

# RALEIGH REGISTER,

## AND NORTH-CAROLINA GAZETTE,

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

Vol. V.

Friday February 8, 1828.

No. 440.

### THE REGISTER

Is published every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, by  
JOSEPH GALES & SON,  
At Five Dollars per annum—half in advance.

### ADVERTISEMENTS

Not exceeding 16 lines neatly inserted three  
times for a dollar and 25 cents for every succeed-  
ing publication; those of greater length in the  
same proportion. Communications thankfully  
received. Letters to the Editors must be post-  
paid.

### REMARKS

Of Mr. WRIGHT, of Ohio, on the Resolu-  
tion submitted by Mr. CHILTON, of Ky.,  
proposing a Retrenchment in the expendi-  
tures of the Government:—

Mr. Wright, of Ohio, said, he owed it to the subject to express his satisfaction that this matter had been introduced into the House, and, (said Mr. W.) I may be permitted, I hope, to congratulate the country, on the auspicious prospects which now appear to attend the proposed inquiry. So long ago as the 18th of May, 1816, I presented to the House a proposition having in view the same object with that avowed by the gentleman from Kentucky, (Mr. Chilton.) A reference to the Journal of that day will show a proposition introduced by me, to amend the rules of the House, so as to raise a Standing Committee on Retrenchment, whose express duty it should be to examine into the mode and manner in which business was transacted in the various public offices, to ascertain any abuse that existed, and suggest the proper remedies, and propose measures calculated to promote economy in the transactions of public affairs. The proposition met with little favor then, and I was unable to get it off from the table. I am glad to see many gentlemen, from whom I received neither aid nor countenance, anxious to promote the measure now. I then preferred a general Standing Committee, because in looking over the duties assigned to the various Committees of the House, I was afraid that this, as I then thought, and still think, important subject, would be neglected by committees charged with so many other duties. At the last session of Congress, sir, thinking that if I directed my efforts to one single subject, I might be more successful, I offered a resolution directing an inquiry into the expenditure of the contingent fund of this House. In looking over the items of expenditure connected with it, I thought many of them extravagant and unnecessary, conducting more to the convenience of members, than to the advancement of the public interest. I thought retrenchment ought to be made, and that it was proper the work should begin here, in this House. This project failed, as did the other. I am really gratified that the subject is now here, under different auspices, and that the present proposition meets much more favor than either of mine did.

I have, sir, still another cause to congratulate myself that this subject is introduced in the House at this time, and under the present auspices. The present President of the United States has recommended it to your consideration in his two last messages.—"This shows the subject is not a *new one*, brought forward for the first time by the gentleman from Kentucky. The President, in his message to Congress, in December, 1826, says: "It is well for us, however, to be admonished of the necessity of abiding by the maxims of the most vigilant economy, and of reporting to all honorable and useful expedients, for pursuing with steady and inflexible perseverance, the total discharge of the debt." In the message of December, 1827, he says: "The deep solicitude felt by all classes throughout the Union, for the total discharge of the public debt will apologise for the earnestness with which I deem it my duty to urge this topic upon the consideration of Congress, of recommending to them again, the strictest economy in the application of the public funds."

Sir, if we really wish to retrench the public expenditures, and reform existing abuses, we have reason to felicitate ourselves on the prospect of doing something; and I have reason to be satisfied that a measure which, when brought forward by me, wholly failed to find favor, and which, when earnestly and repeatedly recommended to our consideration by our present excellent and vigilant Chief Magistrate, under the injunction of the Constitution, could not attract the attention of the House, or draw out one friend of economy and reform in its favor, has now drawn to its support the aid of many gentlemen from

different sides of the House. I hope something will now be done. I have supposed that, in some of the many public offices to which the business of the nation is consigned, there are extravagances and abuses that need remedy; but I owe it to candor to say, I am unable to say precisely where the extravagance or the abuse can be found. I want the subject inquired into by a competent committee, and fully probed to the bottom. Give us information and light, and if reform be needed, let us reform.

Sir, it has become fashionable, in various parts of the House, for gentlemen to rise and proclaim their desire to do the public business and return home, and I will avail myself of this occasion, lest I should not be favored with another, to say, that it is also my desire to do the public business and return home. I am willing to engage in doing the public business, and work at it, and when done, to go home. But am not willing to go home before we have made some effort to do the public business, even if we fail in accomplishing it.—What have we done? The gentleman from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Buchanan,) has told us the session is half over. We have passed a law appropriating money to pay ourselves, but what else have we done? Let gentlemen examine into the business done, and they will find we have passed no other act. Let us not go home and leave the public business, but do it, and then talk of going home. If I understand the gentleman right, (and I always listen to him with pleasure,) he avowed himself favorable to retrenchment and reform, but thought it not the acceptable time to engage in that work. Why is it not the accepted time? If I seek an answer in the remarks of the gentleman, I find nothing out of the observations alluded to, that the session was half through, and we ought to do the business, and go home. Is the gentleman content that we infer from this that retrenchment and reform is not the public business? Surely he would not admit that. We have done nothing—there must be some public business done before we go home. What are we to do? This, sir, is public business—let us engage in it—let us retrench—ferret out abuses, if any exist—and reform. The gentleman has declared that he is no friend to the Administration. I declare I am a friend to the Administration; and I am for engaging in this measure—which has been repeatedly pressed upon us by the President—and correcting any abuses that shall be found to exist. I will go with the gentleman in this work. Begin the inquiry; and if we are unable to accomplish our object before the close of the session, I will go farther, and clothe the Committee with power to send for persons and papers, and allow them to sit here during the whole recess of Congress, if necessary, that we may have the information at the commencement of the next session of Congress, in time to act on it then. Let us go to work, and stick to it from morning till night, and try to do some of the business before us.

The gentleman from Virginia, (Mr. Randolph) also says, now is not the accepted time to engage in this investigation, or to adopt measures for retrenching the public expenditures. He has given us one reason why this is not the accepted time. He has another object—one of much greater importance—an object requiring his every effort—to which he would look with a single eye; and in order to do that one thing well, he would not engage in this—he would do but one thing at a time. The gentleman did not tell us what that object was that called for his single and undivided exertions; but he used language in reference to it that no one could misunderstand. I will not say, sir, that the object referred to as requiring the entire effort of himself and friends was, to pull down the present Administration; but I will say, I so understood his remarks. I will not say the object of the gentleman is not meritorious; far be it from me to judge any man's merits or motives; but I may say, that if I were to engage in such a work, it would not, with me, be meritorious. I should esteem it meritorious to engage in the work of reform—of ferreting out and exposing the abuses, if any exist of the officers of Government; but for me to engage in pulling down the Administration first, and then hunt out and expose the abuses they had been guilty of, would be a work of no merit. If your officers do wrong, show that to the people, and they will turn them out; but do not pull them down without some evidence of abuse. Sir, the gentleman from Virginia has proclaimed that there are many abuses and extravagancies that ought to be remedied; and yet now was not the proper time to apply the remedy. But why this is not the proper time, we are not told.

If abuses exist, we cannot be too soon in applying the remedy. The course of the gentleman from Virginia, over the way, to my understanding is inconsistent. Why not go to work now and find out these abuses?

Sir, (said Mr. Wright,) if abuses exist, & retrenchment is necessary, why did the gentleman from Virginia vote to lay this resolution on the table, with the avowed object of putting an end to the inquiry?—To me, this appears inconsistent; but it is not for me to reconcile the gentleman's course with consistency.

The gentleman from Tennessee, (Mr. Mitchell,) told us that the mover of these resolutions was fresh from the people, and fresh from the oven of public opinion. I am glad, sir, that coming fresh from the oven, he retained, when he took his seat here, sufficient heat to introduce this subject to our consideration, under the new era which he had heard. I hope he will have heat and perseverance enough to carry it through. The gentleman from Tennessee had also gone into an examination of himself, and disclosed his experience to the House. He had spoken of his sense of shame, resulting from the conviction that he had been growing worse ever since he came here, and more estranged from his constituents, by the extravagance and splendor which surrounded him. Sir, I regret his deterioration, but I hope this self examination, to which he has been excited by the condition and course of the gentleman from Kentucky, the mover of these resolutions, will be serviceable to him, and so warm him up, that he may unite in pushing this inquiry, that when he returns to the people, or the oven of public opinion, he may be able, from the light and knowledge he obtains, to remove any prejudices he may find among his constituents and the people of his part of the Union, against the present Administration, as to any charges of profligate and extravagant expenditures of the public treasure. I will now attend to the gentleman from Virginia, over the way, (Mr. Floyd.) No, sir, before I do so, I have one other remark to make to the gentleman from Tennessee. He has told us, sir, that the officers employed in administering the affairs of this Government exceeded nine thousand, and has emphatically asked, if that is not a departure from Republican simplicity?—The gentleman would have been less likely to have been misunderstood by the country, if in speaking of the great number of officers, he had remembered to inform us, that between seven and eight thousand of them were Deputy Postmasters, employed all over the country in diffusing information, light and knowledge, the foundation and support of a free Government. The residue may be more than our Government requires; but I am not able with my present information to say what offices should be dispensed with.

The gentleman from Vir. (Mr. Floyd,) had said, that there were a good many offices that might be abolished, and a great deal of expenditure. He has not told what offices.

I should have taken it kindly, if the gentleman had advised us of some of the great deal of useless expenditure to which he referred. It was easy to make general charges—many such had been made. I want particulars. What office can be abolished? What expenditure is too great? I agree, sir, with the gentleman from Indiana, (Mr. Blake) that we are approaching an important crisis in the political affairs of the country, and all are desirous of knowing if the President and the Heads of Departments are abusing the trust confided in them—if they are profligate in the public expenditures. Nay, I think there is a peculiar fitness and propriety in sifting this matter now—many charges have been made against the incumbents in office, of prodigality and waste.

The Chief Magistrate was a candidate for re-election; the People should be informed if these charges are true.—An issue is made up and submitted to the decision of the People, and before they are called on, to pronounce th, the guilt or innocence of this officer, they should be furnished with the evidence—all the evidence on the subject. The gentleman from Virginia entirely over the way (Mr. Floyd) supposes the friends of the Administration are opposed to retrenchment, and to the reduction of the public debt. Sir, I know of no such opposition of the friends of the Administration. No one has avowed any such feelings. The supposition is groundless altogether gratuitous. The friends of the Administration are friendly to retrenchment; but if they were not, if any friend were opposed, I have shewn in the extracts I have read, that the Cabinet and President are in favor of both. The gentleman has adverted to the subjects of Internal Improvements and the tariff. He seems to think these measures fraught with the calamity of the people, and he invokes the representatives for the agricultural States of the South and West to unite and ar-

rest these measures. Sir, I represent a part of the agricultural people of the West to whom the gentleman adverts. They do not agree with the gentleman in the fears he expresses, or his opinion that every act of legislation on the tariff lessens the price of their products and increases the price of every manufactured article necessity compels them to buy. Appealing to the knowledge resulting from the experience of the country, they believe the more you protect the manufacturer, the more you multiply the consumers of the agricultural products, and by increasing the demand in the home market, you increase the price of the products of the former. On the other hand as you protect and encourage the manufacture of those necessity compels the former to buy, the more you reduce it by home competition the price of the articles—such has been the case with cotton cloths and such they think would be the case with other cloths. The fears of my constituents as to the tariff, are not of the same kind with those expressed by the gentleman—they are of an entire different kind. They fear lest, not only this entire month, but this entire session will pass away, before we even hear from our Committee of Manufacturers; they fear nothing from the passage of a tariff bill that they desire and have prayed for, and will continue to pray for.

John Hancock.—During the siege at Boston, Genl. Washington consulted Congress upon the propriety of bombarding the town of Boston. Mr. Hancock was then President of Congress. After the letter was read a solemn silence ensued. This was broken by a member making a motion that Mr. Hancock might give his opinion on the important subject, as he was deeply interested, from having all his estates in Boston. After he left the Chair, he addressed the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole in the following words: "It is true, Sir, nearly all the property I have in the world is in houses and other real estate in the town of Boston, but if the expulsion of the British army from it, and the liberties of our country, require their being burnt to ashes, issue the order for that purpose immediately."

We have frequently had occasion to notice the effect produced abroad by the electioneering matter which is introduced into many of the papers in this country. Every thing that tends to lessen our national character is sought after with avidity on the other side of the water, and always laid before the public with harsh comments. We are led to this remark, from observing in the London Courier of the 5th ult. the publication of Thomas Hart Benton, in which he gives an account of the rencontre between Genl. Jackson and himself, in the year 1813. The Editor of the Courier heads the article with the words "American Manners," and the annexed comment, from which it will be observed, that he was unwilling to yield his belief to such a tale:— "The following curious narrative appears in the American papers.—One of the actors in it, it will be observed, is General Jackson, the candidate for the Presidency, who at the last election united more voices of the people in his favor than any other.— This we admit is not Gen. Jackson's own account of the matter, and some provocation no doubt had been given; but making every allowance, unless the whole be an absolute fiction, it gives an extraordinary idea of the savageness of the South-Western States.

Since we published on Saturday the case of suicide committed on the passage of the ship Niagara, from New York, we have learnt that the individual was Mr. Conway, the once distinguished tragedian, who, by the way, was some months ago qualifying himself for the Ministry, having previously retired wholly from the stage. We have heard no probable cause assigned for this most deliberate commission of self-murder, as we are told he had previously displayed no symptoms of insanity on the passage.— The time chosen for the execution of his purpose was one when human aid could avail him nothing, the vessel going before the wind ten miles an hour, and a heavy sea running. A settee was thrown to him, but from the moment he remained in sight, to appearance, he made no effort to reach it.—*Sav. Geor.*

### TRUST SALE.

WILL be sold by virtue of a Deed of Trust for certain purposes therein contained, on Tuesday the 12th day of February next, in the City of Raleigh, at the Store of Randolph Webb, a parcel of Salt, Cotton Baggings, and one old Negro Woman. Also, on Wednesday, the 13th of February, will be sold on Buckhorn, in Wake County, 20 miles west of Raleigh, on the premises, a Tract of Land, containing 143 acres, more or less—the Crop of Corn, Fodder, Stock, &c. the property of Hartwell Webb, conveyed to me in said Trust, &c. Terms made known on the day of sale.

JNO. J. CHRISTOPHERS,  
Trustee.

Jan'y 30, 1828.

### Just published.

AND for sale at the Book-store of J. Gales and Son, in Raleigh, price three dollars, a new Edition of the Office and Duty of a JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, and a Guide to Sheriffs, Coroners, Clerks, Constables and other Civil Officers in North-Carolina. With an appendix, containing the Constitutions of this State and of the United States, and a collection of the most approved terms for the use of these Officers. The new Edition of this valuable Work contains besides its former valuable matter, the substance of all the important Acts passed by the General Assembly from the year 1815, to the present period, which appear under their proper heads. Orders for this new Work will be duly attended to, from any part of the State.  
Dec. 20, 1827.

### State of North-Carolina.

Bertie County.  
Court of Equity—September Term, 1827.  
William Cherry, Solomon Cherry, Joseph Cherry and James H. Cherry, the three latter infants, by William Cherry their Guardian, and Mary Cherry, widow of Solomon Cherry, Petitioners,  
and  
Levi M. Holder and wife Mary, formerly Mary Cherry, Defendants.

Petition for sale of real Estate.  
THE Petitioners set forth in their petition, that Solomon Cherry, late of Bertie county, died intestate, being seized and possessed of two tracts of land, to wit: One tract containing six hundred acres, adjoining the lands of Stephen Barymore, the heirs of James Cherry deceased, and others; the other tract containing sixty acres, adjoining the lands of Thomas Barymore, William Barymore, and others. That the Clerk and Master be directed to make sale of the said lands for a division among the heirs at law of the said Solomon Cherry. That Levi Holder and wife Mary, formerly Mary Cherry, who are entitled to a distributive share of said lands, do not reside within the jurisdiction of this Court; and pray that publication be made to the said Holder and wife, that they be and appear at the next Court, to be held on the third Monday of March next, and plead answer or demurr. And it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the said Levi M. Holder and wife Mary, do not reside within the jurisdiction of this Court, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Raleigh Register for six weeks, that the said Holder and wife be and appear at the next term of said Court, to be held in Windsor, on the third Monday of March next, and plead answer or demurr to the said petition, or that judgment pro confesso be entered against them.  
Test. CHAS. W. JACOBS, C. M. E. B. C.  
Windsor, N. C. 12th Oct. 1827. 20 6w

### North-American Review.

No. LVII—January, 1827—Received and for sale by J. Gales & Son, Agents, Raleigh, N. C.—Subscription, Five Dollars per annum.

### CONTENTS OF NO. LVII.

1. Chief Justice. *William Penn and Services. A History of the Colonies planted by the English on the Continent of America.* By John Marshall.
2. Noye's Translation of Job, with an Introduction and Notes, chiefly explanatory.
3. American Missionaries at the Sandwich Islands. 1. Voyage of His Majesty's Ship Blonde to the Sandwich Islands, in the years 1822-5. Captain the Right Honorable Lord Byron, Commander. 2. Narrative of a Tour through Hawaii. By William Ellis. 3. Review of the preceding works in the London Quarterly Review. 4. The Rev. C. S. Stewart's Letters on the Sandwich Islands.
4. Hindu Drama. Select Specimens of the Theatre of the Hindus. Translated from the Sanscrit. By H. Wilson.
5. Republic of Central America. A Statistical and Commercial History of the Kingdom of Guatemala, in Spanish America. By D. Juarros.
6. Bowring's Poetry and Literature of Poland Specimens of the Polish Poets; with Notes and Observations on the Literature of Poland. By John Bowring.
7. Debates in Congress. Speeches in Congress, as published in the Newspapers.
8. De Staël's Letters on England. Letters sur l'Angleterre. Par le Baron de Staël. Holland.
9. American Annual Register. The American Annual Register, for the year 1825-6.
10. Fine Arts. Academies of Arts; a Discourse delivered before the National Academy of Design. By S. F. B. Morse.
11. Riedesel's Letters and Memoirs. Letters and Memoirs relating to the War of American Independence, and the Capture of the German Troops at Saratoga. By Madame de Riedesel.
12. Dana's Poems, Poems; by Richard H. Dana.
13. Cadalso's Moorish Letters. Cartas Marroquinas y Poesias Selectas; Por el Coronel Don Jose Cadalso.
14. The Talisman. The Talisman for MDCCCXXVIII.
15. Critical Notice. Primary Books in the Study of Latin.

### TRUST SALE.

BY virtue of two Deeds of Trust executed to me by A. R. Ruffin, I shall proceed to sell before the Eagle Hotel, in the City of Raleigh, on the third Monday of February, this being Court day, the following valuable Negroes, (to wit) Anthony, a dining room servant; Ralph, also a dining room servant; Billy, a cook-boy; Titus, the Oster; Verona; a small boy Washington; George, a wagoner, his wife Corinne, and her three children; together with 30 or 40 Beds, Bedding, and much other valuable furniture. Terms of sale, Cash, or Notes negotiable at the State Bank.  
GEO. W. HATWOOD, Trustee.  
Jan. 19th, 1828.

### A Currier Wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to employ a sober and industrious Currier and Finisher of Leather, immediately, who can come well recommended as such a man with a family would be preferred. Generous wages will be given.  
WALTER MCCONNELL,  
Guilford county, Jan. 11, 1828. 25-3

BLANKS  
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.