

RALEIGH REGISTER.

AND NORTH-CAROLINA GAZETTE.

"OURS ARE THE PLANS OF FAIR DELIGHTFUL PEACE, UNWARD BY PARTY RAGE, TO LIVE LIKE BROTHERS"

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THE REGISTER

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FOR THE REGISTER.

News, Giles & Son—I send you a copy of a letter written by our countryman, Dr. Franklin, giving a humorous account of a practice which prevailed excessively in the Northern States, in his day. If you think it will afford your readers any amusement, and will give it a place in your useful paper, I will send you the Answer, which appears in the character of a Lady; but, in reality, written by the same hand—and will, I think, be equally entertaining. These letters do not appear in his Works.

October 31, 1833.

Philadelphia, &c. &c.

Str—My wish is to give you some account of the people of these new States, but I am far from being qualified for the purpose, having as yet seen little more than the cities of New-York and Philadelphia. I have discovered but few national singularities among them. Their customs and manners are nearly the same with those of England, which they have been long used to copy. For, previous to the Revolution, the Americans were, from their infancy, taught to look up to the English as patterns of perfection in all things. I have observed, however, one custom, which, for aught I know, is peculiar to this country. An account of it will serve up the remainder of this sheet, and may afford you some amusement.

When a young couple are about to enter into the matrimonial state, a never-failing article in the marriage treaty is, that the lady shall have and enjoy the free and unmolested exercise of the rights of *White-washing*, with all its ceremonial, privileges and appurtenances. A young woman would forego the most advantageous connection, and even disappoint the warmest wish of her heart, rather than resign the invaluable right. You will wonder what the privilege of *white-washing* is: I will endeavor to give you some idea of the ceremony, as I have seen it performed.

There is no season of the year in which the lady may not claim her privilege, if she pleases; but the latter end of May is most generally fixed upon for the purpose. The attentive husband may judge by certain prognostics when the storm is nigh at hand. When the lady is unusually fretful, finds fault with the servants, is discontented with the children, and complains much of the filthiness of every thing about her—these are signs which ought not to be neglected; yet they are not decisive, as they sometimes come on and go off again, without producing any further effects. But if, when the husband rises in the morning, he should observe in the yard, a wheel-barrow with a quantity of lime in it, or should see certain buckets with lime dissolved in water, there is then no time to be lost; he immediately locks up the apartment or closet where his papers or his private property are kept, and putting the key in his pocket, betakes himself to flight: For a husband, however beloved, becomes a perfect nuisance during this season of female rage.—His authority is superseded, his commission is suspended, and the very scullion who cleans the brasses in the kitchen, becomes of more consideration and importance than him. He has no remedy for it, but to abdicate; and run from an evil which he can neither prevent nor mollify.

The husband gone, the ceremony begins. The walls are in a few minutes stripped of their furniture; paintings, prints and looking-glasses, lie in a huddled heap about the floors; the curtains are torn from their fasteners, the beds crammed into the windows; chairs and tables, bedsteads and cradles, crowd the yard; and the garden fence bends beneath the weight of carpets, blankets, cloth cloaks, old coats, and ragged breeches. Here may be seen the lumber of the kitchen, forming a dark and confused mass: for the fore ground of the picture, grid-irons and frying-pans, old rusty joints and broken tongs, spits and pots, joint-stools, and the fractured remains of rush-bottomed chairs. There, a closet has disgorged its bowels; cracked tumblers, broken wine glasses; phials of forgotten physic, papers of unknown powders, seeds and dried herbs, handfuls of old corks, tops of tea pots, and stoppers of departed decanters. From the rag-hole in the garret, to the rat-hole in the cellar,—no place escapes untrammelled. It would seem as

if the day of general doom were come, and the utensils of the house were dragged forth to judgment. In this tempest, the words of LEAR naturally present themselves, and might, with some alteration, be made strictly applicable:

Let the great Gods,
That keep this dreadful pother o'er our heads,
Find out their enemies now. Tremble thou
wretch,
That hast within thee, undivulged crimes,
Unwhipt of justice!
Close pent up guilt,
Give your concealing continents, and ask
These dreadful summoners grace!

This ceremony completed, and the house thoroughly evacuated, the next operation is to smear the wall and ceilings of every room and closet with brushes dipped in a solution of lime, called *white-wash*; pour buckets of water over every floor, and scratch all the partitions and wainscots, with rough brushes wet with soap-suds and dipped in stone-cutters sand. The windows by no means escape the general deluge. A servant scrambles out upon the pent-house, at the risk of her neck, and with a mug in one hand, and a bucket within reach, she dashes away innumerable gallons of water against the glass panes, to the great annoyance of the passengers in the street.

I have been told that an action in law was once brought against one of those water nymphs, by a person who had a new suit of clothes spoiled by this operation; but, after long argument, it was determined by the whole Court, that the action would not lie, inasmuch as the Defendant was in the exercise of a legal right, and not answerable for the consequences; and so the poor gentleman was doubly non-suited; for he lost not only his suit of clothes but his suit at law.

These smearings & scratchings, washings and dashings, being duly performed, the next ceremonial is to cleanse and replace the distracted furniture. You may have seen a house-raising or ship-launch, when all the hands within reach are collected together: Recollect, if you can, the hurry, bustle, confusion and noise of such a scene, and you will have some idea of this cleansing match. The misfortune is, that as the sole object is to make things clean, it matters not how many useful, or valuable articles are mutilated, or suffer death under the operation! A mahogany chair and carved frame undergo the same discipline; they are to be made clean at all events; but their preservation is not worthy of attention. For instance, a fine large engraving is laid flat upon the floor; smaller prints are piled upon it, and the superincumbent weight cracks the glasses of the lower tier; but this is of no consequence. A valuable picture is placed leaning against the sharp corner of a table; and others are made to lean against that, until the pressure of the whole forces the corner of the table through the canvass of the first. The frame and glass of a fine print are to be cleansed, the spirit and oil on this occasion are suffered to leak through and spoil the engraving; no matter; if the glass is clean, & the frame shine, it is sufficient; the rest is not worthy of consideration. An able arithmetician has made an accurate calculation, founded on long experience, and has discovered, that the losses and destruction incident to two white washings, are equal to one removal, and three removals equal to one life.

The cleansing frolic o'var, matters begin to assume their pristine appearance. The storm abates, and all would be well again; but it is impossible that so great a convulsion, in so small a community, should not produce some farther effects. For two or three weeks after the operation, the family are usually afflicted with sore throat, or sore eyes, occasioned by the caustic quality of the lime, or with severe cold from the exhalations of wet floors or damp walls.

I knew a gentleman, who was fond of accounting for every thing in a philosophical way. He considers this, which I have called a custom, as a real periodical disease, peculiar to the climate. His train of reasoning is ingenious and whimsical; but I am not at leisure to give it in detail. The result was, that he found the distemper to be incurable; but, after much study, he conceived he had discovered a method to divert the evil he could not subdue. For this purpose, he caused a small building, about twelve feet square, to be erected in his garden, and furnished some ordinary chairs and tables, and a few prints of the cheapest sort were hung against the walls. His hope was, that when the white-washing frenzy seized the females of his family, they might repair to this apartment, and scrub and scour, and smear to their hearts content; and so spend the violence of the disease in this out-post, while he enjoyed himself in quiet at head quarters. But the experiment did not answer his expectation; it was impossible it should, since a principal part of the gratification consists in the lady's having an uncontrolled right to torment her husband at least once a year, and to turn him out of doors, and take the reins of government in her own hands.

There is a much better contrivance than this of the philosopher; which is, to cover the walls of the house with paper.—This is generally done, and though it can-

not abolish, it at least shortens the period of female dominion. The paper is decorated with flowers, of various fancies, and made so ornamental that the women have admitted the fashion, without perceiving the design.

There is also another alleviation of the husband's distress. He generally has the privilege of a small room or closet, for his books and papers, the key of which he is allowed to keep. This is considered as a privileged place, and stands like the lands of Goshen amid the plagues of Egypt. But then he must be extremely cautious, and ever on his guard: For should he inadvertently go abroad, and leave the key in his door, the house-maid, who is always on the watch, for such an opportunity, immediately enters in triumph with buckets, brooms and brushes; takes possession of the premises, & forthwith puts all his books and papers to rights, to his utter confusion, and sometimes serious detriment. For instance: A gentleman was sued by the Executors of a tradesman, on a charge found against him in the deceased's books, to the amount of £30. The Defendant was strongly impressed with an idea, that he had discharged the debt and taken a receipt; but as the transaction was of long standing, he knew not where to find the receipt. The suit went on in course, and the time approached when judgment would be obtained against him. He then sat seriously down to examine a bundle of old papers, which he had untied and displayed upon a table for that purpose. In the midst of this search, he was suddenly called away upon business of importance, and forgot to lock the door of his room. The house-maid, who had been long looking for such an opportunity, immediately entered with the usual implements, and with great alacrity fell to cleaning the room, and putting things to rights. The first object that struck her eye was the confused state of the papers on the table; these were without delay, bundled together, like so many dirty knives and forks; but in the action a small piece of paper fell unnoticed on the floor, which happened to be the very receipt in question; as it had no very respectable appearance, it was soon after swept out with the common dirt of the room, and carried in a rubbish-pan to the yard. The tradesman had neglected to enter the credit in his book; the defendant could find nothing to obviate the charge, and so judgment went against him for the debt and costs. A fortnight after the whole was settled and the money paid, one of the children found the receipt among the rubbish in the yard.

There is also another custom peculiar to the City of Philadelphia, and nearly allied to the former. I mean that of washing the pavement before the doors every Saturday evening. I first took this to be a regulation of the Police; but on further inquiry, find it to be a religious rite, preparatory to the Sabbath; and is, I believe, the only religious rite in which the numerous sectaries of this city perfectly agree. The ceremony begins about sunset, and continues till about ten or eleven o'clock at night. It is very difficult for a stranger to walk the streets on these evenings: he runs a continual risk of having a bucket of dirty water thrown against his legs; but a Philadelphian born, is so much accustomed to the danger, that he avoids it with surprising dexterity. It is from this circumstance that a Philadelphian may be known any where by his gait. The streets of New-York are paved with rough stones. The dirt is so thoroughly swept from before the doors, that the stones stand up sharp and prominent, to the great inconvenience of those who are not accustomed to so rough a path. But habit reconciles every thing. It is diverting enough to see a Philadelphian at New-York. He walks the street with as much painful caution as if his legs were covered with corns, or his feet lamed with the gout; while a New-Yorker, as little approving the plane masonry of Philadelphia, shuffles along the pavement like a parrot on a mahogany table.

It must be acknowledged that the abolutions I have mentioned, are attended with no small inconvenience. But the women would not be induced, from any consideration, to resign their privilege. Notwithstanding this, I can give you the strongest assurances that the women of America make the most faithful wives, and the most attentive mothers in the world. I am sure you will join me in opinion, that if a married man is made miserable only one week in a whole year, he will have no great cause to complain of the matrimonial bond.

HONORS TO Mr. CLAY.

Boston, October 22.

Mr. Clay arrived in this city at four o'clock. The weather was as inclement as possible at this season of the year; it had rained continually from Sunday morning up to the hour of his arrival at the Tremont House. Nevertheless, he was received not only with that inward and heartfelt satisfaction and cordiality that might be expected to pervade the People of this city, but with all the outward demonstrations of respect, that his warmest

friends could have wished. He was accompanied to Roxbury by a delegation of the young men of Boston. At the Boston line he was met by a Committee of forty, despatched by the young men of Boston, in carriages, who received him in a barouche with four white horses, and conducted him to appropriate lodgings in the Tremont House, prepared for the occasion by a Committee of forty, constituted by a general meeting of the citizens of Boston.

At Roxbury, the committee of young men being in attendance, their Chairman, Mr. ROBERT C. WINTHROP, approached the carriage in which he arrived, and invited him to enter the barouche prepared for him, and in which he took a seat.—Thence he was conducted, accompanied by the committee in carriages, and escorted by a gawdude on horse-back, through the principal streets, to the Tremont House. Every street through which he passed, was thronged with People, who cheered him with enthusiasm at every corner. On passing the Common, he was honored by a national salute from the Sea Fencibles, under command of Capt. SARGENT. On the arrival of the civic procession at the Tremont House, he was enthusiastically cheered by an immense concourse of citizens in attendance.

When arrived at his lodgings in the Tremont House, Mr. WINTHROP, on behalf of the young men of Boston, addressed Mr. CLAY as follows:

Had you come to us, sir, clothed with the authority of the first office, which it was the wish and earnest effort of your fellow-citizens here to bestow upon you, you would have been received with more elaborate ceremonial and a more splendid pageant. But permit me to doubt, sir, whether the hearts of the People would have beat higher at your approach than now.—Elevated as you are, sir, cannot indeed diminish, but which your distinguished public services have been calculated to inspire. The Young Men of Boston have eagerly marked your course, as long as they have been permitted to be intelligent spectators of human events—they have traced it back in the history of the times to the day when you also were counted among the young men of the country—and every where in your brilliant efforts for the welfare of your fellow citizens at home, and in your bold and generous policy towards your fellow-men, struggling for freedom abroad—they have found mutual sources of national pride, as well as of personal respect. Sir, on this occasion, the organ of a political party, I should believe my duty did I dwell upon any topic which might interrupt the harmony of your welcome. But can we live in the metropolis of that portion of the country, which has been one of the great and successful trial grounds of the system of domestic industry, and forget who was the author of that system? The noise of the water fall and the hum of the spindle are almost audible where we stand, sir, and we cannot but remember who gave the earliest effective impetus to their motion. Welcome, sir, to scenes of prosperity which you have done so much to promote. Welcome to the respect and friendship of a free, intelligent, and grateful People.

Mr. CLAY replied.—That he begged the Young Men of Boston to believe, that he was truly grateful for this mark of their respect and friendship. That he begged them also to believe, that his journey had no political relation whatever, past, present, or to come. That on his former visit to Boston, many years ago, he had experienced much hospitality, and that he could not but expect, in visiting it again, to meet with something of the same reception. But that he had hoped to have passed along privately, and mingled in the society of Boston, simply as their fellow-citizen. But, says he, since I crossed the mountains, my liberty has been taken away from me. I have been taken into custody, made captive of, and placed within such delightful bondage, that I could find no strength, and no desire to break away from it. He proceeded to say that it was a matter of great pleasure to him to be admitted to a matter of public and private interest, and to be in harmony with what he believed to be the views of the People of Boston. But that aside from politics, there were associations connected with our city, his political, revolutionary, and local, which could not but awake a strong interest in the mind of a visitor. After alluding to the latter point in his well known eloquent manner, he concluded by again expressing his sincere gratitude for the kindness and cordiality with which the Young Men had received him, and took each one of the Committee, in succession by the hand.

The folding doors of the room were then opened, which communicated to a room, in which were the senior committee of our citizens. Mr. William Sullivan then addressed him in an appropriate manner, calculated to elicit the admiration of all present.

COTTON MANUFACTURES IN THE SOUTH.

From The National Intelligencer.

No. I.

There is a spirit abroad which augurs well for the prosperity of the South.—We hail it with pleasure. May this spirit diffuse itself from State to State, until every plantation which produces two hundred bales of cotton is provided with Spindles and Power Looms to convert the cop into cloth of some description or other. We shall then hear no more of the absurd complaint, of "the many being taxed for the benefit of the few."—We hail the spirit which manifests itself as the precursor of peace and harmony. When the project of establishing cotton-manufactories in the South is carefully examined, its ultimate and beneficial success will become apparent, and invite all well wishers of our common country to discuss it in all its bearings, and to promote its speedy execution. We may lay it down as an axiom, that

the country which produces the raw materials is the natural and legitimate seat of the cotton manufactory, provided that country have water power, or suitable fuel to work by steam, joined to cheap labor. The inhabitants of the East Indies established the cotton manufactory amongst themselves, because their country produced cotton. They are a colored race, though not negroes, primitive, simple and ignorant; yet, in spite of all this, and with tools as simple as themselves, they carried it to the highest pitch of perfection. It is true, the English manufacturers, and we ourselves, have contrived to deprive them, in a great measure, of this invaluable branch of their national industry. In spite of the cheapness of the raw material, in spite of extreme low wages, they were forced to give way before scientific principles—machinery and chemical knowledge have overcome them.

How is the South situated in this respect? Is she likely to be overcome in a similar way? By no means! On the contrary, she possesses all the great natural advantages for the successful prosecution of this lucrative branch of business—advantages which ensure to her not only ordinary success, the natural consequence of spirit and enterprise, but which will give to her all but a monopoly of the trade in manufactured cottons; a monopoly not derived from legislative acts, but founded in the nature of things; and by which she may, almost at once, raise her annual revenue from the present estimated value of twenty, to eighty, or one hundred millions of dollars.

Is this a mere assertion, or is it truth? Let us inquire.

The main advantage possessed by the South is to be looked for in the quality of her cotton, which, being of a longer staple, is essentially superior to that which is produced in the East Indies.—The fabrics made of it are more durable, are more pleasing to the eye; and therefore preferred at home and abroad, wherever they come in competition with the goods of the former country. These observations relate to goods of low and middling quality; but as these goods form the bulk of the trade, and as cotton suitable for them constitutes the bulk of the crop, this superiority of staple is of the utmost importance. The finer qualities of cotton produced by the country, are fit for the most delicate fabrics.

The second great advantage consists in the possession of unbounded water power, and an inexhaustible supply of stone coal and pine wood, joined to laborers nearly as cheap as in the East Indies.

Add to this that the South may command all the science and skill of the country, and it must be allowed that her advantages are of no equivocal nature. Examining this highly important question more minutely, it may be desirable to subdivide our inquiry under the three heads of expediency, capability of the country to enter the lists with her competitors, and the capacity of the blacks, as operatives, in relation to machinery.

Expediency.—Is it expedient for the Southern States to establish cotton manufactories upon a large scale?

The condition of these States is not as prosperous as it might and ought to be, considering their advantages of soil and climate. Why is it not? Because the labor they have at command though cheap, is not directed to the most profitable purpose; and because they have remained hitherto in a purely agricultural state, which latter circumstance has frequently been mentioned with a sort of exultation, whilst it should be lamented as a misfortune, nay, as a wilful fault.

A gentleman having given a quantity of peaches to some Irish laborers on a rail road in the vicinity of Boston, one of them was asked how he liked them?—he said the fruit was very good, but the seeds scratched his throat a little as he swallowed them.

Anecdote.—We recently had occasion to record the violent death of an individual of this State well known as the hero of many fierce and desperate frays. It is said of him, that he never quailed before mortal man but once. A few years ago, being at that time in Lexington, he went to Ashland in a fit of extreme excitement to make an attack on Mr. Clay. Accordingly he entered the house, and finding Mr. C. in the Library he flourished his butcher knife, and, with a tremendous oath, declared his determination to kill him. Mr. Clay gave the ruffian a stern and unblenching look, and in the same tone that has so often thundered through the halls of Congress, bade him begone. The heart of the ruffian seemed to die within him, but he still maintained his menacing attitude. Mr. Clay then advanced towards him, and again, with a voice, that might almost have made the lion of the desert crouch in the dust, commanded him to depart. The order was obeyed instantly. The ferocious intruder turned and walked quietly away and was never again seen at Ashland. Daring and blood-thirsty as he was, he had an instinct, that made him tremble like a child in the presence of a noble and overruling spirit.—Louisville Journal.

Likeness of Judge Marshall.

ALFRED S. WAUGH, proposes to publish by subscription, a common! Cameo full length likeness of the Hon. JOHN MARSHALL, Chief Justice of the United States, taken from the life at Raleigh, last May.

The likeness of which only a limited number of copies can be taken, may be seen at the Book-store of Joseph Gales & Son, where subscriptions will be received. The terms are as follows:—
White figure on a blue back ground, \$20.
with frame and glass
Figure and back ground in 1 colour, \$15.
with frame and glass
Bronze, with frame and glass \$12.

THE SUBSCRIBERS ARE NOW RECEIVING IN PART, THEIR FALL SUPPLIES OF FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY.

Men's Fur and Wool Hats, Men's and Boys' Fur Caps, Leghorns and Don Table Bonnets, Men's and Women's coarse and fine Shoes, Boys' & Men's' Prunell and Leather Shoes, Ready-made Saddlery of all descriptions, Cotton and Wool Cards, Cotton Yarns, Saddle Trees, cotton and Worsted Webbing, Foolscap and Letter Paper, Baskets, Canton Blinds, &c. &c.

The whole of which are expected in the course of the present week, and which will comprise a greater variety and a much more general and extensive assortment than heretofore kept by them.

They would invite the attention of their friends and the public generally, to their present Stock, flatter themselves they will be enabled to offer such inducements as will make it worthy the interest and the attention of dealers generally.

HALL & JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, October 21. 31 3r



ADMINISTRATOR'S FAVORABLE SALE.

ON the 3rd Monday in November next, being the first week of the session of the Legislature, and during the term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Wake, will be sold the judiciously selected STOCK OF GOODS of ROBERT CANNON, deceased; comprising among a great variety of other articles,

Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, Flannels and Blankets, Plain, Striped and Merino Angora, Freize, Beaver-tan and Stormonts, An excellent supply of plain and twilled Cotton and Yarn Hosiery, A very extensive, varied, and excellent assortment of CALICOES, Flowered Muslins, Broek, Mull and Jaconet Muslins, Plain and Figured Satins, do, Orleans, Merino and Hair Cord Gingham, Batters, Adriatic and Indiana, Drillings and Mole-fine Sateen, Cloths and Corduroy, Paid, Silks and Bombazettes, A fine assortment of Fancy Handkerchiefs, Scarfs, &c. Ribbons, Shawls, Bonnets and Wadding, Bleached and Unbleached Domestic, A VERY LARGE SUPPLY of Cotton Handkerchiefs, Silk Handkerchiefs and Gentlemen's & Ladies' Gloves—among which are some GENUINE BECKERS, Caps in great variety and abundance, Suspenders in do. do. Shoes, Hats, and Yarn and Cotton Cards, READY MADE CLOTHING, viz: Pantaloon, Vests and Roundabout s, Gentlemen's and Ladies' long yarn and cotton Stockings, Gentlemen's yarn and cotton Socks,

HARDWARE.

Knives and Forks, Pad and Stock Locks, Pen Knives, Scissors, Shears and Patent Bills, Plane Irons, Augers, Brills, Bits and Pincers, Brass Knobs and Curtain Rings, &c. &c. Anvils, Hammers and Vices, Bellows and Bellows Pipes, Mill-Saws, Steelwads and Hinges, A VERY EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT of Weeding Hoes, Several Boxes Gilbert's best blistered Steel Axes, Frying Pans and Waffle Irons, Sifters and Carpenters' Tools, An excellent assortment of Nails, Iron and Steel, &c. &c. &c.

A LARGE AND SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT OF CROCKERY AND GLASS.

Brim and Apple Brandy, 15 BARRELS excellent Whiskey, 2 Liquor Cases, Excellent Cheiving Tobacco, &c. &c. &c. Also, 3 Silver Huntsman's Watches, 1 Common double case Silver Watch, All keep excellent time.

At the same time, one Double Gig and two heels and Axles of a New Sulkey.

These articles, together with a great number of others, not enumerated, will be offered for sale at the Store near the Presbyterian Church, without the legal reserve; so that the Members of the Legislature, Merchants from a distance, and all others, desirous of making purchases, will find it to their interest to attend the sale.

Persons residing in the Country, who may not wish to purchase large lots of Goods, are particularly invited to attend, as most of the articles will be put up in small parcels, so as to enable them to buy for Family use.

Terms.—All bills under ten dollars, Cash; all over ten dollars, 12 months credit, on bond with approved security.

Sale to commence on Monday at 11 o'clock, and to be continued each succeeding day, till the same hour, until the Entire Stock is disposed of.

J. J. CANNON, Administrator.

October 25, 1833. 31 3r

BLANKS

For sale at this Office.