

RALEIGH REGISTER,

AND NORTH-CAROLINA GAZETTE.

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

Published every Thursday, by JOSEPH GALES & SON, at Three Dollars per annum—half in advance.

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VOL. XXIX.

THURSDAY MAY 6, 1830.

NO. 1,408.

DRAWING.

The following are the drawn numbers in the Grand Consolidated Lottery, No. 9, viz:
58 51 80 41 2 54 5 7 39.

Wanted Immediately,

TEACHER, to take charge of *Pemona Academy*, 14 miles North-east of Raleigh. The situation is very healthy, the water good, the neighborhood agreeable. It is necessary the Teacher should possess the following qualifications, viz: understand the English & Latin Languages, and have some knowledge of Mathematics, and be of undoubted moral character. To such an one, a salary will be given equal in amount to \$300.
Apply to the Editors of the Register, to Wm. Roles, Esq. Postmaster at Roles' Store, Wake, or to the Trustees, or to Seth Jones, Esq. Secretary of the Board of Trustees.
Raleigh, April 29. 73

Note Lost.

SOMETIME in January last, my Pocket-book was stolen from the pocket of my Son, in this City, containing about Seven Dollars in money, and a note of hand on Josiah Davis, with Lewis Holloman as security, for the sum of \$50 due the 8th December ensuing. All persons are forbid from trading for said note, and the maker from paying it to any one but myself.
RIDLEY WARREN.
Raleigh, April 28. 71

Notice is hereby given,
THAT the next Annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, for the Diocese of North-Carolina, will be held in St. James' Church, in the town of Wilmington, on the 20th day of May, 1830.
ED. L. WINSLOW, Secy.
April 8. 67 4w.

NOTICE.
RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Sussex county, Va. about two months since a Negro Man Slave, named BEN. The said Negro was purchased by me of Captain Thomas Gray, Junr. of Southampton Who, I think, brought him from the neighborhood of Raleigh, N. C. where he is, I expect at this time, as he has near relations at or near Mr. D. Gray's. Ben is about 5 feet 8 inches high, stout and compactly built, very black, with quite a full head of hair, which he keeps combed very high in front. As I was in possession of this fellow but a few days, I know of no marks by which to designate him. He carried off no clothes. I will give a reward of \$25 for his confinement in Jail, so that I get him—or \$40 if delivered to me.
WM. P. WYCHE.
March 1, 1830. My 15 pd.

State of North-Carolina.
Bertie County.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
February Term, 1830.
Appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that a certain negro slave, calling himself Samuel Wilkins, now in the Jail of this county, will have been confined on the 2d day of March, 1830, for the space of twelve months, and the apprehension and confinement of the said slave has been advertised six months: It is therefore ordered, that the Sheriff, immediately after the second day of March next, advertise the sale of said slave for three months according to law, and make sale accordingly.
E. A. RHODES, Clk.

Agreeably to the above order of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Bertie county, I shall on the 3d day of June next, before the Courthouse door in the Town of Windsor, offer the said Negro Slave (Samuel Wilkins) for sale to the highest bidder, for cash.
LEWIS BOND, Sheriff.
Windsor, March 21, 1830. 56 ts

State of North-Carolina,
Granville County.
Superior Court of Equity—Spring Term, 1830.
Robert B. Gilliam, Admr., &c.
Thomas H. Wille & Thomas N. Pulliam, Adm'rs of John and James Pittard.
Appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Thomas N. Pulliam, one of the defendants in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State—it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Raleigh Register for six successive weeks, that the said Thomas N. Pulliam appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Courthouse in Oxford, on the first Monday of September next, and plead, answer, or demur to the said bill of complaint; or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte.
Witness, Thomas B. Littlejohn, Clerk & Master of said Court, the first Monday of March, A. D. 1830.
THO. B. LITTLEJOHN, C. M. E.
Pr. adv. \$2 75. 60

Gold Mines, Lands, Negroes, &c.

THE Subscriber wishing to remove from the neighborhood, offers for sale his valuable Plantation, four miles west of Charlotte. The tract contains 282 acres of land, a large part of which is as good as any in Mecklenburg county; about 100 acres are first, second and third crop ground, of the best quality. The plantation nearly adjoins the celebrated Capps' Gold Mine, and the opinion seems to be well founded, that Gold abounds in two hills particularly on the plantation; a branch runs through it for a mile, which, it is thought by men of judgment is as rich in the precious metal as any of the Burke Mines. There is also on the plantation good Water Power, and an excellent Mill-Site for mining operations, also a Dwellinghouse, two Barns, Stables & other necessary out-buildings.
Also 20 or 25 likely young Negroes for sale or a part of them, such as may not wish to follow me.
Any person desirous of purchasing, can call and view the premises, or enquire of Mr. Holt, Dr. Dickinson or Dr. J. D. Boyd, of Charlotte, for a description, &c.
WILL. ROSTWICK.
Charlotte, N. C. March 29, 1830. 63 12t

RALEIGH REGISTER.

MONDAY, MAY 3, 1830.

The Vine.—We believe that no one in the Southern Country, has embarked so extensively in cultivating the Vine as Dr. Herbermont of Columbia, from whom were obtained the Vine-cuttings distributed this Spring, amongst our Agricultural Societies, and others desirous of planting them. In a letter received from him a few weeks ago, he writes, "I have not yet begun to plant my cuttings, and I have at least 40,000 to plant, besides 3 or 400 grafts, which I intend to make. My ground is, however, ready, and I shall begin in a day or two. These with those I have planted the two preceding years, will make a pretty extensive Nursery, which, I hope will in due time, prove of vast benefit to our Country. My chief object is, to show the

capability of our Sand-hills and light dry soils generally, to produce Wine of excellent quality, whereby this land, not at present, worth on an average, 50 cents per acre, may be made to produce crops, in value superior to the best crops of our richest land; besides affording and greatly encouraging a considerable population of industrious, honest and happy people, where we have now only a most unthrifty and scanty population. The numerous and expensive experiments which I have been making for more than 20 years, have been followed with complete success as to the quality of the Wine produced, and in some instances, also as to quantity.—One of the kinds of Wine I make* sells readily for \$2 per gallon, when only 3 or 4 months old. Its quality is of the kind of Madeira called "Juice of the Grape," which it resembles so much as to be easily mistaken for it. As to quantity, I have gone as high as at the rate of 1120 gallons per acre; though only on a small scale; but I am satisfied, that when a Vineyard is in full bearing, we may fairly calculate upon an average of at least 300 gallons per acre. Some years it will be less; but in others, a great deal more."

* This is the Wine produced by my Madeira Grape.
Bank of Newbern.—We are informed, that at the late meeting of the Stockholders of this Institution, besides accepting from the Legislature an extension of its charter, it was determined to discontinue, immediately, the Agency at Halifax, and to wind up also, the one at Charlotte, as soon as practicable.

Congress.—It will be seen, that the impeachment of Judge Peck of Missouri, has been determined on: The Committee appointed to prepare articles of Impeachment, consists of Messrs. Buchanan, Storrs of New-York, M'Duffie, A. Spencer and Wickliffe. The National Intelligencer supposes, that the articles of impeachment will be prepared and presented to the Senate at the present session, but not acted upon until the next, sufficient time not remaining to allow of the attendance of witnesses from so great a distance.

The subject of the Tariff, contrary to all expectation, is fairly before the House of Representatives, and promises to be extensively discussed. The bill altering the Tariff Laws, so as more effectually to enforce their provisions, being again taken up, Mr. McDuffie submitted an amendment, proposing to repeal, after June next, of the Tariff of 1828, reviving that of 1824, and after a certain period further, a repeal of the tariff of 1824, leaving that of 1816 in force; and he followed his motion by a speech of two hours in support of it, without having finished what he intended to say.

Definition.—The Boston Courier says: "the Republican party" means the Calhoun men of South-Carolina; the Jacksonites of Tennessee; and the Van Buren of New-York. We suppose which ever of these should gain the greatest relative strength, will become the republican party; and the others will then be "Federal Coalitionists."

Retort.—Mr. Forsyth, in his speech a few days since on the Indian subject, said—"Georgia will have the penalty of her bond, even to the pound of flesh!" To which Mr. Sprague replied—"Georgia shall have her bond fulfilled,—but the cutting of the pound of flesh, there's the rub! She must take care that no blood be drawn!"

French Politics.—From the tenor of late advices, it appears pretty evident, that France is on the eve of some great convulsion. Either there must be mutual concessions, a civil War, or Paris and certain other cities must be occupied by foreign troops. This is rendered almost certain from the course of proceedings which have taken place and which must necessarily involve others of a much more dangerous character.

When the House of Deputies met on the 2d of March, it soon became apparent that there was a considerable majority against the Government. In answer to the King's speech, an address was voted, in which the Deputies declared among other things, that there did not exist that

union of sentiment between themselves & the Ministry, which was necessary for the despatch of public business and the good of the country. In so many words, this was an invitation to the King to discard his Ministers, and thereby remedy the evil. The King however, chose another mode of settling difficulties and prorogued the Legislature until September.—Until that time then, all may go on smoothly, but with the re-assembling of the Deputies these difficulties will recur in an aggravated form, inasmuch, as the Members will bring to their deliberations, feelings of increased hostility to the Government. If however, fearing this, the King should dissolve the House and order a new election, it is equally clear, that in the present inflamed state of public sentiment, the new Legislature would be still more unmanageable than the present one. But one way remains of preserving tranquillity & that is for the Ministers to resign—a step certainly consonant to the genius of Constitutional Government. But will they do it? Aye—there's the rub! Should they not resign, they must follow up by new measures of a similar character, the vigorous policy which they have pursued. In order to carry on the Government, they must collect the Revenue, and the supplies not being legally voted, they can only collect it by virtue of a royal decree or in some other illegal way. An attempt of this kind would certainly meet with forcible resistance. Under these circumstances, it would be necessary to call on the troops to enforce the King's order.—In that event, and if the army should prove faithful, the constitution is abolished & the absolute Government restored in its purity. If on the contrary, the army should happen to agree in feeling with the people, the dynasty is changed, Charles X. retires, and some other person, probably the Duke of Orleans reigns in his stead—unless indeed the foreign powers interfere for the third time and replace him on his throne.

Salisbury, April 27.
Distressing Casualty.—On Friday night, the 16th inst. John Plott, jr. of Cabarrus county, in discharging his gun in the dark, to scare some vagrant wretch from the premises, accidentally shot his mother. The circumstances which led to this melancholy catastrophe, we learn from a correspondent are these:—The premises of Mr. Plott, the father of the young man, had been visited by some rogue, who at various times, as was believed, had taken corn, and other things which could be easily stolen. On the night abovementioned, about 12 o'clock, the dogs kept up an incessant barking, which awoke the young man, who when he arose, took his gun, & stepping outside of the door, discharged it in the direction of the noise; on entering the house, it was ascertained that his mother was not in bed, and the family becoming alarmed, a search was commenced for her. After searching the different houses, they proceeded in the direction which he had fired, and their fears were soon too fatally realized. She was found lying speechless, the ball having struck her on the temple. Surgical aid was immediately procured; but little hope was entertained that it would be of any avail. She had probably gone out, at that time of night, to look after some clothes that had been washed the previous day and were hanging out to dry, and to secure them from the prowler; and that wretch, whoever he may be, must be considered the guilty cause of her untimely fate—should death, as is but too probable, be the result. Mrs. Plott is an amiable woman, a kind and affectionate parent, and highly respected and esteemed by all who know her; and this melancholy event has shrouded her family, who best know how to appreciate her worth, and to whom her loss will be irreparable, in the deepest affliction.—*Journal.*

Disaster.—About 3 o'clock on Friday the 9th inst. the house of Mrs. Rache: Mills, widow of Edward Mills deceased, took fire, from some cause unknown, and was enveloped in flames before the neighbors discovered it. The unfortunate old lady (about 80 years of age) was entirely consumed! It is known that she sometimes drank to intoxication; she had procured a bottle of spirits the day previous to the disaster; and it is thought the fire caught her clothes, and was thence communicated to the building while she was in the helpless state of intoxication! We say not this to slander the dead, but to admonish the living.—*Greensbo. Pat.*

Stokes Superior Court.—At the Superior Court held for Stokes county last week, Judge Donnet presiding, Hugh Eaton was convicted upon a charge of forgery in alter-

ing a bond payable to himself, by erasing the real sum and inserting a larger. He was sentenced to be imprisoned in the jail at Germantown six months, to stand one hour in the pillory, and to receive thirty nine lashes upon his bare back, to be inflicted on Tuesday of the next County Court for Stokes. For the prisoner, John M. Morehead, Esq. for the State, Solicitor-General Scott.—*Greensbo. Pat.*

Halifax, April 29.
The Spring Term of the Superior Court for this county, was held last week—Judge Martin presided. Tuesday was assigned for the trial of Cordy Drew, upon an Indictment for murder; but in consequence of the absence of a witness material for the defence, it was continued, and the prisoner remanded, to stand his trial at the next term.—Several cases of minor importance on the State Docket, were then disposed of. On Wednesday, the Court was occupied in the trial of William S. Powell, charged with the murder of Jno. Hill. It appeared, in evidence, that Hill was a very rash, turbulent man—that he had several times, when in a violent passion, shot his horses, cattle and other stock, and that he had made serious threats against Powell. On the evening of his decease, being accompanied by his brother-in-law, he went, a little after dusk, to the plantation of Powell, entered his kitchen and attempted to tie a negro, who had formerly been in his possession and had run-away from him; but who was at that time placed in the care of Powell, by the owner. The prisoner, aroused by the cries of the negro, repaired to the kitchen, where he found Hill attempting to subdue her and calling for his knife to cut her throat, or cut her loose as she was biting him. Hill was ordered off, but refused to go the prisoner then left the kitchen and in a few minutes returning with his gun, shot Hill dead on the spot—verdict of the Jury, manslaughter, and he was sentenced to pay a fine of twenty dollars.—Thursday, Pink Dicken was tried for the murder of Harris Dicken.—The deceased came to the house of the prisoner and commenced abusing him, whereupon the prisoner seized an axe, intending to strike with the helve; but whilst in the act of giving the blow, a person standing behind him seized the uplifted helve and thereby caused the stroke to be made in a different direction and with the axe, which fractured the skull and produced death.—The Jury found the prisoner guilty of manslaughter, and he was branded in the brawn of the left hand with the letter M.—*Advocate.*

The Newbern Spectator, after giving an account of Craven Superior Court, says—"We cannot conclude this hasty and imperfect sketch, without paying a passing tribute to the talent and imposing dignity with which Judge Strange invests the Judicial character, whilst in the exercise of his functions. In meeting discussion, and deciding on principles of law, no passing shadows of doubt or uncertainty seem to cloud his understanding for a moment; whilst the luminous view in which he places the important features of the testimony, never fails to put the most ordinary Jury in complete possession of those facts necessary to a just comprehension of the merits of the case—at the same time sustaining, in his relation to the bar, that deportment which so happily combines the "sua-visor in modo with the fortiter in re"—the pleasing urbanity of the gentleman, with the lofty and uncompromising deportment of the Judge."

New-York, April 23.
Fifty shares of the United States Bank Stock were sold yesterday at \$127 50 cts. per share. The fluctuations in this stock within the last four and a half months have been remarkable. On the 8th and 9th December, the days next preceding the receipt of the President's Message, the price ranged from \$125 50 cents, to \$126 60 cents. On the 14th, the day after the Message was received, the sales were \$120, and the price afterwards descended, with various fluctuations, to \$116, at which rate several sales were made about the middle of February. From that time to the present, the stock has been gradually improving, in proportion as the prospect of Congress refusing to renew the charter has diminished. The report of Mr. M'Duffie, from the Committee on Ways and Means in the House, has finally restored it to the full value which it held before the Message of the President was issued. It would seem from the sales reported to-day, that the money-dealers, who are usually very good judges in such matters, consider the permanency of the Bank as rather more secure than before the discussion commenced.

If we take the price of stock before the Message was issued at \$126, and the lowest subsequent depression at \$11 it follows that the difference in value on the whole 350,000 shares, was 3,500,000. Such appeared, at the time, to have been the actual loss. But as the matter has turned, the only effect has been to take certain sums from A, B and C, and give them to D, E and F. Fluctuations involving so large an amount of property, and to such an extent, from artificial causes merely, are always to be regretted.—*Jour. of Com.*

Galvanic Excitement.—Of the numerous experiments which have been instituted to verify the analogy between Galvanism and the nervous action, those of Weinhart are not the least interesting. He beheaded a cat, and after pulsation and muscular action had completely ceased, he removed the spinal marrow, and filled the spine with an amalgam of Quicksilver, Zinc and Silver. Immediately the throbbing of the arteries re-commenced, and the muscular actions were renewed, which could not be distinguished from those produced by the influence of the spinal marrow; the animal made many leaps, &c.

He filled with the same amalgam, the skull and spine of another cat, which did not give any sign of life; the animal became during 20 minutes, in such a state of vital tension, that it raised its head, opened its eyes, looked steadily, and attempted to walk, and endeavored to rise after falling down frequently. During all this time, the circulation and pulsation were very active, and continued for a quarter of an hour, after the chest & belly were opened. The secretion of the gastric juice was evidently more abundant than formerly, and the animal heat was perfectly re-established.

Lofty flight of the Condor.—Of all the visible inhabitants of earth or air, the Condor ascends to the greatest elevation above the earth's surface. The largest of the species are met with in the chain of the Andes. They measure 14 feet from the tip of one wing to the tip of the other.—Their habitual abode begins at a height equal to that of Etna (about 10,000 feet above the level of the sea,) and ascends to 20,000 feet, at which immense elevation they support themselves for hours, and descend with the greatest rapidity, passing through every variety of climate in the space of a few minutes. Sixty years ago, Ullua expressed his astonishment at the Vulture of the Andes ascending to a height at which the air was so rarified as to be only capable of sustaining a column of mercury of 14 inches, at which height man is scarcely able to breathe, and loses his strength; but the Condor ascends to a region, where the pressure of the atmosphere is but 12 inches, and appears to delight in it—appearing indeed to respire with equal ease in mediums where the pressure differs from 12 to 20 inches.

"Your hand annoys me exceedingly," said the Prince of La Roche, to a talkative person who was sitting near him at a dinner, and who was constantly shifting the action to the word. "Indeed, my Lord," replied the babbler, "we are so crowded at table, that I do not know where to put my hand." "Put it upon your mouth," said the Prince.

Sir William Temple's opinion of Temperance.—Temperance, that virtue without pride, and fortune without envy, that gives indolence of body, and tranquility of mind, the best guardian of youth, and support of old age, the precept of reason as well as religion; and physician of the soul as well as the body. The tutelary goddess of health, and universal medium of life, that clears the head, and cleanses the blood, that eases the stomach, and purges the bowels, that strengthens the nerves, enlightens the eyes, and comforts the heart. In a word, that secures and perfects digestion, and thereby avoids the fumes and winds to which we owe the cholic and the spleen; those crudities and sharp humors that find the scurvy and the gout, and those slimy dregs, out of which the gravel and the stone are formed within us. Diseases by which we often condemn ourselves to greater torments & miseries of life, than have perhaps been yet invented by anger or revenge, or inflicted by the greatest tyrants upon the worst of men.

POSTSCRIPT.

By an arrival at New-York from Liverpool, intelligence is received of the unsuccessful efforts of our Minister, Mr. M' Lane, to regain the benefits of the West-India Trade.

A MOTHER'S GRIEF.
To mark the suffering of the babe
That cannot speak its woe;
To see the infant's tears gush forth,
Yet know not why they flow;
To meet the meek, unplied eye,
That fain would ask relief,
Yet can but tell of agony—
This is a mother's grief.

Through dreary days and darker nights,
To trace the march of death;
To hear the faint and frequent sigh,
The quick and shortened breath;
To watch the last dread strife draw near,
And pray that struggle brief,
Though all is ended with its close—
This is a mother's grief.

To see in one short hour decay'd
The hope of future years;
To feel how vain a father's prayers,
How vain a mother's tears;
To think, the cold grave now must close
O'er what was once the chief
Of all the treasured joys on earth—
This is a mother's grief.

Yet when the first wild throbs is past,
Of anguish and despair,
To lift the eye of faith to Heaven,
And think—my child is there;
This best can dry the gushing tears,
This gives the heart relief;
Until the Christian's pious hope
O'ercomes the mother's grief.

DIED.
Departed this life on Monday, the 25th inst. in the 35th year of his age, Peter James Mallet, Esq. of the firm of C. & P. Mallet of this town. Sustained in spirit, through a lingering illness by the grace of God, in the diligent use of appointed means, the seed sown in health brought forth good fruit, which ripened in sickness, and he passed to his rest in charity with all men, in the confidence of a certain faith, and in the comfort of a reasonable, religious and holy hope.
For Obit.