



AND NORTH-CAROLINA STATE GAZETTE.

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

VOL. XXIV.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 20, 1824.

NO. 1500.

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

RALEIGH REGISTER.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1824.

ELECTION RETURNS.

WAKE.—Henry Seawell, S. Johnson Busbee and Samuel Whitaker, C. State of the poll for the Senate.—Seawell 478, Calvin Jones 254. For the Commons, Busbee 991, Whitaker 939, James F. Taylor 534, Kimborough Jones 490. CHATHAM.—R. Marsh, S. Carney Cotton and A. E. Ramsey, C. State of the poll for the Senate.—Marsh 517, Bray 204, Crump 84. For Commons, Cotton 778, Ramsey 593, Goodwin 588, Underwood 548. CUMBERLAND.—Lanthen Bethune, S. Samuel Ashe and Alexander Elliot, C. Town of Fayetteville.—John Mathews. JOHNSON.—John McLeod, S. Hillory Wilder and R. H. Helme, C. The votes for the Senate were, McLeod 333, R. Sanders 233—for the Commons, Wilder 732, Helme 495, B. H. Hood 472, W. Bryan 94. DUBLIN.—Jeremiah Pearsall, S. James Nixon and Stephen Miller, Jr. C. The votes for the Senate were, Pearsall 338, D. Glisson 197—for the Commons, Nixon 636, Miller 510, Alberton 377. RICHMOND.—Wm. L. Cole, S. Tyson McFarland and Sanders Meredith, C. The votes for the Senate were, Cole 251, J. A. Hart 222—for the Commons, McFarland 601, Meredith 441, A. McNair 347. NEW-HANOVER.—Thomas Devane, S. Joseph A. Hill and J. H. Lamb, C. Town of Wilmington.—Robert H. Cowan. The votes were, Cowan 139, M. W. Campbell 91. ORANGE.—William Montgomery, S. John Roon and Wm. McCauley, C. The votes for the Senate were, Montgomery 833, T. H. Taylor, C. 316—for the Commons, Boon 1233, McCauley 1002, J. Mebane 792, J. J. Carrington 764, J. Blackwood 223. TOWN OF HILLSBOROUGH, John Scott. CURRITUCK.—Samuel Salver, S. Enoch Ball and Willoughby D. Barnard, C. WARREN.—Thomas Hawkins, S. Gideon Alston, Jr. and Robert H. Jones, C. The votes for the Commons were, Alston 467, Jones 420, Walker 351. FRANKLIN.—Charles A. Hill, S. Lark Fox and Gailford Lewis, C. BERNE.—Geo. B. Outlaw, S. J. G. Mhoon and W. H. Roscoe, C. State of the Poll for Senator, Outlaw 213, Thomas Ruffin 181. For Commons, Mhoon 530, Roscoe 296, R. M. Brickell 293, and W. Doughty 118.

candidate, took advantage of our paper, to abuse the individual whose cause we espoused for the Presidency, we thought it right to close our columns against them.

MR. CLAY.—The Kentucky Gazette and Western Monitor, printed at Lexington, announce the fact, that Mr. Clay is a candidate for Congress, to serve two years from and after the next session. Does not this look like a withdrawal from the Presidential contest? And if he is withdrawn, is it not certain that his friends will generally support Mr. Crawford for that elevated station? We believe that the supporters of Mr. Crawford would generally take Mr. Clay for their second choice—for independently of the exalted opinion which they have of his talents and republican principles, his deportment towards the persecuted Secretary has been such as to deserve and receive their warmest approbation.

The health of Mr. CRAWFORD continues steadily to improve. He has left Washington City, with part of his family, on a journey to the North, and it is confidently hoped he will return entirely restored.

NEW-YORK.—By reference to the extract from the Albany Argus, in a preceding column, it will be seen that the Legislature of this state has adjourned, after censuring the Governor as we anticipated in our last, for an unwarrantable and indiscreet exercise of his constitutional prerogative.

At the last session of the Legislature, there were only seventeen Senators opposed to the Electoral Law—but since that period the Members have made themselves acquainted with the wishes of their constituents on this subject, and the result is a considerable accession to their number. We congratulate our friends every where, on the firm and enlightened stand taken by the Senate of New-York.

Will Pennsylvania still hesitate to act in concert with her republican sister? No, for the sake of her democratic principles and uniform consistency of character, we hope not. A re-action has already commenced, which though as yet, but a speck on the political horizon, will become vastly enlarged in the sphere of its operation. This has been produced principally by the publication of Gen. Jackson's letters to Mr. Monroe on the subject of forming his cabinet, wherein he so strenuously recommends his amalgamating policy, and calls PARTY, a monster! The course, however, which Pennsylvania will pursue, will be more clearly indicated by the result of the Convention at Harrisburg which met on the 9th inst. and the proceedings of which we shall receive in a few days.

NEW-JERSEY.—A large and respectable meeting was held recently in Salem County in this state, relative to the Presidential Election. It was resolved not to be necessary or expedient, to nominate any particular candidate for the Presidency, but resolutions strongly disapproving of the nomination of Gen. Jackson, and expressive of a determination to oppose him, by all lawful means, were unanimously adopted.

LOUISIANA.—Certain prints, at home and elsewhere, claim the vote of this state for Jackson, because "six of the candidates friendly to the General's election, have succeeded for the Legislature." The New-Orleans papers furnish more conclusive data, from whence to estimate her hero's popularity, in the returns which they give of the recent contest for Governor. Henry Johnson, the candidate for Governor, opposed to Gen. Jackson, has been elected to that office by an immense majority over Mr. Villere, the candidate of the Jackson party.

PRESIDENTIAL VOTES.—The following list of the States, with the manner of choosing electors, and the number of electors in each, will no doubt be acceptable to many of our readers:

- New-Hampshire by general ticket 8
Massachusetts by general ticket 15
Rhode-Island by general ticket 4
Connecticut by general ticket 8
Vermont by legislature 7
New-York by legislature 36
New-Jersey by general ticket 8
Pennsylvania by general ticket 28
Delaware by legislature 3
Maryland by districts 11
Virginia by general ticket 24
North-Carolina by general ticket 15
South-Carolina by legislature 11
Georgia by legislature 9
Kentucky by three districts 14
Tennessee by districts 11
Ohio by general ticket 16
Louisiana by legislature 5
Indiana by legislature 5
Mississippi by general ticket 5
Illinois by districts 5
Alabama by general ticket 5
Maine by districts 9
Missouri by districts 3

We are concerned to hear that several cases of Yellow Fever have lately occurred in Charleston.

The Boston Repertory states, that Mr. John Q. Adams has written a reply to the pamphlet of Col. Pickering, which is to be published as an appendix to a new edition of Mr. Adams's letter to Mr. Otis in defence of the Embargo, first published in 1808.

THE GREEKS.—The Committee in New-York appointed to receive contributions for the relief of this virtuous and oppressed people, have forwarded to Mr. RUSH, the American Minister to the Court of St. James, the sum of £6,600 sterling, to be applied for their benefit.

A decision has lately been made in England by the Lord Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench, which is of some interest to the citizens of the U. States. The decision goes to exclude persons born in the United States, after the peace of 1783, from inheritance of land, the property of progenitors who continued to be British subjects, even at the time of their death. It is intimated that an appeal will be made from this decision to Parliament.

Termination of slavery.—The period fixed by law for the termination of slavery in the state of New-York, is the 4th of July, 1827. According to the census of 1820, there are 29,279 free persons of color, and 10,092 slaves in that state.

Early Cotton.—A Merchant of Hamburg, S. C. has several hanks picking out Cotton, and from the specimens exhibited, the color appears beautiful—the crops bid fair to yield plentifully, notwithstanding the drought.

Messrs. EDITORS.—The following encomium on the benefits of methodism, is from a sermon preached and published a few years past, by Mr. Belsham an eminent Unitarian Minister in England. Please give it a place in your paper, and oblige a Subscriber:

"The existence of these two theological parties (the followers of Wesley and of Whitefield, the one Arminians and the other Calvinists, are both called Methodists in England), both numerous, and both active and zealous in making proselytes, has produced a considerable effect upon the manners of the country, and particularly in the lower classes of society. Many regard the Methodists of both descriptions, as generally speaking, immoral and dishonest, as wolves in sheep's clothing, who have done, and are doing much to corrupt and to deteriorate the morals of the inferior orders. And it cannot but happen in a sect so numerous, that many will be hypocritical, and many immoral. And the more severe the profession, and the more zeal and bitterness there is in judgments passed upon others, the more enemies they will create to themselves; and the more will ever miscarry and every fault of the members, and especially of the prominent members, of the society, be watched and blazoned, and exaggerated, and imputed to the whole body.—But upon the whole, much as I differ from the methodists of both parties in their speculative creeds, I am decidedly of opinion that that they have done unspeakable good among the lower orders of society; and have contributed beyond all calculation to reform and regenerate certain descriptions of men to whom no regular minister (of the established

church) would have extended his notice. I particularly refer to the colliers, miners, and others, in various parts of England, who from a state of ignorance and barbarism little better than that of savages, are now become sober, honest, and industrious; and instead of being the pests and terror of the districts which they inhabit, are transformed into regular, peaceful, and useful members of society. This is a benefit of the noblest kind, the praise of which cannot, without the greatest injustice, be denied to the Methodists; and it is an honor which they have dearly purchased amidst innumerable hardships, injuries, and insults; and often even at the peril of their lives."

THE FRENCH DAUPHIN.—We see by the New-York papers, that the person calling himself the son of Louis XVII, of France, is now in that city, on his way to Europe. He cannot speak English, but is soliciting pecuniary aid to enable him to effect his purpose.

Nautical Skill.—The track across the Atlantic to Liverpool is so well known to the American seamen, that the Francis, lately arrived at Norfolk, spoke no less than three packet ships, the Pacific, Canada, and Wm. Thompson, on her homeward passage.

Singular Casualty.—In the town of Attleboro a girl about 12 years of age, having left in the school house something which she wanted, and finding the door shut, undertook to get in thro' the window, and it is supposed, as she jumped from the ground to effect her purpose, the sash fell at the moment, and caught her by the neck, her feet just cleared the ground. Her mother found her dead, suspended from the window.

Afflicting Case.—An inquest (says the Philadelphia Franklin Gazette) was held on Tuesday, at Hornsey, on the body of Miss PHOEBE DARFIFT, who had drowned herself a day or two before, near the New River head. It appeared that the deceased had mostly lived with her family, and was of unblemished reputation. She had formed a very ardent attachment for a young man who professed the warmest esteem and paid her the most assiduous attention; but from some cause not explained, a sudden alteration took place in his sentiments, and he discontinued his visits. This conduct took such an effect upon the poor girl, who in vain endeavored to obtain an explanation, that she became distracted. In this state she called on Thursday week on some of her friends, and complained bitterly of the neglect of her lover, and said "Oh! may he never feel the pangs of slighted love." She, on leaving the house, appeared more composed, and seemed anxious that the young man should be reconciled to her! however she never went home, and wandered in the same unsettled state as far as Hornsey, where she had been observed weeping and passionately calling on the name of him who had deserted her. No persons it appeared, offered her any assistance, and in the morning the ferryman found her body floating down the stream, quite dead, with some trifling love-tokens tightly grasped in her hand.—Verdict, Insanity.

The Editor of the Hartford Times, a Connecticut paper, speaks confidently that Mr. Crawford will get the vote of that State, contrary to public expectation.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.—By the arrival of the ship MAJESTIC, at Charleston, on the 10th inst. London papers to the 26th June were received.

The King of Great-Britain prorogued Parliament in great state on the 25th June. His Majesty made a speech from the throne, with his crown upon his head, and Mr. Canning was present in full ministerial costume. Two Yeomen of the Guards dressed in the showy style of Henry the 8th's time were present, and upwards of 300 ladies, and all the Foreign Ministers, Nobility, &c. The Speaker of the House of Commons, in addressing his Majesty said, that in relieving the burthens of the people two courses had been followed—one an absolute repeal of direct taxation—the other a removal of the old limitations and incumbrances of trade. Such alterations having been made in the old commercial system of the country as were, for the present, deemed wise and prudent.

He further said that the Insurrection of Ireland had been continued, for the protection of the innocent, and in mercy to the guilty—that the Commons were aware of its harshness, but that it was called for as a necessary temporary measure, but not to be considered as a permanent one.

The King in his speech spoke with deep regret as to the necessity of the measure regarding Ireland, and said that he continued to receive from all Foreign Powers full assurances of their determination to preserve the peace of Europe.

Parliament is prorogued to the 24th of August next.

FROM FRANCE. The packet ship Stephania, Captain Macy, has arrived at New-York—She left Havre on the 27th June, at which time La Fayette was making preparations for his departure, which was supposed would be on or about the 10th July. This is the ship we stated a few days ago, that was expected to convey our worthy guest to the shores of the United States. The papers received by the Stephania, contain nothing of moment, say the New-York editors: No successor has yet been appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by Chateaubriand's dismissal.

LATEST FROM MEXICO. Papers from that country are received by the New-York Daily Advertiser to the 6th of June. They are principally filled with political news and essays, denouncing, iturbitude, and protesting against the emissaries and interference of Spain. An English cutter had arrived at Sacrificios, with Mr. Gorham, and the contractors for eight millions, made by the Mexican agent, and it was reported, that a French brig from Martinique, had arrived at the same place, bringing Mons. Samuel, an agent from the French government, to establish friendly arrangements between the two countries.

FROM LISBON.—By the ship Panther, Captain Austin, arrived at Boston from Lisbon, we learn that Gen. DEARBORN, Minister to Portugal, was to take passage for the United States in the ship Plato, to sail for Boston in three days after the Panther. The Panther sailed on the 5th July. At that time, flour and wheat were not admitted at Lisbon, but it was expected they would be, in a short time, under particular limitations. There were in port four sail of English armed vessels, viz: two seventy-fours, one frigate and a brig. The King of Portugal was continually visiting them, and when the Panther left, splendid preparations were making for his visit to the frigate. On the anniversary of the abolition of the Constitution, all the English vessels of war in port fired a Royal Salute, which gave great offence to the Portuguese generally.

The Somerville Messenger mentions the extraordinary circumstance of the death of James Wilson, of Lebanon, Hunterdon county, N. J. having been killed by falling from a fence over which he was getting, with a pitcher in his hands. As he fell, the pitcher broke, and a piece of it came in contact with the jugular vein; he died in a few minutes. A similar accident happened to a man in Trenton, about 20 years ago; the main artery was cut and he died of the wound.

DIED. In Mecklenburg, Va. on the 27th ult. after a painful illness, Col. Mark Alexander. On the 23d ult. at the Sweet Springs in Virginia, where he had gone for the benefit of his health, Dr. John De Graffenreid, a native of Virginia, and for several years past an eminent and highly respectable practitioner of medicine in Chatham county in this state. In Concord, on the 29th ult. Dr. Tilmant Davis, of the measles. Dr. Davis will long be lamented as a kind and affectionate husband, a good citizen, and a useful member of society. Also, in Cabarrus county, on the 29th ult. of a short illness, Mr. Wm. O. Rodgers. Also, in Cabarrus on the 31st ult. Wm. Parks. On Tuesday last, Mr. Francis B. Phillips, son of Mr. Jas. B. Phillips, of Hillsborough, aged about twenty-two. At Washington, Penn. Col. Thos. Stokely, a native of Edenton, in this State, and a brave soldier of the Revolution. At New-York, Peter Lyon, Esq. in the 80th year of his age.—It was before him, Pudding, Van Wart, and Williams, brought Major Andre for examination, and by whose orders he was sent to Gen. Washington, at Head Quarters. Suddenly, at Providence, R. I. on the 30th ult. the Hon. David Howell, LL. D. Judge of the United States for the District of Rhode Island, aged 77 years.

A correspondent in the last Star, under the signature of WARREN has fulminated his abuse against us in a style so unbecoming, that we should not deign to notice it, but for the purpose of correcting a mistake under which he labors as to his principal charge, viz. "of our having published a piece of his in favor of Jackson, in a few papers only that went to Warrenton, and in no other." Warren seems to be ignorant of a fact, that is notorious to every body else, that we publish two papers, one SEMI-WEEKLY, the other weekly—and that though the latter paper contains much of the matter which appears in the former, it cannot contain the whole, since eight pages cannot be compressed into four. The piece to which Warren alludes, was published in the Semi-weekly paper of the 28th of May, and so confident are we that it appeared in every paper, that we hereby offer him ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, for every semi-weekly Register of that date, which he can produce, that does not contain the piece in question. The charge is indeed too preposterous to gain a moment's credit with any person of ordinary intelligence. As to the ridiculous assertion of our dropping Mr. Adams and taking up Mr. Crawford for the Presidency, it has no foundation in fact, as all our readers can testify. The Register was one of the first papers in the State that opened its columns to articles in favor of General Jackson, though they never seconded his pretensions. But when his friends, instead of fairly supporting their own