

attack the character of Mr. Dickins? That could not have been necessary. Mr. Dickins has a right to be heard as well as a Minister to Mexico, as, I trust, every other American citizen has, without regard to station, and when the two former committees of this House investigated this matter, his character was admitted by all to be good, and entirely unexceptionable. I too, have heard this of him ever since I have been in Congress, though I should not know him were we to meet in the street; and, all agree, that he has discharged his official duties with honesty and attention, which is in my opinion no small recommendation.

Why has this Minister to Mexico, who enjoys the confidence of the President, left the subject of his defence, and referred to the subject of the illicit introduction of slaves by a man who was the friend of Mr. Crawford? Is he to be accountable too for his friend's conduct? I do not know any thing of that matter, said Mr. F. but this I know, that one of the gentlemen who suffered by that attack, of which that memorial reiterates a part, has been here demanding reparation for wrongs suffered in that affair; I know him too, to be an honorable man, and that he will have that matter adjusted. His presence here was known, I presume to the Minister to Mexico, and he should then have taken up this part of his subject. One would think, said Mr. F. that the object of this political Caliban was more extensive than merely to do himself justice, or his scope would not have been so broad. The A. B. conspirator, however, ought not to have again attempted to consummate the object of his wishes, after he had, in such a sort, succeeded in obtaining the appointment of Minister to Mexico and the President's confidence. He had obtained the reward of so much toil, so much industry, and so many dangers, and he ought to have left behind him the honest reputation to those who had it, as it no longer proved a barrier to his march to the Mission of Mexico and the President's favor.

Look at it. Can any man believe, for an instant, from the manner in which this memorial is brought up, that it is not a deliberate design to operate upon those feelings which, at this time, so much agitate this country and this House? How all that volume could be written from Wheeling, on the Ohio river, with a reference to so many public documents, is more than I can comprehend, and more than I believe. There are two or three charges specifically made, and yet, from his absence he wishes the public to suspend an opinion in regard to him, should matters turn out unfavorable to him, until he can get back. Why, then, make them? There are, said Mr. F. several persons in the Government, in whom I have great confidence; but I have more in myself: and I wish these charges to be investigated again, and justice done, though I do not doubt it will result, as did the inquiry by the former committees, which I had thought would have prevented all similar attempts; and considering the question which now occupies the public, and his success in obtaining office, I did not think that one of those conspirators would have had the audacity, in his own name, to arow himself, and show his unblushing front to this House and the nation; though, if my memory does not fail me, I saw in the

newspapers, whilst his nomination was before the Senate, a statement which I believed was authorized by himself, that he was not the author of the plot. Had he been known as the author of that infamous conspiracy, I think I hazard little in saying, that the Senate would not have confirmed his appointment. Mr. F. concluded by moving that the memorial and papers be referred to a select committee.

Mr. Livermore suggested to Mr. Tucker the propriety of withdrawing his motion to print the papers, that a decision might first be had on their reference to a select committee.

Mr. Tucker, of Va. observed, that he thought the gentleman from Massachusetts, (Mr. Webster) somewhat mistook the character of an order to print. Mr. T. did not consider that, in doing so, the House lent its sanction in any degree to the document ordered to be printed. It was merely to enable the members to examine the subject at leisure, and understand it thoroughly. Here is a very long memorial, containing facts and argument, and much of it subtle argument too, of which it is impossible to judge without a deliberate examination. After it is printed and examined, it may appear that further inquiry is proper; or, it may seem to be unnecessary. I thought it premature at this time to give an opinion on the subject. But, as my colleague seems not unwilling to engage in the investigation, and has moved a reference of it to a select committee, my object of giving it publicity will be attained, and I withdraw my motion to print.

Mr. Rankin wished that the communication of the Secretary of the Treasury, to which the present document refers, might be referred to the same committee.

Mr. Wright moved to amend Mr. Floyd's motion, by adding, "and to print it."

Mr. Forsyth said, he thought much more importance was given to this subject than it deserved. It was an ordinary question to print a long statement for the use and information of the House, and not for the public. He was never unwilling to print any paper of public interest. During the many years he had been a member of this House, he had never seen any evil arise from printing papers. Whether the House ordered the statement to be printed or not, it would doubtless be circulated in the public newspapers, and he had no doubt it was intended, he presumed, as a sort of legacy to the country, by the author, who was going as Minister to Mexico—as a mark of his gratitude for the honor of his appointment. This honorable gentleman, said Mr. F. was a Senator in Congress when the former investigations took place by committees of this House; the committee gave him an opportunity of disclosing all he knew of the allegations, and, after a full examination, reported that they were fully satisfied of the groundlessness of the charges. It was the duty of this Senator, as a public man, at that time, and while he was a member of the Senate of the United States, to hold up to the public every defaulter in office with which he was acquainted; but, instead of doing this, he waits until his appointment to a foreign mission is confirmed, and when he is about to leave the country, sends forth this precious paper, pretending to be a defence of himself, but in reality

an attack on a high officer of the government, to be circulated after he shall have been beyond the reach of any call on him to substantiate his charges. He does not ask us to go into an investigation of the subject; and Mr. F. believed that the writer did not expect the House would take any notice of his communication. That was not the writer's object; he only requests the House to put it on its files—to print it—when he shall not be here to make his charges good. This, I believe, said Mr. F. is the third impeachment exhibited against the Secretary of the Treasury, during the present session of Congress: one of them is by this honorable gentleman; another by a certain John Henry—a name of evil omen in this country, said Mr. F.—[some member here said to Mr. F. that the person's name was Robert Henry]—I am sorry for it, said Mr. F. as their designs were so similar, it is a pity their names were not the same. Mr. F. concluded by saying he hoped the communication would be printed as a matter of course, and that the subject might go to a select committee for investigation.

Mr. Wright, of Ohio, (who was not a member of Congress when the former investigation took place into the subject of the Bank correspondence and the alleged suppression of a paragraph in one of the letters,) said that, since he had taken his seat as a member, he had bestowed much attention on the report of the Committee of Investigation, and he was perfectly satisfied with the correctness of the conclusion, which the Committee had come to—but he was willing it should again be investigated, and therefore withdrew his own motion to print the statement.

Mr. Sandford thought that a matter of so much importance should be referred to a committee composed of a member from each state, that is, of 24 members.

This motion was rejected, almost unanimously, and a committee of 7 members ordered.

Mr. M'Arthur moved that the committee be appointed by ballot, instead of by the Speaker; which motion was also negatived.

On motion, the committee were then empowered to send for persons and papers.



## HALIFAX:

FRIDAY, APRIL 30, 1824.

### SMALL POX.

Report of cases at the Hospital in the vicinity of Halifax town.

There are and have as yet been but three cases. Of these, Harriet Wilds, who brought the disease to this place, and was the first case that the eruption appeared upon, has favorably passed nearly thro' the disease, and is now convalescing very fast.

Mr. Johnson, the second case, was relieved at once by the influence of the vaccine—he is perfectly well, but still not discharged for fear of spreading it through his clothes.

Mr. McLemore, the third and last case, has now the pock to the amount of 4 or 500 filling upon him very kindly.

Geo. T. Kennon,  
R. H. Wilson,  
Attending Physicians.

On Sunday next, the Right Rev. Bishop Ravenscroft is expected to preach in this town: on Wednesday, the Rev. G. Paterson: and, on Thursday, the Rev. F. Bennet.

Congress.—Our readers will perceive, under the Congressional head, that the famous "A. B. plot," is again agitated; we shall continue the debate in our next paper. On the 20th inst. in the H. of R. the bill making appropriations for fortifications being under consideration: Mr. McLane gave a general account of the contemplated system of defence. He went into an extended exposition of the importance and necessity of the fortifications now asked for—he stated the capacity of the country generally, to sustain the expenses of defending itself—and on this part of the subject, declared that, according to the present prospects of its finances, the national debt will be extinguished by the year 1832, even allowing for any diminution occasioned for a time by the proposed tariff.

Fire.—On Sunday last, a fire broke out in the *Sweet House*, an appendage of the Tobacco Factory of Mr. Ashton Johnson, on the lot adjoining the New Presbyterian Church, and within a few feet of that elegant and costly building. The house in which the fire originated was entirely destroyed; but we are happy to state the flames spread no farther.—*Petersburg Int.*

### MARRIED,

In Rowan county, on the 30th ultimo, Mr. Wm. Cochran to Miss Sally Fleming; and, on the 6th instant, Mr. John Carster to Miss Polly Rose.

Lately, in Cabarrus county, Mr. Hiram Cochran to Miss Jane Brown. In Davidson county, on the 23d ult. Mr. Matthew Sparks to Miss Polly Johnson, daughter of Mr. Zachariah Johnson.

In Perquimans county, on the 8th inst. Mr. Martin Ross, jr. to Miss Elizabeth Townsend, youngest daughter of Josiah Townsend, Esq.

### DIED,

In Camden, on the 13th inst. Malachi Sawyer, aged 50 years; and, on the same day, Abner Nash, son of Col. Solomon Nash, about the same age.

At Topsail Sound, on the 8th inst. Mrs. Ruth Motte, aged 88.

In Pasquotank county, on the 8th inst. Mr. Joseph Bailey, aged about 21 years.

In Gates county, on the 4th inst. of the prevailing epidemic, Mrs. Sarah Costen; and, on the 9th, her husband, Mr. Isaac Costen. He was in perfect health in the morning, and before night was numbered with the dead.

In Washington county, on the 16th inst. Col. Benjamin Phelps.

In Tyrrel county, on the 8th instant, James Wood, Esq. clerk of the county court.

### Price Current.

APRIL 16.	Peters'g	Norfolk.
Bacon, - - -	8 to 9	8 to 8½
Brandy, Apple, - - -	56 60 53	56
— Peach, - - -	60 62½	55 60
— Cogniac - - -	130 150 110	125
Corn, - - - - -	150 175 165	170
Cotton, - - - -	12½ 14½	13 14
Coffee, - - - -	20 25 20	23
Flour, superfine, - - -	500 525 575	600
— fine, - - -	450 500 500	540
Gin, Holland, - - -	100 110 100	106
— American, - - -	40 42 40	42
Iron, per ton, - - -	\$85 100 \$90	96
Molasses, - - -	30 32 22	24
Rum, Jamaica, - - -	115 125 90	96
— Antigua, - - -	75 80 64	70
— New-Eng. - - -	40 45 37	38
Sugar, brown, - - -	8½ 13 8½	13
— loaf, - - -	15 25 15	20
Salt, loose, - - -	75 87½ 55	58
— sack, - - -	300 300 275	
Tea, Y'g Hyson, - - -	120 125 110	115
— Imperial, - - -	150 162 140	145
Tobacco, - - -	\$3 10 \$2½	8
Wheat, - - - -	90 95 80	100
Whiskey, - - -	30 40 31	32

North-Carolina Bank Notes.  
At Petersburg, 5 to 6 disc.  
At Norfolk, 4½ disc.

PROPOSALS,  
By Pasteur & Watson,  
For publishing a periodical paper,  
CALLED THE  
**CAROLINA CABINET**  
Of Science and Literature,  
By Obed Orrery, Esq.  
Leaning on the arm of Novelty,  
Yet friendly to the best pursuits of man,  
Friendly to thought, to virtue, and to peace.  
Cowan.

PROSPECTUS.  
Upon offering the projected publication to the patronage of their fellow citizens, Pasteur & Watson are aware of the magnitude of the attempt; but they are also aware that there is no paper in the State, exclusively devoted to literature, and they believe that the taste of North-Carolina needs but the offering of the collation, to meet with acceptance. Under these considerations, they confidently present this prospectus.

For himself, Mr. Orrery would observe, that he is not ignorant of the difficulty of the task he undertakes. He is sensible that he must vary his lubrications to meet the versatility of taste so predominant in mankind, and that he must, in some degree, be all things to all men. He is also perfectly sensible that many Editors are apt to promise more than they eventually perform. They promise to present nothing but the *utile dulci*; to cull nothing but the choicest flowrets from the luxuriant parterres of Literature; and too often exhaust their whole stock of erudition in manufacturing a flaming prospectus that shall swell their subscription list.

Now, Obed has determined to avoid this course, that he may not subject himself to subsequent censure; thinking it preferable to perform, and not to promise, than to promise and not perform. Therefore, his work shall speak for itself. In aid of his undertaking, he solicits the laudable assistance of men of talents and leisure; and assures the LADIES, that the flowers they may weave into a literary garland, shall receive primary attention, although it must be distinctly understood by all, that their communications are to be subject to the discretion of Mr. Orrery.

Biography, so entertaining and so useful in teaching us to avoid the rocks of error on which others have been wrecked, shall hold a distinguished place in the CABINET. American biography shall have the preference.

Religious and Moral essays—essays on Agriculture and the Sciences will be always acceptable.

Works of Fancy, that inculcate virtue and substantiate purity; and Wit and Humor, will be properly attended to. In short, Mr. O.'s attention will be directed to the procuring a pleasing variety that may suit the variety of mental appetites, and, at the same time, give "ardor to virtue, and confidence to truth."

No political discussions can be admitted into our Cabinet; for, as we are devoted to literature, all politicians from us we debar. We'll be none ourselves, nor abuse those who are.

CONDITIONS.  
The Carolina Cabinet will be published weekly, in quarto form, on medium paper of a good quality, and on new type.

Subscription, Three Dollars per year, half to be paid on receipt of the first number, which will be issued as soon as the subscription will authorize the undertaking.

Newbern, March 27, 1824.  
Subscriptions received at this office.