large Circle of very agreeable Ladies in this Town, it was unanimously agreed to lay aside the Use of Ribbons, &c. &c. &c. for which there has been so great a resort to Milliners in Times past. It is hoped that this Resolution will be followed by others of the Sex throughout the Province—How agreeable will they appear in their native Beauty, strips of these Ornaments, from the prevailing Motive of Love to their Country.

Wilmington, July 22.

On Monday the 20th inst. His Excellency Gov. Owen arrived in town. The object of his visit, it is understood, is connected with the public works, on the Cape-Fear River.

In anticipation of His Excellency’s visit, the citizens of Wilmington, desirous to manifest their respect for his character and office, had made preparations for his reception. He was received on the other side of the River by a Committee appointed for that purpose, and attended by them, in an elegant barge, arrived in town at half past five o’clock. Captain Russell’s Company of Light Infantry, were drawn up to receive him; and a large concourse of citizens had assembled to greet his arrival. The Governor was conducted to his lodgings by a procession of the military and citizens. An address was presented together with an invitation to a public dinner, to be given to-day. The following are copies of the address and answer.

Wilmington, N. C. 29th July.

To His Excellency JOHN OWEN.

The undersigned, a Committee in behalf of the citizens of Wilmington, beg leave to assure you of the satisfaction, which your presence among them affords; and to request the pleasure of your company to a Public Dinner, at the Commercial Hotel, on Wednesday next at 3 o’clock, P. M.

The Committee convey the sentiments of their constituents, and their own feelings, when they tender you the homage of their respect. An enlightened expression of public opinion has conferred upon you a high political distinction: the people have a pledge for their confidence, in your private worth.

It has not escaped them, that you have been more anxious to merit, than to receive popular favors. The guarantee of official assiduity and integrity, is therefore, given under the sanction of a strong moral influence. May the opportunity of promoting the interests of the State, during your Administration; and thereby of advancing your own reputation, be the honorable reward of your public services.

Signed by  
THOS. COWAN, J. F. McREE,  
A. LAZARUS, J. A. HILL,  
W. J. HARRIS, C. DUDLEY, JR.  
JOHN HILL, JOSHUA JAMES,  
SAM’L. RUSSELL.

Wilmington, N. C. 21st July.

GENTLEMEN: Your letter of the date of yesterday, inviting me in behalf of the citizens of Wilmington, to participate with them in a Public Dinner tomorrow at 3 o’clock at the Commercial Hotel, is duly received; and as public testimonials of esteem, and respect for those in authority, have received the approbation of the wise and the virtuous of every age, I accept this invitation at your hands, with the most unaffected pleasure.

The flattering manner, in which you have been pleased to allude to my elevation, to the high and responsible office which I now hold, under the state of North-Carolina, is not the less pleasing from a consciousness, that it does not

pride so much from any merit of mine, as that it is the offspring of your generous friendship.

In the discharge of my official duties, no opportunity of advancing the general interests of the State, will be left uncultivated and so far as a diligent and faithful application of my time and limited talents can avail, in furthering all the objects of Internal Improvements, and a general diffusion of Education, my fellow citizens of the State may rest assured, they have a certain guarantee.

I beg leave to tender you Gentlemen, and through you to the Citizens of Wilmington, the assurances of my high consideration and regard.

Very respectfully,  
Your ob’t servant,  
JOHN OWEN.

We have long entertained and expressed the conviction, that it is bad policy for any State to hold back and refuse to receive national assistance towards works of Internal Improvement. A very large amount of the public funds is annually appropriated among nearly twenty of the States, which gladly receive it, whilst about four or five, believing such an appropriation to be unconstitutional, refuse to touch it. This is patriotic, and all that, but it is vastly unprofitable. The practice is nearly coeval with the government, and has gained advocates yearly, until its opponents are reduced to a mere handful. They have actually despaired of changing that practice, and yet, like true Southerns, they persevere in their refusal to participate in its benefits. The misfortune of it is, too, that we have as much poverty as pride, and want our share more than those who have fewer scruples about it.

Public sentiment, however, is undergoing a change on this subject, in North Carolina, at least; and as one strong, but by no means solitary, evidence of this which has come under our observation, we are glad to notice that several candidates for Congress in this State, some of whom at least are likely to succeed, have publicly avowed their opinion, that North Carolina should no longer delay to put in her claim to an equal share (which would be no trifle) of the funds appropriated for Internal Improvements and Education. The expenditure of a few hundred thousands of Uncle Sam’s surplus cash in this State, on some useful work, would wonderfully change the face of affairs.—*Fay. Obs.*

A subject which has for a length of time, occupied our thoughts, and which we cannot but believe practicable, is, the plying of a Steam Tow-Boat above the Falls of Roanoke. For ourselves we have but little acquaintance with the depth of water, or with the obstructions in the river; but from the quantity of water which always flows down the stream, we do believe the project practicable; and should it actually prove to be so, the advantages would be incalculable. In order to excite the attention of talented and ingenious men, we therefore propose that a subscription be got up and be circulated through all the country from Norfolk, west, in which, and to which the Navigation by Steamboat would be essentially beneficial, as a reward to any man or company, who will first navigate the Roanoke and Dan as high as Milton or Danville, in a Steamboat capable of towing 6 batteauxs carrying 600 lbs. each; the reward to be payable when a trip up from the Falls to Milton and back again, be performed. We have no doubt but \$10,000 might be readily obtained;—as an earnest of our sincerity we will subscribe \$20 on the above terms.—*Milton Gazette.*

*The Crops.*—Our harvest is finished: as heretofore mentioned, the wheat turns out about half an average crop; the bearded, or red wheat, has generally yielded pretty well; but some of the spring wheat, will barely compensate the farmer for cutting it—all of it is bad. A correspondent in Rutherford county, remarks: “We have been greatly injured in this part of the country, by the late freshes, the waters overflowing the low grounds. Wheat was nearly worth cutting, being ruined by the heavy rains in the spring.”

*Oats*, generally, are very good: their growth was almost too luxuriant; in many fields they were so badly beaten down by the rains that it became necessary to use a scythe, instead of a cradle, to cut them.

*Cotton and Corn* have had a very rapid growth: and, in general, look remarkably well. In much of the low ground, however, where the fields were for a long time flooded, the crop looks quite unpromising. And we are sorry to perceive, that with some of our farmers who pitched their crops pretty largely, the grass and weeds have got the mastery: we have heard of one gentleman being obliged to abandon 20 acres, or more, and *surrender to the grass*: others have been obliged to turn out less quantities.

But upon the whole, the labors of the husbandman will be plentifully rewarded with the fruits of the earth; and he has cause to be grateful to the God of Nature for these and innumerable other blessings, which have been vouchsafed to him this season.—*West. Carol.*

On the 4th of this month, the following memoranda were made, and have been published in the New-York papers:

“Of the committee of 60, chosen in November, 1774, to carry into execution the non-importation agreement, living the 4th of July, 1829—Comfort Sands, Wm. W. Gilbert.

Of the committee of 100, chosen in May, 1775, after the battle of Lexington—C. Sands, Wm. W. Gilbert.

Of the Convention chosen in April, 1775, all are dead except C. Sands. The only other survivor at the time of our last report in 1829, was the venerable John Jay, who died a short time since.

Of the Provincial Congress, chosen in May, 1775, of 21, all are dead.

Of the Provincial Congress, chosen in October, 1775, of 21, all are dead except C. Sands.

Of the committee of Safety, chosen in January, 1776, all are dead except C. Sands.

printed so much from any merit of mine, as that it is the offspring of your generous friend-

ship. Of the Convention to form the Constitution of the State, chosen in May, 1775, of 21 members, all are dead except C. Sands.

The only importing merchants now living, as importers from England previous to February, 1775, are G. Sands, and David Seabury.”

Comfort Sands seems to stand alone, in the present generation—almost realizing the Poet’s idea of the last man.

Milledgeville July 11.

Col. Abner Hammond, an old Revolutionary patriot, and for a number of years Secretary of State, in returning from this place to his residence on the opposite side of Fishing creek, late on Thursday evening last, it is supposed was unfortunately drowned. The creek had been much swollen by the late rains, and in all probability he, not having noticed particularly its height and rapidity rode into it, and was washed by the force of the current from his horse. Col. H.’s body though diligent search has been made, has not yet been found.—*Recorder.*

*Homicide.*—A distressing event occurred at Ashfield, Conn. on the 7th instant. A man named Alfred Elmer, fancied himself commissioned from Heaven to kill three persons, deriving his warrant from 11th chap. Revelation. Proceeding upon this horrible idea, his first victim was a child aged 2 years, an only son of Mr. Timothy Catlin, which he found asleep in its cradle, and cut its throat in such a shocking manner as to occasion death in a few moments. He then attacked his own grandfather and wounded him so severely that his life is despaired of. His arm was arrested before he had time to complete the work of death, or to attempt it on the third intended victim. The child he killed, as he said, because it was innocent. No doubt is entertained of his insanity.—*Balt. Pat.*

*Mr. Randolph.*—A Charlotte correspondent says that Mr. John Randolph, in his speech at Charlotte Courthouse, on the day of the Convention Election, “declared that he had drawn the sword and thrown away the scabbard—that all changes were not improvements, and that it never was known that the people ever improved their government by change. On the right of suffrage, he said that the non-freeholders spoke of physical force; but before he would consent to extend to them the right to tax his land and slaves, he would give them a fight.—*Rich. Whig.*

*Surgical Operation.*—The Louisville Focus (K.) of the 7th instant, describes a difficult and interesting operation in Surgery, performed in that city by Dr. Edward Johnson, formerly of Chesterfield county, Virginia, and at present in partnership with Dr. Wilson. “The disease was an enlargement of the lower jaw bone, technically denominated an osteo-sarcoma.” It occurred in a healthy negro, and commenced about 13 years ago from a decayed tooth, the disease of which had affected the socket in the bone. The enlargement went on slowly for nine or ten years; but latterly it increased faster, and began to endanger the life of the patient by its pressure on the throat. After the bony tumor was taken out, it weighed 18½ oz. and measured 12½ inches in circumference.

A very particular description is given of the operation which resulted favorably. A month had elapsed and the patient was evidently recovering. The jaw bone itself was sawed in two, and the carious parts were taken out, and a cap of sheet-lead in the natural form of the chin was put on to give the parts a proper shape. In most cases, the operators have deemed it necessary to tie the carotid artery; but in this case it was preserved.

*Rich. Comp.*

[From the Alexandria Phenix Gazette.]

The course pursued by the late opposition prints, and by those which are now forced into something like an opposition, is as different as can well be. It will be recollect that if Mr. Adams went home upon the death of his hundred parent, his route was followed by the cry of his enemies—Mr. Clay, after months of incessant application at the desk, was pursued to his kindred with reprobation and insults—and so all of the Cabinet, if they left their posts for a week, were attacked in the most acrimonious manner. How changed the scene! The “travelling Cabinet” has been put down, and their immaculate successors duly installed. But a few months

have elapsed since they took the reins of power; and “traveling” is the order of their day. No abuse marks the departure and follows in the wake, of the President and his Cabinet. The right is conceded to them, as citizens, of leaving their stations for a day, a week, or a month, provided they do so without detriment to the public interest. The President can go to Norfolk; Mr. Branch to New-York; Mr. Berrien to Georgia—even the outer officers are allowed to be absent—and no murmur of complaint escapes the “Coalition prints.”

We trust we are not so bound, hand and foot, to pre-judges, or so wedded to party as ever to imitate the example which the true “Coalition prints” have set us.

*Wine.*—The rage for superannuated wine is one of the most ridiculous, vulgar errors of modern epicurism. “The bee’s wings,” “thick-crust,” loss of strength, &c. which wine-fanciers consider the beauty of their tawny favorite “fine old Port,” are forbidding manifestations of decomposition, and of the departure of some of the best of the wine.—*Kitchener.*

Wines bottled in good order, may be fit to drink in 6 months, (especially if bottled in October,) but they are not in perfection before twelve. From that to two years they may continue so; but it would be improper to keep them longer.

*Encyclop. Britan.*

*Robert Emmet.*—No Irishman can pronounce this name without love and veneration. Robert Emmet was one of those patriot martyrs whose memory will live forever in the affections of his countrymen—and to whom, the world will consecrate by his blood, will remain a prouder trophy than the loftiest monument that bears its head in Westminster Abbey.

Previous to his execution, it is said that he requested his epitaph should not be written until the wrongs of his country were redressed—until she stood “redeemed, regenerated and disengaged by the irresistible genius of universal emancipation.” It is to this mournful request that Moore alludes in the following beautiful and deeply pathetic lines:

“Oh! breath not his name—let it sleep in the shade,  
Where cold and unhonored his relics are laid—  
Sad, silent, and dark, be the tears that are shed,  
As the night dew that falls on the grass o’er his head.

“Bet the night dew that falls, tho’ in silence it weeps,  
Shall brighten with vendre the grave where it sleeps,  
And the tear that was shed, though in silence it rolls,  
Shall long keep his memory green in our souls.”

The time to which Emmet so ardently bent his prophetic vision has arrived. His epitaph may now be written—and where shall we look for it, but from the pathetic rich, animated and patriotic muse of Moore.—*Augusta Chron.*

**MARRIED.**