

# HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

Vol. VIII.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7, 1827.

No. 368.

### NOTICE.

THE subscriber being anxious to remove into the country, earnestly solicits all those indebted to him by account, to call and settle with him by note or otherwise.

Wm. D. Murphy.

Feb. 14. 65-3w

### NOTICE.

THE subscriber hereby informs the public that he has taken a room at the house of Maj. James Allison, where he is prepared to execute any kind of writing, such as posting books, drawing deeds, bills of sale, and almost all instruments of writing; all of which will be executed with neatness and despatch and on as cheap terms as could be expected.

G. W. Bruce.

Hillsborough, 6th Feb. 1826. 64-4w

### NOTICE.

THE subscriber having qualified as administrator to the estate of Henry Crutchfield, deceased, at Naves, heretofore Orange County Court, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate to bring them forward, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery; and all those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

John Crutchfield,

Administrator.

Feb. 7. 64-2w

### NEW CHEAP GOODS.

#### DAVID KYLE

INFORMS his customers and the public generally, that he has just received, at his Store in Hillsborough, a full supply of India, British, French, German, & American Fancy & Staple Dry Goods, Hardware & Cutlery, Groceries, Glass & Queens Ware, Shoes & Boots, of every description, For Hats, Leghorn & Straw Bonnets, &c. &c.

The many advantages he has in procuring his Goods, enables him to offer, at all times, every new, fashionable and desirable article on the lowest terms.

Country merchants are invited to come and examine his assortment, as he is determined to sell every article for a very small advance.

Hillsborough, Feb. 21. 66-

#### Proposals for Publishing

#### A Semi-Weekly Paper.

At the Office of the Star and North Carolina State Gazette.

The object of the Editors in publishing a semi-weekly paper, must at once attract the attention of a discerning public. The possibility of our happy country, and the maintenance, in their original purity, of our civil and religious institutions, are not secondary considerations with any truly republican merchant-citizen. As these are based on the public will and regulated by the public voice, it will and that voice to be righteous must be enlightened."

The rapid advancement of this country in every branch of national prosperity—the increase of her population, the extension of her commerce, the improvement of her system of agriculture, and the cultivation of the arts and sciences, is the source of proud satisfaction to every American bosom. But the North Carolina must go further; she must improve on her own state, her rising importance on the national scale, is a subject of just congratulation and calls upon her sons to redouble their exertions to advance her progress and happiness. The Editors believe that these desirable objects in being carried into effect in a greater degree than the frequent and extensive circulation of a well conducted newspaper for, although our academies and colleges afford ample means of acquiring a competent knowledge of the first principles of education, yet none will pretend to deny that it is from the newspapers alone that information relative to passing events, is to be obtained. As the world grows older, events multiply upon us; and they have already accumulated to such an extent as to render it impracticable to give even a summary of all that is interesting in a weekly paper.

In order, therefore, to facilitate the promulgation of useful knowledge, the Editors have determined, should it meet public approbation, to commence, as early as practicable, the publication of a paper twice a week, and as all the papers in this State, with the exception of one only, are published but once a week, they calculate, with some degree of certainty, on success.

The advantages to be derived from such a publication will readily be explained by a more enlightened and discerning few. It will be the means of giving earlier intelligence of every important circumstance, foreign and domestic; of presenting a more general view of things at home and things abroad; of enabling us to devote more of our paper to the interests of the farmer; of giving a more detailed and satisfactory account of our legislative and congressional proceedings; and, in short, of publishing a greater variety of matter, thereby affording our columns the advantage of suting the taste of every class of readers.

The attention of the citizens of the State, and our old friends and patrons particularly, is respectfully invited to this subject. The project must stand or fall on the extension or withholding of their patronage.

TERMS—The semi-weekly Star will be issued as soon as the subscription list will justify it, and be published every Tuesday and Friday, at five dollars per annum.

Advertisements will be inserted on the same terms as in the weekly paper.

There will be no alteration in the weekly paper, except the contemplated enlargement. It will continue, as usual, to be published once a week, at three dollars per annum.

Those of our old subscribers who may prefer the semi-weekly paper, will please advise us of it as soon as possible.

A. J. LAWRENCE,

THOS. J. LEMAY.

Raleigh, Jan. 13, 1827.

### CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

From the National Journal.

Monday, Feb. 19.

In the Senate, on motion of Mr. Dickerson, the woollens bill was taken up. Mr. Berrien moved to refer it to the committee on finance. After some discussion, this motion was rejected, ayes 23, noes 24. Mr. Benton moved to recommit the bill to the committee on manufactures, with instructions to amend it so as to make the duty on raw wool equal to the highest duty imposed on woollen cloth. This motion was discussed and rejected, ayes 23, noes 24. Mr. Benton moved to recommit the bill with instructions to amend it so as to prohibit the importation of foreign wool, after the 1st of January, 1828; lost, ayes 22, noes 25. Mr. Reed moved to recommit the bill for an inquiry and report, whether the duties imposed be prohibitory; lost, ayes 22, noes 25. Other motions were made and rejected, when the bill was, on motion of Mr. Dickerson, postponed to, and made the special order of the day for Wednesday. Mr. Rowan presented resolutions of the legislature of Kentucky, approbatory of the objects of the Colonization Society. The Senate resumed the bill providing for the trial of land claims in several states and territories. Mr. Johnson, of La., moved an amendment, which was discussed at great length.

In the House of Representatives, the military appropriation bill was again discussed, and the amendments made in committee of the whole were concurred in. Mr. F. Johnson resumed his observations on the reclamation of Mr. Saunders, and had not concluded when the speaker arrested the discussion. The house took a recess from about 5 o'clock until 7. In the evening the house took up the bills establishing sundry post roads, and regulating the post office department, which were passed through committee, and ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-morrow.

Tuesday, Feb. 20.

In the Senate, the reconsideration of the bill providing for the trial of land claims in the states of Missouri, Louisiana, Alabama and Mississippi, and in the territories of Arkansas and Florida, in the cases therein specified, was resumed, the motion of Mr. Johnson of Kentucky still pending. After considerable debate, the motion was carried. The bill, after further discussion and amendment, was reported to the Senate.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. F. Johnson continued his remarks on the resolution of Mr. Saunders, but he had not concluded when the discussion was again arrested by the speaker. The house then took up the bill making appropriation for the military service, and the house was engaged the whole of the day, until 9 o'clock in the evening, on the bill making an appropriation of \$30,000 for surveys connected with the subject of internal improvement. The appropriation was ultimately agreed to by a vote of 161 to 67. The bill was then ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-morrow.

Wednesday, Feb. 21.

In the Senate, the bill to amend the act regulating the post office department, was read twice, and referred. Mr. Johnson called up the bill to regulate the intercourse between the United States and Great Britain. The measure was opposed, as superceding the woollens bill, which was a special order, but was carried—ayes 23, noes 19. Mr. Smith of Md. offered a substitute for the bill reported from the committee of commerce, and supported the proposition at great length. Mr. Stibbe replied, in a speech of about two hours, to Mr. Smith, and defended the views of the committee.

The House of Representatives passed the bill establishing sundry post roads, and the bill making appropriation for the military service of the United States. The house then went into committee of the whole on the bill making appropriations for the service of the navy, which, with some amendments moved by the committee of ways and means, was or-

dered to be engrossed and read a third time to-morrow.

Mr. F. Johnson finished his observations in opposition to the reclamation offered by Mr. Saunders, and Mr. Houston obtained the floor for to-morrow to speak in reply.

Thursday, Feb. 22.

In the Senate, the bill making appropriations for the military service of the United States for the year 1827, was read twice and referred. Two hours was spent in the consideration of executive business. The consideration of the bill to regulate the intercourse between the United States and the colonies of Great-Britain was resumed, the motion of Mr. Smith of Md. to strike out the whole bill, after the enacted clause, and to substitute other provisions, still pending. Mr. Holmes offered an amendment to the amendment, which, after some discussion, was rejected.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Houston spoke at some length in defence of the resolution offered by Mr. Saunders, but had not concluded when the speaker again arrested the discussion. The bill making appropriations for the Indian department, and the bill making appropriations for fortifications, severally passed through committee of the whole, and were reported, and ordered to be engrossed and read a third time. The bill making appropriations for the navy was read a third time and passed.

Friday, Feb. 23.

In the Senate, the bill from the other house, making appropriations for the naval service of the United States, was read twice and referred to the committee on finance. The consideration of the bill for regulating the intercourse between the United States and the British colonies was resumed, the motion of Mr. Smith, of Maryland, still pending. Mr. Johnston, of Louisiana, addressed the Senate in reply to Mr. Smith, and in support of the bill as reported. Mr. Holmes offered an amendment, the effect of which is to interdict the inland trade with Canada, which, after much discussion, was agreed to—Ayes 32.

In the House of Representatives, the discussion on the resolution of Mr. Saunders was suspended by a discussion which took place on the report of the select committee, appointed to arrange the business to be acted on during the present session; and this discussion remained unfinished, having been arrested by the speaker, in consequence of the expiration of the hour.

The house then went into committee of the whole on the state of the union, on a bill making appropriations for the erection of barracks, store-houses, &c. a bill making appropriations for the public buildings, and a bill making appropriation for the library; and which bills were reported with amendments, and ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-morrow.

A resolution was agreed to, on motion of Mr. Peter, referring it to the committee on the library, to consider the expediency of purchasing the Medals belonging to General Washington, which have been advertised for public sale.

Saturday, Feb. 24.

In the Senate, the report and resolution from the select committee on French spoliation prior to the year 1800, was taken up, and postponed to Tuesday and made the order of the day for that day. The claimant trade bill was resumed, the motion of Mr. Smith of Md. to strike out the whole bill after the enacted clause and to substitute other provisions, still pending. The discussion was continued with great animation, by Messrs. Smith of Md., Barrien, Van Buren, Woodbury, Johnston, of La., and others. Mr. Smith's motion was then carried—ayes 23, noes 19.

In the house of Representatives, Mr. Houston continued his remarks in support of the resolution of Mr. Saunders, the rule having been suspended which confines the discussion on motions and resolutions to a single hour. Mr. Wright rose in reply, when the speaker put an end to the discussion. The bills which had passed through committee on the preceding day were then read a third time and passed. The house then went into committee of the whole on the bill for the preservation and repair of the Cumberland road. As this bill

was reported, it contained a provision regulating the tolls, and appropriating 45,000 dollars for the repair and preservation of the road. Mr. Barney moved a substitute for this bill, which merely appropriated \$50,000 for the repair of the road, and left the disputed question as to the power of congress to erect toll gates, and collect tolls in the states, until next session. This was adapted in committee, but in the house the appropriation was reduced to 30,000 dollars. The substitute was supported by all the friends of the bill, and by some who are opposed to the erection of toll gates; and there is no doubt that this compromise, by preventing a long discussion of constitutional power, ensured the passage of the bill through the house. The house came to a resolution to take a daily recess from 4 to six o'clock, during the remainder of the session.

#### VICE PRESIDENT'S APPEAL.

From among the documents accompanying the report of the committee of investigation on the appeal of the Vice President, we select the following:

#### DEPOSITION OF MR. BARBOUR.

Colonel Gratot, the Superintendent of the public works at Old Point Comfort, invited proposals for sundry articles wanted in the construction of those works. Among others, 16,000 perches of stone were submitted to the lowest bidder. Elijah Mix was the lowest bidder; Howes Goldsborough the next. Colonel Gratot, according to his limited powers, was obliged to recognize Mix as the person entitled to the contract, subject, however, to the final sanction of the Secretary of War. Goldsborough presented himself at the Department, about the 22d December. (For the day is not particularly recollected) to insist on his being entitled to the contract; first, on the ground of the great superiority of his stone, and their particular fitness for the works, and secondly, on the notoriously bad character of Mix, which, he urged, rendered him unworthy of the confidence of the government. As no official information had been received from Col. Gratot, no steps could be taken. I stated to Mr. Goldsborough, that the rejection of the lowest bidder involved a delicate responsibility, both to the public and the individual rejected; that I had, in a few strong cases, rejected the lowest bidder, on the ground of his unworthy character; and that I should investigate maturely the objections he had urged, and, if I found sufficient reasons, I would do it in Mix's case.

The Monday or Tuesday thereafter, Saterlee Clark called upon me, at my dwelling. He stated that he had heard that Mix was seeking to obtain another contract from the government, that he was satisfied, after the perusal of a letter from Mix to him, I would be of an opinion, that he was not entitled to such attention from the government; and thereupon, he took from his pocket the letter of Mix, and commenced reading. So soon as he had reached the part implicating the integrity of Mr. Calhoun, I interrupted him, by saying, that it must be a foul calumny. Clark replied, that he so considered it, and that, under that impression, he had brought the letter for the purpose of convincing me of the baseness of Mix; and he added, if you give him countenance, you will be just as liable to the same imputation. He stated, that I might either at once, return him the letter, or, if I preferred to keep it, for the purpose of being more fully satisfied, that he would call upon me at the office on Monday. I was just setting out to the office, and expected to meet the next morning on the contract, I retained it. On arriving at the office, after perusing the report, made some years since, of the House of Representatives, and the accompanying documents, on the Rip Rap contract, among which I found evidence of Mix's having been indicted for forgery and his flying from the prosecution. I called in Gen. Maccomb, to inquire if Col. Gratot had yet been heard from; being answered in the negative, I told him of this letter, and that I was so well convinced of its being an unfounded calumny, that he would consider Mix's offer as not to be regarded, and, of consequence, to accept Goldsborough's; and that he might state, that my decision was founded on Mix's bad character, to Colonel Gratot, and the parties concerned. The papers from Col. Gratot were not received till Thursday.

I heard on Wednesday morning, from Maj. Nourse, that one or more copies of Mix's letter were in circulation, and I think he added, that he had seen it, and had heard that the original had been shown to me. I explained to him to

what end it had been presented to me. About 4 o'clock, on that day, the board of Commissioners on the Navy Hospital Fund, composed of Mr. Rush, Mr. Southard and myself, being in session in my office, a note was sent me from Maj. Nourse, submitting the propriety of sending Mix's letter to Mr. Calhoun. The idea of taking such a step had not occurred to me.—Considering it an unfounded calumny, and the source from which it came as unworthy of notice, and the sentence which I myself had passed on the author, these considerations, when I was called to decide on the question submitted, brought my mind at once to the conclusion, that it would be indelicate to Mr. Calhoun, as it might imply that I thought some explanation necessary. But, lest my views might be incorrect, I took counsel of Mr. Rush and Mr. Southard, both of whom promptly expressed a coincidence of opinion with me; and it was agreed by all, that, as Clark had not applied for the letter, it ought to be returned to him. Accordingly, the next morning, the first thing I did, was to enclose it and send it to Clark, thro' the Post Office, before leaving my own house. To the Committee, and to all who know me, it is unnecessary to state, that the copy or copies of this letter, alluded to above, had been taken before the letter was put in my possession, and that none were permitted by me, and the fact is adverted to only to protect me from the inferences of the malignant.

After my reaching my office on Thursday, Gen. Floyd called, to say to me that he, in common with some other of my friends, had been pained to hear a rumour, that Mix and Clark had filed, by letter, serious charges at the Department against Mr. Calhoun, they being of opinion, that I ought either to have burst it, or sent a copy to Mr. Calhoun; upon which I gave him the above narrative, with which he said he was relieved on my account, and satisfied. He suggested the propriety of my stating, on paper, the facts. This, I told him, I thought unnecessary; but asked him to communicate them to Mr. Calhoun, or to any other person he might think proper. I stated to him furthermore, that I would see him at my own house that evening, and that I would present a representation of the facts, as far as I was concerned, might make necessary. The General wrote me in the evening that, on his getting to the house, he found the Phoenix Gazette, containing Mix's letter, in the hands of some of the members; and, in consequence, he had made no communication to Mr. Calhoun. Most anxious to have my conduct fairly represented, and fearful that the ear of Mr. Calhoun had been abused, I sent, early on Friday morning, for Col. Richard M. Johnson, a friend to us both, and requested him, as soon as his convenience would permit, to see Mr. Calhoun, and give him the history of the transaction as detailed above. He readily consented, and proceeded, as he informed me, immediately to his lodgings, where he complied with my request; when Mr. Calhoun replied, that he was entirely satisfied with my conduct in the whole affair.

At this I saw with surprise, that Mr. Calhoun had stated, in his communication to the House, that charges of a serious character against him, had become in some degree official, by being placed among the public records, and had become the basis of an official act at the War Department; when, in truth, the letter of Mix to Clark never was among the records, nor was ever intended by me to be placed among the records; when no change was made by Clark, in consequence of Mix's letter, but, on the contrary, as avowed by himself, to fix the crime of calumny on Mix, which was predicated exclusively on the innocence of Mr. Calhoun; for his innocence made Mix's crime.—Nor was any official act of the War Department based on the charge; but the falsehood of the charge, united with other imputed crimes, induced me to reject Mix, as unworthy of any connection with the government. And I solemnly aver, that, in receiving this letter, and, in short, that every act of mine, in this whole affair, was guided by an exclusive eye to the public interest, and in rejecting Mix's proposals, as I thought, by a due regard to the moral sense of my country; that, from the first moment of hearing the charge, I thought it a calumny, and coming from the quarter it did, unworthy of any man's notice. The declaration of Mr. Calhoun, made to Col. Johnson, of his entire satisfaction with my course, and, indeed, self respect, forbid me from applying to myself any of the invidious in Mr. Calhoun's communication to the House; yet, as the world may infer from the communication, that they have a bearing against me, I think it proper