



AND NORTH-CAROLINA GAZETTE.

Published weekly, except on Sundays, at Raleigh, N. C.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1819.

VOL. XXI.

NO. 4.

FOR THE REGISTER.

ICE.

We are indebted to an intelligent friend for the following Remarks on the best method of collecting and preserving Ice.

The great difficulty in obtaining a full supply of this article in the climate of North-Carolina, arises from the short continuance of the Ice in its mild and changeable winters.

It often happens, that Ice does not form thick enough to be worth collecting more than once during the season, and remains only two or three days before a change in the weather carries it suddenly off; within this short period, it is scarcely possible to obtain a full supply, especially where it is to be hauled a mile or two to the house in which it is to be preserved.

To remove this difficulty, it has been proposed to build a temporary Ice-house near the pond from which the Ice is to be taken, into which the Ice may be thrown, to be carted afterwards to the Ice-house as may be convenient.

The following plan was tried the last winter by a Gentleman in a neighboring State, and attended with complete success:

A Pen of logs, about 18 feet square, was put up on the margin of a pond, and this was raised about 5 feet high. It was then covered with planks, so as entirely to exclude the rain and sunshine. Into this Pen the Ice was thrown without further preparation, except that a small ditch was dug around the Pen, to prevent the water from rain running under the Ice. The Ice, as afterwards carted to the Ice-house in all the month of January, selecting for that purpose, clear dry weather, without regard to sunshine. Ten hands filled this pen in less than two days, and this quantity afforded an ample supply for a large family during the succeeding summer.

An Ice-house is incomplete, if it be without a drain to carry off the dissolved ice. Where this cannot be conveniently obtained, a well 6 or 8 feet deep may be dug on one side of the pen to receive the water which drains from the ice; but the first plan is much to be preferred. And as moisture is very injurious to the preservation of Ice, an Ice-house should be constructed with a window at each end, which should be opened in dry, but closed in damp weather.

A large shelter or covering of rough plank, or boards, raised about two feet above the top of the Ice-house, is the next and the greatest improvement in the construction of Ice-houses, which modern enterprise has been able to effect.

By attending to the above suggestions, a supply of this agreeable article in domestic economy may be obtained with a greater certainty of success, than by any method now commonly practised.

DOMESTIC INDUSTRY.

The following patriotic and benevolent sentiments are extracted from the Address of the Governor of Vermont to the Legislature of that State at the late opening of the Session:

"While we enjoy a rich variety of distinguished favors, we ought to reflect on them with gratitude, and render the most glowing praise to Him, who so liberally has bestowed on us His richest blessings. Permeate, gentlemen, to enquire, why, while we enjoy all the means of wealth and happiness, so general a complaint of the scarcity of circulating medium, and the consequent distress of individuals, in discharging their private debts, and managing their own concerns, prevails? For a people possessing a rich and extensive territory, abounding with the fruits and productions of almost every clime; with an unshackled commerce throughout the habitable world; possessing genius and enterprise, exceeded by no people on earth, to be in distress for want of a sufficient portion of medium, is a subject that loudly calls for investigation and reform. Amongst the various causes, the want of economy, in my opinion, is the most prominent. The unlimited credit given in this country, in almost every branch of business, to say nothing of the banks, proves the ruin of too many valuable citizens of every class and profession in society. The frequent bankruptcies, suspensions, and commitments to the county jails, sufficiently prove the fact. I am sensible that this great and growing evil, cannot be wholly remedied, that every wise and virtuous legislator, will study and promote economy, whenever it is consistent with justice, and

that benevolence, which is due to our fellow creatures.

"Suffer me, gentlemen, to submit, for your consideration, the propriety of passing a law freeing the body of debtors from arrest and imprisonment, on debts of small amount, which may be contracted after a given time, in future. I am of opinion, that more property is spent in collecting small debts, by law, especially where the body is taken in execution, than the amount of debts saved by such collection. I also believe that it would discourage credit, where it ought not to be given, and produce punctuality in those who obtain it; yet the only safe remedy against embarrassment or poverty, is a retrenchment of family expense, and lessening the consumption of articles of foreign growth and manufacture. Much may be done by encouraging home manufactures by legislative provisions; but the most powerful of all means is that of example. Let but one influential citizen, from each town in this State, return from this Legislature to his constituents, with a rigid determination to abandon the unnecessary use of foreign articles, & while he enjoys all the real comforts and actual conveniences of life, reject every thing that is superfluous; his fellow citizens would soon emulate his example, and exhibit an improved state of society. General information is indispensably necessary to the preservation of a free republican government, but this cannot be retained, if the great body of the people, through want of economy, indulge their propensities in the use of superfluities, and become poor and unable to educate their children. The patronage of the wealthy will never be indiscriminately extended to the children of the whole community. Even that source will diminish where extravagance prevails.

"I am not mistaken, in those States where the Banks are the most numerous, and the means of credit the most easy, the recent cry of scarcity of medium, and its consequent distresses, have been the most heard, and felt. This, gentlemen, will deserve some attention, if petitions to increase the number of Banks in this State should be preferred. Although I wish equal privileges to be extended to every part of the State, yet, I am confident, that a multiplicity of incorporated Banks in a State, will prove injurious to the community, if not ruinous to each other."

REMARKS ON THE SPEECH.

By the Editor of the Vermont Republican. The Governor's Speech will be read, we presume, with peculiar satisfaction, by every friend to the prosperity of the State. It is written in a style plain and easy, and embraces subjects of much importance to the people at large. Among these, perhaps there is none to which his Excellency could at this time call the attention of the Legislature with more propriety, than that of domestic economy and home manufactures. It cannot be too often repeated, that in the present State of things, while the produce of the country bears a price so disproportionate to that of the foreign commodities in use, and while the latter cannot be had in exchange for the former, 'the only safe remedy' for a laboring community, 'against embarrassment or poverty, is a retrenchment of family expenses, and lessening the consumption of articles of foreign growth and manufacture.' This is a maxim, which, if enforced by the 'example' of 'but one influential citizen, from each town in this State,' would prove a more efficient mean of relief to the poor and needy, and a greater stimulus to industry, than, probably, would any act of the Legislature. But something, no doubt, may yet be done by that body, to promote the interests of Agriculture and Manufactures:—whether by premiums on the best specimens of either, or by donations to Societies formed for the improvement of both, as is the practice in the neighboring States, the General Assembly, in its wisdom, can best determine. Such encouragement, however, would be extended to no purpose, unless aided by the concurrent exertions of individuals of wealth and respectability. It is their example which gives an impulse and direction to popular feeling. It is these men who control the laws of fashion, in matters pertaining to public utility; and if they take no part or portion in a salutary system of reform—if they disregard the sound maxims of national and private economy, which forcibly enjoin on every good citizen, to discourage the importation of foreign fabrics by consuming those of domestic manufacture, and thereby give a spring to industry & improvement, it will become fashionable for the laboring part of the community to do so. But if, on the contrary, they

take a lively interest in the prosperity of the mechanic & farmer, so closely allied to that of our common country, a spirit of emulation would every where manifest itself, and, through the influence of 'example,' what has too long been considered a servile employment, would assume that honorable and dignified standing, in the estimation of those engaged in it, to which it is justly entitled. The agriculturist would have a double incentive to labor: the desire of increasing his riches, and the consciousness that the public eye is upon him, and that the approbatory smiles of his superiors will be the sure reward of his efforts at improvement. He will not be ashamed to wear the products of his own farm, brake and loom, because he sees his more wealthy and better informed neighbors clothed with them. He will study economy in his expenditures, that, as they have, so he may give his children an education which will place them on an equal footing with the most favored sons of fortune, and open their way to usefulness and preferment. These will be the most powerful inducements, and, without their aid, we shall look in vain for the much-needed and long-wished for reform.

ON THE TIMES.

From the pressing difficulties of the present period, prudence will be taught and caution imperiously enjoined. Those who were accurate observers of passing events for only the last one or two years, could, not but perceive what a spirit of incautious adventure was prevailing, and what a habit of extravagance was rapidly gaining ground amongst those who were seeking the acquisition of wealth in the whirlpool of speculation, rather than in those old, creditable and sure paths of persevering industry and economy, which were ever the honorable and infallible conductors to ease and competence. Had that almost unbounded prosperity, under which our country recently presented such a flourishing aspect, continued but a few years longer, and had the facilities to an equally boundless extension of credit kept even pace with it, and had the fictitious capital of the country proportionably multiplied, as under such circumstances it undoubtedly would, in a deceptive species of circulating currency—the inevitable and total ruin would have followed hundreds of those who by the change that has now taken place are experiencing only a temporary inconvenience and are stimulated thereby to increased activity. With the change of business, the countenances of many are changed also—but the visage of despair is no where to be seen. Few, if any, are involved in insurmountable difficulty, and numbers we trust will find that in the variation in their prospects, their reasonable enjoyments have not been reached, or their true happiness affected. The man who perhaps a year or two ago could, and with pleasure would, lend a helping hand to his neighbor, and who at a moment's call could advance him any reasonable sum his necessities might require, is now in his turn compelled to seek the aid of some more fortunate individual, and to solicit an occasional loan of that, of which he had supposed he had a sufficiency at command. But the reverse of situation is scarcely in any case so extreme as to preclude the hope of regaining the former eligible condition, or to destroy the energy necessary for attaining it. The change of times has happened in a favorable and a fortunate period—it must at some time inevitably have come, and had it been delayed a few years, our country would have been ruined by its own apparent prosperity, and our citizens ruined by the luxury and pernicious habits, which continued prosperity almost inevitably originates or fosters. We have awakened as it were from a dream—we were progressing towards an awful precipice—we can now see the danger to which we were exposed, and but little reflection will be necessary to enable us to profit by the experience we have acquired.

"The hand of the diligent maketh rich." This is as true now as it was in the days of Solomon, and those who want to be rich must not depend on speculation or artifice for this purpose,

but upon honest exertion, circumspection and care. Our distinguished countryman, Doctor FRANKLIN, in his 79th year, observed in substance, that to industry and frugality he owed the early easiness of his circumstances, and that to his temperance in a great degree he ascribed his continued health and a sound constitution. Those who imitate him in these virtues, will like him probably, under the Divine blessing, be sure of prosperity and comfort. And if a check to idleness and extravagance is given by the pressure of the times, or what is the same thing, if habits of temperance, frugality and industry, should thereby be universally promoted, our citizens will have no cause to regret a change which restored them to their senses, and caused them to seek real happiness and substantial prosperity, in a rational way, in preference to that thoughtless extravagance, which hazarded pecuniary safety, without promoting individual comfort.

Geo. Adv.

NORTH-CAROLINA STATE BANK.

Raleigh, Oct. 26, 1819.

AGREEABLY to the 2d section of the Act incorporating the State Bank of North-Carolina, an Election of nineteen Directors of the Principal Bank is to take place annually on the first Monday in December. The Stockholders of the said Bank are therefore called upon to meet and hold said Election, and to attend to such other Business in relation to the general interests of the institution as may be judged necessary, on Monday the 6th of December next, at nine o'clock in the morning, at the Bank in Raleigh.

By order of the Board, WM. H. HAYWOOD, Cash'r.

As Business of importance is expected before this meeting, it is hoped the Stockholders will generally attend. Such as do not, will, as usual, authorize Proxies to act in their behalf.

MILLINERY & FANCY GOODS.

MISS RELAY, respectfully informs the Public, she has just received from New-York and is now opening, a General Assortment of Millinery & Fancy GOODS—amongst which are: Plain and Satin Straw Bonnets, imperial Chip Mourning ditto, Silk, Satin & Leghorn ditto, large and small Beaver Hats, Lace & Muslin Caps, Hair Caps, & Carls, Tinsel Ornaments for the head, fine Thread Lace and Edging, Worked Muslin Collerets, Bands, worked Trimmings for Dresses, Plush and Ermine Trimmings, Figured Satin Ribbons, Muslin ditto, India Mull & Book Muslin, Striped and Figured ditto for Dresses, Figured and Striped Nankeen and Canton Crapes, Cassimere Shawls, Ostrich Feathers, Artificial Flowers, Kid & Worsted Socks for Children, Ladies Silk, Cotton and Worsted Hose, Merino & Silk Handkerchiefs, white and black Castor Gloves, lined and plain Kid ditto, white Satin Shoes, Pannel ditto, China Fans, Cotton Fringe, Riddles and Clasps, Corsets, a great variety of Ribbons, Ornaments for Beaver Hats, Wadding for Pelisses, Frog and Fancy Buttons, Dolls, London fine Soap, Windsor ditto, Cosmetic Wash Balls, ditto of Roses, Hair Powder, &c. October 22 48 tf

TO OWNERS OF LAND WARRANTS.

HAVING formed a partnership with Mr. James Vanix, for the purpose of locating Land Warrants, in the late acquired territory from the Chickasaw Indians, in this State, we have spared no pains to make ourselves well acquainted with the situation of the good vacant land in this section of country. To enable us to locate these lands, without interfering with the old surveys, we have procured a complete transcript of all the old surveys and entries, from which we have formed a connected plat of nearly all of them, and from searches and surveys we have already made, we have succeeded in finding a number of the original corners and marks, whereby we are enabled to identify the greater portion of these lands. Mr. Vanix & Co. with one other Surveyor & Co. and occasionally two other Surveyors &c. have been constantly employed for several months past, in ascertaining the situation of the old surveys, and surveying out the good vacant lands, so as to enable us to locate with certainty when an office opens; we shall continue our united exertions until our information shall be full and complete. We now offer our services to all Warrant holders, who may wish their warrants located. We will locate all warrants which may be placed in our hands, survey the lands so located, and obtain the grants in the name of the owners, all at our own expense, and charge for such reasonable portions of the lands so located, as is customary in such cases; we will cause all warrants, placed in our hands for location, to be adjudicated as may be required by laws, and do whatever else may be requisite to perfect titles on such warrants. All communications addressed to me at Nashville, shall be promptly attended to, and any information I can give to those living at a distance, relative to their warrants, or lands, will be given on application. JNO. G. M'EMORE, Nashville, Ten. Oct. 4 46 3d

JUST PUBLISHED, GALES'S NORTH-CAROLINA ALMANACK,

For the Year 1820. The Astronomical Calculations By JOHN BEASLEY. THEY may be had wholesale and retail, on the usual terms, at J. Gales's Store, of Stuart & Birdwell, Fayetteville; of D. Smith, Wilmington; of Salmon Hall, Newbern; and retail of most of the Storekeepers in the State. Orders from the Country will be duly attended to.

NOTICE. Catawba Navigation.

By a Resolution of the Board of Directors of the N. Carolina Catawba Navigation Company, passed on the 11th inst. a third instalment of 10 Dollars on each & every Share of Stock of said Company is required to be paid on or before the 1st day of January, 1820. It is hoped the rapid progress of the work will induce Subscribers to be punctual in their payments. 45 6t DUNCAN CAMPBELL, Treas.

CAUTION.

THIS is to forwarn all persons from trading for a Note of hand, which I gave to John N. Lewis, for four hundred Dollars, dated the 28th of July, 1819, and falls due the 1st day of March, 1821, which Note I will not pay, as it was obtained by fraud. N. HAMPTON. 44 tf

COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

The general annual meeting of all the Members of this Society will be held agreeably to the directions of the Constitution, on the last Monday in November, in the evening, in the Commons Hall of the State House. At this meeting the annual election of Officers will take place, and the general concerns of the Society be brought into view and discussed. By order of the Board, J. GALESS, Sec'y.

Raleigh, Oct. 5, 1819.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA. HAYWOOD COUNTY. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Term, 1819.

Jacob Shock, Attachment. Henry Miller and Jacob Fulbright, vs. sum. Fulbright, dec. joined as Garnishees

Appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants reside beyond the limits of this State; it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Raleigh Register, for six weeks, that unless the Defendants appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Haywood, at the Court-House in Waynesville, on the third Monday in December next, then and there to replevy or plead, judgment final will be taken according to the Plaintiff's demand. Certified, R. LOVE, Clk. C. C. H.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA. Person County. Superior Court of Law, Sept. Term, 1819.

Lucy Crocket, vs. William Crocket, Petition for Divorce.

Appearing to the Court that the defendant, William Crocket, hath left this State; it is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made three months in the Raleigh Register, and the Milton Intelligencer, giving notice that the defendant do appear at the next Superior Court to be held for the county of Person, at the Court-house in Roxboro, on the second Monday in March next, then and there to answer, plead, or demur, to said petition; otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, heard ex parte, and adjudged accordingly. 49 3t DUNCAN ROSE, C. S. C.

STOP THE THIEF.

A YOUNG man who calls himself Lewis A. MASTERS, bred and born in Surry County, N. C. about 22 or 23 years old, has blue eyes, light brown hair, long visage & tolerable prominent nose, a scar over his right eye, and one on each side of his neck, close under his jaw, six feet in height, tolerable good made, would weigh about 170 or 180 weight, with several other scars, one on the heel of his right hand, said to be cut by a knife, others on his fingers, said to be bit in fighting; scarce of clothing, had a broad cloth coat, dark brown or black, torn in the breast and left hanging, a silk waistcoat, changeable colors, pantaloons of dark gray broad cloth, and had on a pair of shoes right and left a took with him when he went away on Saturday the 11th inst. from the subscribers house, without leave, a very likely steed HORSE, about 15 hands high, a bright Sorrel, with several white spots in his flanks, and five years old, racks well and a natural trotter, a saddle, bridle, saddle-bags and a pair of spurs with leave, two bottles and eight Dollars in cash. Any person or persons apprehending the said Lewis Masters and bringing him and the above property to me, or securing him in any jail so that he can be prosecuted and brought to conviction, shall be rewarded with Fifty Dollars. NATHL. PHILIPS, York District, S. C. Sept. 14th, 1819.