

RALEIGH REGISTER AND NORTH CAROLINA GAZETTE.

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

VOL. XL.

SATURDAY, JULY 27, 1839.

NO. 39.

JOSEPH GALES & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

TERMS.
Subscriptions, three dollars per annum—one half in advance.
Persons residing without the State will be required to pay the whole amount of the year's subscription in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
For every 16 lines (this size type) first insertion one dollar, each subsequent insertion 25 cents.
Court Orders and Judicial Advertisements will be charged 25 per cent. higher and a deduction of 33 per cent. will be made from the regular prices, for advertisers by the year.
Letters to the Editors must be post-paid.

NOTICE.

OFFER for sale that valuable Tract of Land, well known as the NINE OAKS, containing 2000 acres, and being in the county of Granville, N. Carolina, on the Stage road between Oxford and Williamsboro', ten miles from the former and two from the latter village, and eight miles distant from a depot of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad. On the Tract is a handsome and commodious Dwelling House, with the necessary out-buildings for a family, and the location remarkably healthy and well watered. The soil is well adapted to the production of Tobacco, Wheat and Corn, and the Society of the neighborhood, with the great facility of getting produce to market, renders it a most desirable situation. The Subscriber will take pleasure in showing the premises to those desirous of purchasing, and make known the terms, which shall be liberal.
P. HAMILTON,
Williamsboro', Granville Co., N. C.
July 16, 1839. 38—2m.

CHEAP COTTON YARN.

HAVING a heavy stock of the article on hand, and finding it to sell too slow for the interest of the owners, I now offer it, at retail, by the single bundle, at the lowest wholesale price. Now is your time to buy span cotton.
WILL PECK, A. G. T.

LOST.

ON the 5th inst. in the City of Raleigh, a Pocket Book containing, among other papers, the following, viz: one Scrip on the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company, for \$500; one Bond on Thos. Mathews for \$50; two Bonds on Robert Boyd, Esq. for \$255 or \$256; one Bond on J. Arnold's Estate for \$91. I will give a liberal Reward to any person who may leave it with C. Rogers or Mr. Wells, Proprietors of the Eagle Hotel, Raleigh, N. C., so that I get it again.
JNO. C. DUGGER.
July 18, 1839. 38—1f



STRAYED.

FROM the Subscriber, living on Neuse River, nine miles North of Raleigh, a SORREL FILLEY, three years old, four feet seven or eight inches high, with a small white spot in the forehead. Any information of said Filley will be thankfully received, and a reasonable compensation given to any person that will take her up and give me information, or deliver her at my house. She left in May last.
BURWELL PERRY.
Wake County, July 11, 1839. 38

SHOCCO SPRINGS.

THIS delightful Summer retreat, so justly celebrated for its mineral waters, genteel society and comfortable accommodations, will be open for the reception of visitors on the 10th of June.
The Proprietress, Mrs. ANN JOHNSON, respectfully states, that her charges will be as follows:

PRICES.
Boarders, per day, as formerly, \$1 00
Families, per month, each person 15 00
Children and Servants, half price.
Horses, per day, 75
There will be a BALL at Shocco, on Tuesday the 13th of August.
Shocco, June 10th, 1839. 38

Notice.

TAKE notice that I have been arrested at the instance of John Kane, and shall appear at the next County Court of Wake, to be held at Raleigh, on the 3d Monday in August next, for the purpose of taking the benefit of the Act of Assembly of 1827, for the relief of insolvent debtors, and when and where you may attend and cross-examine if you think proper.
WM. D. BAGWELL,
Raleigh, July 20, 1839. 38—3f.

NOTICE.

TAKEN UP and entered as a stray, by Richard Bullock, living 10 miles West of Oxford, on the Hillsboro' Road, a Bay or Brown Horse, supposed to be nine years old, all four of his feet white, a blaze down his face, and his left ear has the appearance of being bit off. Valued at \$50.
A. LANDIS, Ranger.
Granville County, July 1839. 38

FOUND.

A PARCEL of MONEY, which the owner can have by describing the same, and paying cost of advertising. Apply at the Store of W. & A. STELL.
July 16, 1839. 38—1f.

LAMP OIL,
A GOOD ARTICLE, cheap. For sale by
TOWLES & CALLUM.
Raleigh, July 4, 1839. 41

YOUNG LADIES'
Boarding School,
AT
CHAPEL HILL.

THE Female School in the family of Professors PHILLIPS will re-commence on Monday, the 16th July.
The means for affording a thorough education in Literature and Science are ample, and the unwearied efforts of the Principal will be directed to the promotion of the best interests of her Pupils.
Music and French taught on the usual terms.
July 3, 1839. 8 w.—p.

Notice.

To Abram Hester, and others:
TAKE notice that I have been arrested at the instance of Abram Hester, and shall appear at the next County Court of Wake, to be held at Raleigh, on the 3d Monday in August next, for the purpose of taking the benefit of the Act of Assembly of 1827, for the relief of insolvent debtors, and when and where you may attend and cross-examine if you think proper.
WESLEY HODGE,
Raleigh July 20, 1839. 39—3f.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
HALIFAX COUNTY,
Superior Court of Law—April Term, 1839.
Charlotte Alsbrook, vs. Willis Alsbrook.
Petition for Divorce.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Willis Alsbrook is a non-resident of the State—it is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Raleigh Register for three months notifying the said Willis Alsbrook, that unless he be and appear at the Superior Court of Law to be held for the County of Halifax at the Court House in the town of Halifax, on the fourth Monday after the fourth Monday in September next and plead, answer or demur, otherwise, judgment will be taken pro confesso as to him and heard ex parte.
Witness, Robert L. Whitaker, Clerk of our said Court at Office, the fourth Monday after the fourth in March, A. D. 1839.
R. L. WHITAKER, C. S. C.

WE are authorized and requested to state, for the information of the voters of the sixth Congressional District, that Gen. MICHAEL T. HAWKINS has been confined to his bed for some time past from severe indisposition, which has prevented, and may still continue to prevent, his mingling with his constituents between this time and the election.
As a report has been industriously circulated in some parts of the District, that Gen. Hawkins has declined a re-election, he wishes it to be distinctly understood that there is no foundation for such a report, but that he is still a Candidate to represent the District as heretofore.
Warren County, July 4, 1839. 37 3f

NEW FIRM.

SWINDEL & ROYSTER,
HAVE opened a Family Grocery and Provision Store at the Brick Store on Market Street, one door East of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD'S Apothecary Store, where may be procured, at all times, the best articles in their line. Their assortment of LIQUORS, WINES, &c. is very good, and will be sold with their other Stock, very cheap for Cash.
E. SWINDEL,
J. D. ROYSTER.
Raleigh, July 10, 1839. 37—3f

DENTAL SURGERY.

DR. SCOTT has returned to Raleigh, and may be consulted on application at the Eagle Hotel.
Raleigh, July, 1839.

WANTED.

TWO Journeyman Wood-workers at the Carriage Making Business will find steady employment and good wages on application to
GARDNER & MCKETHAN.
Fayetteville, July 2, 1839. 6—4w

A Card.

MR. LE MESSURIER respectfully informs the public, that having obtained the BAPTIST Certificate, the Exercises of his School, heretofore advertised, will commence on Monday next, the 15th of July.
July 11, 1839. 73—3f

From Africa--The Ourang Outang.

Dr. S. M. E. Goheen, formerly of this place, who spent the last two years at Monrovia, in the Colony of Liberia, has just returned in good health.

He brought with him--what no doubt will prove a most interesting curiosity to the people of this vicinity--a living Ourang Outang--a capital description of which we publish below--extracted from the Luminary. We can testify, from our own observation, to the truth of all that is there said and, we might add, that the half is not told. Its freaks are inimitable, and would make a frechondriac laugh. If we had time, we would favor our readers with several more extracts.
Columbia (Penn.) Courier.

FROM AFRICA'S LUMINARY.

The Ourang Outang.--We have seen several animals of the above class, in this and other countries, but never saw nor heard of one to compare with the female Ourang Outang now in possession of Dr. S. M. E. Goheen, and to be seen at our Mission premises.

Jenny (for so the Doctor calls her) was obtained by him about five months ago from a gentleman of this town, who had purchased her from a native only a few months previously.
She is four years old, and measures two feet four inches in height, being as well proportioned, and as much like the human species in the formation of the different parts of the body, as any of the same class of animals of which we have any record. She was taken quite young by some native Africans, and was clinging to the abdomen of her mother when the latter was killed by them. Her teeth are regular and perfect. She has four incisors, and two canine and six molars in each jaw, and presents the exact appearance of a human face and head.

The length of time she has been in a domesticated state, and particularly the last five months, has served to develop the astonishing degree of sagacity, approaching almost to reason, with which her species are furnished by the great Creator of man and brute. It is no small source of amusement to us, and quite a relaxation from

the constant routine of business and care, to take a peep at Jenny occasionally; see her go through her various exercises, all of which are most obediently performed at the bidding of her master, and mark her diverting powers of imitation. She is chained by the neck to a piece of wood driven in the ground the end of which is about eight inches above the surface. A line just enough to admit of her grasping it by a slight spring upwards is fastened by one end to the back wall of the kitchen, and by the other to a fine orange tree which shades the spot. Jenny's movements on this tight rope are truly diverting. She not only suspends at ease by either hand or foot--for her feet are well adapted to all the purposes for which the hand is used--but walks in an erect position on the rope, balancing herself with exact precision by the use of her long arms. When in good humor--which, by the way, is not always the case, for she, too, gets into fits of passion, and requires the rod of correction--Jenny performs some exquisite feats of agility, swinging from side to side; supporting herself by one limb, then by another; lying down on the line, arms and legs suspended, making somersets, and in every possible manner, showing the great activity and quickness of movement peculiar to her race.

Her attempts to open the lock by which her chain is secured, when her master designs to treat her with a romp among the fruit trees in the garden, and the privilege of picking a snur sop, papaw, or orange, are remarkable. Jenny takes the key from the hand of the Doctor, sits down on the log of wood, and very patiently tries to insert it into the hole of the padlock. After repeated failures, all most patiently endured, she succeeds--the key is inserted, but to turn it round so as to start the spring, is too much for her, and she has to be indulged with some assistance.

Nothing escapes her among the persons in employ at the mission-house; and every thing is imitated so exactly, that our risibles are severely taxed; as, for instance, Jenny concludes she ought to do something towards the washer woman's department; and if she can only be indulged with a tub of water and a piece of rag, she rubs--shakes--squeezes--wrings with all the intense application of a first-rate laundress.

At her meals, too, this imitative faculty is equally observable. Jenny uses her knife and fork and spoon, and if the latter be held awkwardly, her master demands it from her, orders the hand to be turned, which she obeys, and receives the handle of the spoon between her fingers and thumb with no inconsiderable apish grace. Observing the boy of the house cleaning the knives and forks by rubbing them on the board, Jenny concludes that her spoon ought to receive the same attention, and so gets a stone and commences an earnest rubbing, an operation by no means calculated to give a very fine polish. Observing the carpenters at work not long ago, she found a nail, obtained a piece of board, and, with a small stone for a hammer, began to drive in the nail as fairly as any young apprentice to the trade.

But the most amusing is to see the effect of music on her nerves and passions; we sometimes indulge her with a visit in the mission-house, take up an accordion and play her a tune. The excitement, the transport she is thrown into, her various gestures and movements, are astonishing. She jumps up and down on all fours for a while; then springs on a chair and has a caper; sometimes mounts on the back of the chair, giving all the evidence of being perfectly charmed. Should Jenny ever visit the United States, we apprehend she will afford a fund of amusement for thousands of the curious.

A Family Reason for going to America.--"I am astonished to hear this news," said Nicholas, "Going to America? You had no such thing in contemplation when I was with you?"

"No," replied Crummes, "I hadn't then. The fact is, that Mrs. Crummes--most extraordinary woman, Johnson"--here he broke off and whispered something in his ear.

"Oh!" said Nicholas, smiling; "the prospect of an addition to your family?"

"The seventh addition, Johnson," returned Mr. Crummes, solemnly. "I thought such a child as the Phenomenon must have been a closer; but it seems we are to have another. She is a very remarkable woman."

"I congratulate you," said Nicholas, "and I hope this may prove a phenomenon too."

"Why, it's pretty sure to be something uncommon, I suppose," rejoined Mr. Crummes. "The talent of the other three is principally in combat and serious pantomime. I should like this one to have a turn for juvenile tragedy; I understand they want something of that sort in America very much. However, we must take it as it comes. Perhaps it may have a genius for the tight-rope."

Said a fellow to a Jew, a while ago, "did you know that they hang Jews and Jackasses together in England?" "No I didn't," replied the Israelite, "but if it be true, it is fortunate that you and I are not there, for one of us might be bung for his nation and the other for his nature, and there would be an end of both."

POPULAR EDUCATION.

The admirable speech of Mr. Johnson of Maryland, to which we made allusions a few weeks ago, is eloquent in favor of Popular Education. It is full of illustrative facts and philosophical views. We present further extracts:

I will not fatigue the attention of the House by dwelling much longer upon these general considerations, but will attempt to present the question to the contemplation of the House, in relation to its bearings upon the present age and the rising generation; for it seems to be a controlling principle of our nature to look less at the past, and to be more indifferent of the worldly future, than to seize, with salutary avidity, the present; and it is a trait which all will admit the existence of in the American character, and which controls their pursuits in an eminent degree--the acquisition, by the shortest road, of the prize of affluence and wealth. The slow and gradual pursuit of gain, our restive and enterprising minds will neither appreciate nor comprehend. We lie down with dreamy visions of wealth, and awake boldly nerved for its speedy attainment. But we know the value of education, and I am confident in the belief that Government will adopt commensurate means for its more general diffusion. And, were we to extend our inquiries abroad, in order to ascertain if there is an urgent and pressing necessity to send the "schoolmaster abroad in the land," we would find, to our national reproach and deep and abiding mortification, that every region of the nation calls aloud for his services. There is no civilized and Christian nation on earth which boasts of its refinement, its wisdom, and its fame, that so imperatively requires a more liberal system of public schools.

As in State Governments, so in National, prejudices may be created; timid apprehensions may alarm; worse considerations than either may influence individuals in opposing a measure to appropriate the public domain for the diffusion of education among the States; but when such a policy shall, and I believe and hope will, prevail, the individual, if it should be possible that one such could be found in Congress, who would attempt to divert that fund, once set apart, from its munificent purpose, would be regarded as a more barbarous heathen than he who would, in other times, have wildly rushed into the sanctuary of the solemn temples of the gods, and extinguish their vestal lights.

By the report of the committee appointed by the Legislature of Georgia, "of 83,000 children who ought to be in school, but 25,000 have the advantage of any education whatever." Thus Georgia, the mother of two powerful and wealthy States, presents the sad picture of allowing 58,000 children to grow up within her limits in the most cruel and profound ignorance; a State which reserved in her articles of cession her just proportion of the public lands.--When was the voice of that State heard in this hall in favor of a distributive share of the public lands for education, which she so much requires?

I have seen no report from North-Carolina; and I deeply regret that there is not a feeling of reciprocity between the States and the National Government, to furnish each with all their reports and public proceedings; for, alike in State or the National Legislature, its members are embarrassed in their public deliberations, from a want of access to useful reports. But North-Carolina must greatly require an improved system of education; for you will find in the Journals of this House, in the evidence in relation to the 1st session of the 22d Congress, that, out of one hundred and eleven voters who gave testimony, twenty-eight had to make their marks; in other words, one third could not write their names. And her voice has not been heard in this hall or the other, claiming a portion of the public domain for the education of her ignorant children. A State which is the parent of Tennessee; a State which has the honor of standing proudly the first to declare, by a political State act, (to say nothing about her Mecklenburg convention,) her determination to be separated from the mother country; for, on the 12th of April, 1776, the Congress of North-Carolina "empowered their delegates to declare independence."

If we were to form a general opinion of the condition of education in other States from circumstances, we would conclude that Kentucky is but slightly in advance of North-Carolina.

You will find recorded, in your journal of proceedings, a case almost as remarkable, in the first session of the succeeding Congress. That, in the evidence given in the contested election of Moore and Letcher, of one hundred and twelve names of witnesses.

In a work written by J. Seawell Jones, of North Carolina, which entitles him to the admiration of the country, and the lasting gratitude of his State, he has abundantly proved that his native State is entitled to the honor to which I have alluded; and since his excellent work has been published--his "Defence of the Revolutionary History of the State of North Carolina"--the distinction which he has claimed for her is fully corroborated, if additional proof than that which he adduces were necessary, by the researches of Mr. M. St. Clair Clarke, at Albany, and at other places, whilst compiling the American State Papers.

nesses which I counted, sixteen were marked, or about one fifth, who could not write their names.

By the last report of the superintendent of common schools, it appears that in the year 1836, in the districts of New-York from which reports had been received, there were 524,188 instructed, and that the number of children residing in those districts, over five years old and under sixteen, was 563,892: so that number 39,604 did not attend common schools.

I pass over other States, and will say that my own State is far behind the age in mental improvement, from an absence of a more general system of public education. In the Congressional district which I represent, there is scarcely a single school in which a poor man who has not the means to incur the expense can have his children educated. And what, Mr. President, can be more agonizing to a sensitive mind, when the physical energies are paralyzed by affliction, than the reflection of such a parent, that the children he is to leave behind him are to grow up in ignorance, and to be made the prey of every vice, and to be allured to ruin by every temptation?

How different must be the decline of one, though poor and prostrated, when he can find his pillow softened by the belief that, though disease and poverty may harass him, his mind can still fondly linger on the consoling reflection that his offspring, if left penniless, will still be educated; and how cheering the hope that their fate may be different; and that, when the fond parent is no more, his children, by public instruction, by industry, and the force of genius, in a country where all the avenues of enterprise and promotion are thrown wide open to character and to talents, may be useful to society and adorn his country, and rescue from the grave the name of their father, and extend it with their own through a grateful nation! By the census of 1830, there were in the United States, between the ages of five and fifteen years, 2,845,037 white children; the number now is more than 3,000,000, all of whom should receive a moral and useful education. Lord Brougham asserts that it is not enough to say that a child can learn a great deal before the age of six years; the truth is that he can learn, and does learn, a great deal more before that age than all that he learns or can learn in all after life." I do not feel qualified to discuss the truth or error of this proposition; but will assert that, if it is true, every one who values either the institutions of his country or the happiness of the people, must feel a strong solicitude in having schools established which will give instruction and proper moral direction to the youthful mind. There is no truth more fully established in morals than that a nation or people are vicious in proportion to their ignorance. In illustration of the position, I will refer to a passage in Lord Brougham's speech on education, in the House of Lords, some three years ago. He states, that of "700 persons who were put on their trials in the winters of 1830 and 1831, charged with rioting and arson, only 150 could read and write; all the rest were marksmen.--Of the number of boys committed to Newgate during three years, two-thirds could neither read nor write."

"At the refuge for the destitute it is still worse; for, from an examination there made, it appears that the number of children received who can read with tolerable facility is in the proportion of only one in every thirty or thirty-five."

But, Mr. Chairman, I feel forced to hurry through this portion of the subject, and the reflections which naturally arise from it. I am quite sure that I have fatigued the House as well as myself.

The effect of education upon a nation is not alone in the mental and moral exaltation of its people, but the consequence is in equal ratio upon its physical energies and the increasing development of its resources. To sustain the latter position I will read an extract from the very able and most valuable work of Mr. E. C. Wines, on the subject of "Popular Education." He says that "the intellect of this people is not cultivated to one-fourth--scarcely, perhaps, to one-eighth--the extent that it would be by the adoption of a wise system of universal education. And who can calculate the results? What imagination can set limits to the pecuniary advantages that would accrue to the country, if useful inventions and discoveries were multiplied fourfold?" That, "in illustration of this point, President Young has made a comparison, founded upon the statistics of Baron Dupin, between the commercial and manufacturing condition of England and France. From this calculation it appears that the muscular force employed in commerce and manufactures in these two countries is about equal, being in each equivalent, in round numbers, to the power of six millions of men. Thus, if the productive enterprise of the two countries depended solely upon the animate power employed, France ought to be as great a commercial and manufacturing country as England. But the English, by means of machinery, have increased their force to a power equal to that of twenty-five millions of men, while the French have only raised theirs to that of eleven millions. England, then, owing to her superiority in discovering and inventing, has more than quadrupled her power of men and horses. France,

on the other hand, has not quite doubled hers. Is it," the learned Professor then pertinently inquires, "now any wonder, that these islanders, with a narrow territory, smaller population, and less genial climate, should immensely outstrip their less intelligent and ingenious neighbors? And can we conceive a stronger proof of the actual pecuniary gain that accrues to a nation, from cultivating the intellect of her sons, than is furnished from such a fact?" How much does England gain by her superiority over France from this fact? The actual commercial and manufacturing power of the latter country is only two-fifths of that of the former. The present annual value of the cotton manufacture of Great Britain, according to the Encyclopaedia Britannica, is estimated to be about thirty-five millions of pounds sterling. Three-fifths of that sum, or more than twenty-five millions of pounds, is England's clear gain over her less skillful rival; an amount more than three times as great as the whole present annual revenue of the United States; and for this vast and ever increasing tide of prosperity England is clearly indebted to popular education, which is the parent of intelligence, and the ultimate cause of all those improvements in the cotton manufacture by which these amazing results have been secured.

At one time, England imported her cotton fabrics from India. By the invention of machinery she now imports the raw material, sends it back seven thousand miles, manufactured, for sale in a country where the hand-loom is still used. By Middleton's genius, London is saved annually about eight millions of dollars in the facilities of furnishing water for that city. What amount of labor has been saved by Whittemore's card-making machine? Whitney's invention of the cotton gin has more than doubled the value of every acre of cotton land in the South. And Fulton created a miracle by his steam invention, which has propelled the present generation more than two centuries ahead of their otherwise destination. It is beyond the estimate of human calculation to compute the resources and power of this nation, if education were universally diffused, so as to bring its influence to bear upon their full development. But the limited statements which I have given show how deplorable is the condition of education in most of the States; how many who cannot even read or write. The Emperor of Austria has issued an edict preventing those from marrying who cannot read or write. The purpose is good; yet in this country it would be regarded as cruel. By the Constitution of Peru, no one will be allowed the privileges of citizenship after 1840 who cannot read or write. With all our boasted intelligence, such a law would create in this nation a civil revolution.

In conclusion, I will say, if the members in this House should refuse to support a measure calculated to give their States a distributive proportion of the public lands for the promotion of Education, I will renew the proposition, as long as I may be allowed a seat in Congress, in another form. I will insist upon the right of my own State to her just proportion, and will never tire in urging it until its final success. If justice should sometimes be slow it is generally triumphant in the end.

But I hope that the members from the old States, and the liberal from the new, will take firm ground, and take it quickly, in favor of this measure; and they will not let another census and a re-apportionment of representation be taken until this question shall be carried. They have the power to do their States justice, if they have the will, and it is time for the old and devoted States to

'Begin, be bold, and venture to be wise. Those who defer their work from day to day, Do on a river's bank expecting stand, Till the whole stream which flows from them shall be dry, Which runs, and as it runs, will run on."

Wicked and Blasphemous.--At the celebration of the Fourth of July at Chester, Delaware County, Pennsylvania, the following toast was drunk:

"By Walter C. Lytle, Manin Van Buren, the little magician that spreads his republican wand over the face of the nation, and expels abundant harvests to come forth to cheer the husbandman, and feed the needy."

This is shocking and disgraceful to all the parties concerned. The Infidels who reared their flag at Tammany Hall, and surrounded Mr. Van Buren on his late visit to this city, are spreading the contagion of their doctrines in every direction. Under the abused name of Democracy they carry into effect all the ceremonies of Royalty, and not content with violating the simplicity and spirit of our republican institutions, they daringly claim for their idol the attributes of the Deity. What are we to do? Can honest democrats of the old School countenance these new lights--these infidels, radicals, and agrarians, who claim to have the President in their keeping? Was the foregoing toast one that should have been drunk by any decent citizen on such an occasion.--Noah.

The compensations of the collectors of the customs and the land revenues is very small.--Globe.

Ah! but look at the perverts; the most important of which is the liberty of stealing just as much as they please.--Prentice.