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The Register

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ADVERTISEMENTS

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RALEIGH REGISTER.

TUESDAY, APRIL 20, 1824.

PEOPLE'S TICKET.—The electoral ticket (thus inaptly styled) which has been forming in this State ever since the adjournment of the Legislature is at length completed. Great difficulty must have been experienced in prevailing on individuals to enter the list, or it would not have progressed so slowly. In compliance with a promise made some time since, that when the ticket was completed we would announce it, we give it below. We would however, seriously ask the citizens of this State, which ticket they will countenance by their support; the one recommended to them by the immediate representatives of the people—or that formed by a gratuitous assumption of power on the part of a few unauthorized individuals? The one which is composed of electors publicly nominated—or that which was formed in secret corners? The one which is pledged to support a genuine Republican—or that whose sole object is to defeat the strongest candidate by dividing the republican strength? Can any one say what individual this ticket will eventually support? Was it not originally created to forward the views of Mr. Calhoun, is it not now favorable to Jackson, may it not yet incline to Clay, and finally take up Mr. Adams.

Ought not the recommendation of a State Legislature, to have the same effect on the citizens of that State, as a nomination by Congress is supposed to have on the country at large? It certainly ought, as it is virtually a recommendation by the people themselves. No one will say, that there is in this any thing derogatory to the true principles of republican government. Has not the Legislature of the great state of New-York, just nominated in Caucus, candidates for Governor, &c. and though the result, perhaps, has not been as anticipated, yet will not her patriotic citizens abide by the recommendation? They most assuredly will, because they will tenaciously adhere to principle, even at the expense of individual attachments. To the enlightened citizens of this State we would say, "GO YE AND DO LIKEWISE."

Josiah Cradup, Esq. of Wake, James Melvane, Esq. of Orange, Gen. William A. H. Stout, of Beaufort, William S. Blackledge, Esq. of Craven, Gen. Edward Dudley, of New-Hanover, Walter F. Leake, Esq. of Richmond, Dr. William Martin, of Pasquotank, Gen. Peter Fome, of Lincoln, William Drew, Esq. of Halifax, Col. William B. Lockhart, of Northampton, John Giles, Esq. of Rowan, Gen. Montfort Stokes, of Wilkes, Augustin B. Shepherd, Esq. of Stokes, John M. Morehead, Esq. of Guilford, and Col. Robert Love A. Haywood.

A correspondent of the Fayetteville Observer, who signed himself "A Subscriber," a few weeks since published a statement purporting to give a correct list of the names of the members of the Legislature, who attended last winter at our Capitol to nominate electors friendly to Mr. Crawford. The succeeding Star seized upon this communication with avidity, and exultingly re-published it as evidence of our mis-calculation, or something worse, and proof positive that the estimation which they had formerly given was correct. We were sorry then, for their sake, that the Star made such a parade about it, for it is not the first time their sanguine temperament has betrayed them

into awkward perplexities. We did not on that occasion feel disposed to break a lance with the Star, because we believed that the statement which we had hitherto made, was received as the correct one. That it was so, the following from the Fayetteville Observer, will fully establish:

FOR THE OBSERVER. Mr. Bingham: More to inform the public and correct false impressions, than to gratify the private spleen or electioneering views of "A Subscriber," who appeared in your last paper, I am induced to correct his "correct" account of the number of Mr. Crawford's friends who met at Raleigh, on the 24th of December last, for the purpose of agreeing among themselves, and in public before the world, upon suitable persons to vote for as Electors of President and Vice-President; and not, as is the case in a Caucus, to try the relative strength of the different candidates themselves, when the minority in such meetings pledge themselves to support, not only then, but on the day of election (tho' many months distant) such person as the majority then present shall designate and prefer. Such a practice is certainly objectionable, and I hesitate not to condemn it as morally improper. But as I did not intend to enter the list as a newspaper scribbler, or advocate of the meeting alluded to; though I cannot see anything in it more criminal or objectionable than similar meetings of the friends of Jackson and Calhoun, which have lately been held at Lincoln, Salisbury, Hillsboro' and Raleigh, for the same purpose; I shall merely beg leave to inform "A Subscriber," that I make no doubt, on application to J. C. Baker, J. M'Cauley, T. Frink, D. E. Sumner, James Legrand, Thos. Devane, M. D. Murphy, Robt. Melvin, W. Davie, S. Smith, R. B. Gary, Jno. Cok, Jas. Graham, N. Gordon, Thos. Clancy, (and probably there are others, for I never saw a "list,") he will be informed that they also were there; for I learn from good authority they were all friendly to the person proposed as President; and should it be so, your "Subscriber" will find there were (supposing his "list" to be correct, as far as it goes,) 94 persons present, instead of 79. This statement and reference are made by one opposed to a Caucus, but a friend to the

RIGHTS OF MAN. April 5th, 1824. We do not believe that Mr. Graham, though the decided friend of Mr. Crawford, attended the meeting; we believe the remaining 14 were all there.—EDITORS REG.

Since the above was in type, we have received the Washington Republican of the 12th inst. which copies this "correct" list from the Star. We are sorry to throw cold water on the ecstatic feelings, which the Editor appears to enjoy from the idea, that he has for once at least caught us napping. Poor fellow! we pity him, and must again impress upon him the lesson which we inculcated some months since—not to be too sanguine.

GEN. JACKSON.—The Washington Republican, publishes an extract of a letter from Raleigh, in which it is said "that this State will support Jackson three to one, at least, to a certainty," and adds "that there are not 20 men in Raleigh, who are not warm friends of Mr. Calhoun, and that his friends possess all the learning, wealth and influence of the place." We do not believe a word of this. As to Mr. Calhoun, he is out of the question for the Presidency—his friends are gone over to Jackson. Respecting the learning, wealth and influence of the friends of these gentlemen, we know of nothing which distinguishes them from their fellow-citizens. We are still of opinion, that Wm. H. Crawford will receive the vote of this State for the Presidency. We know that considerable exertions, especially among military men, from Generals downwards, have been made in favor of the Military Chief; but highly as the people think of the General's talents as a soldier, they cannot believe, that he is a fit character to be at the head of the Country. How can it be thought (to say nothing of the well-known deficiencies of his temper, and the arbitrariness of his conduct) that a man who formerly relinquished his seat on the Bench and in the Senate of the United States, because he felt himself (as his own Biographer states) unequal to the discharge of these situations, can now be qualified to fill the highest and most difficult office in the government. Will it be said, that from study and experience he has obtained more wisdom? The General has since that time been variously employed; but in nothing, we be-

lieve, calculated to add much to his qualifications for discharging with ability and dignity the all-important duties of President of the United States.

NATHANIEL MACON, of North-Carolina, is one of the oldest and revered Members of the Senate of the United States; one of the fathers of the Republican party, and uniformly regarded as the Nestor of the Senate. Mr. Livingston, in a late eloquent speech in the House of Representatives, spoke of Mr. Macon as "the Cato of Republicanism, whose delenda est was applied to every abuse, every extravagance, and every species of corruption." The opinions of such men cannot but command respect and influence. On all important questions, they are looked to with interest, and regarded with deference. The following is an extract of a letter to the Editors of the Argus, of which it is enough for us to say, that it is from a responsible source, and is entitled to confidence.—East. Argus.

WASHINGTON, March 28, 1824. Gentlemen: You are authorized to state, that Hon. Nathaniel Macon has, in a letter to one of his constituents, declared his determination to support the Electors nominated at Raleigh, in Caucus, because they will vote for the candidates recommended at Washington. His venerable and patriotic democrat is the warm and decided friend of Mr. Crawford, and we are assured that Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Madison are equally so."

North-Carolina Gold.—"It will be recollected that some time since, the North-Carolina prints proposed a union between that State and this, which they alleged ought to be one State, as the streams of North-Carolina emptied themselves in South-Carolina. We did not relish the proposal at the time, thinking, perhaps rather vainly, of our local advantages and character. But seeing that North-Carolina is a land of gold, whereas South-Carolina is nothing more than a land of paper; seeing that all our treasury is in a bank, and all our banks are pledged for internal improvements, we do feel the more inclined, so far as we are concerned to send in our adhesion, to our more fortunate sister. We are perfectly willing to add our credit to their cash. They shall be welcome to our College, and to our Lunatic Asylum—institutions which they have not at present. We will allow them a monopoly of tar and turpentine—only let us go halves in the gold mines."

We cannot but admire the humor of the above article from the Charleston Courier, but at the same time must take the liberty of amending the latter part of it. It is true we cannot boast of a Lunatic Asylum.

"but having no need, "We thank them just as much as if we did." In respect to their College, we are too well supplied at home to require any auxiliary aid. The University at Chapel Hill, stands on high ground as a Seminary of Learning, and can at this time boast of a President and Faculty, whose scientific and classical acquirements would not disadvantageously compete with the Professors of any similar Institution in our country. Every year adds to its celebrity and the number of its students. The ALUMNI of this College, are to be found in the first ranks, as respect talents and acquirements, in this and the neighboring state, in the Pulpit—at the Bar and in Legislative Assemblies.

The President of the Institution the Rev. Dr. CALDWELL will sail for Europe in a few weeks, to purchase a large addition to the Philosophical Apparatus and Library.

Massachusetts.—WILLIAM EUSTIS, the Republican Candidate, has been elected Governor of this State, by a considerable majority over the Federal Candidate SAMUEL LATHROP.

CONGRESS.—In the House of Representatives on the 10th inst. Mr. Randolph moved that the resolution submitted by him some days since, to reduce the per diem compensation of members of Congress to six dollars, should now be taken into consideration. The question being put, the House refused to consider the resolution. Mr. Randolph then remarked, that he thought this a subject of so much importance, that he should feel it his duty to press it upon the notice of the House so long as he had the honor of a seat there.

The consideration of the Tariff Bill was again resumed, when the question being put on concurring in the insertion of a clause laying a duty of 30 per cent ad valorem on fire-arms and side-arms, Mr. Randolph said, he could not consent that the people should be taxed,

even if it were but a penny or two a pound on tea, without knowing who taxed them; he therefore called for the yeas and nays upon the question. The yeas and nays were accordingly taken and were as follows: yeas 123, nays 57—so the amendment was concurred in. Several other immaterial amendments were concurred in, and the question being put on concurring in the insertion of a clause, laying a duty of ten cents per gallon on Molasses, the yeas and nays were called for and were as follows: Yeas 65, nays 132. The amendment was therefore rejected.

The next amendment, proposing to strike out the second section of the bill which provides that "in all cases what soever, all articles composed or mixed of various materials, shall pay the highest duty to which articles manufactured from any such materials are subject," was agreed to.

The amendment proposing to strike out the third section of the bill, which provides that there shall be added to the duty imposed on any article, the amount of bounty or premium allowed on that article, in the country from which the same is exported, was decided as follows: In favor of striking out 144, opposed to it 53.

Mr. Tod then moved to amend the bill by adding to the clause which now reads thus: "On cotton bagging four and a half cents per square yard," the words, "until the 30th day of June next, and six cents per square yard after that time." This amendment was supported by Messrs. Tod, Cook, Fletcher, and Wright, and opposed by Messrs: Brent, Cobb, Owen, and McDuffie.

The question was decided by the following vote: Yeas 96, Nays 99.

On Monday the 12th inst. the House again took up the Tariff Bill. Mr. Rich moved to strike out the minimum valuation (of 40 cents per yard) on woollens, and to insert, after the words, "on all manufactures of wool, or of which wool shall be a component part, a duty of 30 per cent. ad valorem, until June 30th, 1825, and after that time a duty of 33 1/2 per cent. ad valorem," the following words: "until June 30th, 1826, and after that time a duty of 37 1/2 per cent ad valorem." After considerable debate this motion was carried, Yeas 103, Nays 97.

Mr. P. P. Barbour moved to strike out the entire paragraph laying duties on woollens. Mr. Mercer made a few remarks in support of the motion; and the question was taken on the motion by Yeas and Nays—yeas 75, nays 124. Mr. Conner moved to strike out the entire section laying a duty on bar iron. The question being taken by yeas and nays on the motion, was decided in the negative—yeas 81, nays 114. Mr. Long, of N. C. moved to reduce the duty on bolting cloths, from 15 to 10 per cent. ad valorem—which was rejected.

On the 13th inst. Mr. Webster from the Judiciary Committee reported to the House without amendment, the bill passed by the Senate for abolishing imprisonment for debt, and the same was referred to a committee of the whole.

The Tariff bill was again taken up, when Mr. Moore of Alabama, moved the previous questions on the bill, which precludes all further amendment as well as debate. The call was not sustained by the requisite number of members.

Mr. Tod proposed, as an amendment, to add to the clause laying a duty on cotton bagging, the following words: "until the 30th day of June, 1825, and afterwards, a duty of 5 1/2 cents, per square yard," the object being to lay on this article a duty of 4 1/2 cents per yard until the 30th June, 1825, and, after that date, of 5 1/2 cents per square yard.

The vote on this amendment stood as follows Yeas 101, Nays 101. The House being equally divided, the Speaker gave the casting vote in the affirmative.

During this sitting the previous question was called for several times, but was not sustained by the House. The National Intelligencer intimates, that the bill will probably pass the House this week.

The Senate did not sit on the 10th inst. On the 12th Mr. Macon offered a joint resolution, authorizing the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, to adjourn the present session of Congress, on the fourth day of May next. The resolut on was read, and laid over for consideration.

This resolution was taken up on the 15th, and some remarks on the subject were made by Messrs. Macon, Findlay,

Barbour, Noble, and Ruggles. Mr. Noble moved that the resolution be ordered to lie on the table. This question was determined in the negative, by Yeas and Nays, as follows: Yeas 16, Nays 24.

Mr. Ruggles then moved that the further consideration of the resolution be postponed till Monday next. Upon this motion considerable debate arose, in which Messrs. Ruggles, Talbot, Smith, Holmes, of Me. Dickerson, Macon, and Findlay, took part. The motion for postponement till Monday prevailed.

There is no mania more general than curiosity, and perhaps no country where it is carried to greater excess than in Great-Britain. Whether it be a change in the ministry, or an execution at the New-Drop, all ranks are anxious to learn particulars. An extraordinary proof of this occurred on the 12th Jan. last, when the London Observer issued one hundred and thirty-seven thousand copies of the paper which contained the trial of THURTELL and HUNT, for the murder of a fellow-gambler, Mr. WEARE. The trial occupied the whole of one paper and a supplement, and was decorated with eight wood cuts, depicting scenes connected with the murder.

The publication required 634 reams of paper, and produced to the Printer £4,399, besides paying the stamp duty which amounted to £3,652.

A murder was committed on the 15th inst. in the town of Halifax, on the body of Samuel Horne, a free coloured man, by Edward Jones, a white man. The cause of dispute which led to the fatal result was very trivial. Jones is in Jail, to await his trial.

Connecticut.—The election for Governor, Lieut. Governor, Legislators &c. has taken place in this State. OLIVER WOLCOTT is elected governor, and DAVID PLANT Lieut. GOVERNOR.

MYRON HOLLY, Esq. one of the Canal Commissioners of the State of New-York, in a recent communication to the Legislature, acknowledges himself to be a defaulter to the amount of 30,000 dollars; but expresses a hope that by his own resources, and those of his sureties, he will be able, at no very distant day, to raise money enough to make up the deficiency.

We are requested to state, that the Anniversary Meeting of the Raleigh Female Missionary Society, will be held on the first Saturday and Sunday in next month, (May) and not on the third as was erroneously stated in the last paper.

Prices Current.

Table with 3 columns: Commodity, Wilmington, Fayetteville, Newbern. Lists prices for various goods like Brandy, Bacon, Butter, Coffee, etc.

COMMUNICATED.

DIED. On the 28th Nov. 1823, in the 68th year of his age, Elder Moses Gillam, Pastor of the Baptist Church, at Outlaw's Chapel, Bertie county. He was near forty years of age before he was savingly impressed with divine truth. Having tasted that the Lord was gracious, he made a public declaration of his faith. Having given himself to the Lord, he gave himself to the church according to his will. There was great uniformity in his character. Averse to ostentatious display, he exemplified the more private virtues, he was the humble pious servant of Christ, and in his conduct among men the strictest integrity marked his dealings. In his religion consisted not in abstract principles unconnected with holy practices, but became operative and embodied in all his actions. He was for several years before his death afflicted with a lingering disease, which during the last twelve months of his life, was rapidly hastening him to the grave. His hope of eternal happiness was firm and unshaken. He has fought the good fight, he has kept the faith, and doubtless now enjoys the crown of the righteous.