



The Register

Is published every FRIDAY, by
JOSEPH GALES & SON,
At Three Dollars per annum, or One Dollar
and a Half for half a year—to be paid in
advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS
Not exceeding 16 lines, neatly inserted three
times for a dollar, and 25 cents for every
succeeding publication; those of greater
length in the same proportion. COMMUNICA-
TIONS thankfully received. LETTERS to the
Editors must be post-paid.

RALEIGH REGISTER.

TUESDAY, JULY 6, 1824.

FORTY-NINTH ANNIVERSARY OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.—This day, above all others in our national calendar, has been generally celebrated throughout our extended country, as the epoch of our happiness as a people, and our prosperity as a nation. Time has not diminished the glow of Patriotism in the breast of Americans, or the recollection of blessings, which this day has showered upon our country. The heroes who fought to attain Independence, are most of them numbered with the silent dead, but their memory is dear to those, who now reap the benefits of their labor. Where is the native American so unworthy of his birth-right, that does not glory in his nation, in her constitution and her laws? Where is the adopted son of our country, that does not prefer the simplicity of Republican Institutions to the pomp and pageantry of "legitimate and hereditary governments?"

This day so dear to freemen, arose upon us incorporated with those feelings which the sabbath inspires, and in morn's early prime, the solemnities of the day were commenced at the Presbyterian Church by appropriate praise and prayer conducted by the Rev. Mr. Frontis.—At the same place, at the usual hour, the Rev. Dr. McPheeters, at the request of the "Raleigh Blues" commanded by Capt. J. S. Ruffin, delivered an impressive discourse. In this, were necessarily and judiciously blended, the duties which appertained to the Christian Sabbath and the National Festival. The address to the military band, was in language and sentiment adapted to them as soldiers and citizens, and the allusion to the loss the Corps had sustained by death since the last discourse delivered to them as a body, was replete with that religious and moral instruction which the occasion demanded.

In the afternoon, the Rev. Bishop Ravenscroft, at the Episcopal Church, preached in his usual, energetic, and powerful manner, a sermon, which connecting our christian and national privileges, forcibly illustrated the sacred truth, that as all our blessings are derived from God, so to him alone should the glory be given for all we enjoy, or yet hope for as a nation or individuals.

On yesterday the civic celebration of this Anniversary was observed. At 10 o'clock, the citizens and military formed a procession from the Capitol to the Methodist Church. The Officers of Government, Judges of the Supreme Court, Strangers, &c. joined it. The ceremonies were opened at the Church by prayer from the Rev. Mr. Leigh—the reading of the Declaration of Independence, by Mr. John McKethen succeeded, and was terminated with an oration by MR. GEO. W. HAYWOOD, a son of our venerable Treasurer. We are proud to say that our young fellow-citizen not only equalled, but exceeded the most sanguine hopes of his friends.

As the military band returned, they entered the State House, and encircling the statue of the "Father of his country" wreathed with evergreens for the occasion, marched round it to the inspiring notes of "Hail Columbia." At a dinner provided for the "Blues," to which his Excellency the Governor,

Intendant and Orator of the day, and Lieut. Taylor of the Navy, were invited, the following toasts were drank, interspersed with patriotic and convivial songs:

1. The 4th of July, 1776—The birth day of Liberty—May the effect be lasting as the hills, and its continuance as the flowing of the waters.
2. The departed Heroes of the Revolution—They live embalmed in a nation's gratitude—immortal and immortalized.
3. The few survivors—May they long live to enjoy the rich fruits of their valor and virtue, and the evening of their lives be tranquil as the unruffled lake.
4. The President of the United States.
5. The army of the United States—distinguished equally for its valor and intelligence.
6. The Navy of the United States—Long may it continue distinguished by its present characteristics, chivalric enterprise and unequalled skill.
7. The Militia of the Union.
8. Internal Improvements—Legally and Constitutionally encouraged.
9. The illustrious Jefferson—While we venerate and revere the man, let us more closely follow his example of disinterestedness, wisdom and economy.
10. The brave and patriotic La Fayette—May his arrival in the bosom of our country be safe and speedy—a nation's acclamations will cheer, and a nation's arms embrace him.
11. Our Sister Republics of the South—May their virtue and wisdom prove amply sufficient to protect what their valor has achieved.
12. Greece—May the Genius of Liberty like a Phoenix arise invigorated, from her ashes, and the modern become what the ancient Greeks were—the glory and admiration of the world.
13. The American Fair.

A number of Volunteer Toasts were also given. The Dinner contemplated by the Citizens, was unavoidably given up, in consequence of the sickness of one of the family, where the dinner was to have been provided.

PREJUDICE is as strong as death—is narrow as the grave. As the spider hangs its disgusting web, in the castle and the cabin, so Prejudice finds a dwelling place alike in the mind of the peasant and the monarch. Thus it is, that whilst we see the best men traduced, and the purest motives vilified, we still find individuals eager to vindicate the calumniator, though the midnight assassin be guiltless compared to him. The course pursued by the Washington Republican and other papers which shall be nameless, fully exemplifies our allusion.—They labor industriously to create an impression, that Ninian Edwards has, in his allegations against Mr. Crawford, been supported by facts; and to this end, truth is distorted in endless variety. We cannot but blush to think, that the Press has, in this country, become the engine of such despicable persecution, nor can we conceive, how any man possessing the principles of common honesty, can approve Mr. Edwards's conduct. It is well known, that in his memorial to Congress, Mr. Edwards avows himself the author of the famous A. B. Communications, which were the foundations of the first enquiry into Mr. Crawford's official course—from the subjoined evidence, it seems, that during the pendency of his appointment as Minister to Mexico, he did not scruple to tell an absolute falsehood.

Hon. James Noble a Senator from Indiana, being sworn before the Committee, was asked, if he had ever held any conversation with Mr. Edwards relative to Mr. Crawford's management of the Western Banks, and concerning his authorship of the A. B. letters; and was requested, if so, to state it with the time and circumstances. To this interrogatory Mr. Noble replied:

"I have had such conversation, though I do not recollect the precise day; it was pending his nomination to the Senate, as Minister to Mexico. Mr. Edwards stated that he was about to be attacked in the Senate of the United States for the purpose of defeating his nomination; that party and political spirit was now high; that he understood that charges would be exhibited against him, and that it had been so declared in the Senate Chamber. I remarked to Governor Edwards, that he well knew, according to the rules of that body, while on Executive business, secrecy was required; that I was not at liberty to mention any occurrence, or the remark of a single member, excepting so far as related to myself; that I was not go-

verned by party or political feelings or motives; that I adhered to the expression made use of by Jefferson—and the only inquiry with me was, is he capable and is he honest? Gov. Edwards then remarked, that, although secrecy was required in that body, yet he was informed, almost every day, of the transactions and remarks of individuals when his nomination was called up; and he added, "Noble, I shall not forget you." I then replied, that I did not understand his meaning. He said it was unimportant—he was satisfied I was not governed by the party feelings which were then prevailing; it was on the day, in the evening of which this conversation took place, that I had moved to take up his nomination in the Senate. This must have been his meaning, when he said he would not forget me; for he explained it the next day, and said he had heard that I had done so. Mr. E. further remarked, that he knew me to be the decisive friend of William H. Crawford; and said he, I am considered as being his bitter enemy—and I am charged with being the author of the numbers signed A. B.; but, (raising his hand,) I pledge you my honor, I am not the author, nor do I know who the author was. Crawford and I, said Mr. Edwards, have had a little difference, but I have always considered him a high-minded, honorable, and vigilant officer of the government; he has been abused about the Western banks and the unavailable funds; (leaving forward and extending his hand,) he added, Now d—n it, you know we both live in states where there are many poor debtors to the government for lands, together with a deranged currency. The notes on various banks being depreciated, after the effect and operation of the war in that portion of the Union, and the banks, by attempting to call in their paper, having exhausted their specie, the notes that were then in circulation became of little or no value. Many men of influence in that country, said he, have united to induce the Secretary of the Treasury to select certain banks of deposit, and to take the notes of certain banks in payment for public lands. Had he not done so, (meaning Mr. Crawford) many of our inhabitants would have been turned out of doors and lost their lands; and the people of that country would have had an universal disgust against Mr. Crawford; and I will venture to say, said Mr. Edwards, notwithstanding I am considered his enemy, that no man in this government could have conducted the fiscal and financial concerns of the government with more integrity and propriety than Mr. Crawford did."

Here Mr. Edwards not only denies his authorship, but, lavishes excessive praise upon the very conduct of Mr. Crawford which is made the groundwork of the charges in his memorial.

Mr. Elkins and Mr. Seaton also testified to the fact that Mr. E. had stated to them, that he was not the author of the A. B. letters. Mr. Charles Wharton's testimony was to the same point, though more in detail. He stated that Mr. E. told him, "he was not the author of those letters, nor did he know any thing about them. Being asked as to the manner, in which this denial was made, and in what words, witness answered; "the manner appeared to be solemn; the expressions were, he would be d—d if he knew any thing about that d—d A. B. plot."

The National Intelligencer has commenced the publication of all the testimony given in before the Committee. It is too voluminous, (having already engrossed near thirty columns of the Intelligencer, though not finished) to be inserted in the Register entire, though we shall give an abstract of it. We shall stop here with the concluding part of the testimony of Langdon Cheves Esq. who was examined principally, respecting the financial administration of the Treasury Department. He was summoned at the instance of Mr. Edwards, who to delay the report of the Committee, would have subpoenaed the whole number of Members in the last Congress. Mr. Cheves, ends his deposition thus: "In my opinion, the Secretary of the Treasury displayed much ability, great zeal and industry, perfect integrity and commanded as much success as was practicable, under the circumstances of the times."

The Ex-Emperor of Mexico, **ITURBIDE**, sailed from Southampton, for Mexico, on the 11th of May, in an armed vessel, accompanied by a staff of 14 persons, and by his wife and two infant children. Six others of his children were placed at school in England, where they are to remain. The officers who sailed with him, were most of them Mexicans, including an aid-de-camp who had served with him in Mexico, and who had arrived in England a

few weeks previous from Vera Cruz. The vessel, it is stated, had on board arms and military stores, and a complete printing apparatus. This movement was conducted with great secrecy, and nothing of it was known to the public until the vessel departed.

The London Courier gives the following explanation of the motives which induced Iturbide to this measure, as communicated by the owner of the vessel in which he sailed; and this statement is confirmed by a letter from Iturbide addressed to M. J. Quinn, Esq. of Gray's Inn.

"Every vessel which has come to England from Mexico, for the last four months, brought pressing invitations to Gen. Iturbide to return to that country, which, since his abdication, has been distracted by different factions, contending about the species of government that ought to be established there. The provinces were all divided in their opinions, but in all of them the name of Iturbide has been invoked as the only individual capable of reconciling them. It is well known that Mexico owes her declaration of independence to Iturbide's valor, prudence, and patriotism; hence the safety of the country is identified with his name. In abdicating the Crown of Mexico, he was actuated solely by a desire to avoid a civil war; he now returns to Mexico as a soldier, not only for the purpose of putting an end to the divisions which vex it, but also for the purpose of securing its independence, which is me aequally by intestine discord, and by the resolutions of the Holy Alliance. We are confidently assured, that Iturbide resisted every solicitation which was made to him, until he became fully informed of the determined views of the Holy Alliance in assisting Ferdinand, by intrigue and by secret supplies of money, to attempt the subjugation of the whole of South America. Under these circumstances, he felt it a sacred duty to return; he has gone, not with any views of personal aggrandizement, but as a soldier, to maintain the independence which his own efforts and talents gave to this country."

Amongst the enlightened and beneficial measures of Congress during the last Session, not the least laudable were those of enlarging the garden, and allotting a spacious room in the Capital for the Columbian Institute. The President, our learned and distinguished Secretary of State, may now induce Embassadors and Consuls to send the seeds and plants of different climes to augment our agricultural and horticultural products, and enrich our museum with fossils, minerals and antiquities; whilst members of Congress from all parts of the Union, may bring to the Institute valuable specimens of natural productions. In short, from this period, Columbians may look forward to advantageous results from an association which has long languished unpatronised, although the only motive attributable to its establishment could be the public good. In a few years, what a rich collection may be exhibited by the contributions of our fellow-citizens, and what useful correspondencies with scientific men will be established! This Metropolis, bearing the name of the first of men, promises henceforth to fulfil the expectations of its founders.—*Nat. Int.*

Having heretofore had occasion to mention the state of Mr. Secretary Crawford's health, it may be proper to say, that he removed, with his family, yesterday, three miles from the City; that he is rapidly recovering, and expects to set out in a day or two on a journey, from which the complete re-establishment of his health is confidently anticipated.—*Nat. Int.*

A story was fabricated last year in some one of the picaroon prints, and it went the regular rounds of all of them, that Mr. Crawford had, on some occasion, remarked to Mr. Daggett, a Senator from Connecticut, that "it was high time that party distinctions had ceased." We were furnished, during the period of its circulation, with the means of refuting this story, but we thought it unworthy of serious notice; and in due time it died away, and was forgotten by us. But the Franklin Gazette of Philadelphia, thinking it too good to be lost, and that as it passed uncontradicted last summer, it might be "got up" again with advantage, has brought it out amongst the other entertainments of the season, with "new scenery and decorations." We cannot, however, with the exercise of all our good temper, and charity for the worthy managers of the Electioneering Drama, allow this counterfeit tale to

pass current again; and we must therefore—without meaning to express any opinion as to the merits of the imputed sentiment, whether it were expressed by Mr. Crawford, Gen Jackson, or any other public man—say, that we have the authority of Mr. Daggett himself for asserting, that the statement is false.—*Nat. Int.*

Ten Dollars Reward.
RAN AWAY from the Subscriber on the 28th inst. a negro man by the name of BEN, about 25 years of age, had on when he went away a robin coat and pantaloons of cotton much worn; he is a small man, about 5 feet 6 inches high, black complexion, has a fierce look and fine voice. As he had other clothes, he probably may change his dress. I will give the above reward, if delivered to me, living in Orange county, 16 miles east of Hillsborough, or the same if confined in the nearest jail to where he may be taken, and information given so that I get him.
HENRY FORRESTER.
June 29. 67-3t.

To David Bullock & Wife, Elizabeth Bullock, Richard Parker, William Parker and Willis Brown:
YOU are hereby notified, agreeable to an order of the County Court of Gates, that Robert Parker, died on the day of month, in the year 1823, intestate, seised and possessed of a tract of land lying in Gates county; and that Nancy Bond, Mary Craper et alias, heirs at law of the said Robert, filed their petition at February term, 1824 in Gates county, praying a partition of the said land among the heirs of the said Robert, according to law, and that you were made defendants in the same petition: You may therefore attend at the next County Court to be held for the county of Gates, on the third Monday in August next, and show cause if any you have, why a partition should not be had agreeable to law among the respective heirs.
67 13d M A

North-Carolina,
HAYWOOD COUNTY.
Superior Court of Law, second Wednesday after the 4th Monday of March, 1824.
John Crow, vs. James Holland's heirs.
WHEREAS it appears to the satisfaction of the Court, the Defendants James Holland, jun. Sophia Perkins and Cynthia Rhodes, heirs of James Holland, dec'd. are inhabitants of another government: It is therefore ordered, by the Court, that publication be made 3 months in the Raleigh Register, that the aforesaid defendants appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the county of Haywood, at the Court-house in Waynesville, on the 2d Wednesday after the 4th Monday in September next, then & there, to plead, answer or demur, otherwise judgment will be taken pro confesso.
Test, J. B. LOVE, Clk.

State of North-Carolina,
Surry County.
IN EQUITY.—Petition to sell Land.
Larkin Snow, Job Southard and Mowing his wife, Margaret Snow, Judah Snow, Obed and Jane Snow, infants, by their guardians, Wm. Thompson, and Tabby Snow. vs.
Levi Snow and Henry Snow.
IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants Levi Snow and Henry Snow are not inhabitants of this State, It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks, in the Raleigh Register, that they appear at our next Court to be held for the county of Surry, at the Court-house in Rockford on the first Monday in September next, to plead, answer, or demur to the petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte.
Test, JAS. PARKS, C. M. E.
67-6w.
June 22, 1824.

Hillsborough Academy.
THE next Session will commence on the third Monday in June. Students are prepared at this Institution for the Freshman and Sophomore Classes in the University.—The various branches of a complete English Education are also taught.
JOHN ROGERS, Pres.
Hillsborough, May 31. 58 8t.

Seth Hinshaw
Carefully & attentively repairs WATCHES, at New-Salem, Randolph county, N. C.
June 15. 62.3w.

Fifty Dollars Reward.
RAN AWAY from the subscriber living in Guilford county, on the 20th June, 1823, two negroes, CALEB and JUDY.—Caleb is about thirty years of age, light complexion, stout made, broad across the shoulders, speaks slowly, and is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high. He has a long, loping walk, and bends forward considerably, as he walks; he has marks of the whip. He had on when he went away, a brown bombazett surtout coat, a striped (yarn) black and white, jacket, blue cotton pantaloons and a wool hat.
Judy is about forty years of age, middle size, copper coloured, quick spoken, and blinks her eyes very much, when detected in an error. She also has the mark of the whip. Judy took among other clothing the following with her: a blue grounded cotton calico frock and two muslin ones, and an old fashioned black silk bonnet. She is an excellent Weaver.
I suppose they are lurking about as free persons. I will give the above reward for their delivery to me, or confinement in jail, so that I get them, or in proportion for either.
ABRAHAM PEEPLES.
Guilford county, April 28, 1824. 49-5w.