

# RALEIGH REGISTER,

AND NORTH-CAROLINA GAZETTE.

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

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succeeding day with every demonstration of regret, business of every kind having been entirely suspended.

The state of Public Sentiment is, at this moment, most encouraging, as far as regards National Politics.

The friends of the present Administration having prematurely commenced the campaign by a regular nomination of the present incumbent, who was elected with the express understanding that he should serve but for one term, it became absolutely necessary for the opponents of misrule and proscription to enter the field also. This has been done gallantly and in proper spirit. By simultaneous, but disconnected and independent meetings of the People, in different sections of the country, the great American Statesman, HENRY CLAY has been brought out in opposition to General Jackson. The race is, therefore fairly to be run.

Our hopes are most abundantly cheering. The West—the Great West—will go for CLAY. That must turn the scale. In other parts of the country, our friends are strong and will do their duty.

Alex. Gazette.

Until the present day we had supposed Mr. CLAY to be the authority for calling the protection of domestic industry the American System. We discover, however, that this designation of it is of older date, and from high authority, too. For, in June, 1817, Mr. JEFFERSON said, in a letter to the Secretary of the American Society for promoting American Manufactures, "the history of the last twenty years has been a sufficient lesson to us all, to depend for necessities on ourselves alone; and I hope that twenty years more will place the American Hemisphere under a system of its own, essentially peaceable and industrious, and not needing to extract its comforts out of the eternal fires raging in the old world."—Nat. Int.

Mr. Mathew Carey, who had been named for a seat in Congress from Philadelphia, in pursuance of a resolution formed in 1822, has declined that or any other public office, intending to devote the remainder of his life to literary pursuits.—ibid.

Louisiana Election.—The annual election in Louisiana has resulted in the decisive triumph of the friends of Mr. Clay in that State. The Governor elect, Mr. Roman, and all three of the Representatives in Congress elect, Messrs. White, Thomas, and Bullard, being of that class. Not a doubt now exists, from the complexion of the Legislature, of the re-election of Mr. J. S. Johnston, the distinguished Senator from that State, whose term of service will expire next March.—ibid.

It was stated by Mr. Brougham, in the British House of Commons, during the debate on forgery, that in the course of three days the London Banks transacted business to the amount of between forty and fifty millions of dollars in the clearing house, and upwards of twenty millions at the counter.—ibid.

When the death of the King was announced, on Friday morning, the British vessels in the harbor immediately hoisted their colors at half-mast. The American vessels paid the same tribute of respect to the memory of the Monarch.

N. Y. American.

The Editor of the London Times closes a biographical sketch of his late Majesty, with the following paragraph:

"We should fail in our duty if we did not suggest, that from the precarious health of King William, to whom, nevertheless, we wish most heartily, a long life and prosperous reign, it becomes a matter of instantaneous prudence to take measures for meeting, by a Regency Bill, the possible—though we hope not probable or speedy—emergencies of the Kingdom.—His Majesty has been subject to spasmodic attacks, extremely sudden, and at the time very doubtful in their consequences. If, therefore, which God avert, any one of these should prove fatal, what sort of condition would the Empire be reduced to, without the enactment of some previous law, for committing to proper hands the guardianship of an infant Queen, and the administration of a widowed realm? This object is of such prime and manifest importance, that we conceive there is no public business whatever to which it can be directly postponed."

The following singular escape is related among the other incidents of the great Northern Storm:

A house in which the wife of a Mr. Duffree and three children were alone, was surrounded by water and the family were first apprized of danger by awaking in the night and finding their bed just above its surface! The water continued to rise and

the bed with it—probably buoyed up by the boards of the lower floor, which were fortunately loose. In this situation of gloom and danger, far from the reach of any succor, Mrs. Duffree maintained as she thinks, her self-possession, though it was with some difficulty that she prevented the bed from inclining so much that one side or the other should not be under the water. The water finally rose within about 20 inches of the chamber ceiling (traces of which are plain upon the wall) when Mrs. D. moved aside one of the loose boards which composed it and took her children into the little loft—remaining there till her neighbors rescued her next day.

Rural Economy.—A late number of the American Farmer contains an elaborate essay on the relative merits of mules and horses, in employing them for the purposes of draught and drudgery on a farm.—The writer awards great advantages to the mules, for the following reasons.

"First. A good mule will do as much work on a farm as a horse, while he retains his strength. But a mule will last, on the average, twice as long as a horse. The horse liable as he is to disease, is rarely fit for effective service after he has been employed twelve years; while a mule will, as frequently wear for twenty-four.

"Secondly. There is a great difference between the quality and quantity of food required, by both animals. The horse must be more or less supplied with grain during the whole year, or he will be unfit for hard labor; while the mule can subsist in summer on grass alone; and in winter when not worked, can feed on hay without losing his health and strength.—From four to eight ears of Indian corn at each meal are sufficient for a mule when regularly worked; while a horse will eat nearly double that quantity.

"Thirdly. A mule need not be shod oftener than once a year, during the season of ice; while the horse requires shoeing four times; making a saving of the farrier's bill alone of \$2,62; a year, for each animal."

He observes further, that from actual experiment, the total expense of feeding and shoeing a horse annually, is found to be forty-four dollars, whereas a mule will cost but twenty-two.

Farming.—From Pittsburg to New Orleans the son ploughs as his father did before him, and the great mass of farmers are as stationary in their theory as they are in practice. Nine in the ten of them believe, at this moment, that book farming is the mere useless, visionary dreaming of men that know nothing about practical agriculture.

We would tell them that England is the garden of Europe, simply because almost every acre of the ground is cultivated scientifically, and on principles which have been brought to the test of the most rigid and exact experiment. We would tell them that New-England, of whose soil and climate they are accustomed to think, as consigned by Providence to sterility and inclemency; is the garden of the United States, only because the industrious and calculating cannot throw away their efforts in mere brute strength—but bring mind and plan, and system and experience, to bear upon their naturally hard and thankless soil. On every side the passing traveller sees verdure, and grass, and orchards, in the small and frequent enclosures of imperishable rock, and remarks fertility won from the opposition of the elements and nature. After an absence of ten years, on our return to that country, we were struck with this proud and noble triumph, conspicuous over the whole region.

The real benefactors of mankind, as St. Pierre so beautifully said, are those who cause two blades of wheat to mature where one did before. The fields ought to be the morning and evening theme of Americans that love their country. To fertilize and improve his farm, ought to be the prime temporal object of every owner of the substantial soil. All national aggrandizement, power and wealth, may be traced to agriculture, as its ultimate source. Commerce and manufactures are only subordinate results of this main spring. We consider agriculture every way subsidiary not only to abundance, industry, comfort, and health, but to good morals, and ultimately even to religion. We shall always say and sing, "Speed to the plough." We shall always regard the American Farmer, stripped to his employment and tilling his grounds, as belonging to the first order of noblemen among us. We shall always wish him bountiful harvests, good beer, and moderate use of cider, and, if he will rear it himself, of the grape; but none of the pernicious gladness of whiskey; and we shall invoke upon his labors the blessing of God, and say of him, "peace be within thy walls."

Flint's Western Review.

Wilmington, Del. Aug. 28.

The lost Child.—On Thursday last an infant about two and an half years old, a

child of Mr. Mayfield, an Englishman, living about a mile from this borough, wandered from his father's house early in the afternoon, as it was supposed, to go into the field where some ploughmen were at work. In the evening when the men returned from work, the boy was missing, and the alarm and anxiety of the parents were excited to the highest pitch that he had not been seen in the field. An immediate search was set on foot, and the country in the vicinity was traversed in every direction by a large party of horsemen until past midnight, without finding or procuring any tidings of the child. On Friday about 6 o'clock, a person who had not heard of the circumstance, was passing near a swamp of Mr. Richardson's about three quarters of a mile from Mr. Mayfield's house, and heard the faint cries of a child, and going in the direction of the sound discovered the little fellow up to his waist in mud and water. The little wanderer was carried home, and we understand has suffered no injury from his night's lodging in the swamp, and the heavy rain to which he was exposed the preceding day.—Jour.

The Cherokees.—The Cherokee Phoenix, of July 24th, contains an Address of the "Committee and Council of the Cherokee Nation in General Council convened, to the People of the United States." Upon this document the Editor remarks as follows:

"We have never known the People so firm and united as at the present time.—Their eyes are turned not to the Western Country, but to that period when, by the judicial decision of the Courts of the United States, they must be either satisfied that they have rights, or that they have none.—They intend to wait for that time. It is therefore considered by them perfectly idle to talk about exchanging countries, or entering into treaties, while the great question remains unsettled. If we are removed, say they, by the United States, from our land and possessions, we wish to leave on the records of her judicial tribunals, for future generations to read when we are gone, ample testimony that she acted justly or unjustly. The reasonableness of this determination must appear evident to every mind.

"The Cherokees think they have rights secured to them under their various treaties and the laws of the United States.—This opinion has never been shaken by all that the General Government has done, and the proceedings and oppressive laws of the State of Georgia. Their views in regard to their rights, for which they have so strenuously contended, are supported by some of the ablest lawyers of the United States. Of this we have the most ample evidence. And now that protection is withheld, and license given for the abrogation of those laws and treaties by State legislation, what must be done? Surely the Supreme Court of the United States is the proper tribunal where the great question at issue must be settled. To this tribunal the Cherokees will freely refer their case."

FOR THE REGISTER.

Messrs. Editors: The apostolic and liberal sentiments contained in the following extract from the writings of the Rev. J. Wesley, have been repeatedly published, I believe. Please insert them again, in your paper, and oblige

A SUBSCRIBER.

"I will not quarrel with you about your opinions; only see that your heart be right toward God, that you know and love the Lord Jesus Christ, that you love your neighbor, and walk as your Master walked, and I desire no more. I am sick of opinions; I am weary to hear them; my soul loathes this frothy food. Give me a solid and substantial religion; give me a humble gentle lover of God and man; a man full of mercy and good fruits, without partiality, and without hypocrisy; a man laying himself out in the patience of hope, and the labor of love. Let my soul be with those christians, wheresoever they are, and whatsoever opinions they are of. Whosoever thus doeth the will of my father which is in Heaven, the same is my brother, and sister, and mother."



ELECTION RETURNS.

Randolph. A. Brower, S. Jonathan Worth & A. Brower, C. Sheriff, Geo. Hoover. State of the Poll. For Senate, Brower 606, L. Jones 255. For Commons, Worth 710, Brower 675, A. Cunningham 657, Thomas Hancock 412, J. Wren 203, T. Pentress 203. For Sheriff, Hoover 936, S. Allred 495. Person. Robert Vanhook, S. Th. M'Gehee and Th. Lawson, C. Sheriff, J. Barnett. State of the Poll. For Senate, Vanhook 263, John Williams 126—For Commons, M'Gehee 474, Lawson 422, Thomas Webb 391, Kirby Smith 207.

New-Hampshire. William H. Meares, S. Thomas Hill and William S. Larkins, C. Sheriff, Gabriel Holmes.

Town of Wilmington. Joseph A. Hill, by a majority of 36 votes, over W. Stanly.

Wayne. Gabriel Sherrard, S. J. W. Sasser and J. Rhodes, C.

Halifax. Isham Matthews, S. Jesse A. Byrum and Thos. Nicholson, C. Sheriff, J. H. Simmons.

Town of Halifax. William L. Long.

MARRIED.

In Bertie county, on the 22d ult. Mr. John H. Jones, of Chowan county, to Miss Fozza Harrell.

In Gates county, on the 27th ult. the Rev. W. Reed, of Perquimans county, to Mrs. Elizabeth Lassier.

In Elizabeth City, Mr. John Kelly to Mrs. Margaret Thornton, widow of James Thornton, decd.

DIED.

At West-Hill, in this vicinity, on Thursday last, Charles Johnson, the youngest son of the late Gen. R. R. Johnson, of Warren county.

In Chowan county, Rev. John J. Dan, for many years a member and minister of the Baptist Church; also, after a lingering illness, Miss Patsy Itea, daughter of Mr. Samuel Rea.

At his residence, (Lake Drummond Hotel) on Wednesday morning last, after a short and severe illness, Mr. Isaac H. Egerson.

At the residence of Mr. Robert Y. Brent, in the vicinity of Washington City, Geo. Graham, Esq. Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Information Wanted.

JOHN KING, a son of John H. King, left his friends in Bertie county, North-Carolina, several years since, and the last which they have heard of him, he was in some way concerned in the Mail Stage at Louisa, North-Carolina. Mr. King, if alive, is now about 26 years of age. He is requested to make known his place of residence, to James King, now residing at Gallatin, Sumner county, Tennessee. Their father being dead, it is desirable that said John should come in for a share of the Estate if he is living. Any person possessing information relative to Mr. John King, whether alive or not, will confer a favor by communicating the same as above. Gallatin, Ten. July 27.

NOTICE.

WAS STOLEN out of my Pasture, on Monday, the 9th instant, a BROWN HORSE. Flesh marks as follows: One white hind foot, and a long tail; near five feet high; supposed to be nine years old. The said Horse is supposed to be stolen by WASHINGTON T. BARNER, who is of a middling bright color, with a scar on his upper lip, speaks in an agitated tone; five feet six inches high in domestic; his hair has a negro appearance, and tolerably long, and rather of a sandy color. He was confined in Guilford Jail in November last, and is known in that county to be a notorious rascal. A reward of Twenty-five dollars will be given to any person for the apprehension of said Thief and delivery of said Horse—or Ten Dollars for the delivery of the Horse alone.

ISHAM SIMS, 5 miles N. of Raleigh. August 11.

LARGE AND VALUABLE STOCK OF DRY GOODS AT AUCTION.

ON Monday, the 23d instant, at the Store of Mr. Wm. H. Powers, (he intending positively to close his business here,) will be peremptorily sold, the whole of his large and valuable Stock of DRY GOODS, comprising a general assortment of European, India and American Goods, and embracing an extensive variety of Seasonable Articles. This Stock is all in good order, and a very large proportion of it in entire pieces.

The sale will be continued from day to day, till closed, upon the following terms: All sums under \$100, cash; \$100 to 200, 90 days; \$200 to 400, 4 months; \$400 to 800, 6 months; \$800 and upwards, 9 months credit, for approved negotiable notes with approved endorsers.

JOHN E. LEMOINE, Auct. Petersburg, August 10.

No Combination and a Free Trade.

Earthenware & Looking Glasses. THOS. J. BARROW & CO. Importers, 88 Water Street, New-York.

OFFER for sale 1,000 Packages Earthenware Glass, China and Looking Glasses, comprising the most complete assortment ever offered in this market, and which will be repacked to the Country Merchant at the lowest prices—consequence of having refused to join the Combination for regulating the prices of Groceries, in this city, we have been made the subjects of a most intolerant persecution, the object of which is nothing less than our entire ruin and expulsion from the trade; our characters have been assailed as men of integrity and fair dealing, our credit as a house of responsibility impeached, & every endeavor made to ruin it. And to crown the whole, our importations through the regular channels have been all stopped (in consequence of threats thrown out to the Manufacturers in England) so that we have been obliged to employ Agents in Liverpool to make our purchases in such a manner that our names would not appear in the transactions—all the facilities attendant upon obtaining credit for our importations are denied to us, and nothing but cash in Liverpool will obtain for us our needed supplies of Ware. We are suffering these hardships in the cause of the Merchant and consumer of this description of goods, no less than our own, and to them as our last resort, we come for aid and assistance; so long as we are enabled to sustain ourselves against more than forty men, who have combined to bring about our ruin in this unheard of manner, we will continue to sell our goods Free and independent at our own rates for Cash or approved City acceptances only.

THOS. J. BARROW & CO. 88 Water Street, above Old Slip, 84 oaw6t.

June, 1830. North-Carolina—Wilkes County.

Superior Court of Law—March Term, 1830. Tasey A. Adams vs. Spencer Adams. Petition for Divorce.

PROCLAMATION being made, and the Defendant called and failed to answer: Whereupon it is ordered that Judgment be entered pro confesso against him, and that publication be made for three months in the Raleigh Register and Star, that the defendant appear at the next term to be held on the second Monday of September next, then and there to plead or demur, or final Judgment will be entered against him. S. F. PATTERSON, Clerk.

LOST

ON Saturday the 31st July, either in the City of Raleigh or on one of the Roads running Northwest from said city, a small Leather POCKET BOOK, containing some Money and several Papers, by which the owner's name will be seen, it is also written in the Book. Any person delivering the same at the Bookstore of J. Gales & Son, shall be liberally rewarded. August 2, 1830.