

# 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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No. 162

## THE REGISTER

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## ADVERTISEMENTS

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thankfully received. Letters to the Editors  
must be post-paid.

## COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

We copy the following interesting article  
from 2d No. of the African Repository and  
Colonial Journal, (published at Washing-  
ton under the direction of the Board of  
Managers of the American Colonization  
Society.) It is extracted from a work  
publishing in Nos. entitled, "Conversa-  
tions of Lafayette, while in the United  
States, in 1824-25," by G. W. F. Custis,  
Esq. of Arlington.

**My dear General—**You will go to the  
meeting of the American Colonization  
Society to-night, in the Capitol. While  
you remain with us, we shall embrace  
every opportunity of appropriating you  
to all good works. This is an affair of  
philanthropy, and will be peculiarly inter-  
esting, inasmuch as it will call up the  
recollections of a great work of philan-  
thropy in which you were engaged  
some forty years ago.

Would to God that on your return  
to our shores, you could have seen the  
land of freedom untarnished by the pre-  
sence of a slave. Would that you could  
have seen this fair country, this great  
and rising empire, the abode alone of  
freemen.

Truly striking must the contrast  
have been to you between the northern  
and southern sections of our confeder-  
ation. There in the land of steady hab-  
its, you beheld the genuine practice of  
republicanism in the morality, industry  
and independence of a people who would  
be the pride and ornament of any age or  
country—There you have beheld an un-  
kindly surface, wrested from its natural  
ruggedness, & made to smile with plenty,  
by the labor and economy of a virtuous  
and hardy population, and fertilized by  
the sweat which falls from a freeman's  
brow. You have seen the benefits of  
education, the beauty of moral habits,  
which form the power and character  
of a people, elevated by all which  
can elevate human nature. You have  
said, "Can this be the nation which I left  
in the cradle? Can this be the country  
I left hardly emerged from a wilder-  
ness?" "Yet such things are." You  
left liberty pluming her youthful pin-  
ions, just ready to take her early flight.  
You find her soaring on Eagle's wing,  
undazzled by her height, preparing to  
leave the favored regions where the  
work is done, to skim the "cloud cap"  
summits of the Andes, and perch in  
triumph on the banners of Bolivar.

In your tour, General, new and di-  
versified scenes which await you, at  
every link in the very long chain of the  
American Confederation.—You have  
already reached a more genial climate,  
a region more blessed by heaven, but from  
the error of our fathers, more cursed by  
man.

In the South, our hearths are grow-  
ing cold; our doors which have so oft  
flown open at the call of hospitality  
have rust on their hinges; our chim-  
neys in which the blaze did once "run  
roaring up," now emit a feeble smoke,  
scarce enough to stain the mid-day sky.  
Yet generous was the day of our great-  
ness; the social virtues dwelt in our  
hearts, and under our roofs the stran-  
ger always found a home. Our glory  
has passed away; the Ancient Dominion,  
the seat of talent, of patriotism,  
of revolutionary pride & reminiscence,  
is falling from her once high degree:  
she yields before the powerful march  
of sister States, which were once to her  
"as I to Hercules." 'Tis true the  
dreams of fancy still picture the south-  
ern proprietor as reclining on beds of  
roses, fanned by the Hours of the Ma-  
homedan paradise; say rather the un-  
enviable couch of Guatimozon.—The  
roses which bloom in slavery's cline  
soon "waste their sweetness in its  
desert air," and the paths which appear  
to be strewn with flowers will be found  
to contain full many a thorn.

But small is the stream which di-  
vides the Mother of the States from her  
now mighty offspring. For nearly two  
centuries had the parent being, before  
this "child of promise," beheld the  
light; but behold the march of Free-  
dom! for where her progress is unimp-  
eded by the trammels of slavery,  
her's is a giant's stride. But yester-  
day, and where this great commu-  
nity now flourishes, was a trackless  
forest: 'tis now enlivened by the busy

hum of men, and civilization and the  
arts have fixed a happy dwelling there,  
nay more, histrionic talent has illus-  
trated the words of the divine Shaks-  
peare, where late the panther howled,  
and

And savage men more savage still than  
they."

The axe of the woodman rouses the  
echoes which have slept for ages in the  
silence of nature. The harvest smiles  
in luxuriance, where wild flowers grew  
of late, and the hymns of praise heard  
from the temples of the ever-living God,  
succeed to the yell of the savage, the  
signal of despair and death.

Know you of changes like these in  
the land of the slave? No, my dear  
General, there, "like a wounded  
snake," "improvement, prosperity,  
and happiness," "drag their slow length  
along;" but give to the land liberty, and  
at once she puts on her seven league  
boots, and rushes to glory and empire.

The American Colonization Society  
has for its object, the removal of free  
persons of colour from the United  
States to the coast of Africa. It in-  
terferes in no wise with the rights of  
property, and hopes and labours for  
the gradual abolition of slavery, by the  
voluntary and gradual manumission of  
slaves, when the free persons of colour  
shall have first been transferred to their  
aboriginal climate and soil.

It has been but a few years since  
this Institution commenced its labours:  
it has had to encounter an host of pre-  
judices, to overcome very many diffi-  
culties and dangers in its progress, but  
has happily planted its standard on the  
shores of Africa, and given to a much  
injured, much enduring people, the  
hopes of regeneration in the home of  
their fathers.

The establishment of the colony of  
Liberia, whether viewed as a work of  
philanthropy, or a measure of sound  
policy, cannot fail to interest the feel-  
ings, and command the respect of the  
friends of human kind, and of all inter-  
ested in the well-being and prosperity  
of the American confederation. To re-  
move so foul a blot from the American  
character—to restore a degraded popu-  
lation to the climate and soil of their  
ancestors—to cause freemen to over-  
spread and cultivate the land now oc-  
cupied by the slave, will be to honour  
and aggrandize the republic, and afford  
a brilliant example to the world.

With such views, the American Co-  
lonization Society steadily pursues its  
course; though slow in its progress, it  
hopes to excite the better feelings of  
those who have hitherto been its oppo-  
nents, and largely to interest the peo-  
ple of the United States in its generous  
cause; and should success attend such  
meritorious efforts, will the page of his-  
tory afford a better, or brighter epoch,  
than the day when the American rep-  
ublic restores to much injured Africa  
the last of her sons?

With much pleasure, my dear sir,  
the General replied, will I go to the  
meeting of the American Colonization  
Society. We will first call on \*\*\*,  
and then to the Capitol.

Since my arrival in the United States,  
I have, indeed, beheld wonderful im-  
provements, far beyond my most en-  
thusiastic expectations. The benign  
influence of freedom has caused crea-  
tions to arise, rather than improvements  
in this highly favoured land. The A-  
merican portion of my heart, and that  
is no small portion of it, I can assure  
you, truly hails with delight, and re-  
joices in with sympathy, all which ele-  
vates and aggrandizes this only free  
government on earth.

I am well aware of the cloud of evil  
which overhangs and shadows the South.  
Some of my fondest recollections be-  
long to that genial region. It was  
there I first landed, a young recruit to  
the army of liberty, accompanied by  
poor General de Kalb, the same who  
fell gallantly fighting for her cause in  
the battle of Camden. It was there I  
received the welcome of Americans to  
a stranger, from many friends, most of  
whom now sleep in their graves. I  
have too often experienced the kind  
heartedness and hospitality of the South,  
ever to forget her.

Again, her noble devotion to the  
cause of liberty, her severe and man-  
ifold sufferings and sacrifices in the  
war of the Revolution, the untiring pa-  
triotism of her sons, the campaign of  
1781, the brilliant, heroic, never to be  
forgotten campaigns of Greene, form  
features the most sublime and interest-  
ing in the character and history of the  
South. 'Tis true she has much to de-  
plore, but she has much too to admire:

\* Cooper playing at Cincinnati, Ohio.

she still boasts of sons the most patri-  
otic and enlightened, the most generous  
and hospitable, and contains in her  
soil, a grave the most revered.

Of the affair of Cayenne I will brief-  
ly state: That on my return to France,  
in 1785, I formed a plan for the A-  
melioration of slavery, and the gradual  
emancipation of slaves in the Colony of  
Cayenne. Most of the property in the  
colony belonged to the Crown of France,  
which enabled me the better to prose-  
cute my plans, being less liable to in-  
terruption from the conflicting interests  
and opinions of various proprietors.  
The purchase money of the estates and  
slaves amounted to about thirty thou-  
sand dollars, not a very large sum for  
my fortunes in those days, but laid out  
wholly and solely for the purposes just  
mentioned. Surely it could not have  
been desirable for me, in those times  
of affluence, and interesting relation in  
France, to cross the Atlantic, and seek  
adventures for profit, in a distant clime.  
A young man, just returned from aid-  
ing in the successful accomplishment of  
American liberty, I felt such enthusi-  
asm in her holy cause, as induced me  
to wish to see her blessings extended  
to the whole human family, and not  
even withheld from that injured and de-  
graded race who, lowest in the scale of  
human being, have, from their forlorn  
and friendless situation, superior claims  
to the aid and commiseration of philan-  
thropy.

Believing that the agents usually em-  
ployed in the colony, were not of a sort  
to further my views, I engaged a Mon-  
sieur B\*\*\* at Paris, a man of a firm, yet  
amiable disposition, and well calculat-  
ed for the work in which he was to be  
engaged. Furnished with a perfect un-  
derstanding of my plans and wishes, B.  
sailed for Cayenne. Upon his arrival,  
the first act of his administration was to  
collect all the cart whips and such like  
instruments of punishment, used under  
the former regime, and have them burnt  
in a general assemblage of slaves. B.  
then proceeded to make and declare  
laws, rules, and discipline, for the gov-  
ernment of the estates. Affairs went  
on prosperously, and but for the Revolu-  
tion, which convulsed France both at  
home and abroad, the most favorable  
results were to be expected, and the  
slaves duly prepared for the rational en-  
joyment of freedom.

Poor B. died from the effects of cli-  
mate, and the proscription of myself  
after the 10th of August, followed by  
the confiscation of my estates, put a  
period to this work, begun under aus-  
pices the most favourable, continued with  
success: and a happy accomplishment  
was alone denied by the decree of the  
convention, which destroyed the whole  
colonial system, by sudden and uncondi-  
tional emancipation, and its con-  
sequent horrors in the colonies of  
France.

But to the proof. On the Lafayette  
estates, the emancipated slaves came  
in a body to the agents, and declared,  
that if the property still belonged to  
the General, they would resume their  
labors for the use and benefit of him  
who had caused them to experience an  
ameliorated condition of bondage, with  
the certain prospect of gradual emanci-  
pation, and the rational enjoyment of  
freedom.

I need not say, my dear sir, that I  
have been much calumniated: "all pub-  
lic men are. I took up a book, said  
to be my memoirs: I laboured through  
six pages, and not finding one word of  
truth, I laid the work down.

Returning in the coach at night, from  
the meeting at the Capitol, the General  
observed, I am much gratified with  
the events of the evening, and with the laud-  
able and benevolent views of the So-

\* Brian Edwards, in his History of the West  
Indies, has the following note, which carries  
calumny on its face, the first part of it being  
impossible, and the last untrue. Note.—It  
has been confidently asserted, that Lafayette,  
in order to secure a majority on this ques-  
tion, introduced into the National Assem-  
bly no less than eighty persons, who were  
not members, but who sat and voted as such.  
This man had formerly been possessed of a  
plantation at Cayenne, with seventy negro  
slaves thereon, which he had sold without  
any scruple or stipulation concerning the  
situation of the negroes, the latter end of  
1789, and from that time, enrolled himself  
among the friends of the blacks.

Edwards, the apologist of slavery, the  
champion of monopoly and the sugar hog-  
head, in relating one of the most horrible  
of all the horrors of St. Domingo, concludes:  
Such are thy triumphs, Oh philanthropy! I  
could refer thee this humane historian rather to  
the slaves of Lafayette, returning from em-  
ancipation, to offer their labours to the most  
benevolent of men, no longer master, and  
then exclaim, such are thy triumphs, Oh Phi-  
lanthropy!

† This question which led to the horrors  
of St. Domingo, in 1790.

ciety which has done me the honour of  
membership; my best wishes will be  
with you and your generous, labours,  
when I shall be far removed. I am al-  
so gratified by the association of my e-  
lection with that of the Chief Justice,  
at whose side I had the pleasure to sit,  
and whom every body loves.

The Chief Justice, my dear General,  
is a fellow labourer in this good cause,  
and is President of an auxiliary society  
in Richmond.

Madame de Stael called Napoleon a  
system. We may, with more propri-  
ety, call our Chief Judge an union of  
goodness, greatness, and republican  
simplicity. Do you not recollect, when  
at Yorktown, he introduced to you a  
veteran officer, in these words, which  
spoke as many volumes: "Colonel  
Long, who has partaken of more revolu-  
tionary battles than any man now  
living." Long is probably the last sur-  
viving officer of Morgan's corps; ma-  
jestic amid the ruins of more than se-  
venty years, he tells to modern degen-  
eracy, such were the men the moun-  
tains and forests sent forth at the call  
of their country, in the old Revolution-  
ary day.

And you will also remember when  
the veteran, in telling the tale of other  
times, and relating the march of the  
Virginians to the battle of the Bridges,  
in 1775, familiarly observed, "John  
Marshall was there, a very young man."  
What horror would the goity and be-  
wiggid dignitaries of your European  
benches, have experienced at a famili-  
arity like this, proceeding from a plain citi-  
zen to the first law officer of the realm.  
Yet, the great American, though  
"unadorned, adorned the most," in  
public and private worth, smiled with  
pleasure on the reminiscence of his  
early devotion to his country's cause.

## 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

## 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, & 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



## NEW BOOKS,

Just received by J. Gales & Son.

Miner and Tully on Fevers  
Good's Study of Medicine vols. 5  
Majendro's Physiology  
Beam's Pleas in Equity  
Archbold's Circuit Pleading  
Johnson's Chancery, vol. 7th  
Benedict's History of all Religions  
Dallas's Recollections of Lord Byron  
Life of Burke  
Memoirs of Goethe  
Human Heart  
Tales for mothers  
Campbell's Theodoric  
Lacon  
Lord Byron's Conversations  
Long's 2d Expedition  
Miss Wright's few Days at Athens  
Valley of Shenandoah, 2 vols  
Wolfe's Sermonary Journal  
Thatcher's Sermons  
5,000 Receipts

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

## New Establishment, AND Cheap Seasonable Dry Goods!

B. B. SMITH & CO. have the pleasure of  
announcing to the Citizens of Raleigh,  
and the public in general, that they have  
just opened an extensive assortment of SE-  
ASONABLE STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, em-  
bracing almost every thing that is new, fash-  
ionable and useful; and which, having been  
purchased with great care, at the lowest prices,  
in the City of New-York, they flatter  
themselves, as they will be sold for cash only,  
that they will be found at least as cheap as  
any in the market. They consist in part of

Superior blue and black velvet cloths  
Do blue, black and fashionable mixed  
Cassimeres  
Black, brown, drab and lead colored Den-  
mark Sateens—an elegant article for gen-  
tlemen's pantaloons  
White and olive colored silk striped Dant-  
zie and French Drillings  
Blue, brown, drab and gray plain & striped  
Anzola Cassimeres, for summer coats &c.  
Tom and Jerry, and silk striped Florentines  
of all qualities, and at all prices  
Blue, gray and drab Union Mixtures, and  
Wilmington stripes  
Plain and striped black Circassian  
Plain and vine striped black Bombazets  
Splendid black silk, Valencia and Mar-  
seilles vestings  
Irish Linens, thread Cambricks and long  
Laws

Russia Sheetings, Ravens and brown Duck  
Bleached and unbleached sheetings and  
shirtings  
Cambrick, Manchester and superior Do-  
mestic Ginghams, 3 4 and 6 4 wide  
3 and 5 4 super Cambrick Dimity  
A most splendid selection of new style  
Calices, 9-8 printed Casabricks, & London  
Chints—some with all the colors of the Rain-  
bow  
4 and 5 4 elegant French and Honey-comb  
stamp Muslins  
White and colored Jeans  
Bed Ticking and Apron Checks  
Rich new fashion Madras Crapes  
Do superior Nankin and Canton Crapes &  
Crape Robes  
Best plain glossy black Mandarin, Nankin  
and Canton dresses  
Rich 8 4 satin damask Mandarin Crape  
Shawls  
A variety of elegant light and dark, silk &  
gauze scarfs  
Do Berge, fancy, silk and gauze Hand-  
kerchiefs  
White and green gauze veils  
Superb brown, blue, lilac and pearl col-  
ored Gross de Naples and Gross de la  
Figured satin striped black Gross de Na-  
ples

Do black Levantine—of a most superior  
texture and quality  
Superb blue, brown, white and lilac Gross  
de Naples silk robes  
4 and 6 4 Cambricks and Cambrick muslin  
4 and 6 4 Muff and Jaconet  
Do Plain and Tambo'd Book & Swiss muslins  
Superior 4 and 5 4 fashionable sprigged  
seeded, checked and satin striped muslins  
and muslin Robes  
6, 7 & 8 4 Linen Table Diapers  
Russia and Bird's eye  
Black figured Levantine silk, and muslin  
Cravats  
Jackson, Washington, & Lafayette Silk  
Handkerchiefs  
Red, yellow and brown real Bandano do  
Flag and Cotton Bandanos  
White brocaded and printed Cambrick  
Shawls  
Black Canton and bird's eye silk Handket-  
chiefs

Fine white gauze flannels  
Black and gray Canton Camblet, and Pon-  
gees silk  
Thread Laces and inserting trimming  
Elegant fancy and feather edged ribands.  
White, black and colored gimps  
Belt ribands, and steel buckles and clasps  
Morocco feticules and feather fans  
Ladies' and gentlemen's white and black  
silk and cotton hose  
White and mixed half hose.  
Woodstock, Dogskin, Beaver, Casto and  
silk gloves  
Best blue, black and assorted Italian sew-  
ings  
Clark's spool and floss Cotton  
Lewis & Tones' best gilt buttons  
Ivory, horn, and pearl  
Do Large and small shell, tuck and side  
combs  
Umbrellas and Parasols  
6 cases fashionable Beaver and Leghorn  
hats  
Fine morocco, prunella, and figured silk  
shoes  
Best black buck and calf skin do  
A variety of first rate double and four  
bladed knives  
Knives and forks, pad and stock locks  
Best German handsaw and cast-steel files  
Trace chains and cutting knives  
Castings of all kinds  
India and English china, by the box or sett  
Liverpool and crockery ware, a large as-  
sortment

Cut and imitation cut glass tumblers, wine  
glasses, decanters, goblets, jelly glasses, pic-  
cers, salvers and bowls  
Fresh gunpowder and Imperial Tea  
Loaf sugar and London mustard  
Pepper, allspice and ginger  
Cloth, hair and shoe brushes  
Patent coffee mills and sad irons  
Cotton cards, wire sifters, curry-combs, &  
swinging glasses.  
With many other articles too numerous to  
mention, all of which will be disposed of on  
the most reasonable terms, and as they calcu-  
late to receive additional supplies almost  
every month, it will be to the interest of  
those wishing to purchase to give them a call.  
Raleigh, May 25th, 1825 50-6t

BLANKS FOR SALE HERE.