

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

Thursday, October 7, 1830.

No. 118

THE REGISTER

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ADVERTISEMENTS

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every succeeding publication; those of greater
length in the same proportion. Copy-
writers thankfully received. Letters to
the Editors must be postpaid.

PREVENTION OF CRIME.

Dr. Channing's Sermon before the Massachusetts
Legislature, contains the following well judg-
ed remarks upon the means of preventing
crime:

"On the means of preventing crime, I
want time, and still more ability, to en-
large. I would only say that this object
should be kept in view through the whole
of legislation. For this end, laws should
be as few and as simple as may be; for an
extensive and obscure code multiplies oc-
casions of offence, and brings the citizen
unnecessarily into collision with the State.
Above all, let the laws bear broadly on
their front the impress of justice and hu-
manity, so that the moral sense of the com-
munity may become their sanction. Arbi-
trary and oppressive laws invite offence
and take from disobedience the conscious-
ness of guilt. It is even wise to abstain
from laws, which, however wise and good
in themselves, have the semblance of inequity,
which find no response in the
heart of the citizen, and which will be
evaded with little remorse. The wisdom
of legislation is especially seen in grafting
laws on the conscience. I add, what seems
to me of great importance, that the penal
code should be brought to bear with the
sternest impartiality on the rich and exalted,
as well as on the poor and fallen.—
Society suffers from the crimes of the for-
mer not less than by those of the latter.—
It has been truly said that the amount of
property taken by theft and forgery, is
small compared with what is taken by dis-
honest insolvency. Yet the thief is sent
to prison, and the dishonest bankrupt lives
perhaps in state. The moral sentiment of
the community is thus corrupted; and,
for this and other solemn reasons, a re-
form is greatly needed in the laws which
respect insolvency. I am shocked at the
imprisonment of the honest debtor; and
the legislation which allows a creditor to
play the tyrant over an innocent man, would
disgrace, I think, a barbarous age. I am
not the less shocked with the impunity
with which criminal insolvents continually
escape, and by the lenity of the commu-
nity towards these transgressors of its most
essential laws.

"Another means of preventing crime,
is to punish it wisely; and by wise pun-
ishment I mean that which aims to reform
the offender. I know that this end of pun-
ishment has been questioned by wise and
good men. But what higher and more
profitable end can be proposed? You say
we must punish for example. But history
shows that what is called exemplary pun-
ishment, cannot boast of great efficiency.
Crime thrives under severe penalties,
thrives on the blood of offenders. The
frequent exhibition of such punishments,
hardens a people's heart and produces defian-
ce & reaction in the guilty. Until recently,
government seems to have labored
to harden the criminal by throwing him
into a crowd of offenders, into the putrid
atmosphere of a common prison. Human-
ity rejoices in the reform, which in this
respect, is spreading through our country.
To remove the convict from bad influ-
ences, is an essential step to this moral res-
toration. It is however but a step. To
place him under the aid of good influences
is equally important, and here individual
exertion must come to the aid of legisla-
tive provisions. Private Christians, se-
lected at once for their judiciousness and
philanthropy, must connect themselves with
the solitary prisoner, and by manifestations
of a sincere fraternal interest, by conver-
sation, books and encouragement, must
touch within him cords which have long
ceased to vibrate; must awaken new hopes;
must show him that all is not lost: that
God, and Christ, and virtue, and the
friendship of the virtuous, and honour and
immortality, may yet be secured. Of this
glorious ministry of private Christianity, I
do not despair. I know I shall be told of
the failure of all efforts to reclaim crim-
inals. They have not always failed. And
blessed, has philanthropy, has genius, has
the strength of humanity, been fairly and
fervently put forth in this great concern?
I find in the New Testament, no class of
beings, whom charity is instructed to for-
sake. I find no exception made by Him
who came to seek, and to save that which
was lost. I must add, that the most hope-
less subjects are not always to be found in
prisons. That convicts are dreadfully
corrupt, I know; but not more corrupt
than some who walk at large, and are not
excluded from our kindness. The rich
man who defrauds, is certainly as criminal
as the poor man who steals. The rich
man who drinks to excess, contracts deep
guilt than he who sinks into this vice

under the pressure of want. The young man
who seduces innocence, deserves more em-
phatically the House of Correction, than the
female whom he allured into the path of
destruction. Still more, I cannot but re-
member how much the guilt of the convict
results from the general corruption of so-
ciety. When I reflect how much of the
responsibility for crimes, rests on the state;
how many of the offences, which are most
severely punished, are to be traced to neg-
lected education, to early squalid want, to
temptations and exposures which society
might do much to relieve—I feel that
mercy should temper legislation; that we
should not sever ourselves so widely from
our fallen brethren; that we should recog-
nize in them the countenance and claims
of humanity; that we should strive to
win them back to God."

"In this discourse, I have insisted on
the supreme importance of virtuous princi-
ple, of moral force, and elevation in the
community; and I have thus spoken, not
that I might conform to professional duty,
but from a deep personal conviction. I
feel, as I doubt not many feel, that the
great distinction of a nation, the only one
worth possessing, is the prevalence of pure
principles among the citizens. I wish to
belong to a state, in the character and in-
stitutions of which I may find a spring of
improvement, which I can speak of with
an honest pride, in whose records I may
meet great and honored names, and which
makes the world its debtor by its discov-
eries of truth and by an example of virtuous
freedom. O save me from a country which
worships wealth and cares not for true glo-
ry; in which intrigue bears rule; in which
patriotism borrows its zeal from the pros-
pect of office; in which hungry sycophants
throng with supplication all the depart-
ments of State; in which the public men
bear the brand of private vice, and the seat
of government is a noisome sink of private
licentiousness and public corruption. Tell
me not of the honor of belonging to a free
country. I ask, does our liberty bear gen-
erous fruits? Does it exalt us in many
spirits, in public virtue, above countries
trodden under foot by despotism? Tell
me not of the extent of our territory. I
care not how large it is, if it multiply de-
generate men. Speak not of our prosper-
ity. Better be one of a poor people, plain
in manners, revering God and respecting
themselves, than belong to a rich country
which knows no higher good than riches.
Earnestly do I desire for this country, that
instead of copying Europe with an undis-
cerning servility, it may have a character
of its own, corresponding to the freedom
and equality of our institutions. One Eu-
rope is enough. One Paris is enough.—
How much to be desired is it, that, sepa-
rated as we are from the eastern continent
by an ocean, we should be still more widely
separated by simplicity of manners, by
domestic purity, by inward piety, by re-
verence for human nature, by moral inde-
pendence, by withstanding that subjec-
tion to fashion, and the debilitating sensuality,
which characterize the most civilized por-
tions of the old world."

TALES OF A TALE.

Under this title, a new work has just been pub-
lished in England, from which we extract the
following description of a young lady, whom
the author imagines fell in love with him, on
her passage to Madras:—
"Bless your hearts, I lost,—or, what's
all one as lost, let slip through my fingers,
on an outward-bound voyage to Madras, as
nice a little craft as ever hit the fancy of
man: and for why? Because *miss* was too
modest to open her mind, and I was too
green, at the time, to discover her drift.
She was a regular-bit lady; played on
your lory-piano, and wore nothing but
silks and satins all the way out to Madras.
She'd the wickedest eye, and yet there
was never no wickedness in it; for 'twas
as blue and as bright as the sea in a calm;
but 'twas the most rogiest eye I ever
seed with a winch. She used to look un-
der her lee-lid, as was always on the droop,
for all the world like the slope of a lower
deck port of a rainy day. There was never,
no, never, a craft more beautifully built.
She wanted no *sheathing* on her bilge, or
bends to make her stand up to her sticks.
Her bearings were in the right place.—
She tumbled in, as in course she should,
a little aloft. None o' your wall-sided
for me. I never knew one of them yet as
could properly carry their canvass. Her
run was as clean as a chipper's; and as
for her bow, she le ta-Pomone's herself
wasn't finer beneath or fairer above.—
Whenever 'twas my weather-wheel, she
was sure to be backing, and filling, and
boxing 'bout the binnacle, like a Cooper
bound a cask. There she'd be, one time
a larning her compass; another seeing
which way her head was; now axing the
name of that rope, then the name of this;
the difference 'twixt a reef, and a true
lovers knot; and then she'd send fly'n
such a glance at a fellow as would either
shake the ship up in the wind, or make
her yaw from her course four or five points.
Many and many's the blowin' up she's a-
got me. But I take Miss Norton (for she
didn't go by a purser's name) took 'em all
more at heart 'n ever did Phil. 'I so
loves the sea," says she, "so fond of chil-
dren—even among the very pigs and pool-

try they've always a pet. Oh! *Miss*
Farley, says she, (for you see, and what's
more, I never could come at the cause, she
always would clap a handle to my name)
you *doesn't* know, Mr. Farley, says she,
'how much I doats upon sailors. What
would I give, says she, letting fly another
flash of her eye; 'what *would* I give con-
tinued Farley, endeavoring to imitate the
feminine tone of his quondam love, 'could
I only follow their fortunes.' I think I
now hears her voice; sees her afore me
with her half-lowered lid fixed on her ta-
pered foot (for she'd a foot like a Chinese
child) as it peeped from under her petti-
coat, showing the sand, that lay spread up
on the deck, into the pitchy seams, as
billed out in spite o' the awning. Well,
you know, when she says, 'What *would*
I give could I only follow their fortunes?
so much she gets hold o' my mind, that
I'm blessed if the ship didn't broach in-
stantly to, and slap goes, short in the
irons, the fore-topmast and top-gallant
studdensail booms."

CURE FOR A PASSIONATE TEMPER.

A merchant in London had a dispute
with a Quaker, respecting the settlement
of an account. The merchant was deter-
mined to bring the question into court, a
proceeding which the Quaker earnestly de-
precated, using every argument in his pow-
er to convince the merchant of his error;
but the latter was inflexible. Desirous to
make a last effort, the Quaker called at his
house one morning, and inquired if his
master was at home. The merchant hear-
ing the inquiry, and knowing the voice
called aloud from the top of the stairs,
"Tell that rascal that I am not at home."
The Quaker, looking up towards him calm-
ly said, "Well friend, God put thee in a
better mood." The merchant struck af-
terwards with the meekness of the reply,
and having more deliberately investigat-
ed the matter, became convinced that the Qu-
aker was right, and he in the wrong. He
requested to see him, and after acknowl-
edging his error, he said, "I have one ques-
tion to ask you—how were you able, with
such patience on various occasions to bear
my abuse?" "Friend, replied the Quaker
I will tell thee; I was naturally as hot &
as violent as thou art. I knew that to in-
dulge this temper was sinful and I found
that it was injurious. I observed that
men in a passion always speak aloud; and
I thought if I could control my voice, I
should repress my passion. I have there-
fore made it a rule never to suffer my voice
to rise above a certain key; and by a care-
ful observance of this rule, I have, with
the blessings of God, entirely mastered my
natural temper." The Quaker reasoned
philosophically, and the merchant, as every
one else may do, benefited by his exam-
ple.

**Drawing of the
UNION CANAL LOTTERY,
NO. 17**
46 21 41 54 10 88 57 29 13 5.

FOR SALE,

THAT well known and eligible Situation, in
the town of Warrenton, N. C. occupied
now, and for many years past, as a
Female Academy.

It is in a high, healthy, and wealthy section of
country. The buildings are large, commodious,
and in good repair, and well adapted to the
purposes for which they were designed; or they
might be converted into a desirable private resi-
dence for a large family. A more minute de-
scription is deemed superfluous, as it is presum-
ed that none would purchase without viewing
the premises. The furniture belonging to the
Establishment will also be disposed of. Should
the property not be sold before the 1st day
of December next, it will on that day be offered
at public sale on the premises, when those desirous
of engaging in this line of business would do
well to attend, as it is seldom that such an op-
portunity as the present is afforded.
The Terms which shall be liberal, and such as
to accommodate purchasers, will be made known
on the day of sale.
Letters on the subject addressed to the sub-
scriber, postage paid, will be promptly attend-
ed to.

CAROLINE M. PLUNKETT,
Warrenton, 28th Sept. 1830.
The Columbia Telescope and Richmond
Enquirer will insert the above advertisement for
six weeks, and forward their accounts to this Of-
fice for collection.

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, com-
modious, and well finished throughout, having
4 rooms with fire places on each floor, with a
close 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 neces-
sary 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 pre-
mises 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.

MANAGERS' OFFICE, Richmond, Va. Dismal Swamp Lottery, CLASS 15.

To be drawn in Norfolk, Va. 15th October.
1 prize of \$10,000 is 10,000
1 10,000 10,000
1 10,000 10,000
1 10,000 10,000
1 10,000 10,000
1 5,400 5,400
10 1000 10,000
Besides \$500, 400, 300, 200, 150, 100, &c.
Tickets \$5. Halves 2.50. Quarters 1.25.

**New York Consolidated Extra,
NO. 28.**
To be drawn in New-York, 20th Oct. 1830.
\$20,000, 10,000, 5,000, 4,000, 3,000,
2,000, 10 of 1000, 500, 400, &c. &c.
Tickets \$5. Halves 2.50. Quarters 1.25.

**Grand Consolidated Lottery,
NO. 11.**
To be drawn 26th October, in Newcastle, Del.
1 prize of 20,000 is 20,000
1 10,000 10,000
100 1000 100,000
Besides \$500 300 200 100 &c.
Tickets \$10. Halves 5. Quarters 2.50.
Eighths 1.25.

**Dismal Swamp Canal Lottery,
NO. 16.**
To be drawn at Richmond, October 29th.
1 Grand capital of \$25,000 is 25,000
1 11,690 11,690
50 1000 50,000
Besides \$500 200 100, &c.
Tickets \$10. Halves 5. Quarters 2.50.
Eighths 1.25.

Tickets for sale in the above schemes—all un-
der the management of Yates & McIntyre.
Address your orders to
YATES & MCINTYRE.

"HERE WE GO."
\$30,000, 25,000, 20,000, 15,000,
and two of 10,000.

All in marching order, and may be had for
the small sum of \$10 each by sending to HEW-
SON'S OFFICE, "HEAD QUARTERS," Peter-
sbu g. Spend your Money freely; you'll
never regret having sent to Hewson's Prize Office.
The Cash is ready, and the Capitals must be sold.
Therefore delay not!!

Union Canal Lottery, No. 18.
To be drawn 9th October.
50,000 Dollars.
15,000 Dollars.
10,000 Dollars.
5,000 Dollars.
4,000 Dollars.
10 of 1000, 10 of 600, 500, 300, 200,
100, &c.
Tickets \$10, Shares in proportion.

LOOK AT THIS!
\$25,000 and 50 Prizes of \$1,000.
NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED
LOTTERY
27th Class Extra.

Drawing takes place in New-York on Wednes-
day 15th October, and will be received at Hew-
son's Office in due course of mail—Immediate
information given to all adventurers.

Go a chance in this, if you never try again.
The inducements offered are,
25,000 Dollars.
20,000 Dollars.
10,000 Dollars.
5,000 Dollars.
3,500 Dollars.

Fifty Prizes of One Thousand Dollars.
Sixty-five do. of Five Hundred Dollars.
&c. &c.
Tickets only \$10, Halves 5, Quart. 2.50.

Orders for Tickets or Packages of Tickets,
will meet with due attention. Clubs for Tick-
ets will be dealt with upon liberal terms. Don't
forget to send your orders. Address to
B. W. HEWSON,
Petersburg, Va.

Who had the pleasure of selling and paying a
few weeks since,
No. 8, 27, 38,
The Great and Splendid Capital of
25,000 DOLLARS.
Oct. 1, 1830

Alexander Campbell

HAVING received an extensive assortment
of Goods in his line, respectfully invites his
customers and the public generally, to call and
examine them. He has superfine and low
priced, Blue, Black, Brown, Olive and Mixed
Cloths, Velvets, Valenciennes, Florentine & Marselles
Vestries, which will be sold low, or made up
to order, in a superior style of workmanship; at
the shortest notice and on the most accommo-
dating terms. He has now on hand, and intends
to keep constantly, a large and fashionable
supply of

READY MADE CLOTHING.
Such as Gentlemen's Over, Frock, and Dress
Coats, Pantaloons and Vests, Stocks, Suspend-
ers, Cravats, Collars, and other articles usually
kept by Merchant Tailors.
Thankful for past favors, he solicits a contin-
uance of the patronage of the public.
Raleigh 28th Sept. 1830.
N. B. Having received the latest Fashions,
and having in my employ best rate workmen, I
feel great confidence in my ability to give satis-
faction to those who may favor me with their
custom.
ALEXANDER CAMPBELL.

A City House and Store for Sale
THE newly erected and well situated House
and Store, on Fayetteville street, which is
occupied as the City Post-Office, will be sold on
reasonable terms.

The House is two stories, and has two good
rooms below and two above, and is handsomely
finished.
The Lot extends back to Wilmington street,
and will admit of other improvements.
Apply to Mr. B. B. Smith, merchant, at the
next door.
Sept. 15. 19

Cattle Show and Sale.

WILL be exhibited for Show and Sale, at
the Capitol Square in the City of Raleigh,
on Monday the 4th day of October next (being
the first day of Wake Superior Court)—
Between 20 and 30 Cows, of the first breed
in our Country, warranted to be with Calf by
Napoleon, a full blooded English Devon Bull.
Also, several year old Bulls of the half breed
by Napoleon.
This breed of Cattle is highly esteemed in
England—single Cows producing from 10 to 13
lbs. of Butter a week; and Mr. Hurlbut, of
Connecticut, who has tried the breed, says he
has never known any Cows that have given so
much rich Milk as these, with the same kind of
food. See *American Farmer*, vol. 7, p. 210.
SETH JONES,
Wake County, Sept. 10. 11 St.

Second Bible Convention of North Carolina.

IN November 1829, a Convention was held in
Raleigh "for the purpose of devising the
ways and means of supplying the State with the
Bible, by May 1831." The Resolutions adopt-
ed at that meeting have been laid before the
public. Although the friends of the Bible cause
have exerted themselves to carry these resolu-
tions into effect, yet much remains to be done,
if the State is to be supplied within the time
contemplated.
As there are many Bible Societies and Asso-
ciations in the State, which hold no communi-
cation with each other, and, of course, act with-
out concert, it is evident, that as the work
draws towards a close, none of them can act
advisedly, unless they have before them, all
that has been done, is doing, and needs to be
done, that our State may be furnished with
God's holy word.

With a view of collecting information, and of
acting in concert, the friends of the Bible cause
think it best, that a Second Bible Convention
should be held in Raleigh on Tuesday, the
14th day of December, 1830. To which meet-
ing, Delegates from the different Bible Soci-
eties and Associations, and friends of the cause
generally, are invited to attend. Where atten-
dants are inconvenient, such written communi-
cations as will further the cause, are respect-
fully solicited, so that all the information needed
may be before the Convention.
J. GALES, Sec'y.
Raleigh, Sept. 21. 14

JUST PUBLISHED, GALES'S NORTH-CAROLINA ALMANAC FOR THE YEAR 1831.

Containing, besides the ordinary Astronomical
Calculations, Essays on the changing of Seeds,
on the effects of frequently stirring the Earth,
on the Grasses suitable for the Southern States,
on the art of living happily; on the best manner
of spending Winter Evenings, and several other
Moral & Agricultural Articles; Medical Recipes,
containing Anecdotes, &c.; also, a list of the
Officers of the United States and State Govern-
ments; a correct list of the Members of the ap-
proaching General Assembly; and the time of
holding all the Courts in the State.
Sold wholesale by the Publishers, and by
Turner & Hughes in this city; by E. J. Hale,
at his Printing-office in Fayetteville; by Salmon
Hall at his Book-store in Newbern; and retail
at most of the Stores in the State.
Sept. 27, 1830.

State of North-Carolina.

Rockingham County.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
August Term, 1830.

Wm. Winchester v. Isaac Cummins, Adm'r of
Robt. Cummins.
Motion for a decree to sell Lands.
IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court
that James Moore and his wife Margaret, Jo-
nathan Cummins, Robert Cummins and Newton
Cummins, heirs at law of Robert Cummins, de-
ceased, are not inhabitants of this State; it is therefore
ordered, that publication be made for six weeks
in the Raleigh Register for them to appear at
our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions
to be held for the County of Rockingham, at the
Court-house in Wentworth, on the 4th Monday
of November next, and plead, answer or demur.
Test. RO. GALLOWAY, C. C. D.
Sept. 7. 10 6w

State of North-Carolina.

Rockingham County.
August Sessions, 1830.

Elizabeth Browder, Clement Whittemore and
others.

Isham Browder, sen. Wm. Meadows, Adm'r of
Nancy Thrasher, dec. Isaac Clarke and Tabitha
his wife, and Augustin Peares.
Petition for probate of Isham Browder's Will.
IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court
that Isaac Clarke and Tabitha his wife and
Augustine Peares, are not inhabitants of this
State; it is ordered by the Court that publica-
tion be made for six weeks in the Raleigh Regis-
ter, giving notice to the said defendants to ap-
pear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Ses-
sions to be held for the county of Rockingham
at the Court-house in Wentworth, on the 4th
Monday in November next, and answer, or the
petition will be taken pro confesso.
12
RO. GALLOWAY, C. C. C.

Drawing and Painting School, For Young Ladies.

MRS. MARLING has commenced her School
at the House where she now resides, and
will give lessons on Paper, Velvet, Satin, &c.
in the most accurate and expeditious style.
Terms for Drawing & Painting on Paper,
per quarter, \$ 6
On Velvet, twenty lessons, 12
Raleigh, Sept. 6, 1830.