

Our are the plane of fair, delightful peace, Unwar'd by party rage to live like brothers.

VOL. XXVI.

FRIDAY, MARCH 23, 1827.

NO. 1476.

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.

Raleigh Register.

TUESDAY, MARCH 20, 1827.

No mail from the North yesterday.

Mr. John W. Charles, a very respectable citizen of this county, was found dead in his cellar, a few days since. It is thought, his death was occasioned by a contusion received from the falling of the cellar door, whilst descending its steps.

We were visited with Frosts, twice during the last week. From all that we can learn, however, the Fruit has sustained but little injury.

We were surprised to see it stated in the last Star, that Duff Green, Editor of the Telegraph, had been elected by the United States Senate, their Printer. We had thought that the result of the balloting and the present situation of the matter, was known to every one who reads a newspaper. Can the Editors of the Star pretend to be ignorant of the fact, that before a balloting was held for Printer, a resolution was adopted, requiring that a majority of the whole number of votes given in should be obtained, to constitute an election, thereby doing away the previous understanding which existed, that a plurality was only requisite? Do the Editors contend, that 23, the number of votes received by Duff Green, is a majority of 47, the number of votes given in? Do not the Editors know, that finding it impossible to obtain any accession of strength for his man, Mr. Benton moved that the Senate decline further balloting? And knowing these facts, how could the Editors make the statement they did?

There is scarcely a mail which does not bring the odour of some dinner gotten up and devoured to the especial honor of this, that, or the other distinguished man. The last Milton Gazette contains the particulars of a dinner given to General Saunders, by the Citizens of Caswell County, as a "testimonial of the high estimation in which he is held by his constituents, and as an evidence of their entire approbation of his political course whilst a member of Congress."

The Vice-President of the United States having arrived on the preceding evening, the Committee of arrangements addressed to him a note, requesting his company on the occasion; which he accepted.

Alexander Henderson, Esq. officiated as President, assisted by James Rainey, Esq. and Dr. John T. Garland as Vice-Presidents. The third toast was,

Our Representative and Fellow-Citizen, T. M. Saunders.—In private life endeared to us by his amiable and social virtues, and in public life entitled to our confidence and support. May his recent effort in Congress in behalf of the liberty of the Press, tend to awaken the American people to the importance of the subject.

Gen. Saunders then rose and said:

Gentlemen.—The situation in which I find myself placed, surrounded by those with most of whom I have long lived on terms of intimacy and social intercourse; the occasion, and the manner in which you have been pleased to express your approbation of my public course and private conduct, is calculated to awaken the best feelings of my nature. I shall not attempt on this occasion to give vent to these feelings, as eloquence itself would fail in the expression of my gratitude—it is the language of the heart, and from the heart I thank you.

The situation of a Representative in Congress is at all times an important and responsible one—responsible alike to the constituent and his country. I have endeavored during my term of service to meet this responsibility frankly and firmly. And whilst I have looked to the approbation of the People as the highest reward next to a clear conscience, for a faithful discharge of duty, I have endeavored to accommodate my views to what I deemed the best interest of the nation. That I have, in some degree, obtained this high mode of approbation, is evinced on this day by your kind commendation. I should now deem it criminal voluntarily to retire from the situation I have had the honor to hold, but from an imperious obligation of private duty, and the knowledge that it will be in the power of the district to select another better qualified than myself, and equally disposed to sustain that policy, which I know will meet with their approval. The feeble effort I made on a recent occasion, in behalf of the press, and to which you have alluded in such flattering terms, was not an union with those who were now contending in the great cause of the people against the nullification of purposes to the people, and the passage of the Government

is sought to be applied. When the freedom of the press shall be invaded or seduced by governmental ailment from a free and fearless discharge of duty, then indeed may patronage claim an important victory over public sentiment. But whilst I express to you the firm conviction that no means will be left untried by those now in authority to retain their power, I entertain the well grounded hope, that the freemen of the nation will rise in the majesty of their strength, from the banks of the Hudson to the Rocky Mountains, and shake those from their ill gained and abused authority, "as the lion shakes the dew-drops from his mane." I trust, in such a contest, our State will be prepared for the contest. Permit me then to give you as a sentiment,

The State of North-Carolina.—Though unassuming in her pretensions, sound in principle and inflexible in purpose—may she in 1828, visit upon the political conduct of the Son, the same sentence she passed upon that of the Father.

The sixth Toast was,

Our distinguished Guest John C. Calhoun.—The eloquent advocate & supporter of the rights of his country in the late war, and the able and efficient Secretary of the War Department; malice and detraction can never depreciate such talents and such services in the estimation of his country.

On this, Mr. Calhoun remarked, that he was deeply affected by the kind expression in his favor. He felt that it was out of his power, by any expression of his gratitude, to make an adequate return. He would not attempt it, but would simply add his hope, that such would ever be his public conduct as to merit a continuance of their approbation.

That public servant but illy deserves the good opinion of his fellow citizens who, in any emergency, was incapable of following the dictates of duty, however great the difficulty and danger. In the present great crisis of our affairs, he at an early period, had fixed on his course, with the settled resolution to adhere to it with moderation, but inflexible firmness, in spite of detraction and opposition. The danger to which he exposed himself was not unforeseen, but it could only be avoided by weakly yielding to the current, or by meanly concealing his sentiments by an assumed neutrality; either of which courses he was incapable, he trusted of adopting. If he knew himself, he would much rather sink under an honest and open attempt to maintain his sentiments, than to rise by such base & cowardly means.

One circumstance, had however, consoled him in every danger and difficulty. He stood not alone. In this great struggle in favor of principle, he found himself associated with those, with whom it was his pride to act; men of the most exalted intellect and purest patriotism; men who understood profoundly, practically and theoretically, the principles of our political institutions, and who were, with all their hearts, devoted to preserve them in their original purity. Acting with such men, in such a cause, he would indeed deserve to lose what little reputation he had acquired, if he did not treat with scorn the attempts to detract from his character. He would not, by extending his remarks, intrude farther on their patience, but before he sat down, he begged leave to offer as a sentiment:

The Union of the States.—Founded on the principles of reason and justice, its preservation requires an equal participation in all its parts of its benefits and burdens.

After the thirteen regular toasts were drunk, the following volunteers were given:

By A. Henderson, Esq.—Agriculture and Commerce—Twin sisters.

By Dr. John T. Garland.—The State of Virginia.—The bold avowal of her republican principles in '98 and her consistent support of them since, entitles her to the lasting gratitude of her sister States.

By J. Rainey, Esq.—The immortal memory of Thomas Jefferson, the departed sage of Monticello.

By John E. Lewis, Esq.—The Education of the People.—Teach us our rights and privileges, and we will maintain and defend them.

By B. Yancy Esq.—The Great State of New York.—The arch of our union—may her suffrage in 1828, evince to the world, her devotion to correct republican principles.

By B. Brown, Esq.—The Representative System of Government. The great security of liberty against oppression, formidable only to tyrants—may its efforts always be exerted to promote the freedom and happiness of the people.

By Geo. W. Jeffreys.—May the good old principles of '98 as contained in Madison's report, become more prevalent with the people.

Thos. W. Graves.—The American people—Virtuous and enlightened, who will never submit to a minority administration.

Mr. Randolph.—A public dinner was tendered to this gentleman in Norfolk, which he declined. On his arrival at Richmond, a number of the members of the Legislature and of the citizens of that place, felt desirous of manifesting their respect for him, and also invited him to a dinner. This invitation he accepted, and the entertainment was furnished at the Union Hotel, when about 100 persons attended, amongst whom were Messrs. Archer and M'Duffie, Representatives in Congress. Complimentary Toasts were given to Messrs. Randolph, Archer and M'Duffie, each of whom returned thanks, the latter in an address of considerable length. Mr. Randolph who seems to have lost his usual fluency of speech, since the Senatorial election in Virginia, made but a few remarks, but amongst them one very sensible one, viz. that he deemed the custom of making acknowledgments at public dinners in set speeches, more honored in the breach, than in the observance. Mr. M'Duffie, however, thinks differently, for notwithstanding this remark, he went into a full length exposition of his plan for amending the Constitution. The toasts were such as might have been expected at a political dinner, where there was probably

no disunion of sentiment. The Constitution, Brutus, Cæsar, Rubicon, daggers, Panama Mission, &c. are mingled together in metaphorical confusion. That given by Mr. Randolph was certainly sui generis. It was in these words.

Virginia.—The son who will not stand by such a mother, must be a bastard.

Duelling.—It would be well for society if all duellists were as pertinacious in their opinions as the gentlemen named below.—Dr. Akenside, the celebrated Poet, challenged a member of the Bar named Ballow, to mortal combat, but they did not get into the field, for one would not consent to fight in the morning, and the other was equally determined not to do so in the evening. The one wished to fall in a blaze of glory, mingled with the brilliant rays of the rising sun; and the other, with an equal degree of poetic feeling, thought the shades of evening more congenial to the hour of dissolution. Had either yielded the point, the votaries of taste and genius might never have enjoyed the delight of perusing the Pleasures of Imagination—a work which will charm and instruct mankind through every age.

A respectable and numerous meeting has just been held in Petersburg, to promote the election of Gen. Jackson as President. A committee of correspondence was appointed to co-operate with other committees, in effecting their object.

Look out!—An attempt was made this morning, about two o'clock, to break into the store of John M. Dobbin, Esq. which had nearly succeeded, when the robber was alarmed by the approach of a gentleman, and fled.

Fay. Obs.

The several alarms of fire which have occurred in this town within a few weeks past, would seem to admonish the citizens to redouble their vigilance in guarding against that destructive element. Peculiarly exposed to danger as we are, every owner of property should not only be careful to prevent fires, but should lose no time to effect an insurance of it, that when the besom of destruction shall visit our town, it may not sweep his all.—ib.

Among the "signs of the times," it may not be amiss to mention, that the Hon. Mr. Van Buren, Senator in Congress from New York, passed through this town on Saturday last, in company with Col. Drayton and Major Hamilton, of the House of Representatives, on their way to Charleston. Speculation is busy as to the object of this journey; and those who see deeper into a mill-stone than their neighbors, are confident that there is some political scheme at the bottom of it.—ibid.

Fatal Casualty.—A young man by the name of James Garwood, aged 16 years, was killed by the fall of a tree, in this county, near Hall and Fraley's mill, on Saturday the 4th instant.—The deceased, and another lad were chopping on the same tree; and when the tree commenced falling, the deceased ran from it, but unfortunately took the same direction the tree did, which crushed him instantly to death. He was a promising young man, and much respected by his acquaintance.—West. Car.

The editor of the Baltimore Patriot has been favored with the following interesting extract of a letter from a gentleman in Europe, (who has the best means of acquiring the most correct information,) to his friend in Baltimore dated 26th January:—Whether his predictions are well founded or not must soon be realized.

My unconquerable persuasion is, that war must break out ere long, and that France and England must be parties. Every effort will be made by England to involve us some way or other. I know, that a policy to this has been agreed on and laid down in England several years ago, as the policy to be observed with respect to us, whenever any new war should occur. There was a policy adopted then, it will be followed, not to allow us to enjoy a profitable neutrality, and to re-become the factors of the world. They will move every spring to deprive us of another indefinite term of progressive, unexampled prosperity.—They will not allow a renewal of Jonathan's thrifty, flourishing system of paddling his own canoe, and picking up grists all over the mill-ponds of the world, effecting in some twenty years, what other nations have acquired centuries to accomplish. I tell you my good friend I know this. England will have enough on her hands in Europe, and I shall not be surprised, if under her present pressure, she may not be in earnest in accommodating every cause of difference with the United States.—Indeed I have some reason to believe that she will.

There must be War—all Europe is a live for it—especially the French, they are indignant at Mr. Canning's audacious language in his afterwards subdued and mili-

gated speech. The English are detested every where on the continent and no where more than in Portugal. The Portuguese ask the British officers, what the devil brought you here? Who wants the English to be meddling in our affairs? You may be assured that the Portuguese neither understand nor want Don Pedro's constitution. The English are as well aware of that as are the French or Spaniards. Again I say, there will be War.

The following remarks, by the Editors of the New-York Times, seem to us to be justly inferable from the posture of European affairs:—

The relative position in which Spain may ultimately place Great Britain and France, is, if we may credit the last European accounts, involved in additional uncertainty. That France has, for a considerable period, felt little attachment to Spain, is easy to infer; but it does not follow, that a lukewarm friend may not be transformed to a zealous champion, at the instigation of a third party, a course of language and conduct calculated to irritate national pride. Such, upon France, seems to be the effect of Mr. Canning's speech in the British Parliament, previous to his taking part with Portugal, more than the effect of his ordering British troops in aid of the latter country. It remains to be seen whether resentments will be confined to the liberals who have recently made themselves audible through Mr. Chateaubriand, and other leaders of that party, or will disseminate themselves extensively through the nation, more especially when we advert to the fact, that the present Minister, Mr. Villèle carries with him little of that force of character which is necessary to crush an opposition which he is unable to appease. We are further to recollect, that although there cannot exist any strong attachment for, or personal confidence in, the Spanish monarch, the sympathies are powerful which connect the various branches of the Bourbons, fortify also by the Catholic faith, common to both countries.

We look to another quarter, from which the embers are to be fanned, which is, the conduct which Spain herself may pursue. The peculiar character of Ferdinand and his ministers, renders it not improbable, that they may have it in their power to place Great Britain and France in a position to each other, far different from what either nation contemplated, when the troops of the former were sent to Portugal. We have been habituated to speak of Ferdinand with contempt as a weak, and with detestation a faithless monarch; but there are ingredients in his character, which we apprehend will sustain the inferences which we deduce. At times indecisive and cowardly, we have seen him bend to the storm, which more self-respect, talent and energy would have resisted, and render a temporary submission to any terms which were dictated, however humiliating; at others, to set at nought the most obvious dictates of expediency, and with an obstinacy peculiar to himself, to breast himself against every admonition of his warmest partisans. From two principles he has never deviated, except when they involved his personal safety; unqualified obedience to despotic power, and unlimited submission to the Roman Catholic faith—receiving the latter as well as his political views from a ministry always composed more or less of the high toned ecclesiastics of the kingdom. To them he has clung through all his fortunes, and has not hesitated to fly back to them as to the ark of safety, whenever by force of circumstances, he has been compelled temporarily to withdraw from them. Considerations of more enlightened policy, which has induced other monarchs to accommodate themselves to the spirit of the times, have been without the remotest influence upon them. When in his power, by timely concession, to have saved to his crown the whole of his South American States—to have rendered them firm and attached allies, and among the strongest pillars of his throne, and productive resources of revenue beyond what they had ever been in their colonial vassalage—inflated by the exploded dogma, that he governed jure divino, he refused all accommodations, and consequently lost them for ever. He has now the mortification of seeing them looking into the harbours of even his own continental ports, and capturing his merchantmen as they arrive and depart.

With such counsellors as continue to have his confidence, the same spirit by which he has hitherto been actuated, will not improbably lead him to such a course of measures; in the present crisis in relation to Portugal, as will bring him into further and open collision with Great Britain, which may be the spark which will lighten up a conflagration between that nation and France, and perhaps extend its ravages to other nations. It is hardly to be expected that France will sit contentedly by, under any humiliating pressure upon Spain—certainly not when any thing like an invasion of her territory is menaced.

John S. Ellis, Esq. of North Carolina, was yesterday admitted to the Supreme Court as an Attorney and Counsellor.

Nat. Int.

The National Intelligencer says, that a final disposition has been made, in the Supreme Court, of the various questions arising under the Insolvent Law, which have been so repeatedly argued, and so long under advisement. The result is, that where the contract is made subsequent to the law, and is made between citizens of the State where the law exists, a discharge under such a law is a valid defence; so, also, if made with the citizen of another State, if such citizen shall chuse to sue, and the cause proceed to judgment in the Courts of the State where the law exists. But if the contract be made between a citizen of the State where the law exists and the citizen of another State, the party claiming under the contract may sue in his constitutional forum, the Courts of this United States, and a discharge under a State Insolvent Law will not bar the action. As to contracts made before the passage of such laws, our readers are aware that they are not held subject to the operation of those laws, even between citizens of the same State.

From the Daily American Statesman THE BRIDAL.

There was a sound of music, sweet as gentle notes that swell, At midnight from the moonlit shades of yonder leafy dell; Where, at the dew-fall, spirits cluster round the sleeping flowers, To sing their plaintive melodies, and breathe their wild rose bowers. Their gallant hearts and beauteous forms about the altar press'd, And brightly gleamed the torch-light of the high plume and burnish'd chest; 'Twas as a scene whereon a painter's eye or poet's lip might dwell, When the young De Courcy wedded with the peerless Gabrielle.

He was a knight a maid might love in days of wild romance, For braver never wielded brand, nor placed in rest the lance; Free as the wind that round his mountain castle wildly blew, Yet gentle as her gentle heart, and Oh! as fervent too; Throughout that land of love and song she shone the fairest one, Where eyes are as its sparkling stars, and hearts glow like its sun; And still wood-winking troubadours full of a tale will tell, Of her who beamed the brightest star, the peerless Gabrielle.

On De Courcy's alter stole kneel the maiden young and fair, Her blushes hid beneath a raven-veil of flowing hair; And by her side a lofty one, whose knee, like his of yore, Had never bowed save in the stirrup and God never before, Oh! it is a touching sight, when the lovely and the pure, Come up to pledge their faith, thro' sin, thro' sorrow to endure; And yet has man been bound within more potent spell, Than lingered in the heart and smile of peerless Gabrielle.

But as they bent before the shrine, a sound came on of fear, Each warrior grasped his falchion as it met his startled ear, And though that quiet, holy place the trumpet's stimulus rang, The fearful burst of musketry and meeting sabres' clang; In poured the savage mountain band, like some enfranchised flood, And fierce the struggle 'twixt the brave, and that stern band of blood; For gallantly the warriors fought, and valiantly they fell, Around the altar-stone where lay the dying Gabrielle.

A shot had pierced the gentle heart of that fair virgin bride, She perished in her loveliness, in her young beauty's pride; But where was he whose arm should guard, whose battle-blade defend? The foremost in the raging fight, most eager to contend; Could he forsake that sweetest rose amid the deadly strife, To purchase after hours of shame, to bear a hated life? Whose hands is clasped with that of one in life beloved so well? De Courcy died a hero's death beside his Gabrielle.

MARRIED.

In Rowan county, on the 1st instant, Mr. Henry Lippard to Miss Drucilla Turner; also, Mr. Edmund Briggs to Miss Priscilla Dobbins; also, on the 6th inst. Mr. Michael Hileck, jr. to Miss Sally Josey. In Davidson county, Thos. Cheetham to Miss Lydia Huffman. In Cumberland county, Mr. Archibald Ray to Miss Janet Carmichael. In Moore county, on the 1st instant, Mr. Thomas Bryant to Miss Ann Fry; also, on the 6th instant, Mr. James Tyson, merchant of Carthage, to Miss Candis Roberts.

DIED.

In January last, on his passage from Key West to New-Orleans, William W. Hodman, Esq. of Washington, in this State. In Camden county, on the 23d ultimo, Mr. John W. Brooks. In Pasquotank county, after a short illness, Mrs. Elizabeth Parker, consort of Mr. Jos. Parker. In Virginia, Major Gabriel Long, aged 76. He entered the Revolutionary Service early, and was in action at Hampton and Norfolk in 1775. He marched to the North in Col. D. Morgan's regiment in '76. At the battle of Saratoga he led the advance, and with his own arm commenced the contest. He fought in 18 battles, in all which his post of duty was a post of danger. He aided in the capture of Cornwallis and was complimented by Washington and Lafayette.