# Communication.

FOR THE REGISTER.

#### It is really discouraging to the friends of free government throughout the world, to vitness the strange infatuation that prevails some sections of the Union, on the subt of the qualifications of one of the canlidates for the next Presidency-an infatustion as subversive of all calm, deliberate thought, as destructive to the wholesome operations of the mind, as is the bigotted devotion of the most superstitious religionist. The Mahomedans are not more in

d. Iusian-the God Juggernaut is not more blindly worshipped, than is Jackson by hundreds who do homage to his name.

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 int llectual endowments, were considered the only passports to places of high civil trust-And is this to be the crisis in our national existence in which it is to be reversed ? Is all that men have been tauglit to emulate as praiseworthy-the festering of that conscious rectitude, that warms the heart and mantles in the cheek, the highest cultivated intellect whether in pulitics. or in morals, the most profound attainment in all that is called knowledge-to give place to such a fame as is possessed by Andrew Jockson ? The answer is unhesitatingly, no ! this is a peace loving, a moral and intellectual people, they are not prepared to lay down at the feet of Jackson these constituents of national character, ready disputed. The resolution itself has which in them and in the nation, have grown with their growth and strengthened with its strength. It is doing the American people injustice for a moment to believe, nally given it by its putative father. Of that they have profited so little from an experience of fifty years, in the science of self-government- with the examples of Greece, Rome, France and England before them, as to elevate such a character to the Char of State.

having of hrmness of character, steroness

Gen. Jackson is the last man in the naion that should have come out in this can in this can be a spirit against his rival. It she disposition to reach the Presidency, if t by fair and honorable, by the foulest

f means. How does this sort with the ensitiveness of the General at the time he gave up his sent in the Senate ? He was fearful he would be supposed to occupy a debt from the whole amount of expendisituation that offered " facilities of manœuvring to his own aggrandisement."--How does it agree with the writing of electinneering letters fall of dark and undefined insinuations against those who beat him in the last election-his electioneering trip to New-Orleans of late, his contemplated trip to South-Carolina ? The efforts made by his friends in various parts of the country, shews a disposition in him, thro' them, to force himself into the Presidential chair, whether they will or not ? Does not all the efforts made by him and his friends, evince the possession of a restive and daugerous ambition, as reckless of consequences as the most lawless Jacobin that ever deceived a people or subverted an empire-which should place any man at an immeasurable distance from the Chief Magistracy of such a people as the Ameri-

### 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 albeen subject to so many mutations, that its identity may well be questioned : it now retains scarce a single feature origithe original resolution, it should be remembered, that it affirmed as fact that abuses existed ; reform was necessary, & could be effected only by certain process, &c.; that these positions were sustained by the friends of the mover, with other The having of mere animal courage-the allegations and specifications of charges

dinary current expenses of Jefferson's Ad ministration ; and the ordinary correct expenses of the present to be thirteen mil-

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 tures.

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 sime 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. By the reduction of the grade of the mission at Chili in Charge, government has been enabled to send a Charge to Denmark, where we have claims in controversy.

The gentleman stated that the expense of foreign intercourse in the three last years of Mr. Monroe's Administration, mounted to 280,000 dollars, and the same expenses in the three first years of the present, amounted to 415,000 dollars; making the present exceed the former by 167,000 dollars. The fallacy or error in

# 1828, deducting unexp'd bal'ce,

Which is less, by \$195,455 17, than he same items of the three preceding years I prefer such facts to any comment, and present such facts as seem to me to need ne comment.

# Maleigh Alegister. 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. Mhoon and Joseph Watford, C. State of the Poll .- Watford 521, Mhoon, 459, Dr.(Sessums 360.

-000 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. This is the second he has made, and considering he has had no experience in the business, is a great triumph of mechanical science .-The exterior of the Instrument is handsomely finished, and the tone is full and agreeable. As he can afford to sell them for about one-half the sum usually demanded here, we hope those in want of the article will give him a call.

-000-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.

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 Antoninistration and is styled the " Freeman's Echo."

the boasting gentlemen, as might

looks and expressions."

New-York .-- Judge Thompson has con. sented to become the Alministration can. didate 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, in Bucks c'ty. Pa- while returning home with a scythe in his hand, was struck by light ning and instant's killed

Time .- To choose time is to save time said Lord Bacon, and an unr asonable ma tion is but beating the air. There be but three parts of business ; the preparation ; the debite, 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 discoved in Portland, Maine, which almost baffles credulity, notwithstauding the facts are too stubborn to be discredited. Luther Richardson, Eng. 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 ex. tent of from \$25 to 30,000 ! No palliating circumstances, nor temptations of any kind, nor necessity. (says the Gazette,) can come in explanation of this atrocious trans. action. Mr. Richardson's habits were ever irreproachable in private life, so as our own observation or information has extend. ed. Neither losses, or any liabilities, which ducement for the perpetration of a crime so extensive. A small proportion of the loss will fall upon one or two of the Banks in towo, while the remainder must be borne

po-sess d in the most perfect degree, by the lower animals, has given to one of the candidates, in some sections of the coun try that popular applause, that has usually been awarded to the highest moral excellence ! and why ? Has a qualification so low, so brutish in its nature, by a sudden revolution in the minds of men, taken the first place in their affections? Have the American people so soon commenced a retrogade course ? Have they so soon run their race of freedom ? Are they so near the rock, that fatal rock, upon which all Republics have been wrecked ? Have they and arrows, and death, and say, are we so soon forgotten the admonitions of the not in sport? Sir, when we look back Father of his Country in his Farewell Address ? which address was voted against have heard charges alleged, insinuations by this same identical Andrew Jackson, who is now a candidate for the Chair, Washington was then leaving. These things are not lorgotten-how then is this milita- has been resorted to-no syllable has been ry mania that has so deranged the minds of some people to be accounted for ? They were men of au bition that were beaten in Let not the friends of that individual mis-1824, or, as Mr. M Duffie says, men of take the cause of this abstinence from reaction-they were not accustomed to de- crimination and attack. Are there no feat-their discppointment was more than facts to sustain such a course ? And if their philosophy could bear. Each disappointed man had a number of expectants hanging upon him-who in like maprier had his underlings, and through a process or even the fictions of fancy, to the reinof this sort, di-satisfaction sonn reached the bosom of society-a desperate opposition was determined upon by the disappointed of all parties, who concentr ted their efforts in one common purpose to render odious and unpopular, the President Elect. Principled after the manuer of the Jacobin Revolution in France, extermination right or wrong, " they must be put down tho? they may be as pure as the angels at the right hand of God." Misrepresentation-a false coloring of things that could not the proudest title of distinction in the cihave failed to have redounded to the President's standing if rightly understand,--was resorted to, to lessen the confidence of the people in their President. Congenial spirits were not wanting in different parts of the country to give circulation to these misrepresentations. The friends of the Administration, not aware of the desperate purpose, the extent of the combination arrayed against them, thought the busmess of relutation only calculated to give additional wings to slander ; they believed that such filth would carropt within itself, would work its own ruin in due time, and that no danger was possible from such an amalgamation of discordant materials .--But by dint of constantly hurraing for Jackson and his men, of whose name the great mass of people had heard favorable mention made in relation to the battle of New Orleans- he thirts of partizan presses--- the constant daubing of the committee. at Nashville-the preferring of charges by Gen. Jackson himself, fixed many of the community in the belief of them, & though the distinguished member of Congress whom the General called up a to prove the allegations, has flatly usnied the whole affair. t ey are still revied upon as the main pil-I rs of his popularity. Gen. Jackson stands before the Americau people as the public accuser of a fel-I w calculate, which air usation be has completely tailed to substantiate. Does extravagant expenditure in the present not a sense of justice to the distinguished Administration, is attempted to be found. citizen implicated, demand from the Gen- ed upon a comparison of this and the Aderal, proof positive of its reality? Does ministration of Mr. Jefferson. I thank the not the nation call for it as a deadly blow gentleman for calling us to this compariaimed at one of her must favorite sons ?- | son. It proves that the economical prin-He that would assassinate the reputation of ciples of Jefferson were not so successfulthe greatest sra e-man of this country, of ty reduced to practice, even by himself, this or any other age, whose character is as they have been during the last three identified with every step of national im- years. From three or four millions, in provement, f r the last thirty years, in the Jefferson's Administration, says the genon st vindicuve, and rev pgetal spirit, be cause lorsouth the intended victim did not in one fourth of a century, to twenty-five ce cause to vote for him-decerves not millions. to be voted for by a single man in the com-

of purpose, that may be and is generally We have been told, sir, that the Presi- one year of the expenses incurred and prodent has been guilty of illegally pocket- vided for before he came to the office .-ing public money, before his election to The appropriation for 1825, was made in office ; that he has come to the office by February, and with which Mr. A. had no corruption and a violation of the constitu- more to do, than his successor, whoever tion. He has been compared to the mid- he may be, now has with the appropriation night robber in our dwelling house ; has of this year. The amount of appropriabeen charged with abuse of his official power, and prostrating the interest of the country. And yet we are asked why so sensitive? Why do gentlemen suppose the administration is attacked ? They do, indeed, cast around them firebrands, upon the discussion, on the one hand we and imputations attempted to be fixed upon the President of the United States ; while, on the other hand, no retaliation uttered against him for whose supposed benefit such resort to accusation is had. none, could we not find a justification in the example of our opponents, to call the whispers of calumny, newspaper reports, forcement of such warfare? But I will not he provoked to a course in my judgment so unbecoming my own character and that of my country. 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 vilized world ? It is the character of the country. Was this bought with gold ?-And when degraded, debased, destroyed, can it be restored ? It is a treasure acquired by the services and sacrifices of patriots, and sufferings and blood of martyrs. The character of our eminent men, in or out of office, is the property of our country; in which, sir, you and I, and all of us have an interest. The genius of America when called upon for her treasures, points to her distinguished sons, & exclaims, " These, these are my jewels." And yet, sir, in this discussion, what have we been doing ? Have we not been struggling to pluck from the diadem of our country's glory, and deface and tread into the dirt those gems, which ages to come may not restore? Have we not been saying to the world that those individuals, whose patriotism, and talents and public services have been our pride and boast, are unprincipled traitors? Have we not said to the patriots in distant nations, struggling against oppression and encouraging the friends of liberty, look no longer to us for an example-patriotism is but a name-public service proof only of selfishness-and our institutions. in the newness of spring, are already rotten to the very foundations ?. One argument to support the charge of tlemen, our expenditures have increased,

of mal-administration of the Government. | the statement is in imputing to Mr. Adams tions for foreign intercourse then stands thus :--

823,	\$ 82,000	In 1826,	\$187,506	a Ba
824,	189,500	1827,	181,000	181 - 1
825,	213,000		40,000	Panama
1400		1828,	49,000	CIECUA
	\$484 500	1.54	\$4.57 500	

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 :

Carlo A		100	In the time	of Mr. Jn
1791,	\$ 1,733	33	Ada	
1792,	78,766	67	In 1797,	\$172,504
1793,	89,500	00		242,711
1794,	146,403	51	1799,	199,374
1795,	912,635	12	1800.	185,145
1796,	109,739	64	and the second	
				\$799,734

\$1,338,827 27

In Mr. Jefferson's time, these expenses were-In 1801, \$ 139,851 73 In 1805, \$2,665,769 62

416,253 62 1806, 1,613,922 09 1802. 1803, 1,001,968 34 419,845 61 1807, 1804, 1,129,591 62 1808, 214,233 26

\$7,591,435 8 Exclusive of expense of Barbary intercourse. These tables are authentic, and show how very far from the fact may be the conectures 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. There was expended of this fund-

- runu	Lu ut Linto	-uu	was cap	nere	
\$18,627 07 36,248 63 no appropris	1827,	78	\$30,584 20,145 25,574	1824,	n
tion asked	Galacia de	05	\$76,206	1 All	
\$54 875 70	[4] 3.47 [SH]	12. 1	BORN SEALS	1200	5.

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

We have been requested to publish the ballotings 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 he has incurred, could have been an in-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 or- by individuals, and some who have here. der to deceive the people, the most unfair | tofore been Mr. R's best and most devoted statements respecting the disbursements of | friends. 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. To those who desire the truth, we recommend a perusal of the extract 75; Turks Island, 75. Steel, American, in to-days Register, from the speech delivered at the last session of Congress, by Mr. Bartlett of New-Hampshire, on the Retrenchment Resolution. It will show that the charge of extravagance al-

leged against the Administration is without the shadow of truth, and that the anticipated by the most sanguine supportpublic expenditures under the present ers of the re-election of Mr. ADAMS. I incumbent, so far from being greater have been much less than those under the preceding Presiden

Molasses Tax .- In the remarks which same assurance of success. 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. An arrival at Boston from Martinique, proves that our predictions were not without foundation. The tucky election exhibits a majority in la brig Counsellor was ordered to bring home a cargo of Molasses, but on receiving the news of the tariff, finding that the increase of duty would sweep off all the profits, and make the importation a losing business, at the success of the cause of the Admin-

Fayetteville Market. --- Cotton, 89 a 91 1 Bagging, yard, 17 a 24. Bacon 7 a 10 .-Candles, mould, 16. Coffee, 14 a 17-Flour, \$4 a 4 25 ; Iron 5 50 a 6 50 --Flaxseed, 75. Lard. 8 a 10 ; Lime, 82 a 2 50. Molasses; S5 a 40. Nails, cut, wrought, 18 a 20- Sugar, common, 81 a 91 ; prime 101 a 111. Salt, Liverpool, 8 a 9. Tobacco, leaf, 82 50 a 2 75. Ap. Brandy 33 a S7. Whiskey, 25. Observer.

Good News from the West. - The news of the progress of the election in Louisi-ANA, is even of a brighter cast than was may indeed be said to settle the question as to the result of the approaching Presi-dential Election. The same spirit will be exhibited in several of the States heretofore considered doubtful, and with the

We heard, by the last mail from OHIM. 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 congratu-lating our readers that if the danger i not passed, it is nearly so. If the Ker vor of Mr. METCALFE, the day is alread won. From that election we shall have news in a day or two. Nat. Int.

Notwithstanding the satisfaction we feel the parties interested determined to leave istration, at the late election in Louisia

Mr. Rives rove to aplair. He said he considered three or four millions as the or-

The amount of this fund expended in the five last years of Mr. Madison's ad ministration, was 293, 340 03 dollars, mak ing 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 admintration, while no appropriation is asked for the present year, was 54,875 70 dolls. 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 sum expended by Mr. Monroe, by 8,726 74 dellars.

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 1825, 4, and 5, including all Ministers, Charges, Agents of Claims, Secretaries, contingent expenrelief of sick and distressed seamen, and the sums are :--For 1823.

18.4.

1825.

the cargo, and bring the vessel back in ballast, with only eight hogsheads of molasses on board. It is the opinion of the captain that most of the other vessels long experience in public life-his jurid which he left at Martinique, and which were there on the same errand with him self, will return in the same manner.

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. As this was Jackson's strong ground in the lower part of our county, they intended to take the vote to have it published, that it might be known ses, intercourse with Barbary Powers, and how great a majority they were to have in this county. When the vote was taken it stood-for Adams 31, Jackson 31, and \$198,455 17 from 10 to 15 persons who refused to vote, 263,590 00 publicly acknowledged they should vote 282,000 00 \$743,956 17

na, we should be false to our own feeling did we not express our regret that Mr Livingston has been thrown out of Congress by it (after the next session.) Il cal knowledge and talent-his devotion to the interests of humanity as involved in the reformation of the penal code a the country-have commanded our esteen and respect. He has appeared to us to labour under an error as to the qualifica-tions of Genl. Jackson for the Presider-cy; but he was otherwise a wise and use-ful Legislator, whom we shall be sorry to miss from the councils of the country.

GREAT TRIUMPH. - Louisiana leads Van !--- The Jackson charm is broken " Louisiana, where it was supposed to exist to some extent. The friends of the Administration are up and doing-the con bination headed by the honor of "the Lag isiana Pack, "are broken, defeated-" Louisiana has proved herself the leading star of true republican independence, and shown her detestation of the trumpeter of bargain and intrigue, against honest,

talent and republican virtue. Our prospects are bright—our hopes an brilliant, and the justice of our cause give for Mr. Adams, which was mortifying in- us full confidence of a glorious result