

RALEIGH REGISTER,

AND

NORTH-CAROLINA GAZETTE,

Thursday, April 22, 1830.

No. 670.

Vol. VII.

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

THE REGISTER

Published every Monday and Thursday, by
JOSEPH GALES & SON,
At Five Dollars per annum—half in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS

Not exceeding sixteen lines, neatly inserted 3
times for a Dollar, and twenty-five cents for
every succeeding publication; those of great
length in the same proportion. ... Commence-
ments are thankfully received. ... Letters to
the Editors must be postpaid.

DINNER TO MR. CLAY AT NATCHEZ.

From the Natchez Galaxy, March 18.

Mr. Clay arrived at Natchez on Thurs-
day morning. On that and the succeeding
day, he was waited on by most—we might
say by all the citizens of the place. The
Ball was given on Friday, which in splendor
surpassed any thing of the kind ever
witnessed in our city. The Dinner was
given on Saturday, at which about two
hundred and fifty sat down, without the
slightest allusion to political differences—
Mr. Clay was repeatedly interrupted, in
the course of his speech, with hearty ap-
plause, but when he gave utterance to the
liberal sentiment towards the President of
the United States, the "Old Mississippi"
rang again with cheers loud and long.

Chief Justice Turner presided, assisted
by Beverly R. Grayson, Adam L. Binga-
man, and William N. Mercer, Esquires.
Vice-Presidents. Mr. Clay was supported
on his right by the Hon. Peter Randolph,
Judge of the United States District Court,
and the "Old Dominion" was never more
liberally represented.

The festivity of the evening was height-
ened by a band of music, and a number of
appropriate songs. Take it "all in all"
—the distinguished guest—the comming-
ling of heretofore discordant parties—the
strong demonstrations of liberality—the
mingled and united applause—all rendered
it one of the most interesting occasions we
ever witnessed.

The President, in announcing the fol-
lowing toast, prefaced it by some very in-
teresting remarks upon the services of Mr.
Clay, for which we have not room:

Our distinguished Guest—The firm and patri-
otic Statesman—the grandeur and usefulness of
his political views, can only be surpassed by his
eloquence and ability in advocating them.

The sentiment had scarcely escaped the
lips of the President, when a tremendous
cheering burst from every part of the Hall.
As soon as the long & continued applause
had subsided, Mr. Clay rose. He addressed
the meeting in a speech of about three
quarters of an hour in length. We regret
extremely, that no copy of it was left for
publication. We shall venture, however,
to give a small portion of the substance of
his remarks, although to do justice to his
language is entirely out of the question.

Mr. Clay said—When I came among
you, a private citizen, upon private busi-
ness: divested of all claims to distinguish-
ed honors to distinguished men—I expected
to be received with the friendly civilities
of a hospitable people, with the cordiality
which so strongly characterizes the
people of the South: I anticipated nothing
more—Knowing that I had the misfortune
to differ with a large majority of my fel-
low-citizens of this State, upon a recent po-
litical question, that had produced so much
excitement—so much unfriendly feeling—
I had no right to expect any thing more—
I was indeed entirely unprepared for the
enthusiastic applause which has welcomed
me to your shores. I find myself surround-
ed by a numerous concourse of people, and
that, too, I am told, without relation to
the political dissensions of the past. You
are right gentlemen. Under a government
like ours, there will always be great and
absorbing questions springing up to divide
and excite us. The Funding System, the
Embargo, the War, the Missouri Question,
Internal Improvements, the Tariff, are all
questions upon which powerful hostilities
have been waged. There ought certainly
to be a period when the strife should be
forgotten—when men, who may have dif-
fered widely in opinion, should come to-
gether and renew the bonds of social life.
Yes, gentlemen, you do well to sacrifice
something to the spirit of cordiality and uni-
on—to lay aside the political animosities
that divide you, and meet and mingle in
the enjoyment of social intercourse. It is
liberal—it is magnanimous. It is a source
of unmingled gratification to meet you thus.
That pleasure is enhanced in discovering
among you many of my oldest, personal
friends—in the highly respected individual
whom you have chosen to preside on this
occasion, I recognize one of my earnest and
most valued friends: we commenced the
career of life together, and, though separated
by time and distance, it adds to the
happiness of this scene, to be able to say
that the friendship of our early years, re-
mains unabated.

You have been pleased, Mr. President,
to refer, with commendation to my poor
services for the public welfare—to the part
I bore in the last war—to my humble ex-
ertions in the support of other important
measures, involving the dearest interests
of the Union. It is true, sir, I have de-
voted to my country, the better part of a
long life, which is now drawing to a close.

In all the relations in which I have been
placed by the confidence of my fellow-cit-
izens—under all the distractions through
which I have passed—it is a source of the
highest consolation to know and feel, that
regardless of personal consequences, I have
endeavored to serve her faithfully. To
say that I have sometimes erred is but to
acknowledge myself a man.

In relation to what you justly termed
the second war of our independence, I had
a humble agency in bringing it about. I
thought the interests of the country de-
manded it. Insult had been added to in-
sult, by a haughty power—it was beyond
endurance. I thought, with many others,
that war alone could wipe out the stain,
and teach our enemy to fear, if she would
not respect us. The object was amply ac-
complished. Although the treaty of peace
settled no question, that induced the war,
yet that war obtained for us a surer guar-
antee that our rights would hereafter be
respected, than the bonds of a thousand
treaties. The victories of Perry, Hull,
Macomb, Brown, and a host of others,
broke the charm of British invincibility—
The brilliant success of the American arms
before New Orleans, directed by Jackson,
on the glorious eighth of January, taught a
salutary lesson to our foes, not soon to be
forgotten. And Mr. President, now as on
all proper occasions, I take pleasure in ac-
knowledging to that distinguished individual,
the applause due to his meritorious ser-
vices. By the aid of the sterling valor of
American troops, he achieved for himself
and his country a lasting fame. All how-
ever—all did their duty. The State in
which I stand contributed a liberal share
to the glorious result of the struggle. The
State from which I come, bled freely on
all our frontiers—even now while I address
you, many of her sons, far from kindred
and home, sleep upon the field where they
nobly fought and bled, and died for their
country.

Mr. Clay took a brief, but necessarily
general view of the American system, to
which allusion had been made. I am a-
ware, Mr. President, he said, that many of
us differ widely, yet honestly in opinion
upon this subject. I would not obtrude
my opinions unnecessarily upon others, yet
I trust I shall be pardoned, if I offer one
or two remarks upon this important
measure. When it was first brought forward
in Congress, it was urged against it, that
the country was not prepared for the in-
troduction of manufactures to any great
extent—that our territory being extensive,
our soil fertile, stronger inducements were
held out by other branches of industry—
that labor commanded a higher price here
than in Europe—that Great Britain pos-
sessed other decided advantages over us,
particularly in the skill of her mechanics
and in the perfection to which she had
brought her machinery—that it must fol-
low of course, that her manufactures would
be cheaper and better. The experience of
years, said Mr. C. has shown the fallacy
of these predictions. Not only have they
been proved to be groundless, but the ar-
gument is now upon the other side. Amer-
ican manufactures are not only cheaper,
but they are better, being more durable.

The subject, Mr. President, appears to
me to be summed up in two questions—
one in relation to sale the other to pur-
chase.

How is it in relation to the seller? Sir,
I put the simple question—is it not better
that he should have two markets than one
—a home market, as well as a foreign mar-
ket? Let me confine myself to the sta-
ple of your own State.—You complain,
and not without a reason—of the present
low prices of cotton. There is a surplus
of the raw material in the foreign market,
and the necessary consequence is a depre-
ciation in value. But, sir, what would be
the result, if the two hundred thousand
bales, which are now consumed by the
home manufactures should be thrown into
the foreign market, which is already glut-
ted. Why, sir, further and alarming de-
preciation in price—the consequence would
be inevitable.

Now, sir, for the buyer—how is it with
him? Bring forward any article you
please, that has been affected at all by the
tariff, and let us see if the price has not
been reduced since the tariff of 24? Sir,
I challenge the investigation. I will refer
you to an article, which at this moment
suggests itself—it may be because it touch-
es individual interest. [Here Mr. Clay
could not restrain a mutual smile with a
gentleman, who at the moment caught his
eye and who for many years has been Mr.
C's agent in this place for the sale of Cot-
ton Bagging, which was the article to
which he referred. Formerly, Bagging
sold at from thirty to forty cents—it is now
selling at eighteen cents.] But, Mr. Clay
President, I cannot enter upon the details
of this measure. I will not detain you
longer. Upon this subject I am fully a-
ware that many wise and honest men are
radically opposed to me in sentiment—
Sir, I have not the presumption to hold up
my opinion as infallible—it may be that I
am wrong. But, sir, said Mr. C. after a
long and anxious observation of the effects
of the "American System," not only upon
the immediate objects of its operation,
but upon other great branches of our na-
tional industry—it is my unshaken opi-

ion—it is my solemn belief, that it forms
one of the great foundation stones, upon
which alone, the independence and pros-
perity of our beloved country can rest se-
curely.

But I beg pardon, Mr. President, for
thus wandering into subjects, which per-
haps have nothing to do with this occasion.
I shall trespass no further. I thank you,
Mr. President—I thank you my fel-
low-citizens, for this unexpected and most
gratifying reception among you, and for
the flattering sentiments you have been
pleased to express in my behalf. Allow
me to say, in the fullness of heart, that
no where have I received more hospitality,
more liberality, more good feeling, than at
your hands. Be assured, that through all
the vicissitudes and changes that await me
in the remaining period of my life, I shall
look back upon this moment, with con-
scious pride—with profound gratitude.

Mr. Clay then proposed the following
sentiment:

"The health and prosperity of the people of
the State of Mississippi."

THE DEAF AND DUMB.

We witnessed on Wednesday last at
the Capitol, a scene which created a most
lively and profound interest among a large
assemblage convened at the unusually ear-
ly hour of ten o'clock in the Representa-
tives' Hall. It was the exhibition of two
pupils from the Deaf and Dumb Asylum
at Philadelphia, under the care of Mr.
Weld, the Principal of that Institution,
who attended in person with these interest-
ing youths. Among the audience we no-
ticed the Secretary of the Navy, the Speak-
er of the House of Representatives, and
numerous other members of both Houses of
Congress, all of whom, together with the
strangers and citizens present, appeared
sensibly affected by the beautiful display of
the youthful deaf mutes. Mr. Weld in-
troduced his pupils to the Assembly in a
a very handsome manner, and with an ad-
dress so brief, that we wished the time be-
fore the meeting of the House (11 o'clock)
would have allowed him to enlarge on this
most important subject. He stated the
number of deaf mutes in the United States
to be about six thousand. He presented
the youths with him, not as having been
trained for this particular exhibition, but
declared that he should ask them such
questions as should arise from the sugges-
tion of the moment, without their previous
knowledge.

From simple propositions, and questions,
he went on to those more difficult, and re-
quired answers to questions put by gentle-
men present. Among the latter handed by
different persons of the assembly, were the
following: "Who is the greatest man in the
United States?" "One of the boys imme-
diately wrote on his slate, with incredible
rapidity, "Mr. Webster;" the other, "
General Jackson." (Both parties we
presume were satisfied.) "What ideas have
you of the Supreme Being?" Answer.—
"He is the great infinite Spirit, the Creator
of men, of animals of all things; He is
here and there and every where." "Who
is Jesus Christ?" "He is the Son of God
our Saviour." "What is ambition?"
Ans. "The feeling of rising up to celeb-
rity or distinction." "What is the form of
Government of the United States?" Ans.
"Republican." Every thought was com-
bined to words with singular skill and
promptness, while every expression of the
countenance, and every motion of every
part of the body, was instinct with elo-
quence." No higher tribute could be paid
to the signal success and pre-eminent use-
fulness of this mode of instruction, than
was seen in the alternate smiles and tears
of the deeply interested auditory.

We trust the House will unite with the
Senate in a substantial expression of their
approbation. When the great cause of ed-
ucation is presented to our legislators, we
hope it will receive their patronage wheth-
er it be asked for the deaf and dumb, the
orphan asylum, especially of our own dis-
trict, or of the infant school among us.—
What possible constitutional scruples can
there be against such grants, the tendency
of which is to elevate the character and in-
crease the power of the AMERICAN MIND.
Washington Chronicle.

"Another Nibble at Hewson's."

No. 5. 31. 40.
A prize of 500 Dollars!

Was sent last week to a gentleman residing in
North-Carolina—more orders will be supplied in
the same way.

DRAWING OF THE
Dismal Swamp Canal Lottery,
Nos. 28. 50. 46. 40. 13. 5. 31. 2.

No. 28. 46. 50. Capital of 30,000 Dollars.
HEWSON'S OFFICE,
April 13. Petersburg, Va. 11

English Common Law Reports,
Vol. 15.

THE Subscribers have this day published the
15th volume of the English Common Law
Reports, edited by Thomas Sergeant and John
C. Lowber, Esquires, containing
Bingham's Reports, C. P. vol. 4, parts 3 and 4.
Do. do. do. vol. 5.
Barnwell and Crosswell's, K. B. vol. 8.
P. H. NICOLLIN & T. JOHNSTON,
Law Booksellers, 175, Chestnut St.
Philadelphia, March 29. 65

Notice is hereby given,
THAT the next Annual Convention of the
Protestant Episcopal Church, for the Dio-
cese of North-Carolina, will be held in St. James'
Church, in the town of Wilmington, on the 20th
day of May, 1830.

ED. L. WILSON, Sec'y.
April 8. 67 4w.

CANDLES.
IN order to close a consignment of FAYETTE-
VILLE MOULD CANDLES, we will sell
low for cash.

GEO. SIMPSON & CO.
Raleigh, April 16. 69 3t

MANAGERS' OFFICE,
Richmond, Va.
Grand Consolidated, No. 9.

To be Drawn on the 27th of this month.
CAPITAL PRIZE \$40,000.

Tickets only \$10.		
1	\$40,000	40,000
1	10,000	10,000
1	6,000	6,000
1	5,000	5,000
1	3,000	3,000
10	1,000	10,000
10	600	6,000
10	500	5,000
10	400	4,000
10	300	3,000
29	200	5,800

Besides \$100, 90, 80, 70, 60, 50, 40, 30,
20, and 10.
Tickets \$10, Halves 5, Quarters 2 50,
Eighths 1 25.

A Package of 20 whole tickets at \$200, and
must draw 99
do 20 halves \$100 45
do 20 quarters 50 22 50
do 20 eighths 22 50 11 25

Address your orders to
YATES & McINTYRE,
Richmond, Va.
April 17.

MANAGERS' OFFICE,
Richmond, Va.
The following are the numbers drawn in the
Dismal Swamp Canal Lottery, No. 3:

28 50 46 40 13 5 31 2.
28 46 50. The Capital of 30,000 Dollars.
Amongst the Prizes sold at the Managers are,
2 5 28 capital of \$1,000
2 13 28 do 1,000
40 46 50 do 800
5 13 28 do 300
2 28 50 do 200

All sold at the Managers' Office.
YATES & McINTYRE.

State of North-Carolina,
Granville County.
Superior Court of Equity—Spring Term, 1830.
Robert B. Gilliam, Adm'r, &c.

Thomas H. Willie & Thomas N. Pulliam, Adm'r's
of John and James Pittard.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court,
that Thomas N. Pulliam, one of the defend-
ants in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State
—it is therefore ordered, that publication be
made in the Raleigh Register for six successive
weeks, that the said Thomas N. Pulliam appear
at the next term of this Court, to be held at the
Court-house in Oxford, on the first Monday of
September next, and plead, answer, or demur
to the said bill of complaint, or the same will be
taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte.
Witness, Thomas B. Littlejohn, Clerk & Master
of said Court, the first Monday of March,
A. D. 1830.

THO. B. LITTLEJOHN, C. M. E.
Pr. adv. \$2 75. 60

State of North-Carolina,
Wake County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
February Term, 1830.
Richard Smith vs. William Nichols.

Original attachment levied on a negro woman by
the name of Polly and other property.

IT having been made appear to the satisfaction
of the Court, that the defendant has removed
himself beyond the limits of this State, or so
conceals himself that the ordinary process of law
cannot be served on him. It is therefore order-
ed, that advertisement be made in the Raleigh
Register for six weeks, that unless the defend-
ant come forward on or before the next term of
the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be
held for the county of Wake, at the Court-house
in Raleigh, on the third Monday of May next,
then and there to reply and plead to issue,
judgment will be made final, and the property
levied on be made subject to plaintiff's recovery.
By order,
B. S. KING, C. C.

THE SUBSCRIBERS
RESPECTFULLY inform the public that they
New York, a splendid assortment of first rate
Ladies' Gentlemen's, Misses' Boys' & Children's

BOOTS & SHOES,
Most of which are City made, of the best mate-
rials, and by superior workmen, which they offer
at a fair price.

Work made to order on the shortest no-
tice, and in the best style.

TEN CASES HATS.
ALSO,
A complete Assortment of TIN WARE, at
wholesale and retail. All kinds of Tin Work
done to order, as above.

LOUGEE & NEWLON,
April 14. 68

BISHOP RAYMOND'S Sermon, preach-
ed at the Ordination of the Rev. P. B. WILSON,
in Salisbury, price 15 cents.

Jones's Essay on the Church, price 15 do.
The Festivals and Fasts.
Bishop Wilson's Sacra Privata.
Received and for sale at the Book-Store of
J. GALES & SON.
March 3.

NOTICE.
RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in
Sussex county, Va. about two months since,
a Negro Man Slave, named BEN. The said
negro was purchased by me of Captain Thomas
Gray, Jun. of Southampton. Who, I think,
brought him from the neighborhood of Raleigh,
N. C. where he is, I expect at this time, as he
has near relations at or near Mr. D. Gray—
Ben is about 5 feet 8 inches high, stout and
compactly built; very black, with quite a full
head of hair which he keeps combed very high
in front. As I was in possession of this fellow
but a few days, I know of no marks by which
to designate him. He carried off no clothes.
I will give a reward of \$25 for his confinement
in Jail, so that I get him—or \$40 if delivered to
me.
WM. F. WYCHIE,
My 15 pd.
March 1. 1830.

Gold Mines, Lands, Negroes, &c.

THE Subscriber wishing to remove from the
neighborhood, offers for sale his valuable
Plantation, four miles west of Charlotte. The
tract contains 282 acres of land, a large part
of which is as good as any in Mecklenburg county;
about 100 acres are first, second and third crop
ground, of the best quality. The plantation
nearly adjoins the celebrated Capps' Gold Mine,
and the opinion seems to be well founded that
Gold abounds in two hills particularly on the
plantation; a branch runs through it for a
mile, which, it is thought by men of judgment
is as rich in the precious metal as any of the
Burke Mines. There is also on the plantation
good Water Power, and an excellent Mill-Site
for mining operations, also a Dwelling-house, two
Barns, Stables & other necessary out-buildings.
Also, 20 or 25 likely young Negroes for sale
or a part of them, such as may not wish to follow
me.

Any person desirous of purchasing, can call
and view the premises: or enquire of Mr. Robt.
J. Dinkins or Dr. J. D. Boyd, of Charlotte, for
a description, &c.

WILL BOSTWICK,
Charlotte, N. C. March 29, 1830. 63 12t

N. B. The Editors of the North-Carolina Jour-
nal, Newbern Centinel, and Milton Gazette, will
please give the above twelve insertions in their
respective papers, and forward their accounts
as above directed, for payment.
W. B.

State of North-Carolina,
Bertie County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
February Term, 1830.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court
that a certain negro slave, calling himself
Samuel Wilkins, now in the Jail of this county,
will have been confined on the 2d day of March,
1830, for the space of twelve months, and the
apprehension and confinement of the said slave
has been advertised six months: It is therefore
ordered, that the Sheriff, immediately after the
second day of March next, advertise the sale of
said slave for three months according to law, and
make sale accordingly.

E. A. RHODES, Clk.

Agreeably to the above order of the Court of
Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Bertie county, I
shall on the 3d day of June next, before the
Court-house door in the Town of Windsor, offer
the said Negro Slave (Samuel Wilkins) for sale
to the highest bidder, for cash.

LEWIS BOND, Sheriff.
Windsor, March 21. 830. 56 1a

NOTICE.
Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber on the 10th
of February last, a white Slave, named CUL-
LIN, or CULLINMEDLIN, as he calls himself.
He is about 23 years old, 6 feet high, weighs
about 165 lbs. his neck, hands and mouth are of
a reddish look, gray eyes, light hair, and kinky
thick feet; he stammers when talking has a
small scar on the first joint of the great toe on
his right foot, occasioned by the cut of an axe.
It is probable that he will alter his name and try
to pass among the lower class of white people,
as he is bright himself; his cheeks are very
very white, with yellow spots; his clothing
when he was last heard from consisted of a blue
satinet coat and pantaloons, and white fur hat.
Likely he is in Robeson county, on Downing
Creek, as he has relations there, or in Cumber-
land county, on Cape-Fear.

I will give the above reward for his delivery
to me in Lehigh county, free of any other ex-
pense; or to have him secured in any Jail so
land that I get him again.

WILLIAM ROUSE,
61 2c
March 13.

NOTICE.
WILL BE SOLD in the town of Rockford on
the 10th day of May, 1830, the following
Tracts of Land, for the Taxes due for the year
1828, and cost for advertising.

No. acres. Owners.	Persons adjoining.
188 Hudson C. Barksdale	James Prim
272 Jno. H. Speer	F. P. Pettitt
102 Samuel Whitlock	Jacob Douthett
200 David Grace	do do
50 James Edwards	Dicy Barker
540 C. W. Perkins	John Davis
50 Alex. Lawson	Capt. Fitcher's District
200 Wright Johnson	do do
605 John Hines	Capt. Reece's District
100 Charles Creson	Huntsville District
200 John Coper	do do
80 Geo. Hutson	do do
150 M. D. Kimbrough	do do
170 Wm. Fickett	do do
100 Peter Graves	Pilot District
130 Allen Porrice	do do
300 Jesse Alberty	Rockford District
150 Robt. Atkins	do do
50 The Johnson	do do
180 Anselom Mickle	do do
300 Daniel Marion	do do
3 Town Lots James P. Walker	in Rockford
250 David Martin	Jonesville District
30 do do	do do
31 Wm. Mickle	do do
45 Jas. F. Walker	do do
150 do do	do do
100 do do	do do
400 do do	do do
200 do do	do do
600 do do	do do
75 do do	do do
47 do do	do do

TE. B. WRIGHT, Shff.
65
April 1.

BLANKS
Of all kinds, and
Printing in general, done at short notice.