

Give me the plans of fair, delightful Peace, Unwrap'd by war to issue like Brothers."

The Register

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ADVERTISEMENTS

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RALEIGH REGISTER.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1825.

The City Constables having, for some time past, failed to preserve that order in the streets on the Sabbath which is desirable in every well-regulated community, the Commissioners have resolved upon having, in aid of the Constables, a Patrol of the Citizens assigned for this purpose, to be continued as long as may be deemed necessary. This Patrol will consist of one of the Commissioners and three other citizens.

The bill to incorporate a Company for making a Canal from the waters of the Chesapeake to those of Ohio, has passed the Senate of Maryland, after being rejected on the day preceding, by a majority of one vote. [Good.]

The Legislature of INDIANA met at Indianapolis on the 10th ultimo. STEPHEN C. STEVENS was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives.

The Legislature of New-Hampshire, at the late session, passed a law providing that illegitimate children shall be the heirs of their mother, she dying without leaving legitimate issue; and in case of the decease of such child or children, in the life time of the mother, leaving legitimate issue, such issue shall inherit the share of such child or children so deceased.

On Sunday morning, 23d, ult. (says the Halifax Free Press,) Mr. John Collins, formerly a merchant of this place, but lately a resident of Nash county, was discovered on the public road near Hilliardston in a state of insensibility, and in a few moments expired. He was on his way to Warrenton, and is supposed to have been chilled by the intense cold which prevailed during the late severe snow storm.

The Fayetteville Observer says, that the South-Carolina Annual Conference of Methodist Preachers, which was originally appointed to be held in that place, will commence its session on the 16th inst, in Wilmington, N. C.

New-York, Jan. 31.

The arrival of the Packet ship Canada supplies us, says the N. Y. American, with regular files of London papers, to the 2d of Jan. the contents of which have of course been anticipated by the Tally-ho.

The Canada brings the melancholy intelligence of the loss of the fine ship Diamond, Capt. Macey, from this port for Liverpool, with, it is feared, ALL except one that were on board, in all about fifty souls! The Diamond sailed hence on the 12th Dec. and was lost on the 2d inst, in Cardigan Bay, Wales. The following is a list of the passengers as published on the departure of the ship:

Mr. John Betterly, lady and daughter, understood of Baltimore; Messrs. Wm. Walker and Walker from Philadelphia; Messrs. Robt. Givan jun. John Nicholson, Jno. Broadbet and Wm. Wood of N. York; H. N. Gilbert of Louisiana; Dr. Strutt of London; Mr. McDonald, residence not known, and 15 in the steerage.

Very late from England.—An arrival at New-York has brought London papers to the 3d day of January inclusive. The health of the King of England was completely restored; and Parliament had been further prorogued from the 6th of January to the 3d of February. The Chambers of the French Parliament were opened on the 23d of February, by a Speech from the King,

which was received with acclamations. The following Letter, received from Madrid, under date of December 7th, appears in the London papers:

"In my last, I mentioned the American Minister having sent off his Secretary, at a short notice, with despatches to Washington—the cause now comes out. The King, in his wisdom, formally demands of the United States to recall the recognition of the independence of the several independent Spanish countries in America, under pain, in case of refusal, of issuing a Royal Decree, revoking the cession of the Floridas."

The following singular occurrence connected with the recent execution of Mr. FAUTLEROY, is detailed in the London Newspapers:

Edmund Angelini, professor of languages, came before the Lord Mayor, and made a statement to the following effect: "My Lord—He who has violated the law, ought to perish by the sword of justice. Mr. Fautleroy ought to perish by the sword of justice. If, however, another takes his place, I think justice ought to be satisfied: now I devote myself for Mr. Fautleroy. I take upon myself his crime, and I wish to die to save him: he is a father; he is a citizen; his life is useful—mine is a burthen to the world. I am in good health; my mental faculties are unimpaired. I do not ask this in order to get my action spoken of, but I apply for it as a favor."

Mr. Angelina proceeded to support his request to die on the scaffold, with great energy of manner, and uncommonly external manifestation of sincerity.

The Lord Mayor expressed his surprise at the application, and his doubts as to the soundness of the petitioner's faculties, and informed him that it was contrary to all justice, and to all practice too (as a man of his education might have known) that the life of an innocent person should be taken, as a substitute for that of one who was guilty, however disposed the innocent person might be to make the sacrifice.

Pennsylvania.—Four more unsuccessful ballotings for a Senator of the United States, have taken place in the Legislature of Pennsylvania. It is supposed that no choice will be made the present year.

Union College.—The Schenectady Cabinet contains an official account of the proceedings of a meeting of the citizens of that village, in reference to the conduct of the students of Union College. It states that the members of the Methodist congregation in that village cannot meet for religious worship without fear of bodily injury, and details a course of most disgraceful conduct on the part of the college students on the evening of the 21st of November, about sixty of whom, armed with clubs, dirks, canes, sticks of fire-wood, &c. assaulted the congregation, and committed various personal outrages. The document concludes with sundry resolutions passed at the meeting, one of which is, that the introduction of a military spirit into the college, and the raising a uniform company among the students, have been an injury to the institution; and that it is dangerous and useless for the students to go armed with Spanish dirks, pocket-pistols, &c.

The present laws of Virginia prohibit the marriage of a man with a former wife's sister, or with a brother's widow. A bill was brought lately in the Legislature for the repeal of this restriction. It was rejected. Ayes 37—Noes 108.

Persons using horses in snowy weather, says a late work, should have their hoofs previously rubbed with soft soap; this will prevent the snow from gathering into a ball, and the animals will travel with greater facility.

Burning of Water.—Mr. Augustus Day, of Philadelphia, has invented a stove, by which, it has been calculated, a room may be kept warm for a whole day, and no more than four cents worth of Lehigh coal be consumed in that period. It is of small size, and in shape an inverted cone, with several longitudinal openings near the apex. On a grate within, rests a small quantity of coal. A pan of water placed beneath the openings, ensures a constant supply of vapour. In passing through the

ignited coal, the aqueous vapour is decomposed, and we have that powerful heat which is produced by the combustion of oxygen and hydrogen. The cover of the stove is attached to a movable section of pipe, which is raised and lowered by a fixture similar in principle to that of a suspended lamp, and by this contrivance the fire is regulated. So powerful is the heat, that a small quantity of water thrown into the stove, is immediately decomposed, and the combustion of its component parts follows of course. Of this we have ourselves been witness.—Phil. Gazette

CLERICAL.—One of the clergymen, who asks a blessing in the Assembly, in putting up prayers, on Thursday last, "besought the Almighty that the Legislature of this State might be induced to follow righteous counsel and impartial justice—that the cultivator of the soil—and that the government of this state might be delivered from the reproach of partiality and injustice by which the general government had been degraded, and that recently, in making a large donation to a foreigner, whilst the claims of our countrymen, who fought for independence, yet cried from the ground."

For the above declarations, Mr. Speaker Crolius signified to the reverend gentleman, that he must pray no more in the Lower House. We admit that he wandered a little from the subject, but what then? We distinctly recollect hearing a reverend gentleman from the Speaker's chair, in Albany, offer up prayers to the Almighty, that Dewitt Clinton might be elected President of the United States, which, to a bucktail house, and in asking a blessing, was contra bonos mores, as the lawyers say, and yet they did not oust him.—N. Y. Adv.

The wages of Intemperance.—Robt. Ray was found dead five or six miles from this place on the 25th ult. An inquest was held over the body, and the verdict of the Jury was, "that he came to his death by INTemperance and the visitation of God."

Landen Tudor was also found in the road on Sunday evening the 23d ult; he was nearly exhausted when found, and died shortly afterwards. It appeared from his own statement; that he had been exposed from Saturday to Sunday evening to the severity of the storm.—He was taken to a house about a mile and a half distant, but all efforts to preserve life were unavailing. This also was the fruit of INTemperance. Will none take warning at the frequency of these dreadful visitations? Will none reflect on the awful responsibility—the misery they heap upon their families, and the certain destruction which they are preparing for themselves?

Hillsborough Recorder.

A Revolutionary Heroine.—A petition is before the legislature of Pennsylvania from Phoebe Anderson. The petitioner states that she is 93 years old; that she accompanied her husband who at an early period enlisted in the continental war, and was present and participated in most of the conspicuous actions of that eventful period; that among other novel employments for a lady, she assisted in picking up balls thrown from the enemy's cannon, in order that, to use her own expression, "the enemy might get as good as he sent." She states that she has been the mother of 23 children, all of whom are dead.

REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS.—General Benjamin Pierce, of Hillsboro', N. H. invited his revolutionary companions, who are now inhabitants of that town, to dine with him on the 25th Dec. last. The number present was 22, and their united ages 1563. After dinner, the Secretary returned the thanks of the company to the General for his kind and friendly attention, to which he made a very tender and eloquent reply, concluding as follows: There is little probability that we shall ever so many of us meet again. The season of the year, in which we are assembled, may well remind us of the season of our lives—our eyes are dimmed; our locks silvered; our cheeks furrowed; and our minds and bodies enfeebled. If we have been active and faithful in our public duties, let us not be neglectful of those of a private and devotional nature, which we owe to the Father of all Good, so that like good and faithful soldiers to Him, we may be prepared, at the first tap of the shrouded drum, to move and join our beloved WASHTON; and the rest of our comrades, who fought and bled by our sides. I thank you all, gentlemen, for your kindness in calling on me this day; and wish you, in this life, all that age and infirmity can enjoy, and hereafter perpetual felicity.

From the National Intelligencer. A CARD.

I have seen, without any other emotion than that of ineffable contempt, the abuse which has been poured out upon me by a scurrilous paper, issued in this city, and by other kindred prints and persons, in regard to the Presidential Election. The Editor of one of those prints, ushered forth in Philadelphia, called the Columbian Observer, for which I do not subscribe, and which I have not ordered, has had the impudence to transmit to me his vile paper of the 28th instant. In that number is inserted a letter, purporting to have been written from this city, on the 25th instant, by a member of the House of Representatives, belonging to the Pennsylvania delegation. I believe it to be a forgery; but, if it be genuine, I pronounce the member, whoever he may be, a base and infamous calumniator, a dastard and a liar; and if he dare unveil himself and avow his name, I will hold him responsible, as I here admit myself to be, to all the laws which govern and regulate the conduct of men of honor. H. CLAY.

31st January, 1825.

The Card of Mr. Clay will be utterly unintelligible to our readers unless it be accompanied by the letter which he so indignantly denounces. No consideration but this, could possibly induce us to transfer to our columns such an attack.

From the Philadelphia Columbian Observer, January 28.

The following letter is from a Member of the House of Representatives, from Pennsylvania. Let the people read it and prepare To Right Themselves.

TO THE EDITOR.

Washington, Jan. 25, 1825.

DEAR SIR—I take up my pen to inform you of one of the most disgraceful transactions that ever covered with infamy the Republican ranks. Would you believe that men professing Democracy, could be found base enough to lay the axe at the very root of the tree of Liberty? Yet strange as it is, it is not less true. To give you a full history of this transaction would far exceed the limits of a letter. I shall, therefore, at once proceed to give you a brief account of such a bargain as can only be equalled by the famous Burr Conspiracy of 1801. For some time past the friends of Mr. Clay have hinted that they, like the Swiss, would fight for those who pay best. Overtures were said to have been made by the friends of Adams to the friends of Clay, offering him the appointment of Secretary of State, for his aid to elect Adams. And the friends of Clay gave this information to the friends of Jackson, and hinted that if the friends of Jackson would offer the same price they would close with them. But none of the friends of Jackson would descend to such mean barter and sale. It was not believed by any of the friends of Jackson, that this contract would be ratified by the members from the States, who had voted for Mr. Clay.

"I was opinion when I first heard of this transaction that men professing any honorable principle could not, nor would not, be transferred like the planter does his negroes, or the farmer his team and horses. No alarm was excited—we believed the Republic was safe. The Nation having delivered Jackson into the hands of Congress, backed by a large majority of their votes, there was on my mind no doubt that Congress would respond to the will of the Nation; by electing the individual they had declared to be their choice. Contrary to this expectation, it is now ascertained to a certainty, that Henry Clay has transferred his interest to John Q. Adams. As a consideration for this abandonment of duty to his constituents, it is said and believed, should this unholy coalition prevail, Clay is to be appointed Secretary of State. I have no fears on my mind—I am clearly of opinion we shall defeat every combination. The force of public opinion must prevail, or there is an end of Liberty."

The last National Intelligencer, contains the following:

ANOTHER CARD.

GEORGE KREMER, of the House of Representatives, tenders his respects to the Honorable "H. Clay," and informs him, that by reference to the Editor of the Columbian Observer, he may ascertain the writer of a letter of the 25th ult. which, it seems, has afforded so much concern to "H. Clay;" in the mean time, George Kremer holds himself ready to prove, to the satisfaction of unprejudiced minds, enough to satisfy them of the accuracy of the statements which are contained in that letter to the extent that they concern the course and conduct of "H. Clay." Being a Representative of the People, he will not fear to "cry aloud and spare not," when their rights and privileges are at stake.

Since the appearance of the above, Mr. Clay has appealed to the House of Representatives, for an investigation into the charges preferred against him in the above Card. Much debate took place on the disposition which was proper to be made of the subject, of which a sketch shall appear in our next paper. It was at length decided, that the appeal of the Speaker, should be entered on the Journal, and the further consideration of the matter, postponed to the next day.

FATTING PIGS.—It is ascertained by experiment, that a saving of one half may be made in making corn meal into good thick mushy instead of raw corn

as food for pigs. The result is thus stated. "The two pigs eating fourteen pounds of corn a day, had increased seventeen pounds in sixteen days—The two eating seven pounds of cooked meal per day, had increased 24 pounds in the same time."

DISTRESSING.—While Mr. Eleazer Avery, of Colchester, Conn. was killing hogs, on Monday 27th ult. two of the men were called into the house to take a large kettle, containing boiling water to scald the hogs, off the fire. To lighten the kettle a few pailsful of water were taken out, and set in the corner of the room, and while lifting the kettle the bolts of the crane were drawn out, the kettle fell, and the water was thrown over the floor, scalding in its way the feet and legs of the persons and a little child then near the fire. The sister of the child hearing its cries, ran into the room, caught the child up, and, supposing the water in the corner of the room to be cold, plunged it therein, which immediately put an end to its existence.

A patent right has lately been granted to Mr. Wm. M. Summers, of the city of New-York, for a cast-iron Mile mark, (a substitute for mile-stones.) They are to be made of such form and dimensions as will best prevent mutilations of them. To this end, he proposes to have them cast of an oval form, and leaving no corners to them; to have the number of miles in full, for instance, twenty-six, which, we think, is quite an improvement. The letters to be raised or sunk. The body of the mile-mark is to be white, and the letters black.

On many of our roads there are no mile-marks, and the majority of those which have been set out are of no earthly use, having been so much defaced and mutilated. The iron ones will doubtless be generally adopted, as from their durability, they will be of great public utility. It is said they can be furnished at an expense very little more than that of the kind now used.

New-Orleans, Dec. 16.

The tea shrub of Louisiana has attracted the notice of our fellow citizens in various sections of the United States. We have been informed by Mr. William Lewis, who first made its discovery known, that there are several small plantations of it now growing in this state, and it thrives most luxuriantly. We have likewise been informed by the same gentleman, that from a comparison recently made of the seed of the Louisiana tea shrub, with that of China, there remains not a doubt of the shrub of this country being the genuine tea plant. Hence it only remains for ourselves to cultivate it in such quantities as to supersede the necessity of importing it.

The Supreme Court will adjourn in a few days. The following persons have obtained licenses to practice the Law since our last:

SUPERIOR COURT. John A. M'Rae of Anson, John Taylor of Orange, William H. Hardee of Chatham, Robert Potter of Halifax. COUNTY COURT. Rich d H. Bradford of Halifax.

Upon further reflection, we think it best to decline publishing the communication of LUTHER in relation to Bible Societies, as it is calculated to extend a controversy, which, we believe, the generality of our readers think has already occupied sufficient room in our paper.

MARRIED. On the 20th inst. in Cabarrus county, at the seat of Paul Barringer, Esq. by the Rev. John Robinson, Mr. John Boyd, of Charlotte, to Miss Margaret Barringer. In Edenton, Mr. William H. Roberts, to Miss Sarah Wills, eldest daughter of Henry Wills, Esq. of that town. In Bertie, Mr. Benbury Walton, of Gates county, to Miss Nancy Montgomery.

DIED. A few days ago, Dr. Isaiah Sanborn, a highly respectable inhabitant of the town of Bertie, Perquimans. Of the consumption, Dr. John A. Skinner, of the same town.

Notice. LOST A Note or Obligation for One Hundred Dollars, given by Alexander J. Lawrence, principal, Thos. G. Scott and D. Lindeman, securities, to Frederick Freeman, for the rent of a house in the city of Raleigh. The public are cautioned against receiving or trading for said note, as payment has been made. N. H. HARDING, Agent for Frederick Freeman. Raleigh, Dec. 30, 1824. 18-16