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SAMSBURY, TUESDAY, MARCH 27,1821

## Vol. I.......No. 42

## CONGRESS

REMARKS OF MR. WALEER, OF N. C. House of Representatives, on the bilf
the Military Peace Eatablishment.
Mr. WalkKk, of North-Carolina, sajd, at the on of taking any part in the discussion on this question: it was his choice, and he would have cours is lo have given a sllent vote ; but the courso it had taken, and the manner in which it ance, and, like all other subjects of a national wad feelings of members, and diffuse its influence and the nation, and, as iron sharpens iron, he felt a purticipation of public feeling, as ; make, although they might not shed much light
sir, by the provision of this bill, we are about to embark in the important business of retrench nent, and he fondly loped that the representa
ives of the people, on :his proposition, would prove themiselves the guardians of their interest and, although he was disposed, $\theta$ believe there were farnrable synploms, an impulse of pubic principle in reducing our national expenditures, ithin the provisions of our revenue ; yet in the ruyress of this inquiry, our prospects are no on piomising as could be wished or expected; as the diversity of opinions which appears to be encltuned, relative to the measures hat should be
anpted, seems to be the only impediment in our way. I lie greatest obstacle which can preven us from ari ing at the object we all wish to ac complish, if there is an inherent weakness, an
inefficiency in republics, it must be in a division $f$ their councils, in the want of unanimity in heir national policy. From the views taken on ruestion, it is cicarly discorered that our pinions are vatious. Different directions of pol some gentlemen have strong objections to a re duction of the army, as if it would leave our country defenceless, without physical strength, and liable to be assailed from every quarter. Others navy. It must stand unimpaired, not to be touched by unskilful hatids. Not one ship or vessel vicc. Our flag must float on the ocean, not a sail to be taken down. A favorite system seems to prevail with all. We cannot unite in measures to effect a change of so much importance, in which our country is so deeply interested. It incumbent and indispensably necessary, that inquishment of poillical opinion on all sides. What is lecrislation but the surrender of private sentiment for public good? It is peculiarly nemake some sacrifice ; must part with our De lilahs, ur we shall not be able to return to the narrow path of economy from which we have deviated. or, unless this course be adopted, all our efforts will be unavailing.
ir, there are three alternatives presented to ar tew which must be the result of our deliberation, and one of them we must adopt in resene our country from the present state of cmbarrass-
ment. To borrow muney, to tax our citizens, of retuench ; to borrow money in the sunshine of peace and tranquility, when the desert blossoms emy to contend with, is at variance, and almost reconcliable with wise and economical legislaunder auspices so favorabie, is a measure that would present an oclious and frightful prospect the people would not bear with it, nor with us m pursuing such a policy. They would hold us accountable for our Icgislative conduct; our reaponsibility is pledged. They have confided to
us theirbest interest, and we must return and aubain
sir, we believe to retrench is practicable, and within the reach of the present inquiry. The execessity of a radical change in the system of our finances, to provide for the national exigencies without oppressing our citizejs, and demands our ulurcmitting endeavors to remedy the evil sions to gratify, no personalitics in view, no and ious solicitude for any departincte in preference to abother. Det the denunciation be equal and genazal. If justice is to be the standard by which
we are to exercise our judgment in correcting government, let it bo adminis
hands. If your army is tered with eyul hands. If your army is too large peace establistinient, reduce it to such proporion as nay be adequate to the present day. If your navy be too extensive or expensive, lessen
it, leaviag only so many vessels as are necessary or uir matitime protection. If there ate any or many supernumerary offices created for the pur

