

# RALPHIGH REGISTER,

## AND NORTH-CAROLINA STATE GAZETTE.

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

Vol. II.

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### THE REGISTER

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### ADVERTISEMENTS

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### FROM THE EMPORIUM.

Perhaps one of the greatest and most fatal errors, into which a man just setting out in the world, can fall, is a habit of putting the day of account far off. The propensity to try ones credit is very general, and is the first step towards this error; but this is often necessary, frequently not productive of evil, and sometimes even the beginning of prosperity. Almost every person has found credit of some kind, in his life time, a good thing—but to only the few who were blessed with prudence, has the idea occurred, apparently, that so useful a friend ought to be taken great care of—and that it was highly important to retain that credit which they found occasion to use. Procrastination in any matter is dangerous—and the putting off of pay day is generally in the end, in the end, as fatal to the purse, as the repeated postponement of the day of repentance is to the soul. In both cases the judgment is apt to come before all things are in order for the trial.

John Champe, was, what the world would call an honest, good hearted fellow—That is, he was always willing to allow what was right—would offer a good price to his labourers—never stood about going security for a friend, and treating him to a half pint afterwards—abused nobody; contradicted nobody; was always ready to do a neighbour a good turn, and gave many a bushel of wheat to the poor—but would never pay a debt till the strong hand of legal power was thrust into his breeches pocket; and then he screwed up his mouth, and was sometimes heard to utter passionate "damn," at the fair and smiling face of the Constable's receipt, before it went where the money came from; and looked cross-grained and sour at the plaintiff and all his accomplices, for three months afterwards.

John had begun this trade early in life, and when I knew him had a growing family round him, lived on the homestead place, and was a hard-working man, but had become inveterately wedded to the rule never to pay a debt, when he could avoid it by means fair or foul. And it was positively affirmed by the neighbors, that the only thing in the world, which would tempt him to tell a downright lie, was the putting off an old sixpenny creditor, though he might at the moment, have ten times the money necessary to pay him in his pocket. His credit, however, was still good enough—He was what is called "a safe man," and we all know what that means, viz. one who can pay, when he cannot help paying. Therefore every body who did not want money badly, or who was not over delicate about cutting friendship when the cash was due trusted him freely. But John was even more anxious to obtain credit than people were to grant it; and he consequently resorted to every means of affecting his object, by the offer of higher prices, and by extending his sphere of trade over as wide a section of country as possible.

He worked the other rule as well as a man could. Nothing but cash would buy his produce, and he sold lower than his neighbors, that his pay might be prompt. A little extravagance was observable in his way of living, but this did not extend to such a degree as to give much alarm. The great majority of people, indeed, often talked of the number of strong boxes he must have filled with dollars, and the golden dividends there would be at his death, at least among his creditors and heirs. But these shrewd guessers were most singularly disappointed.

The whole career of our credit loving farmer did not reach a score of years in duration. Some one had prosecuted him for a long standing store debt, and the suit had been withdrawn on his mortgaging the place. This was thought to be merely a shift on John's part, to avoid parting with the money—but when the mortgage came to be foreclosed and the money did not appear, the alarm was taken. It is an old saying, that when a man begins to go down hill, everybody gives him a kick, and never was a poor soul kicked from top to bot-

tom at a more sorry rate than poor Champe. The total amount of his debts astonished every body—and the panic was the more terrible, when it was found that John's whole fortune consisted in his landed property, which scarcely half satisfied the demands against him, and that he was quite as scarce of cash as his neighbors.

The fact was, that like all others who go carelessly in debt, he had suffered his bad bargains, loose dealings, interest and cost, to eat up his whole substance, long before either he or his creditors were aware of it, demonstrating in the end, that debts are to a man's estate what leaks are to a vessel, sinking affairs. From the simple habit of putting pay day out of sight, came that of buying a hundred things which might easily have been dispensed with, and which never would have been purchased, if the money, at the time had been held in one hand, and the articles in the other. John never recovered himself. It is not easy to climb the hill of fortune—and those who start there in early life, do not fully appreciate their vantage ground, or often enough reflect what labour the wealth they enjoy cost their forefathers, or they would be more careful not to let it slip through their fingers.

A useful lesson is recorded in the story of my old friend John Champe, and he who would improve it, if he is out of debt, must be particularly careful to keep so, never buying what he can neither pay for, nor has the certain prospect, or the fixed determination of paying for soon; and if he is in debt, he must set himself earnestly about squaring matters—buy a receipt book; and never rest until the last account is balanced, and he can tell in fifteen minutes how he stands with the world in the concern of dollars and cents.

On the importance of order in the distribution of our time.

Time we ought to consider as a sacred trust committed us by God; of which we are now the depositories, and are to render an account at the last. That portion of it which he has allotted to us, is intended partly for the concerns of this world, partly for those of the next. Let each of these occupy, in the distribution of our time, that space which properly belongs to it.

Let not the hours of hospitality and pleasure interfere with the discharge of our necessary affairs; and let not what we call necessary affairs, encroach upon the time which is due to devotion. To every thing there is a season, and a time for every purpose under the heaven. If we delay, till to-morrow what ought to be done to-day, we overcharge the morrow with a burden which belongs not to it. We load the wheels of time, and prevent them from carrying us along smoothly.

He who every morning plans the transactions of the day, and follows out that plan, carries on a thread which will guide him through the labyrinth of the most busy life. The orderly arrangement of his time is like a ray of light, which darts itself through at his affairs. But, where no plan is laid, where the disposal of time is surrendered merely to the chance of incidents, all things lie huddled together in one chaos, which admits neither of distribution nor review.

The first requisite for introducing order into the management of time, is to be impressed with a just sense of its value. Let us consider well how much depends upon it, and how fast it flies away. The bulk of men are in nothing more capricious and inconsistent, than in their appreciation of time.—When they think of it, as the measure of their continuance on earth, they highly prize it, and with the greatest anxiety seek to lengthen it out.

But when they view it in separate parcels, they appear to hold it in contempt, and squander it with inconsiderate profusion. While they complain that life is short, they are often wishing its different periods at an end.—Covetous of every other possession, of time only are they prodigal.—They allow every idle man to be master of this property, and make every frivolous occupation welcome that can help them to consume it.

Among those who are so careless of time, it is not to be expected that order should be observed in its distribution. But, by this fatal neglect, how many materials of severe and lasting regret are they laying up in store for themselves! The time which they suffer to pass away in the midst of confusion, bitter repentance seeks afterwards in

vain to recal, what was omitted to be done at its proper moment of some future season.

Manhood is disgraced by the consequences of neglected youth. Old age, oppressed by cares that belong to a former period, labors under a burden not its own. At the close of life, the dying man beholds with anguish that his days are finishing, when his preparation for eternity is hardly commenced. Such are the effects of a disorderly waste of time, through not attending to its value. Every thing in the life of such persons is misplaced. Nothing is performed aright, for not being performed in due season.

But he who is orderly in the distribution of his time, takes the proper method of escaping those manifold evils.—He is justly said to redeem the time.—By proper management he prolongs it. He lives much in little space; more in a few years than others do in many.—He can live to God and his own soul, and at the same time attend to all the lawful interests of the present world. He looks back on the past, and provides for the future.

He catches and arrests the hours as they fly. They are marked down for useful purposes, and their memory remains. Whereas those hours fleet by the man of confusion like a shadow.—His days and years are either blanks, or of which he has no remembrance, or they are filled up with so confused and irregular a succession of unfinished transactions, that though he remembers he has been busy, yet he can give no account of the business which has employed him. BLAIR.

### North-Carolina Lottery, FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE OXFORD ACADEMY.

To be drawn positively in November next, and completed in a few minutes.  
J. B. YATES & A. M'INTYRE, MANAGERS.

SCHEME.		
1 Prize \$20,000 is	\$20,000	
1	10,000	10,000
2	5,000	10,000
2	1,990	3,980
18	1,000	18,000
18	500	9,000
18	100	1,800
186	50	9,300
186	25	4,650
1488	10	14,880
13950	5	69,750

15,870 Prizes, \$171,360  
26,970 Blanks,

42,840 Tickets \$171,360

This is a Lottery formed by the ternary combination and permutation of 36 numbers. To determine the prizes therein, the 36 numbers will be severally placed in a wheel on the day of the drawing, and 5 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 20,000 dollars; 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	\$10,000
2d, 1st and 3d to	5,000
2d, 3d and 1st to	5,000
3d, 1st and 2d to	1,990
3d, 2d and 1st to	1,990

The 18 other tickets which shall have on them three of the drawn Nos. and those three the 2d, 3d and 5th, the 1st, 4th and 5th, or the 3d, 4th and 5th, in some one of their several orders of combination or permutation, will each be entitled to a prize of 1,000 dollars.

Those 18 other tickets which shall have on them three of the drawn Nos. and those three the 1st, 2d and 4th, the 1st, 2d and 5th, or the 1st, 3d and 4th, in some one of their several orders of combination or permutation, will each be entitled to a prize of 500 dollars.

Those 186 tickets which shall have 2 of the drawn Nos. on them, and those two the 2d, and 4th, in either order, will each be entitled to a prize of 50 dollars.

Those 186 tickets which shall have 2 of the drawn Nos. on them, and those two the 3d and 4th, in either order, will each be entitled to a prize of 5 dollars.

All others, being 1488, having two of the drawn Nos. on them, will each be entitled to a prize of 10 dollars.

And all those 13,950 tickets, having but one of the drawn Nos. on them, will each be entitled to a prize of 5 dollars.

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.

Tickets and Shares in the above scheme for sale at the Manager's Office in Raleigh,  
Whole Tickets, \$5,  
Half do. 2 50  
Quarter do. 1 25

Packages of 12 tickets, embracing the 36 Numbers of the Lottery, which must of necessity draw at least \$2125 nett, with so many chances for capitals; or shares of packages may be had at the same rate, viz:

Packages of whole,	\$60,
Of Halves,	30,
Of Quarters,	15.

### Washington City Canal Lottery.

Class No. I. for 1825.  
To be drawn on the 17th of August next, and finished in a few minutes.  
60 numbers—8 ballots to be drawn.

Scheme.		
1 Prize of \$25,000 is	\$25,000	
1	10,000	10,000
1	5,000	5,000
2	2,500	5,000
1	2,360	2,360
20	500	10,000
30	250	7,500
32	50	2,600
156	25	3,900
1,248	10	12,480
10,608	5	53,040

12,120 Prizes 34,220 tickets, \$136,880  
22,100 Blanks  
Whole Tickets, \$5,  
Halves, 2 50  
Quarters, 1 25

### Union Canal Lottery of Pennsylvania.

Eighteenth Class—New Series.  
To be drawn on the 7th September next, and finished in a few minutes.  
66 numbers—9 ballots to be drawn.

Scheme.		
1 Prize of \$25,000 is	\$25,000	
1	12,500	12,500
1	5,660	5,660
1	5,000	5,000
10	1,000	10,000
20	500	10,000
50	200	10,000
57	100	5,700
114	50	5,700
285	20	5,700
1,596	10	15,960
14,364	5	71,820

16,500 Prizes 183,040  
29,260 Blanks

45,760 Tickets,  
Whole Tickets, \$5,  
Halves, 2 50  
Quarters, 1 25

Tickets in all of the above schemes will advance in price very soon, and adventurers would do well in applying soon, as the sales have been very rapid, there will be few if any remaining unsold on the day of drawing. Prizes in any of the Lotteries of New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and Washington City, will be received in payment.

Orders enclosing the cash, or prizes (post paid) for tickets or shares in any of the above Lotteries, will receive prompt attention, if addressed to

YATES & M'INTYRE,  
Raleigh, N. C.  
Raleigh, July 9, 1825.

### Notice.

I HAVE lost the Certificates of five shares of the Capital Stock of the Bank of Cape-Fear, viz.—Nos. 111, 112, 113, 114, & 115—And I shall, at the expiration of 3 months, from the date of this notice, apply for new Certificates of said Stock. All persons pretending to have any claim to said Certificates are hereby notified to make known their claim.

LUCY CUTLAR,  
Wilmington, June 15, 1825. 7-3m w

### State of North-Carolina. Caswell county.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,  
April Court, 1825.  
John Wilson and his wife Rebecca and their children,  
vs.  
Robert Atkerson, Kinehen Atkerson, Sarah, Reuben, Jerry, Solomon and John Atkerson, children of John Atkerson; Jane Asbell and her husband—Asbell, & their children, Willson, James, and John; Martha Atkerson; Sarah Mosely and her husband—Mosely; Mary Jaragin.

Case of a Will.

In this case, the plaintiffs brought into open Court of the County of Caswell at April term, 1825, a paper writing purporting to be the nuncupative will of *Amy Parks, dec.* and offered the same for probate; which paper is marked A. And it appearing to the Court that the defendants are not inhabitants of this State; it is ordered by the Court, that the said nuncupative will be entered of record, and that the following issue be made and submitted to a jury, to wit, "Is the paper writing now offered the nuncupative will of *Amy Parks, dec'd*?"—and that advertisement of the pendency of said suit be made in the Raleigh Register for six weeks, for the defendants to appear and defend their suit on or before the next term of this Court, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday of June, 1825.

Test. PAUL A. HARALSON, Clk.

### Runaway

FROM the Subscriber, living in Raleigh, about the 15th inst. his negro man VIRGIL. Said negro is about twenty-four years of age, dark complexion, and when spoken to is apt to stutter. There are two marks which cannot fail to lead to his apprehension if attended to. He is lame of his left leg, and has on the crown of his head, a scar, sufficiently large to lay a finger, occasioned by its having been broken some years since. It is possible that he may have obtained free papers, and is endeavoring to make his way to some other city. I will give for his delivery to me, or confinement in jail, so that I get him again, \$25 if taken out of the state; \$10 dollars if taken without the county, or \$5 if caught in the county.

JOHN BUFFALO,  
Raleigh, June 27, 1825. 69-

### In the Press

And will speedily be published,  
BISHOP RAVENSCROFT'S Answer to  
PROFESSOR MITCHELL'S printed  
Letter of the 12th February last; copies of  
which will be for sale, wherever the printed  
Letter was offered for sale. The rest of the  
impression will be sent to the different Epis-  
copal Congregations, free of all expens, but  
postage.  
Raleigh, July 28. 77-

### State of North-Carolina.

Rutherford County.  
In Equity.  
Spring term, 1825.  
David Patterson,  
William Holloway and Benjamin Jordan,

Original Bill.  
It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants are not inhabitants of this State; it is ordered that publication be made three months successively in the Raleigh Register, notifying them to appear at the next Court of Equity, to be held for the county of Rutherford, at the Courthouse in Rutherfordton on the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday of September next, then & there to plead, answer or demur to the complaint now filed against them, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte.  
Test. T. F. BIRCHETT, C. M. E.  
May 3. 3m

### Lands For Taxes.

THE following Lands will be sold at the Court House door of Hyde County, on the last Monday in August next, to satisfy the taxes due thereon for the year 1823:

105 Acres, property of Wm. S. Bell's children	193	Henry Bishop
	300	Chas. Crawford's heirs
	200	David Jarvis' heirs
	175	Josuda Fortisue
	60	John B. Jasper
	70	Hugh H. Fodry
	60	Joseph G. Gowers
	383	Wm. Gordon
	150	Reuben Row
	180	Benjamin B. Patisf
	200	John B. Jasper or Thomas Smith
	1925	John Selby, Jr.
	80	Jacob Swindle, Sr.
	250	Aaron Tyson's heirs
	90	Jacob Swindle, Sen.
		H. FOFMAN, Dep. Shff.

Germanton, Hyde County June 25, 1825.

### \$125 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber about two months ago, two negro fellows—GLOSTER, a small black man, with long visage, 4 feet 6 or 7 inches high, has a lops in his walk, and is about 42 years of age. He will aim for the county of Carteret in this State, where he wishes to live, and where he is well known. The other GILANDERSON, a man about twenty-three years of age, a course Carpenter, and is remarkably white for a white man; is a strong well set fellow, rather above ordinary size. He may have a scar on his forehead, between, or rather above his eye-brows, ranging up and down, as by accident, the edge of an axe flying from its helve cut him there some years ago. One of his arms was broken, when small, near the wrist joint, and it is believed the left, which shows that joint enlarged, and has the appearance of dislocation, bending outwards, with the end of the outer bone of the arm next the joint considerably increased in size. His eyes are what are called blue, his hair is very straight, of a dingy yellowish white.—Had perhaps, when he went off, a black furred hat, and roundabout blue broad cloth coat. He is a blunt spoken fellow, speaks with assurance, and stutters and stammers in speaking, particularly when confused. His purpose is doubtless to pass for a free man. I will give for Gloster, if safely delivered in any Jail so that I can get him again, twenty-five dollars, and for Gilanderson I will give one hundred dollars, if safely delivered in Jail, so that I can get him again, and I will for either or both, besides, pay all reasonable expenses, if delivered to me, at my residence in Franklin county, N. C.

JOHN D. HAWKINS,  
June 10th, 1825. 67-

### 25 Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber in Raleigh, Georgia, in March last, a Negro fellow named ISHAM, about 20 years old, 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, very fleshy, stout heavy made, full face, lively and free spoken, contracts his eyes a little when he looks at you, and left handed. This boy ISHAM, I bought of a man who signs his name Clement Townsend, in January last. Mr. Townsend told me he bought this boy in Raleigh, North-Carolina, at Sheriff sale, that he was raised about Raleigh; the boy told me he was raised in Raleigh, and was hired in that place to a merchant several years, & that Mr. Townsend bought him of an estate of a lawyer who deceased near Raleigh a year or two ago.

If Mr. Clement Townsend sees this advertisement, I will thank him to drop me a line and say, who he bought this boy ISHAM of, as I have heard of this boy being in South-Carolina, making his way to Raleigh I expect.

I will give Ten Dollars reward to have him secured in any Jail, so I can get hold of him, or the above reward of Twenty-five dollars, to any person who will secure him in a Jail in Georgia. From some circumstances, I am led to believe that this boy may be in the possession of a white man, who induced him to runaway—and will offer him for sale. I will give Fifty Dollars reward for the detection of the Thief.

EDWARD COX,  
July 20. 78-