



AND NORTH-CAROLINA GAZETTE.

On the plains of a delightful Peace, Unwary by busy rage to live like Brothers.

VOL. XXVI.

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The Register

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ADVERTISEMENTS

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Raleigh Register.

TUESDAY, APRIL 4, 1826.

The Superior Court for this County commenced its Spring Term, yesterday, Judge PAXTON presiding. There are several causes on the criminal docket for trial, which will probably be disposed of during the week, and among the number we learn is a case for Murder, one for Burglary, one for Perjury, (originated in Bladen county,) and one for Horse-Stealing.

PANAMA MISSION.—We commence in this day's Register, and shall conclude in our next, the Report of the Committee of Foreign Relations in the Senate on the expediency of nominating Commissioners to the Panama Congress. As we published both Messages of the President in relation thereto, equal and exact justice requires that we should give our readers not only this Report, but one or more of the able speeches delivered in the conclavé sittings of the Senate against the mission.

It is true that we have advocated this measure, but we did so from a belief that we should thus manifest to the Southern Republics, the interest we take in their welfare; and that in extending to them this act of courtesy, we should in no manner whatever, compromise the peace or neutrality of the U. States. That accepting the overture to sending Ministers to be present at the deliberations of the Congress, could not be construed into a pledge on the part of this Government to acquiesce in any system of measures, which that Congress might determine upon. Had we entertained any fears, that in accepting their respectful and friendly invitation, we might become involved in "entangling alliances," or forfeit our neutral character, we too should be found in the opposition. But we can see no cause of alarm in this particular, for the President expressly says, that he considers the Assembly as merely consultative, and that although the Plenipotentiaries of the United States will be empowered to receive and refer to the consideration of their government any proposition from the other parties to the meeting, they will be authorized to conclude nothing, unless subject to the definitive sanction of this government in all its constitutional forms. Of course, the United States neither intend nor are expected to take part in any deliberations of a belligerent character, nor will they engage in any undertaking importing hostility to any other nation. We can therefore see no danger which is to result to our government, from a mere interchange of courtesies with our sister republics, though by exercising a timely and salutary influence in their councils, we may gain advantages or avert evils in our future progress as a nation, not easily to be calculated. The principal objection which we have heard urged against this measure, is, that it is unprecedented; but this cannot be a valid one for it would have the effect to debars us from altering our policy, or taking any new steps to accord with the ever-shifting and changing affairs of the world.

But though we consider the Mission expedient, we could have wished that the President in his communications to Congress on the subject, had not exercised so great latitude in his construction

of the Constitution, nor assumed to himself powers, not delegated to him in that instrument. In his message at the opening of the present session of Congress he states that "invitations had been accepted and that Ministers on the part of the United States would be commissioned, to attend the deliberations at Panama," and in his confidential communication to the Senate, he reiterates this sentiment by insisting on the constitutional competency of the Executive, to carry into effect this measure. To the manner of this announcement, we believe, may be attributed, in a great degree, whatever of opposition was manifested in the Senate, to the measure, and the protracted discussion to which, that opposition gave rise.

Another thing which we much regret in the business, is the attempt as we conceive, on the part of some of the too zealous friends of the administration, to bring into disrepute, the minority of the Senate on this question. They have been styled a "factious opposition," and their unwillingness to sanction the President's recommendation of Ministers, is represented as proceeding from motives of personal hostility to the Executive. And who, we would here enquire, are they that are thus said to have adopted for their rule of action, the maxim of men not principles, and who are thus denounced as partisans for dairing to think for themselves? When in answering this question, we mention the names of Macon, Berrien, Dickerson, White, Hayne, Rowan, Benton, and a host of others in intellect, if not in numbers, the charge of opposition other than that which springs from an honest difference of opinion, founded on principle, vanishes like the "baseless fabric of a vision." We repeat our regrets that it should be thought necessary in vindication of the course which the President has pursued on the occasion, to brand with epithets some of the most enlightened men of which our country can boast.

By reference to our Congressional head, it will be seen that the committee of Foreign Relations have reported in favor of the Panama Mission, in the House of Representatives.

SENATE.

Saturday, March 25.

The Senate did not sit this day.

Monday, March 27.

Mr. Benton, from the committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the bill "directing the payment of the Georgia Militia Claims, for services rendered during the years 1792, 3 and 4," reported it without amendment. The Senate then proceeded to consider the resolution submitted by Mr. Holmes, to appoint a committee, to report what business is necessary to be acted on this session, and when Congress may adjourn.

A little conversation ensued, when the resolution was agreed to.

The second resolution offered by Mr. Holmes, relative to an earlier meeting of Congress than the first Monday in December, was, at his suggestion, laid on the table.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Saturday, March 25.

Mr. McLane, from the committee of Ways and Means reported a bill making appropriations for carrying into effect the appointment of a Mission at the Congress of Panama; which was twice read, and committed to a committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. Crowninshield, from the committee on Foreign Relations, made a report on the message of the President of the United States, of the 15th inst. in relation to the invitations given to the United States, from the Republics of Colombia and Central America, and Mexico, to be represented at the Congress about to be held at Panama.

The report is of too great length, however desirable, for insertion to-day, but shall be published. It concludes as follows: "As our attendance at the Congress, instead of being prejudicial to the public interests, is, in the opinion of the committee,

measure of the most obvious political expedience; as it is stipulated to bring into no hazard the neutrality of the U. S. as all fears of an entangling alliance have been shown to be unfounded; in a word, as the Congress will be regarded, by the Executive of the U. States as purely a consultative meeting; and as the objects of consultation are of primary importance to the country; the committee of Foreign Affairs are of opinion that the Mission to Panama ought to receive the sanction of the House of Representatives, and they accordingly recommend the adoption of the following resolution:—

Resolved, That, in the opinion of the House, it is expedient to appropriate the funds necessary to enable the President of the U. States to send Ministers to the Congress of Panama."

Mr. Wickliffe, of Kentucky, moved the following:

Resolved, That the committee on Foreign Relations be instructed to inquire, and report to this House, upon what authority, if any, the Minister of the U. States, to the Mexican Republic, in his official character, declared to the Plenipotentiary of that Government that "the U. States have pledged themselves not to permit any other Power (than Spain) to interfere either with their (the South American Republics) independence, or form of Government; and that, in the event of such an attempt being made by the Powers of Europe, we (the United States) would be compelled to take the most efficient and active part, and to bear the brunt of the contest."

Some discussion ensued, but the hour allotted to resolutions having expired, the Speaker arrested the discussion, and proceeded to the unfinished business on his table.

Mr. Houston moved to postpone all the orders of the day which precede the bill making provision for allowing compensation to the State of Massachusetts for militia services rendered during the late war.

The motion prevailed, and the House accordingly went into committee of the Whole on the subject.

Mr. Hamilton then addressed the committee in explanation of the principles and qualifications by which the claims were to be settled in the bill under consideration; which under the instructions of the committee on military affairs, he had reported.

He was followed by Mr. Davis of Mass. in support of the bill, and by Mr. Houston of Ten. in opposition to it.—Mr. Houston concluded his remarks at five o'clock, when, on motion of Mr. Dwight of Mass. the committee rose and the House adjourned.

Monday, March 27.

A variety of private petitions were presented and referred. Mr. Thompson of Penn. from the select committee who were instructed by a resolution of the 9th inst. to consider the expediency of fixing a time for the adjournment of the present session of Congress, and for the commencement of the next Session, made a detailed report on the subject, accompanied by a schedule of the public and private bills, which in the opinion of the committee, ought to be finally disposed of during the present Session.—The report concludes with the declaration, that it is impossible to foresee, with sufficient certainty, what time may be occupied on some of the important measures now before the House, and about to come before it, and therefore that it is not advisable, at present, to fix a day for the termination of the Session. An opinion is expressed that the private bills brought in to authorize the payment of claims against the Government, ought all to be decided before the rising of the Session.—This, the common obligations of integrity between debtor and creditor demand at the hands of the National Legislature, and ought not to be refused. On the subject of an earlier meeting of the next Session, the committee say, that the propriety of fixing a day for the commencement of the next Session, prior to the day appointed by the constitution, depends on the amount of unfinished business at the close of the present Session, and since it is impracticable now to ascertain that amount, they think it inexpedient to agitate the question. The report was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

The House then resumed the consideration of the resolution, submitted on Saturday last by Mr. Wickliffe of Kentucky.

A warm debate ensued, during which many amendments and modifications were proposed; and finally, the following resolution, proposed by Mr. Powell of Virginia, was adopted. The latter clause was added on motion of Mr. Wickliffe.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to transmit to this House a copy of such parts of the answer of the Secretary of State to Mr. Poinsett's letter to Mr. Clay, dated Mexico, September 28th, 1825, as relates to the pledge of the United States, therein mentioned; and, also, to inform

this House, whether the United States have, in any manner, made any pledge to the governments of Mexico, and others of South America, that the United States would not permit the interference of any Foreign Power with the independence or form of Government of those nations; and if so, when in what manner, and to what effect. And also to communicate to the House a copy of the communication from our Minister at Mexico, in which he informed the Government of the United States that the Mexican Government called upon this Government to fulfil the memorable pledge of the President of the United States, in his message to Congress of December, 1823.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the bill to provide for the employment of an additional Naval force on the Coast of Brazil and Buenos Ayres. The bill was amended, reported to the House, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Mr. Thompson, of Pennsylvania, made an effort to take up the bill for erecting a Penitentiary in the District of Columbia, but the lateness of the hour defeated him by a small majority. And the House adjourned.

The last Raleigh Register mentions that "the establishment of the Fayetteville Sentinel has been purchased by John A. Cameron, Esq. This is a mistake—Mr. Cameron has not purchased the office, but has engaged to become the editor of the "North-Carolina Journal," of which paper the present proprietor of the Sentinel will be the owner. The Journal, as we have before mentioned, will be forwarded to all Subscribers to the Sentinel—should any wish to discontinue, a timely notice is requested.—Sentinel.

Liberty.—A Mr. Lawson has introduced into the Legislature of Pennsylvania, a resolution to compel printers of papers to publish the laws of that state gratis, "under penalty of 50 dollars." Why not go for the whole, and compel the printers to support the government at once. One measure would be as just as the other, though somewhat more burdensome. If they failed to comply with the law, hang them up to their own presses, as Jack Cade did the school-master, with their ink-balls round their necks.—Com. Adv.

MARRIED, In this city, on Sunday last, Mr. John Sugg to Miss Mary Moore.

UNIVERSITY OF North-Carolina. The Committee of Appointments are desirous of procuring for the Institution, a Professor of Mathematics, and a Professor of Modern Languages. In the latter named Professor, a familiar acquaintance with French and Spanish is indispensable. The salary attached to each Professorship is \$1240. Until May 15th, 1826, letters on the subject may be addressed to I. Wetmore, Raleigh, N. C.

February 6. 32-t 1 May. To be published once a week in the National Intelligencer, National Gazette, and N. York Evening Post, until May 1st, 1826.—Accounts to be forwarded for payment to the Editors of the Raleigh Register.

A Journeyman Tailor, WILL meet with steady employment if application is made immediately to the subscriber, at Chapel Hill, N. C. PHILEMON LYON, Chapel Hill, 30th March, 1826. 48 2t

NOTICE. To Journeymen Tailors. THE Subscribers wish to employ four or five first-rate workmen, to whom good wages and constant employment will be given—application made immediately to JOHN B. THOMAS & WINTER, Tailors, Oxford, N. C. 24th Feb: 1826. 39

State of North-Carolina, Ashe County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1826. Catharine Miller, vs. The heirs at law of Daniel Miller, dec'd.

IT appearing to the Court that George Miller, one of the heirs at law of Daniel Miller, dec'd, is not an inhabitant of this state; it is ordered that publication be made for five weeks in the Raleigh Register, that unless the said George appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Ashe in the town of Jefferson, on the 2nd Monday of May next, and answer the petition, it will be heard ex parte. THOS. GALLAWAY, Ck. February 15, 1826. 38-5w

Notice. I INTEND soon to remove from this place. I wish those who have any claims on me to make them known before the middle of May. Those who owe me are requested to settle their accounts before that time. A. S. H. BURGESS, March 29. 47 3t

RICHMOND. Classical, Mathematical and English ACADEMY.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Richmond and its vicinity, that the second session of this institution commenced on Wednesday, the 1st of March. He can, with confidence, recommend his system of education, having presided over the Hampton and Norfolk Academies for six years, during which time he has entered many pupils in different Colleges in the U. States, several of whom from their proficiency in Classics and Mathematics, have saved one year and some two years of their Collegiate course. Some of his pupils also have obtained the highest literary honors, in the different institutions in which they graduated. He is desirous to establish a seminary that will reflect credit on Richmond, and which will furnish to the University of Virginia students possessing attainments of the highest order.

He subjoins the following testimonials of his qualifications, and begs leave to refer to the following gentlemen of this city: Bishop Moore, Judge Breckenrough, J. Wickham, B. W. Leigh, Robert G. Scott, Chapman Johnson, R. Stanard, M. M. Robinson, and P. Nicholas, Esqrs.—And in Norfolk to Gen. Robert B. Taylor, Judge Parker, and Thomas Newton, Esq.

A few young gentlemen can be received as Boarders.

TERMS: For Boarding, including Washing, 130 Dollars for the two sessions, consisting of ten months. For Tuition 60 dollars for the same period. In August and September there is a vacation.

R. REYNOLDS. The following is a copy of the Diploma from the University of Dublin: To all to whom these presents shall come greeting:—We, the Provost and Senior Fellows of the College of the Holy and Undivided Trinity near Dublin, testify that Mr. R. REYNOLDS, during the period in which he remained in College, applied himself diligently to literary pursuits, and was of regular moral habits; and that at the public commencement held on the 27th day of February, in the year of our Lord 1816, he obtained a full and perfect degree of Master of Arts, having gone through the entire course prescribed by the laws of the institution.—In testimony whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals this 24th day of January, 1817.

Rev. T. Elrington, D. D. Provost. Rev. J. Barrett, D. D. Vice Provost. Rev. R. Phipps, D. D.

Francis Hodgkinson, L. L. D. Rev. Thomas Prior, D. D.

The following is an extract of a letter addressed to Thomas Jefferson, Esq. by Mr. Reynolds of New York, with whom Mr. Reynolds studied law, previous to his being called to the New-York bar.

WILMINGTON, March 8th, 1824. "Mr. Reynolds, to whom I allude, a native born citizen of the United States, is a graduate of the University of Trinity College, Dublin. The course of classical studies in that seminary is as extensive as any in Europe, requiring 12 or 13 years from their commencement at school to their completion in College, and a Bachelor's or Master's degree, from thence admits ad eundem in the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge.

It was Mr. Reynolds' good fortune to go through that course with very great reputation, and among the rewards and proofs of his attainments to obtain a scholarship there on a few out of many competitors, and after a very long and strict examination entirely confined to the Classics."

THOMAS ADDIS EMMETT, March 29. 48 4t

Managers' Office, March 29, 1826. THE following were drawn Numbers from the Wheel of the Union Canal Lottery, 20th Class—in the order below stated— 47 15 29 23 54 52 33 65 60. Cash paid for Prizes on demand.

YATES & MINTYRE, Managers. Raleigh, April 3d.

For Sale, or to be Rented. THE Store and Houses on the corner of Fayetteville and Martin Streets, lately occupied by Doctors Burgess & Humer. Apply to the Editors. Jan. 2, 1826. 23t

\$10 Reward. PANAWAY about twelve months ago, a Negro Girl by the name of TEMPEY, a bout 18 years of age. No particular mark is known by me. She belongs to the estate of Enoch Rayner, dec'd. The above reward will be paid to any person that will deliver her to the subscriber or confine her in any Jail so that I get her.

ELIJAH RAYNER, Adm'r. Bertie county, N. C. near Windsor, 5 Jan. 30. 33 8w

This day is Published, And for sale at J. Gales & Son's Store, THE Doctrines of the Church vindicated from the misrepresentations of Dr. John Beecher, and the integrity of Revealed Religion defended against the no commercial principles of Promiscuous Bible Societies, by the Right Reverend John S. Jaynes, Bishop of the Diocese of North-Carolina.