

Domestic.

Mr. Clay.—This gentleman, it appears, is publickly eating and *sputtering* "all the way to Kentucky." At Washington, at Frederick, at Hagerstown, &c. his adherents have recently been edified and amused with the "manly and eloquent" speeches of the ex-secretary, which of late are all sounded on one key, and present the same exquisite variety that ranges "twixt tweedle dum and tweedle dee." That is, they principally consist of praise of himself and his American System, and abuse of Gen. Jackson and his supporters. Of Mr. Clay it may truly be said:

"With passions so potent, and fancies so bright,
No man with the half of 'em e'er went quite right."

One of Mr. Clay's brightest *fancies* is exhibited in the following passage in his Hagerstown speech:

"Happily the past administration of our country are sure guides to the present, if it choose to follow them, and furnish to the people *unerring tests*, by which to judge the conduct of the new Cabinet."

Unfortunately for Mr. Clay, the people judged him and his Cabinet by the *unerring tests* furnished them by "past Administrations;" and we are well assured that they will neither regret nor reverse their decision. The best commentary on Mr. Clay's speeches, will perhaps be found in the following remarks of Mr. Hamilton, Chairman of the Retrenchment Committee, in a speech made towards the close of the last session of Congress:

2dly. That this House has a right to expect at its next session, that the Executive will submit to Congress a comprehensive system of retrenchment, which shall extend to the lopping off of all useless offices, and to the securing a more effective accountability in those which are retained,

That this is a just expectation, Mr. HAMILTON said, the Committee had a right to affirm, as at the last session, the House had passed substantially a resolution of this kind; forming the basis of the instruction of the Committee calling on the Executive, to report in effect such a system. It was unnecessary to remind the House of the answers which were communicated by the different heads of the several Departments, and how entirely the Committee were left to group their way as they might from one office to another; without the executive ministers condescending even to hold out a farthing candle to light them on their way. And who seemed to consider the approaches of the Committee as a regular sap to be met by counterming and explosion. A new administration, however, goes into power, to whom this resolution will be directed, and who cannot fail to feel its force, as power has been delegated to them by the people expressly, on the ground that they would achieve the great work of Retrenchment and Reform.

Mr. Hamilton said, he believed that when he originally moved the amendment to the Retrenchment resolutions, he had unequivocally expressed the opinion, that without the cordial concurrence and co-operation of the Executive, (which they had at that time no right to expect,) their labors would be unavailing. That it was in fact nothing more or less than

presenting them with a bill of indictment, and asking them not only to plead guilty to the charge, but to furnish the witnesses against themselves.—But a new morn has dawned, and he hoped with brighter auspices.

The country would have a right to demand of the new administration a fulfilment of those pledges which the party had given for them. The field is large enough, God knows, and they may not expect to be idle by the way side.—Enough remains to be done, which the Executive can alone perform. Abuses have crept into this government, whilst we are yet in our gristle, which would do honor to the bloated senility, of the corrupt establishments of Europe, and make Sir Robert himself smile at our fructiferous maturity. Although the Constitution provides that no money shall be drawn from the Treasury except by an appropriation by law, yet we have seen, under a mere resolution of this House, a distant colony, if not founded, at least pampered, into a hopeful existence, by a gross malversation of public funds; and these lavished with a prodigality which seems to set responsibility at defiance.—We have seen, by virtue of a resolution which passed this House alone, smuggled through at the last hour of its existence, when its members either did not understand what they were voting for, or were ignorant of the consequences of their vote, an exposition organized to ascertain the concavity of the globe, with a full establishment of civil, military, and scientific offices, appointed with salaries, varying from one to three thousand dollars; and the whole matter veiled in profound darkness, until unshrouded by an imperative call from a co-ordinate body—We have seen appropriations for contingencies lavished upon favorites, who appear to have had no other claim to the public money but their wants and rapacity—We have seen appropriations, which were specific for one object, diverted with the most reckless effrontery to another—We have seen the secret service fund, sacredly confided to the honor of the executive, applied to purposes in which the public interest had no seeming concur; the mystery of this fund pertinaciously closed to the decorous call of a committee of this House, and immediately after opened by an undignified and vulgar appeal to popular prejudice—We have seen public messengers running to and fro with trumpery and trash, at the cost, for each one employed, of some thousand dollars to the government, shipping and transshipping themselves from one quarter of the globe to the other, for no other apparent purpose than the benefit of travelling at the public expense—We have seen our foreign intercourse most strangely enlarged in a period of profound peace, and plenipotentiaries sent to three small powers, who, to say the most of them, have not practised even the decent civility of sending a representative of equivalent rank to our own government. In a word, we have seen the highest honors of a most

dignified trust, upon which our respectability in the eyes of foreign nations depends, turned into a sordid provision against insolvency, or something worse. And lastly, we have seen the expenses of this gigantic government, both fixed and contingent, increasing with rapid and unmeasured strides, whilst the responsibility which ought to accompany them, is most alarmingly diminished. Yes; we have seen all these things, and the people call loudly for their remedy and redress.

Reform.—A Baltimore correspondent of the N. Y. Enquirer, writes thus in reference to the whining complaints of those who are subject to the salutary work of reform which is progressing steadily at Washington:

"You hear the sympathetic cries which are raised on the ground of removals. Poor fellows! They have been so long fatted, like stall fed beeves, they think it mighty hard to do like other people—depend on their own exertions. They have put not only themselves in place, but their sons, brothers, cousins, &c. to the 3d and 4th generations. Then, every thing went on well. They, forsooth, were snug and comfortable; and the rest of the world might go and starve. It was wonderful to see with what aristocratic pride, these sons of favoritism would receive the war-worn soldier; men, in every respect of virtue, education, capacity and service, their superiors.—But now, at last, thank God, the tables are turned on them. They must abandon their equipages—though the payment of their debts is out of the question. The odious official monopoly is already partly broken up; but it is too deeply rooted to admit the hope of a complete eradication. *Take the Register of Offices, and you will see that every favorite has all the branches of his family provided for!*—What a picture of the equal rights of a Republic!"



Tarborough,

FRIDAY, APRIL 10, 1829.

Sporting Intelligence.—On Thursday of last week, an interesting match race was run over Hendrick's Course, near this place, between Capt. Barnes's sorrel filly Lady Edgecombe, by Bedford, and Mr. Hearn's sorrel colt Snap Dragon, by Napoleon. The contest was decided in two heats, both of which were won by Lady Edgecombe. The first heat was run in 1 minute 56 seconds—the second heat 1 55—mile heats. The course was heavy, but the weather proving favorable a large concourse of spectators assembled, most of whom were highly gratified at witnessing the trial of speed between these beautiful animals.

Fat Hogs.—We are informed that a few weeks since, there were five hogs slaughtered at the plantation of R. Hines, Esq. in this county, the aggregate weight of which was 1705 pounds—one of them, three years old, weighed 580 lbs. another 420.

Call of the Legislature.—At the request of the Grand Jury of Robeson county, we publish, to-

day, their answer to the request of the Grand Jury of Wayne, that they would concur with them in requesting the Governor to call an extra session of the General Assembly.—The answer is short, but it contains the sum of the argument against an extra session:—that it would do no good, and would be productive of an unnecessary waste of public time and money.

It is understood, that the Governor has doubts about his authority to convene the Assembly, even with the advice of his council. His doubts arise from the silence of the Constitution, which, in the enumeration of his powers, is silent on this subject.

It is true, the Constitution does not expressly grant the power, but there is an act of the Assembly, passed in 1780, which does authorize the Governor and Council to convene the General Assembly, in cases of emergency. But it is said, the Governor views this act as being unconstitutional, because there is no clause in the Constitution which authorises it.

In our judgment, this is too strict a construction of the Constitution. Cases may arise, in which the best interests of the country may imperiously demand an extra call of the Legislature, and surely the power to call must reside somewhere!

We do not think the present to be one of the cases which is contemplated, and while we admit the authority in the Governor and Council to call the Legislature, we are inclined to think, that in this case, it would be *inexpedient*.

Fayetteville Jour.

Small-Pox.—Some Indians, travelling through Virginia, have communicated this loathsome disease to some of the inhabitants of that state.

By a letter received a few days since from a young gentleman of this state, now resident in Virginia, we learn that these Indians contemplate passing through North-Carolina on their way to the West. We notice the circumstance, to warn our citizens to be on their guard against any communication with these infected Indians.—*ib.*

North-Carolina.—It is gratifying to know, that we are duly estimated by the Chief Magistrate, who now presides over the counsels of the nation. In his cabinet, are three sons of North Carolina, namely the Secretary of War (*Eaton*), who was born in Halifax and educated at Chapel Hill; the Secretary of the Navy, (*Branch*) born in North Carolina, and representing her in the Senate, at the time of his appointment; and the Postmaster General, also a native of North Carolina.

Cape-Fear Recorder.

Appointment of Supreme Court Judge.—It will be seen, by referring to our advertising column, that the Governor has called a meeting of the Executive Council, to be held on the 7th of next month, for the purpose of appointing a Judge of the Supreme Court, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of Chief Justice Taylor.—*Raleigh Star.*