

# RALEIGH REGISTER,



## AND North-Carolina State Gazette.

Outs are the plans of fair delightful peace,  
Unwarpl'd by party rage, to live like Brothers.

VOL. VIII. THURSDAY, MAY 14, 1807. No. 399.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,  
HERTFORD COUNTY.

February Term, 1807.  
Moses Sumner,  
vs  
Joseph Sumner.

Original Attachment.  
RETURNED "Executed on a Note the property of Joseph Sumner, in the hands of Mr. Moses Driver, amounting to \$619 7 and garnishee the said Moses Driver to attend at the Court House in Winton, on the fourth Monday in February next, then and there to do law on oath, what Property of said Joseph Sumner he has in his hands, &c."

IT being suggested to the Court that Joseph Sumner is an Inhabitant without the State, It was therefore ordered, That Publication be made in the Raleigh Register for three Months, notifying the said Joseph Sumner, that he be and appear at the end thereof, to wit, May Term, 1807, and replevy the Property so attached, else Judgment will be entered against him.

JO: F. DICKINSON, Clk.

State of North-Carolina,  
Nash County.

Superior Court of Law & Equity, March Term, 1807.

James V. Virett,  
vs  
Arthur Dew and others.

IT appearing to the Court, that Cornelius Joiner, one of the Defendants in this Case, is an inhabitant of the State of Tennessee; It is therefore ordered, that unless he appear and make answer, on or before the second day of the next Term of this Court, that the Bill be taken pro confesso against him; and that publication of this order be made three weeks in the Raleigh Register.

ARTHUR ARRINGTON, Clk & M.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,  
HERTFORD COUNTY.

February Term, 1807.  
Annis Wiles,  
vs  
James Carles.

Original Attachment.  
RETURNED "Levied on George, Alley, Suke, Lucy, Jerry, Esther, Hannah, Anthony, Jack and Nancy"

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the said James Carles is an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered, That three Months public Notice be given to the said James Carles, (by Advertisement in the Raleigh Register) as the Act of the General Assembly in such cases directs, that unless he be and appear at the next Term of the said Court, viz. on the fourth Monday of May next, replevy the said Property, and pleads to the said Action, final Judgment will be had against him.

JO: F. DICKINSON, Clk.

Young Ladies Boarding School.

MRS FALKENER

DEEMS it a duty incumbent from the very generous and constant patronage she has received, to notify, in order to prevent unnecessary trouble, that from the number of Pupils she now attends, and a few others she has engaged to take after the Summer recess, no further application need be made.

She respectfully informs the Parents and Friends of the Young Ladies over whom she has the pleasure and honour to preside, that the Holidays (which she proposes shall continue two weeks) will commence on Monday the 18th of May; and though she means not to insist upon a punctual return at the expiration, yet she solicits as little more time may be lost as possible.  
Warrenton, April 18

LOST,  
In the night of the 5th of March, on the road between Suffolk & Summerton, Va.

A Red Morocco POCKET BOOK, containing the following papers:  
One note of \$100 on Harry Hill, due about the 12th ult. One do. of \$70 on J. Fortin, due in October. One do. of \$70 on Benjamin Ward, due in October. One do. of \$60 on John Ward, due in October. One do. of \$45 or 50 on Mr Gardner of Keaton: Which Notes I hereby forewarn any person from trading for.  
NEILY S. PATTON.  
Wilkes County, April 1.

A CAMP MEETING.  
NOTICE.  
ON Friday the 15th day of May next, will commence a Camp Meeting at the Olive Branch Meeting house (commonly called Toole's Meeting-House) about five miles from Tarboro, near the direct road leading from Tarboro to Halifax; where it is requested all Friends of Religion will attend with their Teams.  
The meeting will continue four days, perhaps longer.  
JOHN BUXTON, P. Elder.  
JAMES BOYD, Assistant.  
April 5, 1807.

FOR SALE,  
cheap, a few Kegs of Spanish Brown and Yellow Ochra.  
Apply to the Printer.

FROM THE VIRGINIA APOLLO,  
A New Paper published in Petersburg, by  
M<sup>r</sup> Lanchlin & Cook.

GRAND NATIONAL JUBILEE.  
Portasse Olim Meminisse Juvabit.

Having lately perused Burke's history of Virginia, I discovered that on approaching thirteenth of May, two centuries will have elapsed since the forefathers of Virginia, and it may be said that the founders of North America landed on the peninsula of Jamestown. It is impossible to contemplate this event without feelings of reverence and sublimity. Nothing in any ancient story furnishes any parallel at once to the humility and the grandeur of this incident:—we read of conquerors leading their thousands and tens of thousands, to the sack of cities and devastation of continents, and by the pretended rights of conquest, extirpating or enslaving their inhabitants; we read with horror of the destructive progress of Pizarro and Cortez, and the inhuman systems of civil and ecclesiastical policy, by which millions of innocent human beings perished in tortures, and agony at the shrine of bigotry and avarice; every page is filled with the successful ambition of Kings and the unavailing and impotent struggles of suffering humanity; every where vice triumphs, virtue is discountenanced; or if some solitary act or event, bearing the features of honor or the stamp of independence appears—if by some generous effort or by some sudden convulsion, we see a people rising upon their oppressors and establishing a form of government that promises greater happiness and security, we find it fleeting as the flash, whose short and sudden light renders the gloom more awful and portentous.—The mind is sick with viewing those scenes of horror and bloodshed, this picture of human calamity, and turns away with disgust to repose itself on this grand and consolatory event. A handful of hardy adventurers forming the advanced guard of the distressed, the persecuted, the virtuous, the brave, the independent of all the nations of the old world, commit themselves in two frail barques to the trackless and unfathomable depths of the Atlantic;—they deliberately forego the comforts the refreshments, the luxuries of civilized life; they tear themselves from the endearing scenes of their childhood, the tender ties of affection and kindred; animated by the spirit of generous adventurers, they prepare themselves to encounter the danger of unknown seas, of the howling wilderness, and of savages, more terrible than tempests or wild beasts.—With what transport must they have contemplated, after their long and hazardous voyage, the magnificent bay of Chesapeake, wooded to its margin, and embosoming them in its vast amphitheatre of forest! We follow them to the mouth of the majestic Powhatan, a name since changed in compliment to a pedant and a tyrant. The Aborigines distinguished by their black straight hair, their red color, armed with bow and arrow and tomahawk, and arrayed in the fantastic costume of nature, follow them upon its banks, their faces impressed with mute and savage astonishment. Become at length more familiar, we see them conversing by signs, the original language of nature, and their awe at length yielding to curiosity, approaching them in their canoes and bartering their rude productions.

We mark the beginning of confidence and trace the features of character amongst this singular people, still more striking than their dress or complexion.—Every moment the scene becomes more busy, more interesting and dramatic, and it is every where highly diversified with character and incidents.

We contemplate the venerable figure of the great Sachem Powhatan, elevated upon a throne resembling a bedstead, and clad in the skin of a racoon; the singular ambition of Nemattanow; the sagacity, the disimulation, the courage, and the perseverance of Opechoukanough, like another Hannibal, devoted to the destruction of the enemies of his country. We mark the gentle spirit of Pocahontas, dropping the balm of her tenderness upon the

wounds and distresses of our forefathers, and like a guardian spirit interposing between them and every danger. The gallant and romantic Smith, is a striking figure in the groupe, and his agency is intimately connected with the denouement; but who shall be able to follow the course of these striking events. Yielding at length to labor, to industry, to intelligence, and to patriotism, the wilderness began to blossom as the rose! The haunts of wild beasts became the habitations of men, and instead of their howlings mingled with the yells of savages, are now heard the exposition of law, the discussion of sciences, and the eloquence of Senates; cities rise as it were by magic; the arts and sciences encouraged by an unrestrained enquiry, extend widely their empire, whilst liberty, the first and greatest of human blessings, like the key stone to an arch, give a security and permanency to those great and manifold blessings.

What a scene is here for gratitude, for gratulation & triumph! Compared with this, how sink the anniversaries of Europe! The childish and wicked incidents that give rise to their jubilees and their festivals, for which Te Deums, and Hosannas are sung by a wicked mockery and prostitution of religion; even the festivals of the ancients have their rise in more useful and honorable principles; the Saturnals, the Olympic, the Isthmian, the Circensian games, what are they when put in competition with this sublime incident, which is but feebly illustrated by the ark of Noah, and the bark of Deucalion! What are they but the moral formation of a world, the growth of nations, and their confederation under the auspices of liberty and philosophy; yet this day so auspicious and eventful; this day when the roads of Virginia should be trodden by the feet of pilgrims to visit the tombs of their fathers, to celebrate the era of their national existence, when imagination ascending to the cradle, marking the first faint struggles of colonial infancy, would at every step discover new occasion for gratitude to that Great Being who had destined them to act so distinguished a station amongst the nations of the earth;—this day is forgotten amidst the paltry cares and inquietudes of the world. It is not so in New-England—the sagacity of that intelligent people would not permit them to omit an occasion calculated to produce such effects upon the minds & principles of their descendants: they knew that it would afford fresh oil to the lamp of their patriotism, and accordingly the era of their debarkation at Plymouth, is celebrated by annual festivals; but in the ancient dominion of Virginia, which may be called the principal foundation of American population, not the slightest notice is taken of an event in which the whole world is interested. It is time at length to put an end to this shameful apathy; the revolution of a succeeding century since the event, affords an opportunity sufficiently splendid, and it is to be hoped that it will be eagerly embraced by every friend to the antiquities, the literature, and the independence, at least of Virginia.

A Farmer of the Ancient Dominion.  
RUPTURE AT PRINCETON.  
From the True American.

TO THE PUBLIC.  
THE Trustees of the College of New-Jersey, feel the painful task imposed upon them of stating to them the material facts connected with a late combination of the students under their care to resist the regular authority of the institutions. This statement, founded upon the most impartial investigation of facts, and drawn from sources the most authentic, will they trust, deserve the entire confidence of the public.  
The remote causes which have led to this event are to be found in the pernicious principles and loose manners of some youths who have obtained admission into the institution; and still more, perhaps, in the almost unlimited allowance of money, or credit, given to many others, and which, in a society of young men

whose passions are not yet corrected by experience and reflection, are so apt to corrupt minds originally the most innocent. And although the dangerous and unlawful practice of introducing spirituous liquors into College, and of frequenting taverns and other places of entertainment, at late hours of the night, was known or believed to be common among a portion of the students, yet direct & positive evidence of these facts could not be obtained only against a few, who were immediately dismissed from the society. For the more bold and artful offenders, who, by their very boldness commonly rendered themselves popular among their associates, had too successfully established among them this false but plausible principle, that, to give testimony against a fellow student, however gross his vices or faults might be, was in the highest degree dishonorable. Any evidence, therefore, against this class of students, on which an act of discipline could be founded, must depend entirely on the vigilance and personal observation of the faculty themselves. And tho' they were much the smallest class, yet they were able, under the protection of this principle, frequently to give great disturbance to the order of the College, at different periods during the late session; and towards the close of it, their insolence assumed a bolder tone. The door and windows of the room of one of the tutors, who had been the cause of the detection and punishment of some of them, were broken. Attempts had been made at midnight to destroy certain convenient enclosures, belonging, and contiguous to the College, and one small building was actually consumed by fire.

They were informed that, although the faculty had no authority to punish, except on clear and positive proof, yet that the trustees, whose property the college is, and who were to assemble in a few days, had power to send away all those students whose presence they esteemed dangerous to the institution; and the misconduct of some of them had now rendered the interposition of that power a measure of indispensable necessity. Those who were most conscious of being exposed to the exercise of that power, which is the last resort of the discipline of the College, from that moment, as has appeared since by the confession of several of the students, planned a combination to resist the authority of the house, and thus to screen themselves, or to diminish their own disgrace by involving others in their fate. This combination was hastened, and brought into immediate operation by an act of the faculty, suspending three of the students for insolence to certain officers of the College in the discharge of their duty, or for other practices contrary to the laws, and clearly ascertained. One of these young men, especially, was popular among his associates. Many of the more orderly students, and some who even deserved praise for their regularity and diligence, were induced to enter into this combination from the notion that it was honorable to come forward in the defence of a fellow student, and, as some of them have since declared, from a belief that a firm association would induce the faculty to recal their act, & yield to the wishes of the associates without producing any further disturbance. They had probably, no apprehension of the violent effects of the excited passions of such a number of young men, who had once thrown themselves loose from the restraints of law. Many have said that they believed no more was designed than a respectful petition to the faculty, requesting them to review their proceedings, in the case of the last mentioned young gentlemen, and under this impression, without reading, the remonstrance which was presented. But the leaders in this combination had the address to express their remonstrance, which was drawn up under the name of a petition, in such language as could not be received by the government of the College. It contain an imperious demand, which is not very decently veiled by a few modest expressions accompanying it, to re-instate all the suspended persons in their former honorable stations

in the College, under a menace of equivocal meaning; if their application should be rejected. It contains, further, a most indelicate requisition to certain members of the faculty to retract expressions which, probably, for the particular purposes of the combination, had been reported among the students to have been uttered by them. And, finally, in the pretended petition, they, in effect, erected themselves into a tribunal to re-judge the decisions of the governors of the institution. It was touched in the following terms. Common sense is sufficient to interpret their meaning:

To the members of the Faculty of the College of New-Jersey.  
GENTLEMEN,  
THE students of the institution fully satisfied that the procedure of its officers has been inconsistent with the principles of justice, or that they have proceeded precipitately in their decision of the cases of Messrs. Hyde, Mettau and Cumming, do respectfully request the reinstatement of these gentlemen in their former honorable stations. They humbly conceive that the members of the Faculty have not made those nice inquiries into their several cases, and have depended solely on the representations of a few who are probably prejudiced against the individuals, or who have formed erroneous conceptions of their general mode of conduct. They therefore request an immediate answer to this petition, since their future proceedings will greatly depend upon the propriety or impropriety of their decision.—They, in addition to this, moreover, request the members of the Faculty to retract or contradict certain expressions which have been thrown out by them, tending materially, in their own estimation & that of the community, to the destruction of their reputations, individually; such expressions being, in their opinion, destitute of the stamp of truth.

This paper was presented to one of the professors, in the name of the students, by a committee of nine. The faculty immediately consulted with the only member of the corporation who resided in the vicinity of the College, on the measures proper to be pursued, and, in concurrence with him, determined on such as were at once decided and prompt, and, in their opinion both necessary and temperate. The students being previously assembled in the public hall, it was represented to them that the laws, those laws which, at their admission into the College, and at the commencement of each session, they had solemnly pledged their truth and honor to obey, had foreseen and provided against such combinations as the present, in which a great proportion of them were engaged.—The law which relates particularly to this, is in the following words:—"If any clubs or illegal combinations of students shall at any time take place, either for resisting the authority of the College, or interfering in its government, or for concealing or executing any disorderly design, every student concerned in such combination shall be considered as guilty of the offence which was intended; and the faculty are empowered and directed to break up all combinations as soon as discovered, and to inflict a severer punishment on each individual than if the offence intended had been committed in his individual capacity, whatever be the numbers concerned, or whatever the consequence to the College." On the ground of this law, the students were informed that nothing could be conceded to combination. On the contrary, if those who were concerned in this transaction did not return to their duty, and renounce the principle of uniting together to control the government of the College according to their honors, they would render themselves liable to be immediately suspended. Every argument was used to induce them to proper conduct, and time was offered them to reflect on the part they had to act. But their leaders had their minds already prepared. One of them rose, and said they had all concurred in the same resolution, and would not retract any thing they had done. He

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