



Oursers the plans of fair, delightful Peace,
Unwarp'd by party-rage to live like Brothers."

VOL. XXVI

FRIDAY, MAY 19, 1826.

NO. 1285.

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 sixteen lines, neatly inserted
three times for One Dollar, and Twenty-
Five Cents for every succeeding publication;
those of greater length in the same propor-
tion. Communications thankfully received.
Letters to the Editors must be post
paid.

Raleigh Register.

TUESDAY, MAY 16, 1826.

Female Tract Society.—The anniver-
sary Discourse in aid of this institution,
was on Sunday last, preached at the
Methodist Church in this City, by the
Rev. Mr. Charlton, from 1 Tim. vi.
17, 18, and 19, to a crowded Congrega-
tion. The Sermon was appropriate,
forcible and well delivered. The col-
lection amounted to \$17 50.

Mr. Edwards, (the present Represen-
tative in Congress, of Warren, Frank-
lin, Nash and Granville Counties, in
this State,) having signified his inten-
tion of declining a farther election,
Mr. Daniel Turner, of Warren, and
General J. H. Bryan, of Granville,
have declared themselves Candidates
for the District, at the election to be
held in August, 1827.

Congress.—The proposed amendment
to the Constitution in relation to the
election of President and Vice Presi-
dent has been laid on the table in the
Senate; and it is understood that the
committee of twenty four in the House
of Representatives will make no report
during this session.

On Monday, the House of Represen-
tatives were engaged in discussion
on the Creek Treaty Appropriation Bill
—in the course of which Mr. Forsyth
denounced in strong terms the conduct
of the Executive of the U. S. and de-
fended that of Governor Troup of Geor-
gia.

On Tuesday, this appropriation bill
passed its last reading in the House,
when a protest signed by the whole
Georgia Delegation, was presented by
Mr. Forsyth. This protest will be
found under the regular proceedings,
in another column. The question on
the final passage of the bill was taken
by ayes and noes, when there appeared
in the affirmative 167 and in the nega-
tive 10; these being the 7 representa-
tives from Georgia and the 3 from Ala-
bama.

Every one must have observed in our
country, the very lively sensibility which
exists on the occasion of filling public
offices. No sooner does an incumbent
retire, by death or resignation, than
conjectures are thrown out, through the
newspapers, as to his probable succes-
sor. Thus in the recent case of Mr.
King, our Minister to England, we
have seen mentioned as likely to suc-
ceed him, the names of the present
Secretary at War, Messrs. Sandford,
and Van Buren of N. Y. and Mr. Web-
ster of Mass. The National Intelli-
gencer however leaves no farther room
for surmise, by stating that ALBERT
GALLATIN has been nominated to the
Senate for that Mission and that the
nomination is confirmed by the Senate.
We take pleasure in announcing this
fact to our readers, for we know no one,
who will more satisfactorily answer
Mr. Jefferson's enquiry, "Is he honest
—is he capable," than this distinguished
patriot.

Cotton.—During the past and present
week, the quantity brought to market
has been considerable; yet prices have
not given way. For good merchant-
able Cotton, 10 cents may be consid-
ered a fair quotation. For prime parcels
10½, 10¾, and in some instances as high
as 11 cents have been paid.—*Pet. Int.*

The appointment of Judge TRIMBLE
of Ky. to be an Associate Judge of the
Supreme Court of the United States,
vice Judge TODD deceased, has been
confirmed by the Senate.

The last number of Silliman's Jour-
nal, gives the following simple receipt
for driving insects from trees. Bore a
hole into the trunk of the tree, into the
heart, fill the hole with sulphur, and
place in it a well fitted plug. A tree
of from four to eight inches in diame-
ter, requires a hole large enough to ad-
mit the little finger, and in the same
proportion for larger or smaller trees.
This will usually drive the insects away
in the course of forty-eight hours, but
uniformly succeeds, perhaps sometimes
after a longer time. An instance is
mentioned of a large shade tree in Al-
bany, which was so infested with worms
and caterpillars, that passers by were
obliged to make a circuit to avoid it.
It became such a nuisance, that they
were on the point of cutting it down,
when the application of this experiment
in 48 hours entirely cleared it of the
insects.

Noah Webster's Dictionary.—S. Con-
verse, of New-York, has issued propo-
sals to publish by subscription, a Dic-
tionary of the English Language. It
will be printed in the quarto form, on
fine linen paper, in two volumes, and
furnished at \$20 per sett. Mr. Web-
ster has devoted twenty years to the
subject, and will trace the words thro'
a great number of different languages.

Governor Burton arrived here on
Wednesday last, and proceeded to
Wilmington on Friday morning. His
object is to make a personal examina-
tion of the works now going on for the
improvement of the Cape Fear, and to
make any arrangements that may be
necessary to their successful prosecution.

Gov. Burton returned to town last
evening, and we have the pleasure of
stating that he is of opinion the Dredg-
ing Machine will answer the purpose
for which it was procured. It being
now complete, a trial of it was made
while the Governor was at Wilmington,
and its operation was very satisfacto-
ry. It has since been moved to the
Flats, on which it is expected to go in
operation either to-day or to-morrow.

We learn, also, that the Governor
has made arrangements to recommence,
immediately, the works on the river
between this place and Wilmington,
under the direction of skilful gentle-
men, and with a large number of la-
borers; that the work will be divided
into two parts, and hands employed on
each at the same time.—*Fayette. Obs.*

One hundred years old! An appro-
priate centennial discourse was pre-
ached at Hadley, Mass. on the 18th inst.
by Rev. Dr. Woodbridge, from Psalms
LXXI. 9. *Cast me not off in the
time of old age; forsake me not when
my strength faileth,* on the occasion of
Mrs. Smith having completed the 100th
year of her age.

MARRIED.

On the 10th of May, at Edmund Prince's,
Esq. in Chatham co. Dr. Sydney S. Prince,
to Miss A. T. C. P. Lawrence, both of the
same county.

In Montgomery county, on the 30th ult.
Mr. William Christian, to Miss Sarah Terrill.
In Rockingham, Richmond county, on the
19th ult. F. T. Leak, Esq. to Miss Mary Duke,
eldest daughter of Thomas Crawford, Esq.

Near the same place, on the 30th, Mr. Cal-
vin Stricklin, to Miss Elizabeth Hailey.

In New Hanover, Mr. Lewis H. Marsteller,
to Miss Lavinia Geer.

In Eden ton, of the 4th inst Mr Robert H.
Booth, of Nottoway county, to Miss Julia
Ann, daughter of John Popelston, Esq. of
the former place.

In Brunswick county, Mr. A. A. Wanet
merchant of Wilmington, to Miss Elizabeth
M. Bryan.

In Pasquotank, Mr. Josiah Jordan to Miss
Sarah Banks.

In Rowan county, on the 27th ult. Mr.
Andrew Eller to Miss Polly Eller. Miss Pol-
ly had been totally blind for a number of
years previous to her marriage; she, of
course literally took Andrew "for better for
worse." She was asked, by the officiating
Magistrate, if she knew it was Andrew Eller
to whom she was about to be married; and
answered, "Yes, sir, I know it is Andrew,
by his voice and by feeling his face."

DIED.

In Pasquotank county, Mr. Peter Barnard,
aged about 30 years.

Also, Mr. John R. Warrington, aged about
30 years.

In Elizabeth City, Mr. Mark Taylor, aged
25 years.

Communication.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE REGISTER.

TREATING AT ELECTIONS.

GENTLEMEN:—Permit me to express
my satisfaction at the tenour of your
remarks, in a late paper, on the prac-
tice of public treating. That this is a
custom at once dangerous and disgrace-
ful to the country, is what few persons
of sense and reflection can deny. And
here let me express the mortification
and surprise I experienced, when at
the late session of our Legislature, the
bill "more effectually to suppress the
practice of treating at elections," after
having passed the House of Commons,
was rejected by the Senate! Gods! I
almost wonder that the marble form of
our Washington had not thundered
forth rebuke to those his silent pre-
sence could not awe. Alas! that the
arts, the trade of the demagogue should
be so soon, so well understood, in this
infant republic! Behold already pro-
duced a portion of that evil we antici-
pate! The councils of the country
are already alive to other feelings than
the public good. Personal considera-
tions, the fear of an unpopular vote,
outweigh, even to this extent, the fit-
ness of measures.

Who is there that does not know,
independently of illustrious authority,
that virtue is the essential principle of
republics, and that the custom we de-
nounce is at war with this principle?
There is no great share of probity ne-
cessary to support a monarchical or a
despotic government; says Montes-
quieu. But in a popular state one
thing more is necessary, namely virtue.
What I have here advanced, continues
he, is confirmed by the unanimous tes-
timony of historians, and is extremely
agreeable to the nature of things. Ath-
ens was possessed of the same num-
ber of forces, when she triumphed with
so much glory, and when with so much
infamy she was enslaved. She had
twenty thousand citizens when she de-
fended Greece against the Persians.
She had twenty thousand when Dece-
trius Phalerius numbered them, as
slaves are told by the head in the mar-
ket place. (*Spirit of Laws, Book 3,
Chap. 3.*)

So much for the value of the princi-
ple; now for the manner of losing or
destroying it. Happy am I, that on
this subject I can adduce the direct au-
thority of the excellent and illustrious
Plutarch; that writer who, of all an-
tiquity, seems to have studied with the
greatest accuracy the genius of the an-
cient republics. In his life of Coriolanus
he observes, that "It was a shrewd
saying, whoever said it, *That the man
who first ruined the Roman people, was
he who first gave them treats and grati-
tudes.*" "But this mischief," contin-
ues he, "crept secretly and gradual-
ly in, and did not openly make its ap-
pearance in Rome for a considerable
time. For we know not who it was
that first bribed its citizens or its jud-
ges."

With us however, though we cannot
tell with whom the practice began, it
is sufficiently open and unconcealed.
Let us, with the same author, pursue
the issue.

"Corruption then reaching also the
tribunals and the camps, arms were
subdued by opulence, and the common-
wealth was changed into a monarchy."
These are alike the words of wisdom
and of fate. Let Americans pause and
consider.

In your remarks, you have said that
this practice equalizes the pretensions
of the blockhead and the man of sense,
of the knave and the honest man. *Ceteris
paribus*, this is the case; and there
is another consideration not less
serious; it places the wealthy block-
head and knave above the poorer man
of honesty and talents; and riches
come to exercise, with little less direc-
ness, the like influence as when Didius
Julianus purchased the Roman Empire
at a public sale. "Pompey being de-
sirous to procure the Consulship for
Afranius, distributed money for that
purpose among the tribes, and the vot-
ers went to receive it in his own gar-
dens." The Romans were not such
tipplers as our own people, or Pompey's
treat would probably have partaken of
the strongest liquors that Rome could
afford. In truth, Messrs. Editors, I
fear that our people have already made
too much progress in the downward road
to corruption. *Descensus Avernus faci-
lis; sed, revocare gradum, hic labor,
hoc opus est.*

Forty years ago the spirit of the
Greeks and Romans shone forth in our
countrymen. Our Congress surpassed

the Amphictyons; Warren died like
Leonidas; and Washington, like Cin-
cinnatus, triumphed and retired. That
seed is sown and reaped; as oft the
Briton sighs to remember from his dis-
tant shore. But when many we hope
that actions of like glory will again
adorn our annals? Have not selfish-
ness and faction eaten up the public
virtues; while, among those of private
life, drunkenness has spread as a bound-
less *Opus*, an all-blasting tree? In
vain do we boast our moral advance-
ment above the ancients; I fear, these
Republicans, in their best days, professed
more virtue than we. Should some
threatening gulf now yaw in the midst
of us, where is the *Curtius* would devote
himself? Where was our *Cocles*, when
Ross and Cockburn rode triumphant
into the National Capital?

One word to the spirited candidate
from whose address you have made the
extract, in which he has the boldness to
tell the people he will not treat them.
He has undertaken an enterprise at once
important in itself, and perilous to his
views of office and popularity. I bid
him prosper and persevere.

Ai grandi acquisti
Gran coraggio bisogna; e non conviene
Temer periglio, or ricusar fatica.

Yours &c.
CIVIS.

"I appeal to the history of the government
whether the most useful and important
measures of each administration have not
been virulently opposed, and at times almost
overborne? Such were the Proclamation of Neu-
trality; the building of a Navy; the pur-
chase of Louisiana; the War of 1812; and
the Mission to Panama.

Latest Congressional Proceedings.

SENATE.

Monday, May 8.

Mr. Noble introduced a bill for the
continuance of the Cumberland Road.

Mr. Randolph had leave of absence
for eight days.

The Judiciary committee made a re-
port recommending that the Senate de-
cline the conference asked by the House
of Representatives on the Judiciary Bill;
because the appointment of conferees,
would be a virtual waiver of the vote of
adherence, or would manifest a disposi-
tion to meet the conferees of the House
on equal terms.

On motion by Mr. Benton, the resolu-
tion proposing an amendment to the
Constitution, as it respects the election
of President by the House of Represen-
tatives, was laid on the table, as the ad-
vanced period of the Session would not
admit of its being acted on.

Tuesday, May 9.

Some debate occurred on a bill for
the relief of Don Carlos Dehault De-
lapsus, the Governor of Louisiana, while
under the dominion of Spain; but the
bill was finally laid on the table.

The Senate then went into Executive
business.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, May 8.

Mr. Cocke, from the Committee on
Indian Affairs, to which was referred the
bill from the Senate to aid certain Indians
of the Creek nation in their removal to
the west of the Mississippi river, re-
ported the same without amendment; and
it was committed to a Committee of the
Whole House.

Mr. Burgess, from the Committee
on Military Pensions, to which was re-
ferred the bill for the relief of the sur-
viving officers of the Revolutionary Ar-
my, reported the same with an amend-
ment, which was laid on the table and
ordered to be printed.

Mr. Floyd of Va. laid a resolution on
the table, requesting the President of
the United States, to cause to be laid
before the House, the argument of Mr.
Adams, referred to by the Attorney-
General, in his opinion dated the 5th
of June, 1822, communicated to the
House on the 29th of April, 1826.

The House then went into Commit-
tee of the Whole on the following bills,
viz:

A bill making appropriations to carry
into effect the Treaty concluded between
the United States and the Creek Nation
of Indians, ratified the 22d day of Ap-
ril, 1826.

A bill making further appropriation
for ten Sloops of War, and reappropri-
ating certain balances carried to the sur-
plus fund.

And a bill from the Senate, entitled
"An act to aid certain Indians of the
Creek nation, in their removal to the
west of the Mississippi river."

All of which were reported to the
House without amendment, and order-
ed to be engrossed and read a third
time to-morrow.

And the House adjourned.

Tuesday, May 9.

Mr. Forsyth rose to offer a protest
of the Georgia Delegation, against the
violation of the rights of their State, in
the late contract entered into between
the United States and the Creek In-
dians; but it was objected to, on the
ground that the hour appropriated for
such business had expired. The ob-
jection was afterwards waived, and the
following Protest was read and laid on
the table:

PROTEST.

The President of the United States
having submitted to the House of Rep-
resentatives, a contract made by James
Barbour, Secretary of War, and cer-
tain Indians, of the Creek Tribe, dated
the 26th January, 1826, which has been
ratified by and with the consent of the
Senate of the United States, and hav-
ing asked of Congress an appropriation
to carry it into effect, the undersigned
representatives of the people of Geor-
gia, feel it their duty, respectfully to
represent to the House.

That, by a contract made at the In-
dian Springs, between certain Chiefs
of the Creek Tribe and the Commis-
sioners of the United States, on the 12th
February, 1825, the claim of the Creek
Indians to the land occupied by that
tribe, in Georgia, was extinguished,
and provision made for their removal
by the first day of September 1825.

That the contract was, on the 7th
March, duly and solemnly ratified and
proclaimed by the President of the United
States, acting by the advice and
with the consent of the Senate; and that
Congress anticipating such contract,
had appropriated the sum of \$250,-
000 towards the execution of it. This
contract partially fulfilled on the part
of the United States, their obligation
under the compact with Georgia, in
1802, and removed every difficulty in-
terposed by the occupation of the Creek
Indians to the full exercise of all the
vested rights of the state over a con-
siderable portion of her soil and territory.

That the undersigned are under the
solemn conviction that neither the
President alone, nor the President
and Senate conjointly, nor the Govern-
ment of the United States have any
constitutional power, without the con-
sent of Georgia, to interrupt or invali-
date, on any pretence, whatsoever, the
right secured to that state, by this con-
tract made in obedience to an act of
Congress and ratified with all due so-
lemnity.

That the new contract, for which an
appropriation is now asked, differs from
that at the Indian Springs in this: That
it does not provide for the removal of
the Creek Indians prior to 1827; and
does not expressly provide for their
removal from all the lands occupied by
them in Georgia. The undersigned
are, therefore, compelled, by a just
sense of what is due to Georgia, to
protest, as they do most solemnly pro-
test, against it, as violating the rights
of that member of the Union of which
they are the Representatives, leaving
it to the constitutional organs of the
State sovereignty to vindicate or to waive
those rights, as their own sense of prop-
riety, their duty to the people of the
State, and their reverence for the
Union of the States, the & Federal Con-
stitution may dictate.

ALFRED CUTHBERT,
GEORGE CAREY,
JOHN FORSYTH,
EDWARD F. TATNALL,
C. E. HAYNES,
WILEY THOMPSON,
JAMES MERKELWETHER.

An act making further appropriation
for ten Sloops of War, and appropriat-
ing balances carried to the credit
of the Surplus Fund.

An act making further appropria-
tion for compensation and mileage, to
members of Congress.

And, an act making appropriations
to carry into effect the Treaty conclu-
ded between the United States and
Creek Nation, ratified the 22d of April
1826, were passed the third time. On
this bill the Ayes and Noes were taken.
Ayes 161.—Noes 10.

The bill from the Senate entitled an
act to aid certain Indians of the Creek
Nation, in their removal to the West
of the Mississippi, was also read a third
time and passed. Ayes 153.—Nays 15.

BLANKS

Of all descriptions for sale at
THIS OFFICE.