

RALPHIGH REGISTER,

AND NORTH-CAROLINA GAZETTE.

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

Vol. VII.

Thursday, October 24, 1830.

No 722.

THE REGISTER

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JOSEPH GALES & SON,
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ADVERTISEMENTS

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From the Cincinnati American.

DUNSTABLES "ALL THE GO."

We do not often meddle with the fashions of the day. The dress of the fashionable ladies of our city seems, at this time, however, to be a proper subject for remark. We have consequently had engraved a representation of one of the bonnets that are now "all the go." We believe they bear the cognomen of "Dunstable bonnets." The figure we have placed at the head of this article is a representation of one of "the first water"—the real exquisite touch—the fac-simile of those worn by the very "ton." We give it a place in our paper chiefly for the benefit of our fair readers in the country. It cannot be supposed they would be able to fashion their "head gear" in the most refined style, unless they had a pattern. Doubtless they will be thankful to us for furnishing them with one. We would inform them, however, that the crowns are daily growing in length—they have been augmented, in this particular about six inches since the "Dunstables" began to be the rage." Our fair country friends must therefore make due allowance in "making up" their new bonnets. It will perhaps be proper to add an inch to the length of the crown for every week of time. They must be sure also that the gradual sugar loaf slope be preserved, as it has been strongly, though confidentially, hinted to us, by some of the more knowing ones, that in a few weeks the upper end of the crown will approximate a sharp point. We therefore communicate this particular fact, in confidence, to our special friends. The sharp pointed "Dunstables" would very soon become vulgar if very generally worn. It is of consequence, therefore, that none but a few of the "ton" should be possessed of this secret, as they certainly ought to have the honor of first exhibiting their great improvement. The low-crowned "Dunstables" are already in "bad odour" among the leading fashionables, and a sarcastic smile may be easily discovered on the cheek of one of our female exquisites when a lady of moderate pretensions passes her in the street, with a "six inch crown."—Less than a ten or twelve inches, is considered altogether unfashionable. Your fifteen or sixteen inches are the true thing. Our fair country friends must, also, not forget to place a large bow of wide ribbon on the apex of the crown, and a single strip of exceedingly wide ribbon upon the right and left side, extending from the top of the crown to the lower side of the bonnet, in the plainest manner, with "strings" of the same. We understand, a considerable contest is now going on among several of the Exquisites, whether a strip of ribbon should be placed round the crown. One party contends that it should, and the other that it should not. It is hinted that this *questio revata* has produced a good deal of sparring between the contending parties, and which will ultimately prevail we are unable to divine. We incline to think, however, as the additional band of ribbon will somewhat increase the expense, that the advocates of that style will triumph.

Some of our friends are so unfashionable as to be of opinion that the ordinary-sized "Dunstables" (as they first appeared,) were very becoming to the ladies, and much handsomer than the present extended "sugar loaf" style. We were ourselves about yielding to the same opinion, when it was hinted to us by one of the "ton," that if we should adopt any such vulgar notion, our taste and judgment would be forever afterwards ridiculed and disregarded by every fashionable lady in the city. Prudence being the better part of valour, we shall therefore express no opinion on this point, but leave our readers to judge for themselves.

The history of the first edition of these bonnets, we understand to be this. A fashionable milliner in Boston contracted for a considerable quantity to be made for her in an adjoining country village, at about \$3 each. She boxed them up neatly and sent them to New-York by land, where she had them shipped in one of the principle packets for Boston. She then procured an anonymous paragraph to be inserted in several of the Boston papers, announcing the arrival at New-York of a quantity of elegant and "new style" bonnets, just from Paris, which were "all the go" in that city, and were worn by all the females of the Royal Family. A few days after this announcement, she finished in the papers a glowing ad-

vertisement, that she had purchased a few of the new style Parisian bonnets, just arrived at New-York, and expected to receive them on the following day. This news created a considerable stir among the fashionable females of Boston, and several of the "tip top" ladies made engagements for the first choice at from \$16 to \$18 each. The bonnets arrived as expected—and the female Exquisites were speedily supplied. The deception, however, became known in a few days, and the price was soon reduced to \$5 or \$6—but the trick was not discovered until the fashionable milliner had disposed of her Parisian supply. As all the "hightoned" ladies of Boston had gotten them on their hands at \$16 or \$18 each, they concluded to continue to wear them as "Dunstable Bonnets," (taking their name from the town at which they were made,) and thus did they obtain rank in the fashionable world. They have already had an unparalleled run among the "ton," and we have to day given them further immortality by this cut and description. When they first appeared, however, they were scarcely a title of their present size—being intended, as we are credibly informed, to permit at least two persons to sit under each at the same time—the "Umbrella Bonnets" and "Bishop's Sleeves" having previously permitted but one.

P. S. We understand that the ladies' sleeves have been sufficiently reduced in size to require not more than seven yards of silk for each.

N. B. The ladies do not wear their clothes quite as short as hertofore.—The frocks of the most fashionable do not fall short of reaching their ankles, more than six inches.

THE DANGER OF SAILING IN HIGH LATITUDES.

Awful Incident.—One serene evening in the middle of August, 1776, Capt. Warren, the master of a Greenland whal-ship, found himself becalmed among a vast number of icebergs in about 77 degrees north latitude. On one side and within a mile of his vessel were icebergs of immense height and closely wedged together, and a succession of snow covered peaks appeared behind each other as far as the eye could reach, showing that the ocean was completely blocked up, & that it had probably been so for a long period of time. Capt Warren did not feel altogether satisfied with his situation, but there being no wind, he could not move either one way or another, and he therefore kept a strict watch, knowing that he would be safe as long as the surrounding icebergs continued in their respective places.

About midnight the wind rose to a gale, accompanied by thick showers of snow, while a succession of tremendous thundering, grinding, and crushing noises gave fearful evidence that the ice was in motion. The vessel received violent shocks every moment for the haziness of the atmosphere prevented those on board from discovering in what direction the open water lay, or if there was actually any at all on either side of them. The night was spent in tacking as often as any cause of danger happened to present itself, and in the morning the storm abated, and Capt. Warren found to his great joy that his ship had not sustained any serious injury. He remarked with surprise, that the accumulated icebergs which had on the preceding evening formed an impenetrable barrier had been separated by the wind, and that in one place a canal of open sea wound its course among them as far as the eye could discern.

It was two miles beyond the entrance of this canal that a ship made its appearance about noon. The sun shone brightly at the time, and a gentle breeze blew from the north. At first some intervening icebergs prevented Capt. Warren from distinctly seeing any thing except her masts, but he was struck with the strange manner in which her sails were disposed, and the dismantled aspect of her yards and rigging. She continued to go before the wind for a few furlongs, and then grounding upon the low icebergs, remained motionless.

Captain Warren's curiosity was so much excited that he immediately leaped into the boat with several seamen and rowed towards her. On approaching, he observed that her hull was miserably weather-beaten, and not a soul appeared upon the deck which was covered with snow to a considerable depth. He hailed her crew several times, but no answer was returned. Proceeding to stepping on board an open port hole near the main chain caught his eye & on looking into it, he perceived a man reclining back in a chair, with writing materials on a small table before him, but the feebleness of the light made every thing very indistinct. The party, therefore, went upon deck, and having removed the hatchway which they found closed, they descended to the cabin. The first came to the apartment which Captain Warren had viewed through the port hole. A tremour seized him as he entered it. His inmate retained his former position, and seemed to be insensible of strangers. He was found to be a corpse, and a green damp cold mould had covered his cheeks and forehead, and veiled his eye balls.—He held a pen in his hand, and a log book before him, the last sentence in whose un-

finished page ran thus, "11th November, 1768; We have now been enclosed in the ice seventy days. The fire went out yesterday, and our master has been trying ever since to kindle it again but without success. His wife died this morning. There is no relief—"

Captain Warren and his seamen hurried from the spot without uttering a word.—On entering the principal cabin, the first object that attracted their attention was the dead body of a female reclining on a bed in an attitude of deep interest and attention.—Her countenance retained the freshness of life, and a stiff contraction of the limbs alone showed that her form was inanimate. Seated on the floor in one corner of the room, was the corpse of an apparently young man holding a steel in one hand and a flint in the other, as if in the act of striking fire upon some tinder which lay beside him.

In the fore part of the vessel several sailors were found lying dead in their berths, and the body of a dog was crouched at the bottom of the gang-way stairs. Neither provisions nor fuel could be discovered any where.

A PHILOSOPHICAL REVERIE.

Nature is greatest in her smallest works says Pliny. Crowds flock together to admire the agility of a Circus performer; he stands on his head, they are astonished; he jumps over a rope some six feet high, they are thunderstruck. And yet the performance of the man is infinitely inferior to that of the flea. The most active biped cannot jump further than twenty feet, not four times his length; while a flea will clear at one bound a distance equal to a thousand times his length, and yet gain no credit by the exploit.

Why are little men so generally ashamed of their Zacheisms? Why should they reprove because their neighbors command a horizon a little wider than theirs? The difference is all to their advantage—physiology and history unite in flattering their pride and their vanity. Nine-tenths of the great men of the world have been little men. Little men lead vast armies—little men write great books—little men achieve colossal reputations. And why? Because the vital principle, like steam, is more energetic, the more its sphere of activity is narrowed—in little men it acts on the high pressure principle, sending them through life with power and impetuosity. Large men are slower in all their operations, mental and material—their blood circulates less rapidly, and is long in its journey from the heart to the head—their pulse is less prompt. Whilst large men are deliberating, little men act; for they decide with more quickness, and execute with more rapidity. Some author has finely remarked, that a talkative, stirring, active little man, "labors to recover in time what he has lost in space." The reverse holds good with regard to men of great stature.

But let not the tall and corpulent reader take this grievously to heart. We have comfort in store for him. Though he has less activity, he has more happiness; the piquitude which deprives him of excitability is his shield against evils. He suffers less from contact with the world, physically and morally. His ribs and his sensibilities alike are better protected. If his movements are slow, his desires are moderate—if he does not dash impetuously forward with ambition, he jogs quietly along with contentment. He does not keep the world in an uproar—he does not gallop on war-horses and drive triumphal chariots. He is methodical, consistent and amiable—every one is his friend, and he preserves his character. A little man might as well make up his mind to lose his reputation wherever he may go, and whatever he may do. He is always in hot water—always abused and vilified. His activity and enterprise raise a hornet's nest about his ears—people stare at his exploits, and become envious of his powers—and before he has reached the halfway house of his life, his character is gone.

A leading politician of this State once compared one of his antagonists (who was a very little man) to a "hen with her head cut off." The comparison was meant as a sneer—it was in reality a compliment. A hen with her head cut off, shows, for a time, far more activity than she ever exhibits previously to decapitation. And what is activity but animation—the less active we are, the less is our vital principle, & complete inactivity is death.

Benjamin S. King

Is prepared to accommodate with board, from twenty-five to thirty Members, of the approaching General Assembly. As hertofore, his charges will be moderate.

Raleigh, Oct. 17, 1830.

Boarding.

J. GRANT, having taken possession of the Academy Buildings, (which will have undergone by the meeting of the Legislature, extensive repairs,) will be prepared to accommodate 15 or 20 members of the Assembly, as boarders during the Session. The location is such as to put it in the power of boarders, to be as public, or private as they may choose, being but a short distance from the Capitol and the business part of the City, and yet almost as retired as in the country.

Raleigh Oct. 17, 1830.

Boarding for Members.

THE MISSES PULLIAM respectfully inform the Members of the approaching General Assembly, that they will be prepared to accommodate 10 or 12 of them, with Board.

Raleigh, Oct. 13. 20 3t

3,000 SACKS LIVERPOOL FILLED SALT.

Warranted 10 to the Ton.

FOR SALE, by the quantity or single Sacks, at \$2 1-8 per Sack; by

P. DURKIN.

Petersburg, October 1. 2m.

JUST RECEIVED BY J. GALES & SON,

Specimens of American Poetry, With Critical and Biographical Notices, In 3 Vols.

BY SAMUEL KETTELL.

"The above Work is the result of an attempt to do something for the cause of American Literature, by calling into notice and preserving a portion of what is valuable and characteristic in the writings of our native Poets. Under the persuasion that the American public will look with indulgence upon this effort to turn the attention to the literature and talent of our own country, the Author submits those volumes to their inspection. The undertaking is one which he thinks they cannot but contemplate with interest. With what degree of credit he has acquitted himself of the charge, it remains for them to determine."

Sale of Town Lots & Real Estate in Wake--under sundry Decrees of the Court of Equity.

I SHALL expose to public Auction, before the Courthouse door in the City of Raleigh, on Monday the 20th day of December next, the following valuable Property:

1st. The House and Lot, lying immediately opposite the Courthouse, formerly occupied by Green Bobbitt as a Tavern. Terms of sale 6 and 12 months credit, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

2d. The Lot and Houses whereon the widow of Jehu Scott resides, lying to the North of Union Square, east of the Eagle Hotel, south of Savage's Lot and west of Mrs. S. Haywood's containing one acre. Sold for division among the children. Terms of sale, a credit of one and two years; the last instalment to carry interest after the first year. Bonds with approved security—and the title to the lot to be retained until the purchase money is paid.

3d. The following Tracts of Land in Wake county, viz: One tract, lying on the waters of Mark's creek, containing eight hundred and thirty-two acres; adjoining the lands of Thomas Price, Solomon Brown, William Horton and Leonard Seawell. One other tract, lying on the waters of Mark's creek, containing four hundred and forty-five acres; adjoining the lands of Wm. Hobbs, Thomas Price, Vincent H. Cole & others. The two last mentioned tracts are sold for division among the heirs of John Robertson, dec'd; and will be shewn to any person desirous of purchasing, by William Robertson, Esq. who lives on the tract of 832 acres. Terms of sale, one and two years credit, the purchasers entering into bonds with approved security—the title to the land to be withheld until payment of the purchase money.

4th. A Tract of Land, on which Samuel Sugg lived and died, lying to the south of Raleigh; adjoining the lands of William Clifton, William Ragan, the heirs of the late Harry Hunter, Lewis Hollman and Hutchins Atkins; and contains about seven hundred acres. This land is ordered to be sold for division among the heirs of Samuel Sugg. Terms of sale, one and two years credit, the purchaser giving bonds with approved security, and title to the land to be retained until payment of the purchase money.

H. M. MILLER, C. & M. Raleigh, Oct. 14, 1830. 21 ts

MANAGERS' OFFICE.

New-York Consolidated, EXTRA CLASS, 29.

To be drawn in New-York, 27th October.

ONLY 24,800 TICKETS.

1	prize of	\$20,000	is	20,000
1		4,000		4,000
1		2,000		2,000
1		1,376		1,376
1		1,000		1,000
1		1,000		1,000
1		1,000		1,000
1		1,000		1,000

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

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

Address your orders to

YATES & McINTYRE, Richmond, Va.

Where within a few weeks prizes of \$20,000 25,000 15,000 10,000 5,000, 4,000 2,500 2,000 and many \$1000.

YATES & McINTYRE.

MANAGERS' OFFICE,

Richmond, Va.

The following are the drawn numbers of

Union Canal No. 18

For 1830.

12-50-26-25-20-33-3-48-24.

12-26-50 the grand capital \$30,000

20-25-25 do do 15,000

3-24-48 do do 10,000

Were the three highest capitals.

20-26-33 \$500 25-26-50 \$200.

Both Sold at this Office.

NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED

Extra, 26.

9-56-18-24-36-11-3-41-1.

More Capitals sold at Head Quarters.

9-18-56 the Grand Capital of \$25,000

11-24-36 do do 5,000

The Cash is ready.

YATES & McINTYRE.

MRS. JOHN HAYWOOD

Is prepared to accommodate twenty-five or thirty Members of the Legislature. She assures all those who may honor her with their patronage, that no exertions shall be spared to make them comfortable. Mrs. H. has a number of detached rooms, besides those in the main building.

N. B. The favor of early applications is requested.

Sept. 18, 1830.

Mrs. H. continues to receive Travellers and Boarders by the Week, Month or Year.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Wardens of the Poor for the County of Wake, will attend at the Poor-Houses of said County on the first Saturday in November next, for the purpose of receiving Proposals for furnishing the Paupers with food and raiment for one year—to commence from the first day of January next. There are between 30 and 40 paupers, well provided with houses and furniture. There is also, a good house, plantation and grist-mill, for the use of the contractor. A sufficiency of cash will be paid in advance to enable the contractor to lay in his provisions.—Contractors are desired to state their terms by the head. Bond and approved security will be required for his faithful performance.

By order.

W. CLEMENTS, Clerk of the Court of Wardens.

October 4, 1830. 18 3w

Grand Consolidated Lottery,

To be drawn 26th October, in Newcastle, Del.

NO. 11.

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 under the management of Yates & McIntyre.

Address your orders to

YATES & McINTYRE.

Full & Winter Goods.

PATRIDGE & HARDFORD,

Merchant Tailors,

INFORM their friends and customers, that they have taken the stand formerly occupied by Mr. Jas. Litchford, and have lately received the following articles in their line of business—viz:

Super. Blue & Black Broadcloths,

do. Bottle Green, Brown, and Olive do.

do. Steel and Oxford Mix do. (very fine)

Blue, Grey, and Light Grey Cassimeres,

Blue and Black, Velvet Vestings,

Valencia and Marseilles do.

Stocks, Stiffeners, Suspender, Collars, Gaiters, & Handkerchiefs.

They have constantly on hand, an assortment of

READY MADE CLOTHING, Viz:

Over, Frock and Dress Coats,

Pantalons and Vests,

Linen, Cotton, Flannel and Net Shirts,

Cotton, Flannel and Net Drawers.

All orders for Clothing, will be attended to with punctuality and despatch, and the work executed in a neat and fashionable manner.

They invite their customers to call and test the old adage—"trying is the packed truth."

They receive semi-annually, the New York Fashions.

Raleigh, Oct. 4, 1830. 18 law 6w.

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, healthful, 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 residence for a large family. A more minute description is deemed superfluous, as it is presumed 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 opportunity 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 subscriber, postage paid, will be promptly attended to.

CAROLINE M. PLUNKETT.

Warrenton, 28th Sept. 1830. 17 1ds

The Columbia Telescope and Richmond Enquirer will insert the above advertisement for six weeks, and forward their accounts to this Office for collection.

NOTICE.

AT the last August Term of the Court of Pleas, and Quarter Sessions for the County of Wayne, the subscriber qualified as Administrator on the Estate of Isaac Thompson, dec. late of said County.

All persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make payment immediately. And those having claims against the estate are notified to bring them forward legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

BRYAN THOMPSON, Adm.

Wayne county, Oct. 6, 1830. 19 4w