



"Ough are the plans of fair, delightful peace,
"Unwar'd by party rage to live like brothers."

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 proportion. Communications thankfully received. Letters to the Editors must be post paid.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

(Continued from fourth page.)

to the levying executions by constables on insolvent debtors lands, so as to include all the executions which may be in the hands of a constable in one *sci fa*, and thereby incur thereon but one set of costs, reported that it was inexpedient to pass the same, which report was concurred with.

Mr. Jones, from the same Committee, also reported a bill to repeal part of the 3d section of an act to extend the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace, passed in 1820, without amendment, and the bill to prevent frauds and perjuries in certain cases, with amendment. Both these reports were concurred with, and the bills passed their second reading.

On motion of Mr. Bateman, a message was sent to the Senate, proposing to ballot, on Monday next, for a Solicitor of the State for the 1st Judicial Circuit, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of Leonard Martin, nominating for the appointment George W. Barney of Edenton.

The following bills were presented:

By Mr. Newland, further to prescribe the duty of the Public Printer, [proposing that a copy of the Journal's shall be sent to every Captain's Company]; By Mr. Ramsay, to amend an act passed in 1822, to provide a Revenue for the support of Government; By Mr. J. E. Lewis, to incorporate the Raleigh Chapter of Royal Arch Masons; and by Mr. Morehead, to alter an act to establish and incorporate an Academy in the town of Greensborough. Which bills passed their first reading; and the last but one passed its second and third readings also.

The Senate informed the House that they had passed with amendments, to which, they asked the concurrence of this House, a bill to allow talesman jurors in the courts of Orange county, to receive pay, and a bill to appoint Commissioners to lay off a town on the lands of J. H. Bryan, at the court house of Northampton, which amendments were agreed to.

The following engrossed bills were received from the Senate:

To incorporate Joseph Warren Lodge, No. 92, in Stantonburg; to revive and continue in force an act passed in 1824, to alter and amend an act for the relief of such persons as became purchasers of the Cherokee lands sold under the authority of this state; limiting the time within which deeds of trust and mortgages shall be registered and to provide for giving publicity to the same; to empower commissioners of the town of Tarborough to sell a part of the town commons; to prohibit the trading of slaves, except in the manner therein specified; concerning the town of Oxford; to amend the Road laws, and a bill for the protection of securities. All these bills passed their first reading; and that in relation to the commissioners of Tarborough, passed its three readings.

The following bills also passed their third reading:

To prescribe the time and places of holding elections in Martin County; to authorise Wm. Boylan to erect a bridge across Deep River; to prevent the felling of trees in or obstructing the run of Abbot's creek; to repeal an act passed in 1824, to regulate the patrols of Ashe and New-Hanover, so far as relates to New-Hanover; to establish two separate elections in the county of Hyde; to amend the several acts now in force relative to public roads in the county of Wilkes; to amend an act passed in 1825, directing the manner in which constables shall be hereafter appointed in the county of Sampson; to appoint commissioners for the town of Nixonton; to amend an act, passed in 1825, granting to the superior court of Brunswick original and exclusive jurisdiction in all causes where a jury may be necessary; supplemental to an act passed at last session, to cede to the United States a certain tract of land called Bogue Banks; and a bill concerning the county courts of Hyde.

The resolution in favor of Peter Dowell, Sheriff of Wilkes, was also agreed to.

The bill concerning Executors, Administrators and Guardians, was rejected on its second reading. The bill reserving certain lands for the benefit of Roswell King, of Montgomery, was postponed indefinitely; and the bill concerning the town of Oxford, was ordered to lie on the table.

On motion of Mr. Donoho, a resolution passed its first reading, directing the Public Treasurer to pay George Williamson, the sum of Caswell, \$119 20, for money paid into the Treasury for insolvents for six years past.—Referred to the Committee of Claims.

The bill directing a continuance of the Geological and Mineralogical Survey of the State, and the bill for the support of sick seaman of the United States, passed their third reading.

The bill appropriating \$5000 for the purpose of improving the navigation of the Cape-Fear river below Wilmington, being on its second reading, Mr. W. W. Jones stated at length, the causes which made this further appropriation necessary, and the propriety of granting it, in order to complete the object in view. He was followed by Mr. J. A. Hill, in support of the bill; and on the question being taken on its second reading, it passed 82 votes to 36. A sketch of the speeches of Mr. Jones and Mr. Hill will be given hereafter.

The bill giving to the state a right of challenge, was next taken up. [The bill proposes that the State shall, in all criminal cases, challenge four jurors without cause, and as many more for good cause as she may think proper.]

This bill was advocated by Mr. Shipp, and opposed by Mr. W. W. Jones. It was supported on the ground that for want of the privilege proposed to be given to the State by this bill, of challenging a certain number of jurors, without cause, criminals were either suffered to escape conviction from improper persons contriving to get upon juries for the purpose of preventing conviction, or the prosecuting officer was under the necessity of moving causes to an adjoining country, in order to escape connivance of this kind.

It was opposed, lest this power given to prosecuting officers should be abused, and innocent persons suffer for want of an intelligent jury to sit upon their trial; as, if he were so disposed, the attorney for the State might challenge four of the most intelligent men in the jury, and thereby lessen the chance of the innocent man escaping from the charge brought against him. It was thought if proper Solicitors were appointed and they performed their duty, few persons really guilty would escape conviction, under the law as it now stands. On motion of Mr. Jones, the first section of the bill, which gave this right of challenge, was struck out. The remaining section of the bill, which authorises the council of a defendant on a criminal suit to aid his client in selecting his jury, was retained, and the bill passed its third reading, the title being altered to read as follows: "a bill relating to the exercise of the right of challenge in certain cases."

Friday, Feb. 2.

Mr. Morehead presented the memorial of the Female Benevolent Associations of Jamestown, Springfield and Kennett, praying that the owners of slaves would treat with more lenity their female slaves. On motion, the memorial was ordered to lie on the table.

On motion of Mr. W. W. Jones, a message was sent to the Senate proposing to ballot to-morrow morning for a Board of Internal Improvements. The Senate afterwards informed the House that they agreed to this proposition.

Mr. Settle, from the committee of Propositions and Grievances, to whom was referred the petitions of John Hoke and others of Lincoln, and William Dowling, of Surry, praying for Gates to be erected on roads, reported unfavorably, recommending the rejection of the prayer of the petitioners, which was concurred with.

Mr. S. from the same committee, to whom were referred sundry petitions on the subject, reported the following bill, and recommended that it be passed into a law; a bill authorising Jonathan Cooper of Bertie, William Fewell and William Porter, of Rockingham, and Nimrod Luusford of Wilkes, to erect Gates on Public roads, agreeable to the prayer of their several petitions—which passed its three readings.

Mr. R. E. Jones, from the Judiciary committee, to whom was referred the bill to alter an act passed in 1741, for restraining the taking of excessive usury, reported, that if there ever has been a period of time when the Legislature could, with safety to the public, alter or repeal the provisions of the act of 1741, commonly called the Statute of Usury, the present is not that period. The depressed state of Agriculture and of Commerce, the extensive control and influence possessed by certain monied institutions, and the facility with which that control and influence could be exercised over the engagements and transactions of the people, notwithstanding the 4th Section of the bill, must, while they exist, and the Legislature is true and faithful to the public interest, prevent the bill under consideration from becoming a law. The committee therefore recommended the rejection of the bill. The report was concurred with, and the bill indefinitely postponed.

The following bills were presented, viz: by Mr. King, to repeal so much of an act passed in 1762, as requires a master or mistress to teach or cause to be taught coloured apprentices to read and write; Mr. Scott, to appoint a commissioner to collect statistical information relative to this State, and to prescribe the duties of said Commissioner; by Mr. St. Clair, to prevent prosecuting officers on behalf of the State, from making the Governor as prosecutor in certain cases; by Mr. Smith, to regulate

late the time of appointing overseers of roads in the county of Anson; by Mr. Potter, to authorise the commissioners of the town of Halifax, to sell the Academy lots in said town; and by Mr. Ellison, to repeal the acts passed in 1821 and 1823, respecting seine fishing in Tranter's creek.

The three first bills passed their first reading; the three next passed their three readings, and the last, on its second reading was indefinitely postponed.

A message from the Senate informing the House, that they had passed the following bills:

To compel the clerks of the superior and county courts, &c. of Pasquotank, to keep their offices at the court house, or within half a mile thereof; to amend an act passed in 1825, to prevent persons who have been, or may be appointed commissioners on the part of the state for any purpose from becoming contractors; to secure to Mary Turner such property as she may hereafter acquire, to appoint commissioners to build a new court house in the county of Surry; making compensation to the owners of outlawed and executed slaves for the county of Northampton; to incorporate Oak Forest Academy, in Robeson county; and to incorporate the Ebenezer Library Society in the county of Randolph. These bills all received their three readings and were ordered to be enrolled.

As did also a resolution received at the same time relative to the Secretary of State. A resolution concerning a revision of the state in the Tuscarora lands, was read and ordered to lie on the table.

The bill to extend the time for registering grants, deeds, &c. the bill to alter an act to establish and incorporate an Academy in the town of Greensborough, in 1816, and to alter the names of the persons therein named and to legitimate them; for regulating the county courts of Martin county, and to compel the Register and other officers therein named, to keep their offices in the court houses in Lincoln and of Wilkes, were read the third time.

The bill to require defendants, before they are put upon their trial, to except to such matters in indictments, as might, after conviction, be assigned as reasons in arrest of judgment; to appoint commissioners to lay out a Road from Charlotte to Morganton; to prohibit the commissioners of Fayetteville from laying and collecting a tax on live or dead stock, &c. carried to market; were, on their second reading, indefinitely postponed.

The House took up the communication from the Governor, made some days ago, in relation to James N. Forsyth, which was ordered to be sent to the Senate, and referred to a joint select committee.

Mr. Spivey, who voted in the affirmative on the question rejecting the bill concerning Executors, Administrators and Guardians, moved the House to reconsider that vote, stating, that if his motion were successful, he believed, he should be able to amend the bill, as to make it acceptable to the house and useful to the community.

The motion was carried, the bill was amended, and passed its second reading.

On motion of Mr. Blount, The bill for draining the low lands in the neighborhood of Mattamuskeet Lake, was taken up for its second reading.

Mr. Blount stated very clearly the situation of these lands and the great benefits which would accrue to the public from draining the lands in question, which were of a very fertile character.

Mr. Morehead objected to the passage of this bill, on the ground that it was calculated more to promote private benefit, than public advantage; that he understood that several wealthy individuals owned lands near the Lake who ought themselves to be at the expense of draining these lands, without aid from the Legislature; that if aid were granted in this case no doubt other applications of the same kind would be made.

Mr. Moore replied in an animated manner to Mr. M. and insisted that it would be good policy in the State to give its aid to the citizens near this Lake who were greatly distressed by the overflowing of its waters, and who were unable of themselves to encounter the expense of making the proposed improvements.

Mr. Blount also replied to Mr. Morehead.

A motion to postpone the bill indefinitely, was carried by a considerable majority.

Considering this Debate to be of an interesting nature, we will give it hereafter.

The bill to prescribe the mode for legitimating Bastard Children, and to alter their names was read for its third reading.

This bill which proposed to give to the County Courts the power of legitimating these children in cases where the parties afterwards married or the mother died produced some debate. It was supported by Mr. Newland, as being a preferable tribunal for business of this kind to the Legislature; that it would prevent a great waste of time in the two Houses, and he could see no evil that could arise from the change.

The bill was opposed by Messrs. Toomer, J. A. H. and R. H. Jones, as very objectionable on several grounds; it gave to the county court the power of changing the law of descents; that it would tend to encourage vice and licentiousness, and especially to hold out inducements to weak females to give way to lewdness, from a persuasion that any breaches of a virtuous course, might afterwards be rectified by marriage and the aid of a county court. It was also said to be unnecessary, as the father of illegitimate children, if so disposed, could give them support in his life-time, and at death, he could provide for them by will.

The bill was finally rejected 77 votes to 44.

Saturday, Feb. 3.

Mr. Hardy presented the petition of Joseph Banks, of Pasquotank county, praying for remuneration for services performed in the Revolution. Referred to the committee of Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. Settle, from the committee on Propositions and Grievances, to whom was referred the petition of sundry citizens of Duplin and Wayne; of D. Kennedy, W. Jones, Holliday R. Oldham and David Stanback, reported unfavorably on the whole of these petitions, which report was concurred with.

The following bills passed their third reading:

Concerning Executors, Administrators and Guardians; making an appropriation to improve the navigation of Cape-Fear River below Wilmington; limiting the time within which certain officers shall be prosecuted and prescribing the duties of Grand Jurors relative thereto; concerning testamentary Guardians; to repeal part of the 3d section of an act to extend the jurisdiction of Justices of Peace, passed in 1820; making compensation to Coroners in certain cases; further to amend an act making the protest of a Notary Public evidence in certain cases, passed in 1812; and the bill to prevent frauds and perjuries.

A message from the Senate informing the House, that they had passed the following bills:

To repeal an act passed in 1820, directing the county courts to pay fees to certain officers therein named; to amend the several acts passed in 1823, incorporating Morganton Academy; to alter the time of holding the county courts of Duplin; to alter the times of holding the elections in Brunswick county; to authorise the building of a Steamboat to be used on the river Roanoke, and the waters of Albemarle and Pamlico Sounds, James River and the Chesapeake Bay, and to incorporate a company for that purpose; to amend an act passed in 1818, concerning the Supreme Court. The four first named bills passed their three readings; the two last passed their first reading.

The following bills were indefinitely postponed:

Further to prescribe the duties of the Public Printer; to repeal so much of an act passed in 1762, as requires masters to teach their colored apprentices to read and write; and a bill to repeal an act passed in 1820, directing the county courts to pay fees to certain officers, so far as respects Wilkes county.

On motion of Mr. Nixon, the Judiciary committee were instructed to enquire whether any, and if any, what amendments are necessary in the laws regulating intestate's estates, so as to provide for the settlement of claims against them without the great accumulation of costs consequent on the present mode of proceeding.

The resolution proposing to loan \$5000 to John M'Rae, to assist him in publishing his Map of the State, passed its third and last reading, after a debate, which may probably appear hereafter.

Raleigh Register.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1827.

It will be seen from reference to the proceedings of the Legislature, that the law of the last session altering the time of its annual meeting to January, has been repealed, and the former period of convening, the third Monday in November is again fixed on.

On Saturday last, Cadwallader Jones of Hillsborough, James M'Kay, of Bladen, and David Clarke, of Halifax, were elected Members of the Board of Internal Improvements for the ensuing year. The votes were, Jones 103, M'Kay 100, Clarke 89, Marsden Campbell 72, and Steele 28.

The Resolution directing the Public Treasurer to loan to John M'Rae, Esq. of Fayetteville, five thousand dollars, for four years without interest, to assist him in the publication of his Map of the State, has passed both Houses of the Legislature.

NINETEENTH CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION.

SATURDAY JAN. 27.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the Bankrupt bill, the motion to consider the vote taken for striking out the 93d section, being under consideration. After some debate the question was taken and the motion to consider was lost 26 votes to 19.

MONDAY, JAN. 29.

Mr. HAYNE said, he had been requested to present a petition, which, from its character, as well as the quarter from which it came, would, he was sure, receive the most respectful consideration from the Senate. It was a petition from the family of Thomas Jefferson. It did not ask for any pecuniary relief, nor did it attempt to enlist the generous sympathies of the American People, in behalf of the daughter of the man whose name alone would be a sure passport to the confidence & protection of every American. It merely requested the sanction of Congress to an arrangement, by which the Corporation of this City have agreed to lend their aid to effect an object, which, it was believed, would accomplish the wish nearest the heart of Mr. Jefferson, of placing his only surviving child in a state of independence.

It is known to the American People, said Mr. H. that, during the last years of his life, Mr. Jefferson's affairs were considerably embarrassed. This, it is well understood, was not occasioned by any thing that could be justly attributed to him as a fault. Some unforeseen misfortunes—the great depreciation of real estates—but, above all, the peculiar situation in which he was placed; brought upon him in his old age, these calamities, of which we have all heard, and which we have all deplored. He retired from the Presidential chair, the idol of the party of which he had so long been the efficient head, and found himself, during the latter years of his life, in possession of the respect and confidence of all classes in the community. He was, indeed, regarded as the Patriarch of Liberty, and his house became a shrine to which its votaries made their useful pilgrimages. Hence it was, that in the exercise of what has been so happily called "a liberal, though frugal hospitality," he became involved in pecuniary difficulties. When placed in that situation, it is known to all who now hear me, that he declined to ask or to receive from his country any assistance beyond the grant of a Lottery, the whole object of which was to dispose of his estate at its appraised value. To those who may be disposed to accuse us of ingratitude towards Mr. Jefferson, it is proper to say, that he obtained all that he desired, and, as he most positively and publicly declared, all that he would have consented to receive. That he did not attempt to avail himself of a popularity without a parallel, to put himself at once above his difficulties, proves that he died, as he lived, true to his principles. It is known to the public that the lottery granted by the State of Virginia, had not been brought to a conclusion at the time of Mr. Jefferson's decease; but it is not so generally known, that he died in the belief that it would soon be brought to a successful termination; nor that, in his Will (which is now before me, written with his own hand, but a few days before his death) he has made a distribution of his estate, manifestly founded on this belief. It is needless for me to state the causes which have hitherto delayed the completion of the lottery; and it is only necessary for me now to say, that an arrangement has been made with the Corporation of the City of Washington, by which the Jefferson Lottery is to be so connected with the lotteries established here, as to accomplish all the objects which Mr. Jefferson had in view. This has been effected through Messrs. Yates & McIntyre, who, with a liberality entitled to all praise, have made the most satisfactory arrangements on the subject. The only difficulty in the way, arises from the Charter of the City of Washington, which restricts them from making any lottery, except such as distribute money prizes. The object of this petition, therefore, is to obtain an act of Congress, giving authority to the Corporation of Washington, to connect the Jefferson Lottery with those they are now authorized by law to establish—an object which, I trust, will be accomplished without objection or difficulty.

Mr. H. then presented the petition of Thomas Jefferson Randolph, Executor of Thomas Jefferson, praying for an act of Congress, for the purposes above mentioned. The petition was referred to the committee on the District of Columbia.

The Bankrupt Bill was again taken up. The question being on ordering the bill for a third reading. Some gentlemen wishing further time to prepare themselves for giving their sentiments upon it, by consent of Mr. Hayne, it was made the order of the day for Wednesday next.

The Senate spent the remainder of the day in business of minor importance.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:

SATURDAY, JAN. 27.

Mr. Vance, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to amend an act for the better regulation of the Ordnance Department, which was read once, and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Strong, from the Committee on Public Land, reported a bill to carry into effect the grants of land made by the treaty of the 15th Nov. 1824, with the Quappaw Indians, which was twice read, and ordered to lie on the table.

The House took up the bill for the relief of Willie Blount, formerly Governor of Tennessee, which produced considerable debate. The bill was at length ordered to be engrossed for a third reading 74 votes to 68.

Correction. In the remarks of Mr. Croom, in the last Register, on the bill to limit the time in which actions shall be brought on bonds, judgments, &c. for "laws abolishing primogeniture and regulating entails," read "laws abolishing primogeniture and entail and regulating descents."

In the report of Mr. Hill's (of Franklin) remarks on the bill to authorise the Trustees of Spring Grove Academy to raise a sum of money by way of Lottery, instead of saying it was his wish that a general bill on the subject should be introduced, as we understood him, it should read, that "if he could be induced to sanction the principle of Lotteries in any way, it would be on a general plan, which as a mighty Gorgon would swallow up all minor attempts at gaming."

DIED.

In this City, at the residence of the Rev. Dr. McPheeters, on Friday last, Elam Alexander, Esq. of Mecklenburg County, in this State.—This lamented young man was an alumni of our University, and had just qualified himself for the practice of the law—to obtain a license for which he had come to the Supreme Court now in session. But who can look into futurity? Mr. A. has left a widowed mother and several brothers and sisters, to mourn his loss—a loss to them irreparable, but sanctified by the hope which he himself expressed, in his last message to his mother, that he had "a house not made with hands, eternal in the Heavens."

Where is now the promise given—night's golden promise Of a radiant morn? So perish oft the hopes Of man!

At Tuscaloosa, Alabama, on the 1st ultimo, of consumption, Mr. Francis P. J. Casso, printer, aged about 25 years, formerly of this city.

Fresh Garden Seeds.

JUST received, a supply of Garden Seeds, warranted fresh and genuine.

C. D. LEHMAN.

Raleigh, Jan. 15, 1827.