



## 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. Com-  
munications thankfully received. Letters to  
the Editors must be post paid.

## Raleigh Register.

TUESDAY, JULY 24, 1827.

Mr. Madison.—We rejoice to hear that  
the health of this venerable Patriot is in  
the way of being restored. His valuable  
life, we hope, may be protracted for some  
years.

The notorious Spanish Pirates Pepe,  
Couro, and Felix, for the trial of whom a  
special Federal Court has lately been held  
in Richmond, at which Chief Justice Mar-  
shall presided, have all been found guilty,  
and are sentenced to be hung on Friday  
the 17th of next month.

The charge against the immortal Washing-  
ton of shooting down militiamen, is indig-  
nantly and manfully refuted by a revolution-  
ary veteran, as will be seen in the article we  
copy to-day from the Maryland Republican.  
It is one of those things that ought to be  
promulgated by every editor in the land  
who feels a desire to rescue the fair fame  
of Washington from the most unmerited  
obloquy. It is presumed none can appear  
indifferent to so momentous a subject.

The Franklin Bank of New-Jersey stop-  
ped payment on the 13th inst. The Cash-  
ier gave public notice on the 14th that the  
notes would be regularly redeemed during  
the hours of business, but afterwards failed  
to do so. The editors of the New-York  
Statesman intimate that the holders of the  
paper must be content to pocket the loss.

New Invention.—A machine has been  
invented by Peter Sturtevant and Edwin  
Starr of Boston, for casting type, and from  
its simplicity and the time and labour that  
will be saved, it is supposed it will come  
into general use in a short time. The op-  
eration of making the type with this ma-  
chine is performed by a boy, turning a  
crank, and with twice the rapidity of the  
best casters in the old method. There is  
besides less waste, and the face of the small-  
est letter is seldom imperfect, on account  
of the force with which the metal is thrown  
into the moulds.

## Communications.

FOR THE REGISTER.

No. 2.

Gen. Jackson and the Editor of the U. S.  
Telegraph.

The Editor of the Telegraph cautions  
his readers not to believe the charge of  
Gen. Jackson to be the Kremer story re-  
newed; but are they not both derived from  
the same source, from a friend of General  
Jackson, who in the words of the Editor,  
"has no pretensions to moral principle;"  
and although this friend without moral prin-  
ciple, did not give the information direct  
to Kremer, or to the General, but to "a  
member of Congress of high respectability,"  
who was the bearer of the important mes-  
sage—yet muddy water will remain foul  
though poured through a silver tube, and  
if the information in the first place was ob-  
tained from a foul and dirty source, it  
would not be cleansed by passing through  
the hands of "a member of Congress of  
high respectability;" and can it be sup-  
posed for a moment that Gen. Jackson did  
not enquire of this highly respectable mem-  
ber from whom he acquired his important  
information, and did he not know, as well  
as the Editor of the Telegraph, his charac-  
ter for honor and veracity—that he "had  
no pretensions to moral principles," and  
that he would not be a competent witness  
in a Court of conscience." But as Gen.  
Jackson and Geo. Kremer are now united  
in the laudable undertaking of retaining se-  
cond-hand stories derived from a person  
unworthy of credit, to the injury of private  
character and public fame, I will for a mo-  
ment take a bird's-eye view of the profita-  
ble and highly respectable manner in which  
the last named partner has conducted the  
affairs of the concern, and though to a cas-  
ual observer it would seem that the firm  
must ultimately become insolvent, yet it  
will never wait for funds so long as the Ed-  
itor of the U. S. Telegraph, the bellows-blower  
of the combination organ, can keep his pipes  
in tune.

The writer of this does not mean to take  
lessons from the opposition in Billingsgate,  
and bandy with them low and vulgar epi-  
thets, and he hopes his readers will excuse

him in this instance for applying one which  
he thinks richly deserved.

Before I proceed further with the "Bar-  
gain & ntrigue," as managed by Kremer, I  
will notice some discrepancies between  
Gen. Jackson, George Kremer, and the  
Editor of the Telegraph. It is a pity that  
Gen. Jackson, possessing such sterling in-  
tegrity, unflinching honor, and more than  
Roman patriotism, should be found in such  
dishonorable company; but it appears to be  
a voluntary acquaintance of his own, &  
he must suffer the consequences of the con-  
nection.

Gen. Jackson tells us, that *early in Jan-  
uary, 1825*, this highly respectable mem-  
ber gave him the information, and that "on  
the second day afterwards Mr. Clay came  
out openly and avowedly in favor of Mr.  
Adams." To make this transaction hap-  
pen early in January, it must have trans-  
pired between the first and the tenth:—  
Mr. Kremer, in the address written for  
him to his constituents, and dated Febru-  
ary 25, 1825, informs them, that Mr. Clay  
"enveloped himself in profound mystery  
from the beginning of the session until the  
24th of January, when all at once it was  
announced." &c.—Gen. Jackson states,  
"the gentleman proceeded:—he said he  
had been informed by the friends of Mr.  
Clay." The Editor of the Telegraph, on  
the contrary, asserts, that "the gentle-  
man who proceeded," had been informed  
by a friend of Gen. Jackson, who "had no  
pretensions to moral principle." The dif-  
ference in the statements, as made by Gen.  
Jackson and the Editor of the Telegraph,  
is material to a correct issue.—If the pro-  
posal was made in the first place with se-  
rious intentions by the friends of Clay, or  
even a friend of his, the thing is tangible,  
and the General, who has no concealments,  
is solicited and challenged to name him or  
them; and if, on the contrary, the charge  
is bottomed on the evidence of the Gen-  
eral's friend, "who has no pretensions to  
moral principle," and "who would not be a  
competent witness in a Court of con-  
science," the General is requested to dis-  
close the fact, that the people, in revers-  
ing his celebrated motto, may judge of the  
fruit by the tree.

How has the letter of Gen. Jackson been  
introduced?—At a dinner at his own house,  
he makes statements to ten or a dozen gen-  
tlemen, not confidentially, but with the  
implied design at least of having them made  
public; for is the Hon. Carter Beverly so  
lost to every gentlemanly principle as to  
reveal to the world, the confidential com-  
munications of a friend, made too while  
he was a participant in the hospitality of  
his table?—Gen. Jackson knew when these  
statements were made public, they would  
be contradicted—this would afford him a  
fine opportunity, under the plausible pre-  
text of being called upon, to appear in  
his own proper person in the glorious work  
of detraction.

The public would be highly gratified  
with a printed copy of the letter of Mr.  
Beverly to Gen. Jackson, dated at Louis-  
ville, Ky. the 15th July last,—they want  
it *verbatim et literatim*, for this it was  
that furnished the pretence for the Gen-  
eral's appearance in *propria persona*.

I do not mean to charge the General,  
unadvisedly, of joining the workers in this  
sewer of foul corruption to defame the char-  
acters of Mr. Clay and Mr. Adams—the  
General has built his house upon the sand,  
and I will prove he knew the instability of  
the foundation before he commenced the work.

I intended to have confined my remarks  
in this number principally to Geo. Kremer,  
one of the workers in this iniquity; but  
owing to the digression, I must put them  
off until my next communication.

INVESTIGATOR.

## MR. CLAY'S LETTER.

FROM THE KENTUCKY REPORTER OF JULY 4.

To the Public.

On my arrival at Wheeling, on the 23d  
instant I was informed that Mr. Carter  
Beverly, then at that place, had received  
the preceding night, by mail, a letter from  
General Jackson, which he had exhibited  
to several persons, and left with my friend  
Col. Noah Zane, for my perusal, and  
which I was told formed a subject of gen-  
eral conversation, and had produced much  
excitement in the town. The Captain of  
the Reindeer having kindly detained his  
steamer, but for my accommodation, and as I  
was unwilling longer to delay his departure,  
I had only time to obtain a hasty, but I  
believe a correct copy of the letter, and I  
now seize the first moment, after my ar-  
rival at home, to present it to the public,  
together with a copy of another letter ad-  
dressed by Mr. Beverly to Colonel Zane.

I purposely forbear at this time to make  
several comments which these documents  
authorize, and confine myself to a notice  
of the charges which Gen. Jackson has  
brought forward in his letter.

These charges are, 1st. That my friends  
in Congress, early in January, 1825, pro-  
posed to him that, if he would say or per-  
mit any of his confidential friends to say,  
that, in case he was elected President, Mr.  
Adams should not be continued Secretary  
of State, by a complete union of myself &  
my friends, we would put an end to the  
Presidential contest in one hour; and

2dly. That the above proposal was made  
to Gen. Jackson, through a distinguished  
member of Congress, of high standing, with  
my privacy and consent.

To the latter charge, I oppose a direct,  
unqualified and indignant denial. I nei-  
ther made, nor authorized, nor knew of  
any proposition whatever to either of the  
three candidates who were returned to the  
House of Representatives at the last Presi-  
dential election, or to the friends of either  
of them, for the purpose of influencing the  
result of the election, or for any other pur-  
pose. And all allegations, intimations,  
and innuendos, that my vote, on that occa-  
sion, was offered to be given, or was in  
fact given, in consideration of any stipu-  
lation or understanding, express or implied,  
direct or indirect, written or verbal, that I  
was, or that any other person was not, to be  
appointed Secretary of State, or that I was  
in any other manner, to be personally bene-  
fited, are devoid of all truth, and desti-  
tute of any foundation whatever. And I  
firmly and solemnly believe, that the first  
of the two above mentioned charges is  
like untrue and groundless. But if (con-  
trary to my full belief) my friends or any  
of them made any such proposition or offer,  
as is asserted in that first charge, it  
was without my knowledge, and without  
my authority.

The letter of Gen. Jackson insinuates,  
rather than directly makes the further  
charge, that an arrangement was proposed  
and made between Mr. Adams' friends  
and mine, by which, in the event of his  
election, I was to be appointed Secretary of  
State, I pronounce that charge also, as  
far as I know or believe, to be untrue, and  
without the least foundation.

Gen. Jackson having at last voluntarily  
placed himself in the attitude of my public  
accuser, we are now fairly at issue.—  
I rejoice that a specific accusation by a re-  
sponsible accuser, has at length appeared,  
though at the distance of near two and a  
half years since the charge was first put  
forth, through Mr. George Kremer. It  
will be universally admitted, that the  
accusation is of the most serious nature.  
Hardly any more atrocious could be pre-  
ferred against a Representative of the Peo-  
ple in his official character. The charge  
in substance is, that deliberate "proposi-  
tions of bargain," were made by my con-  
gressional friends collectively, through an  
authorized and distinguished member of  
Congress, to Gen. Jackson; that their ob-  
ject was, by these "means of bargain and  
corruption" to exclude Mr. Adams from  
the Department of State, or to secure my  
promotion to office; and that I was privy  
and assented to those propositions and to  
the employment of those means.

Such being the accusation & the prosecu-  
tor, and the issue between us, I have now  
a right to expect that he will substantiate  
his charges, by the exhibition of satisfactory  
evidence. In that event there is no  
punishment which would exceed the mea-  
sure of my offence. In the opposite event  
what ought to be of the management  
American Public, is cheerfully submitted to  
their wisdom and justice.

H. CLAY.

Lexington 29 June, 1827.

From the Maryland Republican.

## GENERAL WASHINGTON.

Just see to what an unwarrantable ex-  
tent the friends of Gen. Jackson will go,  
in order to frame excuses for their idol.  
No sooner is the violent character of the  
six Tennessee militiamen executed by or-  
der of Gen. J. exposed, than they set a-  
bout to hunt for some outrageous act to  
produce as a precedent for sanguinary con-  
duct in military commanders. In their  
desperate exigence, even the sacred char-  
acter of Gen. Washington himself is not  
secure from their assault. Read the fol-  
lowing extract from the Baltimore Jack-  
son paper.

During the Revolution, while the army was  
stationed at New-York, the soldiers were con-  
stantly deserting—Gen. Washington gave orders  
to the officers of the out-posts to SHOOT DOWN  
every man who was passing without leave & bring  
his HEAD to him. One at least if not more, was  
shot and his head carried to Washington. There  
was no more desertions. Was Washington a mur-  
derer? Was Washington a blood-thirsty  
man? Was Washington a cruel and unrelenting  
military chieftain?

Whether the writer of the above was re-  
ally deceived as to the fact, or whether this  
production of his pen was a wanton devia-  
tion from the known truth, the tale he tells  
is equally an infamous slander upon the  
name of Washington. During the long and  
bloody war of the Revolution, with all its de-  
plorable instances of civil contention, Gen.  
Washington never in one single instance,  
resorted to such violent measures as we  
have many instances of in the brief period  
of Gen. Jackson's command. Of him Jack-  
son might have said, as he did of Madison,  
he could not look upon "blood and carnage  
with composure." Human life was regard-  
ed as too sacred to be sported with. The  
lives of his foes were not wantonly destroy-  
ed; but the lives of his own soldiers were  
as dear to him as his own. He was a father  
to his men, not their executioner.

But, of the accusation contained in the  
above paragraph, we are, fortunately able  
to speak, from unquestionable authority,  
and we hasten to do so, as a duty to the  
memory of the great and good man who is  
therein aspersed.

In conversation, a few days since, with a  
revolutionary officer, who, after serving his  
country for a considerable part of a long  
and active life in the field, is now usefully  
employed by the people as a delegate  
in the councils of the state, I mentioned the  
publication of the paragraph above quoted  
from the Jackson paper, respecting George  
Washington. Indignation kindled in the  
countenance, and sparkled from the eye of  
the old veteran in an instant. It touched  
the character of the revolutionary army,  
and of his beloved commander, and roused  
all the soldier within him. Would that the  
author of the libel had been, at that instant,  
within the flash of his countenance, and the  
sound of his language, as he repelled the  
base insinuation against him he knew & loved  
so well. "I think it likely," said the  
good old man, resuming in a moment, the  
christian temper which ornaments his years,  
his feeling giving a deeper tone and earnest-  
ness to his impressive voice, as he added,  
"I think it likely that there may be no man  
now living who knows more of the circum-  
stances upon which that tale is predicated,  
than I happen to know. I was not only in  
the army and upon the spot at that time, but  
I was, myself, at the elbow of Col. Lee,  
when he issued the orders for shooting the  
deserters, and which excited such a feeling  
in the army, and in the country at the  
time. I remember it as well as if it had oc-  
curred within the last hour. The army was  
posted on the Hudson above West Point;  
it was just before we stormed Stony Point.  
Col. Lee was sitting at a table writing. An  
officer came in and reported that more of  
the men had deserted across the line to the  
enemy. Col. Lee (the celebrated com-  
mander of the Virginia Legion) without an  
instant's hesitation, or withdrawing the pen  
from the paper, gave orders 'to shoot every  
man that was detected deserting to the en-  
emy, and send their heads to head quarters.'  
The order was given to Lieut. Reed, who  
was in command of the advance guard;—  
the same Gen. Reed who commanded in the  
cattle in which Sir Peter Parker was killed  
in the late war & is now living on the East-  
ern shore of Maryland. The order was issued  
but a short time before three men were  
detected in the act of deserting, pursued,  
taken close to the enemies line, and brought  
in. Reed observed, that according to orders,  
he ought to execute all three of them, but  
that he would not do so. He would make  
an example of one of them. I think, on ex-  
amination, it appeared that one of them was  
a German, one a Frenchman, and the other  
an American. Reed inquired which of the  
three should die? It was unanimously agreed  
that it should be the American. In him the  
atrocious was the most aggravating, because  
it was his native country he was deserting  
—he was shot. His head was cut off and  
sent to head quarters agreeably to orders.  
But no man could be more mortified or  
provoked than Gen. Washington was at  
the sight. So far from countenancing such  
a proceeding for one instant, Col. Lee was  
immediately arrested, and tried for his con-  
duct, and it was with extreme difficulty,  
indeed, popular as that officer deservedly  
stood with the army, that he was preserved  
from being broke for the offence.

"But gentlemen," continued the old  
veteran, "mark the difference between the  
case of the desertion in this instance, and  
the deserters that Gen. Jackson ordered to  
be shot. I know that it always was con-  
sidered in the army, that a soldier, when on  
actual duty as a guard, in face of an enemy,  
deserting his post, or a soldier detected in  
the act of deserting directly to the enemy,  
might be shot. But this instance I have  
mentioned, and the feelings excited in all  
ranks on the occasion of the death of that  
one man, is an evidence of the restraint  
which was felt in going even that far. Regu-  
lars enlisted in the army for bounty, were  
seldom shot for desertion, however aggravated—  
but to deprive irregular militiamen of  
their lives for leaving the camp, not to de-  
sert to the enemy, but to go home to their  
families, never entered into the brain of any  
man at that day, even if his time of service  
had not expired; and I much question, if the  
popularity of Washington himself could  
have been sustained in the army, if he had  
attempted such a proceeding. Militiamen  
leaving Washington's camp during the Re-  
volution, was of constant occurrence. He  
never thought them as a military despot,  
dealing life and death without regard to  
military law even, much less the laws of  
humanity, that should at least have spared  
those who were confident that they had per-  
formed their tour of duty, and were entitled  
to a discharge."

## GENERAL JACKSON.

Orange, July 19, 1827.

Looking over Blackwood's Magazine to-  
day in the Library, I found a sketch of the  
five American Presidents, and also of the  
five Candidates at the last election, writ-  
ten in 1824, by an English Traveller. It  
is written with spirit and great impar-  
tiality, as far as I am able to judge. Speak-  
ing of the character of Gen. Jackson, he  
says,  
"He is a man of a very resolute and desper-  
ate temper; so determined and persevering,  
that having once undertaken a measure, he will  
carry it through, right or wrong; so absolute,  
that he will endure neither opposition nor re-  
monstrance. He has a powerful party in his  
favor; but his enemies are also very powerful  
and ready to go all lengths to prevent his elec-  
tion. The General has gone through every stage

of political and active service. He has been  
successfully, a Judge, a General, a Governor and  
Senator. He is a man of singular energy, of  
decision and promptitude—a good soldier & would  
have been a great Captain had he been educated  
in the wars of Europe. His countrymen hold  
him to be the greatest General in the world;  
but he has never had an opportunity to show  
his generalship. His warfare with the Indians;  
and his victory at New-Orleans, though carried  
on with sufficient skill for the occasion, were of  
a nature rather to develop his talent as a brave  
man than as a great General.

His countrymen give a bad reason for desiring  
to promote him to the Presidency. They ad-  
mit the great abilities of Mr. Adams and Mr.  
Clay in the cabinet; but they contend that Gen-  
eral Jackson has no rival in the field.

Granted, if they please, but what does that  
prove? In case of war General Jackson's ser-  
vices would be wanted in the field, not in the  
Presidential Chair, and in a time of peace, his  
talents as a general would be useless. It would  
have been a better reason for his election to the  
War Office, yet it would have been a bad one  
there.

In time of peace, the manners of Gen. Jack-  
son, who is a very stiff, tall military man, about  
six feet high, would be less likely than that of  
any other of the five candidates, to make a fa-  
vorable impression upon foreigners. It is dis-  
cussed to be sure, and conciliatory, but then it  
does not appear natural, and is far from being  
easy or graceful.

If Gen. Jackson should be elected, there would  
be a thorough revolution in the present system  
of things. He would probably do a great deal  
of good, but might do a great deal of harm, in  
his thorough-going revolutionary and absolute  
spirit.

His Officers all resemble himself: his influ-  
ence would assemble all the rash and adventur-  
ous material of the nation about him, and honest  
as he undoubtedly is, lead the country into many  
a situation of peril.

A man, who, after having received the fire  
of his adversary, where the parties were per-  
mitted to fire when they pleased, walked delib-  
erately up to him, and shot him through the head  
(a story generally told, and generally believed  
in America)—a man who ventured to reform the  
judgment of a court martial, and order two men  
to execution, because he thought them worthy  
of death—a man who suspended the habeas corpus  
act, of his own free will, at New-Orleans,  
and I believe imprisoned, or threatened to im-  
prison the Judge for issuing a writ—a man who  
imprisoned or arrested the Governor of Florida  
—invaded a neighboring territory of his own  
head with an army at his back, and publicly  
threatened to cut off the ears of sundry Senators  
of the United States, for having ventured to ex-  
postulate with the government on account of his  
high-handed measures, however he may be fit-  
ted for a time of war, is not very well calculated,  
I should think, to advance the political rep-  
utation or interests of his country in time of peace."

## MARRIED.

In Randolph county, on Sunday 15th inst. Mr.  
John McKinnon, merchant of Fayetteville, to  
Mrs. Cynthia Elliot, daughter of John B. Moss,  
Esq.

In Bertie county, the 5th inst. Mr. Thomas  
Webb to Miss Sarah Frances, daughter of Ben-  
ajah Nicholls, Esq.

In Edenton, lately, by the Rev'd John Avery,  
General Richard T. Bowring, of Chowan  
county, to Miss Mary W. oldest daughter of Ed-  
mund Hoskins, Esq. of Edenton.

At the residence of Mr. Ralph Outlaw, in Ber-  
tie, on the 3d inst. Dr. Harrell B. Sessions, to  
Miss Harriet, daughter of Joseph Eason, Esq.  
decd.

In New-Hanover county, on the 11th inst.  
by the Rev. Mr. Tate, Mr. William B. Colvin  
to Miss Eliza Shaw.

## DIED.

In Salisbury, a few days ago, suddenly, Alfred  
M'Kay, Esq.

At his seat Favoni, in Cabarrus county, lately  
Dr. Charles Harris, an aged physician of high  
repute, a good neighbour, and an upright, bene-  
volent citizen.

Suddenly, in Cumberland county, on the 15th  
inst. Mr. John Murchison, in the 36th year of  
his age. Mr. Murchison had been unwell for se-  
veral days, and had left town on Friday evening  
for the purpose of attending to some business  
about 25 miles from home, and was returning on  
Saturday, when he became suddenly indisposed,  
and expired in a few hours afterwards. The de-  
ceased has left a wife and three small children,  
a father and mother and a numerous circle of  
relatives and friends, to lament the loss of a kind  
and affectionate husband, an indulgent father,  
a dutiful son and a firm and steadfast friend. His  
remains were brought to town and interred with  
Masonic honours by the members of the Phoenix  
Lodge.

At Edenton, on the 12th inst. Henry Willis  
Esq. for many years past, Clerk of the Court of  
Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the county of  
Chowan. Mr. Willis was in the 64th year of his  
age, a native of the State of New York, but for  
about 40 years past, a resident of Edenton, and  
with the late Abraham Hodge, Esq. was joint  
proprietor of the Edenton Gazette at its first  
establishment. As a public officer he was most  
scrupulously correct in the discharge of his du-  
ties, and in all the various domestic relations, he  
evinced, that kindness and suavity of disposition,  
which never fails to win the regard and esteem  
of society.

In Orange county, on the 18th inst. in the 27th  
year of his age, Mr. Lewis B. Atkins, son of  
Josiah Atkins of said county; he has left a widow  
and two small daughters to lament his death.

In Caswell county, on the 13th inst. the Rev.  
Barzillai Graves.

In Chatham county, a few days ago, Rodrick  
Cotten, Esq. aged about 56, a respectable planter  
and a highly valuable citizen.

In South Carolina, on the 6th inst. General  
Thomas Carr, the Representative in Congress  
from the district composed of Prince George and  
Winshaw, in that State.

In Cheraw, on the 19th inst. James Cobb, Esq.  
a respectable merchant, and for 20 years past a  
highly estimable inhabitant of that town.

In Washington, Geo. on the 6th inst. Mrs. Abi-  
gail R. Sneed, consort of Major A. H. Sneed,  
in the 29th year of her age. Seldom has the  
afflicting hand of Providence been more sensi-  
bly felt than in the removal of Mrs. S. A hus-  
band mourns the loss of an affectionate wife, five  
small children have lost a mother; society has  
lost a valuable, and the church an exemplary  
member.

The following are the numbers drawn in  
the Rhode-Island Lottery, 5th Class:  
25. 47. 48. 45. 7. 49. 27. 43.  
YATES & MINTYRE, Managers.