

# RALEIGH 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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No. 186.

### THE REGISTER

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### ADVERTISEMENTS

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### THE NAVY OF THE REVOLUTION.

The last number of the North American Review contains an interesting notice of the "United States Naval Chronicle," published recently in Washington, by C. W. Goldsborough, and narrating the progress and history of our navy down to the peace with Tripoli, in June, 1805.—The subject is one of much interest, and the more so because the light that has come down to us in relation to it, is extremely limited and scattered. "There are no events connected with the early history of the United States," (says the Review) which have been more neglected, than those that took place on the ocean. The most juvenile reader is well acquainted with all the prominent battles and sieges of the Revolution; but a comparatively few persons have any distinct knowledge of the many gallant struggles of our infant navy. The all-absorbing interest of the transactions on land, where the cause of liberty was chiefly sustained, diverted attention from the sea. Every one had a vague idea of the sanguinary triumphs of Paul Jones; but there, recollection seemed to pause; forgetful of exertions, which, though often humble through inadequate means, spread annoyance through the wide commerce of Britain." Of these exertions, the Review furnishes brief sketches, some of which we have copied below for the gratification of our readers. They exhibit the early proofs of that fearless devotion, skill and prowess, which as well then as at a later period, humbled the arrogant "mistress of the ocean" and covered the country with glory.

"It would appear that, when resistance was contemplated by the colonies, a naval force was not taken into consideration. Such an idea might have been discouraged, by the utter hopelessness of contending with the mistress of the ocean. It was not until provoked by wanton aggressors upon their defenceless commerce, that they adopted measures of retaliation. These measures, for some time, were not the result of any executive or legislative authority, but sprang from the patriotic ardor of individuals or corporations. One of the most conspicuous of these incipient and spontaneous enterprises occurred at Machias, Maine, soon after the battle of Lexington. A vessel, which left Boston immediately after the 19th of April, carried to Machias the tidings of the first bloody aggression. The people in all quarters, were goaded & exasperated, and waited but for this consummation of oppression, to break forth into fierce and resolute hostility. A forbearing spirit seemed to have restrained them under the most powerful excitements, and had limited their opposition to the most scrupulous defence, until this aggravated violence released them from the obligation. The moment this release was felt, a daring eagerness for action was manifested on every side.

A British armed schooner was at that time lying at Machias. Considering hostilities as now begun, a plan was immediately formed to capture the unsuspecting enemy. The first intention was to seize upon the officers of the schooner, while attending church on the following day, which was Sunday; but this design was defeated by the vigilance or the activity of the officers, who made their escape to the vessel, and, after firing a few random shot at the town, dropped down the bay. Unwilling to lose the prize, a party of volunteers the next day took forcible possession of a lumber sloop, and immediately began pursuit. The whole equipment for this sudden cruise consisted, according to Mr. Goldsborough, of three charges of powder and a ball for 20 fowling pieces, thirteen pitchforks, ten or twelve axes, a few pieces of salt pork, &c. No circumstance could more strikingly exhibit the reckless and confiding bravery of this little band, than that it should have been without any acknowledged leader, until the moment of overtaking the enemy; when Mr. Jeremiah O'Brien was chosen by unanimous consent. Unappalled by the disparity of force, he at once laid his sloop along side of the schooner, and, after a short but severe contest, carried

her by boarding. The British vessel is said to have had four six pounder, twenty swivels, two wall pieces, and an abundance of cutlasses, firearms, and ammunition, and a crew consisting of two commissioned officers, and thirty-eight petty officers and men. The crew of the lumber sloop is stated to have been less than forty. With the armament of his prize, O'Brien fitted out a small vessel called the Liberty, and soon captured two other British armed schooners, sent out in pursuit of him, whose crews he conducted prisoners to Boston, where, upon the recommendation of Gen. Washington, he was appointed a Captain in the Provincial Congress of Massachusetts. Returning to Machias, he soon manned two vessels, the Liberty and the Diligence, with volunteers, sailed for New-Brunswick and took by surprise Fort Howe, with its garrison and military stores, and a loaded brig, lying in the harbour, that was destined for the British troops at Boston.

The declaration of Independence had not yet been made. There was still an opening for accommodation; a lingering allegiance still existed in the hearts of the multitude, and a willingness to discriminate between king & ministers; and while the contest was supposed to be only with the latter, measures seldom extend beyond a defensive character. A small fleet was, however, equipped by the general Congress, near the close of the year 1775, with a view to more energetic operations. This first squadron that went forth upon the deep, in defiance of a power, whose immeasurable superiority gave it the character of a forlorn hope, consisted of the Alfred, thirty guns; the Columbus, twenty eight guns; Andrew Doria, sixteen guns; Sebastian Cabot, fourteen guns; and the Providence, twelve guns; and was under the command of Commodore Ezekiel Hopkins, who, hearing that the island of New-Providence had large military stores unprovided with a defence, sailed thither, and succeeded in capturing the governor, the garrison, and stores. On his return, he made prize of a bomb brig; but failing in an engagement with the Glasgow, of twenty guns, which, after a gallant defence against the Cabot and Alfred, made its escape from the fleet, he was much censured by his countrymen.

The beginning of the year 1776 was marked by many achievements, which were as honorable to the actors as serviceable to the country. The short and brilliant career of capt. Mugford, of Boston, attracts particular attention. We can hardly excuse Mr. Goldsborough, for having barely mentioned his name. According to Clark's Naval History, this active and intrepid mariner was the master of a trading vessel, when he was appointed by Gen. Ward, after much solicitation, to the command of the Franklin, a public armed vessel of four guns. It appears that General Ward, through want of confidence in him, which is not accounted for, intended to revoke the appointment; but Capt. Mugford, through his indefatigable exertions, had already put to sea. His first prize was the Hope, a ship of 300 tons and six guns, which he captured in sight of the English Commodore, Banks. "This vessel exceeded in value," says Mr. Clarke, "any thing which had yet been captured by the Americans. Her cargo consisted of 1500 barrels of powder, 1000 carabines, a number of travelling carriages for cannon, and a most complete assortment of artillery instruments and pioneers' tools. The unpreparedness with which the colonies had begun the contest rendered every acquisition of this kind of incalculable importance. In conducting this valuable prize to Boston, it was necessary, in order to avoid the British cruisers, to attempt a difficult and almost untried channel. He was successful in going up, but in coming down again shortly after, on another cruise, through the same passage, he ran aground, and while in that situation was discovered by the British squadron. Eight or nine barges were immediately dispatched against him. Being aware of their approach, he first received them with his small arms, and then, cutting his cable so as to swing round, brought his broadside to bear, but before a second discharge could be made, many of the boats had reached the vessel.—All efforts to board, however, were promptly and successfully repelled. In the midst of this close and desperate struggle, Capt. Mugford, while reaching over the quarter, to seize the mast of one of the boats and upset her, received a pistol ball in his breast. Undismayed by the mortal wound, he called to his first lieutenant, 'I am a dead

man; do not give up the ship; you will be able to beat them off,' and in a few minutes expired. But his daring spirit animated his crew; the enemy was repulsed, with the loss of two barges; and many killed and wounded.

In 1776, Capt. Nicholas Biddle was appointed to the Randolph, of 32 guns. He stood in the foremost rank of his profession for seamanship and courage. He sailed the next year with a small squadron on a cruise, after having made many important captures. In March, 1778, he fell in with the Yarmouth, a British 64 gun ship. As they did not approach each other till the close of the day, it is probable that her force was not distinctly ascertained by the Randolph, before the action commenced. Capt. Biddle, however, ranged along side, with a fearless resolution, determined to engage her, whatever might be her force.—A severe conflict began after dark, in the early part of which, Biddle is said to have been wounded. Unable to stand, he had a chair brought on deck, and continued to animate his crew by his presence. After sustaining this unequal fight for about twenty minutes, the Randolph blew up, in volving in awful and instantaneous destruction her gallant commander, and all his valiant crew, except four men, who were discovered four days afterwards by the Yarmouth, floating on a piece of the wreck. Capt. Biddle was but 27 years of age, when he was thus abruptly cut off from his friends and his country. But his name would still have been gratefully remembered, even if a later war had not revived it, on the same element, in all its early glory.

During the same year 1778, Capt. Daniel Waters, who had been distinguished for his nautical skill and activity, took command of the privateer Thorn, 16 guns. Not many days after leaving port, he discovered two sail in pursuit of him. They proved to be the Gov. Tryon, 16 guns, and the Sir William Erskine, 18 guns. The unequal combat began, and was kept up for two hours, when the Tryon struck and the Erskine drew off. After repairing damages, Capt. Waters, leaving the Tryon a complete wreck, pursued the Erskine, and, coming up with her, compelled her likewise to strike. Removing her officers on board the Thorn, he returned in search of his other prize, but where he expected to meet her, he only found floating spars and casks, and other indications that she had sunk. Capt. Waters then manned the Erskine, and ordered her into Boston, retaining on board the Thorn, only 60 men, with which diminished crew he was to run new hazards and acquire new laurels. For not many days subsequently he encountered the Sparlin, 18 guns and 97 men, and after an action of about an hour, obliged her to yield to his thrice conquering flag.

### 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.

### State of North-Carolina, Mecklenburg County.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1825.  
Jane Perry, }  
v. } 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, Duplin County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1825.  
John Bostick, }  
vs. } Original Attachment.  
Amos J. Waller, }

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Amos J. Waller is not an inhabitant of this State. It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Raleigh Register until the 3d Monday of October, that unless he appear at the next term of Duplin County Court, to commence on the 3d Monday of October, then and there to plead, answer or demur, judgment will be entered against him according to Plaintiff's demand.  
Teste,  
**JAS. PEARSALL, CK.**  
Price adv. \$4 00

### 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, Sec'y.**

### 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, Sec'y.**  
Fayetteville, Aug. 1. 82-6w

### 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 affidavit, 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 so stated to be in their hands.—Every clerk aforesaid failing to comply with these requisitions, forfeits \$1000.—to be sued for and recovered by the Public Treasurer, in Wake Superior Court; and is moreover liable for all the monies in his hands as aforesaid:—And on failure to pay over the monies as 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. Treas'r.**

### Wake Cavalry.

YOU are hereby ordered to attend at the Court House on the 2d day of September next, at 11 o'clock, equipped for parade.  
Aug. 25, 1825.

### COHEN'S OFFICE.

Baltimore—where all the Great Capitals were sold in the last GRAND STATE LOTTERY, which was drawn on the 27th July—viz: the \$40,000 Prize to a gentleman in Philadelphia,—the 10,000 sent to Pennsylvania County, Va. the 5,000 sold in shares; One half sent to Warrenton, N. C.—One Quarter to Caswell Court House, N. C. and the remaining Quarter to New-York.—The minor Prizes were variously distributed.

THE NEXT SCHEME:  
**Grand State Lottery**  
of Maryland,—to be drawn by the Improved Mode (Odd and Even System) secured by Letters Patent from the United States, and under the superintendance of the Commissioners appointed by the Governor and Council. The whole to be completed  
**IN ONE DAY.**

Highest Prize 30,000 Dolls.

### SPLENDID SCHEME.

1	\$30,000	\$30,000
1	10,000	10,000
1	5,000	5,000
10	1,000	10,000
10	500	5,000
30	100	3,000
60	50	3,000
100	20	2,000
200	10	2,000
400	5	2,000
20,000	4	80,000
20,813 prizes		\$142,000

40,000 Tickets, Not 1 Mark to a prize  
Mode of Drawing:—The Numbers will be put into one wheel as usual—and in the other wheel will be put, the Prizes above the denomination of \$4, and the drawing to progress in the usual manner. The 20,000 Prizes of \$4, will be awarded to the Odd or Even Numbers in the Lottery, (as the case may be, dependant on the drawing of the Capital Prize of Thirty Thousand Dollars—that is to say, if the \$30,000 Prize should come out to an Odd Number, then every Odd number in the Scheme will be entitled to a \$4 Prize.—If the \$30,000 Prize should come out to an Even Number, then all the Even numbers in the Scheme will be each entitled to a Prize of \$4.  
Odd Numbers end with 1, 3, 5, 7 or 9.  
Even Numbers end with 2, 4, 6, 8 or 0.

This mode of drawing will only enable the Commissioners to complete the whole Lottery in ONE DRAWING, but has the great advantage of distributing the small prizes regularly to every alternate Number in the Scheme, so that the holder of 2 Tickets or 2 Shares of Tickets, (one Odd and one Even Number) will be certain of obtaining at least one Prize, and in the same ratio for any greater quantity. A Ticket drawing a superior Prize in this Scheme, is not restricted from drawing an inferior one also—many Tickets therefore, will necessarily obtain TWO PRIZES EACH!  
Every Prize payable in Cash, which as usual at Cohen's Office, can be had the moment they are drawn.

### Tickets will Rise

on the 1st September, to five dollars; until which time, the price will continue, viz:  
Whole Tickets \$4 | Quarters \$1 00  
Halves - - 2 | Eighths, 50  
To be had, in the greatest variety of Numbers (Odd and Even) at  
**Cohen's**  
Lottery and Exchange-Office,  
No. 114, Market-street, Baltimore;

Where all the Great Capitals were sold in the Grand State Lottery which was completed a few days ago.—And where more Capitals have been sold than at any other Office in America.

Orders from any part of the United States, either by mail (post paid) or by private conveyance, enclosing the Cash or Prizes Tickets, in any of the Lotteries, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application. Addressed to  
**J. I. COHEN, Jr., Baltimore.**

COHEN'S "Gazette and Lottery Register," which will be published immediately after the drawing, will contain the complete List of Prizes, and will be forwarded gratis, to all who purchase their Tickets at COHEN'S OFFICE, and who signify their wish to receive the same.  
Baltimore, August, 1825. 83

### State of North Carolina.

Franklin County.  
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,  
June Term, 1825.  
The President & Directors, } Original att.  
of the State Bank of N. C. } Jas. Fairburn  
vs. } Monied vs. Garn-  
Hinton and Brame. } shee.

IT having been made appear to the Court, that the defendants reside beyond the limits of this State: It is ordered that advertisement be made in the Raleigh Register, for three months, that unless the defendants come forward on or before the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Louisville, on the second Monday in September next, and reply and plead to issue, Judgment will be entered up against them, & the property condemned to Plaintiff's recovery.  
Teste,  
**S. PATTERSON, C. C.**