

FELLOW-CITIZENS—I offer to represent you in the Senate of the next General Assembly...

JARAD WHITE.

July 31, 1822.

LAW SCHOOL.

THE next Session of this Institution begins on Monday next, and the Examinations and Lectures will be resumed on the following Friday.

JOHN LOUIS TAYLOR.

31st July, 1822.

Raleigh Register.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 2, 1822.

Sunday last being the Anniversary of the Raleigh Female Benevolent Society, a very appropriate and elegant Sermon was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Green.

CASES

Decided by the Supreme Court—June Term, 1822.

Wm. Jones and others v. George Zollicoffer's adm'r, from Halifax. Complaints have leave to amend their bill by making the necessary parties.

Wm. Jones and others v. William Person, adm'r, from Orange. Interlocutory decree set aside, and a new trial of the issues ordered.

James Ryder, adm'r, and others, v. Roger Jones, ex'r, &c. from Craven. Decree in favor of the petitioners.

State Bank of North-Carolina v. Allen Twitty and Johnson Ledbetter, from Rutherford. Judgment arrested.

Monica Odum & others v. Thomas Thompson and others, from Bertie. Re-probate of the will ordered.

Den on demise of John Register v. Jonathan Bryan, from Columbus. Motion for a new trial overruled, and judgment of the Court below affirmed.

Joseph Bailey and others v. Thomas Davis, ex'r, and others, from Pasquotank. Bill dismissed with costs.

John Huckaby and others v. Bill Jones and others, from Franklin. Demurrer overruled and the Defendants ordered to answer.

Benjamin Elliott v. Nathan Nurby, from Randolph. Motion disallowed, and judgment of the Court below affirmed.

James Kirby and Stephen Guire v. Joel Newson and Jesse Aycock, from Johnston. New trial of the third issue ordered, and the case remanded.

James Henderson and others v. David Smith, from Mecklenburg. Cause remanded for amendment as to the value of the property in dispute.

David Davis, adm'r, v. Thomas Shanks, from Caswell. Bill dismissed with costs.

Yadkin Navigation Company v. Jeremiah Benton, from Anson. Demurrer sustained and judgment of the Court below affirmed.

Yadkin Navigation Company v. James W. Craig, from Montgomery. Demurrer sustained and judgment of the Court below affirmed.

Joseph M. Ingram, Guardian &c. v. Matthew Terry & others, from Richmond. Bill dismissed without prejudice and without costs.

Green Mabry v. James Jones, from Halifax. Judgment of the Court below affirmed.

Wm. L. Gray v. Elizabeth Swain's Adm'r, from Bertie. Judgment reversed, and a new trial granted.

Smith Stanly v. Henry Neill & others, from Bertie. Motion for a new trial overruled, and judgment of the Court below affirmed.

The Governor &c. v. John Roberts and others, from Wake. Judgment of the Court below reversed, and a new trial granted.

Henry Potter, Adm'r &c. v. David W. Stone & others, from Wake. Judgment that the Adm'r be allowed 2 1/2 per cent commissions on receipts, and 3 per cent on the expenditures.

Ex'rs of Jas. Reel v. John Reel from Pitt. Judgment of Court below reversed, and a new trial granted.

Den on demise of Robert Campbell and others, v. Alexander M'Arthur, from Bladen. Motion for a new trial overruled, and judgment of the Court below affirmed.

Martin Ross, jr. v. Francis Toms and others, from Perquimans. Decree in favor of the petitioner.

John M'Leod and Jesse Pearce v. Levi Pearce and Bryan Pearce, from Johnston. Decree of the Court below affirmed, and Bill dismissed with costs.

Stephen Eure v. Nolan Odum, from Hertford. Motion for a new trial overruled, and judgment of the Court below affirmed.

The Judges &c. v. Thomas Beans, from Hertford. Motion for a new trial overruled, and judgment of the Court below affirmed.

Hugh Forsyth v. Alfred Sykes & others, from Mecklenburg. Judgment of the Court below reversed, and a new trial granted.

Levin Davis, Ex'or, v. John Harrell, from Hertford. Judgment of the Court below reversed, and a new trial granted.

John Harris, Ex'or, v. Daniel Jones, from Granville. Motion for a new trial overruled, and judgment of the Court below affirmed.

Den on demise of John Wagstaff v. Charles Smith, from Granville. Motion for a new trial overruled, and judgment of the Court below affirmed.

Sam'l Roberts v. John Erwin, from Burke. Judgment of the Court below reversed, and a new trial granted.

Davidson & Benson v. William Nellson, from Lincoln. Bill dismissed with costs.

John Davis v. John F. Marshall and Rich'd Russel, from Warren. Judgment of the Court below affirmed.

Peter Mitchell & Co. and others v. Edw'd Patillo and Gideon Alston, from Warren. Judgment of the Court below reversed, and a new trial granted.

The Justices &c.—to the use of James M. Gandy v. Dempsey Sawyer's Adm'r, from Camden. Leave to amend on payment of costs—and judgment in favor of the Plaintiff according to the verdict.

Benj. Dozier v. Samuel Bray, from Camden. Judgment of the Court below affirmed.

Archibald Hamilton v. Moore M. Culloh, from Orange. Judgment of the Court below reversed, and a new trial granted.

Nicholson Washington v. James Millard, from Lenoir—Judgment of the Court below affirmed.

Cyrus Dillard and Wife v. James Gordon, Ex'or &c. from Halifax. Decree in favor of the Petitioners.

State v. James Morris, from Rutherford. Judgment of the Court below affirmed.

State v. Lockhart and Wolf, from Wake. Dismissed—the cause having been improperly sent to this Court.

State v. Jacob Guyton and Joseph Williams, from Columbus. Judgment of the Court below affirmed.

State v. Lewis, the Slave of Daniel Wilson, from Pitt. Judgment of the Court below affirmed.

State v. Nixon Curry, from Iredell. Judgment of death reversed. The Superior Court of Iredell will proceed to judgment according to law.

State v. John Williams, from Lenoir. Judgment of the Court that the motion for a Certiorari be disallowed.

State v. Roderick Cherry, from Edgecomb. Ordered to be dismissed by the Attorney General.

Charleston, July 19.

His Excellency the Governor of S. Carolina, has respited until Friday the 9th of August, the following persons condemned by the Court of Magistrates and Freeholders, and sentenced to be executed this morning:

- Seymour, belonging to Wm. Kunhardt. Paris, do to Miss Hall. Sandy, do to Mr. Schnell. Louis, do to Mr. Cromwell. William, do to Mr. Job Palmer. Dublin, do to Mr. Thomas Morris. Peter, do to estate of Jas. Cooper. Isaac, do to Mr. Wm. Harth. George, do to Mr. T. Bampfield. Saly Gaillard, a Free Black Man.

We likewise understand, that the Court yesterday afternoon, altered the sentence of death which had been pronounced upon

- Monday, belonging to John Gell. Charles, do to Judge Drayton. Harry, do to David Haig.

On condition that they should be imprisoned in the Work-house in Charleston, until their masters, under the direction of the City Council of Charleston, shall send them out of the limits of the U. States, never to return, under the penalty of Death.

The following slaves, therefore, (22 in number) stand over for execution; which, agreeable to their sentences, is to be carried into effect between the hours of 6 & 9 o'clock this morning, viz.

- Julius, belonging to Thos. Forrest. Tom, do to Mrs. Russell. Joe, do to Mr. Jore. Mingo, do to Wm. Harth, jun. Smart, do to Robert Anderson. Polydore, do to Mrs. Faber. Robert, do to John Robertson. John, do to Mr. Forrester. Adam, do to Mrs. Purcell. Lot, do to Mr. Glen. Jack, do to Mrs. Thompson. Jack, do to Wm. Sims. Pharo, do to Benj. Hammett. Dick, do to Estate of Clement. Bacchus, do to Mordecai Cohen. Jim, do to Estate of Jos. Yates. Jerry, do to John Bilings. Naphur, do to James Mitchell. Adam, do to John Bilings. Bellisle, do to James Mitchell. Charles, do to John Bilings. Dean, do to James Mitchell.

The above were executed as directed; and the Court of Magistrates met again on the 26th, and unanimously found the following guilty, and sentenced them to be hanged on Tuesday, the 30th ult. between 6 and 9 o'clock in the morning, on the lines, and their bodies to be delivered to the surgeons for dissection, if requested:

- Jack, belonging to Mr. Neill M'Neill. Cesar, do to Mrs. Smith. Billy, do to Mr. P. Robinson. John Vincent, do to Mr. D. Cruckshanks. Jacob, do to Mr. J. Lankester. Tom, do to Mr. Scott.

Charleston, July 29.

The following slaves have been sentenced, by the Court of Magistrates and Freeholders, to be transported beyond the limits of the United States, under the direction of the City Council, and not to return under penalty of death:

- George, the slave of Mr. Vanderhorst. Billy, do of Mr. Bulkeley. Peirault, do of Mr. Strohecker. John, do of Mr. Enslow. Frank, do of Mrs. Ferguson.

The Court adjourned, sine die, on the 26th inst. having no further business before them. They have deserved and they receive the grateful thanks

of their fellow-citizens for their labors. Their humanity has equalled their justice, and their perseverance was not exceeded by their wisdom. Patient, inquiring and firm in the fulfillment of the duties that have devolved upon them, they have discharged their high trust in the spirit of enlightened gentlemen and conscientious Christians. The stream of justice would never be polluted if it always flowed in the channel to which it would be directed by such a tribunal.

The public spirit and well directed zeal of the Intendant and Council, during the late agitation, call likewise for the thanks of the community. After a whole month's incessant vigilance, they at length have reached a period of comparative repose. May the sweets of their labors be found in the satisfaction that exertions like theirs, happily but seldom required, have secured the safety of the city, and the lasting gratitude of its inhabitants!

Wm. Garner, (who absconded and has been apprehended) and any other persons accused of the late designs will be tried by a new Court to be organized.

We republished, a few days ago, the article which excited in Charleston so strong a sensation against Wm. Johnson, Esq. one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the U. States. He was supposed to have intended, by that article, to cast the most degrading and injurious reflections upon the Court of Freeholders and Magistrates formed to try the negroes, six of whom were recently executed, for planning an insurrection. Judge Johnson has published, in the pamphlet form, an address to the public of Charleston, in which, we think, he exonerates himself fully from the charge of having meant to affect the reputation or feelings of the members of the Court. He solemnly disclaims this intention. He states, moreover, that when the article was written by him, the court was not organized, and that, when it was delivered to the printer some days after, he yet, as he has it in his power to prove, knew nothing of the existence of the court. The following quotations from his pamphlet, may suffice for our purpose of doing him justice:

"I have not injured you, gentlemen of the Court; on no rational principle can the piece of which you complain, bear the construction or application that you have given it, and I am not responsible for any construction that is either forced or fancied.

"It is impossible that I should have intended any reflection upon men who, at the time I promised, and the time I wrote the anecdote, were still to be detailed; were no more likely to be summoned on such a court, than any other magistrates or freeholders. Nay, I will put it on a different footing; no one but an idiot, would think of making such extravagant charges against men of their unqualified respectability. It is impossible to believe that any one who has the standing in society to maintain that I have, would render himself so ridiculous as to make such charges; or, since I am now unfettered, I will say, any, the slightest charges against them."

The following paragraph is from the Philadelphia Union. The editor acknowledges that for many years past, that city has been a place of refuge for the runaway negroes from the neighboring southern states.

"The blacks have increased among us, so as to have become a serious nuisance. They will not work, but abandon themselves to all the habits of idleness and vice. We are afraid that the Abolition Society is answerable for a large share of the evils which have been entailed upon us by this worse than Egyptian plague.

"Great complaints are made by our southern friends, of our conduct in harboring these individuals. We know that there is too much justice in this. We have heard of a negro being concealed for weeks, in the dwelling of one of our citizens, who would have been utterly dismayed if he had been accused of hiding a stolen horse. Yet both acts are equally condemned by the law.—Whatever our feelings may be, we must submit to the law. Much as we may commiserate the negro or abhor the master, we can not change what is written in the statutes."

City of Washington.—The District of ten miles square is the great rallying point of our Confederacy. There we see concentrated and in full exercise, those powers of a general nature which the States, for the good of all, have delegated to the National government. The former, in a political sense, may be termed imperium in imperio—or we may compare the whole frame of our Union to the solar system—the Federal Government, which is the centre, to the Sun; the state sovereignties to the various planets which revolve around it, each in its own particular orbit. The City of Washington, independently of the interest of which it is the object in its character of the National Metropolis, yet possesses other and still stronger claims to the affections of the American people. Its site was selected, its divisions were marked out, by one now no more, but whose memory will be dear while virtue is honored, while patriotism is revered, while gratitude holds a place in the hearts of Americans—it bears his immortal name; it was the favorite project of his declining years; it will be the final depository of his ashes; we could wish its prosperity to be lasting as his fame.—Ed. Int.

Indian civilization.—A pamphlet has been forwarded to us containing a long account of the establishment of a new National Society at Washington, for the purpose of collecting all the information that can be obtained of the aborigines of this country, and for improving their condition. The objects of this society are laudable, and will, we hope, be found practicable. It certainly embraces talent and influence enough to effect all that can be done for the hapless children of the forest. If no other benefits shall result from the labours of so extensive an association, a great body of valuable information will undoubtedly be collected to illustrate the history and present condition of the natives. Our experience thus far has been sadly against any attempts to civilize and christianize the Indians. The most philanthropic and strenuous efforts have hitherto failed of that success, which was anticipated. Most of the aborigines, who have been educated at the expense of benevolent institutions, have soon degenerated on their return to the wilderness. They appear to be incapable of bearing civilization, and are soon swept away by its vices.—The present may be considered the last effort to accomplish a scheme, which has engaged the attention of philanthropists for centuries; and if the exertions of the society which we now write about, fail of success, the cause may be given up as hopeless.

Extract of a letter from Judge Toulmin, of Alabama, published in the (London) Monthly Magazine.

"I enclose you a specimen of the language of my neighbors, the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians.

"I made out this list in the Choctaw nation, about nine years ago, and the occasion was this: I had, a short time before, received a letter from Judge Innis, of Frankfort, in Kentucky, informing me that, in the year 1784, as some Southern Indians were passing through Lexington, to join the American Army north of Ohio, an African negro was driving a wagon through the streets of Lexington, when seeing some Indians, and hearing them converse, he suddenly stopped his wagon and asked his master's permission, (who was riding near him), to go and speak to the Indians. They were probably the first he had seen in America; they conversed together with apparent ease, to the astonishment of Mr. Parker, his master. He enquired of the negro how he could converse with the Indians; who told his master that he was a native of the town of Goldean, in Africa; that while he was a boy, the negroes brought in some prisoners, and detained them there a long time, in consequence of which he learnt their language. He said that they were people of the same color, with the same kind of long black hair, and spoke the same language with the Indians then present.

"For the purpose of examining more minutely into this affair, being on a journey into Kentucky, I made a list of the words enclosed, with the assistance of an intelligent half breed. There is, however, great difficulty in catching the sound of the words so distinctly as to be able to spell them with accuracy. No two persons perhaps would spell them alike. On reaching Kentucky, I found to my mortification that the negro was dead; Mr. Parker, however, confirmed the above account, and a neighbor of his, Preston Brown, Esq. informed me that there were other African negroes in the neighborhood, who, though not previously acquainted with our Indians, could converse with them in their own language.

"These facts open an interesting field of inquiry, and seem to lead to a determination of the long agitated question, from what quarter of the world did the aborigines of America originally come? I suspect that they may be allied to some of the tribes of wandering Arabs. Their habits are very similar, and those acquainted with the language of these tribes, might, from the meagre specimens I have given of the Choctaw language, be able to determine whether there be such a similarity as would justify a suspicion that they were of one origin. I have seen no specimen of language of the modern Arabs, which would enable me to pursue the inquiry, but many, no doubt, have in England."

Products of Agriculture.—The amount of the product of the well-cultivated lands of the Eastern States, would astonish any but those who have been accustomed to the river bottoms on the western rivers, or to the alluvial lands. We can scarcely believe when we read of them; and should not believe it, were not the facts too well vouched to be questioned. We lately met with an account of the premiums given at a Massachusetts meeting, some time last autumn, and a few of the results are stated below, for the gratification of the curious in such matters.

Of Potatoes.—Five hundred and fifty-one and a half bushels were raised on one acre of land, by Payson Williams, Esq. of Fitchburg, in the county of Worcester, (from 24 bushels of seed.)

Of Turnips.—Seven hundred and fifty-one bushels, of the common English sort, weighing fifty-four pounds to the bushel, were raised by Messrs. T. & H. Little, on one acre of ground.

Of Mangel Wurtzel.—Six hundred and forty-four bushels were raised on one acre of ground, by John Prince, Esq. of Roxbury.

Of Cabbages.—Forty-three tons nineteen hundred and ten pounds weight, were raised, by E. H. Derby, Esq. of Salem, on one acre, one quarter of an acre and twenty-seven rods, being at the rate of thirty-one tons to the acre.

Mr. Derby received also the premium of thirty dollars, for having raised the greatest quantity of Vegetables, (grain, peas, and beans excepted), for winter consumption, of the stock on his own farm. He raised the last season on his farm, 749 bushels of Mangel Wurtzel, 530 bushels of Carrots, 526 bushels Swedish Turnips, 1288 bushels of

Potatoes, 126 bushels of Russian Radishes, 757 bushels of common English Turnips, 43 tons and 19 hundred weight of Cabbages, and 15 ox cart loads of Pumpkins.

Of Ruta Baga.—Mr. David Little raised six hundred and eighty-eight bushels on one acre.

Of White Beans.—Thirty-two bushels and four quarts were raised on one acre by Wm. Mears, of Marblehead.

Despatches were on Saturday received from the city of Mexico, to the 26th of June. We have seen a letter from the emperor himself, of that date, in which he expressly states that his elevation to that title was not in conformity with his own wishes, and that he submits, with the hope of being by that means enabled to maintain the independence and promote the happiness of his native land.

Don Eugenio Cortes, at present in the United States, is appointed to the supreme direction and command of the national department.—Aurora.

A confirmation has been received of the accounts from Vera Cruz, that a duty of eight per cent was exacted on the invoice at the castle St. Juan de Uloa, for passing into port. It will be recollected that this castle is in possession of the Spaniards, who have resorted to this anticommercial measure, without the concurrence of the Mexican government. We perceive that attempts are making in the Mexican Congress to induce a persuasion that this country entertains views hostile to the new order of things, and had actually introduced troops through the point of Natchitoches, for the purpose of invasion. The story relating to this country comes, as is stated, 'from the lips of the Secretary of Relations.'

One member of the Mexican Congress, after declaring his opinion, that empire (not country) stood in need of 50,000 regular troops, and 20,000 militia, gave the following among other reasons, for this increased force:—

"It is undoubted that the public mind is not perfected; that the sentiment of independence is not as much generalized as was to have been expected; that enemies to liberty exist among us; and that each of these classes form so many dangers which the nation must subdue, in order to pursue the majestic march which it has commenced. Am I under any necessity of stopping to prove the use of these assertions? Are you ignorant that parties exist upon the system of government to be adopted; that decided parties exist, to continue forever the old dominion; that there exist discontented parties; and that men there are, who, not having gained any thing through the late change, because they merited nothing, pant for a revolution, without any other motive than the prospect varying their fortune? Have we not already seen an explosion, having in view to cause us to retrograde to the epoch, forever accursed, of slavery and baseness? And if this be true, is it not equally so that the government stands in need of an armed force, in order to reduce to obedience the spurious sons of the country, the ungrateful stranger, the seditious, and the genius of mischief?"

We never knew Napoleon to talk louder about the enemies of liberty, the existence of a party panting for revolution, the spurious sons of the country, the seditious, the genius of mischief, and the necessity of an armed force to enable the government to "pursue the majestic march which it has commenced," than at the period he was first Consul of France, and secretly meditating his elevation to the Imperial purple.—Com. Adv.

A steam carriage, to ply on a common road, is building in London.—It is to have the power of six horses.

Niles' Reg.

By the ship South-Carolina, just arrived at Charleston, Liverpool dates are brought to the 14th June and London of the 11th. All appearances of hostilities between Russia and Turkey had passed away. The Emperor Alexander had not left his capital, the middle of May, but was expected to set out for Warsaw. On the 7th of June, the West India Trade Bill and the Colonial Bills were read a third time in the House of Commons and passed.

MARRIED.

In this city on Friday evening last, Mr. William P. Laird, to Miss Mary Ann Selby. At the seat of John M'Leod, Esq. in Johnston county, on Wednesday evening last, Mr. James Erlich to Miss Emily Hunter, daughter of the late Osborne Hunter, Esq.

DIED.

In this county on Wednesday last, Mrs. Smith, wife of the Rev. Sion Smith. In this county, a few days ago, Mr. Moses Hutchins, a respectable planter.

At Warrenton, on the 29th ult. of a drop-sy, Mr. Henry T. Caldwell, merchant of Charleston, S. C.

On the 22d inst. at Schooly's Mount, New-Jersey, after a long and distressing illness, which she bore with truly christian fortitude and resignation, Mrs. Susan Palfrey Lee, consort of William Lee, Esq. Second Auditor of the Treasury. She had, by the advice of her physicians, repaired to this spot, extolled for its pure air, and the salubrity of its waters, accompanied by her family. The effects, at first, were flattering, and hopes were entertained of her restoration to health; but the irrevocable fiat had been issued, and she was called from her mortal pilgrimage to the mansion of her God.

In Paris, on the 17th of May, the Duke de Richelieu, Peer of France, Lieutenant-General, Minister of State, and late prime Minister of France, in the 53d year of his age.