



AND NORTH-CAROLINA STATE GAZETTE.

Quarrel the plans of fair, delightful Peace, Unwarp'd by party rage to live like Brothers.

VOL. XXIV.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 24, 1824.

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The Register

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RALEIGH REGISTER.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1824.

ELECTION RETURNS.

Stokes.—Emanuel Shober, S. A. H. Shepard and J. Flynt, C.
Surry.—Pleasant B. Roberts, S. Davis Derritt and Wm. Martin, C.
The votes for Senator were, Roberts 440, Hampton 380. For Commons, Derritt 1057, Martin 849, Jas. Hicks 484, Henry Sater 68.
Wilkes.—James Wellborn, S. Wm. Miller and Thomas Wilson, C.
Burke.—Samuel P. Carson, S. Alany Bergin and Peter Ballew, C.
The votes for Senator were, Carson 352, A. Perkins 352. For Commons, Bergin 943, Ballew 913 and Brice Collins 675.
Buncombe.—Philip Brittain, S. David L. Swain and B'nori Sams, C.
The votes for Senator were, Brittain 450, S. W. Davidson 444. For Commons, Swain 691, Sams 658, James Weaver 636, Nathan Anderson 456.
Mecklenburg.—Michael McCleary, S. Matthew Bain and Thomas G. Polk, C.
The votes for Senator were, McCleary 622, D. Kerr 148. For Commons, Bain 993, Polk 848, J. Wilson 655.
Cabarrus.—Paul Barringer S. C. Melchor and Robert Perkins, C.
Iredell.—G. W. Davidson, S. Asa Beall and James Hill, C.
Rowan.—Jacob Fisher, S. John Linn and George Andrews, C.
Col. Fisher had no opposition for the Senate. For Commons, Linn had 826 votes, Andrews 676, Clement 516 and Oaks 375.
Town of Salisbury, John L. Henderson.
Davidson.—Jesse Hargrave, S. John Clemons and Wm. Bodenhamer, C.
The votes for Senator were, Hargrave 440, John W. Smith 388. For Commons, Clemons 733, Bodenhamer 654, Silas Peace 516, Thomas Hamilton 378.
Caswell.—Bartlett Vancey, S. James Rainey and Charles B. Donoho, C. without opposition.
Anson.—Wm. Marshall, S. James Gordon and John Smith.
Northampton.—John Peebles, S. Roderick B. Gary and Thomas Bynum, C.
Hertford.—James Copeland, S. Isaac Carter and John Vann, C.
The votes for Senator were, Copeland 157, D. E. Sumner 126. For Commons, Carter 548, Vann 334, and Carr Darden 292.
Chowan.—Wm. Bullock, S. Wm. Walton and Joseph N. Hoskins, C.
Town of Edenton, James Iredell.
Perquimans.—Willis Riddick, S. Theophilus Barrow and Henry Skinner, C.
Pasquotank.—John Pool, S. Carter Barrow and J. L. Bailey, C.
Currituck.—Caleb Perkins, S. Thomas Tillet and Wilson Webster, C.
Washington.—Thomas Johnson, S. Peter Picott and A. N. Vail, C.
Tyrrell.—John Beasley, S. Enoch Hassell and Fred. Davenport, C.
Lincoln.—D. M. Furney, S. Bartlett Ship and D. Conrad, C.
The votes for Senator were, Furney 820, A. McCrindle 332. For Commons, Ship 1175, Conrad 843, O. W. Holland 840, Peter Hoke 482.
Martin.—John A. Smithwick, S. Lawrence Cherry and Gabriel Stuart, C.
Robeson.—Iaac Sullivan, S. Warren Alford and Shadrach Howell, C.
Wayne.—Gabriel Sherrard, S. Philip B. Hatford and Arthur Barden, C.
Moore.—B. W. Williams, S. Alexander McNeil and Josiah Tyson, C.

son. Most of the voters known to be favorable to Mr. Crawford heard nothing of the proceeding; and but few of those who did, paid any attention to it, considering all such attempts to misrepresent public sentiment as improper and pernicious, and therefore ought to be discouraged by all orderly citizens.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.—The Cadmus brings Paris papers to the 11th of July; but their contents are unimportant except so far as relates to the cause of the Greeks, which is represented to be prosperous in every quarter. The Ottoman squadron was still off Negropont, except a detachment which had attempted unsuccessfully a disembarkment near Volo. The Turks lost some of their small vessels and the crews being inexperienced were thrown into great alarm by the Greek fireships.

LAFAYETTE.—This veteran hero of the Revolution has arrived on those shores where his valour and prowess were exerted to obtain that Independence, which claimed for America, the wonder, admiration and respect of all nations, save that from whose despotic grasp she was rescued. What a proud triumph it is for this friend of liberty, to witness what a few years, comparatively speaking, have done for this country! New-York, itself, must astonish him—its splendid stores—its immense population—its commerce and shipping; when contrasted with what it was forty years ago, must be seen, to be realised to the mind. Philadelphia, will also evince the wonder-working hand of time, and the exertions of a free people. No less would the other large cities of the Union, fill the mind of an European with astonishment. In monarchies, time and wealth accomplish great things; but it is in regular progression, not the effect of enterprise, unshackled by arbitrary laws. Washington City, where a century ago the Aborigine inhabitants prowled in savage ferocity, will appear still more like enchantment; for the magic powers of wealth and liberality have marked a large outline, daily filling up, which in another century, reasoning from what a few years have accomplished, will be the wonder of succeeding ages. The Capitol is recognised by foreigners, even those whose who have seen the ruins of the "Eternal City," as worthy of record in the annals of architecture—and its interior contains the most elegant room for a deliberative body, now to be found. Many sections of our country, particularly to the westward, where the tide of empire is pressing forward, were a few years ago mere deserts, where the human foot had never pressed—now blossom like the rose, and populous cities have arisen on their site. All these things will gladden the heart of LA FAYETTE! But alas! his companions in arms, and his private friends, have, generally speaking, passed down the stream of time, and are at rest! One, the venerable Charles Thompson, Secretary to the Revolutionary Congress, died on the 16th inst. the very day, we believe, on which the veteran hero landed at Staten Island. The arrival of La Fayette has been marked hitherto with every denomination of joy, as far as it has been known, which a grateful people can pay to their illustrious defender. He arrived in the ship Cadmus, Capt. Allen, and the pleasing information was conveyed by telegraphical signs. At the request of the committee of arrangement, he proceeded to D. D. Tompkins's, the Vice President of the United States, accompanied by his son GEORGE WASHINGTON LA FAYETTE and Mr. AUGUSTE LE VASSEUR, his companion, and one servant, so plain, and unostentatious is this true patriot. At the Vice-President's, many of this brave man's old friends hastened to see him, and he received them with joy, and sometimes with tears. He was cheerful and communicative, and expresses his gratitude that he is permitted to re-visit the land that he loves, the scenes of his youthful glory. The Steam Boat Chancellor Livingston, Capt. Centre, politely offered by the "North River company," was to convey the General to the city. The Steam Boats, Oliver Ellsworth, Nautilus, Connecticut and Bellona (in this boat, Generals Morton and Benedict, and several members of the city council besides the corporation committee, who chartered the boat also went.) These boats were all dressed with flags, and had bands of music, and were crowded with anxious and respectable passengers. The committee of arrangement had ordered the forts on the

harbor to salute the vessels as they passed. The masters of vessels were requested to hoist their flags and dress their decks. All the bells in the city were ordered to be rung. So far and no farther does our communication reach, except that the Portrait Room in the City Hall is appropriated to the use of the NATION'S guest, for a reception room whilst he remains in New-York.

We observe by the National Intelligencer that five military companies are organized at Washington City to honor the veteran chief.

And what have we to offer as a testimony of gratitude to the friend of the liberties of the human race—this champion of American rights? We have neither shipping nor cannon, nor soldiers—no public edifice to offer him as a residence!

We have one inducement which no other place can offer to Lafayette. We have CANOVA'S imitable Statue of WASHINGTON! And this, this of itself, will, we trust, be sufficient to bring him here—and here too a grateful people's blessing, will rest upon him, and the plain Republican simplicity of North-Carolina, particularly of our little City (for our other Towns, have more facilities for public demonstrations of respect,) will be welcome to this genuine apostle of Liberty.

There are still living some of his Revolutionary Fellow-Soldiers, (one at least in this place,) who will welcome him with that bright glow of feeling, and patriotism, with which long-parted friends meet. We congratulate these brave men on this probable re-union.

Farther particulars in relation to the General's landing shall be given in our next.

To Col. Wm. Polk & Dr. A. S. H. Burges.

GENTLEMEN.—The courtly and polite style in which you have been pleased to notice me, in the last Raleigh Register, certainly requires the most prompt acknowledgment; and while I tender you all the respect due for your politeness, I must still differ with you in opinion. It is not the "pitiful and scurrilous effusion," as you are pleased to term it, which has excited your ire—No: it is the stubborn facts contained in it; together, with the call for evidence, in support of an assertion you have made, and which I defy you to sustain. Here, gentlemen, are the true and only grounds of offence.

I cannot permit myself, or the public mind, to be drawn, for one moment, from the points in controversy between us: I will not stop to enquire into the correctness of your ideas of "public opinion" or "proper odium."—I will not examine the scholastic, classical or gentlemanly language you use—nor will I even stoop to animadvert on your personal reflections. I am willing to trust my character to those who are acquainted with it, against any aspersion you may attempt to cast upon it—and the more so, in the present instance, for the very evidence furnished by you, goes to disprove your conclusion.

I should like to know, (if I might be permitted to ask a question) by what rule of Rhetoric or Logic, you came to the conclusion, that because I refused to obey your mandate, I had "refused the only reparation which could consistently with propriety, be demanded of me." Were you willing to substitute my affliction and infirmity for an apology, which my judgment revolted at, and reason refused to make! or have you discovered a new rule of construction, by which your convenience would be promoted, by substituting an assertion for a reason? How does such conduct comport with the high-minded, honorable, chivalrous gentleman—rather than sustain your conduct by reason, you insult a man, because you thought he was principled against particular acts, or because you thought his bodily infirmities so great as to prevent his resorting to them!

You appear great sticklers for propriety, justice and delicacy, by which of these rules did you feel yourselves authorised to give my private letter to you, to the public, without my knowledge or consent? But in acting thus, you have done precisely what I should have agreed to, had I been consulted. I feel gratified the letter is before the public, accompanied by your dictum. They will judge whether there is most reason and moderation, on my side or yours.

I am at no loss to ascertain precisely the grounds of your complaint against me. I have already stated them; and you wish to draw my attention, as well as that of the public, from the main and sole object of my communication, by making personal, that which was intended to be political: Here, gentlemen, I must stop you, and call your attention back to the original subject. If you complain of the style of the communication, I will assign the only reason which influenced me in adopting it. It was because I thought its novelty would attract the attention and put the public upon the inquiry. If you complain of my bringing you before the public unjustifiably, I deny the charge. If you complain of my charging you with caucusing in private, while you decry the measure in public, I challenge you to deny it. You will here permit me to define, what I call a caucus—which is nothing more nor less than when two, ten, twenty, or any greater number of persons convene in their private capacity, for the purpose of consulting on any measure of a general or public nature. Is there anything criminal in this?—Is there anything wrong? Nay, is it not the prac-

tice of every day? How many caucuses did the Colonel hold when his name was brought forward in opposition to Mr. Miller, for Governor? How many did he hold when a certain gentleman was a candidate for the office of General not many years since? It may be unfair to ask him how many he will hold during the session of the ensuing Legislature; for it is not exactly ascertained whether his "western feelings," are sufficiently manifested, to overcome the political objections of the Republican members from that Democratic section of the state. Let us, Gentlemen, examine the foregoing charges more minutely. First, then, as to my bringing you improperly before the public: In justification, I reply, I found you there, (voluntarily I presume) you were members of the great meeting, held in the State House, for the purpose of adopting measures to promote the election of Gen. Jackson, on the 9th of April last—when Col. Polk appeared to be the prime mover, first of the foremost, in most, if not all the proceedings of the meeting. Col. Polk was appointed first, and Dr. Burges second on the committee or caucus "to draft resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the meeting," who "having retired for a short time, returned, and submitted the following preamble and resolutions," which I have no doubt were previously prepared by one or both of you: all this was perfectly justifiable. The first resolution concludes with the following words, viz. "we will give our undivided support to Gen. And. Jackson, believing that his talents and qualifications eminently fit him for the office, and, above all, that his Revolutionary services, independent of those rendered during the late war, entitle him to the distinguished station to which we would elevate him." Another resolution is adopted, appointing thirteen persons as a corresponding committee; on this list, Dr. Burges stands second, and Col. Polk third. Here is my evidence taken from your own record. With these facts staring you in the face, with what propriety can you say, I have brought you before the public? Although you are mistaken as to the motives which influenced me, you seem to understand very correctly the object of the application; and if you had been as candid as you were keensighted or rancorous, you would have gained to yourselves some credit, and saved me some trouble. No, Gentlemen; it was not the manner of addressing you, so much as the matter required of you. I again call upon you to make good your assertion, "that Gen. Jackson's Revolutionary services, above all entitle him to the Presidency."

If in this you have made a broad assertion, which the records of the times cannot justify, ought you to be offended at a plain citizen for asking you for the evidences of the fact? In your zeal to serve your friend, are you determined to bully all you cannot delude? Or do you claim such a superiority over your neighbors, that, while you are at liberty to scrutinize their actions, none dare question yours? We have arrived at a hopeful crisis indeed, if you are to fulminate whatsoever your inclination or interest may suggest, and there are none who dare say why, or wherefore, without giving offence. I have enjoyed the liberty of speaking and the right of investigating the acts of public men and measures too long, to think of surrendering the one or the other, for fear of displeasing any demagogue. I think with Cato—

—that

"One day of virtuous liberty is worth A whole eternity of bondage!"

The next charge is your caucusing. You will not deny, that you and Mr. Crutup did hold a caucus in this town, about the time of Mr. Calhoun's withdrawal. You cannot deny that "the People's Ticket," as you are pleased to call it, was formed, as far as proper names could be procured to be placed upon it, during the sitting of the last Legislature; and that there were some of the most professionally anti-caucus members in that very caucus? I will not ask Col. Polk who wrote to Gen. Thomas Wynns, to know if he would allow his name to be placed on that ticket; but I will ask him, if he did not write to a gentleman in Warren, nominating a particular individual, and urging him to the same point? I should like to know how many other letters of the same description, he has written. In doing this, was he not acting in the character of one of the corresponding committee, and was not that committee a caucus? I should also like to know what greater right Col. Polk has to make "the People's Ticket," than eighty, ninety, or an hundred men, I had almost said of equal respectability with himself, who were the immediate representatives of the people, Members of the Legislature, collected together from every section of the State, and where the representatives from each electoral district, chose their own elector? Does not this, candidly speaking, look more like "the People's Ticket," than one gotten up by Col. Polk and a few other great men? Pray, gentlemen, how came the names of Messrs. J. mes Mebane and Josiah Crutup, upon "the People's Ticket?" For I do aver they were on it previous to a call of a public meeting, either in Orange or Wake, to place them there. The answer is plain and evident, they were placed there by the little caucus of your party, or which I have already spoken, acting in the dark. While you are not only censuring actions, but impeaching the motives of men who act openly in the face of day, you are cherishing and practicing, yourselves, these little secret and mysterious measures. I appeal to the public to say whether such a course of conduct is right? Is it frank? Is it manly? You discover plainly the note in your neighbor's eye, and appear to be entirely ignorant of the beam in your own.

facts they did not deserve, and consequently credit, as far as your names could effect it, is it not an attempt to impose upon the people? Did you not say that Gen'l Jackson's revolutionary services, above all, entitle him to the Presidency? And can you be so credulous as to believe that a stripling of only fourteen years of age, (as stated of Gen. J. by his biographer, who was his particular friend and bosom companion,) without command, without distinction, armed with a shotgun, if indeed he had a gun at all, could in the short space of a few moments, and without discharging a single round at the enemy, who fled on their approach, and for the night sought refuge in the woods, and who was made prisoner the next day, when he sallied out in search of something to eat, entitled to the high encomiums you pass upon him? It will most readily be acceded by all, that his intentions were highly meritorious; but that his intentions were not that period, should be advanced as an evidence of his high claims to the suffrages of his fellow-citizens, at this time, for the first and most important office in our government, is too preposterous for the most simple mind to adopt.

I must, indeed, congratulate you on the wonderful faculty you possess in collecting "public opinion," so as to be able in the short space of three days, to pronounce, that it "has already attached the proper odium" to my conduct. Many of your other assertions are founded upon a data equally false or assumed. Do not suffer yourselves to be deceived by receiving the declarations of a few satellites, in Raleigh, who play around you, either to gratify your vanity, or curry favor for "public opinion."

You appear to take great credit to yourselves for performing a "duty to the public" and an act of justice to yourselves, in bringing "to light the name of William Ruffin." Did you find any difficulty in removing the darkness which obscured the name of William Ruffin? Was it not given as promptly as demanded? The possessor of that name invites you to the most rigid investigation of his conduct, and defies you to produce one solitary instance for more than half a century, where an unjust or dishonorable act can be coupled with it. You also designate me as "the leading corresponding member of the caucus central committee."—in this, you have certainly done me an honor; you have associated me with gentlemen, who for personal acquisitions, private virtues or public services, would suffer nothing by a comparison with the first men of our country.

One more word, and I have done, at least for the present. In this affair, you seem to have assumed to yourselves the right to legislate, to accuse, to judge and to execute. You are not only the judges in your own case, but you arrogate to yourselves the right to judge for me, and you become your own avengers. It is easy to force the point to which your conduct tends. You are "like master—like man," for putting down, by force, what reason cannot accomplish. This is a happy trait in the character of gentlemen, who profess to be the People's friends, and who are the great supporters of equal rights. I regret that a severe dispensation of Providence, in my family, has prevented me from devoting to you that time and attention you so well merited, and my inclination so strongly prompted. If I fall short of that elegance of expression, that close, conclusive, logical reasoning, for which your epistle is so remarkable, I can at least boast of more truth, and as much moderation.

With due respect, I am Your most obt. W. RUFFIN.

Internal Improvements.

THE Board for Internal Improvements will meet, agreeably to adjournment, in the City of Raleigh, on Monday the 4th of October next; of which all persons having business with the Board will take notice. J. GALES, Sec. Aug. 23. 81

Camp Meeting.

THERE will be a Camp Meeting at Plank Chapel, 12 miles north-west of Louisburg, 17 east of Oxford, 37 north of Raleigh, and 20 miles south-west of Warrenton, on the 23d of September next. August 22. 81

Haman Miller's Ex'or,

vs. Ryland Roberts & others. } IS QUART. THIS case being referred to me to take an account; I hereby give notice to the parties concerned, that I shall proceed to take the account on the 4th day of October next, at the Clerk and Master's Office, in the Town of Ashborough, N. Carolina. JESSE HARPER. August 18. 81 4w

Stray.

A SMALL sorrel Mare is entered on the Books of the Ranger of Cumberland, and is now in his possession at his plantation about six miles south of the town of Fayetteville. The Stray is 4 or 5 years old, about 13 hands high rising, hind foot white, and valued at \$35. MALCOM RAY, Ranger. Cumberland, August 12. 80 3t

Just received, the following Groceries: Lamp and Train Oil Molasses and Rice Shot and Powder Fresh and a quantity of Fresh Lime Juice With a few Pomeroy's Razor Strops and Paste. RANDOLPH WEBB. Raleigh, Aug. 16. 7w