



Unaware the plans of fair, delightful peace, Unwarped 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.

Raleigh Register.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1827.

Ice formed in this city, for the first time this season, on Saturday morning last.

Snow fell in Maine, for the first time this season, on the 16th inst.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, have set apart the second Thursday in November ensuing, as a day of thanksgiving, humiliation and prayer, to be observed in all their churches.

Small Pox.—The last Edenton Gazette announces the existence in that place, of this afflictive disease. So soon as the fact was certainly known, a Town meeting was called and measures adopted to check its progress.

The Editor of the Warrenton Reporter, states in his last paper, that he has stricken from his subscription list, some dozen or fifteen persons, who from their remissness, seem to be insensible, that "punctuality is the soul of business."

Effect of Fear.—The Warrenton Reporter mentions a singular and shocking occurrence which happened in that village last week. Joel Mitchell a free man of color, aged 45 or 50, who was to have been tried before the Superior Court, for a most atrocious murder, by stabbing, committed on the body of Miles Ralph, another man of color, in Halifax county, some time ago—upon being sent for by the Court to take his trial, was seized with such violent fear and apprehension, added to an indisposition for several days, which was thought to be but slight, that he expired in the yard before he could be placed at the bar or got into the Court-house.

The flame spreads.—An Administration meeting was held in the Capitol at Richmond, Va. on the 25th inst. Judge Cabell was called to the Chair and Wm. G. Pendleton appointed Secretary.

A Committee was designated to draft a Report and Resolutions—which, being presented to the Meeting, were adopted.

The Reverend Mr. Kerr, Messrs. Chapman Johnson and Daniel Call, were appointed Delegates to attend the Convention on the 8th of January.

A standing Committee of twenty-four gentlemen was also appointed—and the meeting adjourned.

A correspondent of the National Intelligencer, justifies the conduct of the Representatives of Kentucky, in voting for Mr. Adams, when the Legislature of that State had instructed them to give their suffrages to another candidate. To do this the following transcript is made from the debates of the first session of the first Congress on the 5th amendment:

"The freedom of speech, & of the press and the right of the people peaceably to assemble & consult for their common good, and to apply to the Government for redress of grievances shall not be infringed."

Mr. Tucker, a member from South Carolina, (the present Treasurer of the United States) moved to insert between the words "common good" and "and to" in this

paragraph, these words—to instruct their Representatives.

On this motion a long debate ensued.—The amendment was advocated by Messrs. Page and Gerry, and opposed by Messrs. Hartley, Climer, Jackson of Georgia, Madison, Smith of S. C. and Sherman.—It was opposed on the ground that the principle might be attended with danger—that there were periods, when from various causes, the popular mind was in a state of fermentation and incapable of acting wisely. In such cases, it was a happiness to obtain Representatives who might be free, to exert their abilities against the popular errors and passions. The power of instructing might be liable to great abuses; it would generally be exercised in times of public disturbance, and would express rather the prejudices of faction, than the voice of policy; thus it would convey improper influences into the Government. It would take away all the freedom and independence of the Representatives, and destroy the very spirit of representation itself, by rendering Congress a passive machine instead of a deliberative body. That instructions were not a proper rule for the Representative, since they were not adequate to the purposes for which he was delegated, which were to consult the common good of the whole, & to act as the servant of the People at large. If they should coincide with his ideas of the common good, they would be unnecessary; if they contradict him he would be bound by every principle of justice to disregard them. This extract shows what was the understanding of the members of the first Congress, and it makes known that Mr. Madison who was one of the most efficient members of the Convention that devised the Constitution, and who was one of the distinguished authors of the Federalist, opposed the right of instruction. If the People have no constitutional right to instruct, certainly the members of State Legislatures have not; if instructions by the People would be mischievous; they would be by State Legislatures destructive.

Mr. Madison.—A few weeks since, the Editor of the Lynchburg Virginian, stated as a fact within his knowledge, that Mr. Madison had declared himself opposed to the resolutions adopted by the Legislature of Virginia at its last session, on the subject of a tariff of duties on imports. On seeing this statement Mr. M. addressed the following letter to the Editor of that print, in which it will be seen, he confirms in substance, the views attributed to him. It will also be seen, that he contradicts negatively, the assertion that he is the author of certain political essays which have recently appeared in the Richmond Whig: Montpellier, Oct. 10, 1827.

SIRS—I have just seen in another Gazette the following paragraph, quoted as an extract from the "Lynchburg Virginian," viz:

"We state a fact within our knowledge that the sage of Montpellier expressed his deep regret at the course now pursuing by some of the most eminent politicians of Virginia.—That he reprobated it, as sapping the foundations of her power and influence in the confederacy, whilst, by a course of moderation and prudence, she might have won over a majority of her sister States to embrace her principles. That he defended the right of the National Government, under the Constitution, to impose a Tariff of duties on imports, with reference to other objects than revenue—he averred that such had been the course pursued by every administration in the country, his own and Mr. Jefferson's included; that to call all the latent resources of the country into action, and to give them such protection as circumstances might suggest, was one of the principal reasons for the establishment of the confederation system, which was found inadequate for that purpose, and the adoption of the Federal Constitution—and that the resolution passed by the last Legislature in relation to that subject, was extremely unwise and impolitic.—Here, then, is a man everlastingly quoted by the marts of the Constitution in this State, who assisted to frame this instrument, and who was one of its earliest and ablest cotemporary expounders, and who in the exercise of his Executive duties, at a later day, was called on to construe its provisions, who says, that he is erroneously thus quoted—and that Wm. B. Giles, that dog in the manger, is fast hurrying his beloved Virginia to ruin and contempt. We again repeat, that what we have here stated is of our own knowledge, and cannot be contradicted."

Without being aware of the ground on which the statement is alleged to be within the personal knowledge of the Editor, I think it proper to observe that, as often happens in the report of conversations, there must have been some degree of misapprehension, or misrecollection.

It is true that I have not approved the proceeding of the General Assembly of the State; which would limit the power of Congress over trade, to regulations having revenue alone for their object; that I have, in occasional conversations, been led to observe that a contrary doctrine had been entertained and acted on, from the com-

mencement of the Constitution of the U. S. by the several branches of every administration under it; and that I regretted the course pursued by the General Assembly, as tending to impair the confidence & cordiality of other parts of the Union, agreeing with Virginia in her exposition of the Constitution, on other points. In expressing these ideas, however, more respect has been felt for the patriotic sensibilities of the Legislative body, and for the talents and good intentions of members, personally or otherwise known to me to be particularly entitled to it, than might be inferred from the tone of this publication. I must observe, also, that though it is true, that I have spoken of the power of Congress in its enlarged sense, over commerce, as a primary and known object in forming the Constitution, the language of the statement is inaccurate, at least as being susceptible of a construction embracing indefinite powers over the entire resources of the country.

I must presume that the expressions which refer, by name, to the Governor of the State, were not meant to be ascribed to me; being very sure that I could never have so far forgotten what I owed to myself, or the respect due to him.

It is with much reluctance, Sirs, that I have had recourse to these explanatory remarks, withdrawn as I am from scenes of political agitation, by my age, and pursuits more congenial with it.—It is the single instance of a communication from me to the press, on any subject connected with the existing state of parties.

With respect, JAMES MADISON.

It was your bull gored my ox! The Petersburg Republican an old and respectable paper, devoted in the present political contest, to the cause of Gen. Jackson, was discontinued a few days since, for the want of pecuniary resources. This simple fact by the time it reached Charleston was as much distorted as the story of the "three black Crows," as will appear from the following notice in the Mercury of that place.

The Editor of the Petersburg, (Va.) Intelligencer announces that circumstances beyond his control have caused the suspension of his paper, as he trusts for a short period only. The Intelligencer was a strong Administration print—and the Editor pledges himself that when revived, it shall again and as strongly as ever, advocate the cause of the coalition. The Editor states that several active and influential friends of Mr. Adams have offered him pecuniary aid to facilitate the re-appearance of his paper—but that he received their offers in silence. Perhaps they were unfortunately too few. Cannot the National Intelligencer lend his coadjutor a few of the many hundred subscribers which it has lately added to its list? The Anti-Jackson Convention in Virginia would no doubt appreciate the favor, and the Intelligencer itself can very easily afford to spare them. Seriously the stoppage of any paper, which involves pecuniary embarrassments to its owner, is no matter for ridicule—and considered in that point of view, we regret the difficulty which has befallen the Intelligencer and hope that it may realize its expectations and again come forth on the political arena. But we are aware that should a Jackson paper cease in any section of the country its death would be trumpeted as ominous from one end of the union to the other, and therefore we cannot refrain from asking the "Anti Jackson Convention" in Virginia or the National Intelligencer to tell us what sign is this?

Bank Robbery.—Nathaniel Snelson, the Teller of the Office of Discount and Deposit of the Bank of Virginia in Petersburg, has absconded with about Forty thousand dollars, chiefly in notes of \$100 each. He is about 50 years of age, about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, his hair very grey, his face red and full, with clear blue eyes. Persons in pursuit of him, passed through this city a few days ago.

Duelling.—The Parisian courts have lately decided a point that will probably put an end to fighting in that quarter. A Mr. Lelorrain shot a Mr. Garel, and was tried for murder. He was acquitted, but sentenced, at the suit of Garel's widow, to pay 20,000 francs to her, and 4,000 to her children.

Ohio.—In consequence of the death of Mr. Wilson, a member of Congress, from this State, a new election was ordered.—Three Administration Candidates and one Jackson man offered for the vacant seat.—Neither of the former would withdraw, consequently, the Jacksonite, Mr. Stansbury, was elected.

Foreigners may well complain of the difficulty of our language, when they attempt to pronounce similarly, words that are spell alike. For example—who could possibly know, that cough, plough, although, enough, thought, &c. were all to be so differently pronounced? We are very unreasonable to suppose it possible. Look again at plague and ague, and no one can say that the English is a very easy language.

An attempt was made, on Monday night the 15th instant, to burn the dwelling-house

of Dr. William J. Polk, about three miles from town. The house is elevated three or four feet from the ground, and rests on pillars; and the incendiary had inserted pieces of lightwood between the weatherboarding and ceiling, to which he set fire, with the intention of destroying not only the house, but the Doctor and his family, who were in it. But fortunately, his atrocious design was frustrated, as the fire was discovered in season to extinguish it, without material damage to the house, although at first it was thought the building could not be saved. The Doctor and his family were preparing to go to bed, when providentially stepping into a closet, he discovered the flames, already having reached the second story, and thus the lives of himself and family were saved. Had the fire been communicated half an hour later, the probability is that all would have perished. Charlotte Journal.

Duke of Wellington.—It will be perceived, (says the Petersburg Intelligencer,) on looking over the new Ministerial arrangements of Great Britain, that the Duke of Wellington, notwithstanding he has resumed his former post of Commander-in-Chief of the Army still does not occupy a seat in Lord Goderich's Cabinet. This, from all we have heard of the Duke, is employing him in his proper sphere, and not out of it—for while he is admitted to be a good soldier, his Grace makes but a sorry figure as a statesman. It is stated that Sir Walter Scott, while engaged in writing the Life of Napoleon, having requested of the Duke certain information respecting the Battle of Waterloo, received a reply in these words—"Why the French peppered us most dreadfully, but we peppered them better!" To be sure, a very concise account of a victory that decided the fate of continental Europe—but we think the language of the English Commander will scarcely appear as well on the historic page as the memorable words of the Roman General, "Veni, vidi, vici!"—or as those of the gallant American Commodore, never to be forgotten, "We have met the enemy, and they are ours!" The only parallel we can at present bring to recollection as in any respect resembling the Duke's description of the Battle of Waterloo, is to be found on the following distich written in a drumhead, as the historian records, amidst the smoking ruins of Ismail, by the Russian Suwarrow, of bloody memory, and sent by express to his mistress the Empress Catharine—

"Glory to God—glory to thee, The Turkish City is taken by me!"

[From the Maryland Chronicle.]

Dr. Muse has made this season, on five acres of land, notwithstanding a severe draught, ninety barrels of shell corn, wanting a peck and a half—that is ninety bushels per acre, wanting a small fraction of a bushel.

On ten acres he made also, this season, one hundred and fifty barrels shell corn, or 750 bushels—that is, 75 bushels per acre.

From the circumstance of a bet on part of the ground, and the possibility, (as he says) of a sceptical reader, for the whole, he has authenticated the statement, by affidavit, before Justice Houston, that he surveyed, bounded, and measured the lands correctly. And his overseer, John Wheeler, has made oath before the same Justice, that the lands which were thus surveyed, bounded and measured, yielded the products above stated; he (Wheeler) having carefully attended in person, being previously notified by Dr. Muse of the necessity of being particular, as he intended to have him sworn on the subject.

The following touching lines are from a volume of Hymns, composed by the late Dr. Heber Bishop of Calcutta; published by his widow.

Thou art gone to the grave but we will not deplore thee, Though sorrows and darkness encompass the tomb; Thy saviour has passed through the portal before thee, And the lamp of his love is thy guide thro' the gloom. Thou art gone to the grave!—we know longer behold thee, Nor tread the tough paths of the world by thy side; But the wide arms of mercy are spread to enfold thee, And sinners may die, for the sinless have died! Thou art gone to the grave, and its mansions forsaking, Perchance thy weak spirit in fear lingered long; But the mild rays of Paradise beam'd on thy waking, And the sound that thou hearest was the Seraphim's song! Thou art gone to the grave!—but we will not deplore thee, Whose God was thy ransom, thy guardian, and guide. He gave thee—He took thee—and He will restore thee, And death has no sting, for the Saviour has died!

DIED,

In Salisbury on the 17th inst. after a short but distressing illness, Mrs. Rebecca Yarborough, wife of Col. E. Yarborough, in the 25th year of her age.

In Lincoln county, lately of a violent fit of apoplexy of four days duration, Miss Mary W. Er, wife of Mr. Daniel Whitner in the 63d year of her age.

Petersburg, Virginia. GREAT BARGAINS!

THE Partnership now existing under the firm subscribed hereto, will expire by limitation on the first day of January next, in order to facilitate the closing of the business, their present stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, of which upwards of One Hundred and Fifty packages have been received from American Sales within the last few weeks, and which also other is worth more than SIXTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, will be offered in many instances much below PRIME COST, and in all a great deal cheaper than they can be procured elsewhere. We are aware that it has been said advertisements of this kind are frequently sent forth to deceive the public, such is not the case in the present instance, we beg leave to state positively and distinctly that our object in the sacrificing the usual profits on this Stock of Goods, is for the purpose of closing this concern within the limited time. The goods will be arranged in the course of this day, and offered on the above terms; our old friends and customers whose favors we have so long experienced, are particularly invited to reap the advantages attendant on such a sale—it will afford us pleasure to see them partaking of the general benefit. Merchants and Dealers will find the present an opportunity of procuring cheap Goods seldom to be met with.

NOBLE, PAUL & KELLY, Bollingbrook street.

October 26. 12 2t

CLOTHING STORE.

THE subscriber informs the public, that he still continues at his old Stand, one door above Messrs. H. & R. Kyle's Store, where he carries on his business in his various branches. For the liberal support he has uniformly received, he tenders his sincere thanks and trusts that his assiduity and attention, united with a disposition to please, will continue to secure him a share of patronage. He keeps constantly in his employ the best workmen, which will enable him to execute all orders with neatness and dispatch. He has also on hand, a very general assortment of

Ready Made Clothing, Suitable for Winter, made of the best materials, and consisting in part, of Blue and Black Dress Coats, Blue, Olive, Green & Claret Frock do. Blue and Black Pantalons, Black Silk, Velvets, Toinnett, Marsailles, and Cloth Vestings, Fancy Cravats and Pocket Handkerchiefs, Woodscock Gloves, Common do, Suspensers and other articles of Wearing Apparel.

ALEX. CAMPBELL, Raleigh Oct. 27 1827.

One or two additional Journeymen will meet with employment and good wages on application as above.

Wanted also, two Apprentices to the Tailoring business, from 12 to 15 years of age. 12 1aw4w

JAMES LITCHFORD.

RETURNS his sincere thanks to his friends & the public generally, for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received, and begs leave to inform them that he still continues to carry on the Tailoring Business at his old stand one door above Mr. Richard Smith's Store and directly opposite the Post-office, where he has in his employment some first rate workmen; and gentlemen wishing expedition, can have a suit of clothes made in one day, not inferior to any work done in the state. He has also on hand an assortment of Superfine Cloths, and more are daily expected. He has at present some Ready Made Clothing, which he will sell cheap for cash, or on a short credit, to his punctual customers. N. B. All orders for work, promptly attended to. J. L. Raleigh Oct. 19th 1827. 12 1aw3t

Mrs. O'Brien's School,

FOR the present Session terminates on Tuesday the 13th of November, and will be resumed on the 3rd Monday in January next. Terms as heretofore, (to wit,) \$60 per Session for Board and Tuition, including every branch of Literary and Scientific Education, usually taught in Female Seminaries. Music \$35, Drawing & Painting \$15. Each Young Lady must be provided with a Coverlet, blanket, pair of Sheets and two Towels; otherwise a separate charge for those articles will be made.

We wish to employ some lady (one without a family) well qualified to take charge of the Drawing and Painting department. Early application by letter or otherwise, to Mrs. O'Brien, or the subscriber, will be promptly attended to. SPENCE & O'BRIEN, Williamsborough, N. C. } St. Oct. 25, 1827.

The Raleigh Register, Edenton Gazette and Tarborough Free Press, will give the above three insertions and forward their accounts.

Grand Consolidated Lottery of North-Carolina, Washington City & Louisiana.

To be drawn in Washington, on the 31st Oct. 1827.

CAPITAL PRIZE \$20,000.

Table with columns for Prize amounts and ticket counts. Includes sub-headers like SCHEME, 1 Prize of \$20,000, 1 Prize of \$5,000, etc.

Tickets \$6, Half \$3, Quarter \$1 50. YATES & MINTYRE, Raleigh & Fayetteville.