

# RALEIGH REGISTER,

## AND NORTH-CAROLINA GAZETTE,

"Ours are the plans of fair, delightful peace,  
"Unwarp'd by party rage to live like brothers."

Vol. IV.

Friday, February 23, 1827.

No. 341

### THE REGISTER

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### ADVERTISEMENTS

Not exceeding sixteen lines, neatly inserted three times for a dollar, and 25 cents for every succeeding publication; those of greater length in the same proportion. Communications thankfully received. Letters to the Editors must be post-paid.

Extracts from the Speech of Mr. DICKENSON of New-Jersey, on the distribution of the Revenue, delivered in the U. S. Senate, February 1, 1827.

The bill to provide for the annual distribution of a part of the revenue of the United States to the several States of the Union, being under consideration—

Mr. DICKENSON observed: By this bill, it is proposed to divide among the several States, in the ratio of direct taxation, five millions of dollars, annually, for four years, commencing on the 1st of January, 1828. This is intended as an experiment, which, if successful, will no doubt be followed by an adoption of its principle, in a more permanent form.

One object of this bill is, to provide funds, in all the States, for the purposes of education and internal improvement, by a rule which shall operate justly, equally, and harmoniously, throughout every part of the Union.

Another object is, to transfer to the Legislatures of the States the application of a part of the surplus funds of the General Government, and thus relieve Congress from a weight of legislation, which, from its mass alone, is becoming truly formidable, but much more so, from its producing a concentration of power in the General Government, never intended to be vested there, by those who formed our Constitution.

It is not intended by this bill to exercise any control over those funds, after the same shall have been distributed to the States. It is not necessary to inquire whether Congress have this power of control or not, when it is very evident that it would be inexpedient to exercise it, even if they have it.

It is proposed to take these dividends from the ten millions of dollars, annually appropriated to the Sinking Fund for the reduction of the public debt, by the act of the 3d of March, 1817. This no doubt will startle those, if there be any such, who believe this fund to be a sacred deposit, which, by some unexplained operation, is working out a redemption of the public debt. It will, however, excite no alarm with those who know that it has in no respect whatever, the character of that kind of sinking fund, which, upon the recommendation of Dr. Price, was adopted in Great Britain, for the redemption of the debt of that country; but that it is simply a resolution, reduced to the form of a law, to apply ten millions of dollars annually, to the redemption of the debt of the U. States, adopted when that debt was nearly twice its present amount, and when it was more necessary to appropriate ten millions for that purpose, than it is to appropriate five millions now.

But if there should be objections to taking these dividends from this fund, they may be taken from other parts of our revenue; although in that case, it would be found necessary to reduce their amount.

Whether we shall apply our funds, as far as our means will permit, to the reduction of our debt, till the whole of it shall be extinguished, and then suddenly convert all our revenues to other objects, or as suddenly reduce our revenues to half their present amount; or whether a portion of our revenues shall be distributed to the States, by a gradual process, in a way to produce the greatest possible good, is a question in which the People of this country must feel the most intense interest.

A sudden surplus of revenue, to the amount of fifteen millions of dollars, would produce a rush upon the Treasury, that would shake our Government to its centre. In 1817, when there was a casual surplus of five or six millions, it produced an effect upon the body politic, somewhat like that produced in the human system by the pressure of the blood upon the brain; it produced a political vertigo, the effects of which, may still be seen and felt. While the paroxysm lasted, upon the strength of these six millions, we provided for the disposition of twenty millions, and in three or four years after, were obliged to borrow eight millions for the exigencies of the Government.

It is time that Congress should provide some channels, through which may flow, without danger, to our whole system of Government, a part of the revenues heretofore devoted to the payment of our public debt—erecting our public buildings—making fortification—paying pensions to the soldiers of the Revolutionary war; and a great variety of other subjects of expenditure, now rapidly drawing to a comparatively small amount.

Unless we adopt the bill under consideration, or something of a similar character, our surplus funds, to an immense amount,

will be expended by the United States, in making roads and canals. A grand national system of Internal Improvements already presents a front that is truly formidable. If not arrested, it will destroy what remains of the federative principle of our Constitution—it will obliterate the lines by which State rights have been heretofore defined, and reduce our Union of Confederate States to a consolidated Government.

Projects are already on foot for expending more than a hundred millions of dollars, by the arm of the General Government. Our desks and tables groan with the number and weight of applications for, and reports on, roads and canals.

This District, it seems, is to be the centre, to which many of these magnificent improvements are to tend. The great National Cumberland Road is to be continued to this place—a great National Road is to be made from this place to New Orleans—a great National Road from this place to Buffalo; and a very great National Canal from this place to the waters beyond the Western mountains, with more than three thousand feet of Lockage; and a great national tunnel, of four or five miles, thro' the rocky summit of the Allegheny, by which the waters of the Youghiogony are to mingle with those of the Potomac—to cost twenty or thirty millions of dollars;—and how many more roads and canals, from this place I know not.

This great national system of Internal Improvement, if adopted, will lead to the most extensive scene of profusion and waste of our public treasure. All our experience of works conducted by the United States, proves this.

A large portion of the People of the Union, particularly of the old States, the original parties to the Constitution, believe that this system of making roads and canals by the United States, is in direct violation of the provisions of that instrument. To press the system into operation, under such circumstances, must be attended with the most deplorable consequences. Should the power be assumed by Congress, to cut canals through the States, it will be resisted where such canals are attempted, but not wanted, or where they are injurious to the States through which they are to be cut. One canal may destroy another. Suppose a canal should be made from this place to Buffalo, by which all the produce of the Western country that now goes down the Erie Canal, should come to this place, and thus injure or destroy the Erie Canal—are the people of New-York to submit to an invasion of their territory for this purpose? Nay, more—are they to be taxed to make such canals?

It is true, that no application has been made as yet, for the means of constructing such a canal to Buffalo; but there may be, by to-morrow, or the next day, or the day after. It is also true, that it is impossible to make such canal; but impossibilities are no more than slight obstructions, in the view of our ardent projectors, who think that "the Allegheny Mountains, stretching through the centre of the Union, so far from being a barrier to the most economical form of communication, are, in fact, to be rather considered the great laboratory of that element, water, which is essential to this branch of Internal Improvement."

Many who are in favor of this system of Internal Improvement, on the ground of expediency, believe it cannot be adopted consistently with the provisions of the Constitution. Hence the recommendations of different Presidents in favor of an alteration of the Constitution in this particular: Hence the numerous resolutions which have been submitted to the Senate and House of Representatives, proposing alterations of the Constitution, to give Congress the power to make roads and canals—all going to prove, however, that Congress have not now that power. Such an amendment to the Constitution will never be adopted by three-fourths of the States, and never ought to be by any. The danger, however, is that this power will be assumed. This part of our Constitution will yield to the irresistible pressure of surplus funds; after which no other part will be able to resist a like pressure.

The bill before us is calculated to obviate these difficulties and dangers, by removing the pressure, and applying the funds in a way much more beneficial to the country than Congress could apply them, even if they had the power that is wanted.

The dividends to the States, although small compared with our revenues, would, if continued, produce the most happy effects upon the condition of our country, and upon the intelligence, learning, and morality, of our citizens, and to an extent beyond the reach of calculation. I could dwell upon this theme with great pleasure; but it requires an imagination much more vivid than mine to do justice to the subject. I shall, therefore, leave it to others.

Independently of the direct influence that this measure would have upon the States, it would be attended with results highly important to the Union. It would excite a vigilance on the part of the States that would check the disposition to squander our revenues on useless projects, as heretofore. Every member of Congress would be held strictly responsible that he should not endanger, nor diminish unnecessarily,

the dividends to which this State might be entitled. At present, when no direct taxes are imposed, the people seem indifferent as to the manner in which their money is expended. Members of Congress who oppose extravagant and useless expenditures, on the part of government, are not sustained by their constituents at home, while they meet the contumely and reproaches here of those who are to gain by these expenditures. The case would be very different, if each State was waiting for the full amount of its dividend. Every individual, in that case, would feel an interest in the common treasure. Another important result would be, to relieve Congress from a large portion of legislation, now devoted to the disposal of our surplus funds: legislation which will produce the most dangerous combinations; which will excite the cupidity and corrupt the integrity of States: legislation, which will create the greatest irritation and discord throughout the Union, and be attended with the most gross injustice and misapplication of the public money: legislation, frightful from its immense variety and magnitude.

If we embark in this grand national system of Internal Improvement, Congress must sit, not from three to five, but from nine to twelve months in the year. We must have not one, but three or four heads of Home Department. We must have an army of Engineers; and the chief energies of our government must be turned to objects not dreamt of by those who formed our Constitution. If this great national system of Internal Improvement be adopted, it will increase, to a dangerous degree the power of the General Government, by giving to it an unlimited patronage—patronage of the worst kind, arising from the distribution of money, which will frequently be made to operate upon the most profligate part of society.

The bill before us is calculated to obviate these difficulties. By distributing to the States our surplus funds, the balance of power between the General and State Governments will be preserved and the lines of demarcation between them be distinctly traced at least once a year.

If we had no debt to pay, it would still be prudent to raise more revenue than the immediate exigency of the Government might require. It is of great importance to have in constant operation a system of finance that may enable the Government to meet difficulties that may arise from our intercourse with foreign nations, or from causes nearer home; otherwise we may be suddenly driven to the necessity of resorting to direct taxes, to the great injury of agriculture, as well as every species of industry in the country. With this system of dividing our funds, should our country be threatened with war, the dividends might be suspended for a time, and in case of necessity, applied to the exigencies of the Government, till gradual means of increasing our revenue could be adopted, with the least possible injury to the community.

The general and rapid circulation which this system would give to our funds thro' every part of the Union, would add immensely to the force of the moneyed capital of the country. Coming from every quarter to the centre, and again flowing back to its sources, its vivifying influence like that of the blood in the animal system, would be felt to the very extremities.

Thus far I have said nothing as to the constitutionality of this measure. Upon this subject I have no doubts, although I am sensible that others may have. Had I believed it not within the constitutional power of Congress to pass a bill of this character, I should, at the last session, have offered a resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution, to give Congress this power; & I shall be prepared to offer such a resolution if it shall be decided that Congress have not this power. I trust, however, that this will not be found necessary.

By the Constitution, Congress have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises, to pay the debt, and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States. And to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying those powers into execution.

The power to make all laws necessary and proper to provide for the general welfare, is one involved in the greatest difficulty. According to the liberal constructions of some politicians of the present day, this power is limited only by the discretion of Congress; and by its operation, the State rights may, and I fear will be, involved in the vortex of the General Government. And if the rigid construction of "necessary and proper" we shall be stopped at every step in our expenditures upon subjects, not specifically named in the Constitution. Neither party can be right. This part of our Constitution, adopted after great deliberation, means something, although it does not mean every thing. It was intended, under the limiting and qualifying words, "necessary and proper," to provide for the exercise of some discretionary power on the part of Congress, not otherwise given in the Constitution and which it was found impracticable more accurately to define.

If it be necessary and proper, in providing for the common defence, to raise revenue

with a view to extraordinary contingencies beyond what may be wanted for the usual exigencies of the Government, there must be a corresponding power to dispose of those revenues, for the general welfare, when not wanted for national defence, nor for objects specifically named in the Constitution. The first power without the second would be incomplete. The second is necessary and proper, or appropriate to the first. Without this construction, a large portion of our revenues, to which the most scrupulous have not objected, are unauthorized by our Constitution.

I will not pursue this subject further, as I do not know that the bill before us is to be opposed on Constitutional grounds. Those who can vote appropriations for making roads and canals—those who can vote appropriations for making surveys of roads and canals—and those who can vote for subscriptions in road or canal companies, cannot object to this bill on Constitutional grounds. And those who deny Congress the right to apply our surplus funds, directly or indirectly, to the purpose of making roads and canals, will, I trust, feel no objections, on Constitutional or other grounds, to restore such funds to the States, and through them to the People, whose property they are, and from whom they were obtained. The exercise of power in this case, would be in the collection, not in the distribution of the funds.

Believing, as I do, that if we pass the bill before us, we shall add to the stability of our form of Government, render an essential service to the public creditors, and promote, in the highest degree, the prosperity of all the States, without the least infringement of our Constitution, I entertain no doubt, that, in adopting the measure, we shall obtain the general approbation of our country.

[When Mr. D. had concluded, the bill was laid on the table.]

### A COAT STOLEN.

LAST week, a new Blue Frock Coat with black velvet Collar, was taken from a room in Miss E. Gaddy's house. Any person who may see a negro with such a Coat will please give information thereof, and if recovered a liberal reward will be paid. Feb. 12.

### Notice.

THE Certificate for 40 Shares of the Stock of the Bank of Cape-Fear, in the name of Alexander D. Moore, being lost, application will be made for the renewal of said Certificate at the expiration of three months from this date. REBECCA MOORE, Administratrix of A. D. MOORE. oaw3m Jan. 23d, 1827.

### State of North-Carolina,

Rutherford County.

In Equity.—October Term, 1826. Arthur Bronson, Gould Hayt, Jas. B. Murray, Peter A. Jay, Peter W. Ratcliff and Eliza Thompson, Executors & Ex-ecutrix of James Thompson, dec'd. vs. Augustus Sacket

Bill to foreclose Mortgage, Amended. Appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this State: It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made six weeks successively in the Raleigh Register, that unless he appear at the next Court of Equity to be held for Rutherford County, at the Court House in Rutherfordton, on the third Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, then and there to answer plead or demur to Complainant's bill as amended, the same will be taken pro confesso and set or hearing ex parte. T. F. BIRCHETT, C. & M. Dec 12. 1826. 25 6 w pd.

### State of North-Carolina,

Hertford County,

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1826.

Thomas Maney } Original attachment returned levied on land. John Saunders, } Appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant in this case is not a resident of this State. It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Raleigh Register for six weeks, that unless the Defendant appear at the next Court to be held for the County of Hertford, at the Court House in Winton, on the fourth Monday of February next, and reply the property so attached or plead, that final judgment will be entered and execution will accordingly issue. L. M. COWPER, CLK. Jan. 1, 1827. 30-pd.

### Williamsboro' Female Academy.

UNDERSTANDING from recent applications from a distance, that it is not generally known that Mrs. O'Brien's School is in operation, we take this method of giving it further publicity. The present Session commenced the 2d Monday of the present month, and will close some time in June, of which timely notice will be given. Parents and Guardians are apprized, that they will have to pay from the time of entrance only, though it is desirable for many reasons, that they should come in as early as possible.

Terms. For Board and Tuition, including every branch together with the Scientific studies, except Music, Painting and Drawing, \$60 per Session. Music \$25. Painting and Drawing \$15. The pupils will be required to board in our family, as much useful information may be imparted in the intervals of study, independently of the care and attention due to their conversation, manners and morals, which are mostly attended to during those hours.

Each young lady must be provided with a coverlet, blanket, pair of sheets and two towels. SPENCER O'BRIEN. Williamsboro', Granville co. Jan. 22, 1827. 35 law3w

The Edenton Gazette and Richmond Enquirer will insert the above 3 times weekly and forward their accounts for payment.

### Coach Making, Gigs, &c.

THE subscriber having employed one of the best and most experienced workmen, from Newark, N. Jersey, as Superintendent of his Shop, and having laid in a well chosen stock of materials in New-York and Philadelphia, he will furnish those who may want any thing in his line, as low as they can be purchased at any regular shop north of this.

He has on hand a handsome assortment of Carriages, Gigs and Harness, of almost every description; some of which are now finished, the rest in a state of forwardness; all of which will be sold at reduced prices, for cash, or negotiable paper. The work, in every instance, will be handsomely finished, and warranted to be well executed. Orders are solicited. THO. GOBBS. Raleigh, N. C. Jan. 1827.

### Selling off Stock at Cost.

THE Stock of Charles Stuart, consisting of a general assortment of winter and summer Goods, will positively be sold at cost & charges. The goods are generally new, none of them having been on hand more than nine months, and the very reduced prices at which they will be sold will make it an object for those wishing bargains to call. Raleigh, Feb. 7. 37

### Land and Negroes for Sale.

I SHALL expose for sale to the highest bidder, for cash and negotiable paper, on the fourth Monday in this month, at the Court House in Smithfield, the following valuable property—1000 acres of Land, whereon Gen. Harry Tryon now lives, lying on the waters of Middle Creek, in Johnston county; 1800 acres on Little River, in said county. Both tracts are really valuable, and worthy the attention of any person who wishes to purchase real estate. Also, 350 acres on Black Creek. Also, 24 likely Negroes, consisting of Men, Women, and Children. On the above lands there are comfortable Dwelling Houses and other necessary buildings. The above sale will be certain. A. S. BALLINGER, Shff. Feb. 5, 1827. 31 2t Pr. Adv. \$1

### Confectionaries.

THE subscriber grateful for past favors hopes by assiduity and attention to merit a continuance of public patronage. He has the pleasure to inform his friends and customers that he has lately received from New-York a large and well selected supply of articles in the Confectionary line of business which with those on hand makes his assortment very good, consisting in part of

Soft Shelled Almonds	Spanish Liquorice
Prunes & Figs	Fresh Tamarinds
Brazil	Olive, Capers & Anchovies
Pecan	ies
Madeira	Spermaceti Candles
Filbert and	Pearl Barley
Shell Bark	Prime chewing Tobacco
Cakes, Candies &	Lorillard's do do
Cordials of every description	do do Cut do
Champagne	Spanish Cigars
Madeira	Com'n & Torpedo ditto
Port &	Goshen Cheese
Claret	Water & Butter Crackers
Fresh Lime Juice &	A handsome assortment
Lemon Syrup	of Ladies Work Basket
Sallad Oil	lets
N. Y. Pippin Apples	Market ditto ass'd sizes
St. Augustine Oranges	Fresh Smoked Beef
Dried Citron	Bologna Sausages
Preserved Limes &	Cod Fish
Linger	New Brewed Poughy
Cologne Water & Po-	keepsic Ale
matum	With a great variety of
Nutmegs & Cassia	Children's Toys, &c.

The above articles are all perfectly fresh and of the best quality and will be sold low for cash. A liberal discount will be made to persons buying Candies to sell again and furnished at the shortest notice.

HENRY HARDIE,  
3 doors below W. &  
D. Shaw's Store, Fayetteville St.

### A List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Oxford, on the 31st December, 1826, and if not taken out before the 1st of April, 1827, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead Letters.

Arnold Ira F.	Locke John
Anderson Martha Mrs.	Littjohn Jos. B. 2
Bradford John	Loyd Zadock
Bryant John F.	Lindsay Caleb
Bowers & Nuttall	Morris Matthew
Bullock William	Mitchell David 3
Bullock Benjn. Dr.	Mallory Mary G. Miss
Bloom Joseph	Mallory Charles 3
Bullock Erasmus D.	McClenahan William
Bullock George 2	Montague Young
Brintle Jacob	McClenahan John
Barker John	Mangum D. H.
Brunmit John	Mize Lewis
Bullock Richard 2	Nuttall John 5
Bullock & Norwood	Nuttall James & others
Blunt Mary E. Miss	Norman Thomas W.
Bonner Mary Mrs.	Peace Margaret 8
Burwell Sally T. Miss	Parker Mary Mrs.
Bowers William G.	Parish Shadrach
Carter Jesse Dr.	Wetford Anderson
Clerk & Master Equity	Paschall Edwin G.
Davis Absalom 2	Preddy Littleberry
Dickins Martha Y. Mrs.	Powell William
Davis Cyrus Sen.	Person Elizabeth
Davis Winifred 2	Peede William
Eaton William L.	Qualls William
Farrar Alexr. J.	Robards Nathaniel
Free-man Evan	Ross Peter W.
Frazier-Howell	Roley Sally
Frazier Lemuel	Supr. Court Clerk of
Frazier William	Stone Parker E. 2
Fairbank Nancy R. Mrs.	Saunders John
Freezer John	Shew Edwin
Gooch Daniel	Sneed, Stephen K. 4
Govan Andrew R.	Smith Grizy P.
Graves Ralph W.	Taylor Wm. V. 3
Green Lewis Col.	Taylor Joseph Jr.
Hubbell Ransom 3	Taylor Lewis
Henderson William	Thomson George
Hutcheron John B.	Umstead Richard
Hunt Thomas T.	Vincent Jacob
Hunt Edward	Washington John
Jones Daniel 2	Webb James
Jones Nicholas	White Calley
Jones Isaac N.	Washington William
Jenkins Sarah	Worham James L. Dr.
Jackson Sarah	Webb Samuel
Jackson William	White Philip
Jones William	Webb & Deacons 2
Kindred Eliaha H.	Young Smith
King George	Yancey Absalom 3

JAMES M. WIGGINS, P. M.

Jan. 1. 1827.