

RALEIGH REGISTER,

AND

NORTH-CAROLINA STATE GAZETTE.

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

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THE REGISTER

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ADVERTISEMENTS

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EXTRACTS FROM THE PHILADELPHIA STATESMAN.

We confess we once gave credit to the "A B" charges. We thought it likely that Mr. Crawford had mismanaged the public funds, and that he had conducted improperly with regard to the transmission of information called for by Congress. But his able reply to the letter of Ninian Edwards, joined to the reports of the committee appointed on the subject, and composed of his political opponents, removed our suspicions, and placed him in a light in which the opposing candidates do not stand—that of a man whose honesty has been tested and proved by the most rigid scrutiny.

Another important consideration with us is, the great popularity which Mr. Crawford has for many years enjoyed with those democratic citizens who were best qualified by talent and opportunity, to judge of his character. Ever since his first appearance in the Senate he has been one of the most popular and leading men in the nation, with the members of Congress. He might probably have obtained the Caucus nomination in 1816, had he consented to accept of it; and he would doubtless have been nominated by a general caucus last year had there been such an one held. He is the first choice of about thirty members who did not attend the caucus, and the second choice of a great number more. This popularity has given rise to the charge against him of being an intriguer. But the character of many of his friends refutes the charge. Can it be supposed that Jefferson, Madison, Macon, Giles, Randolph, Governors Pennington and Dickerson of New Jersey, and a host of former members of Congress who have retired from public life, and who have nothing to wish or hope from the next administration—can it be supposed that these men are corrupted by intrigue? We believe Mr. Crawford has more disinterested support than any other candidate. The opposition to him may be traced to three causes: first, dislike to his political principles in those who despise the policy of the last twenty years; secondly, sectional feelings, and thirdly, hope of offices from the success of the other candidates, indulged in by their personal friends.

We have partaken in the opposition of Mr. Crawford as the candidate of a Caucus, being moved thereto principally by the consideration that districts which send federal members have no representatives in the Caucus. But the still more exceptionable Caucuses of State Legislatures, and Steamboat passengers which have been got up by the friends of all the other candidates wherever it would serve their purpose have convinced us that the chief opposition has not been grounded on principle. Besides, the present distracted state of the country, seems to prove the necessity of some national mode of nomination, to prevent the influence of sectional feelings and the acrimony of personal factions. Members of Congress are better qualified, both by information and nationality of feeling, than are members of State Legislatures.

We have been pleased with the political course of Mr. Clay, and should be satisfied with seeing him in the Presidential Chair; but we believe Mr. Crawford is the favorite candidate of a much greater portion of the democratic party than is Mr. Clay. Indeed, Mr. Crawford and Mr. Adams are truly the two national candidates—the representatives of the two great political parties. "Principia non homines," is our motto, and we hold it to be a rational duty of the members of each party to concentrate their strength upon that candidate of their own principles who is strongest.

Parties will always exist. Names may change, but principles remain the same; a disposition now exists to substitute the names of Radical and Prodigal for those of Federalist and Democrat. We are Radicals, alias Democrats, and as such are disposed to support the election of Mr. Crawford, and we think he will be the next President if the Democratic Party triumphs.

We also think that the friends of Crawford and Clay ought to be united, and to be satisfied with the success of either of those gentlemen.

From the Albany Argus.

MR. CRAWFORD—AND HIS FRIENDS.

The remark has been made, indeed it has been repeated within our hearing, by persons who were really apprehensive that much truth was in it, that the friends of Mr. Crawford were determined, at every hazard, to force him upon the support of the republicans of the union. The absurdity of any such attempt (for it could not go beyond an attempt, if the people were opposed to it) would be, to the minds of most men, a conclusive reply to the fabrication. But the subject claims a few remarks.

Where is the proof of this attempt to force Mr. Crawford upon the public support? Is it to be found in the moderate, if not silent, preference of his friends? They ask no more than they award to others, the freedom of opinion. They urge no man—they appeal to no set of men. They believe, and common charity claims of us to say that they believe uprightly, that Mr. Crawford is a plain, dignified and ingenuous republican; that by the force of his extraordinary intellectual powers, he has risen from an obscure origin to one of the most elevated and responsible trusts within the gift of his country; that he is fitted, by all the attributes of talent and experience, to discharge the duties of the high station to which they desire his fair elevation; that he will endeavor always to advance the paramount interests of the country; and that he will unite, perhaps more than any other individual, the feelings and interests of the democratic party. Do they not possess the common privilege of citizens to hold, and if they please, express this belief; so long as they do not impugn the motives of men who may chance to entertain different opinions? And especially, if along with a temperate and respectful expression to this belief, they add the determination to yield their preferences to the will of a majority of their fellow citizens? This, if we know the friends of Mr. Crawford, is their belief and determination. Is it not fair, and is it not republican? Is it not any thing but the attempt with which they are charged? Men view things, and their results, through different mediums. It is among those only whose republicanism lies upon the surface, that the pretence is made to an exclusive regard for the people, an exclusive capacity in their candidates, and an exclusive maintenance of his pretensions.

The subject might be pursued further, and it might be enquired, why it is that the calumnies and the inventions of men have been directed towards Mr. Crawford almost exclusively? Why all the pensioned newspapers, and especially those which have started into a brief and busy life since the agitation of the presidential question, have discharged their venom upon him? Why many of the more zealous friends of Mr. Adams, and Gen. Jackson, have united their powers of attack against him; and with a most ungrate and fatiguing industry, have gathered every trifling and absurd report which might be hoped to affect, unfavorably, his claims to the presidency? These are questions which might be asked, and which might be answered; but which it is not in our province to ask or to answer.

From the Providence (R. I.) Patriot.

The course which we have adopted in this contest we have the satisfaction to know is approved by many of those with whom it has been our happiness to labor for years in the political vineyard, although there are some who honestly differ with us in their opinions respecting the most proper candidate; indeed, the path of our duty must be plain to all those who know the unwavering confidence with which we have supported successively the administrations of Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe, amidst the most violent political storms that have agitated the country, and it is not for us to abandon, at this late hour, the principles which have been productive of so much honor and benefit to the nation. Our predilections for various reasons, have long been known to be favorable to Mr. Crawford. Mr. Clay, he was not pursued in the lap of affluence; he sprung from the soil; was born and educated in poverty; from his own industry and

the force of native talent, he has "placed himself" on a level with the first statesmen in Europe; mild, dignified, and courteous—accessible to all; free, communicative, and republican in his manners and address; an inflexible integrity; a high and determined sense of honor; a complete and unequivocal control of himself, which no circumstances or emergency, or trial, can overcome. As he exhibits the virtues of his republican predecessors, may he partake of their fortunes, and, like them, after having served his country, retire from the political world, covered with honors, and venerable with age—carrying with him the pleasing reflection, that, like them, also, he has politically outlived all his enemies.

From the Oneida (N. Y.) Observer.

It is now said by the opposition prints that the extra session of the Legislature was called to defeat the election of Mr. Crawford! On this subject they have cold comfort. Mr. Crawford is gaining strength rapidly in this State, partly in consequence of the known republican character of his supporters, and not a little from the intemperate violence of his opposers.

From the Delaware Gazette.

William H. Crawford is too honest to court the smiles, or fear the frowns, of men in power, or men of influence; he is too firm to regard the threats of tyrants in power or disposition; he is too high-minded to electioneer for himself, or to rest his claims to office on any other foundation than his own virtue, intelligence, and capacity; he is too much of an American to admire the customs of foreign courts; he is too firm to be boxing the compass of political opinions; he is too patriotic to support an unsound or impolitic measure on account of his political attachment to those who support it; he is too honorable to desert his friends or abuse his opponents; he has too much national feeling to sacrifice the interests of the country on the altar of sectional partiality, party devotion, or private advantage. He is honest in his motives, assiduous in the performance of his duties, judicious in the adoption of his measures, attentive to the interests of the nation, persevering in the pursuit and practice of virtue; honorable in his feelings, candid in his sentiments, just in his judgment, resolute in his purposes, upright in his conduct, sincere in his attachments, amiable in his deportment, and above a contractedness of mind or meanness of purpose.

From the New-Haven Register.

TRIAL FOR MURDER.

The trial of Mrs. Mansfield for the murder of her husband, closed on Monday, after a laborious investigation of several days. An unusual interest was excited throughout the proceeding, and a crowded audience, including a large number of ladies, constantly attended the trial. The case was conducted on the part of the state by Messrs. Daggett and Smith, and on the part of the prisoner by Messrs. Staples and Ingersoll. The arguments of the counsel were closed on Monday, and at about three o'clock P. M. the jury returned a verdict of GUILTY. On Tuesday the prisoner was brought into court to receive her sentence; when his honour Judge Peters, addressed her as follows:

PRISONER.

Before I proceed to pronounce the sentence of the law against you, my own sense of propriety, and the usage of my predecessors, make it my painful duty, to remind you of the awful situation in which you are placed, and to address you as a fellow-creature, and a fellow passenger "to that country from whose bourne no traveller returns." A Grand Jury of your country have accused you of the greatest crime which a human being is capable of committing—a crime alike forbidden by the laws of God and man—a crime at which human nature shudders—Murder. You were charged, not with the murder of an enemy, nor a stranger—but with murdering the partner of your youth, the husband of your bosom, the father of your children—the man whom in the presence of your Maker, you solemnly engaged to love "cherish and obey." In answer to this dreadful accusation, you have been patiently heard, and in your defence have been assisted by able counsel. If talents, learning and eloquence, could have arrested the progress of justice, the avenger of blood would not have overtaken you. But an impartial jury have pronounced you guilty: from an earthly tribunal you have nothing now to expect, but the sentence of death. Reflect, I entreat you reflect, upon your past life, upon the talent you have not only neglected but abused—upon the example you have set to your children, and above all upon the account you must soon render to your Creator. Since your days are numbered, and the help of man is vain, fly to him, who alone is able to forgive and to save, to him whose "mercy endureth forever." The

ministers of religion will point out the way; to their prayers and benedictions, and to the mercy of your eternal Judge, I commend you.

It now remains, that I pronounce the solemn sentence of the law, which is as follows:

You are to be taken to the jail from whence you came, and from thence on the third Wednesday of July next, to the place of execution, & between the hours of ten o'clock in the morning, and four in the afternoon, you are to be suspended by the neck, until you are dead, dead, dead! And may God Almighty have mercy on your soul.

LETTERED CRAGS.

In various places in Galloway, large crags are to be met with, having very ancient writing on them, some of which the antiquary decyphers, but others, not one of these in the farm of Knockie-bay, has, cut deep, on the upperside—
"Lift me up, and I'll tell ye more."

A number of people at one time gathered to this rock, and, after much labour, succeeded in lifting it up, with the hopes, no doubt, of being well repaid for their trouble with the treasure beneath; but how much were they deceived when, instead of finding any gold, they found wrote on the ground side.
"Lay me down as I was before."

REMINISCENCES OF CHARLES BUTLER.

A book has been recently published in London, under the title of—"REMINISCENCES OF CHAS. BUTLER, ESQ. OF LINCOLN'S-INN;" which we have read with more than an ordinary degree of gratification. The author is well known to his brethren of the bar, as the publisher of several professional works of considerable celebrity, particularly the conclusion of *Hargrave's Edition of Coke on Littleton*, and an edition of *Fearne's Essay on Contingent Remainders*. In this book he gives an account of his works; and in the course of it, has introduced many entertaining and interesting anecdotes of the most distinguished English lawyers and judges of the middle and latter part of the last century, and also of the Parliamentary Orators of the same period.—Among these are Lord Hardwicke, Lord Mansfield, Lord Camden, Lord Thurlow, Lord Rosslyn, Lord Chatham, Lord North, Mr. Fox, Mr. Pitt, &c. There are also many facts introduced respecting the letters of Junius, and the pains taken to discover the author. Indeed the subjects that are noticed, and the biographical sketches, of distinguished individuals at home and abroad, and of the latter in France, all conduce to render the work very amusing, as well as in many respects instructive. We hope to see an edition of it in this country. The copy that we examined was of the fourth London edition.
N. T. Daily Adv.

Mrs. Coutts, the widow of the great London banker, gave, on the 16th ult. a *petit pejeune*, at her "beautiful little villa at Highgate," to about seven hundred ladies and gentlemen of the first rank and fashion in Great Britain, including Royal Dukes, &c. The military bands stationed on the lawn consisted of no less than seventy performers of the first ability; the attendants out of livery amounted to forty well-dressed persons; three wagon loads of gold and silver plate were used, and to every servant who came with the guests a two-shilling ticket was given to be expended in refreshments for himself—six hundred partook of this liberality. A copy of "Columbus's letter to the King of Spain, on the discovery of America," consisting of only three leaves, was sold in London for thirty-four guineas.

Entered

ON the Stray book of Randolph County, on the 23d August last, one bay horse four years old, four feet ten inches high, one of his hind feet white, and appraised to \$35. ISAAC LANE Dep. Ranger, For JOHN CRAVEN, Ranger. Randolph, Sept. 4, 1824. 85-3t.

Davidson's Cotton Gins.

FOR sale at Mr. William Boylan's Raleigh, a few of my Cotton Gins, at two dollars per saw, which will be sent to another place if not sold in a few days. JOHN H. DAVIDSON 80-3t. August 16, 1824.

Just Published,

AND for sale at the Bookstore of J. Gales & Son, price twenty cents "A SERMON delivered on the Anniversary of the Female Benevolent Society, Raleigh, Sunday the 25th July 1824."—By the Right Rev. J. S. RAVENSCROFT, D. D.

Quantico Canal Lottery.

FOURTH CLASS—SCHEME.	
1 Prize of	\$5000 is \$5000
5	2000 10000
6	1000 6000
6	500 3000
6	340 2040
138	50 6900
690	10 6900
6072	5 30360
6924 Prizes	\$70200
10626 Blanks.	

17550 tickets. 13 blanks to a prize. This Lottery is formed by the ternary Combination and Permutation of 27 numbers. The fate of the above 17550 tickets will be determined in a few moments by the drawing of 4 numbers out of 27 put into the wheel. The drawing will take place on Thursday the 25th day of November, or at a much earlier day, if the sale of tickets will warrant it. * Tickets and Shares in this Lottery, can be obtained without any advance on the price, by leaving orders for the same at the Bookstore of J. GALES & SON, RALEIGH.

Whole Ticket	\$5 00
Half do	2 50
Quarter do	1 25

P. recs of 9 Tickets may also be had—purchas'd in that way they will cost \$45, and are warranted to draw \$20, less 15 per cent. Should a parcel be purchased by certificate it will cost only

Of Whole Tickets	\$28
Half do	14
Quarter do	7

Prizes payable 30 days after the drawing, and subject to a deduction of 15 per cent. Orders from the country (post paid) will meet with prompt attention.

July 10.	60td	76
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Runaway

FROM me at Lancaster Courthouse, South-Carolina, on the 29th of this instant, my Negro Man BOB. He is about 21 or 22 years of age, has a pleasant countenance, speaks pretty quick, converses sensibly, and both reads and writes. He rather inclines to the yellowish color, of low stature and not very heavy made, will weigh about 125 or 130—Bob has been often at sea and has contracted something of a sailor's air when walking—His teeth are very white, and has a small scar (I think) below his right eye—his hands and feet are small. Bob had on when he left me, a small chip hat, blue cloth pantaloons, but he will change, as he has other clothes, and it is likely he will wear a blue broadcloth coat with gilt buttons. He took with him a pair of short boots with revolving heels, also a bible and a small psalm and hymn book.—It is likely Bob will change his name and attempt to pass for a free man. I think he will make for the North—and may attempt to get a passage by water. Few negroes have the cunning and sense he has. About two years ago I bought him out of Jail, sold as a runaway for his fees. I will give twenty dollars to any person who will lodge him in any Jail in the United States.

MINOR CLINTON.

July 31.

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\$100 REWARD.

RUN AWAY, or was stolen from the subscriber on the night of the eighth instant, a bright mulatto woman (slave) and her child, a girl of about four years old. This woman ran away from the subscriber, executor of John Hunt, dec'd, in the summer of 1808, and passed as a free woman by the name of Patsy Young, until about the first of June last, when she was apprehended as a runaway. On the 6th of the same month I obtained possession of her in the town of Halifax; since which time, by an order of Franklin county court, she and her child Eliza have been sold, when the subscriber became the purchaser. She spent the greater part of the time she was run away, (say about sixteen years,) in the neighbourhood of and in the town of Halifax; one or two summers at Rock-Landing, where I am informed she cooked for the hands employed on the Can.L. She has also spent some of her time in Plymouth, her occupation while there not known. At the above places she has many acquaintances. She is a tall spare woman, thin face and lips, long sharp nose, and fore-teeth somewhat decayed. She is an excellent seamstress, can make ladies and gentlemen's dresses, is a good cook and weaver, and I am informed is a good cake-baker and beer-brewer, &c. by which occupations she principally gained her living. Some time during last summer she married a free man of colour named Achrael Johnson, who had been living in and about Plymouth, and followed boating on the Roanoke. Since his marriage, he leased a farm of Mr. James Cotton of Scotland-Neck, Halifax county, where he was living together with this woman, at the time she was taken up as a runaway slave in June last. I have but little doubt, that Johnson has contrived to seduce or steal her and child out of my possession, and will attempt to get them out of the State and pass as free persons. Should this be the case, I will give sixty-five dollars for his detection and conviction before the proper tribunal, in any part of this State. I will give for the apprehension of the woman and child, on their delivery to me, or so secured in jail or otherwise that I get them, thirty-five dollars; or, I will give twenty-five dollars for the woman alone, and ten dollars for the child alone. The proper name of the woman is PEXEY, but she will no doubt change it as she did before.

I warn all owners of boats, captains and owners of vessels, from taking on board their vessels, or carrying away this woman and her child Eliza, under the penalty of the law.

NAT. HUNT.

August 16.

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