

County of Randolph.
Hez. Johnston & others.
In Equity.
Robert Walker & others.
It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court...

For Sale.
A fine, high spirited Jackass, six years old, imported from South-America, remarkable for vigor and the qualities of his stock...

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF N. C.
Raleigh, June 6, 1827.
By His Ex'cy H. G. Burton, Governor, &c.

To all whom it may concern.
PERSONS desirous of purchasing the interest possessed by the State in the lands mentioned in the following Resolution of the last General Assembly...

H. G. BURTON.
By the Governor, no. K. Campbell, P. Sec'y.

Raleigh Register.
TUESDAY, JULY 24, 1827.

Mr. Madison—We rejoice to hear that the health of this venerable Patriot is in the way of being restored. His valuable life, we hope, may be protracted for some years.

The notorious Spanish Pirates Pepe, Conra, and Felix, for the trial of whom a special Federal Court has lately been held in Richmond, at which Chief-Justice Marshall presided, have all been found guilty, and are sentenced to be hung on Friday the 17th of next month.

The charge against the immortal Washington of shouting down militia-men, is indignantly and manfully refuted by a revolutionary veteran, as will be seen in the article we copy to-day from the Maryland Republican. It is one of those things that ought to be promulgated by every editor in the land who feels a desire to rescue the fair fame of Washington from the most unmerited obliquity. It is presumed none can appear indifferent to so momentous a subject.

The Franklin Bank of New-Jersey stopped payment on the 13th inst. The Cashier gave public notice on the 14th that the notes would be regularly redeemed during the hours of business, but afterwards failed to do so. The editors of the New-York Statesman intimate that the holders of the paper must be content to pocket the loss.

New Invention.—A machine has been invented by Peter Sturtevant and Edwin Starr of Boston, for casting type, and from its simplicity and the time and labour that will be saved, it is supposed it will come into general use in a short time. The operation of making the type with this machine is performed by a boy, turning a crank, and with twice the rapidity of the best casters in the old method. There is besides less waste, and the face of the smallest letter is seldom imperfect, on account of the force with which the metal is thrown into the moulds.

St. Clairsville, (Ohio) July 7.
NATIONAL ROAD.—We understand that the whole line of the national road between Canton (Bridgeport) and Cambridge, a distance of about fifty-three miles, has been opened for the admission of travelling of every description. The line from the river to Fairview, thirty miles, is paved;

that between Fairview and Cambridge is graded but not paved.

Communications.

FOR THE REGISTER.
No. 2.
Gen. Jackson and the Editor of the U. S. Telegraph.

The Editor of the Telegraph cautions his readers not to believe the charge of Gen. Jackson to be the Kremer story renewed; but are they not both derived from the same source, from a friend of General Jackson, who in the words of the Editor, "has no pretensions to moral principle;" and although this friend without moral principle, did not give the information direct to Kremer, or to the General, but to a member of Congress of high respectability, who was the bearer of the important message—yet muddy water will remain foul though poured through a silver tube, and if the information in the first place was obtained from a foul and dirty source, it would not be cleansed by passing through the hands of "a member of Congress of high respectability;" and can it be supposed for a moment that Gen. Jackson did not enquire of this highly respectable member from whom he acquired his important information, and did he not know, as well as the Editor of the Telegraph, his character for honor and veracity—that he "had no pretensions to moral principles," and that he would not be a competent witness in a Court of conscience." But as Gen. Jackson and Gen. Kremer are now united in the laudable undertaking of retailing second-hand stories derived from a person unworthy of credit, to the injury of private character and public fame, I will for a moment take a bird's-eye view of the profitable and highly respectable manner in which the last named partner has conducted the affairs of the concern, and though to a casual observer it would seem that the firm must ultimately become insolvent, yet it will never want for funds so long as the Editor of U. S. Telegraph, the bellows-blower of the combination organ, can keep his pipes in tune.

The writer of this does not mean to take lessons from the opposition in Billingsgate, and bandy with them low and vulgar epithets, and he hopes his readers will excuse him in this instance for applying one which he thinks richly deserved.

Before I proceed further with the "Bargain & intrigue," as managed by Kremer, I will notice some discrepancies between Gen. Jackson, George Kremer, and the Editor of the Telegraph. It is a pity that Gen. Jackson, possessing such sterling integrity, unflinching honor, and more than Roman patriotism, should be found in such dishonorable company; but it appears to be a voluntary acquaintance of his own, & he must suffer the consequences of the connection.

Gen. Jackson tells us, that early in January, 1825, this highly respectable member gave him the information, and that "on the second day afterwards Mr. Clay came out openly and avowedly in favor of Mr. Adams." To make this transaction happen early in January, it must have transpired between the first and the tenth:—Mr. Kremer, in the address written for him to his constituents, and dated February 25, 1825, informs them, that Mr. Clay "enveloped himself in profound mystery from the beginning of the session until the 24th of January, when all at once it was announced," &c.—Gen. Jackson states, "the gentleman proceeded:—he said he had been informed by the friends of Mr. Clay." The Editor of the Telegraph, on the contrary, asserts, that "the gentleman who proceeded," had been informed by a friend of Gen. Jackson, who "had no pretensions to moral principle." The difference in the statements, as made by Gen. Jackson and the Editor of the Telegraph, is material to a correct issue.—If the proposal was made in the first place with serious intentions by the friends of Clay, or even a friend of his, the thing is tangible, and the General, who has no concealments, is solicited and challenged to name him or them; and if, on the contrary, the charge is bottomed on the evidence of the General's friend, "who has no pretensions to moral principle," and "who would not be a competent witness in a Court of conscience," the General is requested to disclose the fact, that the people, in reversing his celebrated motto, may judge of the fruit by the tree.

How has the letter of Gen. Jackson been introduced?—At a dinner at his own house, he makes statements to ten or a dozen gentlemen, not confidentially, but with the implied design at least of having them made public; for is the Hon. Carter Beverly so lost to every gentlemanly principle as to reveal to the world, the confidential communications of a friend, made too while he was a participator in the hospitality of his table?—Gen. Jackson knew when these statements were made public, they would be contradicted—this would afford him a fine opportunity, under the plausible pretence of being called upon, to appear in his own proper person in the glorious work of detraction.

The public would be highly gratified with a printed copy of the letter of Mr. Beverly to Gen. Jackson, dated at Louisville, Ky. the 15th July last,—they want it too verbatim et literatim, for this it was that furnished the pretence for the General's appearance in propria persona.

I do not mean to charge the General, unadvisedly, of joining the workers in this sewer of foul corruption to defame the characters of Mr. Clay and Mr. Adams—the General has built his house upon the sand, and I will prove he knew the instability of the foundation before he commenced the work.

I intended to have confined my remarks in this number principally to Gen. Kremer, one of the workers in this inquiry; but owing to the digression, I must put them off until my next communication.

INVESTIGATOR.

MR. CLAY'S LETTER.

FROM THE KENTUCKY REPORTER OF JULY 4.
To the Public.

On my arrival at Wheeling, on the 23d instant I was informed that Mr. Carter Beverly, then at that place, had received the preceding night, by mail, a letter from General Jackson, which he had exhibited to several persons, and left with my friend Col. Noah Zane, for my perusal, and which I was told formed a subject of general conversation, and had produced much excitement in the town. The Captain of the Reindeer having kindly detained his steam-boat for my accommodation, and as I was unwilling longer to delay his departure, I had only time to obtain a hasty, but I believe a correct copy of the letter, and I now seize the first moment, after my arrival at home, to present it to the public, together with a copy of another letter addressed by Mr. Beverly to Colonel Zane.

I purposely forbear at this time to make several comments which these documents authorize, and confine myself to a notice of the charges which Gen. Jackson has brought forward in his letter.

These charges are, 1st. That my friends in Congress, early in January, 1825, proposed to him that, if he would say or permit any of his confidential friends to say, that, in case he was elected President, Mr. Adams should not be continued Secretary of State, by a complete union of myself & my friends, we would put an end to the Presidential contest in one hour; and 2dly. That the above proposal was made to Gen. Jackson, through a distinguished member of Congress, of high standing, with my privacy and consent.

To the latter charge, I oppose a direct, unqualified and indignant denial. I neither made, nor authorized, nor knew of any proposition whatever to either of the three candidates who were returned to the House of Representatives at the last Presidential election, or to the friends of either of them, for the purpose of influencing the result of the election, or for any other purpose. And all allegations, intimations, and insinuations, that my vote, on that occasion, was offered to be given, or was in fact given, in consideration of any stipulation or understanding, express or implied, direct or indirect, written or verbal, that I was, or that any other person was not, to be appointed Secretary of State, or that I was in any other manner, to be personally benefited, are devoid of all truth, and destitute of any foundation whatever. And I firmly and solemnly believe, that the first of the two above mentioned charges is alike untrue and groundless. But if (contrary to my full belief) my friends or any of them made any such proposition or offer, as is asserted in that first charge, it was without my knowledge, and without my authority.

The letter of Gen. Jackson insinuates, rather than directly makes the further charge, that an arrangement was proposed and made between Mr. Adams' friends and mine, by which, in the event of his election, I was to be appointed Secretary of State, I pronounce that charge also, as far as I know or believe, to be untrue, and without the least foundation.

Gen. Jackson having at last voluntarily placed himself in the attitude of my public accuser, we are now fairly at issue.—I rejoice that a specific accusation by a responsible accuser, has at length appeared, though at the distance of near two and a half years since the charge was first put forth, through Mr. George Kremer. It will be universally admitted, that the accusation is of the most serious nature. Hardly any more atrocious could be preferred against a Representative of the People in his official character. The charge in substance is, that deliberate "propositions of bargain," were made by my congressional friends collectively, through an authorized and distinguished member of Congress, to Gen. Jackson; that their object was, by these "means of bargain and corruption" to exclude Mr. Adams from the Department of State, or to secure my promotion to office; and that I was privy and assented to those propositions and to the employment of those means.

Such being the accusation & the prosecutor, and the issue between us, I have now a right to expect that he will substantiate his charges, by the exhibition of satisfactory evidence. In that event there is no punishment which would exceed the measure of my offence. In the opposite event what ought to be the of the management American Public, is cheerfully submitted to their wisdom and justice.

H. CLAY.
Lexington 29 June. 1827.
From the Maryland Republican.
GENERAL WASHINGTON.
Just see to what an unwarrantable extent the friends of Gen. Jackson will go in order to frame excuses for their idol. No sooner is the violent character of the six Tennessee militia-men executed by order of Gen. J. exposed, than they set about to hunt for some outrageous act to produce as a precedent for sanguinary conduct in military commanders. In their desperate exigence, even the sacred character of Gen. Washington himself is not secure from their assault. Read the following extract from the Baltimore Jackson paper.

During the Revolution, while the army was stationed at New-York, the soldiers were constantly deserting—Gen. Washington gave orders to the officers of the out-posts to SHOOT DOWN every man who was passing without leave & bring his HEAD to him. One at least if not more, was shot and his head carried to Washington. There was no more desertions. Was Washington a murderer? Was Washington a blood-hound!—Was Washington a cruel and unrelenting military chieftain?

Whether the writer of the above was really deceived as to the fact, or whether this production of his pen was a wanton deviation from the known truth, the tale he tells is equally an infamous slander upon the name of Washington. During the long and

bloody war of the Revolution, with all its affluable instances of civil contention, Gen. Washington never in one single instance, resorted to such violent measures as we have many instances of in the brief period of Gen. Jackson's command. Of him Jackson might have said, as he did of Madison, he could not look upon "blood and carnage with composure." Human life was regarded as too sacred to be sported with. The lives of his foes were not wantonly destroyed; but the lives of his own soldiers were as dear to him as his own. He was a father to his men, not their executioner.

But, of the accusation contained in the above paragraph, we are, fortunately able to speak, from unquestionable authority, and we hasten to do so, as a duty to the memory of the great and good man who is therein aspersed.

In conversation, a few days since, with a revolutionary officer, who, after serving his country for a considerable part of a long and active life in the field, is now usefully employed by the people as a delegate in the councils of the state, I mentioned the publication of the paragraph above quoted from the Jackson paper, respecting George Washington. Indignation kindled in the countenance, and sparkled from the eye of the old veteran in an instant. It touched the character of the revolutionary army, and of his beloved commander, and roused all the soldier within him. Would that the author of the libel had been, at that instant, within the flash of his countenance, and the sound of his language, as he repelled the base insinuation against him he knew & loved so well. "I think it likely," said the good old man, resuming in a moment, the christian temper which ornaments his years, his feeling giving a deeper tone and earnestness to his impressive voice, as he added, "I think it likely that there may be no man now living who knows more of the circumstances upon which that tale is predicated, than I happen to know. I was not only in the army and upon the spot at that time, but I was, myself, at the elbow of Col. Lee, when he issued the orders for shooting the deserters, and which excited such a feeling in the army, and in the country at the time. I remember it as well as if it had occurred within the last hour. The army was posted on the Hudson above West Point; it was just before we stormed Stony Point. Col. Lee was sitting at a table writing. An officer came in and reported that more of the men had deserted across the line to the enemy. Col. Lee (the celebrated commander of the Virginia Legion) without an instant's hesitation, or withdrawing the pen from the paper, gave orders "to shoot every man that was detected deserting to the enemy, and send their heads to head quarters." The order was given to Lieut. Reed, who was in command of the advance guard:—the same Gen. Reed who commanded in the cattle in which Sir Peter Parker was killed in the late war & is now living on the Eastern shore of Maryland. The order was issued but a short time before three men were detected in the act of deserting, pursued, taken close to the enemies line, and brought in. Reed observed, that according to orders, he ought to execute all three of them, but that he would not do so. He would make an example of one of them. I think, on examination, it appeared that one of them was a German, one a Frenchman, and the other an American. Reed inquired which of the three should die? It was unanimously agreed that it should be the American. In him the atrocity was the most aggravating, because it was his native country he was deserting—he was shot. His head was cut off and sent to head quarters agreeably to orders. But no man could be more mortified or provoked than Gen. Washington was at the sight. So far from countenancing such a proceeding for one instant, Col. Lee was immediately arrested, and tried for his conduct, and it was with extreme difficulty, indeed, popular as that officer deservedly stood with the army, that he was preserved from being broke for the offence.

"But gentlemen," continued the old veteran, "mark the difference between the case of the desertion in this instance, and the deserters that Gen. Jackson ordered to be shot. I know that it always was considered in the army, that a soldier, when on actual duty as a guard, in face of an enemy, deserting his post, or a soldier detected in the act of deserting directly to the enemy, might be shot. But this instance I have mentioned, and the feelings excited in all ranks on the occasion of the death of that one man, is an evidence of the restraint which was felt in going even that far. Regulars enlisted in the army for bounty, were seldom shot for desertion, however aggravated—but to deprive irregular militia-men of their lives for leaving the camp, not to desert to the enemy, but to go home to their families, never entered into the brain of any man at that day, even if his time of service had not expired; and I much question, if the popularity of Washington himself could have been sustained in the army, if he had attempted such a proceeding. Militiamen leaving Washington's camp during the Revolution, was of constant occurrence. He never thought them as a military despot, dealing life and death without regard to military law even, much less the laws of humanity, that should at least have spared those who were confident that they had performed their tour of duty, and were entitled to a discharge."

GENERAL JACKSON.
Orange, July 19, 1827.
Looking over Blackwood's Magazine to-day in the Library, I found a sketch of the five American Presidents, and also of the five Candidates at the last election, written in 1824, by an English Traveller. It is written with spirit and great impartiality, as far as I am able to judge. Speaking of the character of Gen. Jackson, he says,

"He is a man of a very resolute and desperate temper; so determined and persevering, that having once undertaken a measure, he will carry it through, right or wrong; so absolute, that he will endure neither opposition nor re-

mostrance. He has a powerful party in his favor; all his enemies are also very powerful, and ready to go all lengths to prevent his election. The General has some through exertions of political and active services. He has been successively a Judge, a General, a Governor, a Senator. He is a man of singular decision and promptitude—a good soldier, and has been a great Captain and has been engaged in the wars of Europe. His countrymen call him to be the greatest General in the world; but he has never had an opportunity to show his generalship. His wars with the Indians, and his victory at New-Orleans, though carried on with sufficient skill for the occasion, was a mature rather to develop his talents as a man than as a great General.

His countrymen give a bad reason for promoting him to the Presidency, and to admit the great abilities of Mr. Adams to be in the cabinet; but they conceal the fact, that Gen. Jackson has no talents in the field.

Granted, if they please, but what does it prove? In case of war Gen. Jackson's services would be wanted in the field, not in the Presidential Chair, and in a time of peace his talents as a general would be useless. It would have been a better way for his talents to be in the War Office, yet it would have been a bad way there.

In time of peace, the manners of Gen. Jackson, who is a very stiff, old military man, about six feet high, would be less likely than that of any other of the five candidates, to make a favorable impression upon foreigners. It is difficult to be sure, and conciliatory, but that it does not appear natural, and is far from being easy or graceful.

If Gen. Jackson should be elected, there would be a thorough revolution in the present system of things. He would probably do a great deal of good, but might do a great deal of harm, in his thorough-going revolutionary and absolute spirit.

His Officers all resemble himself; his influence would assemble all the rash and adventurous material of the nation about him, and honest as he undoubtedly is, lead the country into many a situation of peril.

A man, who, after having received the fire of his adversary, where the parties were permitted to fire when they pleased, walked deliberately up to him, and shot him through the head (a story generally told, and generally believed in America)—a man who ventured to reform the judgment of a court martial, and order two men to execution, because he thought them worthy of death—a man who suspended the habeas corpus act, of his own free will, at New-Orleans, and I believe imprisoned, or threatened to imprison the Judge for issuing a writ—a man who imprisoned or arrested the Governor of Florida—invaded a neighboring territory of his own head with an army at his back, and publicly threatened to cut off the ears of sundry Senators of the United States, for having ventured to remonstrate with the government on account of his high-handed measures; however, he may be fitted for a time of war, is not very well calculated, I should think, to advance the political reputation or interests of his country in time of peace."

MARRIED.
In Salisbury, a few days ago, suddenly, Alfred McKay, Esq.

In Randolph county, on Sunday 15th inst. Mr. John McKinnon, merchant of Fayetteville, to Mrs. Cynthia Elliott, daughter of John B. McKinnon, Esq.

In Bertie county, the 5th inst. Mr. Thomas Webb to Miss Sarah Frances, daughter of Benjamin Nicholls, Esq.

In Edenton, lately, by the Rev. John Avery, General Richard T. Browning, of Chowan county, to Miss Mary W. oldest daughter of Edmund Hoskins, Esq. of Edenton.

At the residence of Mr. Ralph Outlaw, in Bertie, on the 3d inst. Dr. Harrell B. Sewell, to Miss Harriet, daughter of Joseph Eason, Esq. dec'd.

In New-Hanover county, on the 11th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Tate, Mr. William B. Colvin to Miss Flora Shaw.

DIED.
At his seat Favon, in Cabarrus county, lately Dr. Charles Harris, an aged physician of high repute, a good neighbour, and an upright, benevolent citizen.

Suddenly, in Cumberland county, on the 16th inst. Mr. John Marchison, in the 36th year of his age. Mr. Marchison had been unwell for several days, and had left town on Friday evening for the purpose of attending to some business about 25 miles from home, and was returning on Saturday, when he became suddenly indisposed, and expired in a few hours afterwards. The deceased has left a wife and three small children, a father and mother, and a numerous circle of relatives and friends, to lament the loss of a kind and affectionate husband, an indulgent father, a dutiful son and a firm and steadfast friend. His remains were brought to town and interred with Masonic honours by the members of the Phoenix Lodge.

At Edenton, on the 12th inst. Henry Will Esq. for many years past, Clerk of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the county of Chowan. Mr. Will was in the 64th year of his age, a native of the State of New-York, but for about 40 years past, a resident of Edenton, and with the late Abraham Hodge, Esq. was joint proprietor of the Edenton Gazette at its first establishment. As a public officer he was most scrupulously correct in the discharge of his duties, and in all the various domestic relations, he evinced that kindness and suavity of disposition, which never fails to win the regard and esteem of society.

In Orange county, on the 18th inst. in the 27th year of his age, Mr. Lewis B. Atkins, son of Josiah Atkins of said county; he has left a widow and two small daughters to lament his death.

In Caswell county, on the 13th inst. the Rev. Barzillai Graves.

In Chatham county, a few days ago, Rodrick Cotten, Esq. aged about 55, a respectable planter and a highly valuable citizen.

In South Carolina, on the 6th instant, General Thomas Carr, the Representative in Congress from the district composed of Prince George and Winayaw, in that State.

In Cheraw, on the 19th inst. James Coit, Esq. a respectable merchant, and for 20 years past a highly estimable inhabitant of that town.

In Washington, Geo. on the 6th inst. Mrs. Abigail H. Sneed, comort of Major A. H. Sneed, in the 29th year of her age. Seldom has an afflicting hand of Providence been more sensibly felt than in the removal of Mrs. S. A husband mourns the loss of an affectionate wife, five small children have lost a mother, and many a soul a valuable and the church an exemplary member.

The following are the numbers drawn in the Rhode-Island Lottery, 4th Class, 25, 47, 48, 49, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

FATES & MISFATES.
July 21.