

Communication.

FOR THE REGISTER.

It is really discouraging to the friends of free government throughout the world, to witness the strange infatuation that prevails in some sections of the Union, on the subject of the qualifications of one of the candidates for the next Presidency...

The time was once, when a character established during a servitude to one's native country of thirty years continuance—when a character, established for the possession of great moral worth, and high intellectual endowments, were considered the only passports to places of high civil trust...

The having of mere animal courage—the having of firmness of character, sternness of purpose, that may be and is generally possessed in the most perfect degree, by the lower animals, has given to one of the candidates, in some sections of the country that popular applause, that has usually been awarded to the highest moral excellence...

Gen. Jackson stands before the American people as the public accuser of a fellow candidate, which accusation he has completely failed to substantiate. Does not a sense of justice to the distinguished citizen implicated, demand from the General, proof positive of its reality?

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THOMAS JEFFERSON.

Extracts from the Speech, delivered by Mr. Bartlett, of New-Hampshire, in the House of Representatives, on the Resolution proposing an enquiry into the expenditures of the Government, for purposes of Retrenchment.

"So long have we been listening to the topics of this debate, and so wide a range has been taken, that its origin is already disputed. The resolution itself has been subject to so many mutations, that its identity may well be questioned: it now retains scarce a single feature originally given it by its putative father."

There is a magic in the word retrenchment—economy. But what is the wealth of this nation? Is it the amount of shillings and pence in your Treasury—the extent of your domain? What has turned the eyes of the world upon this country? What has made the American name the proudest title of distinction in the civilized world?

One argument to support the charge of extravagant expenditure in the present Administration, is attempted to be founded upon a comparison of this and the Administration of Mr. Jefferson. I thank the gentleman for calling us to this comparison. It proves that the economical principles of Jefferson were not so successfully reduced to practice, even by himself, as they have been during the last three years.

Mr. Rives rose to explain. He said he considered three or four millions as the ordinary current expenses of Jefferson's Administration; and the ordinary current expenses of the present to be thirteen millions.

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Mr. Bartlett said he did not know how the gentleman made his thirteen millions. Mr. Rives said he would tell him. It was by taking the amount paid toward the debt from the whole amount of expenditures.

Mr. Bartlett. A much simpler process, and one which has the advantage of being accurate, is, to take the estimates of expenditures for the year, as appears by the Secretary's report, which, instead of thirteen millions, gives us the precise sum of \$8,990,580 41.

In 1801, the expenditures of the government were \$12,624,646 36, the receipts of the same year were \$12,846,560 95. In 1808, the expenditures of government were \$16,764,584 20—the receipts of the same year were \$17,160,661 93. In the first of which years the amount of what the gentleman terms the current expenses of government was a fraction less than five millions, and in the last, a fraction over six millions five hundred thousand dollars, instead of the sum of three or four millions by him supposed.

The expenses of foreign intercourse have been a theme of great complaint, and one upon which the gentleman has also instituted a comparison. I will not only attend to his comparison, but extend it back to the origin of the government. Let us, however, take with us the fact, that we have now more missions upon the continent of South America, than we have upon the continent of Europe.

The gentleman stated that the expense of foreign intercourse in the three last years of Mr. Monroe's Administration, amounted to 280,000 dollars, and the same expenses in the three first years of the present, amounted to 413,000 dollars; making the present exceed the former by 167,000 dollars. The fallacy or error in the statement is in imputing to Mr. Adams one year of the expenses incurred and provided for before he came to the office.

Table with 4 columns: Year, Expense, Year, Expense. Rows for 1823, 1824, 1825, 1826, 1827, 1828.

Leaving the expenses of the three last years, 27,000 dollars less than the three last appropriations of the preceding administration.

But let us look still further back, and first to Washington's administration. The foreign intercourse appropriations were then as follows:

Table with 4 columns: Year, Expense, Year, Expense. Rows for 1791, 1792, 1793, 1794, 1795, 1796, 1797, 1798, 1799, 1800.

In Mr. Jefferson's time, these expenses were—

Table with 4 columns: Year, Expense, Year, Expense. Rows for 1801, 1802, 1803, 1804, 1805, 1806, 1807, 1808.

Exclusive of expense of Barbary intercourse.

These tables are authentic, and show how very far from the fact may be the conjectures and assertions respecting the increasing extravagance and prodigality of the government.

Again, That item of the expense of foreign intercourse, embraced under the title of contingent expenses, has been adverted to as a source of great abuse. Here, for answer, let us resort to official documents.

Table with 4 columns: Year, Expense, Year, Expense. Rows for 1823, 1824, 1825, 1826, 1827, 1828.

This, which is designated as the contingent fund, till after the close of Mr. Jefferson's term, was not distinguished, but embraced in a general sum for foreign intercourse.

The amount of this fund expended in the five last years of Mr. Madison's administration, was 293,340 03 dollars, making an average of 58,668 dollars a year.

The amount of this fund expended in the eight years of Mr. Monroe's administration, was 289,316 78 dollars, making an average of 36,164 59 dollars a year.

The amount of this fund expended in the two years past of Mr. Adams's administration, while no appropriation is asked for the present year, was 54,875 70 dollars, making an average of 27,437 85 dollars, for the two years, a sum less, annually, than was expended by Mr. Madison, by 31,230 15; less, annually, than the sum expended by Mr. Monroe, by 8,726 74 dollars.

Another view of the subject presents results equally triumphant in favor of this Administration, as does every view founded upon facts, and not conjecture and supposition.

Take the appropriations of 1823, 4, and 5, including all Ministers, Charges, Agents of Claims, Secretaries, contingent expenses, intercourse with Barbary Powers, and relief of sick and distressed seamen, and the sums are—

Table with 4 columns: Year, Expense, Year, Expense. Rows for 1823, 1824, 1825, 1826, 1827, 1828.

For 1826, 1827, 1828, deducting unexp'd bal'ce, 3268,500, 230,000, 62,000, 3248,500.

Which is less, by \$195,455 17, than the same items of the three preceding years. I prefer such facts to any comment, and I present such facts as seem to me to need no comment.

Halifax Register.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 8, 1828.

ELECTION RETURNS.

Granville.—Thomas Hunt, Jr. S. without opposition. Robert Potter and James Wyche, C. State of the Poll.—Potter 1091, Wyche 523, John Glasgow 426, J. C. Taylor 390, Robert Jenkins 94.

Bertie.—George O. Askew, S. without opposition. Wm. S. Moon and Joseph Watford, C. State of the Poll.—Watford 521, Moon, 459, Dr. Sessums 360.

American Ingenuity.—Every day brings forth additional specimens of the ingenuity of our countrymen. We experienced much gratification, a few days since, in examining a Piano, the fruit of great perseverance and ingenuity on the part of one of our most industrious citizens, Mr. Wesley Whitaker.

Seasonable.—We were visited on Monday and Tuesday last, with copious and refreshing rains, which came just in time to prevent a deficiency in our crops of nearly one half. There is now, every prospect of a superabundant Harvest.

We have been requested to publish the balloting of the Executive Council, for Attorney General, which we are informed, were 3 in number. On the first balloting, Mangum had 2, Manly 1, Jones 1, and Blume 1. On the second balloting, the same result occurred. On the third, Jones had 3, Mangum 1, and Manly 1.

Economy of the Administration.—In order to deceive the people, the most unfair statements respecting the disbursements of the Government have been circulated by the friends of General Jackson, from Members of Congress, down. Mr. Adams has been charged with extravagance and insinuations have been thrown out that improper uses were made of the people's money.

Molasses Tax.—In the remarks which we made a few weeks ago, on the burdensome operation of this tax, we stated, that the effect of the additional duty of five cents per gallon, would be, either to destroy this source of revenue altogether, or to abstract from the pockets of the poorer class of the community, the enormous sum of \$50,000.

Extract of a letter dated Hertford County, July 28th. "Knowing that you feel an interest in the Presidential contest, I take the liberty of informing you of the result of a vote taken in Capt. Doughtie's District, at a company muster, on the 12th inst. where it was boasted by the Opposition, that there were not five persons who would vote for Mr. Adams."

Notwithstanding the satisfaction we feel at the success of the cause of the Administration, at the late election in Louisiana, we should be false to our own feelings did we not express our regret that Mr. Livingston has been thrown out of Congress by it (after the next session). His long experience in public life—his juridical knowledge and talent—his devotion to the interests of humanity as involved in the reformation of the penal code of the country—have commanded our esteem and respect.

deed to the boasting gentleman, as might be seen by their looks and expressions.

Things in General.—We have received the first number of a neat paper, printed at Washington in this State. It espouses the cause of the Administration and is styled the "Freeman's Echo."

New-York.—Judge Thompson has consented to become the Administration candidate for Governor in this State.

Hay Making.—The wife of a Mr. S. Hay, who resides in Philadelphia, was recently delivered of three children—all alive and doing well.

Carrying a Scythe in a thunder storm. On the 28th ult. a young man aged 16, Bucks c'ty. Pa. while returning home with a scythe in his hand, was struck by lightning and instantly killed.

Time.—To choose time is to save time, said Lord Bacon, and an unreasoning notion is but beating the air. There be but three parts of business; the preparation; the debate, or examination; and the perfection; whereof, if you look for despatch, let the middle only be the work of many, and the first and last the work of a few.

More fraud.—A system of high handed forgery has been discovered in Portland, Maine, which almost baffles credulity, notwithstanding the facts are too stubborn to be discredited. Luther Richardson, Esq. a Counsellor at Law, of respectable standing in his profession, and a young man, with a small family, heretofore possessing in point of integrity the unbounded confidence of that community, has been found engaged in this deplorable business, and to have forged, beyond a doubt, notes and endorsements, against various individuals in town and out, though mostly in town, to the extent of from \$25 to 30,000!

Fayetteville Market.—Cotton, \$9 a 9 1/2; Bagging, yard, 17 a 24. Bacon 7 a 10. Candles, mould, 16. Coffee, 14 a 17. Flour, \$4 a 4 25; Iron 5 30 a 6 50. Flaxseed, 75. Lard, 8 a 10; Lime, 20 a 2 50. Molasses; 35 a 40. Nails, 20 a 9; wrought, 18 a 20. Sugar, common, 8 1/2 a 9 1/2; prime 10 1/2 a 11 1/2. Salt, Liverpool, 75; Turks Island, 75. Steel, American, 8 a 9. Tobacco, leaf, \$2 50 a 2 75. Ap. Brandy 33 a 37. Whiskey, 25.

Good News from the West.—The news of the progress of the election in Louisiana, is even of a brighter cast than was anticipated by the most sanguine supporters of the re-election of Mr. Adams. It may indeed be said to settle the question as to the result of the approaching Presidential Election. The same spirit will be exhibited in several of the States heretofore considered doubtful, and with the same assurance of success.

We heard, by the last mail from Ohio, from a source to be relied upon, that that State will give to the ticket in favor of Mr. Adams, a majority of fifteen or twenty thousand votes.

From Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri, the news furnished by the same mail is cheering; and all things taken together, we now feel justified in congratulating our readers that if the danger is not passed, it is nearly so. If the Kentucky election exhibits a majority in favor of Mr. METCALFE, the day is already won. From that election we shall have news in a day or two.

Notwithstanding the satisfaction we feel at the success of the cause of the Administration, at the late election in Louisiana, we should be false to our own feelings did we not express our regret that Mr. Livingston has been thrown out of Congress by it (after the next session). His long experience in public life—his juridical knowledge and talent—his devotion to the interests of humanity as involved in the reformation of the penal code of the country—have commanded our esteem and respect.

GREAT TRIUMPH.—Louisiana leads the Van.—The Jackson charm is broken in Louisiana, where it was supposed to exist to some extent. The friends of the Administration are up and doing—the combination headed by the honor of "the Louisiana Pack," are broken, defeated—Louisiana has proved herself the leading star of true republican independence, and shown her detestation of the trumpet of bargain and intrigue, against honest talent and republican virtue.

Our prospects are bright—our hopes are brilliant, and the justice of our cause gives us full confidence of a glorious result.