

RALEIGH REGISTER,

AND NORTH-CAROLINA STATE GAZETTE.

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

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FOR THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

COLUMBIANUS, NO. VI.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

Public opinion will, for this time, survive all attempts to stifle its expression. I do not arraign motives which may be pure, but speak only of the tendency of measures; for I yield to others the charity of opinion that I demand for myself. Caucus mandates have lost their authority, and a general ticket will not put the people into the leading strings of their self-created political guides. The devotion to party names which once stimulated the exertions of some, and the want of knowledge of the electoral candidates, and of the political machinery, managed by unseen hands behind the curtain, which imposed apathy upon others, are no longer to be feared. The great principle of self government will prevail. The surrender of our institutions to an aristocracy and the march towards monarchy, which politicians suppose to be the natural tendency of all free governments, is for this one election, at least, arrested. The people are awakened, and will lift up their voices in defence of rights which indirect means would destroy. The fog of specious pretences which would cover aristocratic usurpation is blown away and dissipated by the breath of intelligent freedom. The people are again something, and long, very long may they retain the knowledge of their rights, and the disposition to defend them.

Gen. Jackson will unquestionably obtain the vote of North-Carolina, and I rejoice at this, not because it is the success of an individual of high character and exalted patriotism, but because it is the triumph of the people: not a triumph over the opposing candidates, (whom as individuals, as public officers, and as men of talents and virtue, I respect) but as the triumph of principle; the successful exertions of the people themselves to maintain their own rights, by the elevation of the man of their own choice.

The election of almost any honest man by this exertion of the power of the people would be a subject of gratification, but when the individual promoted is raised at once from the democratic floor (as the author of Common Sense would say) from among the people themselves, unaided by the advantages of Cabinet influence, or any other except the pure and holy influence of distinguished qualifications, the measure of a patriot's joy is full and complete.

In asserting the probable success of the people's exertions, in the election of Gen. Jackson, I infer nothing without sufficient data. My means of obtaining a knowledge of the sentiments of the people of this state has been extensive and the sources are to be relied on. Printers may puff, office men may declaim, politicians may calculate and declaim, and heedless listeners, assailed by the noise, may suppose that Adams, Crawford and Calhoun are the people's favorites; but rely upon it, the effectual voice of the people, now small and still, and scarcely regarded amidst the clamor that exists, will, at the next election, be uttered in the privacy of its power, in favor of Andrew Jackson.

THOMAS JEFFERSON.—Every person who is conversant with human nature must admit, that nothing so attaches one man to another in society, as that spirit of cordiality which does not abandon a friend in adversity. This ardent and admirable feeling was possessed by Mr. Jefferson in a most eminent degree; and it was undoubtedly to the knowledge of this fact, among the extensive circle of his acquaintances that he has been indebted through the firm and unshaken attachment which they have ever evinced for him. He never abandoned a friend. In illustration of this trait of character, we repeat the following circumstance, which was related several years ago.

A friend of Mr. Jefferson's, who when in affluence had been in the habit of visiting him, having been reduced to comparative poverty by various misfortunes, forbore his visits. Mr. Jefferson accidentally meeting his friend one day in the street, remarked, that he had not been to see him in a long time. The friend, to this remark, thus replied: "To

tell you the truth, Mr. Jefferson, my coat is so shabby, that I have been ashamed to call upon you."—"Well," answered Mr. Jefferson, "come and dine with me tomorrow. I shall be glad to see you in any coat." The courteousness of this invitation was enhanced by the official situation which the sage of Monticello then occupied.—He was President of the United States, and in the height of his renown as a philosopher and statesman.

EDUCATION.

The following is an extract from a Speech of Mr. Phillips, the Irish Barrister.

"Of all the blessings which it has pleased Providence to allow us to cultivate, there is not one which breathes a purer fragrance, or bears a heavenlier aspect than education. It is a companion which no misfortune can depress—no climate destroy—no enemy alienate—no despotism enslave—at home a friend—abroad an introduction—in solitude a solace—in society an ornament—it chastens vice—it guides virtue—it gives at once a grace and government to genius: Without it, what is man? A splendid slave! a reasoning savage! vacillating between the dignity of an intelligence derived from God, and the degradation of passions participated with brutes; and in the accident of their alternate ascendancy, shuddering at the terror of an hereafter, or hugging the horrid hope of annihilation. What is this wondrous world of his residence?"

"A mighty maze, and all without a plan." A dark desolate and dreary cavern, without wealth or ornament, or order.—But light up within it the torch of knowledge, and how wondrous the transition! The seasons change—the atmosphere breathes—the landscape lives—earth unfolds its fruits—ocean rolls in its magnificence—the heavens display their constellated canopy, and the grand animated spectacle of nature rises, revealed before him, its varieties regulated, and its mysteries resolved! The phenomena which bewilder—the prejudices which delude—the superstitions which enslave, vanish before education. Like the holy symbol which blazed upon the cloud before the hesitating Constantine, it man follow but its precepts purely, it will not only lead him to victories in this world, but open the very portals of omnipotence for his admission. Cast your eye over the monumental map of ancient grandeur, once studded with the stars of empire, and the splendors of philosophy. What erected the little State of Athens into a powerful commonwealth, placing in her hand the sceptre of legislation, and wreathing round her brow the imperishable chaplet of literary fame? What extended Rome, the haunt of a banditti, into universal empire? What animated Sparta with that high, unbending, adamant courage, which conquered nature herself, and has fixed her in the sight of future ages, a model of public virtue, and a proverb of national independence?—What but those wise public institutions, which strengthened their minds with early application, informed their infancy with the principles of action, and sent them into the world, too vigilant to be deceived by its calms, and too vigorous to be shaken by its whirlwinds. But surely, if there be a people in the world, to whom the blessings of education are peculiarly applicable, it is the Irish people. I think I know my countrymen—lively, ardent, intelligent, and sensitive nearly all their acts spring from impulse, and no matter how that impulse may be given, it is immediately adopted, and the adoption and the execution are identified. It is this principle, if principle it can be called, which renders Ireland the poorest and proudest country in the world—now chaining her in the very abyss of crime—now lifting her to the very pinnacle of glory—which in the poor, proscribed peasant Catholic, crowds the gaol and feeds the gibbet—which in the more fortunate, because more educated Protestant, leads victory a captive at her car, and holds *ecce mihi at her eloquence*; making a national monopoly of fame, and, as it were, attempting to naturalize the achievements of the Universe."

BEAUTIFUL ILLUSTRATION.

Gather up the fragments that remain, that nothing be lost.

The exemplification of this moral is perpetually occurring on the most common objects of daily attention. The very paper on which I am writing affords me an example. A little while ago, it was clipped off from an old garment, an useless rag.—Betty would have swept it to the door, but the industrious ragman took it up and gave it to the paper-maker, who returned to me the former old rag in a new form, no less pleasing than useful. My gentle friends, in obedience to the great Master, gather up the fragments which remain. The little piece of cloth which falls from your scissors, may be the means of carrying the light of the knowledge of the glory of God to far distant and benighted lands. God himself loses nothing; and to a contemplative mind, it is both instructive and highly entertaining to observe the many ways which he takes to gather up the fragments. I rose up from the feast, and went out to drink the fresh evening air. As I passed the gate, old Lazarus, the beggar, was sitting & making a rich repast on the very piece of baked mutton I had left on my plate. His dog stood by, and the bones, &c. of which Lazarus could make nothing, afforded a delicious meal to poor Trim. By the time I returned, a little flock of sparrows occupied the ground where Lazarus had sat with Trim, and picked up the crumbs which had fallen from them. They flew off at my approach; but their place was instantly seized by a number of flies and other insects, all greedily devouring the fragments which remained of the sparrows; and that nothing might be lost, a little laborious ant had got a huge crumb on his shoulders, & tottering under the burden,

was carrying it to her nest. A small affair it seemed indeed to me, but small as it was, it afforded still a morsel to herself and her little family. "Go to the ant, thou sluggard; consider her ways and be wise." Lord God Almighty, how manifold are thy works! In the vast range of thy economy, nothing is lost.

Bank Stock Certificate Lost.

A CERTIFICATE of thirty-seven shares of the Capital Stock of the Bank of Cape Fear, issued to me in January or February, 1822, having been lost or mislaid, if I do not hear of it in three months, from the date hereof, I shall apply to the said Bank for a new Certificate of said Stock.

JAMES SOMERVELL.
Warrenton, Feb. 21, 1824. 30-3m.

One half the Raleigh Museum for sale.

IN pursuance of a decree of the Supreme Court of the State of North-Carolina, made in the case depending in said Court, wherein Beverly Daniel is complainant and Duncan McRae is defendant, I shall sell, on a credit of six and twelve months, on the Thursday of Wake Superior Court, on the premises, an undivided half of the lot and improvements thereon, in the city of Raleigh, known as the Raleigh Museum, being the property conveyed by Alexander Lucas to Samuel Combs, in trust, for the benefit of Beverly Daniel. The title that will be made to the purchaser will be such as is authorized by the decree of the Court. The sale is made for the joint benefit of the complainant and defendant. The purchaser will be required to give bonds with two or more approved securities.

WM ROBARDS, C. S. C.
February 20th, 1824. 29-6w t a w.

Late Wallis Eastburn.

THE undersigned, by authority of the brother of the late Wallis Eastburn, of this city, book-seller, having administered to his estate, requests all persons indebted to the said deceased to pay their Notes or Accounts to him, and such as may have claims against the Estate of said deceased, are desired to send them in to him for settlement.

J. GALES, Admr.
Raleigh, Feb. 20, 1824. 29-

Books at Auction.

DURING our Superior Court Week, (which commences on Monday the 29th of March) will be sold at Auction, all the Effects of the late Wallis Eastburn, consisting of a large collection of Books, Prints, &c. A valuable Phantasmagoria, several Thermometers, and Barometers, a number of Optical Instruments, &c. As the stock of Books is considerable, it is presumed that the sale will be worth the attention of Book-sellers, School-masters and others, as they will doubtless be sold much below their value.

A Catalogue of the Books will be printed previous to the sale, and may be had at the Store of J. Gales & Son, or of Ross & Scott, Auctioneers.

Late John Whitaker.

THE subscriber having qualified as Administrator to his late Father's Estate, gives notice to all persons indebted to said Estate, to pay the same without delay; and all those to whom his late Father was indebted are requested to send accounts of the same for settlement.

SAMUEL WHITAKER, Admr.
Feb. 21, 1824. 29-

ON the 12th and 13th of March next, will be sold to the highest bidder, on a credit of nine months, on the Plantation of the deceased, Seven Negroes and all the other Effects of the deceased. S. W.

Land for Sale In Granville County.

THE subscriber is authorized to sell tranquility, that valuable tract of land lying in Granville county, formerly the residence of Chesley Daniel, sen dec'd; containing 1405 acres; situated on the waters of Grassy Creek. There is a dwelling house on it containing four rooms below and three upstairs, which only needs some repairs to make it very commodious. The soil of this land is of superior quality, containing a great quantity of the most fertile creek low grounds, and a large quantity of the best Tobacco land to clear. It abounds with the best Springs, and is otherwise extremely well watered.

The situation is distinguished for its healthiness, and lies in the neighborhood of good society. The range for Hogs is excellent, and it is in the centre of the best Grass range probably in the State. This tract of land is about sixteen miles distant from the Roanoke, the Navigation of which is now considered complete. The terms will be accommodating. The subscriber resides near the premises.

WOODSON DANIEL.
February 28. law3m

Notice.

State of Alabama, Greene County.
WHEREAS my wife Rebecca M'Entire, left my bed and board on the 7th day of September, 1821, without any just cause or provocation, or my consent. These are therefore to forwarn and forbid all and every person from crediting her on my account, or from harboring her, with an expectation of my paying any thing for any contract she may make, as I am determined not to pay any thing on her account.

THOS. L. M'ENTIRE.

Law Register

OF THE UNITED STATES.

For sale by J. Gales & Son, Raleigh.

A FEW copies of "THE ANNUAL LAW REGISTER OF THE UNITED STATES, Vols. 3d. & 4th. (Royal 8vo. Pages 1452.) containing "State Law and Regulations &c." By William Griffith, Esq. Counsellor at Law, and late one of the Judges of the Circuit Court of the United States, for the third Circuit. Price \$5 a volume.

This original and extensive work, contains a full view of the laws, and peculiar Regulations in each of the 24 states, necessary to be known to gentlemen of the Bar, Judges, Executive Officers, Conveyancers, Creditors, Merchants, Landholders, and other Citizens throughout the United States.

The Digests, being compiled from communications in writing, recently composed, by eminent Jurists and Professors of Law, for the express purpose of giving a practical and accurate account, drawn from an actual survey, of their existing codes, of the most important legal provisions and juridical institutions in their respective states; showing in what respects they agree with the statute and common law of England, and exhibiting the variances which exist between the statute law and local regulations of the different states; together with a great body of miscellaneous matter, connected with the jurisprudence of each state; the whole intended to convey to the Bar, Judges, Executive Officers, Conveyancers, and Citizens of the U. States, whatever is deemed essential to be understood by them. In respect, not only of their own particular law, on many important heads of it, but of all those provisions in every other state of the Union, adjoining or more remote, necessary to be fully known in order to secure property, and understand the rights of persons in such other states in regard to real or personal estate, however circumstanced.

Among the numerous other important subjects, treated of in these Volumes, the manner of executing Wills, Conveyances, Mortgages, and other securities, in the different States; together with special directions and forms to be followed under all circumstances, whether made within or without the State, in order to their validity, are amply discussed and exhibited.

The close investigation of so many laws as exist in each state on these heads, and the necessity of precise instructions and well considered precedents, imposed a prodigious labour upon every gentleman concerned in this work. Few persons except Lawyers and Conveyancers, can comprehend the difficulties which must have been encountered, on this article alone, and appreciate the value of its performance, in every state of the Union.

The following is an Alphabetical table of the general TITLES, under which the information contained in these volumes, is distributed. They imperfectly, nevertheless, indicate the extensive range of particulars included, which can only be obtained from inspection.

Titles, of State Law and Regulations

Administration. Aliens. Alluvion. Attachment. Attorneys and Counsellors. Bail. Baron and Feme. Bastards. Bills of Exchange. Book Accounts. Chancery—Decrees in. Choses in action. Conveyances. Courts (U. States.) Courts (State.) Courtesy. Descents. Distribution. Divorce. Dower. English Law Books. Entails. Estates for life. Fishery. Frauds—statute of. Fraudulent Conveyances. Guardianship. Interest. Insolvent Estates. Insolvent Law. Joint-tenants. Judgments and Executions. Landlord and Tenant. Lands—Public. Laws—Law Books. Law Associations. Limitations. Legislature—meeting of.—Letters of Attorney. Payment of Debts by Executors. &c. Promissory Notes. Rules of Court. Salaries. Seals. Seat of Government. Set-off. State Officers. Taxes. U. States Officers. Uses and Trusts. Usury. Wills.

OPINIONS.

The Editor in subjoining the following opinions of the execution of this department of the Law Register, hopes to be acquitted from the imputation of censurable egotism, from any quarter: certain he feels that those who are acquainted with him, will not draw this inference. Indeed he can make no pretension to any personal merit beside that of having obtained, with indefatigable perseverance employed for nearly two years, the principal materials from which the work is compiled, the contributions of gentlemen in the several states, adjusting them in their present form, and effecting the publication at an expense and under difficulties, to him, almost insuperable.

But persuaded that the information to be gained from this compilation, when examined and fully appreciated, must be of the highest utility to the Bar and the Public, by supplying a desideratum, as well to practising Lawyers as to all others desirous of knowing something of the institutions and municipal laws of the American States, he feels justified, on this account, to promote its circulation under the sanction of opinions which may be deemed more impartial & certainly more competent than his own.

The only difficulty which meets him, in this part, is that of selection, from the great number of commendations received,

and he can certainly say that those few which follow are preferred only on account of their brevity.

Extract of a letter from David Hoffman, Esq. Professor of Law in the University of Maryland.

"I am much delighted with the work as far as it has progressed. It will be invaluable to the country at large.

After a full copy of the two Volumes complete had been received by Professor Hoffman, and in reply to a letter in which the Editor apologised for using, in a circular notice, the foregoing extract, he observes, "I regret that you should have deemed it at all necessary to apologise for the use of the little extract from my letter: I confess however, that it would have been more agreeable to me to have spoken more particularly and to the point, of the utility and excellency of the work, had I supposed that my feeble testimony would have been either used, or of any avail."

Extract of a letter from B. W. Leigh Esq. Counsellor at law, Richmond, Va.

"Let me congratulate you on your progress, which far exceeds my utmost expectations. I have examined the important heads which compose each of the numbers, as they came on; so far, your friends have every reason to be satisfied, and the public at large must acknowledge, that you have fulfilled your engagements to the letter.

Extract of a letter from J. Cabell Breckinridge, Esq. Secretary of State, Kentucky.

"I regret exceedingly that the subscription for this valuable and interesting work was not more extensively circulated in Kentucky but am satisfied it will sell here.

Extract of a letter from Charles G. Haines, Esq. Counsellor at law, New-York.

"I am very anxious to obtain a copy of your invaluable work. I will notice its merits in the next Law Journal."

We have examined the 3d. & 4th Volumes of the Law Register of the United States, just published, by Judge Griffith, comprising a summary of State Law and Regulations, for each of the 24 States. Having taken the liberty, in December 1820, to recommend to the patronage of the American Public, and particularly to the gentlemen of the Bar in the United States, Mr. Griffith's general design, in establishing the Law Register, we are of opinion that in the execution of that branch of it comprised in these Volumes, Mr. Griffith has completely redeemed the pledge given in his prospectus, and that the work will be a very important addition to the Library of every Lawyer.

RICH. HARRISON,
THOS. ADDIS EMMET,
JOS. OGDEN HOFFMAN,
JOHN WELLS,
SAML. BOYD,
S. JONES.

New-York, June, 1823.

NOTE. The Editor, by the original terms of subscription, proposed to confine his annual Volume to 500 pages at the price of \$5, or one cent a page. But in order to comprise the whole of this important subject of "State Law and Regulations" (which it was one part of his design to obtain from gentlemen who would undertake the labor of it, and which they have performed) under one view, it became necessary to occupy two Volumes and to exceed, by nearly 500 pages, the quantity of matter which, regularly, by the terms of subscription, they were to contain. This unexpected addition, of almost one third, with the extraordinary expense and difficulties which attended the publication of this branch of his work, seemed to the Editor, at first, to justify a claim upon his subscribers and the public, to be in some measure compensated, at least to the extent of actual expenditure. Under this view, he stated that two dollars would be expected from his subscribers for the additional 500 pages, and that the Book-Store price would be \$14, rather less than one cent a page, the ordinary rate for American law works in Royal 8vo. size. Nevertheless, on reflection, and although gentlemen have, without any exception, cheerfully submitted to this, the Editor holds himself bound to the letter of his engagement, and his agents are directed to deliver these volumes at \$10, the subscription price, to such of his subscribers as may choose to have them at all, and Booksellers to dispose of them at the same. As the work is but just completed, and only a few copies sent out, the difference which has been paid, by those to whom they have been delivered, will be returned as soon as their names are ascertained.

The result of this is, that the Digest for each State will cost the purchaser about 40 cents, a sum not amounting on the average, to a tenth part of the postage paid on letters written, and for the packets of manuscript transmitted to the Editor, in relation to every such state.

[These Volumes, 3d. & 4th, contain a DISTINCT branch, and no way connected with the 1st & 2d, which comprise the "Federal System," and are in preparation. So that purchasers or subscribers, need not, necessarily, have the 1st & 2d.

It was thought most advisable, to include "State Laws and Regulations" together, in one body, and to publish them first, as being of most immediate importance.]