



TO THE EDITOR OF THE REGISTER.  
 Sir—The three first verses of the enclosed song were written immediately on hearing of the glorious victory obtained by Com. Perry on Lake Erie, & were laid on my table, which like that of most old Bachelors, is covered with trumpery. A friend having picked them up, requested me to finish the song and have it published in the Register. I have taken his advice, and if you choose to publish it, I leave it to the mercy of the public.  
 Yours, &c.  
 POOR RICHARD.  
 Raleigh, 20th Oct. 1813.

**SONG.**

Time "Lucky Gregory."  
 Do you hear my dear creature,  
 Thou sweetest in nature,  
 The cannons loud rattle,  
 The cannons loud rattle.  
 'Tis Perry and his boys,  
 The cause is of this noise,  
 They've gained a big battle,  
 They've gained a big battle.  
 Then fill up your glasses,  
 And drink to the ladies,  
 Oh! Loveliest woman!  
 Oh! Loveliest woman!  
 And next to the fleet,  
 Who, the Britons have beat,  
 Had luck to the foemen,  
 Had luck to the foemen.  
 Our American Perry  
 Is braver than Sherry,  
 Champagne or Madeira,  
 Champagne or Madeira.  
 When he meets with the foe,  
 Och! He lays his head low,  
 He's the hero of Erie,  
 He's the hero of Erie.  
 Then let us be merry,  
 Whilst toasting our Perry,  
 Our noddles let's fuddle;  
 Our noddles let's fuddle.  
 Confound be John Bull,  
 And the Boys of his school.  
 May they drink of the puddle;  
 May they drink of the puddle.  
 Our Landmen will show,  
 They can conquer the foe,  
 As well as our Seamen,  
 As well as our Seamen.  
 Our Generals for fighting,  
 Have dropt their long writing,  
 Unbecoming of women;  
 Unbecoming of women.  
 Then let us be merry,  
 And toast our brave Perry,  
 With our other commanders,  
 With our other commanders.  
 May the quincey seize those  
 Who would side with our foes,  
 May they go to Flanders,  
 May they go to Flanders.  
 Then come my dear creature,  
 So charming in feature,  
 And jig it so frisky,  
 And jig it so frisky.  
 The pipes shall play,  
 On this great holiday.  
 Whilst showers of whiskey,  
 Whilst showers of whiskey,  
 Shall moisten the crowd,  
 Whose joys are so loud,  
 The Welkin's uproarious;  
 The Welkin's uproarious;  
 Nine cheers they have given,  
 They are raising to Heaven,  
 For our sailors so glorious,  
 For our sailors so glorious.

**POLITICAL.**

**MARYLAND ELECTION.**

We have already stated the actual result of the Election in Maryland. To our utter astonishment at the profligacy of the purpose, we now learn, that the judges of the Election in Alleghany county, erecting themselves into a tribunal to judge of the legality of a return have contrived to illegitimate the vote of one Republican district of the county and to return four federalists as elected. So daring and high handed an invasion of the elective franchise, we have never heard or read of, unless it be in the pages of fiction. In the celebrated play of the "Provoked Husband," Sir Francis Wronghead, a member returned to serve in Parliament, is represented to have had scarcely a vote in the borough except that of the returning officer—his seat of course was vacated forthwith, and such, if indeed so surreptitious a title will enable them to take a seat at all, must be the fate of the Alleghany delegation. The pretence on which the return is set aside, is one of the most frivolous imaginable. If we understand it correctly, thus it is. Of three Judges of election in that district, one (a Justice of the Peace) swore the other two but neglected to be sworn himself. And on this mere pretence, this shadow of a shade, the federal judges set aside the return, the nullity gave the federalists a majority in the county. The moral sense of every man revolts at the palpable fraud of this transaction. It was boasted, we recollect, on the day of the Election, from a very suspicious quarter that the federalists had secured the Judges of election, which was a great point gained. No man of the Republican party could read or hear that boast without anticipating some deep-laid project for defeating the public will, if it should prove to the adverse to the dominant party. Such an opinion was formed and expressed by every man we heard speak on the subject at the time;

and, we confess, the event has not more than realized the expectations we had formed from the mean arts practised by the factious leaders during the electioneering campaign. But this fraud, which has so justly excited the indignation of all Maryland, cannot, will not succeed. It is impossible that the House of Delegates, federal as it is, should not reject these men from their seats on the first day of the meeting of the legislature. They owe it to the law, they owe it to the character of their party, they owe it to their own characters as men, to purge the Hall of Delegates of those who will, if they deign to avail themselves of the cheat, usurp those seats to which they know that other men are justly entitled. It is demonstrable, as we can and may show in a future paper, that the Judges have acted in defiance of law and precedent, as well as common sense. The holy right of suffrage is invaded. Every man in the nation is interested in defending it.

**BY AUTHORITY.**

**Laws of the United States.**

An act to provide for the widows & orphans of militia slain, and for militia disabled in the service of the United States.  
*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That if any commissioned officer of the militia, or of any volunteer corps, shall while in the service of the United States die by reason of any wound received in actual service of the United States and leave a widow, or if no widow, a child or children under sixteen years of age, such widow or if no widow, such child or children, shall be entitled to receive half the monthly pay to which the deceased was entitled at the time of his death, for and during the term of five years, but in case of the death or intermarriage of such widow, before the expiration of the said term of five years, the half pay for the remainder of the time shall go to the child or children of such deceased officer: *Provided always,* that such half pay shall cease on the death of such child or children.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That if any officer, non-commissioned officer, musician or private of the militia, or of any volunteer corps, shall be disabled by known wounds received in the actual service of the United States, while in the line of his duty, he shall upon substantiating his claim in the manner described by an act entitled "An act to provide for persons who were disabled by known wounds received in the revolutionary war," passed the tenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and six, be placed on the list of invalids of the United States, at such a rate of pension and under such regulations as are provided by the said act or as may hereafter be provided by law; *Provided always,* that the compensation to be allowed for such wounds or disabilities, to a commissioned officer shall not exceed for the highest rate of disability half the monthly pay of such officer at the time of his being wounded or disabled and that no officer shall receive more than half the pay of a lieutenant colonel: and that the rate of compensation to non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, shall not exceed five dollars per month: *And provided also,* That all inferior disabilities shall entitle the person so disabled to receive an allowance proportionate to the highest disability.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the provisions of this act shall be construed to have effect from and after the eighteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and twelve.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the sixth section of the act entitled "an act authorising the President of the United States to accept and organize certain volunteer military corps," passed the sixth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and twelve, be and the same are hereby repealed.

H. CLAY,  
 Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
 E. GERRY,  
 Vice-President of the United States, and  
 President of the Senate.  
 August 2, 1813.—Approved,  
 JAMES MADISON.

An act to establish the town of Mobile a port of Entry.  
*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That from and after the first day of August next, the town of Mobile shall be, and the same is hereby established the sole port of entry for the district including the shores, waters and inlets of the bay and river Mobile, and of the other rivers, creeks, inlets and bays emptying into the gulf of Mexico, east of the said river Mobile and west thereof to the eastern boundary of the State of Louisiana.

HENRY CLAY,  
 Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
 E. GERRY,  
 Vice-President of the United States, and  
 President of the Senate.  
 July 22, 1813.—Approved,  
 JAMES MADISON.

An act for the relief of Edwin T. Satterwhite.  
*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Accountant of the Navy Department, be and he is hereby authorized and required to assume the day of the departure of the United States brig Vixen, from a port in the United States on her last cruise, as the day on which the account of the said Edwin T. Satterwhite, the purser of said brig shall be settled and balanced. And that the Accountant of the Navy Department be authorized to pay to the said Edwin T. Satterwhite such sum as may be due for pay and commissions previous to the said day of the sailing of the brig Vixen from a port of the United States, if in his judgment any such sum may be due.  
 H. CLAY,  
 Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
 E. GERRY,  
 Vice-President of the United States, and  
 President of the Senate  
 July 22, 1813.—Approved,  
 JAMES MADISON.

An act making appropriation for finishing the Senate Chamber and repairing the roof of the North Wing of the Capitol.  
*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That a sum not exceeding nine thousand dollars, be, and the same is hereby appropriated to be applied under the direction of the President of the U. S. States, to finishing the Senate chamber and repairing the roof of the North wing of the Capitol, which sum shall be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.  
 HENRY CLAY,  
 Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
 E. GERRY,  
 Vice-President of the United States, and  
 President of the Senate.  
 July 26, 1813.—Approved,  
 JAMES MADISON.

An act to provide for the accommodation of the household of the President of the United States.  
*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the President of the United States be and he is hereby authorized to cause to be sold such part of furniture and equipage belonging to his household as may be decayed & out of repair, and that the sum of fourteen thousand dollars, together with the proceeds of such sales, be appropriated for the accommodation of the household of the President of the United States, to be laid out at his discretion and under his direction.  
 HENRY CLAY,  
 Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
 E. GERRY,  
 Vice-President of the United States, and  
 President of the Senate.  
 July 26, 1813.—Approved,  
 JAMES MADISON.

An act to amend and explain the act regulating pensions to persons on board private armed ships.  
*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the act regulating pensions to persons on board private armed ships shall be construed to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to place on the pension list under the restrictions and regulations of the said act any officer, seaman or marine belonging to any private armed ship or vessel of the United States, bearing a commission of letter of marque, who shall have been wounded or otherwise disabled in the line of their duty as officers, seamen or marines of such private armed ship or vessel.  
 HENRY CLAY,  
 Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
 E. GERRY,  
 Vice-President of the United States, and  
 President of the Senate.  
 August 2, 1813.—Approved,  
 JAMES MADISON.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,  
 Revenue Office, August 20, 1813.  
*Public Notice is hereby given,* In pursuance of the Act of Congress passed on the second day of August one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, entitled "An Act laying duties on notes of banks, bankers and certain companies, on notes, bonds and obligations discounted by banks, bankers and certain companies, and on bills of exchange of certain descriptions," that from and after the last day of December next, there will be levied, collected and paid, throughout the United States, the several Stamp Duties following, viz: For every skin or piece of vellum or parchment, or sheet or piece of paper, upon which shall be written or printed any or either of the instruments of writing following, to wit: On any promissory note or notes payable either to bearer or order, issued by any of the banks or companies who issue and discount notes, bonds or obligations, either incorporated or not incorporated, which now are or may hereafter be established in the United States, or by any banker or bankers, (in case such company, banker or bankers, shall not agree with the Secretary of the Treasury to an annual composition, in lieu of such duties, of one and a half per centum on the amount of their annual dividends) according to the following scale, viz: If not exceeding one dollar, one cent. If above one dollar, and not exceeding two dollars, two cents. If above two and not exceeding three dollars, three cents.

If above three and not exceeding five dollars, five cents.  
 If above five and not exceeding ten dollars, ten cents.  
 If above ten and not exceeding twenty dollars, twenty cents.  
 If above twenty and not exceeding fifty dollars, fifty cents.  
 If above fifty and not exceeding one hundred dollars, one dollar.  
 If above one hundred and not exceeding five hundred dollars, five dollars.  
 If above five hundred and not exceeding one thousand dollars, ten dollars.  
 If above one thousand dollars, fifty dollars.  
 On any bond, obligation or promissory note or note not issued by any bank, companies or bankers, as aforesaid, discounted by any such bank, companies or banker, and on any foreign or inland bill or bills of exchange above fifty dollars, and bearing one or more endorsements, according to the following scale: If not exceeding one hundred dollars, five cents. If above one hundred and not exceeding two hundred dollars, ten cents. If above two hundred and not exceeding five hundred dollars, twenty-five cents. If above five hundred and not exceeding one thousand dollars, fifty cents. If above one thousand and not exceeding fifteen hundred dollars, seventy-five cents. If above fifteen hundred and not exceeding two thousand dollars, one dollar. If above two thousand and not exceeding three thousand dollars, one dollar and fifty cents.

If above three thousand and not exceeding four thousand dollars, two dollars.  
 If above four thousand and not exceeding five thousand dollars, two dollars and fifty cents.  
 If above five thousand and not exceeding seven thousand dollars, three dollars and fifty cents.  
 If above seven thousand and not exceeding eight thousand dollars, four dollars.  
 If above eight thousand dollars, five dollars.  
 All which said Stamps have for their legend, the duty as above specified, with the device of an Eagle bearing a shield.  
 All Treasury, or other notes, issued for the use or benefit of the United States, in pursuance of any act of Congress, or drafts or bills drawn by the Treasurer of the United States, or checks payable at sight upon any bank, company or banker, are exempted from duty, and are not required to be stamped; and no duty is charged on a second or other copy of a set of exchange.  
 When any person shall deposit any vellum, parchment or paper, at the office of a Collector, accompanying the same with a list specifying the number and denomination of the stamps which are to be thereto affixed, it will be the duty of the Collector to transmit the same to the office of Commissioner of Revenue, where such paper, parchment & vellum will be properly marked or stamped, and forthwith sent back to the collector, who will deliver the same, pursuant to the order of the person from whom it was received.  
 Stamps on paper will be transmitted from this office to the collectors, who will deliver the same, on the payment of the duty, to the person applying therefor. In case of stamps required on vellum or parchment, the vellum or parchment must invariably be transmitted, through a collector, to this office, whence it will be returned stamped to the collector, subject, on the payment of the duty, to the order of the person from whom it was received.  
 Any person, other than an officer employed in collecting the revenue of the United States, who shall apply to a collector at his office, for the purchase at one time of a quantity of stamped vellum, parchment or paper, the duties on which shall amount to ten dollars or upwards, shall receive from him such quantity of vellum, parchment or paper, on said person paying down the amount of said duties, after deducting therefrom seven and one half per centum thereon.

Given under my hand at Washington, the day and year above mentioned.  
 SAMUEL H. SMITH,  
 Commissioner of the Revenue.

Joseph Ross & Mark Cooke,  
 HAVING entered into Partnership, under the Firm of  
 ROSS & COOKE,  
 Hope, by attention to those who may choose to favor them with their custom, to merit that favor. They expect to be enabled to keep a general assortment of Groceries, and will sell their Stock of Dry Goods on the lowest possible terms. The Commission and Bank Broker's Business will be continued as by Joseph Ross; and as they will shortly have very roomy Stores, they will be enabled to receive any quantity of Produce which may be sent to their care.

ON SALE,  
 An excellent new Waggon.

FOR SALE,  
 ELEVEN Hundred and Thirty Acres of Land, lying three miles east of Oxford Granville County. The Land is well watered, and calculated to produce Tobacco, Corn, Wheat, &c. On which there is open Land enough to word twenty or twenty-five hands. On the premises is a large and commodious Dwelling-House, with other necessary Out-houses. Also a large and valuable Apple Orchard. For terms apply to the Subscriber  
 JOHN BRODIE, sen

DOMESTIC SHIRTING.  
 J. GALES has just received from one of the Northern Manufactories, a small Parcel of Domestic Cotton Shirting of a good quality, which he will sell on reasonable terms.  
 He expects shortly, a quantity of Sall, of the manufacture of this State, which is believed to be superior to any other.  
 October 21.

Charlotte Court, October 1, 1813  
 Pleasant Roberts, Stephen Roberts, Joshua Roberts, William Roberts, Martha Roberts, Fanny Liby, who was Fanny Roberts, Judy Chandler, who was Judy Roberts, Children and Representatives of Martha Roberts, who was Martha Womack, Plaintiffs,  
 against  
 Thomas Womack, administrator of William Womack, dec. William Womack, son of Elizabeth Cautorn, who was Elizabeth Womack, and John Spradlin and Mary his wife, which said Mary was Mary Womack, Children and Representatives of Abraham Owens, who was Mary Womack, and Martha Womack, Children and Representatives of Isham Womack, dec. Francis Rice, Thomas Rice, Samuel Rice, Abraham Rice, Isham Rice, Fanny Rice, Abraham Rice, who was Molly Rice, Molly Cheatham, who was Elizabeth Rice, Children & Representatives of Sarah Rice, dec. who was Sarah Womack, Francis Hamilton & Daniel Owen and Mary his wife, who was Mary Hamilton, Children and Representatives of Judy Hamilton, dec. who was Judy Womack, Mary Mann, who was Judy Womack, Josiah Hatchett, Joseph Toibert and Martha his wife, who was Martha Hatchett, and Judith Furkering, who was Judith Hatchett, and William Hatchett, Children and Representatives of Elizabeth Hatchett, dec. who was Elizabeth Womack  
 Defendants.

THE Commissioners appointed under the Interlocutory Order made in this suit the 10th day of March, 1803, to make sale of the Negroes and division of the whole Estate in the said Interlocutory Order mentioned, made thereon. "In confirmation whereof, it is ordered and decreed; that the sale and division therein mentioned, made by the two Commissioners be established and made final in the parties, and that John L. Cruise, Executor of Mary Womack, who was Executrix of Thomas Womack, who was Administrator of William Womack, pay the money in their hands belonging to the Estate of William Womack, to James Dupuy, jun. and Asa Dupuy, to be by them paid to the several parties, and that they place the dividends of such parties as may not apply in four months from the time, at interest, in safe hands for their benefit." The parties (or the legal Representatives of such as are dead) interested in the foregoing decree, and entitled to a distribution of the Estate of the said William Womack, are requested to make application to the subscribers for their respective dividends, and also come legally authorized to receive the same, shewing their lineage and line of representation, &c. as the subscribers will not pay out any of the said Estate but to those who come authorized as above.  
 JAMES DUPUY, jun. Notary.  
 ASA DUPUY, Prince Edward.  
 Virginia, June 25, 1813.

NOTICE TO MILLERS.  
 THOSE who are using, and continue to use, my Patent improvements without my licence, and who have been duly called on for payment and have refused, or neglected to pay (waiting the result of lawsuits) we be charged interest on the whole sum saved to them in wages and boarding of millers, by the use of my improvements, from an date the 22d day of Jan. 1813, or from the time they began to use them, if after that date, as the sum accumulates, and that in addition to my present prices, which is the sum saved in wages and boarding of millers in one year, with the interest which may have accrued.  
 Allowing that for every 20 barrels of flour that the mill will manufacture in 24 hours, one hand at least is saved, and raising the wages and boarding at \$300 per year (for in such a mill one hand and a half is saved—Then in a mill manufacturing 20 barrels per day, the price of licence is \$300, or \$15 for each barrel, to which is to be added the interest up to January 22, 1813, \$30.  
 On Jan. 22, 1814, there will be to be added the interest on the principal for the past year, and on \$300 saved that year, making \$600  
 The price of the licence will then be 330  
 Jan. 22, 1815, there will be added the interest of \$300—viz. on principal \$300, and on \$600 saved in 2 years, viz. \$900, 54  
 The price of the licence will then be 390  
 Jan. 22, 1816, there will be added the interest on \$1200, 72  
 The price of the licence will then be 462  
 And so on until licence be purchased— These prices and interest on the sums saved annually, I am determined to recover, and whatever else the law will support me in, against those who join the general combination of persons (already rich by the use of my improvements) and unwilling to pay at the rates which others have paid cheerfully, while they unite in efforts to calculate me, and destroy my right, and wait the event of law-suits. I hope there will be no complaint while the miller is allowed to retain the principal saved in wages and board, besides all other gains & advantages, and I demand the interest only on the principal saved in wages and boarding alone.  
 If they think these prices too high, they may pay simple interest only on the present price, and quit the use of the improvements, if before the 22d of January, 1814.  
 Calculation of the profits by the use of the Improvements.  
 In a mill manufacturing 20 barrels per day, there is saved one hand and a half, say one hand only, wages and boarding per year, \$300  
 Suppose the mill-works only 200 days per year on merchant work, at 20 barrels per day, is 4000 barrels, which at 20 cents per bbl. gained by making more and better superfine flour, as proved by witnesses on trials in court, 2000  
 All other advantages, saving from waste, convenience of working at night, dispatch of more business, &c. say only \$2,400  
 Gain per year, 2700  
 or year, 100

Just published, and for sale,  
 GALES'S  
 N. CAROLINA ALMANACK  
 For 1814.