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CONDITIONS.
This Gazette will be printed every day morning at three Dollars per annum in advance in every instance. No number to be discontinued until all arrears are paid. Advertisements will be considered a new paragraph. The first time for 50 cents, and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion, to be continued until otherwise ordered, and charged accordingly. Longer ones in proportion. Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

MAY 1828.	SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THUR	FRI	SAT
15 Thursday	5 59	6 1	6 2	6 3	6 4	6 5	6 6
16 Friday	5 58	6 2	6 3	6 4	6 5	6 6	6 7
17 Saturday	5 57	6 1	6 2	6 3	6 4	6 5	6 6
18 Sunday	5 56	6 1	6 2	6 3	6 4	6 5	6 6
19 Monday	5 55	6 1	6 2	6 3	6 4	6 5	6 6
20 Tuesday	5 54	6 1	6 2	6 3	6 4	6 5	6 6
21 Wednesday	5 54	6 1	6 2	6 3	6 4	6 5	6 6

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

We are indebted to Wm. S. Fisher, Esq., the representative in Congress, from this district, for a Report from the Committee on so much of the Public Accounts and Expenditures as relates to the Department of State. This report occupies 99 pages, the greater part of which consists of tables furnished by the State Department. This document should be disseminated far and wide, that the people might be enabled fully to comprehend the monstrous extravagance of their rulers—their utter disregard of economy—and the profuse manner in which they have lavished the nation's money, while many of our honest farmers are literally starving, on their tools and parasites. We may, probably, hereafter, present our readers with so much of this extraordinary report, as emanates immediately from the committee, and which enters into a review of some of the most objectionable items contained in the various statements furnished by the Department of State. In the mean time, however, we recommend to the public the following synopsis of this report, which we have copied from the last Baltimore Republican.

The Committee of the House of Representatives (on so much of the Public Accounts and Expenditures as relates to the State Department) have made a report. A friend has sent us a copy of it; and we now propose to lay before our readers some extracts from it, that they may judge for themselves how much truth there is in the assertion of the Adams party that 'the present is the most economical Administration, that ever was in the country.' We shall copy from the Report itself which takes its statements from the books of the State Department and Statements made out by the officers of that Department.

For extra Clerk hire in copy and man tracing.	
In the year 1825,	\$2,553 79
1826,	7,561 09
1827,	3,597 45
Total,	\$13,712 24

A certain amount is appropriated every year by Congress for payment of the Clerks of each department, and this appropriation is always based upon the estimate, furnished by the head of the department, of what will be necessary for the purpose, and over and above the amount deemed requisite for the payment of the Clerks, a sum is appropriated to meet contingencies—to pay for any extra copying which may become necessary. The appropriation for this object is also based upon estimates furnished by the head of the department. The estimates furnished by Mr. Clay for the years 1825—6—7 have been \$1000 for each year for extra copying, or extra clerk hire. That sum for three years would amount to \$3,000; when, in fact, (say the Com-

mittee,) there was expended, during that period, more than 4 TIMES that amount. In other words, Mr. Clay, instead of spending in three years THREE thousand dollars for extra Clerk hire, has expended FORTY-THREE thousand seven hundred and sixteen dollars.

This sum is small, but as it was paid in direct violation of a positive law of Congress, it is worthy of attention. 'By an act of Congress, of May, 1820, (say the Committee) it will appear that the publication of such treaties is confined to one paper, and that to be within the limits of the State or Territory to which the subject-matter of such treaty shall belong.' Now we presume, that under no possible construction, can it be made to appear, that the subject-matter of any Indian Treaty belongs to the District of Columbia. Mr. Clay has then, in the very teeth of the law, put the above amount into the pocket of his pensioned editor, Mr. Force. Congress say this Treaty shall be published (for instance in a paper in Arkansas Territory) in that paper only. No, says Mr. Clay, putting his hand into the contingent fund, it shall be published in my paper the National Journal also.—I must take care of my friend Force. If the laws are thus set defiance and the people's money thus squandered on hireling editors in the first four years; what will be done in the last four, if Mr. Adams be re-elected.

John A. King, Charge des Affaires at London, for his salary from the first of July, 1826, the day on which his duties commenced, to the 31st of August following, when they terminated, sixty-two days per annum, \$758 15
For amount of his outfit, equal to one year's salary, 4,500 00
\$5,258 15

Endorsed thus: 'The President approves the above charges, 22^d December, 1828.

H. CLAY.
We will make no remarks upon the extravagance of this allowance of FIVE THOUSAND two hundred and fifty eight dollars to John A. King for sixty-two days services; when in fact he rendered no services; but will submit to the public the following extracts from the act of Congress, and leave them to say whether it was not in violation of that act. The Act of Congress 1810, chap. 61, sections 1 and 2 is in the following words:

'That the President of the United States shall not allow to any Minister Plenipotentiary a greater sum than at the rate of nine thousand dollars per annum, as a compensation for all his personal services and expenses; nor to any Charge des Affaires, a greater sum than at the rate of four thousand five hundred dollars per annum, as a compensation for all his personal services and expenses; nor to any Secretary of Legation or Embassy to any foreign country, or Secretary to any Minister Plenipotentiary, a greater sum than at the rate of two thousand dollars per annum, as a compensation for all his personal services and expenses; with this proviso, that it shall be lawful for the President of the United States to allow to a Minister Plenipotentiary, or Charge des Affaires, on going from the U. States to any foreign country, an outfit, which shall in no case exceed one full year's salary of such Minister or Charge des Affaires.'

The second section enacts, that to entitle any Charge des Affaires, or Secretary of any Legation, or Embassy to any foreign country, or Secretary of any Minister Plenipotentiary, to the compensation therein before provided, they shall respectively be appointed by the President of the United States; by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; but in the recess of the Senate, the President is hereby authorized to make such appointment, which shall be

submitted to the Senate at the next session thereafter, for their advice and consent; and no compensation shall be allowed to any Charge des Affaires, or any of the Secretaries herein before described, who shall not have been appointed as aforesaid by the President of the United States.

To George S. Watkins, Special Messenger of the United States to the Minister at London, for compensation from 12th March to 1st July, 1825, making 112 days, at 6 dollars per day, including his passage out and returning, travelling expenses from Washington to New York, and from New York to London, and from London to Liverpool, on his return, and from New York back to Washington \$1,347 68.

Let us examine this case a little. This Mr. G. S. Watkins is the son of one of the Auditors at Washington, Tobias Watkins, Esq. known better by the name of Uncle Toby; one of the editors of Mr. Adams' paper the National Journal. Master Geo. is now—probably was then—a Clerk in one of the Departments.—Let us see how much the young gentleman, even without requiring him to live, with an eye to the strictest economy, made by the trip.—We'll make him a liberal allowance—suppose him to have had his chamber and trundle.

From Washington to New York	\$30
From New York to Liverpool	150
From Liverpool to London	30
From London to Liverpool	30
From Liverpool to New York	150
From New York to Washington	30
Total	\$420 00

Amount paid G. S. Watkins, 1,347 68

Balance after all expenses paid, \$927 68

NINE HUNDRED & TWENTY-SEVEN DOLLARS (clear of all expenses) for 112 days services! What must one of our plain republican farmers, who would consider this sum as a handsome reward for a whole year's hard labor, think when he sees a young sprig of the Metropolis make it in less than four months? A hard working man, who pays his taxes to government, and with an eye to the strictest economy, can barely make the two ends of the year meet, sees a young man spend his hard earnings in a flying trip to London: Nine hundred and twenty-seven dollars, for 112 days services.

To John H. Pleasants, bearer of despatches to Buenos Ayres and Rio Janeiro, for his compensation from 10th April to 22d August, making 126 days, at \$6 a day, including his passage, going and returning, his travelling expenses and boarding, from the time of this leaving Richmond on the 19th April, to the 26th May, 1825, in which interval he was seeking from Baltimore to Boston, the means of getting to Buenos Ayres, and his expenses in returning from New York to Richmond, \$1,940 00

Any person would suppose, from this statement, which is literally copied from the books of Mr. Clay's department, that Mr. Pleasants did actually go to Buenos Ayres. Such, however, is not the fact. He never was at Buenos Ayres. He went to Liverpool, and sent the 'despatches' on to Buenos Ayres, we believe, by the captain of the vessel; by whom they might as well have been sent from the start, and the \$1943 saved.

To Theodore W. Clay, bearer of the nature of our productions—our contiguity to those Islands—their wants and their produce, early invited an intercourse with them, which has been maintained and preserved under great discouragements. Indeed, this intercourse being founded upon the only true basis of all commerce, mutual wants and mutual demands, has been sustained as it were by the efforts of Nature herself. North Carolina produces in great abundance, the materials for such an assorted cargo as is most desired in those islands. We can export in almost any quantity lumber of all kinds, staves, shingles, pork, bacon, corn, peas, beans, ryal stores, fish and live stock. The principal trade, however, sir, is, I believe, in the various kinds of pitch, pine, lumber, staves and shingles. We receive in return, from various islands, molasses, sugar, coffee, rum and salt, and to a much greater amount than is required for the consumption of our own citizens.—Many of our merchants make extensive shipments of lumber, &c., and order the return cargoes to New York, or other Northern ports, to pay for goods bought of the merchants of those cities; and this is found to be a mutually advantageous mode of making remittances, or, in other words, of paying their debts.

This Theodore W. Clay, is the son of the Secretary of State, Henry Clay. During the whole time Mr. Jefferson was in office, he never gave an office to any relation or connection of his. Should not delicacy have prescribed the same course to Mr. Clay?

We have thus laid before our readers some extracts from the report of the committee, and made a few brief comments on them.

SPEECH OF MR. BRYAN.

We make the following extracts from the Speech of Mr. Bryan, the Representative in Congress from the Newbern district, in this State, in opposition to the Tariff, and particularly to that item which lays a duty of 10 cents per gallon on Molasses; the effect of which, as we think it is clearly shewn by Mr. B. will be to destroy the branch of our commerce, which is so important to North Carolina, viz. the trade with the French Islands. The executive has, by its negligence, lost us the trade with the British Islands; and when Congress shall have legislated us out of that with the French, (which will be the consequence of the passage of the Tariff Bill in its present shape,) nearly all our foreign commerce must cease. No stone seems left unturned to grind poor North Carolina to the dust.

Mr. B. was speaking in reply to Mr. Buchanan, of Pennsylvania.

Fug. Obs.
'The gentleman from Pennsylvania has said that hemp and molasses is a miserable theme for eloquence. Sir, I readily admit that it does not appear to be a theme for rhetorical flourishes, and beautiful imagery, nor am I ambitious of investigating the subject with artificial dignity or splendid decorations. My object, sir, will be more satisfactorily attained, if I can impress upon the committee 'plain matters of fact,' and such inferences from them as common sense must make. The gentleman, according to my apprehension of his remarks, has treated the additional tax proposed on molasses as a small business, and seems to wonder that it should produce excitement. Sir, if it be such a small affair, I am sorry indeed that the Committee should have stopped to notice it. I can assure the gentleman that it is a matter of serious importance to my constituents, as well as to the citizens of the Eastern States.

'The gentleman from Maine seems to suppose that the State which he represents, in part, so ably, is more interested than any other in the Union. I am glad that he thought so; as it inflamed his ardor and animated his zeal in a good cause; but I can assure that gentleman that the State of North Carolina has also a most important interest at stake, and I am happy to have his able assistance, or rather to co-operate with him in defending the interests dependent upon the West India trade, however humble they may seem.

The only foreign trade of North Carolina is, and long has been, with the West India Islands; while the shallowness of our waters forbid our participation in the European trade,

our contiguity to those Islands—their wants and their produce, early invited an intercourse with them, which has been maintained and preserved under great discouragements.

Indeed, this intercourse being founded upon the only true basis of all commerce, mutual wants and mutual demands, has been sustained as it were by the efforts of Nature herself. North Carolina produces in great abundance, the materials for such an assorted cargo as is most desired in those islands. We can export in almost any quantity lumber of all kinds, staves, shingles, pork, bacon, corn, peas, beans, ryal stores, fish and live stock. The principal trade, however, sir, is, I believe, in the various kinds of pitch, pine, lumber, staves and shingles. We receive in return, from various islands, molasses, sugar, coffee, rum and salt, and to a much greater amount than is required for the consumption of our own citizens.—Many of our merchants make extensive shipments of lumber, &c., and order the return cargoes to New York, or other Northern ports, to pay for goods bought of the merchants of those cities; and this is found to be a mutually advantageous mode of making remittances, or, in other words, of paying their debts.

'This trade, sir, is also very convenient to Northern ship owners. Numbers of their vessels crowd our ports in the fall of the year, and find employment till the spring, infreighting our lumber, &c. to the West Indies, while others carry out cargoes of their own products to the islands, and there barter them for West India produce, which they bring to North Carolina and exchange for lumber, &c. or corn, and thus procure successive cargoes, continually increasing in value, and furnishing alient to an enterprising traffic.

'This trade from North Carolina, is, I believe, principally with the French Islands. It is essentially a barter trade. We are not allowed to export sugar, coffee, or specie from a French island; molasses is therefore received of necessity as a return cargo. The condition of this trade at present certainly cannot bear an additional burden, and Mr. Clayman, I cannot believe that this House would consent to impose the additional burden contemplated by this bill, with a full understanding of the subject in all its bearings and dependencies. As the trade is now conducted, it barely sustains itself; its great value consists in the employment which it yields to a numerous class of our citizen—many, especially of the poorer classes, are employed in the various operations of getting lumber and the different kinds of timber for the West India market. The winter season is most advantageously devoted by the farmer to these occupations, and he is thus enabled to procure the groceries for his family, which are now deemed the ordinary, if not necessary comforts of life.

'I think I may say, sir, that about seven-eighths of the tonnage of North Carolina is employed in this trade, and about forty vessels from the West India voyages may be made in the year.

'The House will readily perceive, sir, that if this vent for our products is closed, great and general distress must ensue. I have said, sir, that the trade cannot bear this additional burthen. This assertion, sir, I think may be incontrovertibly sustained.

'The average sales of lumber, at the French Islands, for the last twelve months, may be estimated, I understand, at \$32 pr. board, payable in molasses at an average price of 21 cents per gal. of this price of the hogshod, and 5 per cent. for difference on gauge, and by the price of 5 cents per gallon, the importer is enhanced 10 cents per gallon, while the price for freight on an average cargo sails