

RALEIGH REGISTER,

AND NORTH-CAROLINA GAZETTE.

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

THE REGISTER
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ADVERTISEMENTS
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length in the same proportion. Commu-
nications thankfully received. Letters to the
Editors must be postpaid.

AVOIDING PAYMENT OF A BILL.

There is often a wonderful deal of ingenuity exercised in avoiding the payment of a small bill—and by persons who are abundantly able at any moment to put their hands into their pockets and meet the demand—by persons, who are prompt in discharging their large debts, and would sooner draw themselves than have a note protested. Yet these persons, much as they value their credit in large matters, are not ashamed to put off the payment of small bills, on the prompt discharge of which the comfort, perhaps the subsistence, of the poor creditor depends. They are not ashamed to be guilty of a shuffling and deceit which would disgrace the veriest mountebank in existence. They do not say bluntly, "I can't pay it," "I won't pay it." The first would be discouraging—the latter offensive. They go to work in a different mode; they meet the subject obliquely, instead of looking it into the face.

The following, if not the exact picture of any case, bears so near a resemblance to many, that it may be taken as a general likeness of the species. We will here suppose ourselves to be the creditor, and the printer's devil the messenger of bad tidings to a shuffling debtor.

Printer's Devil. Is Mr. Twistifactor at home?

Twistifactor. That's my name.

Pr. D. Here's a little bill against you.

Twist. A bill against me! what for?

Pr. D. For newspapers, sir.

Twist. Ah, so, so—Timothy Twistifactor, Esq., of the Constellation, Dr. \$3.00. Boy I haven't got the money just at present, but I'll call and pay on Saturday.

Saturday comes, but with it no Mr. Twistifactor. The boy is despatched once more with the bill.

Pr. D. Here is your bill again, Mr. Twistifactor.

Twist. Again, what do you mean by again?

Pr. D. Why the bill you promised to pay on Saturday.

Twist. I promised? Let me see—To the Constellation, \$300? No consolation in that, I think. Here, boy, I do recollect about it now; but it escaped my recollection entirely on Saturday. However, I'll call and pay it day after tomorrow without fail.

Day after tomorrow comes without fail, but no Mr. Twistifactor. The boy is despatched a third time.

Pr. D. Here's your bill, Mr. Twistifactor.

Twist. Let me see, didn't I promise to pay it a day or two ago?

Pr. D. Yes, sir, you promised twice to call and pay it.

Twist. Well, I ought to have done it, I acknowledge. I haven't the change just now, but if you'll call here at twelve o'clock, you shall have it.

At twelve o'clock the imp of the office, having washed the ink from his fingers, once more takes the bill to Mr. Twistifactor's.

Pr. D. I've brought your bill, sir.

Twist. Is it two o'clock already?

Pr. D. No, sir, but it is twelve.

Twist. I told you to call at two o'clock, didn't I?

Pr. D. No, sir, at twelve.

Twist. An't you mistaken, boy? I'm very sure it was two I mentioned. However, if I did say two, I have forgotten it. But if you'll take the trouble to call at two precisely, I'll have the money ready for you.

At two precisely the imp is again despatched with the bill.

Pr. D. Is Mr. Twistifactor at home?

Clerk. No; he's just stepped out.

Pr. D. Here's a bill for newspapers, which he told me to bring at two o'clock, and he would pay it.

Clerk. I don't know any thing about it, he left no orders with me.

Pr. D. What time will he be in.

Clerk Pr. D. Probably at half past three; you had better call then.

Accordingly at half past three the bill-imp proceeds to Mr. Twistifactor's.

Pr. D. Has Mr. Twistifactor returned yet?

Clerk. Yes, but he hasn't finished his dinner yet. Wait half an hour and he'll be done.

The devil determined to look him this time, waits patiently half an hour, and the key gets sight of his sweet phiz.

Pr. D. Here's your bill, sir.

Twist. Let's see, I told you to call at two o'clock, didn't I?

Pr. D. Yes, sir, and I called.

Twist. The devil you did, I saw nothing of you.

Pr. D. Nor I of you.

Twist. How did that happen?

Pr. D. You know best, sir, I called according to your orders, and you happened to be out.

Twist. Are you sure you called at two?

Pr. D. I am very sure.

Twist. Well, it's very strange where I could be at the time. However, I'll see if I've got money enough. [Takes out a roll of bank notes.] How much is the bill?

Pr. D. [His eyes glistened at sight of the money.] Three dollars, sir.

Twist. I haven't any thing less than a ten dollar bill.

Pr. D. Shall I take it and get it changed?

Twist. No; I won't put you to that trouble.

Pr. D. It's no trouble at all; I can do it in half a minute.

Twist. No; I'll get it changed, and send the money early to-morrow morning.

The devil being fairly beat, returned; and it is presumed the ten dollar bill is yet unchanged as neither the money nor Mr. Twistifactor has yet appeared.

N. K. Constellation.

From the Boston Tribune.

TRIAL.

A trial of a husband for an attempt to poison his wife, has lately excited much interest in Paris, where the tribunals suffer more latitude of proceeding than our Courts allow, and the grave dispensation of justice is set off with theatrical effect, which the French love in all things, and tolerate even in Courts of justice. M. Bouquet, the prisoner, had been a soldier, and had studied pharmacy, which gave a double advantage in his execrable purpose. He was separated from his first wife, which was probably fortunate for her, for in 1806, his second wife died in violent pain, and as she believed and declared, by poison. The body, however, was disinterred and examined after eight days, but no evidence of poison appeared, though the drug may have been discharged by vomiting. The Attorney General, therefore, reported that there was no legal ground for prosecution.

In 1827, Bouquet married again, as if like Blue Beard, only to commit another murder. By this marriage there was a child, which, while yet an infant, was, in the absence of its mother, seized with vomitings of a peculiar kind, and Bouquet took especial care to secret the clothes thus stained from his wife. In a few months the child died of a gradual decline, and the mother desired that the body should be examined. To this Bouquet seemingly assented, but at the same time wrote to the medical attendants to forbid it, saying that the child had voided two pins, and that more might be found which would only grieve the mother.

The body, however, was afterwards examined, and two pins found in the side, and evident marks of poison. By the death of his wife and child, the accused would have come into possession of 12,000 fr.

The last charge of the attempt to murder was made against him by the wife herself. Since the death of her child she had been in a constant decline, attended with many extraordinary symptoms, and once at the request of her husband, she swallowed a draught of tisane, which threw her into convulsions.

These were renewed several times, and the physician declared them to be caused by poison; having one day found her face distorted with spasmodic affections, and her mind in the greatest distress, she told him that her husband again pressed her to drink some tisane, and that while she was kissing the hand that presented the cup, she saw the other put something into it, declined to drink it at that time. In this mixture the physician detected arsenic, and also in a phial. At his suggestion, the poor woman fled from her home and took refuge elsewhere. Bouquet who had gone to Versailles, was much alarmed at his return, on discovering her absence, and in anticipating what she might disclose, that she would say she had been poisoned because she one day found a pin in her soup. When he discovered her retreat, some interviews passed between them, and at his entreaty that she would not destroy him, she denied or retracted all that she had said to the physician.

He, however, laid the information before the police, and Bouquet was arrested. His wife, however, in whom affection seemed to preponderate over fear, or mercy over justice, pretended that she had received of a chemist, some months before, a drug to kill rats, and that it was put in a closet, and afterwards mistaken for sugar. It is to be remembered that Bouquet had insured the life of his wife at 20,000 francs, and that he had also made proposals to insure that of Caroline, a daughter by his second marriage. The prosecutor suggested that he intended also to follow this horrid speculation in the death of his pocket-book and there was found in his pocket-book a paper with the name and age of his daughter, dated on the 5th December, the very day of the death of his infant child.

When the medical attendant was called, the prisoner rose and made notes, and he

conducted himself through the trial with calmness and cheerfulness. The physician testified as above stated, that he believed the child and wife to have been poisoned, that the wife declared the same to him, and at his advice fled from the house, but that afterwards she had retracted or denied this, that she might save her husband. A second physician was called to support the testimony of the first. He testified that Madame Bouquet had sent to him in haste, saying she had some horrible thing to tell him which she dared not speak, when he anticipated her by saying she had been poisoned by her husband, which she admitted to be true. The prisoner during the trial, made one or two observations, without reflection, that seemed to criminate himself. The brother of Madame Bouquet testified that the parties had always lived together in concord, and produced a letter in which his sister expressed her confidence in the innocence of her husband.

The lady herself was then called, and advanced trembling, casting an expressive look upon her husband, who remained unmoved. It was decided that though she could not testify on oath against her husband, she might explain without oath the other testimony. She stated that she attributed the death of the infant to the carelessness of the maid, and that when she requested to have the body examined, her mind was much disturbed. She testified that during her whole life, when her mind was peculiarly anxious, she had been subject to fits of vomiting. She denied all that she had communicated to the physician, and said that from her husband she had taken no drinks whatever—she denied her very letters till they were produced, and then she attributed them to her fear, which was so great that she knew not what she did. The jury returned a verdict of Not Guilty, for which the prisoner seemed to be much indebted to his fortune as his innocence.

Open violence is dreadful, but it must be resisted, and often has the excuse of springing from a brute passion or instinct—but murder is never so horrid and appalling as when committed without violence, by that most diabolical agent of evil, a poisoner.

The following notice of the scenic effect is from the National Gazette:

"The accused frequently ejaculated the most tender sighs to the wife, while she or others, were giving testimony; as she passed near him she extended her hand to him, which he kissed with rapture; they sobbed aloud mutually, as they heard of each other's sufferings or extravagancies, and the scenes were not less striking between these parties, and the auditory and the judge."

THE LAW OF LIBEL.

We talk of the law of libel; but where is it? In what page and volume of our statutes can it be found? We have no such law; would to Heaven we had! A Draconian law would be preferable to the chapter of accidents; for men may avoid what they know and dread, or not treading, may endure, at their own discretion. "The great difference, it has been justly remarked, between a country governed by laws and one governed by men, is that in the former every man knows what he has to expect. Laws bear a fixed and definite sense so that all men are punished alike in the same circumstances but men are subject to caprice, so that it cannot be known beforehand how the same judge will be disposed to decide and much less will one man's conduct be a rule for that of another."

Apply this description of a country, governed by men, and not by laws, and you have an exact representation of our own condition with regard to libels. Men, not laws, determine what is a libel, and assign the penalty. Juries perform the 1st office; Judges the second; and the consequence is no man can tell beforehand what a jury choose to consider a libel, and still less what punishment a Judge may choose to inflict. I am inclined to disregard the warning of the Jurieu, who cautions us against prophesying unless we fix a period for the accomplishment of our prophecies sufficient to remote to avoid the chance of outliving their failure. I venture to predict that even Sir James Scarlett, silvered over with age though his heat be already may live to see the auspicious change, when Englishmen may hold their gray goose quilts with no other fear before their eyes than that which very honest men would wish to have—the fear of transgressing the laws.

Blackwood.

The following is the language used by a brother of Napoleon. It is from Louis Bonaparte's answer to Sir Walter Scott.

"I have been enthusiastic and joyful as any one after a victory; but I also confess that the sight of a battle field has not only struck me with horror, but even tarbed me sick; and now that I am advanced in life, I cannot understand any more than I could at fifteen years of age, how beings, who call themselves reasonable, and who have so much foresight, can employ this short existence, not in loving and aiding, but in putting an end to each others' existence, as if time did not himself do this with sufficient

rapidity! What I thought at fifteen years of age, I still think—wars with the pain of death, which society draws upon itself, are but organized barbarisms, an inheritance of the savage state, disguised or ornamented by ingenious institutions and false eloquence.

MANAGERS' OFFICE.

Richmond, Virginia.

Union Canal Lottery, Class 15.

To be Drawn in Philadelphia, 26th August.

1 of \$20,000 is \$20,000

1 10,000 10,000

1 2,500 2,500

1 1,500 1,500

5 1,000 5,000

Besides \$500, 400, 300, 200, 100, &c.

Tickets \$5, Halves 2 50, Quarts 1 25.

Recollect that in the Union Canal Lotteries the following prizes have been sold & paid at this Office—\$30,000—10,000—2,500—1,000, &c. &c.—the latter to a resident of Carolina.

Address your orders to

YATES & M'INTYRE,

Richmond, Va.

MANAGERS' OFFICE.

Dismal Swamp Canal Lottery, CLASS 12.

To be Drawn at Richmond, 20th Aug. 1830.

1 Prize of \$10,000 is \$10,000

1 do 3,000 is 3,000

1 do 1,500 is 1,500

1 do 1,200 is 1,200

5 do 1,000 is 5,000, &c.

Tickets \$4, Halves 2, Quarters 1.

A Package of 20 Whole Tickets, may be had for \$80, which is compelled to draw \$36.

Delaware and North-Carolina LOTTERY, Class 3.

To be Drawn at Wilmington, Del. 24th Aug.

1 Prize of \$10,000 is \$10,000

1 do 2,500 is 2,500

1 do 1,149 is 1,149

5 do 1,000 is 5,000, &c.

Tickets \$3, Halves 1 50, Quarters 0 75

Grand Consolidated Lottery, CLASS 7.

To be Drawn at Wilmington, Del. 31st Aug.

Splendid Scheme.

30 No. Lottery, 9 Drawn Ballots.

82 CAPITALS, EACH OF \$1,000.

SCHEME:

2 Prizes of \$5,355 is \$10,710

82 do 1,000 is 82,000

51 do 200 is 10,200

51 do 150 is 7,650

51 do 100 is 5,100

Besides \$80, 60, 50, 40, 30, 20, 10, &c.

Tickets \$10, Halves 5, Quarters 2 50.

A Package of 20 Whole Tickets, which is compelled to draw \$90, may be had for \$190.—Shares of Packages in the same proportion.

For Tickets, send your orders to YATES & McIntyre, Richmond, Va. who are the Managers of the above Lotteries.

YATES & M'INTYRE,

Richmond, Va.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has formed a Copartnership in the HARDWARE BUSINESS, with Mr. GEORGE A. DWIGHT, of New York, and the Firm of J. & G. A. DWIGHT. They have taken the Store No. 235, PEARL STREET, corner of John street. The former customers of James Dwight & Co. and James Dwight, are respectfully invited to patronise the new concern.

JAMES DWIGHT.

Petersburg, Va. July 5. 92 St.

THE SUBSCRIBER

OFFERS for Sale his HOUSE & LOTS in the Town of Oxford, with the LAND adjoining—about 200 acres—of which about 60 acres are Woodland. The House is 52 by 40 feet, commodious, and well finished throughout, having 4 rooms with fire places on each floor, with a passage on each—a garret distributed into closets and two comfortable rooms; and a cellar under the whole divided into several apartments. It is situated in a most beautiful grove of Oaks; attached to it is a large Falling Garden furnished with fruits selected from the north—an Ice-House constructed of rock—a stone Spring-House—a Well of excellent water in the yard—an Office in the yard suitable for a Lawyer, and every necessary Out-house, all in good repair.

Also, a TANYARD now in operation, which might give employment to 8 or 10 hands, having 10 1/2 acres of land attached to it; and on the premises is a comfortable two story dwelling, with every convenience for a family residence. A better constructed Yard is seldom seen any where. This property will be disposed of on reasonable and accommodating terms.

THO. B. LITTLEJOHN.

Oxford, Sept. 1. 50 1/2 St.

State of North-Carolina, HAYWOOD COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, April Term, 1830.

Mary Bryant v. Eli Bryant, Petition for Divorce.

ORDERED by Court, that publication be made in the North-Carolina Spectator, and appear, at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the County of Haywood, at the Court House in Waynesville, on the 2d Wednesday after the 4th Monday in September next, and plead or answer to the Plaintiff's petition, or the same will be heard ex parte.

Witness, John B. Love, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 2d Wednesday after the 4th Monday of March, 1830.

JOHN B. LOVE, C. S. C.

By REUB. DEAYER, D. C.

SALE OF THE WABASH & ERIE CANAL LANDS, IN INDIANA, ON A CREDIT OF SEVENTEEN YEARS.

BY authority of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, approved January 28th, 1830, the undersigned will offer for Public Sale, to the highest bidder, in Tracts of 80 Acres, or in Fractional Sections, as the public lands are sold, on the first Monday in October next, at the Town of Loosansport, in the county of Cass, a portion of the Lands granted to the State of Indiana, by the act of Congress of March 2d, 1827, to aid in constructing a Canal to connect, at navigable points, the waters of the Wabash river with those of Lake Erie, and which have been designated and set apart for that purpose by Commissioners appointed on the part of the State of Indiana, by and with the consent of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and the approbation of the President of the United States.

The part which will be offered for sale, includes sections and fractional sections in the following townships and ranges; viz. Nos. 1, 3, 10, 12, 13, 24, in Township No. 24, North of Range No. 3, West 2d principal Meridian, 1, 3, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 34, 36, T. 25, R. 3 W. 13, 24, 25, 36, T. 26, R. 3 W. 5, 8, T. 24, R. 2 W. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 22, 24, 27, 32, T. 25, R. 2 W. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, T. 26, R. 2 W. 25, 34, 36, T. 27, R. 2 W. 3, 5, 8, T. 25, R. 1 W. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 32, T. 27, R. 3 E. 34, 36, T. 28, R. 3 E. 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 27, 29, 32, T. 27, R. 4 E. 32, 34, T. 28, R. 4 E. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 27, T. 27, R. 5 E. 25, 27, 32, 34, 36, T. 28, R. 5 E. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, 36, T. 28, R. 6 E. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, 36, T. 29, R. 1 E. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, 36, T. 29, R. 2 E. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, 36, T. 29, R. 3 E. 3, 5, 8, 10, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 27, 29, 32, 34, 36, T. 29, R. 4 E. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, 36, T. 29, R. 5 E. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, 36, T. 29, R. 6 E. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, 36, T. 29, R. 7 E. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, 36, T. 29, R. 8 E. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, 36, T. 29, R. 9 E. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, 36, T. 29, R. 10 E. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, 36, T. 29, R. 11 E. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, 36, T. 29, R. 12 E. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, 36, T. 29, R. 13 E. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, 36, T. 29, R. 14 E. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, 36, T. 29, R. 15 E. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, 36, T. 29, R. 16 E. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, 36, T. 29, R. 17 E. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, 36, T. 29, R. 18 E. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, 36, T. 29, R. 19 E. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, 36, T. 29, R. 20 E. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, 36, T. 29, R. 21 E. 1, 3,