

POLITICS OF THE DAY.

To the Editor of the Hillsborough Recorder.

Washington City, July 31, 1829.

Sir:—In your paper of the 8th instant, we observe an Address of one Mr. James A. Craig, who offers himself a candidate to represent the district of Person, Orange and Wake, in the next Congress in opposition to General Barringer, the late Representative. Who Mr. Craig is, or what are his claims in respect, we do not know; but we may presume them to be very slender if we judge of the standing of the individual by the character of his Address. Be this as it may, however, some of the passages of the Address, in which the writer has taken the liberty to couple our names with a gross calumny, and to misrepresent the conduct of his competitor in connection with our concerns, demand from us refutation; and we trust that we may be permitted to defend ourselves, and the gentleman whom Mr. Craig endeavors to reach over our shoulders, without the imputation of an impertinent or unwarrantable interference in the local concerns of the district.

The following are the passages in Mr. Craig's Address to which we refer:—

"There is one part of General Barringer's conduct in Congress, which I as well as others think very reprehensible. We find him at the close of the last Session introducing a resolution to have reprinted under the direction of the clerk of the house, 630 copies of all the documents, executive and legislative, reports of committees, &c. from the 1st to the 13th Congress, both inclusive, being a period of 26 years! Many able and intelligent members engaged in the debate; the resolution was successfully opposed; it was satisfactorily shown that its adoption would be a useless expenditure of the public money, that it would cost the nation three hundred thousand dollars." This resolution of Gen. Barringer to reprint the scarce documents, we are credibly informed, was made upon the suggestion of a caucus at Washington City, after Gales & Seaton had lost the public printing to Congress. And why did they lose the printing to both Houses of Congress? It was because they advocated the election of Messrs. Adams & Clay, and strongly supported all the extravagancies of the late administration; because they denounced Gen. Jackson as an "adulterer, a cold blooded murderer, a violator of the laws, a contemner of the constitution."

So saith Mr. James A. Craig, of Hillsborough. It is possible he believes what he asserts; or what is more probable, he may have supposed that his unfounded assertions would not meet the eye of any person who would take the trouble to expose their falsity. "Now mark how a plain tale shall put him down."

Instead of introducing his resolution at the close of the session, Gen. Barringer submitted it on the 14th of February—nearly three weeks before the close of the session. It was, with his consent, referred to the Committee on the Library, to enquire into the expediency of the measure, its probable cost, &c. On the 18th of February the Committee made the following report:

"The Committee on the Library, from the Hon. J. of Representatives, to which was referred a resolution of the House relative to the re-printing of certain public documents, have had the same under consideration, and beg leave to report:—

"That, pursuant to the instructions of the House, they have endeavored to ascertain what are the deficiencies in the existing supply of public documents in the possession of the House; the probable number of volumes which a reprint of those needed would occupy, and the cost of such reprint. On these subjects, statements have been submitted to them by the officers of the House most conversant with the matter. It appears, that though there are a number of scattered and disconnected volumes of the printed documents prior to the fourteenth Congress, there is not a complete set in the possession of the House; and of several entire sessions there is not a copy.

"It further appears that, up to the year 1814, the documents of a session were few with few exceptions, comprised in one small folio, and two small octavo volumes, in large type. The Committee are of opinion that all the documents which it would be of importance to re-print, might be comprised in about one volume for each Congress, or about twelve volumes for the whole. The Clerk of the House has suggested advantages which would attend the execution of the work on a folio page, in which form he is of opinion, that it could be executed in eight volumes, and at a reduced price. It is estimated that the re-print in twelve volumes, may be effected at about \$2,500 per volume. Of the cost of the edition, on the folio page, the committee are only informed that it would be less than that of the octavo edition. A considerable diminution of the expense of either edition might be effected by the exercise of a discretion on the part of the Clerk of the House, in the omission of such documents as it is not of importance to reprint. The Committee accordingly report the following resolution:

"Resolved, That such of the executive documents and legislative reports of the House of Representatives as are important to be preserved, from the first to the thirteenth Congress, both inclusive, shall be selected by the Clerk of this House for publication, and shall be printed under his inspection and direction."

The committee estimate the cost at 30,000 dollars—Mr. Craig swells it to 500,000. Shall we confide in the statements of the committee, given on their high responsibility to the House, to the nation, and to their own characters; or in the random assertion of Mr. Craig? Another fact, should be mentioned here, of which many others as well as Mr. C. may be ignorant. The effect of General Barringer's motion would not have been limited to the expending of this sum of money merely for placing in the hands of Congress printed copies of these valuable records; but in addition to this, of itself an important and necessary object, had this motion prevailed, it would have placed in the Executive and Legislative offices of every State & Territory, and in every incorporated College & Library throughout the Union, a set of these interesting and valuable State Papers. A law of Congress, passed just after the congregation of the Capitol, when the Library and nearly all the printed records were destroyed, directed that all documents and state papers, printed thereafter by order of Congress, should be distributed throughout the coun-

try, in the manner mentioned above. If a citizen now, in any part of the Union shall, for any purpose, however important, public or private, desire to consult the records of his country, for any portion of the highly interesting period from the formation of the government down to the close of the late war, it is totally out of his power to do so; but, as the public documents have been regularly diffused as above stated, from the year 1815, and as Gen. Barringer's resolution would have in like manner distributed the documents from 1789 down to 1815, it would have rendered accessible to the citizens of every State and Territory in the Union, the Congressional documents, Executive and Legislative, from the origin of the government to the present year.

As to the second allegation of Mr. Craig, that the resolution of Gen. Barringer "was successfully opposed," how stands that fact? The only question taken on the subject, which could be supposed to try the strength of the resolution, was on the motion for its indefinite postponement. On this question the vote was, Ayes 50. Nays 108. Seeing that the House was decidedly in favor of the proposition, and that if the question were permitted to be taken on its passage, it would be adopted, two to one, its enemies determined to defeat it by preventing the question; and this was effected by consuming in debate such portion of the first hour of every morning's sitting (allowed for receiving reports from committees and considering resolutions) as might be left for discussing this proposition. Some of its opponents occupied the floor three successive mornings, others two, &c. until the very last day of the session; and thus only, was it "successfully opposed."

With respect to the allegation that Gen. B.'s proposition was the fruit of a Caucus, the statement is ridiculous. If Gen. B. attended any Caucus during the late Session, we venture to say it was a Caucus held for very different purposes. It is known to every member of Congress, and no one will be hardy enough to deny it, that all the resources and manoeuvres of the subjects of King Caucus were exhausted in the efforts to put down the Editors of the National Intelligencer, and not to sustain them. The marshalling and drilling of the forces, by the Orderlies of the party, was incessant, day and night. Members were brought to the ballot-box by little less than manual force, and some of the subsequent appointments to public office may be distinctly traced to the services rendered to his Majesty on that occasion, by rallying a majority against us.

So much for Mr. James A. Craig's accuracy, touching Gen. Barringer's resolution. We leave it to the intelligent people whose suffrages he solicits, to form an estimate of the high-mindedness of assailing a rival with imputations before he had ascertained their truth.

In regard to what Mr. Craig asserts respecting ourselves, we conceive it less reprehensible, though equally false. The conductors of public journals are considered, by the narrow-minded every where, as fair game for every imputation that may serve the purpose of the moment; and as it served the purpose of Mr. Craig, in sustaining his unfounded charges against his competitor to assail the Editors of the National Intelligencer, the truth of the allegations against the Editors of so distant a newspaper was of little comparative importance. This branch of Mr. Craig's misrepresentations will be dispatched in a few words. In stating that the Editors of the National Intelligencer ever "denounced Gen. Jackson as an adulterer, a cold-blooded murderer," Mr. Craig asserts what is utterly untrue. It would be equally untrue, to assert that the National Intelligencer ever assailed the private or personal character of Gen. Jackson, or that of any member of his family. During the whole of the two last Presidential contests, in the first of which we advocated the election of Mr. Crawford, and in the second supported the re-election of Mr. Adams, and in both strenuously opposed the elevation of Gen. Jackson, not a word was ever written by us personally disrespectful of Gen. J. or touching his private life or domestic affairs. The readers of the National Intelligencer know that these are topics from which we habitually abstain, in all cases. Unfit as we have always deemed that distinguished citizen for the Presidential Office, and earnestly as we opposed his election, his public services entitled him to be treated with all the respect compatible with a free discussion of his qualifications, and in no instance was that respect forgotten or withheld by us.

Considering the bitterness of the late contest, and the unrestrained discussion of Gen. Jackson's private history, as well as that of his competitor, in which the political journals generally engaged, we have the charity to believe it possible, that Mr. Craig was supposed that the National Intelligencer followed the general example. But in this particular, as well as in reference to the unfounded charges against his adversary, which we have felt ourselves called on to notice, we would say to Mr. Craig, that there is not a very wide difference between charging a neighbor with an offence which you do not know to be true, and accusing him with one which you know to be false: one violates the letter, the other the spirit of the ninth commandment.

Very respectfully,
Your ob. servts.,
GALES & SEATON.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

We are glad to learn from the Raleigh (N. C.) papers, that the cause of internal improvement is gaining ground in that State. There seems to have been a spirit excited which, we trust, will not be suffered to languish. Meetings have been held in various portions of the State,

and vigorous resolutions have been adopted. We were particularly pleased with an able and interesting report from a meeting at Hillsborough. Such noble principles, and such reasons for exertion as that document inculcates, cannot but have their due weight in the breast of every reflecting man. They appeal with irresistible force to all the feelings which can actuate the inhabitants of the State;—the feelings of interest, of state-pride, and of patriotism. Dead must be that heart that cannot respond to them.

North-Carolina has always held an inferior rank among the component parts of the Union. What can have been the cause? Surely not its geographical extent. In this point of view, she could claim a proud elevation. Is it to be ascribed to Nature, who has closed the mouths of her rivers, and blocked up her outlets? Is it because she has no internal resources? Alas! no; to none of these causes can it be ascribed; these are circumstances, to the extent supposed, not warranted by fact. To what then is it owing? We must say, however painful it may be, (and we speak from actual observation,) that it is wholly and entirely owing to the want of activity; to the apparently utter listlessness of its inhabitants. Nature, it must be acknowledged, has not bestowed upon them all the facilities of commerce. Yet she has not shown herself totally hostile. Beaufort has an excellent harbour, easy of access from the ocean, and in every respect is admirably situated. How easily, by an active and enterprising people, might it be made a place of vast importance! How easily might it be connected with Newbern, one of their principal cities. Rail-roads, branching from this last mentioned place to various portions of the country, would bind them in indissoluble bonds, and give to that community, which has now the weakness of a child, the firmness and vigour of a giant.

We observed, last week, in our city, the President of the University of the State. His object was, to examine particularly, the construction of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail-road,—a proud and honourable monument of determined perseverance and vigorous enterprise. That gentleman, for two years past, has, with laudable industry and untiring zeal, been attempting to rouse the inhabitants of North-Carolina from their slumbers. He has reasoned with them; he has pleaded with them; he has appealed to their pride; he has called upon their patriotism. We believe that his voice has not been raised in vain. We trust that he will continue his praise-worthy efforts, not disheartened by neglect, or the clamorous opposition of noisy demagogues; not to be thwarted by scruples; not to be terrified by prejudice; not yielding to obstacles thrown in his way by the envious; not silenced by the malicious. The Clinton of the South will, like the Clinton of the North, from such exertions, be entitled to the most enduring of all rewards:—"the praise of having been an useful citizen of the State and member of society, the highest that man can bestow or receive."—*Balt. Ev. Post.*

THE LATE RUMORS.

Richmond, August 4.

We have said very little of the unpleasant rumours which have been afloat for several days; and within the last three days in our own City, because the subject itself is at all times unpleasant to touch upon; and because all statements concerning it are scarcely more than rumours. While they excite the weak and the unthinking, they are generally scouted by persons of sense and consideration.

The Alexandria Gazette had noticed, some days since, the report that some unpleasant disturbances were taking place among the slaves in some of the lower counties of Virginia, such as Gloucester, Matthews, &c. This paragraph got wind among the Eastern papers—but the Fredericksburg Arena put its extinguisher upon it, and arrested its circulation by a strong confutation of its general contents.

Similar reports had reached this city, but we have been unable to find any fact, supported by good evidence, showing any such mad intention among our people, or justifying any sort of panic on the occasion. Flying reports of a similar description were afloat about our city; but we placed no species of reliance upon their authenticity. The proper authorities, indeed, upon being addressed, informally by a few of the citizens upon the occasion, determined at all events, to place the Volunteers in readiness, and to arm the Regiment—more with a view of quieting any momentary or unpleasant excitement, than because there appeared to be the least foundation for it. On Saturday last however, there was some more feeling excited among a few of our citizens, in consequence of a conversation said to have been overheard by a very respectable young gentleman, who had concealed himself, at one of the warehouses. The conversation was between two coloured draymen, in which one of them was supposed to have told the other to be ready; for, that night was to be the season for rising, &c. This man, however, is now in custody, and will be tried on Saturday next; and it is better to wait for the official development of the transaction.

So it was however, that a strong patrol was turned out on that night, with mounted men, &c. The city and suburbs were scourged—but no suspicious signs were seen. The city slept quietly. It was the same case on Sunday night.—The persons in question were never more orderly and quiet—and not a sign, that we have heard of, transpired on these two nights, to show preparation or to justify the slightest suspicion. They will be wretched fools even to think of any such thing, for, they would only bring down ruin up-

on their own heads. They cannot but see this of themselves—though it is right for us, to be on the *qui vive*.

We throw out this brief statement—but it contains whatever is necessary to be said on the subject. It is more to prevent exaggeration at a distance—than to satisfy any one near to us, that we make any statement at all.—*Compiler.*

JOHN RANDOLPH OF ROANOKE

Mr. Randolph who has been returned, as a member of the Virginia Convention for amending the Constitution of that State, is violently opposed to a more extended indulgence of the elective franchise. In a speech at Charlotte C. H. on the day of the Convention election, he declared that he had drawn the sword, & thrown away the scabbard—that all changes were not improvements, and that it never was known that the people ever improved their government by change. On the right of suffrage, he said that the non-freeholders spoke of physical force, but before he would consent to extend to them the right to tax his land and slaves, he would give them a fight.—*Charleston Courier.*

WE ARE AUTHORIZED to say that the above is a very gross misrepresentation of Mr. Randolph's words on the occasion alluded to.

Mr. R. did say that he had commenced his public life as an humble but not inactive or inefficient member of that party which had ejected from the Executive Chair, the father of the Sedition Law—and he had closed it by assisting to expel from the situation, the son of the Father of the Sedition Law. In both these conflicts when he drew the sword, he had thrown away the scabbard. Never asking or receiving quarter, and not always giving it—it could be no matter of surprise that he had made numerous, and violent enemies, personal as well as political.

Mr. R. exposed the infatuation of Virginia, a slave State, warring against slave representation. He said the power of taxing property and appropriating the proceeds was the power of life and death over it.

As some very young and indiscreet persons had boasted that the physical force of the country was with them, Mr. R. said he would never yield to a threat—and before he surrendered upon such a summons, he would be satisfied by experiment on which side the physical force really lay.

Editors, who have re-published the first pretended Version of Mr. R's speech, are requested, as an act of sheer justice, to give place to the above correction.
Richmond Enq.

THE MEDICAL COMPANION, OR FAMILY PHYSICIAN;

TREATING OF THE DISEASES OF THE UNITED STATES, With their symptoms, causes, cure, and means of prevention; common cases in Surgery; the management and diseases of Women and Children; a Dispensary, for preparing Family Medicines, and a Glossary explaining Technical terms—Also, the Nurse's Guide.

The Seventh Edition. Revised, enlarged, and very considerably improved.
BY JAMES EWELL, M. D.

On the important subject of domestic medicine, many books have been written, which, though excellent in other respects, have greatly failed of usefulness to Americans; because they treat of diseases which, existing, in very foreign climates and constitutions, must widely differ from ours. The book now offered to the public has, therefore, the great advantage of having been written by a native American, of long and successful practice in the southern states, and who, for years past, has turned much of his attention to the composition of it.

To every family, more especially those in remote situations, the possession of this book must unquestionably, be of incalculable value; for, conducted by such a guide, it will not be presumptuous to say, that any person of tolerable capacity, and reasonable attention, may be enabled to practise with safety and advantage, in those cases of simple diseases most incident to our climate.

This work is for sale, by
August 1. J. GALE & SON, 95.

State of North-Carolina, Buncombe County.

Superior Court of Law—April Term, 1829.
Andrew Prealy, }
vs. } Petition for Divorce.
Eleanor Prealy, }

ORDERED by Court, that publication be made for 3 months successively in the Raleigh Register, and the Yadkin and Catawba Journals, that the Defendant be and appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for Buncombe county, at the Court-house in Asheville, on the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and plead or answer to the Plaintiff's petition, or the same will be heard *ex parte*.

Witness, Robert Henry, Clerk of said Court at Office, the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday of March, 1829.

State of North-Carolina, Buncombe County.

Superior Court of Law—April Term, 1829.
Ashur Lyon, }
vs. } Petition for Divorce.
Lucinda Lyon, }

ORDERED by Court, that publication be made for 3 months successively in the Raleigh Register, and the Yadkin and Catawba Journals, that the Defendant be and appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for Buncombe county, at the Court-house in Asheville, on the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and plead or answer to the Plaintiff's petition, or the same will be heard *ex parte*.

Witness, Robert Henry, Clerk of said Court at Office, the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday of March, 1829.

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber is authorised by the Rev'd William S. Plumer, to offer for sale his HOUSE and LOTS in the town of Hillsborough. It is a very highly improved & elegant establishment, and is situated in the most pleasant part of the town; the buildings are all new and finished in the best style. The lots consist of five or six acres.

Persons wishing to purchase will apply to me at this place.
J. W. NORWOOD.
Hillsboro, July 27, 1829. 94

MANAGERS' OFFICE.
Richmond, Va.
Connecticut State, No. 9.
To be Drawn August 8th.
1 of \$10,000 is \$10,000
1 " 3,000 " 3,000
1 " 2,000 " 2,000
10 " 1,000 " 10,000
And many other valuable Prizes.
Whole Tickets \$4. Quarters \$1.

Grand Consolidated, No. 16.
To be Drawn in Washington City, 20th Inst. This month.
1 of \$15,000 is \$15,000
1 " 5,000 " 5,000
1 " 4,000 " 4,000
1 " 3,000 " 3,000
1 " 2,025 " 2,025
5 " 1,000 " 5,000
Besides 5 of \$40; 10 of \$20; 10 of \$10; 10 of \$5; 10 of \$3; 10 of \$2; 10 of \$1; 10 of 50 cts.
Whole Tickets \$5. Halves 2 50.
Quarters 1 25.
A Package of 20 whole, which is complete to draw \$45, with a chance of any of the above Capitals, may be had for \$100.

Recollect that Yates & McIntyre are the managers of all Lotteries advertised by them. All letters all your orders for tickets be sent to them in Richmond—which will be promptly attended to.
YATES & McINTYRE.

State of North-Carolina, Superior Court of Law and Equity, Wake County.

Spring Term, A. D. 1829.
The Creditors of William Ruffin, Caroline Ruffin, Mrs. Catherine Ruffin, who is deceased and wife of Archibald R. Ruffin, who sues in this behalf by G. E. Badger, Esq. Executor R. Ruffin.

Thomas Ruffin, Thomas Ritchie, Henry M. Hester, Administrator with the Will annexed of William Ruffin deceased, John M. Ruffin, the infant son of Thomas R. Ruffin, Frederick Ruffin and Archibald R. Ruffin.

ON MOTION, it is ordered by the Court that Benjamin A. Barham, Esq. be appointed Commissioner to settle the administration account of the administrator of William Ruffin, deceased, and that he give notice of the time and place of taking such account to the parties interested by public advertisement in one of the newspapers published in the city of Raleigh, and that he make Report to the next term of the Court.

The parties in the above named suit, are hereby notified, that I shall proceed at my office in the City of Raleigh, on the 29th day of September next, to audit and settle the accounts of the Administrator of the late William Ruffin, who and where they are invited to attend.
BEN. A. BARHAM, Com'rs.
Raleigh, July 11, 1829. 89

State of North-Carolina, Buncombe County.

Superior Court of Law—April Term, 1829.
Polly Buckner, }
vs. } Petition for Divorce.
Edward Buckner, }

ORDERED by Court, that publication be made for 3 months successively in the Raleigh Register, and the Yadkin and Catawba Journals, that the Defendant be and appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for Buncombe county, at the Court-house in Asheville, on the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and plead or answer to the Plaintiff's petition, or the same will be heard *ex parte*.

Witness, Robert Henry, Clerk of said Court at Office, the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday of March, 1829.

State of North-Carolina, Buncombe County.

Superior Court of Law—April Term, 1829.
Jacob Ripper, }
vs. } Petition for Divorce.
Deborah Ripper, }

ORDERED by Court, that publication be made for 3 months successively in the Raleigh Register, and the Yadkin and Catawba Journals, that the Defendant be and appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for Buncombe county, at the Court-house in Asheville, on the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and plead or answer to the Plaintiff's petition, or the same will be heard *ex parte*.

Witness, Robert Henry, Clerk of said Court at Office, the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday of March, 1829.

State of North-Carolina, Buncombe County.

Superior Court of Law—April Term, 1829.
Jacob Ripper, }
vs. } Petition for Divorce.
Deborah Ripper, }

ORDERED by Court, that publication be made for 3 months successively in the Raleigh Register, and the Yadkin and Catawba Journals, that the Defendant be and appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for Buncombe county, at the Court-house in Asheville, on the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and plead or answer to the Plaintiff's petition, or the same will be heard *ex parte*.

Witness, Robert Henry, Clerk of said Court at Office, the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday of March, 1829.

Lands in Lincoln County, FOR SALE.

AGREEABLY to the last will and testament of Abraham Eshard, dec'd, the undersigned, Executors to said will and testament, on Thursday, the 27th day of August next, on the premises, will expose to public sale, several adjoining tracts of LAND, containing nearly 40 acres.

These lands are lying on the waters of Williams's Creek, a mile and a half S. E. of Gen. Gowan's Furnace, adjoining lands of Geniam, Moody, Lowe, and Dinkin, and are equal in quality to any lands in the neighborhood.

Formerly there were in operation on the premises, a Saw and Grist mill, and Cotton-machinery, but at present only the Grist-mill is in operation.

The seat is an excellent one for any kind of machinery, having a considerable fall and good water power.

On the premises is a good Apple Orchard, and also a considerable quantity of meadow land.

Conditions—One and two years credit, approved security will be required, and title is pass at the payment of the purchase money.
JACOB FURNEY,
ABRAHAM FURNEY,
Surviving Executors.
Lincoln county, July 16th, 1829. 93 40

NOTICE.

WAS taken up and committed to the Jail of this county, on the 2d of March last, a negro man supposed to be a Slave, who calls himself SAMUEL WILKINS, and says that he was bound an apprentice to Wm. Mosely, of Norfolk, Va. and that he ran away from the said Mosely before his term of apprenticeship had expired. The said negro has been in this county 5 or 6 years, and has passed during that time as a free man; he is about 24 years of age, 5 feet 4 or 5 inch high, anti cool black. The owner of said negro is requested to come forward, prove property and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.
JAMES PALMER, Jailor.
Windsor, Bertie county, June 9.
Price adv. \$7. 82-60

Just Received
Faber's Difficulties of Arithmetic
Scott's Family Bible, in 6 vols. 8vo.
The History and Mystery of Methodism Episcopacy, by Alex. M. Caine.
A Defence of the Tract, set forth in the History and Mystery of Methodism Episcopacy, by the same person.
JOS. GALES & SON.
July 18, 1829.