

RALEIGH REGISTER,

AND NORTH-CAROLINA STATE GAZETTE.

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

Vol. II.

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THE REGISTER

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ADVERTISEMENTS

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COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

During the infancy of this Society, when it was almost without power, and impeded at every step by a thousand difficulties, who that feels any interest in its operations, does not recollect the disinterested and unwearied exertions of the Rev. Mr. MEADE, of Va. to sustain it. Then it was, that having obtained in his own county, \$7,000 (\$500 of which was given by himself, & \$1200 by other branches of his family,) he quitted the beloved scene of his pastoral labours, and travelling thro' all the Atlantic States, pled, in the true spirit of philanthropy, the cause of this Institution; nor were his efforts and eloquence in vain. The friends of the Society became numerous. Auxiliary Institutions were organized, which continue to render important aid to the benevolent design. On the 4th of July last, this efficient friend of the African Colonization Society, delivered an Address in Winchester, from which we cannot help making a few extracts:

"What day, says the Orator, passes by without the occurrence of some event or the witness of some scene, which draws from every feeling heart a sigh or a prayer for the complete fulfilment of all the most sanguine hopes of the friends to this Institution? It is not merely for an unfortunate portion of our fellow-beings who have been thrown upon our charity, that this society was formed; ourselves, our children, our lands, and every institution of our beloved country, are deeply involved. How then can we be ignorant and insensible on such a subject? Christianity, also, the glory of man in this world, and his only hope hereafter, is feelingly alive to the most momentous question, and asserts her right to labour in the cause of suffering humanity. She cannot remain an unmoved spectator of evils which she may help to redress, and see immortal beings suffering in both worlds, without reaching forth the hand of charity to relieve them. But lest in the few words already said, and in those which will follow, a misunderstanding should arise, which cannot too carefully be avoided, let it be distinctly stated and remembered, who are the first and immediate objects of the charitable concerns of this Society?"

[The author here gives an affecting but just description of the unfortunate condition of our free coloured people, and thus reminds us of our duty to relieve them.]

"And yet, fellow-citizens, these are men—men of the same flesh and blood with ourselves—bearing the image of the same Maker—and, as has been often proved, susceptible of the same high improvements in all that is good and great with ourselves. And in this age of enlarged benevolence, can nothing be done to raise them from their degradation? Do not three hundred thousand of our fellow creatures, having peculiar claims upon us, afford sufficient materials for the exercise of a generous and christian philanthropy—more especially when they are increasing in wretchedness, and multiplying in numbers, in a manner as alarming as it is distressing?"

"But should any ask, has the American Colonization Society no greater object in view, than the improvement of the condition of those just described? We answer yes—it has a design and a hope which reaches forward to distant periods, and contemplates a far more extensive benefit—one which it has ever boldly avowed and gloried in. It hopes by the successful establishment of a Colony of these unfortunate beings, to invite the American nation to a work of charity and of justice, worthy of its great name: it hopes soon to show to the pious and benevolent how and where they may accomplish a wish near and dear to many hearts, which is now impossible: it hopes to point out to our several legislatures, and even to the august council of this great nation, a way by which, with safety and advantage, they may henceforth encourage and facilitate that system of emancipation, which they have almost forbidden. To such honor and usefulness does the American Colonization Society aspire, and thus hopes greatly to lessen, if not entirely remove, at some distant day, one of the most tremendous evils, that ever overhung a guilty nation upon earth, for in vain do we look through the annals of history for a country in like calamity with ours."

"The auxiliary societies and the various denominations of christians have resolved and recommended that on this day, or on the Sabbath going before or following after, collections shall be solicited in aid of this cause. From the notices which we read in the public papers, we have ample reason for believing that this will be a great day for Africa, and a great day for Christian America; that our beloved country will be exalted still higher in the esteem of an admiring world, and that the smiles of that Being who delights in justice and mercy will benignantly light upon her. And O that Virginia may be honored by that gracious smile. I trust that she, who has ever stood among the foremost in the cause of freedom and the rights of man, who was, I believe, the very first and loudest to protest against the introduction of this accursed evil; which was certainly the first, in secret session of its legislature, some twenty years since, to recommend this very plan of African Colonization, and which has been the first to make some appropriation of its funds, to aid the incipient efforts of this Society; I trust that she who has done all this, will set a noble example on this day, and send in a generous contribution to her favourite cause. And I also trust, my fellow-citizens of Frederick, that as from the first origin of this Society, you have taken a lively interest in its concerns, and rendered it most essential aid at a time when it was first struggling into life and operation: you will shew by this day's contribution that you have not repented of your first works, but will do them again, and never weary in so good a cause. And I do trust that the whole nation will do its duty, and show that it feels for the woes of bleeding Africa. It has shown that it can feel for the suffering and oppressed Greeks; it has generously sympathized in the noble struggles of our southern brethren to assert their rights as men; and cast off a galling yoke; it has expended hundreds of thousands, perhaps millions, during the past year, in honor of one who generously came to the aid of our patriot fathers; and the national legislature paid a debt of honour and justice, in providing for the support of his declining years. On this day also, how much is expended in celebrating the declaration of American Independence? And will it interrupt the rejoicings of this day, to be reminded of one sacred duty due to suffering humanity—to weep with those that weep, as well as rejoice with those who rejoice? Is there not a danger that we will renew the crime of those in ancient days, who chanted to the sound of the viol, and drank wine out of bowls, but were not grieved for the affliction of Joseph—felt not for him who was in bondage! In the midst of our laughter, might it not be well that our hearts be sometimes a little sorrowful, to think how many of our fellow-creatures partake not of joy—and if some happy scheme be devised and offered to us for diffusing more general joy, should we not gladly adopt it, and thereby, perhaps, prevent our mirth from ending in heaviness?"

"But there is one consideration peculiar to this day, which I must not omit to notice. What is the age of that joy which is again renewed through the land? What year of our independence is this on which we are entering? It is the fiftieth—the first Jubilee of American Independence! That word brings with it some sacred reflections, drawn from a holy volume, for which I trust all present feel such a becoming reverence, that it can never seem amiss to refer to it.

"It is there recorded that an ancient nation, which had been delivered from oppressive tyranny by the hand of God, and by that hand conducted to a promised land, was directed, on the fiftieth year after entering upon its inheritance, to celebrate a jubilee—one remarkable circumstance of which was, that they who were in bondage should become freemen; and this they were to do, remembering that their fathers were once bondsmen in Egypt.

"How forcibly then, on this first American jubilee, should we feel the claim of a Society, having such views and such hopes as the one for which we plead. While it were vanity to hope, and worse than madness to attempt, by one act or effect to remove such an evil as that which presses upon our country; yet surely, in gratitude to Heaven for our own unparalleled blessings, we should rejoice to patronise any measure, which under the guidance of a prudent zeal, may restore lost rights to thousands, meliorate the condition of those whose freedom is but a name, and thus be gradually diminishing a calamity

which otherwise must increase, until it burst with overwhelming ruin on some future and unhappy generation.

"We are not disposed, fellow-citizens, to darken the shades of one view of this subject with the dismal coloring of an affrighted imagination—neither to illumine the other with an artificial, unreal brightness. We know that we are living in a world of sin, which must therefore be a world of suffering. So has a righteous God decreed. We expect not that this world shall be converted into a blissful paradise. And yet, suffering as man is under the divine displeasure, he is also an object of compassion to the Deity. A God of Love is ever seeking to promote the happiness of his creatures, and looks with approbation upon every endeavor of one portion of his creatures to improve the condition of the other. While therefore, with sorrowing hearts we are forced to look upon large numbers of these, our fellow-beings, as doomed, for a long period to come, to remain under the yoke of servitude, let us zealously attempt to lessen the number, & lighten the yoke as much as possible. Then may we, with our consciences, and thankful hearts, rejoice before Heaven, on each return of this day, for the many blessings poured out upon us. Then we shall stand acquitted to our children, of having entailed upon them, without an effort at removal, one of the most deadly evils that ever afflicted a nation."

China, Glass & Earthen Ware.

No. 108, Water Street, New-York.

Four doors from the Coffee House.
THE Subscriber, late of the House of Dummer & Hempsted, (Petersburg,) has received 30 Packages of the above articles, per the latest arrivals from Liverpool, comprising a complete assortment of new Ware and very beautiful patterns, which he is offering by the Package, or from the Shelves, on as favorable terms as any House in the Union.

ALSO,
14 sacks Bristol Porter Bottles,
30 cases half pint Tumblers.
B. HEMPSTED has made arrangements to receive, per Line of Packets from Liverpool, constant additions to his assortment, which will enable him to execute orders on very favorable terms.
N. B. North-Carolina money taken at par.
84-6w B. HEMPSTED.



NEW BOOKS.

J. GALES & SON have received a large addition to their stock, embracing a very general assortment of School Books, and the new publications in the various departments of Literature. They are now prepared to supply all orders. Among the articles received are,
Wheaton's Selwyn, 2 vols.
Fell on Guarantees,
Equity Draftsman,
Blackstone's Commentaries, 4 vols.
Archbold's Civil Pleading.
do. Criminal.
Cox's Chancery Cases, 2 do.
Norris' Peake,
Gow on Partnership,
Montague on do. 2 do.
Stephen on Pleading,
Starke's Reports, 2 do.
Sander's do. 2 do.
Goode's Study of Medicine, 5 do.
Eberle's Therapeutics, 2 do.
Ewell's Medical Companion,
do. Family Physician,
Paris Pharmacologia, 2 do.
Magendie's Physiology,
Miner & Tully on Fevers,
Armstrong on do.
Memoirs of Madam de Genlis,
Virginia Housewife,
Masonic Chart,
Aiken's Elizabeth,
Hallam's Middle Ages, 2 do.
Grimshaw's United States,
Jefferson's Notes on Virginia, (new edition),
Long's Second Expedition, 2 vols. Plates,
Life of Marion,
Gaieties & Gravities, 3 do.
Christian Indian,
John Bull in America,
Inheritance, 2 do.
Marriage, 2 do.
Highlanders,
Human Heart,
Lady of the Manor, 2 do.
Stranger of the Valley, 2 do.
Redwood, 2 do.
Lionel Lincoln, 2 do.
Fine Gilt Post,
Pink do.
Black and Red Wafers and Wax.
Raleigh, August 13, 1825.

To Printers.

MESSRS. CHARLES JOHNSON & SON, of Philadelphia, having constituted us Agents in this State, for the disposal of Printing Ink, manufactured at their establishment, we inform Printers, that we shall always have on hand an assortment of that article. We have received a parcel in kegs containing from 12 to 23 lbs. each, which will be disposed of on good terms.
JOS. GALES & SON.
Raleigh, August 3.

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.

Rutherford County.
In Equity.
Spring term, 1825.
James Thompson, Gould Hoyt, James B. Murray, Arthur Bronson and others, } Bill to fore-close mortgage.
Augustus Sackett. }

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant, Augustus Sackett, is not an inhabitant of this State; it is ordered that publication be made three months successively in the Raleigh Register, that unless he appear at the next Court of Equity to be held for Rutherford county, at the Court-house in Rutherfordton, on the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday of September next, and plead, answer or demur to the bill of complaint filed against him; it will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte.
Test. T. F. BIRCHETT, C. M. E.
May 30. 3m

Milton Masonic Lottery.

Authorised by Special Act of Assembly, for the benefit of
GOLDEN FLEECE LODGE, No. 74, N. C.

SCHEME.			
1	Prize	\$5000	is \$5000
1		2000	is 2000
2		1000	is 2000
5		500	is 2500
10		100	is 1000
20		50	is 1000
100		10	is 1000
1500		5	is 7500
1639 Prizes			\$20,000
2361 Blanks			
4000 Tickets at \$5 is			\$20,000

Drawing to commence in MILTON, as soon as a sufficient number of Tickets shall have been sold.—Superintended by the following Managers:

ALEXR. HENDERSON,
JAMES RAINEY,
ARCHIMEDES DONOHO,
JOHN R. CLARK,
THOMAS L. STEVENS,
SAMUEL WATKINS.

Orders for tickets, post paid, and enclosing the Cash, will be thankfully received and punctually attended to by the Treasurer in Milton, N. C.

Tickets Five Dollars each.—Tickets to be had from Agents residing in the different towns, villages and public places throughout the State.

By order of the Managers,
PHILIP THOMAS, Treasr.

Notice.

I SHALL expose to sale at Rockingham Court House, in the town of Wentworth, on the 4th Monday in next September, the following Tracts of Land, or so much thereof as will be sufficient to satisfy the Taxes due thereon for the years 1823 and 1824 together with costs:

- 900 acres on Dan River joining the lands of Bethell & Yancy, said to be the property of Tarley of England or General Izard, not given in.
- 500 acres near the above mentioned Tract, said to belong to the above named persons, not given in.
- 505 acres, joining the lands of Jesse Wilson, said to belong to the same persons above named, not given in.
- 500 acres near the above tract, belonging to said Tarley or Izard, not given in.
- 3895 acres, lying in the Meadows of Dan, given in the name of George Izard.
- 350 acres, in Forks of Mayo Dan River, given in the name of Margaret Joyce.
- 300 acres, joining the lands of John Windsor, Esq. and others, on Lower Hogan's creek, said to be the property of Oliver, of Virginia, not given in.
- 170 acres on Wolf Island creek, the property of Fields Nichols, not given in for 1823, and given in for 1824.
- 206 acres, joining the lands of Thomas Brinsfield and others, given in the name of Drury Penon, but is said to belong to a Mr. Slade of Caswell county.
- 100 acres near Leaksville, given in by Wm. L. Price.
- 100 acres near Smith's Run, given in by Thomas Shelton.
- 225 acres in James Miller's Esq. District, given in by Carrington Simpson.
- 30 acres on Dan River, joining the lands of Wm. Ferrill, given in the name of William White of Tennessee.
- 200 acres on Walker's creek, belonging to the heirs of Eli Curry.
- 180 acres on waters of Wolf Island creek, said to belong to Heirs of Isham Browder, and not given in.
- 1 lot in Leaksville, belonging to Richard Holland, not given in for 1823, and given in for 1824.
- 150 acres, on waters of Jacob's creek, joining the lands of Joel Fagg, Jr. and others, the property of Charles Fagg, not given in.
- 159 acres on Waters of Upper Hogan's creek, the property of John S. Morgan, not given in for 1823, and given in for 1824.
- JOHN ODENEAL, Shff.
Aug. 4th 1825. 83-5A.

Congressional Register.

The Register of Debates in Congress, having swelled into a much larger volume than was at first anticipated by the publishers,—its completion has, in consequence, been delayed beyond the period promised to its subscribers. The increased size of the work has been caused, in part, by the addition of a number of interesting public Documents, which were too voluminous for newspaper publication, and by a determination of the Editors to place in the Appendix of the volume, all the Laws passed during the session. The publishers have, however, the pleasure to inform the patrons of the work that it will be completed in the course of two or three weeks, and then forthwith forwarded to them by mail.

To all those who have sent in their names for the work, it will be furnished at the price originally proposed, viz. three dollars; but it is proper to make it known, that, in consequence of the great enlargement of the volume, the price will be raised, to non-subscribers, to five dollars.

GALES & SEATON.

Aug. 10, 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

IT 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 Book 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 devise shall be entitled to draw any part of the profits from said funds."

By order, JOHN CRUSOE, Secy.
Fayetteville, Aug. 1. 82-5w

Treasury Office, 15th August, 1825.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

The Public Treasurer considers it his duty to invite the attention of the Clerks and Sheriff of this State to the provisions of the acts of the General Assembly, passed in 1822—1823, & 1824, for the promotion of Agriculture and family domestic Manufactures.

By these acts, the Clerks of the County, Superior and Supreme Courts, and Clerks and Masters in Equity, are required, at the first term of the Courts of which they are Clerks respectively, after the 1st day of August in each and every year, to make a statement on oath of all monies remaining in their hands, and which were received by them officially, three years or more previous thereto; specifying therein the amount of each separate claim, and the name of the person to whom the same is payable; and if there be no such monies in their hands, they are to make affidavit of the same, which return or affidavits, the Judge or Chairman of the Court before whom it is made, shall cause to be transmitted to the Public Treasurer on or before the 1st of December in the same year, and the said clerks, after making such statements, are to pay into the Treasury, on or before the 1st of December, all the balance stated to be in their hands.—Every clerk or foresaid failing to comply with these requisitions, forfeits \$1000.—to be snell for and recovered by the Public Treasurer, in the Superior Court; and is moreover liable for all the monies in his hands as aforesaid.—An I on failure to pay over the monies aforesaid, such clerk may be proceeded against by the Public Treasurer in any Court of record in like manner as defaulting revenue officers.—Every person who has heretofore been clerk of any court of record in this state, is to render to the court of which he may have been clerk a statement of monies remaining in his hands as aforesaid, and shall account and pay over the same, in the same manner as clerks in office, and under the like penalty for failure;—and it is made the duty of the law officers of the state for the circuit in which such person shall reside, to cause a sc. fa. to be issued against him (on his failure to make return and payment) returnable to the Superior Court of the county in which such person resides—on which, the court is to render judgment for the penalty, unless sufficient excuse be given for the failure.

All Sheriffs in office at the time of passing the act of 1823, are required, at the same times, to render a like statement and to account in the same manner, under a like penalty.

While the Public Treasurer takes pleasure in testifying to the punctuality of many of the present and former clerks, including some of our most distinguished citizens of the present day, it is with much regret that he is constrained to add, there remain still many who are defaulters under these laws.

Waiving all other considerations, the Treasurer would hereby respectfully suggest to those concerned, that it is certainly far more easy, and will eventually prove to be less troublesome and expensive, to furnish voluntarily and forthwith the returns required by law, than by longer neglect or delay to risk the being subjected to the compulsory process of the courts; which must & will be the certain and inevitable consequence of future neglect or omission.
JOHN HAYWOOD, P. Treasr.