



"One are the plane 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.

Internal Improvements.—The Board completed their business on the Sea-coast on Thursday last at Newbern, and the Governor, Col. Cadw. Jones and the Secretary reached this city on Saturday evening.

Internal Improvements.—The Board completed their business on the Sea-coast on Thursday last at Newbern, and the Governor, Col. Cadw. Jones and the Secretary reached this city on Saturday evening. Mr. David Clark having gone home by way of Washington. Mr. McKay, being engaged in business on his circuit, did not remain with the Board after it left Fayetteville.

Superior Court.—When our paper was put to press on Thursday last, negro Ned was undergoing his trial for the murder of his master Azel John Clifton, on the 2d ultimo. Having been arraigned, Messrs. Seawell and George W. Haywood who had been assigned by Judge Ruffin as counsel for the Prisoner, objected to a trial on the ground, that the act of Assembly requires that notice should be given in such cases, to the master or owner of the slave, but in this case, notice was served on the special Administrator of the deceased master.

It appeared from the evidence of several witnesses, white and coloured, that the prisoner had manifested a grudge against his master and had repeatedly expressed his unwillingness to serve him. Sarah, a coloured girl about 12 years of age, deposed, that about one hour before her master received this injury, he came through the yard with a piece of wood, intending to make a plough of it: that she said to prisoner, I have to go to ploughing on Monday. That prisoner replied, you don't know that "your master will live until Monday—he may fall out of the stable toff, a horse may kick him, some one may knock him, or he may take sick and die."

succeeding the perpetration of this crime, he went over to Mr. Clifton's. On his way, he passed Ned picking cotton, and asked him who had done that mischief—Ned replied he did not know, perhaps a horse had kicked him. As a Magistrate, (and we wish all were as vigilant in the discharge of their duty,) he had the prisoner arrested and confined his arms with a cord. After placing him on a horse, to convey him to jail, some one proposed searching his pockets for a knife or other concealed weapon. A person approached for the purpose, when the prisoner, who had the partial use of his arm, thrust his hand into his pocket, and drew out an open knife, which he held as though he intended to stab the person approaching him—he however stepped back, and the prisoner cut his own throat, exclaiming, he had rather die than be hanged. He measured the strides from the stable, which the prisoner confessed were his, to the place where he was found when called by his mistress, and they were about 5 1/2 feet distant.

Rias, a negro boy aged about 12, remarkable for his intelligence and the directness with which he gave his testimony, deposed, that the prisoner was near the stable lot, splitting lightwood, and directed him to go and cut wood for the use of the house, and told him to go, not to the usual place of getting wood within sight of the stable, but to a more distant place, out of view of the premises, and that he would come directly. That he went to the place as directed by the prisoner, and had cut a small log about half in two, when he turned and saw the prisoner coming in a fast walk. When he came up, prisoner took the axe from him, and cut through the log, and had commenced upon another, when Mrs. Clifton called to them; that prisoner immediately said, "run, boys, run, for I reckon some of the little girls have burnt themselves," and that they all started. Witness also described an axe, with which the prisoner had been working on the road, the day of the murder, which axe he had never seen since.

Addison, a colored boy, about the same age of Rias, was also directed by prisoner to go for wood, and when he started, he perceived prisoner going towards the lot in which the deceased was killed. He confirmed in every respect the testimony of Rias, as to the conduct of the prisoner on coming up to them, and of his expression when Mrs. Clifton called them.

Mrs. Clifton (wife of the deceased,) deposed, that on the day mentioned in the indictment, her attention was attracted by sounds of distress proceeding from the stable yard; that she hastened thither, and found her husband lying near the door, dreadfully hurt—that she took notice that the stable door was shut, and the horses in their stalls. On coming to him, she asked what had hurt him, whether the horses had kicked him? To this question he did not respond. She then asked him, "did Ned (the prisoner) or any other person strike you?" To this question, then, and repeatedly afterwards, he expressed himself affirmatively, in the best manner he was able to do, though incapable of speaking. That it was nearly dark at this time: that she hollowed to the prisoner to come to her assistance, and that when he came in sight, before it was possible for him to see her husband, he asked her what was the matter with his master. That prisoner assisted in carrying deceased to the house, and afterwards went for the doctor.

Mr. H. Clifton (brother to the deceased) testified, that the negro had expressed his unwillingness that his little daughter, which the deceased had drawn in the division of their father's property should live with him. He also deposed, that when about to bring the prisoner off to jail, he requested permission to see his daughter, and said to her, "poor little thing, you are the cause of my coming to this."

Mr. Hinton (brother to Mrs. Clifton) deposed, that several days after the death of Mr. C. he saw blood spattered up against the boards in the stable near the door, from which circumstance, he believed, that one blow at least was given in the stable. From a question asked by a juror, it appeared, that the axe which was sworn to have been in the prisoner's possession, on that day, has never since been found. Witness also stated, as did Mrs. Clifton, that though the deceased was unable to talk, yet they believed he was in his senses when

the interrogatories above mentioned were put to him.

The evidence being closed, the Counsel on both sides, submitted the cause without argument, under the charge of the Judge.

The Jury remained out fifteen minutes, and returned with a verdict of GUILTY.

Friday.—On this day, negroes Handy and Paddy, were arraigned for the murder of Judith Woodall, perpetrated in the most shocking manner, in January last, and on their arraignment, they plead not guilty. Handy was first put upon his trial. Two witnesses, Guilford and William Olive deposed, that the prisoner had made threats in their hearing, that he prisoner, would kill Judith Woodall. It was proved that these witnesses entertained feelings of hostility towards the deceased, on account of an alleged intimacy between her and their father. Two coloured witnesses swore, that on the night, the murder was perpetrated, the prisoner slept in the same room with them and could not without their knowledge have gone out. A number of circumstances were detailed by witnesses, from which the general impression created, was, that Handy had some knowledge of the murder, though the evidence was not of such a character as to warrant his conviction. The Attorney General prosecuted and Charles Manly, Esq. defended the prisoner. The Jury remained out but a few minutes and brought in a verdict of acquittal.

Saturday.—Negro Paddy, was put upon his trial this day, Gen. Barringer appeared as his counsel. A number of witnesses and amongst them Guilford Olive, swore that Paddy had expressed his intention to kill the deceased. Handy, who was acquitted the day before, was called as a witness. He was informed by the Judge, that having been tried, nothing which he might say, could injure him now. Handy swore, that Paddy had told him, whilst in jail, that he had killed the deceased, which confession he afterwards communicated to a white man, in the presence of Paddy, who at that time, however, denied he had ever told witness so. Witness said also, that Paddy had intimated that Guilford Olive, one of the witnesses for the State, was concerned with him in the murder. A witness however, appeared in behalf of the prisoner, negro China, who swore positively, that at the time the murder must have been committed, the prisoner Paddy was asleep in her room. The Attorney General did not argue the case, believing the evidence was insufficient to justify the Jury in bringing in a verdict of guilty. The Jury brought in a verdict of acquittal.

We believe the impression was very general, from the whole of the testimony, that both Handy and Paddy were participes criminis, though the evidence was not strong enough to produce conviction on the minds of the Jury. It was also apparent, that if they had perpetrated the murder, it must have been done, at the instigation of some other person or persons. Of this opinion, we presume, was his Honor the Judge, for he ordered the witness Guilford Olive to be taken to jail, to await his trial on a charge of murder.

The case of the State v. negro Lewis, for murder, was continued.

On Saturday, sentence of death was pronounced on Ned. He is to be executed on Friday next, the Judge remarking, that the peculiar atrocity of the crime, required that the punishment should speedily follow.—The prisoner received his sentence without exhibiting the slightest degree of feeling.

Extract from the Circular of John H. Bryan Esq. Representative in Congress, from the fourth District, to his Constituents:

"It may perhaps be improper in a detail of legislative proceedings, and in rendering you an account of my conduct as your Representative, to introduce the subject of the next Presidential election; but I cannot forbear expressing my satisfaction that there are and will be (as is believed almost universally) but two Candidates—so that the election cannot devolve upon the House of Representatives, but must be made by the electoral colleges; in which, one or the other candidate must obtain a majority of the suffrages of the People as they are given by the Electors—upon whomsoever that choice may devolve, I trust I know my duty too well as a good citizen, not to yield him an honest support. I believe our present Chief Magistrate to be an enlightened and experienced statesman, and that he is honestly disposed to promote what he deems the best and the greatest interests of our country. The journals of Congress will shew that I have not

yielded the administration an indiscriminate support, nor have I been guided by a blind & prejudiced opposition. I have endeavoured to give every measure proposed, a calm and patient consideration, and when I deemed it conducive to the national welfare, I have supported it without regard to its source, whether it came from the administration or its opponents.

This I deemed an upright course, and I felt that I should do my Constituents great injustice if I adopted any other."

Extract from the Circular of John Long, Jr. Esq. Representative in Congress, from the tenth District, to his Constituents:

"Present appearances, I think, are indicative of considerable strife in the Presidential Election. It must be admitted to be a source of regret, that circumstances should so soon after the disagreeable contest we have so recently had, make it necessary to again disturb the repose of the people on this important subject. However, the circumstance of there being but two candidates, and, consequently, the almost certainty of the election being made by the people, is a great consolation, and will, I hope, preclude the necessity of either candidates or members of Congress interfering with the subject. The same necessity for their sentiments being so freely expressed and fully known does not exist, as on former occasions, inasmuch as there is no probability of the unpleasant task of electing the President again devolving on Congress. For one, although disclaiming disguise or concealment in all my official acts, believing there are conflicting opinions honestly existing amongst my constituents, feel no disposition to warmly engage in the contest, greatly preferring to leave it to the wise discretion of those who are equally capable with myself of judging of their own interest, and should I be continued in their service will be entirely controlled by their decision. It must be with the recollection of many of you, that I have been charged with over acting my part in the last contest, and contended that members of Congress had no right to interfere with the Presidential Election.—Under the then existing circumstances I believed that I did nothing more than my duty required of me, with a view of preventing the election from going to the H. of Representatives. But as the same necessity does not now exist, I frankly admit I should be travelling out of my duty were I anxiously to engage in the approaching contest. I therefore, confidently hope there will be found no cause of complaint against me on this subject. The Journals of Congress will shew, that on many national subjects, I have disagreed with the Administration. My opposition to it arises from a different source from the charge of "intrigue, bargain and management," which has been so profusely promulgated from one end of the continent to the other—which justice and candor compels me to say, I do not, and never did believe. It is to the general policy of this as well as Mr. Monroe's administration (which was nearly the same on the subject of internal improvement and import duties) that I object, and whether that policy, which we in the Southern States so justly complain of, will be changed by placing the power in the hands of others, I cannot positively state. It will no doubt, (as it ought) be a subject of inquiry and sober reflection with the people; and if they can come to just conclusions, that the evil complained of may be remedied, in justice to themselves they ought to unite in effecting it. Permit me to embrace this opportunity of tendering to you my profound acknowledgments in return for the very generous support I have so repeatedly received at your hands, and ask you again to consider me a candidate for the next Congress.

Newbern, March 31. Mr. Stanly.—We have the pleasure of stating that this gentleman, whose recent illness has excited the sympathy of the community, reached his residence in this place on Saturday last. We are happy to add, that he has not suffered from the fatigue of travelling, and that his health is improving.

The National Advocate, of New-York, has discovered a new principle in politics, to be added to that simple code which it has recently promulgated, whose alpha and omega are, that no man, (and especially no Editor) has a right to have an opinion of his own. The new principle, which it now puts forth, is, that no commentary can, with propriety, be made upon speeches delivered in Legislative Bodies! In the language of the Advocate, it is a "dangerous principle," (to which we are culpable of having given utterance) to "arraign" a Representative in a Legislative Body, for a speech or vote, in his public capacity.—This out-herods Herod. It beats the aristocratic somerset of the Richmond Enquirer, all to nothing. We see, by these samples, what is to be expected from the success of the efforts to erect a new party upon the ruins of the established principles and settled policy of the Government. The most deluded advocate of the old Seditious Law never dreamt of so revolting a doctrine, as that the conduct of public men is not to be investigated at all.

A pretty pass we are coming to! The Enquirer boasts that the Senate has become the controlling power in the Government, and the Advocate considers it a "dangerous principle," and a violation of PRIVILEGE, to criticise the vote or speech of any member of that controlling power! What aristocracy—nay, what despotism can be more odious than the combination of those principles!

Thus it is, that in the fury of party spirit, on the one hand, and the obsequiousness to party discipline, on the other, all the old lines of principle are obliterated and disregarded.—Nat. Int.

A royal road to the Bar.—The Hon'ble. Alexander Smyth, of apocalyptic memory, advertises that he instructs young gentlemen in the science of Law, at his residence, Wythe Court House, Virginia. Hear him,

"Six months of diligent application, under the instruction of the subscriber, will probably qualify the student to obtain a license. A gentleman from Mississippi (who did not confine himself to the study of Law only) passed an examination in five months and a week. A gentleman from Pennsylvania, (who lost no time) passed an examination in three months and a week. Gentlemen from the low country and the South, may become lawyers while they withdraw to pure air, excellent water, and a cool climate, during the sickly season."

Gold.—Several new veins of this precious metal have been discovered in this county within a short time, and the knowing ones say they are rich. So far, we believe, they have furnished a liberal compensation to those who have labored at them; and one company have obtained 600 dwts. in the space of three weeks. We are promised a statement of the amount obtained by this company, which we shall publish, when received.—Cataw. Journal.

Trotter relates ten cases of a combustion of the human body from the use of ardent spirits, all which are attested by proofs sufficient to authenticate any possible event. One of the cases is stated in the following language:

"It is the case of a woman eighty years of age, exceedingly meagre, who had drunk nothing but ardent spirits for several years. She was sitting in her elbow chair, while her waiting maid went out of the room for a few moments. On her return, seeing her mistress on fire, she immediately gave the alarm, and some people coming to her assistance, one of them endeavored to extinguish the flames with his hands, but they adhered to them as if they had been dipped in brandy or oil on fire. Water was brought and thrown on the lady in abundance, yet the fire appeared more violent, and was not extinguished, till the whole body had been consumed.—The lady was in the same place in which she sat every day; there was no extraordinary fire, and she had not fallen."

MARRIED,

In this county, on the 5th inst. Mr. Moses H. Allen to Miss Lucy W. Rhodes, only daughter of Mr. John Rhodes.

Cheap Stationary.

J. GALES & SON have just received a large supply of CAP & POST PAPER, which will be sold unusually low.

Fine Hats.

THE subscriber has just received, and now offers for sale, a few first quality Philadelphia warranted Water Proof, Castor and real Beaver Hats, equal if not superior to any in the city. M. B. SMITH, Raleigh, Feb. 6.

Law School.

MY Office continues open for the reception of Students. L. HENDERSON, Near Williamsboro'. Feb. 18. 27.

State of North-Carolina, Randolph County, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1827.

Samuel Smitherman } Attachment, levied on land, vs. Neil McMillan. }

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant is not an inhabitant of this State; it is therefore ordered, that publication be made six weeks in the Raleigh Register, that he appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Randolph, at the Court House at Ashborough, on the first Monday in May next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said attachment, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, and adjudged accordingly. Witness Jesse Harper, Clerk of our said Court, at Office at Ashborough, this first Monday of February, A. D. 1827. A Copy, JESSE HARPER, C. C. C.

State of North-Carolina, Randolph County, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1827.

Daniel Craven and Wife } Petition for Distribution, vs. Tob, Hendricks, adm. & others. } IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John Hendricks, Theodate Hendricks, and Hiram Hendricks, three of the Defendants in this case, are not inhabitants of this State; it is therefore ordered, that publication be made six weeks in the Raleigh Register, that they appear at the next County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Randolph, at the Court House at Ashborough, on the first Monday in May next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, and adjudged accordingly. Witness Jesse Harper, Clerk of our said Court at Office in Ashborough, the first Monday of February, A. D. 1827. A Copy, JESSE HARPER, C. C. C.