



## AND NORTH-CAROLINA STATE GAZETTE.

Ours are the plans of fair, delightful Peace,  
Unwar'd by party rage to live like Brothers.

VOL. XXIV.

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NO. 1297.

### The Register

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### ADVERTISEMENTS

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

### RALEIGH REGISTER.

TUESDAY, JULY 27, 1824.

The Supreme Court is still in session,  
but will adjourn it is expected, during  
the present week. On Saturday last,  
Benj. Persons and John Hall, both of  
Warren county, obtained County Court  
Licences, and Elisha Young of Orange,  
a Licence to practise in the Superior  
Courts.

Rumours are afloat, and statements  
have appeared from various quarters,  
intimating that Gen. JACKSON is about  
resigning his pretensions to the Presi-  
dential chair, in favor of Mr. ADAMS,  
with the view of being elected Vice-  
President under him. What degree  
of credit is to be attached to this re-  
port, we know not, but a circumstance  
strongly indicative of such an event,  
has lately occurred at Washington City.  
The Washington Republican, a paper  
established by Mr. Calhoun, and which  
supported his cause, until "e'en hope  
was hopeless," abandoned his service  
so soon as the result of the convention  
meeting at Harrisburg, was known,  
and enlisted under the banners of the  
gallant General. In his service, Mr.  
Agg has continued ever since industri-  
ously to labor, until convinced that the  
tide of the General's popularity was  
ebbing much faster, than it flowed in,  
he also deserted him, in favor of Mr.  
Adams. The National Journal, a pa-  
per devoted to the Secretary of State's  
interest, and established to promote it,  
has been consolidated with the Repub-  
lican under the former title, and its  
whole powers are to be exerted hereaf-  
ter, in furthering the expectations of  
Mr. Adams. Under the new arrange-  
ment, it is impossible to say, as yet,  
who is to be considered Editor, though  
so far it is believed the Secretary of  
State himself has been chief contribu-  
tor, occasionally assisted by *Wm. H. Edwards*.

**FEMALE INGENUITY.**—About eigh-  
teen months since, we mentioned that  
a young lady of Franklin county, in this  
State, Miss Mary Davis, had woven a  
large bag entire and perfect. We now  
record a performance of this young la-  
dy, displaying much greater ingenuity.  
She has completed a shirt in her loom,  
(which is a common domestic one) the  
collar and wristbands of which are dou-  
ble and neatly gathered. It has shoul-  
der-straps and gussets, and the button  
holes of the collar, bosom and wrist-  
bands, are all neatly executed. The  
garment was commenced at the tail  
and finished at the shoulder straps.—  
At the distance of three feet, so finely  
is it woven, that it has every appear-  
ance of needle-work, but, on close ex-  
amination, the deception is apparent.

**Important Invention.**—The Norfolk  
Herald describes a machine invented by  
Mr. Charles Brodie of that town, by  
which the workmen lately descended  
18 feet under water, and re-placed a  
plank on the bottom of the Delaware  
74, which had rotted in consequence of  
the accidental removal of the copper  
thereon, at the time the ship was  
launched. On the old plan, it is said,  
the cost of repairing it, would have cost  
from 25 to 30,000 dollars.

The 4th volume of the "Biography  
of the signers of the Declaration of In-

dependence has just been issued by the  
publisher. This volume contains the  
lives of Thomas Heyward, Geo. Read,  
William Williams, Samuel Hunting-  
ton, William Floyd, George Walton,  
George Clymer, and Benjamin Rush.

The last National Intelligencer con-  
tains an interesting report of the Board  
of Visitors who attended the examina-  
tion of the Cadets at West Point. They  
speak in the most flattering terms of the  
general deportment of the young men,  
and of the proficiency which they have  
acquired in their several departments.  
The military evolutions were also per-  
formed in a manner highly creditable  
to them and to the institution. Several  
resolutions were adopted by the board,  
and enquiry made into the state of the  
finances. No Cadet can hereafter be  
admitted into the Academy, but such  
as are between 15 and 18 years of age.

The Board adjourned highly gratified  
and pleased with the examination.

In the Court of Chancery, in Dub-  
lin, a short time since, after several  
days argument, it was determined that  
a bequest to say masses for the soul of  
the testator, is a legal bequest. It is  
the first decision on the subject in Ire-  
land.

**Sweet Potatoes.**—A person in South  
Carolina raised the past season 800  
bushels of sweet potatoes on an acre,  
placing the vines singly in their beds,  
an inch apart. The same person had  
one potato 2 feet 9 inches long, and  
another which weighed 12½ pounds!

If the toasts given on the 4th July  
be a criterion by which to determine  
the popularity of the respective candi-  
dates for the Presidency, we should  
say that Mr. Crawford, is, beyond com-  
parison, the MAN OF THE PEOPLE. We  
have already selected many toasts drank  
in different parts of the Union, which  
are confirmatory of this fact. At no  
place however was the affection for Mr.  
Crawford more signally manifested than  
at Boston in Massachusetts, where a-  
mong others, were the following:

The 4th of July, 1776. The day of bold  
hearts and ready hands—When a new  
charter was given to the new world—and  
the monarch shrunk before the monarch man.

Boston-Folks, full of notions—they have  
always had a notion of liberty—they had  
a notion to resist oppression—one of their  
best notions is to assist the unfortunate—may their  
last notion be, death before thralldom.

The Clergy: May they not only point but  
lead the way to Heaven.

Counsellors at Law: A sponge that absorbs  
the floating capitals of litigious clients, and  
dries up the source from whence it springs.

Dr. T. Dexter being called upon for a sen-  
timent, rose, and after making some pertinent  
remarks on the character of Wm. H. Craw-  
ford, and the magnanimity shown by him to  
the Republican party in 1816, in withdrawing  
his name from before the people, in order to  
produce unanimity in the party, gave the fol-  
lowing sentiment.

By Dr. Theodore Dexter: The union of  
the Republican Party—May it be preserved  
entire by the election of the national candi-  
date Wm. H. Crawford for President, whose  
political honesty and tried integrity, entitle  
him to the support of all true republicans.

By David Henshaw. Democracy of the  
Adams stamp: A blind devotion to particular  
men, a combination to prop the influence of  
decaying families, to secure monopolies of of-  
fice, and hereditary succession—its days are  
numbered.

By Russell Jarvis, Esq. The next National  
Administration: Headed by William H.  
Crawford, the National Candidate, may it dis-  
pel the mists of local prejudice, prostrate the  
aspirants to hereditary succession, sweep the  
 Augean stable of corruption, and restore the  
Jeffersonian principles of economy and rota-  
tion in office, as the best security for Nation-  
al wealth and official fidelity.

By Col. George Blake. The Sovereign  
People: the Alpha and Omega; the begin-  
ning and the end of our social institutions.

William H. Crawford and the Edwards con-  
spirators: The Lions have spared the good  
man—now let his accusers go to the *Devil*!

John Quincy Adams: in a College he may  
be the *sine qua non*; in the Presidential chair  
he may be *non est inventus*.

**LIBERAL SENTIMENT.**—The follow-  
ing volunteer toast was given at a din-  
ner near Abingdon Va. on the 3d inst.  
For refinement of sentiment and deli-  
cacy of expression, it almost equals the  
one lately drank in Pennsylvania,  
wherein it was prayed, "that the skins  
of the enemies of Jackson might be con-  
verted into carpets for his friends to  
dance upon."

By William S. Hays. Gen. Andrew Jack-  
son, the hero of New-Orleans—Should Lou-  
isiana, Mississippi or Alabama, refuse him  
their united vote for the Presidency, may  
they know no other weapon than the tomahawk!

**Letter carrying.**—A man employed  
in a steam boat, has been fined \$10 at  
Philadelphia for carrying a letter be-  
tween that city and Wilmington. The  
justice who tried the case was of opin-  
ion, that the letter's being unsealed did  
not exempt the carrier from the penalty.

**Laconic Letter.**—Capt. Walton in  
the reign of George the first of England,  
being detached by Admiral Byng with  
five ships of the line, in pursuit of a  
division of the Spaniards, with whom  
the English were then at war, he ac-  
quainted him with the result of the en-  
terprise, in the following laconic terms:  
"Sir, we have destroyed all the Span-  
ish ships and vessels which were upon  
the coast, as per margin." Upon in-  
specting the margin, no less than *thir-  
teen* ships of war of different descrip-  
tions were comprised in it.

**CROPS.**—The late seasonable rains  
have revived the hopes and brightened  
the prospects of the farmers and the  
planters in this vicinity. We have  
conversed with several intelligent gen-  
tlemen, and they all unite in saying,  
that the fields generally never presented  
a more cheering aspect than is now of-  
fered to the view of the agricultural  
part of the community.—*Halifax pap.*

*Extract of a letter from Pennsylvania, to a gen-  
tleman in New-York.*

"We look to your state with deep  
and intense feeling interest. Our in-  
telligence is vague and unsatisfactory.  
If your Senators are firm, the state and  
country is safe. If no alteration of the  
electoral law takes place, I think we  
can say with confidence that the great  
state of New-York gives the next Pres-  
ident. I need not say that your ex-  
ample will have great influence upon  
this and other states. Give me your  
opinion frankly upon that subject."

*Answer.*

We are prepared to give our opinion  
frankly; and we are as positive as we  
can be of any thing not yet come to pass  
that the legislature which meets in Au-  
gust, will adjourn without making any  
alteration to the law, and agreeably to  
their original determination, will meet  
again in November; and that there is  
little doubt that Mr. Crawford will ob-  
tain the 36 votes of this state. It is so  
considered by the friends of all the o-  
ther candidates, and very nearly admit-  
ted by them. In 18 days more all doubts  
will be settled.—*Nat. Adv.*

On Thursday last a pretty large and  
apparently contented company passed  
through this place on their way to the  
permanent station provided for them.  
Some of them appeared to be in their  
winter clothing, but others were but  
*thinly* covered. They consisted of 150  
head of sheep and lambs, which were  
recruited in some of the upper coun-  
ties of Georgia, and were on their way  
to Mr. Breighthaupt's Sheep-Walk in  
S. Carolina, about 15 miles from this  
place, where they are in future to re-  
side. There was considerable *bleating*  
in the detachment, but we have heard  
of no *political divisions* amongst them;  
and we trust therefore that from their  
fleece, a future manufacture may be  
produced, which the advocates of all  
the Presidential candidates may wear,  
with comfort to themselves and credit  
to their country.—*Augusta Chron.*

The following, we have been inform-  
ed are the particulars of the murder of  
James Slone, in Twiggs county, men-  
tioned in our last. It appears to have  
been one of the most deliberate and cold  
blooded we ever heard of. Slone was  
a young man, lately from N. Carolina,  
and bore a good character. He had  
been hired by Ray (the murderer,) to  
work on his plantation. About a week  
before the deed was committed, Ray and  
Slone had a small difference, at which  
time Ray cut a large stick, and told a  
neighbor he intended to give Slone a  
beating with it. They were afterwards  
apparently friendly, and on the 12th  
inst. worked together till dinner—after  
dinner, Ray ordered Slone to leave  
him, to which he stated he had no ob-  
jections, and started. When he got  
to the gate, Ray called him back, and  
commenced with his club, and immedi-

ately beat him to death. Ray then  
mounted his horse and rode off, and,  
we believe has not since been heard of.  
*Macon (Ga.) Messenger.*

**MR. GALLATIN.**—It is surprising how  
soon, in a nation which augments in  
numbers as rapidly as this, even the  
most eminent public man may live be-  
yond the memory of those who are most  
active on the scene of life. MR. GAL-  
LATIN, for example, enjoys the respect  
and veneration of all men who were  
old enough to witness the faithful ex-  
ertion of his splendid talents with the  
Republican party, and perhaps at the  
head of it, when it effected the Revolu-  
tion of 1798-1800. But to the young-  
er men, those, for instance, who, for  
the most part, control the press of the  
country, he is comparatively little  
known. He was serving his country  
before many of us were born, when  
Republicanism was something more than  
a name, and under circumstances where  
mere professions were of little value.  
He served in the Militia of the United  
States during our struggle for Nation-  
al Independence. In the year 1789,  
he was a member, of the Convention  
that framed the Constitution of Penn-  
sylvania. In the year 1790, he was a  
member of the Legislature of Pennsylv-  
ania. In the year 1794, he was a  
Senator of the United States from the  
same State. In 1795, he was a Mem-  
ber of the House of Representatives of  
the United States. In 1801, he was  
appointed by THOMAS JEFFERSON Sec-  
retary of the Treasury of the United  
States. In 1813, he became Special  
Minister Plenipotentiary to the Con-  
gress of Ghent, and it is admitted by  
all those who assisted at these negotia-  
tions, that Mr. G. had an important  
agency in making the Treaty of Peace.  
In 1815, he was appointed Special Mi-  
nister Plenipotentiary to Great-Britain,  
In 1816, he became Envoy Extraordi-  
nary and Minister Plenipotentiary to  
France; in 1817, Special Minister  
Plenipotentiary to the Netherlands;  
and, in 1818, Special Minister Pleni-  
potentiary to Great Britain. Thus, it  
may be seen that Mr. GALLATIN has  
been constantly in the public service,  
*ever since these United States have  
been a nation.* The eminent services  
that he has rendered are well known  
to his compeers, and, we trust, will be  
justly appreciated by his fellow-citi-  
zens.—*NAT. INT.*

**LATEST FROM EUROPE.**—By an ar-  
rival at Philadelphia, we have English  
accounts to the 9th ult. they, how-  
ever furnish nothing interesting, if we  
except the failure of the grain crops in  
Spain. Ferdinand has at length pro-  
mulgated his long promised decree of  
amnesty, which appears to have afford-  
ed much dissatisfaction to the royalists.  
The French ministry, in the House of  
Peers, had been out-voted by a con-  
siderable majority, on a question relat-  
ing to the finances. This vote had pro-  
duced a reduction in the price of the  
rents, and given rise to a rumor that  
a new ministry was to be formed. In  
Liverpool, at the last dates, cotton was  
in very brisk demand, but no advance  
in price had taken place.

*Bell's London Weekly Messenger,*  
of May 24, one of the most independent  
& candid papers of the British metropo-  
lis, says, "Perhaps one third of the peo-  
ple [the lower order] in this kingdom  
are in favour of republican principles,  
and do not scruple in private life to  
avow a decided preference for the con-  
stitution of the United States."

Mr. Hume has given notice that he  
shall make a motion in the British Par-  
liament on the 10th inst. with a view  
to restricting or regulating impress-  
ments. He said that the late practice  
had produced one war with America,  
and might if not corrected, produce an-  
other.

*The Evening Post of New-York,*  
has put forth a most singular document,  
in the form of a Russia State paper  
concerning the affairs of Greece, of which  
strong doubts are entertained of its  
genuineness. It purports, says the States-  
man, to be an extract from the Peters-  
burg memorial, addressed to the legiti-  
mate states of Europe, on the affairs of  
Turkey and Greece. It comes in a  
"questionable shape," and there is  
some reason to doubt its authenticity.  
Its publication appears to have been  
unaccompanied by any remarks in the  
French papers from which it was de-  
rived; and it is singular that a docu-  
ment of so much importance should have  
first made its appearance at Bremen,  
in an unofficial shape. The next ar-  
rival from Europe will probably enable  
us to decide on its authenticity. If it

discloses the real views of Russia, it  
seems the Holy Alliance intend to pur-  
sue the same course in regard to Greece  
as they have pursued towards Naples  
and Spain. The manifesto proposes  
terms of pacification, which are to be  
"a just mean between exaggerated and  
opposing pretensions, and which will  
ensure the Greeks guarantees now nec-  
essary; to the Turks useful and pos-  
itive advantages in place of a *sovereign-  
ty liable to disaffection and resistance*;"  
or in plain language, Russia is to take  
'Turkey' into her own hands.—*Pet. Int.*

*From the Milton Gazette.*

The Grand Jury of Caswell County Court,  
at June term, 1824, are induced to express  
their opinion on the Presidential Election,  
because they have reason to believe, that a  
recent publication in the "Raleigh Star" is  
a misrepresentation of the opinions of their  
fellow-citizens on this important subject.—  
They are unanimously opposed to the elec-  
tion of Gen. Jackson, and unanimously in  
favor of the election of Mr. Crawford. They  
reside in different parts of the county and  
they confidently believe, that there never has  
been a political question before the people of  
this country upon which they were more uni-  
ted in opinion, than the important one—Who  
shall be our next President?

To Jackson, as a General and a Soldier, we  
have no objection. In common with the peo-  
ple of the United States, we duly appreciate  
his military merit, and have offered him our  
gratitude for his services in the late war, but  
we consider him disqualified for the Presiden-  
cy, because

By nature he has been constituted violent  
in feeling, and arbitrary in principle; and in  
several instances in public life, has shewn a  
disregard to the Constitution and laws of our  
country.

His public life has been confined almost  
exclusively to military matters; and he is there-  
fore destitute of that political wisdom derived  
from long practice and experience in the civil  
administration of our government.

We consider it wrong in principle, and dan-  
gerous in example, to select a man for the  
Presidency, merely on account of his being a  
Military Chieftain.

And because he was in favor of, and voted  
for the Tariff Bill, which passed during the  
late Session of Congress; a measure we be-  
lieve calculated, if not to destroy, at least  
greatly to impair the Agricultural and Com-  
mercial interest of the Union, but more par-  
ticularly of all the Southern States.

We are in favor of Mr. Crawford, because  
we believe from the best information we have  
on the subject, that he is a statesman of long  
experience, of distinguished ability, integrity  
and public worth.

He has risen in public estimation, unaided  
by the influence of powerful friends, and in  
dispite of a formidable conspiracy formed a-  
gainst him. He has much experience in the  
civil administration of our government and  
its foreign relations; and in the management  
of the finances of our government, in the late  
embarrassed times, he has, according to the  
oath of a distinguished, well-informed, and  
experienced citizen, and to the report of a  
Committee of Congress composed of his po-  
litical opponents, "displayed much ability,  
great zeal and industry, perfect integrity, and  
commanded as much success as was practi-  
cable under the circumstances of the times."  
We believe, if elected, he will be useful in  
checking that spirit of profligacy and extra-  
vagance which seems to be making its ap-  
pearance in our Government; and pursue  
the plain economical and republican mea-  
sures which distinguished the administrations  
of Jefferson and Madison.

JAS. BURTON,  
WOOLIEF HOOPER,  
JONATHAN STARKEY,  
JACOB GRAVES,  
JAMES MURPHEY,  
JOSEPH BRACKEN,  
SILVANUS STOKES,  
WM. RICHMOND,  
JAMES TRAVIS,  
JOSHUA CHANDLER,  
JOHN BALDWIN,  
JOSEPH KNIGHT,  
THOMAS GARRETT,  
WM. GRAVES,  
WM. M'HEANAMY.

July 15, 1824.

### MARRIED.

In Lincoln county, on the 10th ult. Mr. So-  
lomon Seaboth to Miss Catharine Flowers;  
also, on the same day, Mr. John Baily to Miss  
Eliza Mathis, all of Lincoln county.

In Statesville, N. C. on the 20th ult. James  
M'Lelland, Esq. attorney at law, to Miss Mar-  
ry Ann M'Jinsey, formerly of Baltimore.

### DIED.

In Jackson county, Tennessee, on the 2d  
inst. of a pulmonary consumption, Dr. Wm.  
K. Fenner, late of this city.

At Philadelphia, on Saturday morning last,  
Tench Cox, Esq. in the 69th year of his age.

### COMMUNICATED.

Departed this life in Warren County, on  
Monday the 19th inst. at an advanced age,  
Mrs. Lucy Marshal, consort of Stephen Mar-  
shal, Esq. In her character, blended in the  
most beautiful manner, were recognised the  
various attributes which dignify and exalt hu-  
man nature and ripen the soul to perfection.  
Charity, that most heavenly virtue, in her,  
was almost unbouded; her piety was of the  
heart, rational and deep; her faith was un-  
feigned, open and sincere; and in fact, she  
was an almost inimitable example of human  
goodness; and although the "ice cold hand"  
of death has laid her low, the impression of  
her virtues still remains, and will never be  
effaced from the minds of those who enjoyed  
the happiness of her acquaintance. She  
died with the fortitude of a christian, perfect-  
ly resigned to her fate and manifestly evinc-  
ing a sanguine anticipation of future bless-  
ings.