

# RALEIGH REGISTER,

## AND NORTH-CAROLINA STATE GAZETTE.

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

Friday, May 13, 1825.

No. 156.

Vol. II.

### THE REGISTER

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#### ADVERTISEMENTS

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in the same proportion. Communications  
thanked for received. Letters to the Ed-  
itors must be post-paid.

From the Dublin Freeman's Journal.

### DISSOLUTION OF THE CATHOLIC AS- SOCIATION.

As the meeting of the Catholic As-  
sociation yesterday was to be, in obedi-  
ence to the new law, the final one, the  
Assembly room of the Association was  
crowded at an early hour.

The hon. Col. Butler was called to  
the chair.

Mr. Conway read the parting address  
which had been agreed to by the com-  
mittee.

Mr. Sugrue stated that he had re-  
ceived a letter from Mr. O'Connell, and  
which he begged leave to hand to  
Mr. Maurice O'Connell, for the purpose  
of being read to the meeting. Mr. M.  
O'Connell then proceeded to read the  
letter as follows:

To the Chairman of the Catholic Association.

LONDON, MARCH 16.

SIR, I feel it my duty once more to address  
the Catholic Association, and feeling that I  
do so for the last time, I cannot but ex-  
perience some painful emotions, mitigated, how-  
ever, by the present cheering prospect of  
our affairs, and subdued both in tone and  
temper, by that dutiful and willing submis-  
sion which we have always paid to the law of  
the land.

But while we cheerfully submit to the law,  
we do not and cannot forget what we owe to  
ourselves and our country, as Irishmen and as  
friends of constitutional liberty; and in both  
these capacities, I think it right to express,  
distinctly and explicitly, the pleasure and  
the pride I feel at being a member of the  
Catholic Association. It will, during entire  
life, be a comfort and consolation to me, that  
I was an active member of that body; and if  
any stone shall mark my name after this mortal  
coil with life is at an end, I fondly hope  
that it will record, as my best title to Irish  
gratitude, "He was a member of the Catho-  
lic Association of Ireland."

I cannot, and I am sure I do not, desire to  
forget that when the Association commenced,  
all Ireland was in a state of trouble and con-  
fusion. In the north, blood, Catholic blood,  
was shed by the Orange factions; and it was  
shed unrequited. Whilst, in several districts  
of the north, the traitorous Hibernalmen held,  
in open day, his daring and most rebellious  
processions. In the other districts of Ireland,  
in no less, I think than 11 counties, the con-  
stitution was suspended, trial by jury abro-  
gated, and whilst crimes of the darkest dye,  
and murders of the most assassin-like charac-  
ter multiplied, the odious, but perhaps then  
necessary, Insurrection act, swept the land of  
many a victim, and seemed to appeal to force  
alone as the only instrument to extort a re-  
luctant submission.

Such was the state of Ireland when the  
Catholic Association was formed; I am not  
writing its history; I am only tracing results—  
such was the state of Ireland when we began  
our labors—and before many months had  
elapsed, and before £10,000 of the Catholic  
rent was collected, the scene of blood and  
slaughter ceased, all was quiet and peace in  
the formerly disturbed districts—harmony,  
which was supposed to be banished forever  
from Ireland, returned—shall I say at my  
voice?—the Irish peasant, when he found he  
could procure a hope of justice, ceased to  
seek revenge; and many of the best and wis-  
est of our respected Protestant countrymen  
joined us in seeking for that without which  
permanent tranquility in Ireland cannot be  
expected—an equalization of civil rights for  
all classes of faithful subjects.

We have, however, been suppressed; we  
have been arrested in a career of great and  
general utility. But we have been arrested  
by the hand of the law—by the growing arm  
of the Legislature—and nothing can so com-  
pletely demonstrate the purity of our inten-  
tions as the ready, cheerful and dutiful sub-  
mission which we are all prepared to show to  
the law that is about to dissolve our associa-  
tion.

In one thing we certainly were in fault—  
we did not take sufficient pains to enlighten  
the people of England upon the details of  
our views and wishes—we allowed a partisan  
and shameless press in Ireland to usurp a  
sway over a portion of the English mind.—  
Falsehoods, which were so gross and absurd  
to us in Ireland who knew the facts, as to be  
treated with silent contempt, were received  
by Englishmen, who were ignorant of the un-  
blushing baseness of our Orange writers, as  
admitted facts. An impression was thus  
made against us here, which alone is suffi-  
cient to account for our fall, whilst it leaves  
untouched the purity of the motives of many  
many persons, who appeared to be our violent  
enemies.

But let these topics pass, and forever; we  
submit to the law, and shall seek redress by  
means only which the law will not merely  
sanction, but approve of. There remain many  
and abundant constitutional sources of re-  
lief—there remain many and abundant legal  
means of seeking for redress of our grievan-  
ces; besides, every thing confirms me in the  
full conviction that emancipation is at hand,  
and that this session will not pass without  
laying the groundwork of lasting har-  
mony, not only in Ireland, but between the two  
countries.

Emancipation is at hand, unless we retard  
or postpone it by senseless calumnies or  
unreasonable apprehensions. The case is  
now in this country taken under the guidance  
of good sense, good feelings, rational judg-  
ment and most conciliatory disposition.

Men of all parties in Parliament combine  
to arrange the details of our emancipation, in  
that spirit which the best friends of Ireland  
and of England have long wished to see  
put in action. There is in their true wisdom  
nothing of haste or intemperance. Every  
detail of the great measure will be brought  
before the public deliberately; and if there  
be any thing suggested which should alarm  
either Protestant or Catholic timidity, abun-  
dantly time will be given to canvass the merits  
of the proposed arrangement, and nothing  
will be concluded on without affording suffi-  
cient opportunity to oppose anything worthy  
of opposition.

In the mean time, Mr. Lawless, who caused  
himself a member of the delegations, but  
is not so, as I perceive by the terms of the  
vote which appointed our deputation.

[Here were cries of "No, no, he is not a  
member of the deputation."] No, no, he is not a  
member of the deputation.

Mr. Lawless has indeed charged me with  
injustice, and with a dereliction of religious  
principle; he has charged me with consent-  
ing to rob the poor and disgrace the Catho-  
lic Church in Ireland. He has to these crimes  
attributed the most base of all possible mo-  
tives—personal advantages to myself.—  
"A silk gown," he says, "is to be my re-  
ward!"

To these accusations I plead not guilty.—  
They are unfounded—totally unfounded. I  
find the shield of my character between me  
and the base accusation.

[The reading of this passage occasioned a  
simultaneous burst of applause, and three  
distinct rounds of cheering followed it.]

Personal advantage! When have I sought  
it? But pardon me, Sir, I cannot condescend  
to justify myself in detail. I will trespass on  
the Association merely to state the real facts.  
They are these:

In the first place, there is yet nothing ar-  
ranged with respect to a provision for our  
clergy, or with regard to any change in the  
elective franchise. It would have been wise  
to await such an arrangement before it were  
condemned in terms of harshness and reproach.

Secondly.—The Catholic delegation is no  
party whatever to any such arrangement.  
We have not made any bargain or contract  
upon that subject, nor has any one of us made  
any such contract; nor is it at all necessary  
that we should, if the Legislature thinks fit to  
legislate on these subjects, it will do so with-  
out deeming it wise or dignified to consult  
us.

Thirdly.—Although a provision for our  
clergy is spoken of, it certainly has not been  
spoken of in any shape which could excite  
the least alarm in the mind of the most scrup-  
ulous Catholic; and as to the principle of  
that measure, is there any one who imagines  
that the Catholic people of Ireland can be fi-  
nally admitted in the station of subjects, so  
as to constitute a portion of the universal Brit-  
ish nation, without our clergy having a natu-  
ral and just claim on the State for a provision?  
If there be, I confess I am not of that opinion.  
I own I think that our clergy ought to receive  
a support from that State which we, the Catho-  
lics, contribute to maintain with our mo-  
nies and our blood; and as to the details of  
that provision, are they not safe in the hands  
of our excellent prelates, subject, also, as  
they must be, to the inspection of all the peo-  
ple: Protestant and Catholic, of the empire,  
before they can be finally adopted, or made  
into a law?

Fourthly.—As to the change in the elective  
franchise, that is matter of serious considera-  
tion, and must be weighed well before it can  
be adopted. At present it must be made in  
embryo, and may never attain shape or regu-  
lar form. There are probably, known of it  
but these things—that it is not intended to  
alter the qualification in towns or cities—that  
it is not intended to alter the qualification in  
Ireland; where it is the same as in England  
—namely, where the person has the fee simple,  
or in other words a lease for ever, without  
being subject to rent—that it is not intended  
to take away the franchise from any person  
now registered during such registry—that in  
all probability it will not be taken from any  
now existing freeholders during his present  
lease—that ten pounds will, at the highest,  
be the lowest qualification—perhaps will not  
exceed £5.

Is there in these suggestions any thing to  
alarm the timid? Can we forget the report  
made to the Association by the Rev. Mr.  
Duggan, of several poor persons who, to his  
knowledge, were compelled to swear to free-  
hold qualification which they had not, under  
the peril of having all their property sold for  
rent, and themselves expelled their farms?

The Rev. Mr. Duggan transmitted to the As-  
sociation the names of the landlords who per-  
petrated this cruelty. Are we ignorant of  
how many such scenes exist in Ireland? Are  
we insensible to the perjury thus gener-  
ated?

But let me ask, will not the stimulus to  
make freeholders exist, after emancipation,  
as powerfully as at present? It certainly will  
—and if it do exist, is it robbing the poor to  
make a law which shall compel any landlord  
who wishes to make 40s. freeholders, to make  
to each of them a lease forever without rent  
—instead of a lease for one life, at a rent  
which leaves the qualification merely nomi-  
nal, and puts the freeholder completely in  
the power of the landlord? Would it be rob-  
bing the poor, if the landlords, instead of 40s.  
freehold, gave a freehold of £10 annual val-  
ue? Let it be recollected, that land so will,  
after the proposed measure, want £10 free-  
holders, as they now want 40s. freeholders.  
They may perhaps not make so many of the  
one as of the other; but every £10 freeholder  
would be a comfortable person—who will say  
that the 40s. persons are so?

I must now conclude—I have no time to  
pursue the subject; but I have written en-  
ough to weary the Association, and also, I  
hope, enough to convince the Irish people

that I am incapable of betraying the interests,  
or of being actuated by motives of a selfish  
or interested nature. My judgment may be  
mistaken, but I will yield to no man, in pu-  
rity of motive, and in honest zeal for liberty,  
and the faith of my fathers."

I close my last words to the Catholic Asso-  
ciation, with the strong hope, that the spirit  
of conciliation which has sprung up in Eng-  
land, will be met by a corresponding glow of  
discreet, but at the same time generous con-  
fidence; and that, flinging away idle fears  
and old jealousies, we shall evince a cordial  
and lively disposition to make such an ar-  
rangement as shall be satisfactory to all parties,  
and shall demonstrate our unaffected  
desire to consolidate the strength and in-  
crease the security of the empire.

I have the honor to be your faithful serv't,  
DANIEL O'CONNELL.

After the applause which the reading  
of this letter had occasioned.

Mr. Conway moved that it be insert-  
ed on the minutes.

Mr. H. Browne seconded the motion,  
and said, that as a member of the de-  
putation, he could bear testimony to the  
incorruptible honesty and zeal of  
Mr. O'Connell.

Dr. Magee did not think such an at-  
testation necessary for Mr. O'Connell,  
and he felt assured that Mr. Lawless  
meant nothing offensive or unkind to-  
wards Mr. O'Connell, who had, he (Dr.  
Magee) thought, fallen into an error in  
attributing such a motive to Mr. Law-  
less. But Mr. Lawless had expressed  
other and many opinions in his letter  
which there could be no doubt were se-  
conded by a vast majority in this coun-  
try, (cries of "no, no.")

Mr. Richard O'Gorman would oppose  
the insertion of the letter on the min-  
utes, if it were to be inferred that the  
Association thereby pledged itself to the  
principles and views it contained.

Mr. Costello observed, that it should  
now be understood by every one that after  
the dissolution of the Association, which  
would take place at the close of this  
meeting, there was to be no collection  
of the rent.

Captain Bryan moved a resolution of  
confidence in Mr. O'Connell.

Mr. McDermott, in a very long and  
eloquent speech, seconded the motion,  
which was carried with three times  
three.

Major Brian then proposed three  
cheers for Old Ireland.

It is quite impossible to describe the  
enthusiasm and fervor with which this  
intimation was complied with.

The meeting then dissolved in solemn  
silence, and thus terminated the exist-  
ence of the Catholic Association.

From the Kennebeck Journal.

### PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

It is too common a belief among our  
farmers and mechanics, that a literary  
education is not only unnecessary for  
one who is destined to follow the plough  
—but that it unfits him for his business  
by abstracting too much of his attention  
to study. But the fact must be other-  
wise. To those whose business gives  
them constant muscular exercise, with-  
out much occupying the mind, study  
must be a useful and pleasing recreation;  
and there are few, indeed, who cannot  
conveniently devote one hour in the  
day to reading. There are very few  
persons, even those most busy in  
their pursuits, but pass moments, nay  
hours, every day, in absolute vacancy,  
and realize no more of improvement, nor  
perhaps of enjoyment, than if they were  
not in existence. How much better  
would it be for us if these idle hours of  
life, which we thus foolishly let run to  
waste, were occupied with studying  
useful and entertaining books? If every  
citizen of the United States would  
devote one hour in the day to useful  
study, what an immense alteration  
would it effect in our moral and intel-  
lectual character? We should become  
a nation of sages; we should present a  
more sublime spectacle than the world  
has ever yet seen.

The Emperor of Austria said—"I  
want no learned men; give me only  
good subjects;" and there is great force  
in the observation. Uneducated men  
are always the best subjects, because  
they can be abused with more impunity  
—but they are bad citizens, because  
they do not understand the rights they  
attempt to exercise. A demagogue can  
impose on them, and make them instru-  
mental in promoting worthless and dis-  
honorable men, to the exclusion of the mo-  
dest, the wise and the virtuous. An  
ignorant man may be a better servant  
or slave, but he cannot be a better  
neighbor, or a more agreeable compa-  
nion or friend.

The great mass of the population of  
all countries is composed of farmers  
and mechanics, who depend on their  
labor for subsistence—a few depend on

more lucrative pursuits, or are placed  
by fortune in the possession of wealth.  
These latter will always be well edu-  
cated, and it may be considered an ax-  
iom that "knowledge is power;" and  
when added to present wealth, is very  
effective power. All experience has  
shown that where a few possess great  
power and influence in society they are  
apt to exercise it to their own advan-  
tage.

The necessity of the universal diffu-  
sion of knowledge cannot be too often  
or too urgently pressed upon the public  
consideration. It is necessary to the  
existence of free civil and political in-  
stitutions. "Encourage learning," ought  
to be indelibly engraven, in glaring cap-  
itals, on every hall of justice, & every  
temple of religion. It is not necessary  
that the whole of the community should  
be scholars, deeply read in Heathen  
lore. Fortunately, in this country,  
there are very few unable to read in  
their native language. Nearly all the  
great authors of ancient times, as well  
as a vast number of modern writers,  
may now be read in the English lan-  
guage; and if any of the beauties of  
poetry are lost in translations, the max-  
ims of wisdom, and the force of truth,  
are alike instructive in all languages.

If any thing can prevent our Repub-  
lic from degenerating, as others have  
done before us, it is the superior oppor-  
tunities we possess of understanding &  
appreciating our rights. The farmers,  
the mechanics, the independent yeo-  
manry of the country, are those on whom  
we must rely in times of danger, either  
from domestic or foreign enemies.

The importance of newspapers we  
will pass over. It is too apparent to  
need any argument. Besides the amuse-  
ment they give us, we should know  
little of passing events without them.  
These are sufficiently numerous in this  
country, if they are not sufficiently  
read, or deserving of patronage. But  
there is another source of information  
entirely too much neglected, and this  
is *Public Libraries*. It is believed  
but a small portion of society are able  
to purchase a great number of books;  
but an hundred individuals united, can,  
in a few years, without inconvenience,  
collect a considerable library, which, if  
properly managed, may be continually  
augmented and enriched by the publi-  
cations of the day. Every little village  
throughout the country ought to possess  
such a library; the church or school-  
house can scarcely be more important.

The sturdy farmer in the long winter  
evenings, can then take from his shelf  
the works of Homer or Milton, of New-  
ton or La Place, and enjoy the literary  
banquet with as fine relish as the most  
"learned Theban" of the age, and he  
can qualify himself to judge as accu-  
rately of the affairs of state as the learned  
lounge, or the bustling politician of a  
coffee house.

The Philadelphia Library, one of the  
most valuable in this country, owes its  
origin to a few poor mechanics, who  
assembled weekly to improve them-  
selves by conversation and debate, a-  
mong whom was Benjamin Franklin.—  
Poverty, in this country, is no excuse  
for ignorance; and he should be held in  
contempt who neglects to improve his  
intellectual faculties, though only "one  
talent" be given him. Let us remember  
that Cincinnatus suspended his labors  
at the plough to lead the Roman legions  
to victory; and that Epaminondas, af-  
ter rescuing his country, and spreading  
the terror of the Theban name over the  
Peloponessus, modestly retired to the  
obscure and humble cottage from which  
the misfortunes of his country had cal-  
led him.

Internal Improvements.

A MEETING of the Board for Internal Im-  
provements will be held at Fayetteville,  
on Monday the 13th of next month, instead  
of the 23d instant, as proposed at the last  
meeting, circumstances having occurred to  
make the change unavoidable.

By order of the Board,  
J. GALES, Sec'y.

May 4. 54

Cape-Fear Navigation  
Company.

PURSUANT to a resolution of the Stock-  
holders at their annual meeting, A. D.  
1823—Notice is hereby given, that the next  
Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the  
Cape-Fear Navigation Company will be held  
at the Town-House in Fayetteville, on  
Friday the 3d day of June next; at which  
time the presence of the proprietors, or their  
representatives, is requested.

ROBERT STRANGE, President.  
Fayetteville, April 25. 52m

BLANK WARRANTS  
for sale at this office.

### New Books.

J. GALES & SON, have just received  
from the North, the following new  
Books:

Gow on the Law of Partnership  
Montague on the Law of Lien  
Powell on Devises, a new American edition  
Wheaton's Reports, Vols 8 & 9.  
Paris's Pharmacologia, 2 vols.  
Chapman's Therapeutics  
T. Ewell's Family Physician  
Madam Campan's Journal  
Private Correspondence of Ld. Byron  
Byron's Works complete  
Gosling's Shadow, a Romance of the 19th  
Century, 2 vols.  
Rothelan, a Romance of the English His-  
tory, by the author of Annals of the Parish,  
2 volumes  
The Refugee, a Romance, 2 vols.  
McCreery's Selection from the ancient Mu-  
sic of Ireland, arranged for the Flute or Vi-  
olin, adapted to American Poetry  
A supply of School Books, and  
Morocco Paper, of different colors, for  
Ladies' work.  
Raleigh, May 9, 1825.

### Dying Establishment.

JOSEPH WOODWORTH, respectfully in-  
forms the citizens of Raleigh, and its vi-  
cinity, that he has rented a house of Cap-  
tain Hunter, nearly opposite the Court  
House, where he proposes carrying on the  
*Dying Business* in all its branches.

The Proprietor has been acknowledged by  
Merchants and others in New-York, Philadel-  
phia and Washington City, where he carried  
on the above business 17 years, to be equal  
to any Dyer in the Union.

Cloths are dyed any color, and finished as  
imported. Silks, Satins and Crapes, are dyed  
by pattern or otherwise. He dyes Ladies'  
Dresses, and Gentlemen's Apparel. He  
scours Coats, & Pantalons, & finishes them in  
the neatest manner. He takes Camel Hair  
Shawls, which he cleans, and restores to their  
primitive color. Leghorn and Straw Hats  
are dyed and finished in the neatest manner.

He also dyes Ladies' Shoes, any color to  
please. He dyes Ladies' Feathers, any color,  
and finishes them. And his utmost desire  
will be to give satisfaction to those who may  
favor him with their commands.  
May 9th, 1825—55.

### Ninety Slaves For Sale.

By virtue of a deed of trust, executed to  
us by Alexander Boyd, for the purpose  
of securing a debt therein mentioned, and  
due to Blair Burwell, we will on MONDAY  
the 23rd day of May next, at Mecklenburg  
Court-House, proceed to sell for cash, between  
NINETY and ONE HUNDRED SLAVES,  
embracing every description; among them  
are tradesmen of various kinds; to wit, Black-  
smiths, Shoemakers and Coopers.

So fine an opportunity is seldom offered  
to persons wishing to purchase property of  
this description, to accommodate themselves.  
The slaves are remarkably likely and the sale  
must certainly take place.

If the day mentioned should be a bad one,  
the sale will commence on the next good day,  
and will continue from day to day until all  
the slaves shall be sold, or a sufficiency to  
satisfy the object of the deed of trust.

JOHN W. LEWIS,  
WILLIAM TOWNES,

Trustees.  
April 7th, 1825. 52-St

### TAKEN UP.

AND committed to the Jail of this county,  
on the 21st inst. a Negro Fellow, sup-  
posed to be a runaway slave, who says his  
name is *Cornelius Jones*, and that he has lived  
in New-York four or five years last past, but  
cannot, or will not name the state, county or  
town in which he was raised. He is about  
five feet seven inches high, black complexion,  
with a small scar over his right eye, and  
one near the corner of the same. His  
dress is a drab pea-jacket, blue round ditto,  
and duck trousers. He was brought to this  
place in the schooner Hetty, Wright, last  
from Charleston.—The owner is requested to  
come forward, prove property, pay charges  
and take him away, or he will be dealt with  
as the law directs.

JOS. GARRETT, Shd.

Washington county, Nov. 23, 1824. 19-6m

### New-York State Literature Lottery.

The following are the numbers which were  
drawn from the wheel on the 6th instant.

#### CLASS No. 4.

20, 17, 42, 57, 8, 54, 56, 39, 25.  
Holders of Prizes are requested to come  
forward and renew their Tickets at the Of-  
fice of

TATES & MINTYRE—Raleigh.

Apr 15.

### For Rent.

THE eligible Stand on Fayetteville Street,  
recently occupied by John R. Hendon,  
as a Grocery Store. Apply to W. H. Gales.  
Raleigh, March 14. 59

### Bank Business.

PERSONS living at a distance, having busi-  
ness to transact with either of the Banks  
in this place, may have it promptly attended  
to, on reasonable terms, by applying to

BEVERLY ROSE.  
Fayetteville, April 20th, 1825. 52-6m

### 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. 13th—5mo.