

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

Vol. V.

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THE REGISTER

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ADVERTISEMENTS

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CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, JAN. 7.
Speech of Mr. Randolph on the question whether the United States should make compensation to the owner for the loss of a negro impressed at New-Orleans into military service.

Mr. Randolph, of Virginia, rose and said—My motive for throwing myself on the attention of the House—I was indisposed, and necessarily absent when this question was last agitated—my motive for throwing myself on the attention of the House, is earnestly to request—I could almost say adjure—but certainly respectfully and earnestly to request, that no member of this House south of the Ohio, and east of the Mississippi, will debate this question—will deign—will condescend to debate the point which has arisen—I mean, whether persons can or cannot be property; or will allow that the General Government can, at any time, under any circumstances, in any manner, touch that question. I certainly am obliged to the gentlemen from New-York (Mr. Clark) for some of his remarks, but I should have been fully as much so if he had omitted them.

This is a question the United States Government has nothing to do with. It never had, and it never can have; for the moment it lays their unhallowed hands upon the ark of that question, it ceases to be a Government. We have been told by the gentleman from New-York, that this question has been settled forty years since. Sir, it was settled two hundred years since. It had been settled from the day on which the first cargo of Africans was landed on these shores, under the Colonial Government. What new distinction is this, about persons not being property?—as if there were any incompatibility between the two. Sir, there is none; there never has been any. Property is the creation of the law. What the law makes property, that is property; and what it declares to be not property, that is not property. There is no other distinction. The question has been settled during the longest term of prescription, for more than half a century. It has been settled ever since these States threw off their allegiance to the British Government.

I hope the gentleman from New-York will pardon me. I thank him much for what he said, especially for the manner in which he spoke of his Southern brethren. The gentleman is an entire stranger to me. I certainly have every species of good feeling towards him. But I must take exception to one term he employed. He spoke of our second war of independence. I object to this language, because I can never agree, either, that we were slaves before the first war, or that we were not independent when the second war was declared. But this is aside from the subject. I say that slaves are made property by the law, and you cannot unmake them so, any more than you can alter the British debt, or the tithes, or any thing which you choose to consider as an abuse in any foreign country. When gentlemen tell me that the Constitution is to protect us in that species of property, I answer it is like the protection of the wolf to the lamb. We scorn it. We deny it. It is created property by our law, and our State Governments are able to carry that law into execution. We do not ask the aid of any Government whatever.

The gentleman alluded, in one part of his speech, to the Missouri question. Sir, the Missouri question never has been settled. There was a spirit mingling in that question, which, as was once said by the gentleman from New-Hampshire, (Mr. Bartlett,) was endeavoring to buy golden opinions from all sorts of men. A poison was infused into the decision of that question—I never felt it to be any triumph, nor do I now.

Sir, let me ask the House whether, under the law of old Rome, a man who was a slave was any the less property because, forthwith, he was a person?—His being a person it was, that made him subject to becoming property, or

cause his master had need of his services. I might ask, too, what in the situation of other Governments in relation to this subject; but I will not now pursue that inquiry. We were told something, I know not very well what, about humanity, and benevolence, and religion; Sir, that has nothing to do with the question. We are not to depend on individual views of humanity and religion. It is upon the compact—*no lex scripta est*—that is what we have to depend upon. You may cant to the end of the chapter about whether your religion be that of the Jew or the Gentile. Your religion cannot interfere in the question. God forbid that I should say that it cannot interfere with those who are the subject of the question.

Suppose the framers of the Constitution, instead of using the terms which they have done in relation to slavery, (and I think it was with much more delicacy than policy that they introduced such a periphrasis as they have done,) had omitted the subject altogether.—Supposing the clause for confining the slave trade for a limited time was not there; how would you have got hold of any pretext whatever, to bring the subject under your rule or jurisdiction?

Sir, humanity and religion are very good things, in their proper places; but we have no right to make our humanity and our religion the rule of other men's actions, within the sphere of neither. I will put a case—and I hope I shall not be misunderstood—that I shall be judged by my words, and not by any gloss which may be put upon them here or elsewhere. I will put it for the sake of putting a case, and that I may not be accused of libelling other States, I will suppose that my own State, the State of Virginia, had made the abuse of a slave not punishable at all, and that slaves that were daily and cruelly, and inhumanly murdered by their masters, (a thing as much within the range of probability as many statements I have heard,) what would be the remedy? Would it be found in this House? Can you punish murder committed on the other side of the Potomac? Your jurisdiction is confined to our own territory, districts, foris, and dock-yards. You may cry your eyes out with humanity, but you could not touch this matter. The thing is in its proper place; it is under the jurisdiction of men of as much learning and talent, and as much humanity and religion, as can any where be found, who, knowing the disease, know the remedy, and do not choose to suffer quacks to step in, where angel fear to tread. Again, Sir, we have been told, that the representation of this description of persons, in the Constitution of 1787, was a compromise. No, Sir, it was none. There was no compromise about it, further than the whole Constitution was a compromise. We wanted a representation for our whole population; but we were weak enough to agree, that one-half of that population should be represented by only three-fifths of that half. Suppose, now, that this had been a regulation for the white population, and not for the black, how would that affect the question? It would not have touched the right of the whites. A compromise, Sir? No; there was no compromise; and why not? In 1787, there existed not a man upon this continent, who dared so much as breathe a whisper of a right on the part of the General Government to touch the question at all; nor can they touch it now. This Government has no more to do with it than the Khan of Tartary—We are all Representatives of respectable, and some of us, of ancient and powerful Commonwealths; and our laws will, may, and must execute themselves.—There may be agitators, and I know there is some real or affected agitation (I mean without the Southern States,) on the subject of slavery; and the effects of this agitation may be to make the slaves themselves more miserable, but that will be the sum total of its effects.

One word more, Sir, and I have done.—Suppose that the reasoning of the gentleman who has just spoken in opposition to that of my able and very learned friend, from Louisiana, (and there is none who better deserves the title,) were true, then we must pay three-fifths, and the British Government only two-fifths of the value of the slaves carried away during the last war, because three-fifths of each man was person and two-fifths property. This reminds one of the judgment of Solomon, which we see depicted on the tapestry, (and in that Book, of which

I ever desire to speak with respect,) who ordered the child, disputed for by two mothers, to be divided between them; but his was a more practicable rule: it was a vertical cut from top to bottom.—[Some members smiling at this allusion]—I did not intend, Sir, by this remark, to excite any merriment.

Permit me again to ask before I sit down, that no man will ever deign to discuss this question. This is not "the accepted time." If ever that time does arrive, as I sincerely hope it never will, our business Sir, will not be here, but at home. Our business will be to make our escape, if we can, for this House will then be to us the den of Caduceus. Our business, I repeat, will be, not here, but at home. And let me on the other hand, remind those gentlemen who differ from me on this question (and differ no doubt, as conscientiously from me as I do from them,) that it was just ten years from the first stirring of the question of the right of Great Britain to tax the colonies, until the spirit was got up which ended in a separation. It took ten years of goading to bring us to that point. Sir, the relation of the States to the General Government resembles, in some respects another sort of Union, more tender and more sacred in its character; yet even that will not bear continual provocation—even that near and strong relation may be torn asunder, though there are pledges of their loves to bind the subjects of it together. He may be a very acute man—he may be a very learned man—and he may be in a train to become a very able man, but he is not a man of observation and experience, who does not see that a temper has been excited, and is exciting now on this subject, which it is not less the duty of every member of this House, in every possible mode to allay. I know, and speak the words of truth and soberness, when I say I know, that the reflecting part of our country will unite with me in this sentiment—even among those who have conjured up all those chimeras on the subject of slavery, which we have so often seen portrayed by both pen and pencil. I cannot agree with the gentleman from N. Y. that the slaves are an unhappy race. They, no doubt, are causes of unhappiness to their owners, sometimes, and no doubt they are unhappy sometimes themselves; for who is exempt from unhappiness?

But I believe that as a class, I have no hesitation, that to the best of my knowledge and belief, they are much happier than their proprietors are now, loaded as these are with the effects of a system, which I will not now go into a discussion of, and with the cares and wants, and difficulties which this very population brings upon them. In regard to the claim to be provided for in the present bill, I had thought that the old maxim was applicable, *inter arma leges silent*. This slave was taken precisely in the same manner as the horses and the cart. A gentleman has asked if slaves are to be considered as oxen and cattle? Sir, no man of common refinement or any humanity, ever regarded them in the same light as oxen. Yet gentlemen, should remember that even the ox and the horse, though they be brutes, have, nevertheless, their rights. Sir, I fear that I have done, what I have often done before, but very seldom of late, and what I rarely intend to do again, trespassed already too long on the patience of the House.

Williamsboro' Academy.

THE Exercises of this Institution will be resumed on Monday the 7th January 1828.
Boarding can be had with the Principal or in the most respectable families in the village and neighborhood. The strictest attention is paid to the morals and literary improvement of the students.
A. WILSON, Principal.

The Tarboro' Press and Edenton Gazette, will please insert the above three times and forward their accounts to the subscriber for payment.
Williamsboro', Dec. 1827. 32 6t

Grand Consolidated Lottery,

For the benefit of North-Carolina,
TO BE DRAWN 6th FEBRUARY, 1828.
CAPITAL PRIZES.
20,000 Dollars, 5,000 Dollars,
2,000 Dollars, 1,305 Dollars,
5 Prizes of 1,000 Dollars,
10 Prizes of 600 Dollars,
10 Prizes of 300 Dollars,
10 Prizes of 250 Dollars,
30 Prizes of 100 Dollars, &c. &c. &c.
Tickets 25, Half 12 50, Quarters 6 25.
Orders enclosing the Cash or Prize Tickets, (post paid) will be promptly attended to by
YATES & MINTYRE,
Raleigh or Fayetteville.

Important Sale of Negroes, Land, &c.

ON Monday the 11th of February next, I shall expose to public sale, at my plantation in Warren county, 24 miles from Halifax town, 12 from Warrenton, and one mile below my Dwelling House, immediately on the road leading from Warrenton to Halifax, on a credit of six or nine months, all my stock of Horses and Mules, say 20 head, 120 head of Cattle, among them are 20 Yoke of Oxen, 250 head of Hogs, some of which are good Pork, 30 head of fine Sheep, a 1 my crop of Corn, say 300 barrels, 30,000 lbs. of Padder and Oats, all my Plantation Utensils of every description, all my Household and Kitchen Furniture, the greater part of which is first-rate. At the same time and place, I shall sell

ONE HUNDRED NEGROES, known to be the likeliest in the State of North-Carolina. Among them are some first-rate House Servants, Plasterers, Bl. cksmiths, Shoemakers, Carpenters, Seamstresses, Cooks, &c.—Also, one first-rate Carriage, and a pair of well-broke Horses, sever 1 good Waggons and Carts, between 3 and 4,000 acres of Land, on which there is a new Dwelling-House, 54 by 32 feet, with several other good houses. The above property will be sold for the purpose of paying my debts, therefore all my credit is earnestly requested to attend the sale, and buy to the amount of their claims. Twenty or Thirty of the above Negroes will be sold on the day of sale for Cash. Should it suit purchasers, and the arrangement be made, Negotiable paper will be taken in any of the Banks that hold my Bonds.

Sale to be continued from day to day until all is sold—Bond with undoubted security will be required before the property is changed, for all sums of five dollars and over; and under that amount, Cash; and should any person fail to comply with the terms, the property will be resold, and the first purchaser held responsible for any deficiency. I particularly invite persons from the low country to come and view the land, and premise, as it is one of the most healthy and pleasant situations in the county of Warren.—The land can be divided so as to suit purchasers.
BLAKE B. KER,
Sale to be conducted under the direction of
GIBSON ALSTON, Sen. and
WOOD J. HAMLIN.
Warren C'ty, Jan. 17, 1828. 36 2t

TRUST SALE.

BY virtue of two Deeds of Trust executed to me by A. R. Ruffin, I shall proceed to sell, before the Eagle Hotel, in the City of Raleigh, on the third Monday of February, that being Court day, the following valuable Negroes, (to wit,) Anthony, a dining-room servant; Ralph, also a dining-room servant; Billy, a cook-boy; Titus, the Ostler; Veron; a small boy Washington; George, a waggoner, his wife Caroline, and her three children; together with 30 or 40 Beds, Bedding, and much other valuable furniture. Terms of sale, Cash, or Notes negotiable at the State Bank.
GEO. W. HAYWOOD, Trustee.
Jan. 19th, 1828.

A Currier Wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to employ a sober and industrious Currier and finisher of Leather, immediately, who can come well recommended as such a man with a family would be preferred. Generous wages will be given.
WALTER MCCONNELL,
Guilford county, Jan. 11, 1828. 35-3



STAGE LINE

From Raleigh to Salisbury.
THE subscriber having purchased this route of Mr. John Moring, sen. respectfully informs the public that no exertions in his power shall be wanting to render it as expeditious, safe and comfortable as it has hitherto been under the superintendance of its former indefatigable and worthy owner.
There will be no changes in the route. The Stage, as usual, will continue to run from Raleigh to Salisbury via Pittsborough and Ashborough, once a week. It leaves Raleigh every Friday at 2 o'clock P. M. and arrives at Salisbury on Monday at 10 o'clock, A. M. Price of passage from Raleigh to Salisbury, \$7, and at the same rate for any distance on the route. All trunks and other baggage taken into the Stage, shall be delivered at the place to which they are directed, on the responsibility of the subscriber. The stopping places on the route are all good and comfortable. The subscriber hears nothing in saying this is the nearest, cheapest and most agreeable route from Raleigh to Salisbury; and he therefore, with the greater confidence, solicits public patronage.
GEORGE WILLIAMS, Jr.
January 4, 1828. 33t

An Evening School.

AT the solicitation of a few Youths and their Parents and Friends, I have resolved, while the present log evenings continue, to give in instruction to a few young men, who are engaged in business during the day, in the Principles of English Grammar and Arithmetic, those useful studies which lie at the foundation of learning.—Six or eight have already entered, & a few more will be received, if they apply immediately.
J. E. LUMSDEN.
January 26.

State of North-Carolina.

Ashe County.
Superior Court of Law.—September Term, 1827.
Major Baldwin, }
vs. } Petition for Divorce.
Elisha Baldwin, }
WHEREAS it appears to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant is an inhabitant of another State: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made for three months in the Raleigh Register and the Western Carolinian, that the defendant appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for the county of Ashe, at the Courthouse in Jefferson, on the 3d Monday of March next, and then and there plead, answer or demur, otherwise the petition will be heard *ex parte*, and the same set for trial.
Witness, David Earnest, Clerk at office, this 7th day of November, A. D. 1827.
Nov. 27 3m D. EARNEST, c. l. r.

Just published,

AND for sale at the Book-store of J. Gales and Son, in Raleigh, price three dollars: a new Edition of the Office and Duty of a JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, and a Guide to Sheriffs, Clerks, Constables and other Civil Officers in North-Carolina. With an appendix containing the Constitutions of this State and of the United States, and a collection of the most approved forms for the use of Civil Officers.
The new Edition of this valuable Work contains besides its former valuable matter, the substance of 11 the important Acts passed by the General Assembly from the year 1815, to the present period, which appear under their proper heads.
Orders for this new Work will be duly attended to, from any part of the State.
Dec. 20, 1827.

State of North-Carolina.

Bertie County.
Court of Equity—September Term, 1827.
William Cherry, Solomon Cherry, Joseph Cherry and James H. Cherry, the three latter infants, by William Cherry their Guardian, and Mary Cherry, widow of Solomon Cherry, Petitioners, vs. Levi M. Holder and wife Mary, formerly Mary Cherry, Defendants.
Petition for sale of real Estate.
THE Petitioners set forth in their petition, that Solomon Cherry, late of Bertie county, died intestate, being seized and possessed of two tracts of land, to wit: One tract containing six hundred acres, adjoining the lands of Stephen Barymore, the heirs of James Cherry deceased, and others; the other tract, containing sixty acres, adjoining the lands of Thomas Barymore, William Barymore, and others. That the Clerk and Master be directed to make sale of the said lands for a division among the heirs at law of the said Solomon Cherry. That Levi Holder and wife Mary, formerly Mary Cherry, who are entitled to a distributive share of said lands, do not reside within the jurisdiction of this Court; and pray that publication be made to the said Holder and wife, that they be and appear at the next Court, to be held on the third Monday of March next, and plead answer or demur. And it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the said Levi M. Holder and wife Mary, do not reside within the jurisdiction of this Court; It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Raleigh Register for six weeks, that the said Holder and wife be and appear at the next term of said Court, to be held on a Windsor, on the third Monday of March next, and plead, answer or demur to the said petition, or that judgment pro confesso be entered against them.
Test. CHAS. W. JACOBS, C. M. E. B. C.
Windsor, N. C. 12th Oct. 1827. 20 6t

North-American Review.

No. LVII—January, 1827—Received and for sale by J. Gales & Son, Agents, Raleigh, N. C.—Subscription, Five Dollars per annum.

CONTENTS OF NO. LVII.

- Art. 1. Chief Justice Marshall's Public Life and Services. A History of the Colonies planned by the English on the Continent of America. By John Marshall.
- 2. Noe's Translation of Job. An amended version of the Book of Job, with an Introduction and Notes, chiefly explanatory.
- 3. American Missionaries to the Sandwich Islands. 1. Voyage of His Majesty's Ship Blonde to the Sandwich Islands, in the years 1824-5. Captain the Right Honorable Lord Byron, Commander. 2. Narrative of a Tour through Hawaii, by William Ellis. 3. Review of the preceding works in the London Quarterly Review. 4. This Rev. C. S. Stewart's Letters to the Sandwich Islands.
- 4. Hindu Drama. Select Specimens of the Theatre of the Hindus. Translated from the Sanscrit. By H. Wilson.
- 5. Republic of Central America. A Statistical and Commercial History of the Kingdom of Guatemala, in Spanish America. By D. Juanros.
- 6. Bowring's Poetry and Literature of Poland. Specimens of the Polish Poets; with Notes and Observations on the Literature of Poland. By John Bowring.
- 7. Debates in Congress. Speeches in Congress, as published in the Newspapers.
- 8. De Smet's Letters on England. Letters sur l'Angleterre. Par le Baron de Smet Holland.
- 9. American Annual Register. The American Annual Register, for the year 1827-8.
- 10. Fine Arts. Academies of Arts; a Discourse delivered before the National Academy of Design. By S. F. Morse.
- 11. Riedesel's Letters and Memoirs. Letters and Memoirs relating to the War of American Independence, and the Capture of the German Troops at Saratoga. By Madame de Riedesel.
- 12. Dana's Poems. Poems by Richard H. Dana.
- 13. Cadalso's Moorish Letters. Carlos Martinezy y Poesias Selectas; Por el Conde Don Jose Cadalso.
- 14. The Talsman. The Talsman for MHCCXXVII.
- 15. Critical Notice. Primary Books in the Study of Latin.

QUARTERLY LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

ON the second Monday of March next, the following Tracts of Land will be sold at the Courthouse in Pittsborough, Chatham county, or so much thereof as will be sufficient to discharge the Taxes due thereon for the year 1826 and the cost of this notice.
1634 acres on Haw River, listed by Jas. Brown.
20 do New Hope, Sarah Moor.
250 do White Oak, Wm. Higgins.
253 do Over-cup Creek, Robt. Haynes.
159 do Bear Tree creek, Chas. Drexler.
53 do Wilkinson's creek, W. Oldham for Mrs. Douglas.
150 do Terrell's creek, O. McPherson.
350 do Fall creek, William Elkins.
105 do Harlow's creek, R. Pritchett.
217 do Long Branch, Benj. Rosser.
70 do Tick creek, Bather Wicker.
250 do on waters of Harland's creek, not listed, supposed to belong to the heirs of James Williams.
200 do Flat creek, not listed, supposed to belong to the heirs of Saml. Guthrie, &c.
H. D. BRIDGES, S. C. J.
Jan. 21. pr. jud. \$3 30 30t

BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.