

RALPH REGISTER,

AND NORTH-CAROLINA GAZETTE,

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

Vol. VI.

Thursday, October 1, 1829.

No. 612.

THE REGISTER

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ADVERTISEMENTS

Not exceeding sixteen lines, neatly inserted 3
times for a Dollar, and twenty-five cents for
every succeeding publication: those of greater
length in the same proportion. COMMUNICA-
TIONS thankfully received. LETTERS to
the Editors must be postpaid.

SPEECH OF GEN. HENRY LEE.

We copy the annexed eloquent and im-
passioned speech delivered by Gen. Rich-
ard Henry Lee, from the History of the A-
merican Revolution, by Botta, as translated
from the Italian by George Alexander
Otis. It was delivered on an eventful oc-
casion—on an occasion which will be re-
membered by future generations, and hailed
as the birth-day of American Liberty. This
speech is one of the many delivered in
the American Congress at Philadelphia at
the moment of signing the Declaration of
the independence of these United States,
and probably went as far as any other in
nerving the arms of those who affixed their
signatures to that celebrated and imperish-
able document. "I know not, whether
among all the civil discords which have
been recorded by historians, and which
have been excited either by the love of lib-
erty in the people, or by the ambition of
princes, there has ever been presented a
deliberation more interesting or more im-
portant than that which now engages our
attention; whether we consider the future
destiny of this free and virtuous people,
or that of our enemies themselves, who,
notwithstanding their tyranny and this
cruel war, are still our brethren, and de-
scended from a common stock; or finally,
that of the other nations of the globe,
whose eyes are intent upon this great spec-
tacle and who anticipate from our success
more freedom for themselves, or from our
defeat apprehend heavier chains and a
severer bondage. For the question is not
whether we shall acquire an increase of
territorial dominion, or wickedly wrest
from others their just possessions; but
whether we shall preserve, or lose forever,
that liberty which we have inherited from
our ancestors, which we have pursued a-
cross tempestuous seas, and which we
have defended in this land against barba-
rous men, ferocious beasts, and an inclem-
ent sky. And if so many and distinguished
praises have always been lavished upon
the generous defender of Greek and Roman
liberty, what will be said of us who
defend a liberty founded not upon the ca-
pricious will of an unstable multitude, but
upon immutable statutes and tutelary laws,
but that which was the exclusive privilege
of a few partisans, but that which is the
property of all; not that which was stain-
ed by iniquitous ostracisms, or the horri-
ble decimation of armies, but that which
is pure, temperate, and gentle, and con-
formed to the civilization of the present
age. Why then do we longer procrastinate,
and wherefore are these delays?—
Let us complete the enterprise already so
well commenced; and since our union
with England can no longer consist with
that liberty and peace which are our chief
delight, let us dissolve these fatal ties, and
conquer forever that good which we al-
ready enjoy; an entire and absolute in-
dependence.

"But ought I not to begin by observing,
that if we have reached that violent ex-
tremity, beyond which nothing can any
longer exist between America and England,
but either such war or such peace, as are
made between foreign nations, this can only
be imputed to the insatiable cupidity,
the tyrannical proceedings, and the outrages,
for ten years reiterated, of the British
Ministers. What have we not done to
restore peace, to re-establish harmony?—
Who has not heard our prayers, and who
is ignorant of our supplications? They
have wearied the universe. England al-
low was deaf to our complaints, and want-
ed that compassion towards us which we
have found among all other nations. And
as at first our forbearance, and then our re-
sistance, have proved equally insufficient,
since our prayers were unavailing, as well
as the blood lately shed; we must go fur-
ther, and proclaim our independence.—
Nor let any one believe that we have any
other option left. The time will certainly
come when the fatal separation must take
place, whether you will or no; for so it is
decreed by the very nature of things, the
progressive increase of our population, the
fertility of the soil, the extent of our terri-
tory, the industry of our countrymen, and
the immensity of the ocean which separ-
ates the two States. And if this be true,
who does not see that the sooner it takes
place the better; and that it would be not
only imprudent, but the height of folly, not
to seize the present occasion, when British
injustice has filled all hearts with indigna-
tion, inspired all minds with courage, ut-
tered all opinions in one, and put arms in
every hand? And how long must we tra-
verse three thousand miles of a stormy sea,
to go and solicit of arrogant and insolent
men either counsels or commands to regu-
late our domestic affairs? Does it not be-
come a great, rich, and powerful nation,

as we are, to look at home, and not abroad,
for the government of its own concerns?—
And how can a ministry of strangers judge,
with any discernment, of our interests,
when they know not, and when it little im-
ports them to know, what is good for us,
and what is not? The past justice of the
British ministers should warn us against
the future, if they should ever seize us a-
gain in their cruel claws. Since it pleas-
ed our barbarous enemies to place before
us the alternative of slavery or of indepen-
dence, where is the generous minded man
and the lover of his country who can hesi-
tate to choose? With these perfidious men
no promise is secure, no pledges sacred.—
Let us suppose, which heaven avert, that
we are conquered, let us suppose an accom-
modation. What assurance have we of
British moderation in victory, or good faith
in treaty? Is it their having enlisted and
let loose against us the ferocious Indians,
and the merciless soldiers of Germany?—
Is it that faith, so often pledged and so of-
ten violated in the course of the present
contest; this British faith, which is reput-
ed more false than Punic? We ought rat-
her to expect, that when we shall have
fallen naked and unarmed into their hands,
they will wreak upon us their fury and
their vengeance; they will load us with
heavier chains, in order to deprive us not
only of the power but even of the hope of
again recovering our liberty. But I am
willing to admit, although it is a thing
without example, that the British govern-
ment will forget past offences and perform
its promises. Can we imagine, that after so
many combats, and so much bloodshed,
our reconciliation would be durable, and
that every day, in the midst of so much
hatred and rancor, would not afford some
fresh subject of animosity? The two na-
tions are already separated in interest and
affections; the one is conscious of its an-
cient strength, the other has become ac-
quainted with its newly excited force; the
one desirous to rule an arbitrary manner,
the other will not obey even if allowed its
privileges. In such a state of things, what
peace, what concord can be expected.—
The Americans may become faithful friends
to the English, but subjects, never. And
even though union could be restored with-
out rancor, it could not without danger.—
The wealth and the power of Great-Britain
should inspire prudent men with fears for
the future. Having reached such a height
of grandeur that she has no longer any
thing to dread from foreign powers, in the
security of peace the spirit of her people will
decay, her manners will be corrupted her
youth will grow up in the midst of vice,
and in this state of degeneration, England
will become the prey of a foreign enemy,
or an ambitious citizen. If we remain uni-
ted with her, we shall partake of her cor-
ruption and misfortunes, the more to be
dreaded as they will be irreparable; sepa-
rated from her, on the contrary, as we are,
we should neither have to fear the sedu-
ctions of peace nor the dangers of war.—
By a declaration of our freedom, the perils
would not be increased; but we should
add to the ardor of our defenders, and to
the splendor of victory. Let us then take
a firm step and escape from this labyrinth;
we have assumed the sovereign power, and
dare not confess it; we disobey a king, &
acknowledge ourselves his subjects; wage
war against a people, on whom we neces-
sarily protest our desire to depend. What
is the consequence of so many inconsisten-
cies? Hesitation paralyzes all our mea-
sures; the way we ought to pursue is not
marked out; our generals are neither re-
spected nor obeyed; our soldiers have nei-
ther confidence nor zeal; feeble at home,
and little considered abroad, foreign prin-
ces can neither esteem nor succor so timid
and wavering a people. But independence
once proclaimed, and our object avowed,
more manly and decided measures will be
fired by the greatness of the enterprise, the
civil magistrates will be inspired with new
zeal, the generals with fresh ardor, and
the citizens with greater constancy, to at-
tain so high and so glorious a destiny.—
There are some who seem to dread the ef-
fects of this resolution. But will England,
or can she, manifest against us greater vigor
& rage than she has already displayed? She
deems resistance against oppression no less
rebellion than independence itself. And
where are those formidable troops that are
to subdue Americans? What the English
could not do, can it be done by Germans?
Are they more brave or better disciplined?
The number of our enemies are increased;
but our own is not diminished, and the bat-
tles we have sustained have given us the
practice of arms and the experience of war.
Who doubts then that a declaration of inde-
pendence will produce us allies? All na-
tions are desirous of procuring, by commerce
the productions of our exuberant soil; they
will visit our ports hitherto closed by the
monopoly of insatiable England. They
are no less eager to contemplate the reduc-
tion of her hated power; they all loathe
her barbarous dominion; their succors will
evince to our brave countrymen the grati-
tude they bear them for having been the
first to shake the foundation of this Colo-
sus. Foreign princes wait only for the ex-
tinction of all hazard of reconciliation to
throw off their present reserve. If this
measure is useful, it is no less becoming
our dignity. America has arrived at a
degree of power which assigns her a place

among the independent nations; we are
not less entitled to it than the English
themselves. If they have wealth, so also
have we, if they are brave, so are we; if
they are more numerous, our population,
through the incredible fruitfulness of our
chaste wives, will soon equal theirs; if
they have men of renown as well in peace
as in war, we likewise have such; political
revolutions usually produce great, brave and
generous spirits. From what we have already
achieved in these painful beginnings, it is
easy to presume what we shall hereafter
accomplish; for experience is the source
of sage counsels, and liberty is the mother
of great men. Have you not seen the en-
emy driven from Lexington by thirty thou-
sand citizens armed in one day? Already
their most celebrated Generals have yield-
ed in Boston to the skill of ours; already
their seamen, repulsed from our coasts,
wander over the ocean, where they are the
sport of tempests, and the prey of fam-
ine. Let us hail the favorable omen, and
fight not for the sake of knowing on what
terms we are to be the slaves of England,
but to secure to ourselves a free existence,
to found a just & independent government.
Animated by liberty, the Greeks repulsed
the innumerable army of Persians; sustain-
ed by the love of independence, the Swiss
and the Dutch humbled the power of Aus-
tria by memorable defeats, and conquered
a rank among nations. But the sun of A-
merica also shines upon the heads of the
brave; the point of our weapons is no less
formidable than theirs; here also the same
union prevails, the same fearlessness of dan-
gers and of death in asserting the cause of
country.

"Why then do we longer delay, why
still deliberate? Let this most happy day
give birth to the American republic. Let
her arise, not to devastate and conquer,
but to re-establish the reign of peace and
of the laws. The eyes of Europe are fixed
upon us; she demands of us a living ex-
ample of freedom that may contrast, by
the felicity of the citizens, with the ever
increasing tyranny which desolates her pol-
luted shores. She invites us to prepare an
asylum where the unhappy may find solace
and the persecuted, repose. She entreas
us to cultivate a propitious soil, where that
generous plant which first sprung up and
grew in England, but is now withered by
the poisonous blast of Scottish tyranny,
may revive and flourish, sheltering under
its salubrious and interminable shade, all
the unfortunate of the human race. This
is the end presaged by so many omens, by
our first victories, by the present ardour
and union, by the flight of Howe, and the
pestilence which broke out amongst Dun-
more's people, by the very winds which baff-
led the enemy's fleets and transports, and
that terrible tempest which ingulfed seven
hundred vessels upon the coast of New-
foundland. If we are not this day want-
ing in our duty to our country, the names
of American legislators will be placed, by
posterity, at the side of those of Theseus,
of Lycurgus, of Romulus, of Numa, of the
three Williams of Nassau, and of all those
whose memory has been, and will be, for-
ever dear to virtuous men and good citi-
zens."

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Court of Equity
for Granville county, I shall offer for sale to
the highest bidder, in the town of Oxford, on
Tuesday, the 3d day of November next, it being
the 2d day of the County Court, the following
Real Property, belonging to the Estate of Rich-
ard Taylor, dec'd. viz:

A Tract of Land containing between 7 and 8
hundred acres, (uncleared) it being a part of the
tract on which the said Richard died; situated on
the waters of Tar River, 7 miles south of Ox-
ford. Three hundred acres of this tract is first
rate Tobacco land; the remainder is free, pro-
ductive, and remarkably well timbered. Bonds
with approved securities will be required, pay-
able at one or two years, each for \$1,000. For
the residue, (should there be any) like bonds
and securities, payable in 3, 4 and 5 years. The
whole of said bonds to bear interest after the
expiration of one year, and the interest on the
last three bonds to be paid as it accrues. The
said tract, should it be found to suit the con-
venience of purchasers, will be sold in parcels; in
which event like bonds and securities in the pro-
portion of the prices at which said parcels may
sell, will be required.

ALSO,

A Tract of Land of 68 acres, in and adjoining
the Village of Williamsborough, at present oc-
cupied by Bishop Ravenscroft. This tract has
good improvements—situated in a pleasant grove,
and convenient to a first rate Spring. It has a
sufficient number of acres in wood-land to keep
up a continued supply of fire wood. Bonds
with approved securities payable in 1, 2, and 3
years, to bear interest after the expiration of
the first year, will be required.

JNO. C. TAYLOR, Comm'r.
Sept. 21st, 1829. 11 ts.
The Raleigh Star and Newbern Spectator will
insert the foregoing advertisement twice, and
forward their bills to me, at Williamsboro'.
A. C. T.

NOTICE.

MRS. SARAH GLENDENNING, late of Gran-
ville county, formerly resident in Raleigh,
has lately died intestate. Many of her next of kin
reside at a distance from this place, and I do
hereby notify all persons concerned, that at the
expiration of two years from the 1st May, 1829,
as prescribed by law, I shall be ready and wil-
ling to settle the said Estate.—The Administra-
tion of said Estate having been committed to me
by the County Court of Granville County in May
1829.

I will attend to all communications (post paid)
which may be addressed to me at Raleigh, N. C.
PARKER RAND, Admr.
Wake county, 21st May, 1829. 74 6m

"Make your Fortunes."

Here's a scheme. The great drawing take
place on Friday 9th October.
THREE PRIZES OF 10,000 DOLLARS.

Great New York Lottery, 12th Class.
SPLENDID SCHEME.
Three Prizes of 10,000 Dollars
One 6,708 Dollars
Ten 1,000 Dollars
10 500 Dollars
11 200 Dollars
41 100 Dollars
41 60 Dollars
82 50 Dollars
82 40 Dollars
82 30 Dollars
533 20 Dollars
5740 10 Dollars

48 Number Lottery—7 Drawn Ballots.
Whole Tickets \$10. Halves \$5.
Quarters \$2 50.

Cash paid at sight for all prizes sold at Hew-
son's fortunate Office.
Orders pr. mail enclosing Cash or Prize Tick-
ets will meet with the same attention as if on
personal application. Direct to
B. W. HEWSON,
Petersburg.

Oct. 1829.
Virginia State Lottery,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE

Dismal Swamp Canal Company.
TWENTY-SECOND CLASS.

To be drawn at Richmond, on Monday the 5th
October, 1829.

60 No. Lottery—Nine drawn Ballots.
SCHEME.

1 Prize of \$10,000 is \$10,000	
1 3,000	3,000
1 1,500	1,500
1 1,250	1,250
1 1,100	1,100
4 1,000	4,000
5 500	2,500
5 400	2,000
5 300	1,500
10 250	2,500
10 200	2,000
10 150	1,500
30 100	3,000
51 50	2,550
51 40	2,040
51 30	1,530
51 20	1,020
102 15	1,530
1,530 8	12,240
11,475 4	45,900

13,395 Prizes, } 34,220 Tickets. 3102,660
20,825 Blanks. }

VATES & M'INTYRE.

Superior Court of Law.

Chatham County. Fall Term, 1829.
Alfred Vestal & others vs. Thos. Vestal & others
Petition for the division of Lands of William
Vestal, d. c.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court
that John Vestal, one of the defendants in
this case, is not an inhabitant of this State; it is
therefore ordered, that notice be published in
the Raleigh Register for six months of the filing
of the Petition, and that the said John Vestal, at
the next term of this Court, on the 3d Monday
of March next, plead, answer or demur to the
petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso
and heard ex parte.

CHAS. J. WILLIAMS,
Clerk Sup. Court.

FOR SALE,

ON moderate terms, a neat Pannel Double
GIG and HARNESS, also an excellent Fam-
ily HOUSE, accustomed to any kind of Har-
ness. For terms, apply at this Office.
Sept. 10.

Roanoke Navigation Company.
THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of
the Roanoke Navigation Company, will be held
at Weldon, on the first Monday of November
next, being the 2d day of the month.

A. JOYNER, Secy.
Sept. 10. 8 3t

NOTICE.

FOUND in my Store, some time since, a Note
made by T. P. Berryhill, and Samuel B.
Hill, to John Mullis, sen'r. for the sum of \$70,
dated 20th Oct. 1827, payable 12 months after
date. The owner can have the same by apply-
ing to me and paying for this advertisement.
HU. MCKENZIE.
Morven, N. C. 7th Sept. 1829. 7

Haywood's Manual,

Brought up to the present time.

J. GALES & SON have just published an
APPENDIX to Haywood's Manual, which
embraces the Laws passed since the year 1819,
under distinct heads, in alphabetical order, in-
cluding those of last Session, which renders the
Work complete.

For this addition to the Manual, no extra
charge will be made. The Book will be sold
at Five Dollars as heretofore.
Orders will be instantly attended to.
S. pt. 12, 1829.

NOTICE.

WAS taken up and committed to the Jail of
this county, on the 2d of March last, a
negro man supposed to be a Slave, who calls
himself SAMUEL WILKINS, and says that he
was bound an apprentice to Wm. Mosely, of
Norfolk, Va. and that he ran away from the said
Mosely before his term of apprenticeship had ex-
pired. The said negro has been in this county
5 or 6 years, and has passed during that time as
a free man; he is about 24 years of age, 5 feet, 4
or 5 inches high, and coal black. The owner
of said negro is requested to come forward, prove
property and pay charges, or he will be dealt
with as the law directs.

JAMES PALMER, Jailor.
Windsor, Bertie county, June 9.
Price ad. \$7. 83-6m.

FOR SALE!

I WISH to sell the place within a mile of Hills-
borough, on which I now reside. There are
205 acres, about one half cleared, ten acres of
Meadow land and the balance in wood. The
improvements are all new, and finished in the
best manner—they consist of a Dwelling House,
containing eight rooms with fire places, besides
passages, closets, &c. a large Barn and Stables,
and other necessary Outhouses. There are sev-
eral never failing Springs, of the best water on
the tract, and a large and well selected fruit
Orchard.

I will sell this property on the most liberal
terms—either for money on easy credits—or will
exchange it for Negroes or Western lands.
Application may be made by letter to the sub-
scriber, at Hillsborough.

Nov. 15. W. ANDERSON,
21 eotf

Twenty Dollars Reward

IS offered to the person giving me any infor-
mation which shall lead to the discovery of
my Dog. He was stolen on the 18th or 19th
instant; is a large Setter, well broke; had a
long tail, is perfectly white, except the ears
which are pale yellow, and one eye, which has
some dark hairs about it, which gives his eyes
the appearance of being unequal in size.

G. P. DEVEREUX.
Raleigh, Sept. 21. 11

Just Received

Faber's Difficulties of Romanism
Scott's Family Bible, in 6 vols. 8vo.
The History and Mystery of Methodist Epi-
scopacy, by Alex. McCalline.
A Defence of the Truth as set forth in the
History and Mystery of Methodist Epis-
copacy, by the same person.
JOS. GALES & SON.

FOR SALE.

A TRACT OF LAND, in Wake county, ly-
ing on both sides of Dutchman's Branch,
containing 397 acres, and another Tract lying on
the south side of Swift Creek. The Tracts are
contiguous, and were purchased some years
ago by the late Wm. Gilmour of Wm. Brown.
Apply to the Editors of the Register, who are
authorized by the owner to sell said land.
August 15, 1829. 99rf

General Agency and Conveyance Office.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends
and the public generally, that he has open-
ed an Office on Seventh Street West, about
midway between the General Post Office and
the Office of the National Intelligencer, where
he will be thankful for orders. He will attend
to the settlement of accounts of persons at a
distance, with individuals in this city and with
the Departments of Government; the payment
of taxes due on the lots of non-residents, as well
as to the sale or leasing of city property; the
execution of commissions for taking of deposi-
tions and evidence necessary in cases depending
in distant Courts; and any other business com-
mitted to his charge.

He promises prompt and faithful attention to
all matters committed to him, while his charges
shall be as moderate as possible. He is author-
ized to refer for evidence of his competency to
the following gentlemen:

Hon. Joseph Kent, late Governor of Maryland.
Hon. Chas. F. Mercer, M. C. from Virginia.
Hon. Joseph Pearson, late M. C. from North-
Carolina.
Daniel Carroll, of Buddington, Esq.
Joseph Gales, Jr. Esq., Mayor of the City of
Washington.
Gen. Walter Jones, Counsellor at Law.
Richard S. Coxe, Esq. do.
Richard S. Wallach, Esq. do.
William Brent, Esq., Clerk the Circuit Court
of the District Columbia.
Thomas Munroe, Esq., late Postmaster.
Roger C. Weightman, Esq. Cashier Bank of
Washington.
William A. Bradley, Esq., President Patriotic
Bank.
Thomas Carbery, Esq., late Mayor of Washing-
ton.

GEORGE SWEENEY.
Washington City, Aug. 25, 1829.

FOR SALE

Twenty-three Shares Stock of
the State Bank of N. Carolina, and Fifteen Shares
Stock of the Bank of Newbern.

This Stock, if not disposed of by Wednesday
7th October (being Wake Superior Court week)
will on that day be offered at public sale near
the Courthouse.

Persons wishing to buy will apply at the Office
of the Bank of Newbern.
Raleigh, Sept. 5. 5 ts

JUST PUBLISHED

GALES'S
NORTH-CAROLINA
ALMANACK,
FOR
1830.

CONTAINING besides the Astronomical Cal-
culations, Essays on Agriculture, valuable
Medical and Miscellaneous Receipts, Anecdotes,
a List of the M. mbers of the next Legislature
and of the Officers of the State and General Gov-
ernment, time of holding the different Courts,
&c. &c.

This Almanack may be had wholesale of the
Publishers, Raleigh; of Mr. Edward J. Hale,
Observer Office, Fayetteville, and of Mr. Salmon
Hall, Bookseller Newbern; and retail, of most
of the Storekeepers in the State.
Sept. 1829.

NEW PIANOS.

THE Subscriber has just finished two PIANO
FORTES with 5 1/2 Octaves and Pedals—
They are made on the Patent Organizing prin-
ciple, and are pronounced by those who have
seen them to be equal to the best Northern man-
ufacture, in point of tone & touch. They are strong
with the best German wire and will be warrant-
ed to stand long in tune. The prices are \$175
and \$180. He has also, on consignment, a good
Instrument made by Stuart of Baltimore, which
is offered for sale low.

He still continues to tune and repair Pianos,
as heretofore, having on hand a good assortment
of Strings from a celebrated Piano Maker in N.
York. Second hand Pianos bought and sold, or
taken in exchange for new ones.
Orders are solicited.

WESLEY WHITAKER,
Raleigh, August 25. 2 3t
N. B. A good second hand Instrument is high-
ly recommended.