

RALEIGH 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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The following Extract is from a Charge delivered by Judge **SHALER**, of Pennsylvania, to the Grand Jury of Butler County, in that State:

"The basis of all advancement in civilization and the arts, is agriculture. Rude and imperfect implements of husbandry gradually give way to the inventions of ingenuity, and the mechanical arts, which at first were exercised by the cultivator of the soil himself, become gradually distinct from agriculture; to the tools necessary to aid in the productions of the soil succeed those of inventions that convert such productions to profitable use, when the skill and industry of one society produces a surplus from mechanical or agricultural labor, beyond its own wants, the spirit of adventure induces it to seek in another some adequate remuneration for the labor thus expended: Hence originates the commercial intercourse among tribes of the same nation, which ultimately extends its blessings to other societies, nations & countries. In tracing society, then, from its first obscure dawnings, to the period when the sun of civilization enlivens it with its meridian splendour, it will be found that as mutual intercourse has been facilitated amongst its members, and as communications with foreign and distant nations have been encouraged, in the same proportion have the arts that serve to augment social happiness, flourished and prevailed. To read the history of the origin, progress and present condition of mankind; to trace the human race from their savage to their refined state; to view the difference between man as a barbarian and the same creature furnished with all that science can bestow; to be acquainted with the operative causes of this alteration, and to derive no important moral from our knowledge, would be unworthy of our characters as rational beings. As the arts and sciences which are found so useful an aid to social comfort, have in a great measure been advanced by the formation of national intercourse, so will their benefits receive the greater increase in proportion as the facilities of intercourse amongst ourselves become multiplied and extended. All prejudices are removed as the light of information dawns upon the mind, and interests become mutual, whenever individuals become sufficiently known to one another, to discover and supply each other's mutual necessities and wants. The noblest feature in modern European governments is their endeavor to render transient those prejudices that are the result of locality of situation, and narrowness of comprehension. The most obvious policy of our own is to consolidate the union, by harmonizing & softening those diversified shades of feeling and opinion, that characterize its citizens. There is no state in the union that can so extensively accomplish this important object as Pennsylvania; she has been justly styled the key-stone of the Federal Arch, and her citizens have a deep and solemn interest in every system that can tend more effectually to promote the welfare, the prosperity, and the perpetuity of the confederation. No one will feel inclined to doubt, that as an inheritance a free and liberal government, so it is our duty to bestow upon posterity, blessings commensurate with those benefits that we have derived from our forefathers. The rich heritage that has descended to us was purchased at the price of blood. The accumulated advantages which our children are entitled to claim from us can be acquired by means less precious. It is by voluntarily assenting to a comparatively trifling taxation that we shall be able to bestow upon those who are to tread in our footsteps, all that is yet requisite to ensure permanency and durability to our happy institutions. With these preliminary remarks, gentlemen, I ask leave to call your attention, and through you the attention of your fellow citizens, to a topic of more interest than usually agitates the community. I allude to the improvement of our internal intercourse, and parti-

larly to the connexion of the Ohio River, upon some eligible and practicable plan, with the tide waters of the Delaware on the one hand, and our great internal seas on the other.

The practicability of such improved facilities of communication either thro' the medium of navigable canals, or by means of those artificial roads which the ingenuity of modern times has brought to a degree of perfection, that insures a system of transportation which for durability, cheapness, saving of time and certainty, during every variety of season, far exceeds all that has heretofore been devised by mechanical skill, has been demonstrated in a manner that is satisfactory to the public at large. The principal object of enquiry is the expense and the resources to justify it on the one hand, or the advantages to result from the expenditures on the other. In the present state of our information, any attempt to give a precise estimate of the cost of either description of these artificial communications, must of necessity be nugatory and unsatisfactory, but having devoted some time to the consideration of the subject, having examined carefully the reports made by our commissioners on the different routes that have been surveyed, and having compared these estimates with those of engineers in different parts of the Union who have been employed locating and surveying similar works, and having taken into view the actual expenditure upon the New-York grand canal and the canals of other states, I am disposed, as the result of these investigations, to estimate the expense of that section of improvement, by which it is proposed to connect the Delaware with the Ohio, at a sum not exceeding \$7,000,000, confining ourselves, then, to this section of the canal alone, the question for elucidation is, whether the resources of the commonwealth are sufficient to meet the interest on a loan of \$7,000,000, and whether a tax for the purpose of meeting such interest would be burthensome, grievous, and too heavy to be borne. It is observable that a loan guaranteed by the State could be procured at present for five per cent per annum—Now if we take into consideration that the time necessary to complete the contemplated improvements will probably exceed five years, and that the advances required would not exceed in each year the one-fifth of the amount of the expenditure, it will only be necessary to levy by taxation, an amount equal to the interest on the proposed sum in the following ratio.

The first year	\$70,000
Second	140,000
Third	210,000
Fourth	280,000
Fifth	350,000

It will be remembered by all, that in 1813 our quota of the direct tax was \$365,479 In 1816, 700,192 In 1815 the internal duties paid by the state amounted to 1,380,025

Now the whole amount of tax proposed to be raised in five consecutive years to meet the interest on an internal improvement law, amounts to \$1,010,000, a sum \$370,000 short of the internal taxes of the year 1815. And supposing the line of communication to be totally unproductive the year after its completion, the interest of that year would not make the aggregate tax of six years amount to as much as in 1815 was paid to the General Government.

Can any rational man entertain a doubt of the ability of this great state to bear an imposition of tax at this period, which in six consecutive years will not amount in the aggregate to a sum equal to that which ten years ago we paid with comparative ease in one.

The ordinary and contingent expenses of our State Government exceed \$200,000 per annum. The ordinary revenue considerably exceeds those expenses, but the whole of it may now be considered as appropriated to public purposes, this revenue is received without the imposition of any tax, and may be considered as the result of able financial operations. In this particular, we have greatly the advantage of our sister states: in all of them, taxation is resorted to, to meet the ordinary and contingent expenses of their domestic administrations, notwithstanding this, most of them have embarked largely in the improvement of the facilities of their intercourse.

Virginia, Maryland, North & South-Carolina and Georgia; States whose resources and population are inferior to those of Pennsylvania, have displayed in the cause of internal communications, a promptitude highly honourable and praiseworthy.

In the year 1816 the state of New-York imposed a tax on her citizens for

the purpose of defraying the cost and expenses of the State Government of upwards of 300,000 dollars, notwithstanding which, she hesitated not to embark in her magnificent project of canals, and in order to complete them to lay upon her inhabitants additional tax, and what has been the result? She has connected the waters of the Great Lakes with those of the Hudson, and by so doing has raised a monument to the memory of the great projector of the scheme that shall endure, when granite moulders, and when records fade, and has given him a reputation that will shine with unextinguishable splendor, when the ephemeral names and tinsel fame of ten thousand boastful Patriots shall have been buried in the sands of oblivion.

The state of Ohio too, with little more than half our population, a state whose government is supported exclusively by taxation, has boldly adventured on a system of canal intercourse and has already laid out and located two lines of Canals, the one exceeding 240 miles in length and the other about 90.

If then these states have found resources adequate to the objects just mentioned, whilst they have laboured under the burden of sustaining their respective state expenditures; by constant taxation, can a citizen of Pennsylvania doubt, that unincumbered as this Commonwealth now is, she would not find finances sufficient to enable her to pursue a system of internal improvement, which must increase her population, stimulate her industry and add to her prosperity?

If cities teeming with wealth, towns overflowing with enterprising manufacturers, mountains concealing the richest mineral treasure, a country exuberantly fertile, and cultivated by a hardy, skilful, prosperous and independent yeomanry—if a state superadding to all these advantages a population of one million three hundred thousand inhabitants, contains not in itself resources for extensive and mighty projects of improvement, then indeed Pennsylvania ought to stand last on the list for useful and glorious undertakings. But if these are the sinews of all that unites grandeur with utility, Pennsylvania should long since have taken the lead in enterprise.

Having thus, gentlemen, alluded to the resources which may be depended upon for the completion of this object, let me now briefly enumerate a few of those advantages that will flow from it, and I conceive it not the least of these that it will tend more firmly to bind & consolidate the union of these states by creating new facilities of intercourse between its inhabitants, by connecting the inhabitants of the South and those of the North together with those of the East by interests more numerous, better defined and easier understood, by binding the various round of nations that inhabit the banks of the Great Father of waters and his tributary streams with those whose march is on the mountain wave, whose home is on the deep; by the golden chain of commercial adventure and enterprise. But these advantages, considerable as they are, are not more important than that spirit of unity & harmony that must be exercised among the citizens of this great state, by the new energies that the completion of this project will give to their industry, and the new ties that will be created in the development of their social feelings—another advantage which we shall derive from the completion of this system, is that of emulating our neighbors in a highly glorious and magnificent career. The example afforded by the state of New-York, is at once the strongest stimulant to exertion, and the surest test of success.—The spirit of rivalry in these states is one of the most singular that has ever been exhibited in the annals of the world. It is not a strife for the laurel steeped in blood and tears, but the glorious strife—which state shall confer on its inhabitants the greatest share of individual happiness and national prosperity, and in competition with which all that has hitherto dignified and immortalized the conquerors of the ancient and modern world sinks into comparative contempt and insignificance. But there are advantages arising from the contemplated improvement that address themselves to our pecuniary interest equally weighty and imposing. It will ensure to the Commonwealth an ample revenue abundantly sufficient to meet the interest, liquidate the debt, support the internal administration of the government, extend every rational and practical system of improvement throughout the state, and leave resources to be

applied to matters of greater public interest than even the contemplated improvements themselves."

MOBBING.

The good city of Boston has lately been much disturbed by a mob, who proceeded, on two different nights, to demolish houses, destroy furniture, &c. and had assembled on a third occasion to labor in their new vocation, when the Mayor, aided by a number of citizens, stopped their career and arrested twelve of the rioters. The following are the accounts given of these scandalous proceedings by the Boston papers:

From the Boston Gazette.

We regret to state that the peace of the city has been recently disturbed, by the lawless proceedings of an ignorant and ferocious rabble. On Saturday evening last one or two houses on North Margin street, occupied by that unfortunate class cycled the *frail sisters*, were attacked at a very late hour by a mob, armed with clubs and brick-bats. In less than fifteen minutes after the signal ("Bunker Hill") was given, they were completely cleared of male and female tenants, beds, bedding, bed-bugs, chairs, tables, &c. The window glass was broken, and the houses otherwise injured. What became of the wretched females who inhabited these houses, we have not heard, nor do we wish to hear. The mob, not satisfied with their Saturday evening's labors, made an attack on the "ancient bee hive," in Prince street on Tuesday evening, at an early hour, and demolished that also. It is reported that these operations are to be continued a few nights longer in other parts of the city; but we trust that they will be promptly put down by the police. We understand that three persons were examined yesterday before the Police Court, and held in bail for their appearance at the next term of the Municipal Court.

[The city authorities issued an advertisement, offering a reward of \$300, for the conviction of any person or persons guilty of being concerned in any of the above riots.]

From the Boston Courier, July 29.

The mob continued its depredations at the North End on Wednesday evening. The rallying point was near the head of Hancock's wharf. The Mayor, we understand, was present, and by the help of peace officers, and truckmen, about forty of whom accompanied him as assistants, he succeeded in arresting twelve of the rioters. The police court was crowded during the whole of yesterday, with prisoners, witnesses, and spectators. The examination of the witnesses, & the pleadings in behalf of the defendants, closed the day. The defendants were ordered to recognise, for their appearance this morning at 10 o'clock, to hear the opinion of the court.

State of North-Carolina, Mecklenburg County.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1825.

Jane Perry, }
vs. } Petition for Divorce.

Gray Perry, }

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant is not resident in this state, so that the ordinary process of Law, can be served on him. It is therefore ordered that publication be made three months in the Raleigh Register, that unless the defendant appear at our next Superior Court of Law to be held for said County, at the Court House in Charlotte, on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and plead, answer or demur thereto, the plaintiff's petition will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte, &c.

J. M. HUTCHISON.

June 11.

State of North-Carolina, Bertie County.

Court of Equity—March Term, 1825.

Amos Rayner, complainant,
vs. }
Nottingham Monks, Administrator,
and others, defendants.

In this case, it appearing to the Court that Strahon Monk, one of the defendants in this suit, is not a resident of this State; it is ordered, that publication be made in the Raleigh Register for three months, admonishing the said Strahon Monk to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held in the town of Windsor, on the third Monday of September next, and plead, answer or demur to this bill, or judgment pro confesso will be entered, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

Test.
CHAS. W. JACOBS C. M. E.

Blanks of every description for sale at this Office.

Lands For Taxes.

THE following Lands will be sold at the Court House, doot of Hyde County, on the last Monday in August next, to satisfy the taxes due thereon (for the year 1825)

105 Acres, property of Wm. S. Hall's children

193	Henry Bishop
200	Chas. Cranch's heirs
200	David Jarr's heirs
175	Joshua Porttense
69	John B. Jasper
370	Hugh H. Roddry
69	Joseph G. Gowers
383	Wm. Gordon
150	Benben Row
180	Benjamin B. Ratliff
200	John B. Jasper or Thomas Smith

1925	John Selby, Jr.
80	Jacob Swindle Jr.
250	Aaron Tyson's heirs
90	Jacob Swindle, Sen.

R. FOEMAN, Dep. Shff
Germanton, Hyde County June 25, 1825.

Cape-Fear Navigation Company.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT a meeting of the President and Directors of the Cape-Fear Navigation Company will be held at Fayetteville, on Monday the 12th day of September next.

By order,
JOHN CRUSOE, Secy.

Further Notice

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the dividend of 4 per cent, declared and payable to the Stockholders of the Cape-Fear Navigation Company on the 1st day of October next, will be paid only to persons who appear by the Books of the Company, to be the owners of the Stock, unless the real owners shall have procured a transfer of the Stock according to the following provisions of the charter, viz: "Section 14th, That it shall and may be lawful for every proprietor to transfer his or her share or shares, by deed executed before two witnesses, and registered, after the proof of the execution, in the Company's Books, and not otherwise, except by devise, which devise shall also be exhibited to the President and Directors and registered before the devisee shall be entitled to draw any part of the profits from said tolls."

By order,
JOHN CRUSOE, Secy.
Fayetteville, Aug. 1. 82-6w

Fayetteville Academy.

A PRINCIPAL TEACHER is wanted in this institution, well qualified to instruct youths of both sexes in all the branches of an English and Classical Education, and to prepare young men for entrance into the Junior Class of any College in the Union. His moral character, and qualifications for teaching the Greek and Latin Classics, must be undoubted.

It is the design of the Trustees to contract with a Gentleman who will take upon himself the sole management and responsibility of the School, comprehending both departments, Male & Female, supply the same with Teachers of his own choice, & furnish every other necessary, in consideration of which he will be entitled to regulate the price of tuition, and to receive all the emoluments derived from it.

This plan is recommended by the experience, that salary employments do not stimulate to that industry and zeal, which are necessary to the successful progress and reputation of a large School, and has its foundation in that principle of self-love, which prompts the exertions most where interest lies, by identifying the interest of the Teacher with the character of the School, thus affording to the public the surest guaranty of having their children faithfully taught.

The Academy lot and buildings are situated in very pleasant part of the town, on one of the principal streets, and in the neighborhood of the Episcopal and Presbyterian Churches. The lot is large, and well shaded in the front yard, which communicates with the street over a stile. The main building and wing are three stories high, with double Porch in front, and is surmounted with a beautiful Belfry—the length and breadth of the main building is about 65 by 45 feet, divided into large apartments, separated by large halls or passages through the centre.

They are sufficiently capacious to accommodate a School of 200 scholars and a family, and the lot is supplied from a hydrant in the front yard with good and wholesome water.

Few prospects can be more inviting than the present, to a married gentleman with a family, qualified to assist in the school, or capable of taking boarders; (and such a person the Trustees would greatly prefer) for it combines the advantages of two fold profits, to be derived from teaching and boarding children from abroad. And when it is known that this Academy is situated in a town with a population of 3600 souls; & that there is no Academy within 60 miles of it, in which the higher branches of learning are taught, the striking advantages of this offer cannot fail to make a strong appeal to the interest and enterprise of the first talents in the country devoted from necessity to the vocations of Literature.

The Trustees will lease the buildings, lot, &c. from the first day of January next; (when the present lease expires) for one year; after which they will extend the term to any number of years the contracting parties can agree upon.

Letters, post post paid, may be addressed to the subscribers at this place.

LOUIS D. HENRY,
JNO. W. WRIGHT,
Committee.

Fayetteville, August 18. 81 6c