

RALEIGH REGISTER,

AND NORTH-CAROLINA STATE GAZETTE.

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

Vol. II.

Tuesday, March 15, 1825.

No. 133

THE REGISTER

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ADVERTISEMENTS

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times for a Dollar, and 25 cents for every
succeeding publication; those of greater length
in the same proportion. Communications
thankfully received. Letters to the Edi-
tors must be post-paid.

COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

At the annual meeting of the Colo-
nization Society at the Capitol on Sa-
turday evening week, ROBERT F. STOCK-
TON, Esq. (not Richard Stockton, as
stated in our brief account of the pro-
ceedings of that meeting but his son),
delivered the following address, of
which, at the request of a number of
the friends of that Society, the follow-
ing sketch has been furnished for pub-
lication.—*Nat. Int.*

MR. PRESIDENT: I appear before you as the
representative of the New Jersey Colonization
Society. In accepting an appointment to
which I am conscious of being unequal, I have
yielded to the wishes of those who had a right
to my services, as well as to a call of duty;
and, without further apology, I will proceed
to the performance of the task assigned me.

It is in general terms, Sir, to apprise you
of the establishment of a Colonization Society
in New Jersey, auxiliary to this parent in-
stitution, and of the proceedings of its mem-
bers; but more especially in token of your
unfeigned respect, to submit for your con-
sideration and approval, the constitution they
have adopted, and certain resolutions which
their Board of Managers are desirous of carry-
ing into effect.

At a public meeting, held at Princeton, in
New Jersey, on the 14th of July, 1824, the
society which I am charged with presenting
to your notice, was formed, under the name
of the New Jersey Colonization Society—and
a constitution agreed on, which I take the li-
berty to lay on your table. As early as prac-
ticable, committees of correspondence, com-
posed of gentlemen of the highest respecta-
bility, were instituted in various parts of the
state, by whom the most useful information in
the power, has been generally diffused—and
the success which has attended their efforts,
has exceeded the most sanguine expecta-
tions.

The time having arrived, when, in the esti-
mation of our most active and judicious sup-
porters, more effective measures might be
taken with advantage, a series of resolutions
was matured, designed as a project of a future
plan; and which, for the benefit of your bet-
ter suggestions, and in respectful deference
to your more enlarged experience, I am
also directed to submit for your revision.

As it must be unnecessary, Sir, to enter
upon the local reasons which have led to the
origin of the New Jersey Institution, and, as
those which are in common to us all, can de-
rive no additional perspicuousness from my
illustration of them, the business assigned to
me on this occasion is finished.

But, Sir, I would be pleased with the in-
dulgence of a few moments, and the liberty
to say a word or two of the Colonization So-
ciety, as connected with the permanent in-
terests of our country. I will not abuse the
kindness of your permission, by dwelling on
the ordinary topics of discussion, such as the
views, the means, the possibilities, and proba-
bilities, by which this subject is usually ac-
companied—but, in the short time I shall feel
justified in detaining you, I will attempt to
present it in a light, in which, whatever may
be its defects, either of novelty or correctness,
it has certainly, in a most solemn and impres-
sive manner, reached both my understanding
and my heart.

I do sincerely hope, Sir, that those who hear
me, will not be disposed to deem me
presumptuous; for rather than any one in this
society and particularly yourself, Sir, should
so regard the present claim upon you, I would
be infinitely more happy to remain silent.—
But I do not apprehend so severe a sentence.
Situating as I am, I feel it my duty to declare
the sentiments by which I am governed, and
as well as my unpractised abilities will per-
mit, to do justice to the sincerity and zeal of
my far more distinguished friends and associates
in New Jersey.

Why is it, Sir, that the people of the United
States have thus far enjoyed a happiness and
prosperity, unexampled in the annals of na-
tions? Is it exclusively to be attributed to
the wisdom of her statesmen? To the up-
right and independent administration of her
laws; to the physical strength and resources
of the country; to the prowess of her army
and the devotedness of her sailors? No, Sir!
All this is well, is excellent, is admirable,
but more than this is nevertheless required.
It is because, whatever may be the cancerous
and alarming evils which by its early masters
have been entailed on the finest country in
the world, her institutions of modern times,
dating their birth with the American revolu-
tion, are based substantially on moral recti-
tude and the equal rights of man. But, Sir,
let me not be misunderstood on this delicate
and important question. With the enthusi-
asts of the North, I embark not in the wild
and destructive scheme of immediate and un-
iversal emancipation. With the South—but
Sir, I will not offend against the talent and re-
finement and magnanimity, by which all who
have the happiness to know it at all know it
to be distinguished, by suggesting the proba-
bility that, what long-lived error has made in-
dispensable for the present, she can wish to
increase, and strengthen and perpetuate. No,
Sir! There is a golden mean, which all who
would pursue the solid interest and reputa-
tion of their country, may discern at the very
heart of their confederation, and will both
advocate and enforce—a principle of justice,

conciliation and humanity—a principle, Sir,
which is not inconsistent with itself, and yet
can sigh over the degradation of the slave,
defend the wisdom and prudence of the south
against the charge of studied and pertinacious
cruelty, and yet with an eye of warning and
a voice of thunder, invoke them to be stirring
in the great cause and claims of nature. Thus
Sir, it is, that, although inhibitors of difficul-
ties of no ordinary nature, these United States
in their separate as well as federative relations
are substantially based on those elevated max-
ims, which, if they continue to maintain, will
not fail to reward them with unparalleled li-
berality.

Not Sir, in the future application of these
great principles, do I presume to counsel the
statesmen of the day, or to instruct them in
their creed of political morality. But surely,
Sir, as a citizen and a freeman, yielding to no
one in an ardent devotion to my country's ho-
nor, I may be allowed to conjure those dis-
tinguished individuals, upon whose talents,
integrity and patriotism, we repose, not to
lose sight of those beacon lights, which are
calculated on the one hand to protect us from
danger, and on the other to lead us to pros-
perity? 'Tis unbecoming in me to beseech
them not to mistake sin for expediency, and
to be instructed by the philosophy of history?
What Sir, in the rearing and advancement of
a young, reflecting, and yet enterprising
people, are the real advantages of the age in
which we live? Are they, that architecture
is rebuilding her proudest temples; that mu-
sic swells its unequalled harmony; that paint-
ing bids fair to rival the works of its ancient
masters; or that all the arts, whether useful
or ornamental, guided by the light of liberal
science, are rapidly striding to perfection?
No, Sir; it is because we have before us the
experience of so many ages, and the philoso-
phy of so many human experiments and
human failures to humble and enlighten us.

But, unfortunately, Sir, history is rarely ex-
amined as it should be. Of what avail is it
in the pursuit of the speculator, that cities and
empires have been reared and overturned,
and that so many towering and intrepid spi-
rits have, with all their schemes, been tum-
bled from their elevation, if he fail to con-
sider the moral influence upon human events,
and to look for their accomplishment, beyond
the boundary of human means? There are,
Sir, crimes of nations as well as of individu-
als; and whilst the immortal essence of the
latter is reserved for judgment, when Time
shall be no more, the former shall account in
the only sphere to which their physical con-
formation is adapted, and beyond which their
identity is forbidden by the imperishable re-
quisites of eternity. Spain, Sir, has had her
day of glory and of happiness, and why is it
not so with her now? The short sighted po-
litician will trace it no higher than to the na-
tural infirmities of human institutions; the
scarcity of patriots; the exhaustion of her
resources; and the gradual progress of bloated
luxury, to eventual want and general de-
gradation. But, Sir, can we be satisfied with
this trite array of secondary causes—this
blind, and, therefore, hopeless, grasping af-
ter truth and wisdom? It is indispensable
that we should answer, no. It would be in-
teresting to analyze the history of Spain in
support of the position I would occupy, but
time does not permit, and, if it did, to the
present assembly it would, in all probability,
be more than superfluous. But, Sir, can there
be hazard in the assertion that Spain has,
even now, however ingloriously inactive or
subdued, her abundant resources, her port of
dignity, her romantic chivalry, her armies of
patriots? Cast your eye upon her fertile re-
gions; breathe in the luxuries of her deli-
cious climate; calculate the value of her ex-
haustless colonies; her advantages for com-
merce, and the numbers of her inhabitants;
and who shall deny to her abundant resources?

And for her patriots—for the moral and
intellectual energies, that might be expect-
ed to wield them in the great causes of na-
tional and individual independence—need they
be mentioned, that they may be remembered?
The accents of her gallant defenders,
expiring on scaffolds of their own erection, are
still piercing our ears. And yet, with all
her elements of wealth, and pride and chivalry—
with all nature to cheer her, all art
to aid her, all science to instruct, all example
to rouse, and all wrongs to madden, Spain is
still poor, and all wretched, spiritless and igno-
rant, the ruinous and crumbling corner of a
splendid continent. But how! Spain, Sir,
has been arraigned before the King of Kings,
and is now writhing in agony, under the tor-
ture of his retributive justice. The curse of
successful, but insatiate avarice; of uninter-
mitted wrong; of unbending insolence and
unsparing cruelty, is upon her! She "made
unto herself a golden calf, and fell down and
worshipped it;" she did more, and the "fil-
thy witness" of it stains her hand. The blood
of thousands of unoffending natives is still
smoking for vengeance; and when shall the
ruthless deeds of Cortez and Pizarro be for-
gotten? When shall comport with the mys-
terious dispensations of Heaven to be appeas-
ed and forgive her. Spain may again be
free, and glorious, and happy.

There are other nations, Sir, yet in the
pomp and confidence of ascendancy, to whom
a lesson of national justice and moderation
would be useful; but "iniquity in years,"
and with strength, undiminished, must be
left to abler correction. Time, the arbit-
rator of the destinies of the world, will do
his duty, and the ruler of the Universe; "be-
fore whom every knee must bow," will be
at hand to decide and punish.

But, Sir, returning from abroad with these
serious warnings from ancient communities,
to the nurture and accomplishment of our
youthful and interesting country, let us not
be wanting in the many exercise of self
examination. We, too, Sir, have a moral
debt, contracted by our ancestors, formi-
dable in its origin, and which has been
daily accumulating. And if we desire
that this young day's happiness may not be
succeeded by a wretched imbecility; & that
our constitution—the sublimest structure for

the promulgation and protection of human
rights the world ever saw—the very capital
of human freedom, shall be first completed,
and then endure, through the lapse of ages,
let us not presume on the tranquility of to-
day. This may be the calm, out of which
bursts the tornado; this the smooth and de-
ceptive water, or the edge of the cataract.—
The time may come, when, in the dispensa-
tions of Providence, this great people, too,
may be stretched in death before the scrutiny
of posterity.

Let it not be said, that, in the pride of
youth and strength of manhood, she perished
of a heart blackened by atrocity, and ossified
by countless cruelties to the Indian and the
African. I will trespass no longer. If, Sir,
I have said a word, by which the objects of
our institution, and the humane recommenda-
tions of our venerated Executive for the
colonization of our aborigines, is likely to be
promoted, I shall be happy.

From the Alexandria Phoenix.

We are sincerely gratified, both for
the honor of New-York and the individ-
uals concerned, to find that one of the
most prominent cases of supposed corrup-
tion in the Legislature of that State,
has turned out to be unfounded.

Many of our readers will remember
the virulent discussion in the N. York
papers, on an application of Mr. Morris-
son for a charter to establish a
Bank, denominated the *Chemical Bank
of New-York*. Mr. M. was boldly
charged with having corrupted Mr.
Spencer and other members of the As-
sembly, with a view to the attainment
of his object. The excitement pro-
duced by the Presidential Election was
extended to every subject that agitated
the public mind, and the over zealous
partisans of the different candidates
sought, by all the means in their power,
to lessen the influence of their oppo-
nents. Disreputable reports were put
in circulation, and too readily believed
—or, affected to be believed. That
against Mr. Morrison and his friends,
proves to be one of them, as will be
seen by the following extract from the
Albany Advertiser:

Morrison's trial.—This important trial com-
menced on Monday morning and closed late
on Tuesday evening the 15th instant. The
cause was most ably sustained by the counsel
on both sides, and the result must prove sa-
tisfactory to the public. The investigation
has completely removed all suspicion from
the parties implicated, and we render but an
act of justice when we say that Mr. Morris-
son has been unjustly censured, however good
the motives of those who have censured him
were, and we are free to confess that we
were among the number. We, like others,
had supposed he had acted corruptly in the
business, and we were not slow to express our
belief. Of Mr. Spencer, it may be truly said,
that he comes out of the controversy like
gold thrice refined. There was not a man
who heard his testimony, that did not from
his soul, set down every word as truth. Any
thing which we can say, will not add the
weight of a feather to the honorable testimo-
ny of his rectitude, which was most cheerfully
accorded by the District Attorney at the
close of the trial.



BY AUTHORITY.

An act making appropriation for the purchase
of Books and Furniture for the use of the
Library of Congress.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of
Representatives of the United States of Amer-
ica, in Congress assembled, That the sum of
five thousand dollars be, and the same is
hereby, appropriated out of any unappropri-
ated money in the Treasury, for the purchase
of Books under the direction of the joint Li-
brary Committee, for the use of the Library
of Congress.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the
sum of three hundred and thirty-nine dollars
be, and the same is hereby appropriated,
out of any unappropriated money in the Treas-
ury, for the purchase of furniture for the
new Library.

Approved, Feb. 25, 1825.

State of North Carolina,

Nash County.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
February Term, 1825.

George Coffey, } Original attachment.
vs. } levied on land.
Hopkins Rice. }

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court
that the defendant in this case is not an
inhabitant of this State; it was therefore
ordered that publication be made in the Raleigh
Register three months, that unless he come
forward at our next Court of Pleas and Quar-
ter Sessions to be held for the County of Nash
at the Courthouse in Nashville, on the second
Monday of May next, and plead and reply,
the cause will be heard ex parte, and judg-
ment final granted. Witness Henry Blount,
Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Nashville,
on the 2d Monday of February, in the 49th
year of American Independence, anno. dom.
1825. H. BLOUNT, c. c. do.
priv. dy. \$5 25 38 3m

North-Carolina Lottery,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE OXFORD
ACADEMY.

FIRST CLASS.

To be drawn at Raleigh, the 22d of June next,
and completed in a few Minutes.

J. B. YATES & A. MINTYRE, MANAGERS.

SCHEME.		
1	\$10,000	\$10,000
1	6,000	6,000
1	4,000	4,000
1	3,000	3,000
1	2,000	2,000
1	1,538	1,538
6	1,000	6,000
6	500	3,000
6	200	1,200
156	24	3,744
312	12	3,744
468	8	3,744
7,800	4	\$1,200

8,760 Prizes.
19,600 Blanks.

24,360 Tickets, at \$3 25, \$79,170

This is a Lottery formed by the ternary
combination and permutation of 30 numbers.
To determine the prizes therein, the 30 num-
bers will be publicly placed into a wheel on
the day of the drawing, and 4 of them be
drawn out; and that ticket having on it the
1st, 2d and 3d drawn Nos. in the order in
which drawn, will be entitled to the prize of
10,000 dolls.; and those five other tickets
which shall have on them the same Nos. in
the following order, shall be entitled to the
prizes affixed to them, respectively, viz:

The 1st, 3d and 2d to	\$ 6,000
2d, 1st and 3d to	4,000
2d, 3d and 1st to	3,000
3d, 1st and 2d to	2,000
3d, 2d and 1st to	1,538

Those six other tickets which shall have
on them three of the drawn Nos. and those
three, the 1st, 2d and 4th, in one of their
several orders of combination or permutation,
will each be entitled to a prize of 1,000 dolls.

Those six other tickets which shall have on
them three of the drawn Nos. and those three
the 1st, 3d and 4th, in some one of their se-
veral orders of combination or permutation,
will each be entitled to a prize of 500 dolls.

Those six other tickets which shall have on
them three of the drawn Nos. and those three
the 2d, 3d and 4th, in some one of their or-
ders, will each be entitled to a prize of 200
dolls.

Those 156 tickets which shall have on them
two of the drawn Nos. and those two the 3d
and 4th, will each be entitled to a prize of
24 dolls.

Those 312 tickets which shall have on them
two of the drawn Nos. and those two the 2d
and 3d, or 2d and 4th, will each be entitled
to a prize of 12 dolls.

All others, being 468, having on them two
of the drawn Nos. will each be entitled to a
prize of 8 dolls.

And all those 7,800 tickets, having on them
but one of the drawn Nos. will each be en-
titled to a prize of 4 dolls.

No ticket which shall have drawn a prize
of a superior denomination, can be entitled
to an inferior prize.

Prizes payable 30 days after the drawing,
and subject to the usual deduction of 15 per
cent.

YATES & MINTYRE

Have opened a Lottery office in RALEIGH,
and offer for sale Tickets in the above scheme.

Whole Tickets,	\$4
Half ditto,	2
Quarter do.	1

Packages of ten tickets, embracing the 30
Numbers of the Lottery, which must of ne-
cessity draw at least \$13 60 nett, with so many
chances for capitals; or shares of packa-
ges may be had at the same rate.

PRIZES!!

In the Quantico Canal Lottery,

6th CLASS.

To be drawn 8th June.

Dolls 10,000	4,000,
6,000,	3,000, &c.

At 4 dolls.—Shares in proportion.

Prizes in any of the Lotteries of New-York,
New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Vir-
ginia, will be received in payment.

The plan of Lottery by combination of
Nos. simply, as well as by combination
and permutation of numbers, has been used
by the subscribers in New-York, Pennsylvania,
New-Jersey, Maryland and Virginia, for
some time with great success. As the plan
is now, however, for the first time introduced
into North-Carolina, it may not be understood
and they therefore respectfully invite all such
as desire an explanation of the principles of
the system, to apply at their office, where
every information will be cheerfully given,
either by one of themselves, or their Agent,
B. C. DUPLAINE.

Orders, enclosing the Cash or prizes,
as above, free of postage, for tickets or shares,
in any of the above Lotteries will receive
prompt attention, if addressed to

YATES & MINTYRE,
Raleigh, N. C.

Raleigh, Feb. 21, 1825.

Committed.

TO the Jail in Ashboro' North-Carolina, in
October last, a Negro man, as a runaway,
about 35 years of age; 5 feet 8 or 9 inches
high; speaks rather slow, has wide fore-
teeth and wide apart. Who calls his name
BEN, says he belongs to William Arnold,
of Alabama, and that he came from Isle of
Wight County, Va. last winter.
SILAS DAVIDSON, Jailor.
Nov. 1824.—6mo,

The Southern Preacher.

Price \$2 Bound.

J. GALES & SON have just received a
few copies of the above work, which
contains a selection of Sermons from the
manuscripts of the following Divines, viz:
Rev. Dr. Caldwell, Rev. Adam Empie, Rev.
William Hooper, Rev. Arthur Buist of S. C.
Rev. John S. Capers, Do. Rev. Eleazer Har-
is, Do. Rev. Benjamin M. Palmer, Do. Rev.
Andrew Plinn, Do. Rev. Benj. Gildersleeve of
Georgia, Rev. Oliver Hubbard, Do. Rev. Nes-
than S. Beman, Do. Rev. Aaron W. Ireland
of S. C. Rev. Allan M'Dougald, Rev. Francis
Cummins of Georgia, and Rev. Richard Fur-
man of South Carolina.

Jailors Notice.

Taken up, on the 22d of October, 1824,
and lodged in Jail at Wilmington, N. C.,
a negro man who calls his name MOSES,
and says he belongs to Joseph Rogers, living
about 12 miles from Charlotte, in Meclenburgh
County, in this State. Said fellow is about
24 or 25 years of age, five feet 6 or 7 inches
high, complexion yellow, slender made and
speaks good English and had on when com-
mitted a grey Jacket considerably worn, two
shirts and trousers. The owner is requested
to come forward, prove property, pay charg-
es, and take said fellow away.
CHARLES B. MORRIS, Jailor.

Mansion Hotel,

FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH-CAROLINA.

THE subscriber having leased this Estab-
lishment, formerly occupied by Captain
TAYLOR, is now in readiness to accommodate
Travellers and Boarders. He tenders his
thanks to the Public and the Citizens of Fay-
etteville, for the former patronage and friend-
ly support which he has received; and, in
soliciting a continuance of these favors, as-
sures them that every exertion shall be made,
and due attention bestowed in order to the
comfort and pleasure of Travellers and Board-
ers. His rooms are numerous, being new,
clean and large, are well adapted for comfort
and health, opening upon a garden which
presents a fine prospect; superadded, are
the comforts of ease and retirement, which
may be enjoyed in spacious Parlours by
Travelling Families. This situation, stand-
ing on one of the most elevated streets, is
healthy, attended with the advantage and
convenience arising from the important and
extensive business transacted on that street,
which will make it the interest of Country
Merchants and Planters to call; it is constant-
ly supplied by means of aqueducts, with pure
water, issuing from one of the best fountains
in the State.

His Bar will be constantly supplied with
the best and choicest of Liquors; his Table
with the best of the country and market affords;
his Stables shall be attended by faithful, steady
and honest Ostlers. Other advantages
are attendant upon this Establishment, rarely
to be excelled in any other Public House in
this State.

DILLON JORDAN,
Fayetteville, Feb. 26, 1825. 36-42

A Card.

I have pleasure in stating that the Mansion
Hotel, in this town, has undergone a thorough
purification, and is reoccupied by Mr. Jordan.
The public may rest satisfied that there is no
danger of contracting the contagion of the
late epidemic disease either at the Hotel or
any other place in Fayetteville.
BENJ. ROBINSON, Health Officer.
Fayetteville, Feb. 23, 1825.

The Beautiful Arabian Stallion,

SYPHAX,

Will stand the
next season, (be-
ing his first in A-
merica) at my Sta-
ble, three miles
from Warrenton, on the Stage road to Raleigh,
and will be let to mares at the moderate sum
of Ten Dollars the season, if paid within
the season; or Twelve Dollars, if paid after
the season expires; Sixteen Dollars to insure
a mare in foal; or Seven Dollars the single
leap; and 50 cents to the groom in every in-
stance. The season will commence the first
day of March, and end the last day of August.

SYPHAX is a handsome sorrel, and most
beautifully marked, red mane and tail; is
upwards of fifteen hands high; eight years
old, healthy and vigorous, and not inferior in
point of form or muscular power, to any horse
on the continent; and the most docile animal
I have ever seen.

SYPHAX was brought to America in the
United States Frigate Constitution, and safely
landed at New York in May 1824. Sypfax
was obtained by Maj. Townshend Stith, late
American Consul, at the Regency of Tunis,
and was purchased from an Arab of high dis-
tinction, who valued him above any horse in
the actual possession of the Bey or King of
Tunis.

SYPHAX was foaled near Mecca, in the
Kingdom of Yeaman, Arabia Felix, crossed
the Red Sea to Derra, in Nubia—from thence
through a part of the Desert, to Taoula, in
Terra—thence, through the regency of Tri-
poli, to Beledulgerid—and from thence to
the American Consulate in the city of Tunis
—as is certified by Mr. Samuel C. Potter, a
gentleman of honor and respectability.

To those who wish to raise from this de-
servedly stock of horses, the genuine Arab-
ian, the present will be a favorable oppor-
tunity; for experience has long shown us
the advantages to be derived from the im-
provement of our stock crossed with the Arab-
ian.

SYPHAX's high form, muscular powers,
and beautiful make, I think constitute him a
constellation among Stud Horses.
Good pasturage will be provided for mares
left with the horse, or they will be fed with
grain if required; but no liability for acci-
dents or escapes. ROBERT RANSOM,
Greenwood Warren, Jan. 14, 1825.