

RALINGH REGISTER,

AND NORTH-CAROLINA GAZETTE,

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

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THE REGISTER

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ADVERTISEMENTS

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From a Pamphlet published in Richmond, by Christopher Quandary, on the present state of parties with regard to the Presidential Election.

It seems to be agreed on all hands, that Mr. Adams and Genl. Jackson will be the only candidates before the people. I would fain hear all that can be said on both sides, and hold fast to the best; but which is the best?—that is the question, or rather, to me, the puzzle. If but a moiety of the praise, which the friends of these two gentlemen respectively lavish on their favorite, be allowed to have any foundation in fact, I defy the wit of man to determine which is the more worthy; if a tythe of the censure which the friends of each bestow upon the other, be just, then he that can determine which of the two is most unfit for the high station to which they are both aspiring, must have a far nicer faculty of discrimination than has fallen to my lot. I think the people at large, I am sure the people in my part of the country, regard the contest in the latter point of view; for ninety-nine out of an hundred of those I converse with, only tell me which they are going to vote against, not which they are going to vote for. I have rarely heard any man descending on the good qualities of either: I hear hundreds daily inveighing against the faults of both.—This may be owing, perhaps, to a trait in the human character, which has often been remarked—that the salt, pepper, vinegar and spice, with which satire is seasoned, makes it grateful to the palate of the generality of men; whereas, panegyric is always insipid, and (when living characters are the subject) often intolerably nauseous and disgusting. It is my opinion, founded on daily and close observation, that far the greater part of those who have made up their minds to vote against Mr. Adams, only read, or only heed, the objections that are urged against him with so much force and vehemence, by the opposition newspapers; and that most of those who have resolved to vote against Genl. Jackson at any rate, give their whole attention, or at least their whole confidence, to the awful censures denounced against his character and conduct by the ministerial prints. But for me, studious to hear and read all that is said on both sides—inquisitive, credulous, impartial—how am I to decide which to vote against, or which to vote for?

I begin with the *Eulogies*—and 1st as to their political character. The friends of Mr. Adams represent him to us, as the most upright, disinterested and profound statesman, that ever adorned any age or country; especially skilled in the science of diplomacy, and in all the foreign relations of the nation; gifted by nature with a quick and sure judgment to discern what is best in all emergencies, which has been improved by an excellent education, and by long experience in the weightiest public affairs; and with unequalled powers of reasoning, to explain the most complex operations of government to the plainest understanding, and to justify the most doubtful to the best; having no aim but his country's weal, and knowing no means but truth, reason and justice; shrewd as Franklin; prudent as Jefferson; gentle as Madison; firm as Monroe; and ardent in his country's cause as his own father; and withal, one of the soundest republicans in the nation—for proof of which last trait in his character, they refer to this known fact in his history—that he joined the republican party in 1807, renouncing and denouncing the federalists, out of horror of their odious principles and projects; thus giving the finishing blow to the one, and bringing a vast accession of strength to the other party. The friends of Genl. Jackson ascribe to him the sum total of all that is great and good, in one word—he is another WASHINGTON—whom corruption durst never approach, even with the proffer of her aid to entice others to their good. For proof of his devotion to our republican institutions, they refer to the acknowledged fact that he

has never, when occasion required, shunned the awful responsibility of violating particular provisions of the Constitution, in order to save the whole system from destruction; and to prove his qualifications for the Presidency, they adduce the convincing argument—that as he resigned the office of a Judge in his own State, and of a Senator of the United States, from a sense of the unfitness of his temper and talents for such stations, we may therefore be sure, that he would never have aspired to the Presidency, if he were not conscious that he possesses the suitable qualifications for the office.

Secondly, of the public services of Mr. Adams, his friends (it must be confessed) have not as yet thought it worth while to give a very particular account. They only remind us, in general, that he has been in the public service from his earliest manhood; and that he has had the confidence and applause of Washington, Jefferson, Madison and Monroe, in the most important civil posts, pronounced by them all to be a wise statesman and an honest man; not to mention the unbounded admiration of his father, the elder Adams, who (now since party heats have subsided) is universally acknowledged to have been a wise and virtuous statesman. The friends of Genl. Jackson enter boldly into the detail of his public services—and thus for the present (I think) have gained some advantage upon this point. They remind us, that he has been the hero of two wars; that in the late war, he almost exterminated the Creek Indians, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions; and who moreover held an unreasonably large extent of valuable territory; and that above all, by his skill and prowess, he repelled a superior army of ruthless invaders, disappointed them of the beauty and booty of New-Orleans, preserved that most important city, the key of the western states, and thereby in effect, preserved the integrity of the empire.

When I read the accounts which have been given to the world, on unquestionable authority, of the personal virtues and accomplishments of these two illustrious men, I can find nothing wanting in the character of either, to entitle him to the love, respect, and veneration of all mankind. Mr. Adams, according to his friends, is a man of the purest morals, the utmost republican simplicity of manners, calm dignity, serene temper, incorruptible integrity; an accomplished scholar, and the most brilliant rhetorician and eloquent writer of the age. On the other hand, the friends of Genl. Jackson assure us, that he is a man of the most heroic courage, terrible indeed to the foes of his country, whether foreign or domestic, whether found in the ranks of an invading army, or in a Hartford Convention; but to those men that seek him, sweet as summer; of an energy to meet and conquer all difficulties; one of those rare men who need not the adventitious aid of education—whom nature made a great man, and endowed with a capacity of mind, and a strength and quickness of judgment, which qualify him for any exigency of human affairs. In fine we are told, (in a truly classical strain of praise,) that he is another Cincinnatus, who, called from his plough to defend his country in her utmost need, won for her, safety, peace and glory; then nobly resigned his high command, and retired to his farm. How is it possible for a man like me, to choose between two such august characters which to vote for? When I read their praise, my bosom swells with the moral sublime, and I say with the poet—"Let old Timotheus yield the prize, or both divide the crown"—but my understanding rebukes my feelings for this folly—for neither will yield the prize, and as to dividing the crown, that I take it is unconstitutional.

1. It is my humble opinion, that the friends of the two candidates, respectively, ought to abate somewhat of their panegyrics, and their enemies somewhat of the substance, and more of the violence, of their censures.—For example, I think that Mr. Adams's friends ought not to give him quite so much credit for his abandonment of the Federal party in 1807—because it seems to me (considering that federal votes are votes, and that he will not have a great many votes to spare) that they ought to be wary not to offend the federalists; and because it cannot be prudent to remind the public, that Mr. Adams's conversion was from the weaker to the stronger party, and not guarded or measured, but sudden and absolute, as it had been worked by a miracle. They ought not

to dwell so much on his skill in diplomacy; because the public seems resolved to suspend its judgment on his head, until the secret history of the treaty of Ghent shall be published, to establish his claim to superior excellence in this line of public service. Their praises of his literary attainments should be more nicely measured, than they have hitherto been; for his toasts are certainly the worst that have ever been given or drunk, and his Baltimore speech not better; and this implies a defect which must be allowed to detract a great deal from the merit of any American scholar, orator or statesman. On the other hand, Mr. Adams's enemies ought to say no more about the Billiard table; it is a very small matter at the most; and until some of his friends thought it necessary to lay the blame of that transaction on one of his sons, I never could see any great harm in it; for I understand, the Virginia statutes against gaming are not in force in Washington. They ought no longer to taunt him with the story about Mrs. Moulton's rent; for that is a case for a court and jury; and no fair man ought to judge of it, without having all the witnesses confronted and cross-examined before him—petulance of temper is neither dishonesty nor meanness. They ought not to persist in accusing him with reviving the exploded doctrine of the divine right of kings: I am convinced the man meant no more than to express his sense of the religious obligation of his oath of office—which I hope is no unpardonable necessity. They ought not to harp any longer upon the colonial trade and the Panama mission; as I doubt not he is by this time a sincere penitent in regard to both.

The friends of Genl. Jackson ought not to insist that he is the Hero of two wars; because, if they can prove the fact, his enemies will probably demonstrate by figures, that he is superannuated. They ought not to claim for him the whole honour of the victory of New-Orleans; let him have the largest share that ever was awarded to a commander in chief; but reserve some part to be divided among the officers and soldiers that fought under him. Especially I pray them, never again to call him "a second WASHINGTON;" it sounds like blasphemy: the two men stand in contrast to each other, not in comparison. Genl. Jackson's enemies, if they be also friends of Mr. Adams, ought not to say another word about the Seminole war; since they can by no possibility, avoid implicating Mr. Adams in the blame. They ought not now to insist upon calling the general to too strict an account of his administration of martial law at New-Orleans, lest they implicate the Congress and Executive of the day—the great body of the people—and the Editors of the *National Intelligencer*, who wilfully shut their eyes to his proceedings at the time, because, (I presume,) it was then neither courtly nor popular to open their lips. I think they ought not to give implicit faith to the story of the duel, as their newspapers have reported it: I must believe there is some mistake or exaggeration on that subject. And if they will insist that the General cannot spell, they ought to know that neither could Marlborough, according to Lord Chesterfield, nor Buonaparte, according to Walter Scott.

I beg leave to suggest, that Mr. Rush and Mr. Southard ought to be abused a little. If they do not play, they hold the candle; and if they be not abused, they will not be praised; and so those two high officers of State will sink into utter insignificance. Yet I would have them abused with great moderation—I recommend, in general, an entire change in the style of controversy, being apprehensive, that if its fury shall not abate, foreigners will conclude that we are a nation of knaves. I set great value on national character.

I am clearly of opinion, that whether we regard this contest, in the one view, as a competition between the two most meritorious citizens in the nation, or in the other, as a scuffle for power between the two most depraved of mankind, yet there cannot but be some honest and sensible men among the friends and among the enemies of both the candidates.

After long thought and some hesitation, I have come to a conclusion, that the peace and harmony of this United Federal Nation, are more important than the election of either candidate.

Lastly, I implore the friends of Genl. Jackson to obtain from him beforehand, an explicit declaration upon the following points—That in case he shall be elected to the Presidency, he will not, as commander in chief of the national for-

ces, claim the right to suspend the writ of Habeas Corpus, whenever he shall think the public safety require it—and that he will not hold the members of unauthorised conventions, assembled, either in war or peace, to advise and in effect to direct the constitutional authorities, amenable to military trial and execution, under the second article of the rules of war—or, at least, that he will not exhaust the whole force of the argument upon the members of the Hartford and Harrisburg conventions. This last is a very important matter, for in this age of Conventions, if that article of war shall receive as hitherto a construction as has been given to the constitution, only think how many will be involved in the guilt and exposed to the punishment!

For myself, the malady of indecision, suspense of judgment, and neutrality is, I fear, fixed upon me, beyond all hope of remedy; and a very distressing malady it is. Buonaparte once told us—there could be no neutrals—which was generally thought to be contrary to the law of nations—but it is a settled point in the law of party—I pray it may be considered that it is not my fault that I am neutral. I have been all along doing my very best to take sides; and I shall not remit my exertions; but now that both parties have established committees of safety and vigilance in every town and county, how am I to show the least inclination to either, without being instantly detected by the other, and brought back by force or persuasion?

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

In pursuance of law, I, John Quincy Adams, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known, that a public sale will be held at the Land Office, at Washington, in the State of Louisiana, on the second Monday in June next, for the disposal of the lands of the United States in the following townships and fractional townships in the Land District North of Red River, to wit:

- Townships Five and Seven, of Range One, East.
- Townships Four, Five, Six, Seven, and Eight, of Range Two, East.
- Townships Four, Five, and Eight, of Range Three, East.
- Fractional Township Three, of Range Six, East.
- Fractional Townships One, Two, and Three, of Range Seven, East.
- Fractional Townships Two, and Three, of Range Eight, East.
- Fractional Township Nine, of Range Eleven, East.
- Township Seven, of Ranges One and Two, West.

The Lands reserved by law for the use of Schools, or for other purposes, will be excluded from Sale, which will proceed in the order above designated, beginning with the lowest number of section in each township.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, this 15th day of Feb. A. D. 1828.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

By the President:
GEO. GRAHAM,
Commissioner of the Gen. Land Office.

State of North-Carolina,

Northampton County.
Court of Equity, Fall Term, A. D. 1827.
James Webb, Complainant.

Jonathan Currin and wife, Elizabeth, late Elizabeth Jenkins, defendants.

Bill to make conveyance of Real Estate.
IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants in this case are not residents of this State, it is ordered that publication be made in the Raleigh Register, for six weeks successively, that unless said defendants shall appear at the next Court of Equity, to be held at said county, at the Court House in the town of Jackson, on the fifth Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, and plead, answer or demur to complainant's bill, the same will be heard *ex parte* and a decree made accordingly.
A copy, Teste, JNO. D. AMIS, C. M. E. Nov. 16, 1827. 20 6w

State of North-Carolina,

Franklin County.
Superior Court of Equity—the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in September, 1827.
Jesse Reid, Complainant.

George Murphy, Williamson Murphy, Nicholas Murphy, Patience Murphy, Amey Murphy, Elizabeth Murphy, Darby Thomas and Nancy his wife, Joseph Bledsoe and Wifred his wife, William Murphy, Francis M. Murphy & Temperance H. Murphy, by their guardian pendente lite, Samuel Johnson, Clerk & Master &c. and Jesse Davis, administrator of his wife Elizabeth, who was Elizabeth Murphy, Defendants.

IT appearing to the Court, that Jesse Davis, administrator of his wife Elizabeth, who was Elizabeth Murphy, is a non-resident of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Raleigh Register for six weeks successively, that Jesse Davis, administrator of Elizabeth Murphy, make his personal appearance at the next Superior Court of Equity to be held for the County of Franklin, at the Court House in Louisa on the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, and then & there to answer, plead, demur to said bill of complaint, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be entered against him, and decree made accordingly.
Teste, SAM'L JOHNSON, C. M. E.

REMOVAL

THOMAS POWERS has removed his Tailoring Shop to the House one door north of Messrs. H. & R. Kyle's Store, where he is prepared to execute all orders in his line, with neatness and promptitude.
along 72d Feb. 1828. 45 3t

American Cough Drops.

A certain remedy for Colds, obstinate Coughs, Asthma, Catarrh, Hooping-Cough, Influenza, Consumption, weakness of the Breast, spitting of Blood, and all other diseases of the Lungs, if timely used.

SCARCE a case of diseased lungs occurs but may be cured by a timely application of this remedy. The proprietor does not warrant it to be a specific, but is satisfied that it approaches nearer to one than any thing of the kind which has come under his observation; it has been very extensively used, and with extraordinary success in the practice of eminent physicians.

As yet, where it has had a fair trial, it has never failed of curing or materially alleviating the above distressing and dangerous complaints.

It may be used for any length of time, without in the least injuring the constitution; nor does it interfere with the business or diet of the patient. He may take his ordinary exercise, and as a general rule, may eat or drink whatever the appetite dictates. It promotes the discharge of Phlegm already collected, and by its soothing and invigorating properties prevents its further accumulation.

In Chronic Coughs, (or those of long continuance,) arising from a weak state of the lungs, particularly in those cases that are symptomatic of some hepatic derangement, such as are often seen in cases of Jaundice, and what is called Liver Complaints, (owing to the torpor of the organ,) this remedy is peculiarly adapted.

It does not, like many others, relieve for a time, or merely while using, but its effects are permanent. It promotes Digestion, gives tone and vigor to the Stomach, & restores the Lungs, which are generally the seat of the above complaints, to the healthy discharge of their functions.

CERTIFICATES.—This may certify, That in June last, I was afflicted with a painful disease of the lungs, which occasioned violent turns of coughing accompanied with spitting of blood, pain in the breast;—when from the high reputation I had heard of the American Cough Drops, I was induced to give them a trial. After using two bottles, I found so much benefit, to be able to resume my business. About three months after, I was attacked with a violent cold, attended with the same symptoms, when I made immediate use of the above remedy, and found complete relief from the use of one bottle; since which time I have had no recurrence of the symptoms. My health at this time is entirely restored.
GEORGE CLINTON.
Middletown, Dec. 2, 1824.

The following is from a gentleman who commenced using the Medicine two years since.

This certifies, that the subscriber has been for a long time afflicted with the Asthma, (and for three years was unable to sleep in a reclining posture), attended with difficult respiration, and all the other distressing symptoms usually attending the complaint. Had tried almost all the various remedies recommended for the disease and not finding the least benefit result from their use, despaired of finding any relief.

Having heard the American Cough Drops highly recommended; as a last resort, I made a trial of 2 bottles, & finding my difficulty of breathing lessened, and my general health improved, I continued the use of them until I had used 12 or 15 bottles, when I found my health completely restored. I can now rest well, and have no difficulty of breathing;—am able to attend to my business, and have not had any return of the complaint. From the great benefit I have received, and knowing by experience, the distress suffered by persons troubled as I have been I freely recommend the American Cough Drops, as a Medicine, that with perseverance, will in the worst cases, alleviate; if not radically cure this distressing disorder.
LYMAN WILCOX.
Berlin, Sept. 12, 1825.

The subscriber having been for several days severely afflicted with Influenza, accompanied with a violent Cough, loss of appetite, and symptoms of fever, was entirely cured by using half a bottle of the American Cough Drops. From a perfect confidence in this remedy, I would recommend a trial of it to all afflicted in a similar way.
LOT D. VANSANDS.
Middletown, Feb. 25th, 1825.

This certifies, that I was for nine months labouring under a violent affection of the lungs, attended with a very hard Cough, and every symptom of the Consumption; having made use of many remedies, without any removal, or lessening of the complaint, was induced to try the American Cough Drops, as a last resort, and after using one bottle, I was restored to perfect health.
CHARLES D. BUTLER.
Meriden, Jan. 3d, 1826.

The subscriber was violently attacked with the Influenza, attended with a violent Cough, and many turns of spitting blood and symptoms of an approaching consumption, was induced to make use of the American Cough Drops, and to my astonishment, after using one bottle, I was relieved from every symptom of disease, and my health was perfectly restored.
WM. DOYLE.
Middletown, March 7, 1826.

This certifies, that I have been afflicted for nearly thirty years with an asthmatic or pulmonary cough, and by the use of three bottles of "American Cough Drops," the malady is removed, and to all appearance, a complete conquest is obtained over a constitutional or hereditary complaint.
THEODORE NEWELL.
Middletown, April 1, 1826.

From a conviction that all persons who are afflicted with a disease of the Lungs particularly those whose cases are of recent date; and even those cases where the Lungs have become ulcerated, will find a great and lasting benefit from the use of these drops, the Proprietor is induced to present to the public for their perusal, the above Certificates, which he thinks cannot fail to satisfy the most incredulous, that this medicine has had the good fortune to discover, has some curative properties, and he dares not claim that it is a specific; yet he feels satisfied that a trial will be of more service to its reputation than numerous certificates.

N. B.—This Medicine is prepared from American Plants—to prevent imposition, observe that "American Cough Drops" are stamped on the bottle, and the directions signed, S. EDWARDS, SOUTHWAY & GUARDMAN, Wholesale Agents, Middletown, Court. Sold by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD, Druggists, Raleigh, N. C.
Feb. 28.