

RALEIGH REGISTER,

AND NORTH-CAROLINA GAZETTE.

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Unwarped by party rage, to live like brothers."

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FRIDAY, MAY 15, 1829.

NO. 1,568.

The vacancy in the Supreme Court supplied—Agreeably to appointment, the Executive Council met in this City on Thursday last, to advise with Governor OWEN on the appointment of a suitable person to fill the vacancy on the Bench occasioned by the death of Chief-Justice TAYLOR. A bare quorum of the Council was present, viz. Gideon Alston, Archibald M. Bryde, Thomas Kenan and George W. Jeffreys, Esqrs. A number of ballotings were had, which uniformly resulted in an equal division of the votes between Mr. ROFFIN and MR. SEAWELL. At length, one of the members, added the name of Mr. TOOMER to the nomination, when, on the first ballot, he received a unanimous vote. Mr. TOOMER was of course recommended to the Governor for appointment, and commissioned accordingly.

City Taxes—The Commissioners of the City, at their meeting on Saturday last, laid the taxes for the present year, which we have pleasure in stating, are less by nearly one-half than they have been for several years past. The tax on real property is twenty-five cents on every \$100 value, and on every taxable poll, fifty cents. We have the further satisfaction of stating, that the City is out of debt.

The Ordinance passed a few weeks since by a bare majority of the Board, for prohibiting Hogs from running at large, (always a knotty subject of city legislation) was at this meeting, the whole representation being present, repealed.

Mr. Allen Sims was appointed Collector of the City Taxes for the present year.

LEWIS WILLIAMS and SAMUEL KING are candidates to represent the 13th Congressional District in the next Congress.

At the last session of our Legislature, an act was passed, empowering the Governor, Secretary of State and Comptroller, to appoint three Commissioners to represent the State, in the proposed meeting of the Stockholders of the State Bank, to be held on the first of next month confining them however in the selection, to individuals not owning stock in either of the Banks of the State. In conformity with the provisions of this Act, Gen. Romulus M. Saunders, of Rowan, Gen. Louis D. Wilson, of Edgecombe, and Isaac Wright, Esq. of Bladen county have been appointed.

"Reform"—James C. Pickett, of Kentucky, has been appointed Secretary of Legation to Colombia, in place of Edward T. Tayloe, of Virginia.

The new Collector of New-York has displaced three of his subordinate officers and appointed others in their places.

John Ludwig, Esq. has received the appointment of Postmaster at Circleville, Ohio, vice W. B. Thrall, removed.

Bela Latham has received the appointment of Postmaster at Columbus, in the same State, vice Joel Buttles, removed.

Eli Haskell, the Inspector at New Bedford, has been removed, to make room for Silas Kempton.

The following letter was transmitted by the Secretary of War to Cha's J. Nourse, Esq. the Chief Clerk in that Department:

WAR DEPARTMENT. Major Nourse: The Chief Clerk of a Department should to his principal stand in the relation of a confidential friend. Under this belief I have appointed Doct. Randolph, of Virginia. I take leave to say, that since I have been in this Department, nothing in relation to you has transpired to which I could take the slightest objection—nor have I any to suggest.

Very respectfully, JOHN H. EATON.

May 2, 1829. We now learn that the report of the appointment of Mr. M-Lean, of New-York, to be Secretary of Legation to London, was at least premature.

The election for Delegates to the Virginia Convention, commenced on the 4th inst. When the election is over, we will publish the names of the individuals chosen as members of it.

The Richmond papers state, that the whole amount of stock (100,000 dollars) for making the Chesterfield Rail Road, extending from the coal-pits in Chesterfield county to James river, had been subscribed for and the books closed.

The Chronicle of the Conquest of Grenada.—Another mental feast for the reading community, has just been furnished to the American public, by those indefatigable literary caterers, Carey, Lea & Carey, of Philadelphia.

The facts which Mr. Irvine has so industriously collected, so judiciously arranged, and so faithfully detailed, are given under the fictitious cognomen of a learned Monk, Fray Antonio Agapida.

The very quaintness of the old recorder's style, illustrated as it is by the elegant language, correct sentiments and beautiful descriptions of the author, adds to the interest of a work supposed to be written, soon after the expulsion of the Moors from the fairest portion of the civilized globe.

Mr. Irving has in his Chronicle, added another bright leaf to the unfaded wreath which for near a quarter of a century has encircled his brow. The Life and Voyages of Columbus and the Conquest of Grenada have now secured for their author, a permanent niche in the Temple of literary Fame.

We make a single extract, as exhibiting the curious origin of what has been productive of a great degree of general good, though in numerous instances of ruinous distress: Alhama, a considerable Moorish garrison had been attacked and taken possession of by the Christians, and the command of it was given to the Count de Tendillo. A roving Moorish force hung about the Vicinity, so that none could with safety, leave the town in search of supplies; and the gold and silver being all disbursed, the Count was at a loss what to do, to pay his troops and furnish money for necessary expenses:

"In this dilemma, (says Agapida) what does this most sagacious Cavalier? He takes me a number of little morsels of paper, on which he inscribes various sums large and small, and signs them with his own hand and name. These did he give to the Soldiery, in earnest of their pay. How, you will say, are Soldiers to be paid with scraps of paper? Even so, I answer, and well paid too, as I will presently manifest, for the good Count issued a proclamation commanding the inhabitants of Alhama to redeem them at a future time with silver and gold."

It is but just to add, that the Count did redeem his promises like a loyal Knight; and this miracle, for so it appeared to Fray Antonio is the first instance of record of paper money. Perhaps it would have been for the happiness of mankind if the first emission had been unique!

Latest from England.—By the ship Columbia from London, whence she sailed on the first of April, arrived at New-York, information is received of the passage of the Catholic Bill in the House of Commons, at its third reading, by a majority of 178.

Mr. Peel was then directed, amidst great cheering, to carry the bill to the House of Lords for their assent.

Reported Expedition against Mexico.—A letter from Havana, under date of April 2d, published in the New-Orleans Advertiser, of the 13th, says,

"In reply to your question respecting the expedition from hence, with the object of restoring Mexico to its rightful owners, I have to say that we have the fullest hope of its consummation. The last mail, a few days only arrived, gives us to understand, that there was embarking on the last February from Cadiz, twelve battalions of 16000 men each, bound to the Island of Cuba—and the Captain General had received orders to put ready all the troops disposable, and embark the same on board, under the direction of Admiral Laborde, with positive orders to be off the Cape of San Antonio, towards the last of May. The expedition thus fitted out from Spain, is under the convoy of the Hero 74, the frigates Iberia and Perle.—The object of this expedition is the reconquest of Mexico—six thousand foot will embark on board of Admiral Laborde's fleet."

Letter from Greece.—The following letter was received a few days since, by the Ladies' Greek Committee of the City of New-York, from the Directress of the American Hospital at Poros. It was written in French:

LADIES.—The gratitude which the Greeks feel towards the philanthropic and virtuous nation of America makes it the pleasing duty of a Grecian Mother to reply to the letters which the Ladies of America have done them the honor to address to them. Adding her thanks to the most lively acknowledgments of the whole nation, she dares hope and promise you, Ladies, that the sensibility and consolations which you have bestowed upon the unfortunate will be forever indelibly engraven upon their hearts, and that the example of a nation so glorious will incite them to imitate your virtues, and to the attainment of that noble liberty to which they aspire. Accept again my most tender acknowledgments, and excuse my deficiencies in a language with which I am not sufficiently familiar to express all that my heart feels to be due to your merits. I am, Ladies, with the most profound respect, your very obedient servant.

The Directress of the Am. Hosp. at Poros. ROSALIE GREOPARI.

Cotton, which has been saved. The other boats with Flour, had arrived at Averasboro, and are expected here to-day.—They are under the charge of James Mebane, Esq.—Fayette. Obs.

Public Executions are prohibited in the State of New-York, after the 1st of January next. We hope the time is nigh at hand when such shall be the law in all the States. We cannot but think that these solemn enforcements of the law will be attended with better effect when executed in private, apart from the parade and excitement always attending public executions. Hillsb. Recorder.

The Hon. John Branch, Secretary of the Navy, whose arrival here on Friday evening last, on his return to the Seat of Government, from a visit to his late residence in North Carolina, we noticed on Saturday, having been joined by his family on Sunday evening, took passage in the Potomac yesterday morning. He was waited upon during his short stay, and to the moment of the Steam Boat's departure by many of our most respectable citizens.

On Saturday morning, Com. Barron; Miles King, Esq. Navy Agent, and many of the Navy Officers, waited on Mr. Branch at his lodgings. About 11 o'clock, he was escorted to the wharf by Capt. Rose, and conveyed to the Navy Yard in the Commodore's Barge; where he was received by the Commandant and Officers of the Yard, Naval School, &c. A Federal salute was fired, and the honors of the Guard, &c. paid by Col. Anderson. After visiting the several departments of the yard, with the system, order and excellent condition of which he expressed much gratification, he returned to the Commandant's residence, where he was introduced to, and partook of refreshments with, a numerous company of officers and citizens. He then visited the New Navy Hospital, and Dry Dock, accompanied by the Commodore, with all of which he was much pleased. Norfolk Beacon.

Pennsylvania.—At the late session of the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania, the bill for the revision of the Penal Code gave rise to much debate, which terminated in the passage of an act rendering a number of the higher grades of crime punishable by solitary confinement at hard labor, and providing for the reception of such criminals into the new Penitentiaries at Philadelphia and Pittsburg. Thus has this great subject of dispute been settled, so far as to give the system of solitary confinement a fair experiment.—Nat. Int.

The Medical Profession.—We have received an "Address to the Medical Graduates of the University of Maryland, by Nathan R. Smith, M. D.; published by Hatch & Dunning Baltimore." It is an eloquent production, and one which will be read with interest by gentlemen of the profession. We extract the following estimate of the value and importance of the medical character:

"Whoever searches out and applies the means which are kindly given to alleviate those ills which could not all be obviated, becomes the minister of mercy & the benefactor of mankind. Such is the scientific physician. To every reflecting mind it must be obvious how wide must be the field of his investigations, how comprehensive the scope of his enquiries. Man, moral and physical man, he must contemplate in all his relations. He must investigate his organization and the wonderful phenomena of life displayed within him; he must contemplate him in youth, in manhood and in age; he must study his moral and intellectual attributes and the reciprocal influence exercised between them and his material constitution; he must contemplate him in relation to every department of nature—the animal, the vegetable, and the mineral, all of which are in some degree subservient to the wants of the lord of the creation. He must contemplate him in relation to the atmosphere which breathes, in relation even to the revolutions of the heavenly bodies, the succession of the seasons, and the vicissitudes of climate. By the scientific physician man is also to be regarded in relation to those great moral causes which through the mind, electricity or paralyze the body, and sometimes predispose whole communities to the ravages of desolating pestilence."

Horses.—The following remarks upon horses are copied from the publication of an eminent farrier in Europe, and we think them worth the perusal of farmers generally.

"The pulse of a horse in health, is from 36 to 40 beats in a minute, and may be easily felt by prefixing the finger gently upon the temporal artery, which is situated about an inch and a half backwards from the corner of the eye. "Horses have not the faculty of puking, or even belching wind out of their stomachs, and therefore are peculiarly subject to wind colic. "When a horse has been over-ridden, bloody spots may be seen in the white of his eyes. "A limber dock is sure evidence of a limber back; that is a weak one. "A horse that is hardy and good for business, has a short back bone, which terminates forward of the hip bones. "A decoction of white oak bark, will kill bots by tanning them, and they will become so shrivelled as scarcely to be discernible when discharged. "The principal signs of a good horse are these: The eyes are set apart in the head, and large and bright; the quill high in the forehead, one or two in the neck is a good sign; the neck will set on high; the shoulder blades pretty high, and converging to a point; the breast full and large; and so also behind; the body round; for flat bodied, or slab sided horses are weak natured; the dock still going wide behind; for if the gumbols knock together, it shows that the horse is feeble; chewing the bit when provoked, is a good sign. "It is a Spanish proverb that "a dapple grey will sooner die than tire."

Advantages of Silk Clothes in Damp weather.—In moist or rainy weather, we feel oppressed and drowsy; because all moisture greedily absorbs our electricity which is the buoyant cordial of the body. To remedy this inconvenience, we have only to discover a good non-conductor of electricity, to prevent its escape from the body and this we have in silk, which is so excellent a non-conductor that the thunder-bolt or the forked lightning itself, could not pass through the thinnest silk handkerchief, provided always that it be quite dry. Those, therefore, who are apt to become low spirited and listless in damp weather, will find silk waistcoats, drawers and stockings the most powerful of all cordials.—Flannel is also good, but nothing so powerful as silk. Wash leather is likewise a non-conductor of electricity, and may be used by those who prefer it. But silk is by far the best, and those who dislike to wear flannel next to the skin, will find equal benefit by substituting cotton shirts drawers and stockings, with silk ones over them; or where more heat is required, flannel ones between the cotton and the silk for the silk should always be outermost. Athenæum.

Directing and Folding Letters.—The following postscript to a list of advertised letters, in the post office at Putnam, Muskingum Co. Ohio, contains useful hints admiring of a very wide application. The suggestion that the proper manner of folding letters ought to be taught in our common schools, deserves attention, and we join in recommending to the consideration of Teachers and School Examiners. Nothing is more easy than to do these things properly, and nothing generally much worse done, except by educated persons or those who are in the daily habit of writing letters.

H. Safford earnestly requests all persons engaged in teaching the youth of our country, to learn them how to fold and direct letters in an intelligent manner. If Examiners of School teachers would examine teachers on this point, see that they could fold a letter in a decent manner, and recommend them to teach their pupils much trouble and inconvenience would be avoided.—Letters are very often miscarried, delayed, and lost, by the bad manner in which they are directed, perhaps oftener than from any other cause. Not less than half a dozen letters have been left at this office during the last quarter, that the great Dr. Mitchell of New-York himself could not have deciphered. Some without any place designated, and others without any persons name on them. And as it is probable that this may be read by some who will get instruction no other way, I will give a few directions. As to folding letters let each person get some merchant or man of business to fold a sheet of paper in a plain and proper manner, and keep it by them for a sample. "In directing, always begin with the name of the person to whom you write, let it be within as near as may be across the centre of the letter, in a plain hand (so that each letter could be read were they separate.) Next, write the name of the Post-Office or place to which you would send; then the county, (if not to a large town;) next the State. I would much prefer to direct letters for those who may wish to send from this office who cannot write well, than to have to guess at what was intended, and also to furnish waters to those who have them not, than to have them besmeared with tallow, shoemakers' and bees-wax, or tar!"

A favorable View of Human Nature.—Capt. Cochrane, the celebrated pedestrian traveller, in the Journal of his remarkable tour to Kamschatka, says—"I feel convinced, that compassion is the leading characteristic of those who are termed barbarians, and that man in a state of nature will freely give to the distressed the bread which he would not sell for money. I am confident that man is really humane, and that he gives more from the dictates of a good heart than from ostentation."

Massillon, in the first sermon he preached, found the whole audience in a disposition by no means favorable to his intentions. Their nods, whispers, or drowsy behavior evinced no great profit to be expected from sowing on a soil so barren. He soon, however changed the disposition of his audience. He thus began his sermon 'If, says he, a cause the most important could be conceived were to be tried at the bar before qualified judges—if this cause interested ourselves in particular—if the eyes of the whole kingdom were fixed on the event—if the most eminent counsel were employed on both sides, and if we had heard from our infancy of this yet undetermined trial, would you not all sit with due attention and warm expectation to the pleadings on each side? Would not all your hopes and fears be hinged upon the final deci-

sion? And yet let me tell you, you have this moment a cause of much greater importance before you—a cause in which not one nation only, but all the world are spectators—tried not before a fallible tribunal, but the awful throne of heaven—in which not your transitory interests are the subject of debate, but your eternal happiness or misery—and perhaps the very moment I am speaking may fix the irrevocable decree that shall last forever; and yet, notwithstanding all this, you can hardly sit with patience to hear the tidings of your own salvation.—I plead the cause of heaven, and yet I am scarcely attended to.—Columbian Star.

Juvenile Philanthropy.—Walking the other day in the streets, we saw a little fellow fall on his face on the pavement, on which he roared out most lustily. Running to pick him up, we wisely applied ourselves to cheer him with the consideration that he would be well to-morrow. "Poh poh, my little man, don't cry you'll not mind it to-morrow." Upon which the young sufferer, surely unconscious of the sense and wit of his reply, said with a tear in his eye, and the cry of pain hardly for a moment repressed—"Then I won't cry to-morrow." A discourse of an hour long could not better elucidate the subject. Lib. Adv.

Extraordinary Preservation.—In a little work called "Voyage aux Alpes," which has recently been published in Paris, a curious account is given of an avalanche which occurred in Switzerland many years ago. During the absence of a Swiss farmer, his cottage and stable were, by the fall of the avalanche, inclosed in snow; his wife and daughter were at the time in the stable. Six weeks afterwards, the snow having melted a little, an opening was effected, and the two females were found alive, having been supported by the milk of the cow during that period. The space left from snow was sufficient for air, and fortunately there was a good winter's stock of provisions for the cow near the stable.

THE BATTLE OF BLENHEIM. [BY SOUTHWELL.] It was a summer evening, Old Kaspar's work was done; And he before the cottage door Was sitting in the sun, And by him sported on the green His little grandchild Wilhelmine.

She saw her brother Peterkin Roll something large and round, Which he beside the rivulet In playing there had found, He came to ask what he had found, That was so large, and smooth, and round.

Old Kaspar took it from the boy, Who stood expectant by— And then the old man shook his head, And with a natural sigh, 'Tis some poor fellow's skull, said he, Who fell in the great victory.

I find them in the garden, for There's many here about— And often when I go to plough, The ploughshares turn them out; For many thousand men, said he, Were slain in the great victory.

Now tell us what 'twas all about, Young Peterkin he cries, And little Wilhelmine looks up With wonder waiting eyes; Now tell us all about the war, And what they killed each other for.

It was the English, Kaspar cried, Who put the French to rout— But what they killed each other for, I could not well make out, But every body said, quoth he, That 'twas a famous victory.

My father lived at Blenheim then, You little stream hard by— They burnt his dwelling to the ground, And he was forced to fly— So with his wife and child he fled, Not had he where to rest his head.

With fire and sword the country round Was wasted far and wide, And many a childing mother then, And new-born infant died, But things like these, you know, must be, At every famous victory.

They say it was a shocking sight, After the field was won, For many thousand bodies here Lay rotting in the sun; But things like that you know must be, After a famous victory.

Great praise the Duke of Marlboro' won, And our good Prince Eugene; Why, 'twas a very wicked thing! Said little Wilhelmine, Nay—nay—my little girl, quoth he, It was a famous victory.

And every body praised the Duke Who such a fight did win, But what good came of it at last? Quoth little Peterkin, Why, I cannot tell, said he, But 'twas a famous victory.

MARRIED. At the Nine Oaks, in Granville county, on the 2d inst. by the Rev. Mr. Graham, George S. McIntosh, Esq. of Savannah, Geo. to Miss Euphemia A. daughter of James Hamilton, Esq. in Wilmington, on the 8th ult. John D. Jones, Esq. to Miss Louisa Price, eldest daughter of James Price, Esq.

DIED. On the 15th ult. at Chippola, Florida, Mrs. Maria Lee Stewart, wife of Dr. Stewart, and daughter of the Rev. Peter Gautier, formerly of Bladen county.

Oxford Academies. THE Examination of the State Students will begin on Monday, June 1st, and close with the semi-annual Report Wednesday morning—immediately after which the Examination of the Female Acad. will take place, and will conclude with an exhibition of Music on Thursday evening. All interested are respectfully solicited to attend. The Summer Session of these Academies opens as follows: The Female under the care of the Rev. Joseph Laborde, will open on Monday, June 15th—The Male on Monday, June 22d, James D. Johnson, Principal. THOS. B. LITTLEJOHN, Pres. Oxford, May 8th, 1829. P. S. The Liberator's Press, the Election Gazette, & Norfolk Herald, will publish the above two weeks, and then, after a interval of two weeks, continue for three weeks, that part relating to the opening of the session, and forwarded accords as heretofore.