



AND  
NORTH-CAROLINA STATE GAZETTE.

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

VOL. XXIV.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1824.

NO. 1306.

**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.....**COMPTON**  
**EDITIONS** thankfully received.....**LETTERS** to  
the Editors must be post-paid.

**RALEIGH REGISTER.**

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1824.

"Have you not heard of Zeno's mighty pow-  
ers,  
Who could confute, change sides and still  
confute?"

We do not mean Zeno the Stoic,  
but his namesake the *Sophist*, who,  
poor fellow, was pounded in a mortar!  
We cannot but think that the Editors  
of the Star, who shirked Mr. Calhoun,  
and then took up Gen. Jackson, have  
taken lessons in Zeno's school, for they  
certainly excel all who have preceded them.

Each flimsy sophistry, by turns they try  
The plausible argument, the daring—  
The artful gloss that moral sense con-  
founds.

The last number of that paper, con-  
tains a statement of a vote which was  
taken at the General Review, in this  
City, on the 15th inst. on the Presiden-  
tial Question. We did not believe  
that the Editors of the Star, versed as  
they are in misrepresentation, would  
have had the effrontery, to publish the  
result of that vote, knowing as they  
did, the circumstances under which it  
was taken. But it is an obvious fact,  
that in proportion as Mr. Crawford's  
prospects of an election by the people  
brighten, the Star becomes more re-  
gardless of truth. So notorious have  
they become for their aberrations, that  
we now rarely ever notice their effu-  
sions, and would pass them by in the  
present instance, but we wish to show  
what shifts the Star is forced to ad-  
opt, to make the worse appear the  
better side. There is not another  
print in the Union (not even the *National*  
*Journal*, which is an hereditary  
scion of the Washington Republican)  
which would have been guilty of the  
paltry artifice which the last Star uses  
to subvert its purpose. In their state-  
ment of the vote to which we allude,  
Gen. Jackson is represented as having  
received 215, Mr. Adams 41, and Mr.  
Crawford 56 votes. Can any one be-  
lieve, that the Star, in order that Mr.  
Crawford should appear less popular  
than Mr. Adams, has deducted gratui-  
tously a sufficient number from the  
votes given to the former, to make the  
latter appear with a small majority.  
Though this may seem incredible, it  
is nevertheless true.

If any one will examine the last Star,  
they will find according to the state-  
ment there made, that Mr. Crawford  
received 44 votes, and Mr. Adams 41;  
but the Editors thinking it would never  
do for Mr. Adams to appear lowest on  
the list, made an erroneous total of the  
votes given to Mr. Crawford, and in-  
stead of 44, the true result, put down  
56, not believing that any one would  
take the trouble of adding up the col-  
umn, and consequently that their arti-  
fice would not be detected. They  
were however mistaken, and we hope  
they will now be taught from experi-  
ence that "Honesty is the best policy."

Throughout the whole article to which  
we refer, there is a great want of can-  
dor. The Star says the question would  
have been more generally taken, but for  
the fatigue of the men. The Editors  
well know this was not the true reason.  
The plain truth of the case is this. Af-  
ter the Major General had retired from  
parade, the Colonel commanding re-  
quested, or in other words ordered, the  
several Captains to try the strength of  
the Presidential Candidates in their

respective companies. More than two  
thirds of the officers, peremptorily re-  
fused to comply with this extraordinary  
assumption of power, and left the ground.  
In the first regiment, not a single com-  
pany voted, and in the second regiment  
but a few companies. They were in-  
dignant at an attempt, under the mas-  
of authority, to drag them into an  
expression of opinion, and as we think,  
manifested a proper spirit in refusing  
to obey.

The following extract from an arti-  
cle in the *National Journal*, will show  
in what estimation Gen. Jackson is  
held, by the friends of Mr. Adams in  
that quarter. Speaking of the Gener-  
al, the writer says;

"On what civil services will you rest his  
claims? He was a member of the National  
Legislature during the administration of  
Washington—but was he there distinguished,  
or did he rise above mediocrity? Certainly  
not. Was he distinguished by his eloquence  
at the Bar—or by his profound legal attain-  
ments on the Bench? This is not pretended.  
He is now a member of the Senate of the  
United States—has he given any exhibition  
of talent, or risen above the majority of his  
colleagues? Let his warmest friends an-  
swer the question. In his letter to Mr. Mon-  
roe, he refers to a section of the Rules and  
Articles of War—and in which he would  
have strung up the leaders of the *Hartford*  
*Convention*—might he not have referred for  
authority, with equal propriety to an old Al-  
manack, or to a volume of Shakspeare's  
Plays? I am willing to award him—grati-  
tude for his services, and forgiveness for his  
errors—and such place in the Councils of the  
Country, as his talents qualify him to fill.

The "Republican," printed at Mont-  
gomery, Alabama, has avowed itself  
favorable to the election of Mr. Craw-  
ford as President. It is highly prob-  
able, that the National Candidate will  
get the vote of this State, notwith-  
standing the unwearied exertion of the  
oppositionists.

VERMONT.—The elections in this  
State are just over. C. P. VAN NESS  
is re-elected Governor by an immense  
majority. The "Crawfordism" im-  
puted to Gov. Van. Ness, does not  
seem to have impaired his popularity.

MAINE.—In this State ALBION K.  
PARRIS is re-elected Governor without  
opposition.

John Anderson is elected a repre-  
sentative in Congress from the Portland  
district, by a majority of 4 or 500 votes  
over Mr. Longfellow, the present rep-  
resentative. [The Boston Centinel  
says Mr. A. is favorable to the election  
of Mr. Crawford to the Presidency.]

NEW COTTON.—A load of new Cot-  
ton was sold in the Cheraw Market  
last week, at thirteen and a half cents  
per pound.

GOLD.—We learn from a correspond-  
ent in Cabarrus county, and also ver-  
bally from other sources (says the *Salis-  
bury Carolinian*) that upwards of  
two thousand pennyweights of pure  
virgin gold, was found near Parker's  
Ferry, in Montgomery county, on the  
28th ultimo. One lump weighing 4lb.  
was found by a small boy, about 10 feet  
below the surface of the earth. This,  
we believe, is the largest piece ever  
found in this State. It is perfectly pure,  
and almost as soft as lead. There are,  
we learn, more than one hundred men  
working at this mine—or, as those en-  
gaged in the business more appropri-  
ately term it, "digging for gold"—for  
nearly all of this precious metal that  
has as yet been obtained, has been found  
in loose, sandy, loamy earth.

\* This is not correct. A lump weighing  
28lbs. was found when first this source of  
wealth was discovered.—*Editors*.

The *New-York American* says that  
it is authorised to state that the report  
of \$20,000 having been deposited to  
the credit of Gen. Lafayette in one of  
the Boston banks, is without any founda-  
tion in truth.

The Equinoctial Gale, the effects of  
which were but slight in this vicinity,  
has been productive of disastrous con-

sequences in South-Carolina. We gave  
in our last paper an account of the da-  
mage done in the Charleston Harbor.  
We copy the following from the last  
Columbia papers:

One of the greatest droughts that has been  
experienced throughout this state generally  
for many years, has been followed, within  
the last two weeks, by torrents of rain equally  
extraordinary, which have produced in Con-  
gracee river, one of the highest and most de-  
structive freshets known in it, for the last thirty  
years. It began to rise about five or six  
days ago, and by yesterday reached its great-  
est height, bringing along with it abundance  
of pumpkins, and other evidences of its de-  
structive progress up the country. This river  
was indeed considerably higher in the year  
1795; but its rise then, being in the month  
of January, the damage done by it at that  
time was comparatively small; in the present  
instance, however, when the planter was just  
about to reap the fruit of his toil and labour,  
through one of the hottest summers ever  
known here, he is deprived of all at one  
stroke, by this overwhelming inundation; for  
it is believed that nearly the whole of the  
low ground is overflowed; and of course the  
crops entirely destroyed. We sincerely sym-  
pathize with the sufferers on this occasion.

The following is contained in a Post-  
script to the Telescope:

"We stop the press to state that the Augus-  
ta Stage, in crossing the lower ferry at Granby,  
has been lost. The ferry boat is propelled  
across the river by a rope reaching from bank  
to bank. The rope parted as the boat reached  
the middle of the river, when it was  
carried down the current with furious rap-  
idity, and meeting with some obstruction,  
immediately upset. A passenger, the driver  
and two horses perished. The passenger is  
Mr. BLOCKER, son of General JESSE BLOCKER,  
of Edgefield district, a student of the South-  
Carolina College.

Such is the melancholy statement which  
has been made us. We would hope it is other-  
wise, but we fear the accident has been more  
fatal than we have detailed.

Since the above was in type, we have  
received the Savannah papers, where  
the gale was most violent and its effects  
more serious than in any place we have  
seen. We have not room to-day for  
particulars, but are rejoiced to see that  
no lives were lost, though the destruc-  
tion of property was immense.

SHIPWRECKS.—The British bark Wild-  
ing, (belonging to Mr. Robt. Askew,  
of London,) Geo. Richardson master,  
sailed from Honduras on the 25th ult.  
in company with ten sail of vessels, two  
of which were American, under convoy  
of the British sloop of war *Thracian*,  
who afforded them convoy as far as  
Salt Keys. In the gale of Tuesday last,  
14th inst. when off this port, in twenty-  
two fathoms water, the Wilding sprung  
a leak, which increased rapidly upon  
her, and at 4 o'clock next morning being  
completely water-logged, she filled  
and fell over on her side. In this  
situation she lay, the crew (with the ex-  
ception of Geo. Christie and Ed. Whit-  
fling, seamen, and Wm. W. Owen,  
cabin boy, who were drowned when  
she went over) clinging to her side, about  
half an hour, when she righted, the  
masts all going by the board. Capt. C.  
with the remainder of the crew, remain-  
ed upon the wreck until 1 or 2 o'clock  
on Thursday morning, when, having  
constructed a raft, they left her and  
made towards the shore. Between 7  
and 8 o'clock yesterday morning, they  
were fallen in with by the pilot boat  
*Friends*, who brought them to town.—  
The Wilding was bound to Cork with  
a cargo of mahogany and logwood, and  
when abandoned, had sunk to a level  
with the top of the water.

The schr. Hunter, Capt. LEE from  
Newbern, bound to this port, went a-  
shore on the night of the 14th inst. in  
the gale, on Bull's Island Beach. Her  
cargo consisted of Corn, Bacon, Lard  
and Spirits of Turpentine—most of  
which will be saved, with the exception  
of the Corn.

Another wreck is said to have been  
seen yesterday morning, to the South-  
ward of the Light-House near Folly Is-  
land.—*Charleston Courier*.

The Rev. Dr. Griffin, in his eloquent  
speech before the American Education  
Society, at its late meeting in N. York,  
appealed to "that sex, who like mi-  
nistering angels, love to hover about  
the chambers of sickness—who owe so  
much to christianity; and introduced  
the following beautiful quotation:  
"Not she with trait'rous kiss her Saviour  
stung;  
Not she denied him with unholy tongue;  
She, when apostles shrunk, could dangers  
brave,  
Last at the cross, and earliest at the grave."

**LATEST FROM ENGLAND.**

The Greenock packet arrived at  
New-York, brings London papers to

the 7th of August. It is expected that  
the British and French Governments  
will shortly recognize the Independ-  
ence of the South-American Repub-  
lics. Another bloody engagement had  
taken place between the British at Si-  
erra Leone and the Ashantees, in which  
the latter seems to have had the advan-  
tage. Great alarm existed for the Bri-  
tish settlement which appeared to be  
in great danger, from the large body of  
Africans brought against it.

**Late from Gibraltar.**—By the schr.  
Lucinda, Capt. Fletcher, from Gibralt-  
ar, papers to the 14th ult. inclusive,  
have been received at New-York. Capt.  
F. confirms the intelligence, via Phil-  
adelphia, that the Constitutionalists  
had possession of Tarifa. He informs  
that the Royalist and French armies  
were in the rear of that place when he  
passed on the 15th ult. He at the same  
time saw two French Frigates lying off  
and on the harbor. It was reported at  
Gibraltar that 300 cavalry which were  
sent to Tarifa, had joined the Consti-  
tutionalists. A revolutionary spirit had  
also discovered itself in several other  
parts of Spain, and the inhabitants had  
taken up arms against the King, and it  
was expected that the whole country  
would, in a short time, be in a state of  
revolt.

In addition to the above, we learn  
from letters received by a respectable  
merchant in this city, that the French  
had been repulsed three different times  
at Tarifa.

**From the National Intelligencer.**

**The news from Brazil.**—The news  
which we copy below from a N. York  
paper should be received with some  
grains of allowance, from the prejudice  
which appears on the face of it. There  
are, doubtless, dissensions in Brazil;  
but from the admissions of the compiler  
of the news, they can have nothing of  
the universality which he ascribes to  
them. The Emperor, he says, has the  
Army and Navy with him; that is phys-  
ical power at least. They are both  
well paid, too, and £300,000 sterling,  
the first instalment of a loan from Eng-  
land are just arrived: these are evi-  
dences of financial strength. Block-  
ades are declared and executed, War  
is carried on at a distance from home,  
a powerful fleet is sent to sea—all these  
are evidences of the confidence of the  
Emperor in himself and with the peo-  
ple. In all this we see any thing but  
weakness and want of confidence. If  
the government of Portugal is aided by  
the allied powers in sending a power-  
ful fleet and army to Brazil, it might  
regain possession of that country; but  
we do not see any thing in the prospect  
of such a change which ought to give  
pleasure to a citizen of the U. States.  
We have no better evidence than the  
conjectures of the author of this intelli-  
gencer, that the Emperor will surrender  
the country to his father, of whom he  
was the first to declare its independ-  
ence.

In addition to these observations,  
which are suggested by the New-York  
article, we have direct information,  
which proves its inaccuracy in several  
particulars.

So far from an European influence  
prevailing, the Council of State, which  
directs the government, is composed of  
Brazilians, and not a single native Eu-  
ropean has at present any influence in  
the administration.

It was not the Emperor who sent a  
Governor to Ceara, but he was sent in  
pursuance of a law of the last Assem-  
bly, in which body the Province of Ce-  
ara had Deputies. It was a family fac-  
tion which produced some disturbance  
in the Province, which probably has  
been composed long before this time.

The new Brazilian Constitution has  
been sworn to all over the country, ex-  
cept at Pernambuco. In that part of  
Brazil, at Olindo, the Deputies of the  
town were arbitrarily displaced by Car-  
valho (the man of firm republican prin-  
ciples) for having adopted it.

The Brig *Torpado*, of Baltimore, left  
Rio Janeiro four days after the Sultana,  
and brings intelligence of a very differ-  
ent complexion from that received by  
the latter arrival.

**From the New-York Papers.**

**Late from Brazil.**—Alfred P. Ed-  
wards, Esq. passenger in the Sultana,  
at New-York, from Rio Janeiro, is  
bearer of despatches for government,  
and for the Brazilian Charge des Af-  
faires. He left on the 8th of August,  
and represents that the political af-  
fairs of that country were in a very un-  
settled state. Neither party has con-  
fidence in the Emperor. The old Por-  
tuguese residents of the Brazils, have

all concentrated at Rio, and they are  
the principal supporters and advisers  
of the Emperor; they, however, con-  
sider him as a renegade, but as a mat-  
ter of policy, make use of him to an-  
swer their purpose. The Brazilians  
have lost all their confidence in him;  
they think that the course which he has  
been pursuing, will finally end in the  
surrender of the country to his father.  
And whenever a Portuguese squadron  
of force appears on the coast, of suffi-  
cient strength to warrant it, he will  
make the attempt. He has been using  
every endeavour to do away this im-  
pression, by proclamations and other  
public acts, but all to no effect.

All the Northern Provinces, from  
the Amazon to Bahia, were hostile to  
the Emperor, and would not acknowl-  
edge his new constitution. General  
Carvalho, the Governor of the Province  
of Pernambuco, who is reputed to be  
a man of talents, and of firm Repub-  
lican principles, is at the head of the  
opposition party. He has recently re-  
commended to the people to call a con-  
vention, to meet at some central point,  
for the purpose of forming a constitu-  
tion and to establish a government  
for themselves.

The Emperor has secured the Navy,  
and the confidence of the Army, which  
he has about him, consisting of about  
7,000 regular troops, mostly black.—  
He keeps them well clothed and regu-  
larly paid; by this course he has se-  
cured their confidence.

About the 20th of June information  
from Lisbon was received, stating that  
the expedition intended against the  
Brazils, had been given up for the pre-  
sent. Upon the receipt of this infor-  
mation, a new decree was issued, or-  
dering the renewal of the blockade of  
Pernambuco, and a squadron of five  
vessels was dispatched for that pur-  
pose, and the blockade was again re-  
newed. About the 20th of July the  
information from the Northern Provin-  
ces was of so alarming a nature to the  
Emperor, that he conceived it necessa-  
ry that immediate steps should be ta-  
ken to endeavour to put a stop to the  
current of political events which were  
there setting against him.—Therefore,  
on the 26th July, an embargo was laid  
on the shipping at Rio de Janeiro, and  
all the vessels of war, then in port,  
were immediately prepared for sea,  
and a general press for seamen took  
place without regard to nation.

On the 3d of August an expedition  
sailed, consisting of one 74 and four  
other vessels of war, with a number  
of transports, having on board 2,000  
troops, under the orders of General Li-  
ma; and the squadron under the com-  
mand of Lord Cochrane. Its object is  
to make a landing near Pernambuco.  
The Pernambucans are represented to  
be in strong force, with a rich Treas-  
ury. On the 3d of August, the first  
blockading squadron of Pernambuco,  
under the command of Com. Taylor,  
reached Rio Janeiro, and orders were  
immediately given to have those ships  
prepared for sea. Every exertion was  
making to get them in readiness to sail  
in the course of a few days, with a mi-  
litary force. Its object was against the  
province of *Searras*, which had recent-  
ly sent back to the Emperor the gov-  
ernor which he sent them, saying that  
they preferred governing themselves.  
Admiral Jewett would command this  
squadron.

**DIED.**

In Hillsborough, on the 15th inst. in the  
17th year of his age, William F. Ruffin,  
son of the late Mr. Sterling Ruffin, and member  
of the junior class in the University of this  
State.

In Warren county, on the 18th inst. Sam'l  
Williams, Esq. He was a truly respectable  
and honest man.

**\$50 Reward.**

**PANAWAY** from the subscriber on the  
night of the 20th instant, a yellow Man  
by the name of SAM, (sometimes calls him-  
self Sam Freeman, at others Sam Craven.)  
He has more the countenance of an Indian  
than a mulatto. He is 5 feet 8 or 9 inches  
high, 24 years of age, bushy hair, his fore-  
teeth decayed, is sensible and quick spoken,  
can read and writ, and is a Carpenter and  
Painter by trade, and is also a pretty good  
Barber. He carried with him a blue home-  
span suit, also a blue broadcloth coat, a buff  
color d and a brown pair of pantaloons. I  
have no doubt he has a free pass, and is aim-  
ing to get to some free State. He some years  
ago ran away, and was apprehended and  
lodged in Harrisburg Jail, in Rockingham  
county, Virginia. I will give Fifty Dollars  
for his apprehension if taken out of the State,  
or Twenty-five Dollars within the State.  
H. H. OOKER.

Raleigh, Sept. 27.

**Just Received.**

At the Bookstore of J. Gales & Son, all  
assortment of Music, consisting of the  
most fashionable songs and pieces.