

RALEIGH REGISTER,

AND NORTH-CAROLINA GAZETTE.

"OURS ARE THE PLANS OF FAIR DELIGHTFUL PEACE, UNWARP'D BY PARTY RAGE, TO LIVE LIKE BROTHERS."

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1833.

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THE REGISTER

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THE COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

The substance of an Address delivered by the Rev. WILLIAM HAMMETT, at the Annual Meeting of the "American Colonization Society," held in the Hall of the House of Representatives at Washington City, on Monday evening, 21st January, 1833.

Mr. HAMMETT said he rose to move the following resolution, which he had been requested to offer:

"Resolved, That the report which has just been read be adopted; and that twenty thousand copies thereof be printed under the direction of the Board of Managers, for the use of the Society."

In other places, said Mr. H. and other circumstances, I should regard it as my imperative duty to support, by what may be called a *tabula rasa*, the able, powerful, and I will venture to add, the highly satisfactory report to which we have just listened; but here, sir, in this Hall, and in the presence of the thronged and brilliant assembly that now surrounds me, I feel it entirely unnecessary; especially, as I know, that there are those to follow me from whom the meeting has a right to expect much more than from myself.

There is, however, Mr. President, in the report, one particular which my sense of duty will not permit me to pass over in silence. It is there stated, sir, and I confess that I heard it with mingled feelings of surprise and regret, that this Society has still to contend with a persevering and untiring opposition from some quarters. Opposition still to such a cause as this! Sir, I had hoped that that day had well nigh passed by; and that the success which has already crowned the efforts of this Society, had left no longer doubtful the benevolence of the scheme, or the practicability of carrying it into full effect. Let this Society fall, sir; take from us the hope of relief which it holds out, and, like the miserable patient who hears from his physician that the last expedient has failed, you leave us nothing to reflect upon but the silent gloom of despair. The evil which this Society passes to remedy, has already spread to a fearful extent, and is becoming more and more alarming every day. That class of the community to whom it affords succour, though nominally free, can, in fact, never be so in this country. A gloom hangs over them through which they can never hope to penetrate, and they groan under a weight of prejudice from which they can never expect to rise. The consequence is, that intellectual effort is paralyzed, and morals amongst them are prostrated. Find them where you may, whether in Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Richmond or Charleston—in a free or in a slave-holding State, you find them, with very few exceptions, the same degraded, demoralized race. No individual effort, no system of legislation, can in this country redeem them from this condition, nor raise them to the level of the white man, nor secure to them the privileges of freemen. It is utterly vain to expect it. And, sir, to procure for them what they cannot have here, and what the history of this enterprise has proven, can be secured to them elsewhere, is the object contemplated by this association; remembering always, that in proportion as we benefit them, we benefit ourselves. Now, sir, I ask you, is it not amazing that such an enterprise should meet with opposition from any lover of his country—from any lover of freedom?

But, thank Heaven, sir, the opposition is feeble in comparison with the encouragement and support which the Society meets with. In almost every State of this Union, the great body of the people are awaking to a sense of the vast importance of this undertaking. The ablest statesmen and politicians are espousing and advocating its interests—State societies and neighborhood societies, designed to co-operate with this are rapidly multiplying. The Legislatures of several of the States have pronounced favorably upon its plans and its proceedings; many of them contributing largely to its pecuniary resources—and, sir, the whole religious community of this widely extended republic, have declared it worthy their confidence, and have resolved in their solemn assemblies to give it their support.

Take for example, said Mr. H. the Methodist Episcopal Church—the Church to which I have the happiness to belong. At her General Conference (the highest assembly of that Church) which met in Philadelphia in May last, a resolution was adopted, and, I believe unanimously, recommending this Society to the patronage of the people of that communion. Sir, I know I am correct when I say, that this whole denomination, numbering in the United States, nearly six hundred thousand (600,000) communicants, and not much short of ten thousand Ministers of different grades, unitedly approve the objects of this Society. All the other leading denominations of the country, sir, do the same. In this, we all agree. The peculiarities of creed, of sect, and of party, are here forgotten, or, lost, in the glories of one common philanthropy. With such a general—almost unanimous testimonial of the approbation of the country, and with the blessing of Almighty God attending its exertions, there can be little room left to doubt, that the American Colonization Society will continue to rise and flourish, and ultimately accomplish the glorious undertaking in which it is engaged.

Turn your eyes, sir, to the Colony itself, and the prospect is equally encouraging and cheering. We there behold a class of beings who, at home amongst us, could scarcely be controlled by law, or elevated by religion, suddenly springing into honorable notice; cultivating among themselves all the arts of civilized life, and securing to their families all the blessings of well-ordered society. Every day's intelligence only reiterates what we have heard from the beginning—that peace, harmony and contentment are abounding. What Colonist has ever complained, that protection and security were not guaranteed to him there? And what American Captain has, at any time, come back to tell us, that tranquility and happiness are not enjoyed there? Schools are established, Churches are erected, the mechanic arts are cultivated, agriculture is promoted, and commerce even with foreign nations, has already been initiated; and by whom, sir? By a class of beings who, while here, hung as a dead weight upon the skirts of the country. Sir, with the sublimity and grandeur of the spectacle of a prospect before us, calculation can hardly keep pace.

I behold in the Colony of Liberia the germ of an empire that may one day rival our own. The genius of liberty shall one day go out from thence; the domain of freedom shall be extended; tribe after tribe shall send in its adhesion, until the entire of long neglected, long injured Africa—no longer pillaged and plundered of her children, shall be crowned with all the blessings of civil liberty. And by the advancement of this cause shall commerce be advanced. The hidden treasures of another continent shall be developed and borne upon many a sea. Our country shall derive from it an extensive and profitable trade. Our sons shall go out the supercharges of richly laden vessels; and it is not visionary to believe that, at no distant day, we shall see it announced, that another line of packet ships is established, to trade between New-York and Monrovia.

The Christian, too, has here much to animate his hopes, and stimulate his zeal. An immense field, already white to the harvest, opens before him. The missionary of the cross shall enter there, bearing to perishing thousands the "Bread of Life." Africa will receive it. Churches will be reared; presses will be established; and the darkness of ages retiring like the shades of the night at the approach of the morning sun, shall be finally scattered by the effulgent rays of truth divine. Yes, sir, superstition shall be broken down, false philosophy shall be confounded, heathen oracles shall be struck dumb;—"The altar and the god shall sink together to the dust;"—and Africa shall come forth "redeemed, regenerated, and disenthralled." And may Heaven hasten the time!

I have done, sir. I am afraid I have trespassed on the time of the meeting; but in justice to my own feelings, I could not have said less. I close, sir, by declaring, that, in whatever sphere it may be my lot to move, I shall feel it to be a sacred duty which I owe to my country, and to the cause of humanity, steadily and constantly to advance the principles and interests of this Society.

SETH BRALEY.

From the *T. Union* (Mass.) Gazette.

Singular.—Tamilton Gaol.—During the past year sixty-six individuals have been committed to gaol for debt; and fifty-two for criminal offences. About half the debtors were released within a week from the time of their commitment, and thirteen of the criminals were brought from New-Bedford gaol, to be tried in this town. There are now in gaol, one debtor and five criminals, including *Seth Braley*. Twenty-eight years ago last October, this individual, a sea-captain of New-Bedford, was brought to this town for murdering his wife, and afterwards attempting to kill himself by cutting his throat. He was supposed by some to have been insane, and by others to have affected insanity in order to avoid the penalty which the law inflicts upon the murderer. He was

brought to the bar to answer for the offence; but he refused to plead, and the evidence of mental derangement was sufficient to induce the Judges, after an examination of the case, to remand him to prison, as it would be manifestly unsafe for him to go at large. Year after year has since rolled away, and the story of the murder has faded from the recollection of the community, until it is a circumstance of rare occurrence for any to inquire after the insane man.

Twenty-eight years have passed away, and old Braley is still in his gloomy cell. A generation have passed the earth since he was first immured within the desolate walls of his prison-house, and yet he is not permitted to go at large. During the whole of his term, he has never been sick, with the exception of a slight cold, which lasted him but two or three days. During the slight indisposition, he was asked if he would have a physician. "No," said he, "don't bring your doctors here. Nature must work its own cure." He has never been shaved during his long confinement; yet his keeper informed us that he was very cleanly. At one time he was afflicted with the toothache; a physician came to extract the tooth, but would not permit him to enter the cell for that purpose. He took the instrument from him and having fastened it upon his tooth, he extracted it himself.

For four years past he has had an inmate of which he seems very fond. It is a cat: at night she reposes on his bed; and a great part of the day she sits upon his shoulder. She eats from the same dish, and he usually permits her first to put in her paw and take out the piece she likes best. She sometimes comes out of the cell, but soon repairs. Without her he soon becomes uneasy. He generally appears to be contented with his lot, except when the subject of his imprisonment is introduced; then he winds up his story by saying, "I am ready for trial. Why do they not try me?"

These are some of the facts in relation to old Braley. Let those to whom God is continuing their reason be grateful; and testify their gratitude by never resorting to any of those indulgences which tend to drive her from her throne.

A MILLION OF FACTS.

By Sir Richard Phillips.

Among the clever books we have recently received from London, is one with the above title, containing a vast variety of information in a small space. It will possibly be reprinted in America, but as that is problematical, we offer a few extracts from it, which will serve to exhibit its character, while they convey some useful information.

The sea is to the land, in round millions of square miles, as 170 to 40, or as four to one.

Fraimhofer, in his optical experiments, made a machine in which he could draw 32,000 lines in an inch breadth.

There are 7,700 veins in an inch of colored mother of pearl. Its ornaments of all colors are made by lines of steel from 200 to 1000th part of an inch.

Bodies are transparent, says Newton, when the pores are so small as to prevent reflection.

The apprehension of the failure of a supply of coals in England, is a delusion. In Yorkshire alone there are exhaustless beds, which are sold at 4s. or 5s. per ton.

The coal mines, which in Staffordshire have been burning for 200 years, consist of pyrites, subject to spontaneous combustion. Water will not extinguish them, because, when drawn off, or absorbed, the pyrites burn more than before.

The odoriferous matter of flowers is inflammable, and arises from an essential oil. When growing, in the dark their odor is diminished, but restored in the light; and is strongest in sunny climates.

A chestnut tree grew at Tamworth which was 52 feet round; it was planted in the year 800; and in the reign of Stephen, in the year 1135, was made a boundary, and called the great chestnut tree. In 1730 it bore nuts which produced young trees.

Botanists record 56,000 species of various plants; and 38,000 are to be found in the catalogues.

The height of mountains in the moon is considerable, ten are 5 miles, or nearly; and eight are from 3 to 4 miles. Three of the hollows are from 3 to 4 miles; two are from 2 to 3 miles, and as many are nearly 2 miles.

Teeth are phosphate of lime and cartilage, but the enamel is without cartilage.

The muscles of the human jaw exert a force of 534lb. & those of the masseter, &c. far more. The force is produced by the swelling of the muscles in the middle and dilating again.

The number of ribs vary, being twelve or thirteen on a side.

Lime combined with Phosphoric acid is the basis of the bones, and found also in the fluids. Shells consist of carbonate of lime; and hence their remains have been considered as the basis of limestone mountains. Silica and manganese are found in the hair. Iron, with phosphoric acid, constitutes part of the blood.

The fluids of animals contain alkalies, especially soda.

The sense of feeling is created by the papillae of the skin, consisting of small white nervous fibres, which erect themselves when the sense of touch is excited.

The heart, by its muscular contraction, distributes two ounces of blood from seventy to eighty times in a minute.

There is iron enough in the blood of 42 men, to make a ploughshare weighing 24 pounds.

A man is taller in the morning than at night, to the extent of half an inch or more, owing to the relaxation of the cartilages.

The human brain is the 28th of the body, but in a horse but the 400th.

It has been computed that nearly two years of sickness is experienced by every person before he is 70 years old, and that therefore, but few days per annum is the average sickness of human life. Till 40 it is but half, and after 50 it rapidly increases.

Albert Dure, etched some of his engravings on steel. A soft steel plate will take 30,000 good impressions, and a hard steel plate a million.

Painting in oil, distemper, or water, is when the colors are mixed with oil, size or water. Frodo is on a newly plastered wall. Encaustic is with wax; and Enamel, with mineral colors, on metal.

Three-fourth of the books printed do not pay their expenses; and not above one in ten realizes a profit.

From the *Memoir* of Mrs. Susan Huntington.

It is a common remark, that the characters of men, for the most part, pretty justly appreciated; that the decisions which are passed upon them, by the great tribunal of public opinion, are, usually, a safe standard for the formation of private judgment. This may be true in general; yet I am inclined to think, there are many exceptions to the rule. A man may have the reputation of being generous. And why? Because, in a few showy and popular instances, he has been so; while his private life, may have been marked with all the bitterness of a mean and parsimonious egoism. The world are apt to judge of a man's character by a few splendid acts, or lamentable miscarriages. This is especially the case with the sex, who are not accustomed to follow the man, with the accuracy of a discriminating observation, to his family, where the stimulus of public inspection has subsided, and see what he is there.

I think it can not be pressed too earnestly upon the young, that character is not what a person does, or is, once a year, or once in half a dozen years, but what he is and does habitually. A very generous man may, from mistake, or from some other cause do what is the excess of littleness. A very meek man, may, from the pressure of perplexing circumstances, get so much off his guard, as to utter things unadvised and improper, which he would weep tears of blood to recall. A very humble man may be placed, by the imputation of charges which he knows to be false, in a situation so irksome, as to induce him to spend himself with a tone and manner, entirely foreign from the general disposition and habit of his mind.

Now these striking overt acts, are often those which are laid hold of by the world, and determine its judgment upon character. It is extremely important that children should be early taught, to distinguish between appearances and realities; else they will be continually in danger of adopting the egregious follies and palpable corruptions of persons, whose few splendid virtues may have excited their admiration, and of avoiding an acquaintance with persons the most worthy, because a few weaknesses or inconsistencies appearing in their behaviour, have produced disgust. Nothing in such a world as this, can be more foolish than to renounce a friend, because we have found him to be imperfect.

Extraordinary Adventure.—We understand, that letters have been received from the country of Franklin in this State, narrating the following singular anecdote. A young lady, about 16 years of age, and beautiful, was a few days ago married to a respectable gentleman. There was no restraint imposed upon her inclinations. The match was one of her own taste. The second night after they were married, he complained of a headache; and under pretence of giving him some other medicine for his relief, administered a pretty strong opiate. Finding, however that it did not take effect, she informed him, she had dreamt that his hair had turned grey; and that with his consent, she would apply something that would prevent it. Willing to indulge her in her humor, he consented for her to make the application, and she then introduced into one of his ears the nose of a phial, of which the bottom part was broken off. After which, she went to the fire place, melted a portion of lead, and then poured it through the phial into his ear. The bridegroom screamed out in agony—when the bride, rushing from the room like one frantic, went to alarm and call up one of the family, who repaired to the chamber—the agitated gentleman gave an account of the adventure—and the phial of lead was taken out of the ear. It is said that the female has since exhibited strong marks of derangement, and

the presumption is, that she must have been laboring under some extraordinary insanity, when she made this attempt upon her husband's life.

Letters have been addressed to gentlemen of the Legislature, to enquire whether a petition asking for a Divorce, would be received by them, dispensing with the customary notice previous to such an application.

Some of our readers may perhaps have it in recollection, that a story somewhat similar to this has recently been published in one of the Periodicals—with this difference, that the Heroine of the Tale had thus made away with some six or seven husbands. We have reasons to believe that the above account is substantially correct.—*Richmond Compiler.*

We have received and hastily run over a printed copy of a Report prepared for the Committee of Ways and Means by the Bank of the United States, in relation to the transaction of the 3 per cent. stock, the Western Debt and the Public Deposites. This exposition of facts, we have read with great satisfaction, as conclusively justifying the whole course of conduct pursued by the able head of that valuable institution, vindicating the administration of the Bank from all blame, and covering its detractors with shame and confusion.

We have extracted from the Report, that part of it most interesting to our readers generally, as concerning "the safety of the Public Deposites." From this document we learn, that whilst the U. States lost by its deposits in local banks during two or three years preceding the year 1817, nearly a million and a half of dollars, it has not lost, by the Bank of the U. States during a period of sixteen years a single cent, out of four hundred and forty millions of dollars of public money, which it has in that period collected and transferred. What madness possesses those in authority who propose to pull down this institution, and deluge the country with a corrupted currency, by which the Treasury itself must ultimately become bankrupt!

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the *American Sentinel*, dated Washington Jan. 29, 1833.

"Amongst the speakers who have addressed the House on the subject of the Tariff, Mr. Shepard of North-Carolina has earned for himself a reputation of which his friends may well be proud. His speech in comparison with many, might be considered brief, but that fault, if it can be called one, was amply compensated by clear lucid argument,—at times he was truly eloquent, breathing forth sentiments of pure patriotism, clothed in language at once simple and classical—on the whole, I think the speech of Mr. Shepard may be ranked, if not the best, amongst the foremost of the very best delivered this session. The citizens of Philadelphia cannot but feel proud of the successful effort of Mr. S. when they are informed that he was educated at the University of Pennsylvania."

A Brave Wife.—The family of Mr. Diamond have been for some time the only inhabitants of Calf Island, situated at the extreme out-edge of Boston harbor. Last week, the father of the family, having been for some time in a feeble state of health, died. The only persons present on the island at the time of this melancholy occurrence, were the wife of Mr. Diamond and her family of seven small children. In this afflicting situation, being destitute of any other means of sending intelligence or procuring assistance from the neighboring islands, the wife leaving the corpse of her husband to the care of her children, launched a small boat, and though the sea was quite rough, the wind blowing, and the rain falling, she effected her passage to Gallip's Island, a distance of more than three miles, where she was fortunate enough to find two men, who returned with her. Such had been the energy with which the peculiarity of her situation had inspired her, that she actually consumed a shorter time in passing from her home to Gallip's Island, rowing cross-handed all the way, than her friendly assistants did in returning by the same passage.

Boston Atlas.

Washington Steam Mill.—During the present week we have paid a visit to the Steam Saw-Mill recently erected by our enterprising fellow citizens, Messrs. Tannahill and Lavender. The building is large and commodious, located at the eastern extremity of the town; and from its situation, constitutes a handsome ornament to our harbor. It is placed on piles driven into the bottom of the river, commencing at four feet water and extending to the edge of the channel, where vessels drawing nine feet may load in safety. The engine is on the high pressure principle, of 44 horse power, carrying two gangs of saws, capable of turning out about 12,000 feet of lumber per day. The machinery has but recently been put in operation, and its movement is such as to give entire satisfaction to the proprietors. The whole has been erected under the superintendence of Mr. John Patrick, of Wilmington, and the work redounds to his credit as an efficient engineer. We

trust the enterprising proprietors may realize a liberal share of patronage in return for their undertaking.—*Union.*

The *Southern Recorder*, published at Milledgeville (Geo.) contains a letter from the Hon. Geo. M. Troup, formerly Governor of Georgia, and now one of the Senators of that State in Congress, in which he gives a full exposition of his political creed. He deems it utterly folly in the South to ask for a General Convention, believing that such a measure would only result in establishing, by formal grant of power, the constitutionality of the very laws which now aggrieve the South. He puts no faith in nullification, believes resistance to the laws of the United States to be unconstitutional, and recognizes no other modes of asserting State Sovereignty than negotiation and war. As to what Georgia ought to do, in the present crisis, he holds, if we understand him aright, that she should do nothing more than she has hitherto constitutionally done, unless the aggrieved States, becoming satisfied that the abuses and usurpation of which they complain have become the settled policy of government, determine in concert "to return to the bargain and stick to the bargain, or give up the Union."

Female courage and presence of mind.—A letter from a gentleman residing near Smithville, Brunswick county, N. C. published in the Fayetteville Journal, relates the following interesting circumstance:

"A short time ago, in the vicinity of Smithville, a negro man (Joe the property of old Capt. Brown) went to the house of Mr. Daniel Bennett in his absence with the intention of committing an assault. Mrs. Bennett was in the house, when he entered and made known his intentions to her. She immediately rose up, when he threw his arms round her; she however by her exertions, got rid of him for a moment, when he went to a large crack in the house to see if any person was approaching. While he was in this position, she seized a shot gun which was loaded with buck shot, and shot him dead on the spot—she immediately communicated to her neighbors what she had done. A Coroner's Inquest was held, when she appeared before the Jury, and swore that she had done the deed and why she did it."

Grave Senators.—The smartness which we find in the annexed paragraph shows the kind of pleasanties which may be met occasionally even in a venerable Senate. We cannot vouch for the entire good nature of such sallies.

Mr. Tyler, in the course of his speech said—he was somewhat in the situation of the Senator from Maine, who says that he finds himself with strange bed fellows and wonders how he became so thick with them. It was singular indeed, that the Senator should support, and he resist the measures of the present President. He had himself given the Administration as liberal a support as it reasonably could deserve, but could not go quite so far as the Senator from Maine in approbation of its principles and measures. The Senator from Tennessee, with whom he had recently acted, had gone over to the association with the Senator from Maine. There was many years ago existing a co-partnership, under the firm of "James Madison, Felix Grundy, John Holmes and the Devil." About two years ago, the co-partners called for a division of profits. The Senator from Tennessee withdrew his name and that of the senior partner from the firm, declaring that they would have nothing more to do with the rest of the concern, and trusting that his Satanic Majesty would take good care of the other partner. He would like to know if the old firm was renewed and still in business?

"Mr. Holmes begged the Senator from Virginia to yield the floor while he corrected a slight error which the gentleman had made in his statements relative to the affairs of the firm. The original firm was 'James Madison, Felix Grundy, and the Devil.' The Senator from Tennessee withdrew and inserted my name, leaving me and his Satanic Majesty to manage the concerns of the firm. If the Senator from Virginia wishes to know how the concern stands at present, he would inform him that his Satanic Majesty had gone over to the Nullifiers, and much about the same time with the Senator from Virginia."

"Mr. Tyler resumed. He had concluded that his Satanic Majesty had obtained a complete mastery over the whole concern; for he should show that nothing but the workings of his spirit could have produced such a bill as this."

TRUNK MISSING.

On Wednesday morning

AFTER the rise of the Legislature, A TRUNK containing articles of clothing, was put on the stage at Mr. Hughes's Hotel in this City, directed to Gen. Wm. Clark, Greenville, Pitt county, on a large leather box locked on the side. The said trunk not having reached its place of destination, any information respecting it will be thankfully received by Gen. Clark at Greenville or by the Subscriber at Raleigh.

WESLEY WHITAKER.
February 14, 1833. T. 3.