

RALPHIGH REGISTER,

AND

NORTH-CAROLINA STATE GAZETTE

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

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THE REGISTER

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ADVERTISEMENTS

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thankfully received. LETTERS to the Edi-
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MR. OWEN'S PLAN OF A COMMUNITY.

It will be recollected that the celebrated Phi-
lanthropist, Mr. OWEN, who has introduced
in some parts of the British Empire, certain
new principles of society, which are said
to have produced the happiest effects on
the community amongst whom they have
been adopted, delivered an Address during
the last Session of Congress, in the Hall
of the House of Representatives, explanatory
of his system; which Address, as might be
expected, has produced much speculation
on the subject. For the purpose of carry-
ing his plan into effect in this country, Mr.
Owen has purchased an Establishment in
the State of Indiana, originally settled by a
Religious Society from Germany, called
Harmonists. To give our readers some
idea of Mr. Owen's Plan, we publish the
following Rules and Regulations, which he
has adopted, subject to such alterations
as circumstances may make necessary.

I. That the community shall consist
of persons who have agreed to co-operate
with their labor and skill, in measures
for producing, distributing, and
enjoying, in the most advantageous
manner, a full supply of the necessaries
and comforts of life, and for securing
for their children the best physical
and intellectual education.

II. That, at the commencement, the
number of persons shall not much exceed
five hundred, including their families.

III. That, as it is of great importance
that the community should produce
within itself a full supply of the
first necessities of life, there shall be
attached to the establishment a sufficient
extent of Land to render it essentially
agricultural.

IV. That a Village to be situated as
near the centre of the land as local cir-
cumstances may permit, be built accord-
ing to the plan and elevations given in
the engravings.

In this village, the dwelling house, dormi-
tories, &c. form the sides of a large square,
in the centre of which is placed the requisite
public buildings surrounded by public walks
and exercise grounds. This form has been
adopted as giving superior accommodation
to the dwelling houses, and admitting the ap-
plication at the least expense of scientific im-
provements in all the departments of domestic
economy.

V. That the manufactories, work-
shops, granaries, stores, washing and
drying houses, be placed at the most
convenient distance beyond the gardens
which surround the village; and that
the farm offices be situated according
to the localities of the land.

VI. That whenever the capital ad-
vanced by its own members shall have
been repaid, and the education of all
be sufficiently advanced, the manage-
ment of the establishment shall be con-
fined to a Committee, composed of all
the members between certain ages, as
for example between forty and fifty.—
But that, until such period, the com-
mittee shall consist of twelve persons,
to be elected at an annual General
Meeting; eight to be chosen from among
those members who have advanced
capital to the amount of £100 or up-
wards, and four from the other mem-
bers. The committee to be empowered
to elect the Treasurer and Secretaries.

VII. That the Treasurer be empow-
ered to receive all monies due to the
community, and pay its disbursements
on orders signed by the Secretary.—
That they balance and report their ac-
counts every week to the committee,
who shall appoint two of their number
to examine and pass them under their
signatures.

VIII. That the Secretary be direct-
ed to keep a regular detailed daily
statement of all the accounts and trans-
actions of the community, and that such
statement be presented weekly to the
committee, and submitted to the exami-
nation of two of their number, who
shall pass it under their signatures,
with such observations as may occur to
them.

IX. That the books of accounts and
transactions of the society be open to
the inspection of all its members.

X. That the business of the community
be divided into the following depart-
ments:

1. Agriculture and gardening;
2. Manufactures and trades;
3. Commercial transactions;
4. Domestic economy: comprehending the

arrangements for heating, ventilating, lighting
cleaning, and keeping in repair the dwelling
houses and public buildings of the village;
the arrangements connected with the public
kitchens and dining halls; those for the fur-
nishing of cloths, linen and furniture, and for
washing and drying, and the management of
the dormitories.

5. Health, or the medical superintendence
of the sick, including arrangements to pre-
vent contagion or sickness.

6. Police, including the lighting and clean-
ing the square; repairing the roads & walks;
guarding against fire, & the protection of the
property of the community from external de-
gradation.

7. Education, or the formation of the char-
acter from infancy; to this department will
also belong the devising the best means of
recreation.

XI. That, for the general superin-
tendence of these departments, the
committee appoint sub-committees
from their own number, or from the
other members of society; each of the
sub-committees shall lay a weekly re-
port before the committee, to be exam-
ined and passed, with such observa-
tions as may be deemed necessary.

XII. That, should there not be a
sufficient number of persons in the com-
munity fully competent to the manage-
ment of the different branches of indus-
try, which it may be desirable to es-
tablish, the committee be empowered
to engage the assistance of skilful prac-
tical men from general society.

XIII. That, in regulating the em-
ployments of the members according to
their age, abilities, previous acquire-
ments, situation in life, the committee
pay every regard to the inclinations of
each, consistent with the general good,
and that the employment be so ordered
as to permit every individual, who may
be so disposed to occupy part of his
time in agriculture.

Great facilities will be afforded to agricul-
ture by the power which the community will
always possess of calling out an extra num-
ber of hands, at those times and seasons when
it is of the utmost importance to have addi-
tional aid.

XIV. That, as under the proposed
arrangements, every invention for the
abridgement of human labor will bring
an increase of benefit to all, it will be a
primary object with the committee to
introduce, to the utmost practical ex-
tent, all those modern scientific im-
provements, which, if rightly appli-
ed, are calculated to render manual la-
bor only a healthy and agreeable exer-
cise.

XV. That the first object of the com-
munity be to produce a full supply of
the necessaries and comforts of life for
domestic consumption; and as far as
localities will permit, directly from
their own land and labor.

XVI. That, in regard to domestic
consumption, each member of the com-
munity shall be fully supplied with the
necessaries and comforts of life.

XVII. That, within the community,
all the members be equal in rights and
privileges, according to their respective
ages.

XVIII. That, to avoid the evils aris-
ing from a system of credit, the com-
mercial transactions of the community
be conducted for ready money or bar-
ter, only; that these transactions on
the part of the community, be always
performed in good faith, and without
the slightest attempt to deceive buyer
or seller; and that, when any indivi-
dual with whom they deal, show a dis-
position to impose upon the community,
all dealings with such individual shall
from that time cease.

XIX. That the surplus proceeds of
the united exertions of the community,
which remain after discharging rent,
interest, taxes and other expenses, be
regularly applied to the liquidation of the
capital borrowed upon the establish-
ment, and when this is cancelled, it is
proposed that the future surplus be in-
vested to form a fund for the establish-
ment of a second community, should
the increased population of the first re-
quire it.

XX. That in the domestic department
the following arrangements and regula-
tions be adopted:

1. The heating, ventilating and lighting of
the dwelling houses and public buildings shall
be effected according to the most approved
methods.

2. An ample supply of water shall be pro-
vided, and distributed to each building, for
domestic purposes and as a security against
fire.

3. Provisions of the best quality only shall
be cooked in the public kitchen, and it shall
be a special object to those persons who have
the management of this department, to ascer-
tain and put in practice the best and most ec-
onomical means, of preparing nutritious and
agreeable food. Any parties being ill or de-
siring of having their meals alone, may have
them sent to their private apartments.

4. The furniture of dwelling houses, dor-
mitories and public buildings, (as far as the
same be provided for out of the public funds)
shall be devised in reference to intrinsic use

and comfort. A similar regulation will apply
to the clothing of the community. Among
the children very essential improvements may
be introduced, which will not only save much
useless expense, but be the means of increas-
ing in a very high degree the strength of the
constitution.

5. The dormitories designed for the chil-
dren above two years of age, and for the
youth of the community, until the period of
marriage, shall be divided into compartments
and furnished with accommodations suited
to the different ages.

XXI. That the employments of the
female part of the community consist in
preparing food and clothing; in the care
of the dwelling houses, dormitories, and
public buildings; in the management
of the washing and drying houses; in
the education (in part) of the children,
and other occupation suited to the fe-
male character. By proposed domes-
tic arrangement, one female will, with
great ease and comfort perform as much
as twenty menial servants can do at
present; and instead of the wife of a
working man with a family, being a
drudge and a slave, she will be engaged
only in healthy and cleanly employ-
ments, acquire better manners, and
have sufficient leisure for mental im-
provement and rational enjoyment.

XXII. That it is to be a general rule,
that every part of the establishment be
kept in the highest state of order and
neatness, and that the utmost personal
cleanliness be observed.

XXIII. That the following objects
and regulations, connected with the
department of health be attended to
and adopted:

1. That, on the first appearance of indis-
position in any of the members, immediate
attention be given to it, and every possible
care be taken of the patient till complete re-
covery; the prevention of serious complaints
being always far more easy than to effect a
cure after the disease has fixed itself in the
constitution.

2. The complaint of indisposition by any
individual, shall place him or her on the in-
valid list, on which the patient will remain
until the medical attendant pronounce com-
plete recovery.

3. The arrangements of the apartments for
the sick shall be such as to afford every pos-
sible comfort to patients, and provide much
more effectual means of recovery than their
dwellings could admit of.

4. Removal to the apartments for the sick,
shall be at the option of the individual.

5. As the health of the community may be
materially improved or injured by the inter-
ior plan of the dwelling houses, by their situ-
ation with respect to other buildings, by dress,
food, employment, the temper and general
state of the mind, and by various other cir-
cumstances—the attention of the sub-com-
mittee of this department, shall be constan-
tly directed to this important consideration.

XXIV. That, as the right education
of the rising generation is, under Di-
vine Providence, the base upon which
the future prosperity and happiness of
the community must be founded, the
committee shall regard this as the most
important of all the departments com-
mitted to their direction, and employ in
its superintendence those individuals
whose talents, attainments, and dis-
positions render them best qualified
for such a charge.

The children of the community shall be
educated together, and as one family, in the
schools and exercise grounds provided for
them in the centre of the square; where they
will at all times be under the eye and inspec-
tion of their parents.

By properly conducting their education,
it will be easy to give each child good tem-
pers and habits, with as sound a constitution
as air, exercise and temperance, can bestow:

A facility in reading, writing and ac-
counts:

The elements of the most useful sciences,
including geography and natural history;

A practical knowledge of agriculture, and
domestic economy, with a knowledge of some
one useful manufacture, trade or occupation,
so that his employment may be varied, for
the improvement of his mental and physical
powers;

And, lastly, a knowledge of himself and
of human nature, to form him into a rational
being, and render him charitable, kind, and be-
nevolent, to all his fellow creatures.

XXV. That when the youth of the
community shall have attained their
sixteenth year, they be permitted either
to become members, or to go out in-
to general society, with every advan-
tage which the community can afford
them.

XXVI. That intelligent and experi-
enced matrons be appointed to instruct
the young mothers in the best mode of
treating and training children from
birth until they are two years old (the
age at which it is proposed to send
them to the schools and dormitories)
that their constitutions, habits and dis-
positions, may not be injured during
that period.

XXVII. That, in winter, and un-
favorable weather, a sufficient variety of
amusements and recreations, proper for
the members of such a community, be
prepared within doors, to afford benefi-
cial relaxation from employment and
study.

XXVIII. That, as liberty of con-
science, religious and mental liberty,
will be possessed by every member of
the community, arrangements be made
to accommodate all denominations with
convenient places for worship, and that
each individual be strongly recommend-
ed to exhibit in his whole conduct the
utmost forbearance, kindness and chari-
ty towards all who differ from him.

XXIX. That in advanced age, and
in case of disability from accident,
natural infirmity, or any other cause,
the individual shall be supported by
the community, and receive every com-
fort which kindness can administer.

XXX. That on the death of parents,
the children shall become the peculiar
care of the community, and proper per-
sons be appointed to take the more im-
mediate charge of them, and as far as
possible supply the place of their natu-
ral parents.

XXXI. That the committee of man-
agement shall not be empowered to ad-
mit a new member without the consent
of three-fourths of the members of the
community, obtained at a general meet-
ing.

XXXII. That, although, at the period
when all the members shall have been
trained and educated under the propos-
ed arrangements, any regulations against
misconduct will be unnecessary; and,
although it is anticipated that the influ-
ence of these new circumstances upon
the character of the individuals whose
habits and dispositions have been form-
ed under a different system, will be
sufficiently powerful to render any se-
rious difference of rare occurrence a-
mong them; yet, in order to provide
against such, it shall be a law of the
community that, when differences
arise, they be referred to the decision of
arbitrators, to be elected by the society,
who after hearing the parties, shall de-
cide upon the case.

XXXIII. That if the conduct of any
individual be injurious to the well-
being of the community, and it be so de-
cided by three-fourths of the members
assembled at a general meeting, the
committee shall explain to him in what
respect his conduct has been injurious,
and at the same time intimate to him,
that unless the cause of complaint be
removed, they are instructed to expel
him from the community.

XXXIV. That any member wishing
to withdraw from the community, be
at full liberty to do so at any time;
and the committee shall be authorised
to allow any such gratuity as the cir-
cumstances of the case may require.

XXXV. That the committee form
arrangements by which all the members
shall enjoy equal opportunities of visit-
ing their friends elsewhere, or of trav-
elling for information or other objects.

XXXVI. That the committee appoint
duly qualified persons to travel from
time to time, to collect scientific and
other information for the benefit of the
community.

XXXVII. That in order to extend
the benefits of a system of union and
co-operation which is applicable to
mankind in every part of the world,
measures be adopted by the committee
to disseminate a knowledge of the new
principles and arrangements.

XXXVIII. That, as this system is
directly opposed to secrecy and exclu-
sion of any kind, every practicable fa-
cility shall be given to strangers, to
enable them to become acquainted with
the constitution, laws and regulations
of the community, and to examine the
results which these have produced in
practice.

XXXIX. That the committee be
charged with the duty of communicat-
ing on all occasions to the Government
of the country, an unreserved explana-
tion of the views and proceedings of
the community.

Doctor Beckwith,

Respectfully informs his friends, that he
will continue to reside in Raleigh.
April 13, 1825.

Military Land Warrants.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

Secretary's Office.
NOTICE is hereby given, that by an act
of the last General Assembly of this
State, a Board of Commissioners has been es-
tablished to sit in the City of Raleigh, to pass
on all claims for Military Land Warrants for
services performed by the officers, and sol-
diers of the continental line of this State in
the Revolutionary War, which shall be pre-
sented previous to the first day of July next,
after which time all such claims are declared
to be forever barred.

This Board is composed of his Excellency
the Governor, the Treasurer and Comptrol-
ler.
WM. HILL, Sec'y of State.
Raleigh, 4th January, 1825.

Bell Tavern

THE subscriber respectfully informs his
friends and the public generally, that he
has removed to his old Stand, immediately
west of the State House Square, lately in the
occupation of Robert H. Wynn; where he
is prepared to accommodate Travellers,
Boarders and others, on moderate terms, and
with his usual attention.

Raleigh, May 5. H. L. COOKE. 54-3t.

For Rent,

THE eligible Stand on Fayetteville Street,
recently occupied by John R. Hendon,
as a Grocery Store. Apply to W. R. Gales,
Raleigh, March 14. 39t.

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. 52-6w.

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.

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 *Colman 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, Sheriff.
Washington county, Nov. 23, 1824. 19-6m.

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
most 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. 52-3t.

New Books.

J. GALES & SON, have just received

from the North, the following new
Books:

Gov 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. Kewell's Family Physician

Madam Campan's Journal

Private Correspondence of Ld. Byron

Byron's Works complete

Goslington Shadow; a Romance of the 13th

Century, 2 vols.

Rothelan, a Romance of the English history,

by the author of *Annals of the Parish*,

2 volumes

The Refugees, a Romance, 2 vols

McCreery's Selection from the ancient Mus-

ic of Ireland, arranged for the Flute or Vio-

lin, 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 vic-
inity, that he has rented a house of Capt.
Theo. 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, & Pantaloons, & 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 man-
ner.

He also dyes Ladies' Shoes, any color to
please. He dyes Ladies' Feathers, any color,
and finishes them. And his utmost dili-
gence will be to give satisfaction to those who
favor him with their commands.
May 9th, 1825—95