

**The Register**

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**ADVERTISEMENTS**

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TIONS thankfully received. LETTERS to  
the Editors must be post-paid.

**Eighteenth Congress.****SENATE.**

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 25.

On motion of Mr. Barbour, the Senate, in  
committee of the whole, proceeded to con-  
sider the bill reported by the Judiciary Com-  
mittee, for the relief of Francis Henderson,  
Jr. It will be recollected, from our former  
reports, that this bill grants a certain sum of  
money to Mr. Henderson, who is the grand-  
son of the late Col. John Laurens, for diplo-  
matic and military services rendered to the  
country by his grandfather. Mr. Barbour  
moved to amend the bill, by inserting a pro-  
viso, requiring, previous to the payment of  
the money, a full relinquishment of all claims  
for these services on the part of Francis and  
Frances E. Henderson, the father and mother  
of the person for whose relief the bill  
is drawn. Upon the question to amend, the  
merits of the bill itself were fully discussed.

Mr. Linn called for the reading of cer-  
tain documents, shewing the compensation  
which had already been made to Col. Lau-  
rens, and his family. Messrs. Barbour, Mills,  
and Ma on, advocated the bill, and Messrs.  
Chandler, Taylor, of Va. Holmes, of Maine,  
Linn, Smith, Bell, and Kelly, opposed it.  
The bill was supported on the grounds,  
that the claim was one of strict justice—that  
the money was actually due for military ser-  
vices rendered by Col. Laurens, and for out-  
fits, which ought to have been allowed him  
in his diplomatic character when appointed a  
special minister to France; and that the ob-  
jection made to paying the money to the  
grand-son, instead of the daughter of Col.  
Laurens, would be obviated by the adoption  
of the amendment requiring the sanction of  
Mr. and Mrs. Henderson previous to the  
payment of the money.

It was objected against the passage of the  
bill, that Col. Laurens, although he had ren-  
dered high and valuable services to the coun-  
try, had received all the compensation that  
he had wished or expected for those services;  
that the length of time which had elapsed  
ought to be considered as a bar to all such  
claims; and that, if the claim were allowed  
at all, the money should be paid to the daugh-  
ter, and not the grand-son of Col. Laurens.

The amendment proposed by Mr. Barbour  
was carried. He then moved to fill the blank  
in the bill for the amount to be granted with  
"\$7542 41". This motion was rejected—  
14 ayes, 23 noes. Considering this last vote  
as decisive of the fate of the bill, Mr. Bar-  
bour moved its indefinite postponement,  
which was carried without opposition.

The Senate then adjourned till to-morrow.

THURSDAY, FEB. 26.

The Senate was engaged this day, on pri-  
te petitions, and bills of minor importance.

FRIDAY, FEB. 27.

Mr. Smith, from the Committee on Fi-  
nance, reported the bill from the House of  
Representatives, making appropriations for  
the military service of the United States, for  
the year 1824, without amendment. On  
motion of Mr. Smith, the Senate, as in com-  
mittee of the whole, Mr. Branch in the chair,  
proceeded to the consideration of this bill;  
which after a short debate was made the or-  
der of the day for Monday.

The bill providing for the more effectual  
defence of the country, by the organization  
of the militia, was taken up, and postponed  
to, and made the order of the day for a week  
from next Monday.

MONDAY, MARCH 1.

Mr. Clarke, Clerk of the House of Repre-  
sentatives, came in with a message, informing  
the Senate of the death of William Lee Ball,  
a Member of the House, from the state of  
Virginia; and that the House have resolved  
to wear crape for the remainder of the ses-  
sion, and to attend the funeral of the deceas-  
ed, to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

Mr. Barbour thereupon submitted the fol-  
lowing resolution, which was unanimously  
adopted:

*Resolved*, That the Senate will attend the  
funeral of WILLIAM LEE BALL, late a mem-  
ber of the House of Representatives, from the  
state of Virginia; and, as a testimony of their  
respect for the memory of the deceased, will  
wear crape for thirty days.

On motion of Mr. Barbour, it was ordered,  
that, when the Senate does adjourn, it will  
adjourn till Wednesday next; and  
The Senate then adjourned.

**House of Representatives.**

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 25.

The House resolved itself into a committee  
of the whole, on the state of the Union, on  
the bill to amend the several acts for laying  
duties on Imports, (the tariff bill.)

And the question still being on the motion  
of Mr. Brent to strike out the clause of the  
bill laying a duty of 6 cents a yard on cotton  
bagging, the debate was renewed, and it  
continued with unceasing ardor till past 4  
o'clock, when the committee rose.

The speakers in favor of striking out the  
duty were Messrs. Livingston, Owen, Cobb,  
and McKim.

Those in opposition to striking out, and in  
favor of the duty, were Messrs. Sharpe, Tod,  
Letcher, and Clay.

THURSDAY, FEB. 26.

On motion of Mr. Forsyth it was  
*Resolved*, That the Committee of Ways and  
Means be instructed to inquire into the expedi-  
ency of reducing the annual appropriation  
for diplomatic intercourse.

Mr. Owen submitted the following:  
*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Treas-  
ury be directed to report to this House, whe-  
ther the Tariff Bill now under consideration,  
will, in his opinion, if it passes into a law, in  
its present shape, "simplify a collection of  
duties on imports;" and whether its opera-  
tion will, without being "onerous to the com-  
munity, tend to augment the revenue, prove  
salutary to commerce, and beneficial to the  
manufactures of the country—and that the  
Clerk be directed to furnish the Secretary  
of the Treasury with a copy of this bill, as  
reported by the Committee of Manufactures."

It was laid on the table without debate.

The House having again resolved itself in-  
to a committee of the whole on the new Tar-  
iff Bill—

After a good deal of debate, the question was  
taken on the motion of Mr. Brent, to strike out  
the clause laying a duty on cotton bagging,  
and decided in the negative—ayes 94, noes  
107.

Mr. Buchanan then renewed his motion to  
amend the clause, by striking out 6 cents and  
inserting 44 cents, which was carried—ayes  
119.

Mr. P. P. Barbour then moved to strike  
out the clause laying a duty of 25 cents a  
bushel on wheat;—and before any question  
was taken on this motion,

The Committee rose, on motion of Mr. Gar-  
nett. And the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, FEB. 27.

On motion of Mr. Owen, it was  
*Resolved*, That the Committee of Ways  
and Means be instructed to enquire into the  
expediency of making an appropriation to  
compensate the friendly Creek Indians for  
property lost and destroyed during the Creek  
war.

Mr. Owen called up the resolution, some  
days since offered by him.

The Yeas and Nays were called on this  
motion, and were as follows—Ayes 60, Noes  
113.

The House then resolved itself into a com-  
mittee of the whole, on the bill to amend the  
several acts laying duties on imports, (tariff  
bill.)

The pending question being on the motion  
of Mr. P. P. Barbour, to strike from the bill  
the proposed duty of 25 cents per bushel on  
wheat—

The debate was resumed, and continued  
until after 4 o'clock, on that question, of  
which Messrs. Garnett, P. P. Barbour, and  
Webster, maintained the affirmative, and  
Messrs. Taylor, Clay, Baylies, Tod, Wright,  
Tracy, Mallory, Marvin, Ross, Ingham, Vance,  
of Ohio, Buchanan, and McLane of Del.  
the negative. Mr. Hayden, of N. Y. also  
engaged in the debate, stating a variety  
of facts on the subject.

Towards the close of the debate, it became  
rather warmer than was desirable; and,  
when the question was taken, it was decided  
in the negative, 113 to 71.

The committee then rose—and  
The House adjourned.

SATURDAY, FEB. 28.

Mr. Webster from the Judiciary Committee  
reported a bill "further to amend the Judi-  
ciary system of the United States."

[This bill proposes an important change in  
the organization of the Courts of the United  
States, the main features of which are as fol-  
low: The Sessions of the Supreme Court to  
be held hereafter, on the 4th Monday of Janu-  
ary, instead of February in each year—the  
State of Kentucky is to be divided into two  
Districts, to be called the Eastern and West-  
ern, in which Courts are to be held, by the  
same District Judge—the State of Ohio, also  
to be divided into two Districts in like man-  
ner—the two Districts of Kentucky, hereaf-  
ter, to constitute the seventh Circuit;—the  
two Districts of Ohio; and the District of In-  
diana, the eighth Circuit; the District of Il-  
linois and the District of Missouri, the ninth  
Circuit; the two Districts of Tennessee and  
the District of Alabama the tenth Circuit; the  
two Districts of Louisiana and the District of  
Mississippi, the eleventh Circuit—that a Cir-  
cuit Judge of the United States shall be ap-  
pointed for each District, to constitute, with  
the District Judge in each, a Circuit Court,  
&c.—the compensations of the Judges are  
left blank, as also are the changes proposed  
by the bill, of the compensations of some of  
the existing District Judges.]

The House again resolved itself into a com-  
mittee of the whole, Mr. Condict in the  
Chair, on the bill for a revision of the Tariff  
duties on Imports—

Mr. Fuller of Massachusetts, opened the  
discussion to day, by a motion to strike out  
from the first section so much as imposes a  
duty of one dollar and twelve cents per cwt.  
on iron, in bars or bolts, not manufactured by  
rolling.

In support of this motion, Mr. Fuller ob-  
served, that iron was an article of far more ge-  
neral importance than cotton bagging or wheat  
which had recently occupied so much atten-  
tion. Every man in the U. States, of what-  
ever occupation, was more or less interested in  
obtaining the best quality, and at the lowest  
price. In every village, a blacksmith was an  
artisan, indispensable alike to the farmer and  
the mechanic; and in the manufacturing  
establishments of cotton and wool, a large con-  
sumption in machinery, was annually neces-  
sary. To every farmer and mechanic, there-  
fore, said Mr. F. this increased duty will  
cause a corresponding increase of price for  
their implements of husbandry, and of their  
respective mechanic arts. But of all the  
classes of the community who must feel the  
pressure of this new burden, the ship-builder

must suffer most. The average tonnage of the  
U. States, since the year 1810, is probably in  
round numbers, at least 1,300,000 tons; of  
which, at least one-tenth, by some estimates  
one-seventh, is the annual diminution by ma-  
rine losses or decay; consequently the am-  
ount must be annually replaced by the ship-  
builder.

In 1816, when the whole tariff underwent  
a complete revision, the duty on iron was fixed  
at nine dollars a ton. In 1818, the manu-  
facturers complained that the duty was too  
low to enable them to contend in the mar-  
ket against foreign iron; and they prevailed  
upon Congress to increase it to fifteen dollars,  
with which it was understood they were then  
satisfied. Notwithstanding this great conces-  
sion, they have for four years past, been ur-  
ging the imposition of a still higher duty, and  
seem hardly contented with that now propos-  
ed. Should the duty now required be im-  
posed, the numerous consumers of iron have  
not the consolation of hoping to realize any  
reduction of price, even after the iron manu-  
facturers shall have been in possession of the  
"home market," so often spoken of in dis-  
cussing the tariff, for any series of years. In  
this respect, the manufacture of iron is more  
unfavorable in its nature, than cotton has proved  
to be. The greatest part of the expenss  
for labor; no improved machinery can be sub-  
stituted for labor; and for a century to come,  
the population of our country cannot reach  
such a state of redundancy, as materially to re-  
duce the price of wages. While, therefore,  
the price of labor is as high as at present, the  
price of iron, the product almost of labor al-  
one, cannot be materially reduced.

Mr. Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, followed  
Mr. Fuller in opposition to the motion.

Mr. Mallory, of Vt. followed also in op-  
position to the motion.—This speech occupied  
nearly three hours in the delivery.

On motion of Mr. Brown of Penn. the com-  
mittee then rose.

Mr. Sloane of Ohio, gave notice, that on  
Tuesday next, he should move, that the House  
go into a committee of the whole, on the con-  
tested election of a member from Massachu-  
setts. (Mr. Bailey.)

The House then adjourned.

MONDAY, MARCH 1.

As soon as the journal of Saturday was  
read, Mr. A. Stevenson, of Virginia, rose,  
and addressed the House as follows:

MR. SPEAKER: I rise to perform a painful  
and melancholy duty. It is to announce the  
death of my friend and colleague, William  
Lee Ball, a Representative from the state of  
Virginia. On yesterday, it pleased Almighty  
God to call him from this scene of suffering  
and trial to the abode of the blessed! The  
awful stillness and gloom, which pervade this  
Hall, proclaim more strongly than any effort  
of mine could do, the loss which we have  
sustained! In asking you to pay this last tri-  
bute to the memory and virtues of my de-  
ceased friend, what can I say to add to the  
strong and deep sympathy which is so gen-  
erally and kindly manifested throughout this  
House. He was known to you all, and by all  
respected, esteemed, and beloved. I  
knew him well, for he was the early com-  
panion of my youth, and the friend of my man-  
hood. There was nothing dazzling in his  
character, or shining in action, but his march  
through life was that of probity, honor, and  
virtue! He was characterized by a strong  
and noble mind; by generous and godlike  
feelings; by a kindness and simplicity of  
manner, and by a love and indulgence for his  
fellow men, which won the admiration and  
esteem of all who knew him. It might with  
truth be said of him, that he was without fear  
and reproach! Such was the man whose loss  
we deplore, and whose spirit has fled for  
ever! Peace to his ashes! and would to  
God it could have been so willed that they  
might have mingled with those of his fathers!  
I offer the following resolutions:

The House having been informed of the  
death of William Lee Ball, a Representative  
from the state of Virginia, and being deeply  
sensible of the loss of a man whose public  
and private virtues endeared him to all who  
knew him, and being desirous to render a  
just tribute of respect to his memory—

*Resolved*, That a Committee be appointed  
to take order for superintending his funeral.

*Resolved*, That the Members of this House  
will testify their respect for the memory of  
William Lee Ball, by wearing crape, on the  
left arm for the remainder of the Session.

*Resolved*, That the Members will attend  
the funeral of the late William Lee Ball, to-  
morrow morning, at 12 o'clock.

The Resolves having been unanimously a-  
greed to—The House adjourned.

**Sheriff's Sale.**

WILL be sold for Cash, at the Courthouse  
in Tarborough, on the fourth Monday  
in March next, Sixteen likely young NE-  
GROES, the property of Hardy Flowers,  
Assel Farmer, and Weeks P. Hatley. Tak-  
en to satisfy sundry Executions in my hands.  
SPENCER L. HART, Shff.

Feb. 27.

**\$20 Reward.**

ABSCONDED in the month of September  
last, my negro man SAM, who has since  
called himself TOM. He is a stout built,  
black and rusty looking fellow, about five  
feet high, and weighs about 150 or 180. He  
had a snuff colored broadcloth bigcoat, and  
the balance of his clothes dark mixt home-  
spun, when he went away. He reads print  
very well, and is a shrewd artful fellow, but  
cannot write—he may however have obtained  
free papers and changed his clothes, and  
is probably endeavoring to get into a free  
State. He has no connections in the world  
that I know of. I will give the above reward  
to any person who will deliver the said fel-  
low to me on Dan River in Stokes county,  
N. Carolina, or secure him in any jail so that  
I get him again, and all reasonable charges  
paid.  
ARMISTEAD ARBOTT.

Feb. 2, 1824.

25 2m

**A DISCOURSE,****ON THE VALIDITY OF  
PRESBYTERIAL OR ELDER  
ORDINATION;**

Delivered in the Methodist Church, in New-  
bern, Sunday evening, Feb. 15, 1824.

BY THE REV. E. DRAKE.

For sale at the Bookstore of J. Gales & Son,  
Price 25 Cents.

**Extract from the Introductory Remarks.**

The occasion of the following discourse,  
was simply this; on the 29th of Jan. 1824,  
I received a respectful and polite invitation  
from the Vestry of Christ's Church in New-  
bern, to attend the consecration of the new  
Episcopal Church, which was to take place  
on the Sabbath following. From respect to  
the said Vestry, and feelings of fraternal and  
christian affection, I published in the Senti-  
nel, that there would be no service perform-  
ed in the Methodist Chapel on that morning,  
except for the benefit of the coloured peo-  
ple. And as I had been invited as a clergy-  
man, with the congregation that I served, I  
made it my business to wait on one of the  
Vestry, and desired of him to know from the  
diocesan of the Episcopal church on what  
ground I could be admitted on the occasion  
of the consecration. "Whether I could be  
recognized as a minister or clergyman at the  
communion table of that church?" On Sab-  
bath morning, the day of the consecration, I  
received for answer, by the gentleman who  
was requested to make the above enquiry,  
"That the bishop said, he was compelled to  
look upon clergymen, not of his own order,  
as laymen." Being thus considered by the  
bishop in no other character than that of a  
lay-member, I did not attend the consecra-  
tion as invited. And conceiving that this doc-  
trine of the bishop might have a tendency to  
produce doubts in the minds of some per-  
sons who have attended on my ministrations  
for nearly two years, I thought it my duty to  
give them as clear a view as I was capable of,  
of the grounds upon which I presumed to ad-  
minister the holy ordinances and preach the  
gospel. From a sense of duty to myself and  
my congregation, I therefore prepared this  
discourse, without any feelings contrary to  
christian love toward those who love the  
Lord Jesus, and who proclaim his truths.

**RALEIGH REGISTER.**

TUESDAY, MARCH 9, 1824.

"To laugh, were wait of manners and of  
grace,  
Yet to be grave, exceeds all power of face."

As we expected, the STAR of last  
week, though deprecating the sudden-  
ness of Mr. Dallas's movements at Phila-  
delphia, nevertheless, ratifies them.  
We may therefore announce its con-  
ductors as *flaming Jacksonians*. We  
cannot forbear congratulating them on  
this turn of the die, so far as it relates  
to them in their editorial capacity.—  
They have now, a new theme upon  
which they may exert their "talented  
powers," until the scale preponderates  
in favor of some other candidate, and  
then, whether it be Adams or Clay,  
*mutato nomine fabula narratur*.

We have seen in almost every paper  
which we have lately opened, extracts  
from "Recollections of the Peninsula,"  
which paints in the most glowing colors,  
the triumphs of WAR, and in which the  
author speaks of peril and death, in notes  
of exultation, which ill befit the occa-  
sion. Can men "who dwell in houses  
of clay, and whose habitation is crushed  
before the moth," can they delight in  
"recollections" of those scenes, where  
the iron foot of carnage pressed thou-  
sands to death? Let them read the  
retreat from Corunna, and the disap-  
strous circumstances of that War, and  
excrete all triumphs founded on such  
horrors.

Never, said an actor in some of these bloody  
stages, "never can these scenes be recol-  
lected, without a shuddering sensation of in-  
definable misery. After toiling many miles  
up the mountains,—now wading knee-deep  
in half-melted snow—now climbing over  
steeps, exposed to the bitter and suffocating  
showers of mingled sleet and snow drift, we  
halted on the heights to look back on the  
Golgotha stretching far behind. The last di-  
vision of the army, was slowly ascending the  
dismal road we had passed, their route track-  
ed by dead bodies, reddening the snow in spots  
—or by those who abandoned of hope, had  
stretched themselves out to die! The animals  
which dragged the baggage wagons,  
dropping at every step, and the miserable  
load which they carried of frozen and famish-  
ed women and children, and sick and wounded,  
gave up their miserable existence!"

Is not this contrast strong enough to  
appal the advocates of the glorious tri-  
umphs of War?

"The shout  
Of battle, the barbarian yell, the bray  
Of dissonant instruments, the clang of arms,  
The shriek of agony, the groan of death,  
In one wild uproar and continuous din  
Shake the soul air."

**AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.**

The seventh annual meeting of this So-  
ciety, was held at Washington City,  
on the 20th ultimo. The Hon. Bush-  
rod Washington, President of the So-  
ciety presided.

The following resolutions were pre-  
sented by Gen. R. G. Harper, and a-  
dopted:

*Resolved*, That the thanks of the Society  
be presented to the Board of Managers, for  
their active and successful attention to the  
affairs of the Society confided to their care,  
the prudence, steadiness, and diligence, di-  
played by them in all their operations, and  
their very able and satisfactory report laid  
before this meeting.

*Resolved*, That the territory and settle-  
ment of the Society, near Cape Mesurado, on  
the Southwest coast of Africa, be, and here-  
by is, named LIBERIA; by which name it  
shall be called and known in all the acts and  
writings of the Society and its agents.

*Resolved*, That the town laid out and es-  
tablished at Liberia, shall, in like manner, be  
called and known by the name of MONRO-  
VIA, as an acknowledgement of the impor-  
tant benefits conferred on the settlement by  
the present illustrious chief magistrate of the  
United States.

THE MORAVIANS.—The distinguished zeal  
of the *Unitus Fratrum* in propagating the  
Gospel amongst the Heathen Nations, and  
especially to the wretched natives of our own  
Forests, has been long known and duly esti-  
mated by the Christian World. We have  
lately learned, that the Females of this bene-  
volent Society at Salem, in this State, about  
two years ago, formed themselves into a So-  
ciety, for extending the blessings of the Gos-  
pel to the coloured population in that part of  
the country. For this purpose, a Meeting-  
House was built, in which Religious Service  
is performed once a fortnight by the Rev.  
Abraham Steiner, a venerable Minister of the  
Moravian Church. The fruits of these exer-  
tions, are, at present, we understand, a regu-  
lar and orderly Church of from 50 to 80 mem-  
bers, among whom are 3 communicants and  
10 baptized adults. So that the pious work  
of these benevolent females will, in time, no  
doubt be rewarded.

The latest information from the State of  
New-York, on the subject of the Presiden-  
tial Election, is, that on Friday, the 20th ult.  
(after the proceedings of the Republicans  
at the Capitol of the Union were known,) a  
motion was made in the Senate, requiring a  
report from the Committee to whom was re-  
ferred the bill from the House of Assembly,  
for changing the mode of electing Electors  
of President and Vice President. After a  
rather sharp debate, the motion was indefi-  
nitely postponed by a vote of 21 to 9—a  
pretty clear indication that the Senate are  
not favorably disposed towards that bill. The  
National Advocate, indeed, distinctly states  
its knowledge, that the bill will not pass.—  
If the bill do not pass, the Electors will be,  
as heretofore, chosen by the Legislature of  
the State.

At a meeting of the Democratic Republi-  
can Members of the Legislature of Maine,  
Albion K. Parrie, the present Governor, was  
unanimously recommended as a suitable can-  
didate for that office, to be supported at the  
election in September next. The meeting  
also approved of the nomination made at a  
former meeting of Joshua Gage, and William  
Chadwick, as electors of President and Vice  
President of the United States, to be voted  
for by the electors of the State. They are  
said, in the Boston Patriot, to be in favor of  
the election of WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD. The  
remaining seven electors are chosen by dis-  
tricts.

The last Mail, brought a Decree of the  
King of Spain, received by way of Havre, for  
a *Te Deum*, through all her American Domi-  
nions, for the restoration of his legitimate  
authority; for abolishing the Constitution in  
the said dominions; for re-establishing Con-  
vents, &c. as though his Majesty was yet in  
actual possession of all his American colo-  
nies, in their pristine extent.

The London Courier of the 12th January  
mentions a squadron of eight ships of the  
line, five frigates &c. fitting out at Brest,  
which, the Courier surmises, notwithstanding  
the givings-out to the contrary, are in-  
tended to aid in the war against S. America.

Private accounts from the northwest coast  
of America, to August last, state, that a Rus-  
sian Frigate and two Sloops of War were  
stationed at different points on the coast  
sending out their boats, in every direction,  
to intercept the American vessels employed  
in that trade, north of the latitude of 54 de-  
grees. They have not succeeded in captur-  
ing any of these vessels, but had compelled  
them to avoid the places to which they for-  
merly resorted, in the prosecution of this val-  
uable branch of our commerce.