

### PURCHASE OF TEXAS.

Washington, Sept. 12.

A grave question is, we perceive, in agitation, touching the expediency of our Government purchasing from the Republic of Mexico the Province of Texas. We have remarked the appearance, in the journals in different parts of the country, within the last week, of essays strongly recommending this acquisition. These articles, suddenly and simultaneously promulgated, betoken a common purpose, if not a common origin; and the zeal as well as labor bestowed upon them, indicate a settled determination, on the part of the writers or prompters of them, to accomplish their purpose, if they can.

That this measure has been already determined on by the present Administration, we do not know. It is, however, by its particular friends that it is now advocated. Held forth as the counterpart of the purchase of Louisiana, which is to glorify the name of Jackson, as the latter did that of Jefferson, it is to pour countless wealth into the national lap, whilst it is to shed unending honours on the head which contrives it. The worst feelings of party, also are appealed to rally the friends of the Administration around the measure; the climax of the argument in favor of it, is some prints being that Adams basely surrendered the territory, and Jackson will triumphantly regain it. It matters nothing, we all know, to the strength of a mere party argument, that it is false; and it is therefore needless to reply to this argument, that the Treaty with Spain, by which we gained Florida and relinquished Texas (a bird in the hand worth two in the bush) was made during the Administration of Mr. Monroe, and not of Mr. Adams; and that if any thing good come out of the present agitation of the question, it will be found to have its origin in the generous policy of the last and preceding Administrations towards the American Republics. This appeal to party feelings shews very clearly to our mind, the design to make the purchase of Texas a party measure; but it does not prove, yet, that it is a measure of the Administration. It may, indeed, be, and it really does not seem to us improbable, that all these concurrent demonstrations are the result of a deliberate plan for operating as well upon the President of the United States as upon public opinion: his name being used to influence public (or party) opinion, and this opinion being used in turn to influence him. There are men deeply versed in all these wiles of political management; and some of them, we see plainly enough, have a hand in this business, if they are not at the bottom of it.

We are not now finding fault with the motives of those who have thrown this question before the People. The scheme may, indeed, be founded on most patriotic motives. We can readily conceive, and are willing to admit, that it is so. At the same time, history informs us that similar questions have sometimes, in other Governments, been got up for no better end than to favor the views of some giant monopoly, or even for the more insignificant purpose of extending the patronage of the Executive authority.

Whatever the motive, the purpose is openly and fully revealed. It becomes necessary, therefore, for our fellow-citizens to prepare themselves to meet the question, when presented to them in form, as it undoubtedly will be, either before or after it is acted upon by the Executive.

With regard to the merits of this project, we believe that there will be great diversity of opinion. There are eminent men who have, years ago, decidedly favored the acquisition of Texas; and amongst them conspicuously has stood Mr. Clay, the late distinguished Secretary of State, whose efforts on the floor of Congress on this subject are well remembered. Not easily dazzled by the most brilliant eloquence, and more seldom still led captive by the magic of a name, we were not then convinced by Mr. Clay's zealous efforts directed to this point, that the annexation of Texas to our already vast and yet unexplored territory, was politically expedient. We are not yet quite satisfied that it is. But we are willing to listen to reason; and we will hear patiently all that is reasonably said upon the subject, affording to our readers the same advantage which we ourselves enjoy. And, when we have heard the arguments on both sides, we shall be better able to pronounce a judgment upon the subject than we now feel prepared to do. Of one thing we are certain, without further information, viz. that Mexico wants money, and that the sale of a territory, which can be of no value to her, will be (all to nothing) an easier way of recruiting her finances than making costly loans in London.—*Nat. Intel.*

September 14.

It is scarcely two weeks since we discovered the first indications of a disposition existing any where to obtain a cession of the Province of Texas. Three days ago it was yet matter of doubt whether the Administration was engaged in this purpose, or whether the publications on the subject were the result of a systematic plan for engaging the Administration to make the purchase under an idea that public opinion demanded it. It is no longer doubtful, if we read bright the Sibley's leaf, whether this measure has or has not the countenance of the Administration.

In the *Richmond Enquirer*, of Saturday last, we find the following pregnant notice of certain publications favoring the purchase of Texas:

"We hazard very little in asserting, that when the facts come out, this Administration will be found equally vigilant in watching over the Southern border of our country. We have so much confidence in the sagacity and good sense which now presides over the Government, that we shall not be surprised to see, from the public Documents, that prompt attention has been paid to the situation of Mexico. It will be seen by the latest intelligence, which was re-

ceived by last evening, how much the invasion of that Republic has attracted the notice of the British Government. Has our own Administration been less upon the alert? The Statesmen who are at the head of our affairs, are not the men we take them to be, if they have not already pursued the proper steps for obtaining the Cession of Texas, even before the Nos. of *Americanus* saw the light. But, *nous verrons!*"

What pliant "confidence" this print has, all at once, in the sagacity, good sense, &c. of those who are at the head of affairs! But that we have just now more interesting inductions to make, this little paragraph would serve as a text for a chapter, as long as one of Governor Giles' Reminiscences, upon the sublime of consistency.

"*Nous verrons!*" says the Enquirer.—If the Enquirer might not truly have said *nous avons vu—we have seen*, instead of *we shall see*, we should have had none of its foregone conclusions concerning the acquisition of Texas. What is there, in the present posture of affairs, that should have inspired the Enquirer, all of a sudden, with so furious a desire to obtain possession of Texas? What influence is it, but that of some guardian genius, which guides the Enquirer's surmises in that direction? What is it but information of the fact, that induces the Enquirer to suppose that the Administration has "already pursued the proper steps for obtaining the cession of Texas?" We have no authority but conjecture for what we are about to say; but we have a right to put our own interpretation upon the general incidents relating to this matter which have attracted our attention. And, in the exercise of this right, we feel warranted in suggesting as our belief (which our readers must take for what it is worth) that it has been determined, by the Executive, to obtain possession, by purchase from Mexico, of the Province of Texas, embracing a domain of something like three hundred thousand square miles West of the Western line of Louisiana; and that the Instructions for the accomplishment of this object are in a course of preparation, if they have not already gone forth. Few persons, probably, are in the secret of this determination. If otherwise, the rest of those who are in possession of it have guarded it with more discretion than the Editor of the Enquirer, or we should have heard of it sooner.

We shall not, as we have before said, without due deliberation, pronounce upon the merit of this measure, respecting which the most upright and intelligent statesmen may well differ in opinion. But it is due to the whole People that they should be apprized of a measure fraught with so momentous consequences, whether for good or evil, to the welfare (rather future however, than present) of this Republic. In due time, we suppose we shall know the immediate inducements to this measure. Meanwhile, we do not hesitate to say, that the recent invasion of Mexico does not furnish the key to it, however much that invasion may have attracted the notice of the British Government, as the Enquirer sagely suggests. We give credit to the Executive for more sagacity than is implied by imputing to it a belief that Texas is in any danger of falling again into the possession of Spain, and must therefore be bought by the United States from Mexico. If we mistake not, the policy of this determination to acquire Texas lies much deeper than any transient occurrence past, or anticipated, and is much older than this Administration. Perhaps a closer view of the history and general aspect of the disclosures on this subject, may lead us to a clearer comprehension of its bearings. On another day, we will with what dim light we have, at least make the experiment. It is venturing enough, for one day, to announce, upon mere inference, a fact so important as that which we have suggested to our readers.—*Nat. Int.*

### CORRUPTION OF THE PRESS.

Sir Robert Walpole was the first of the English Ministers who turned the artillery of the Press against the liberties of the people by purchasing and employing the Press to sustain that corruption upon which mankind had fondly hoped it would be a perpetual check. The newspaper called the *Gazette* was the first paper upon which the experiment was made; afterwards the *London Journal*, the *Daily Courant*, &c. were brought in, and the stipends of the Editors paid out of the Treasury contingencies.—After Walpole had hurled himself from the ministry, these accounts were discovered, and £180,000 were found to have been disbursed in four years, upon newspaper corruption.

*Nat. Reg.*

History has identified the name of Sir Robert Walpole with political corruption; and we suppose there is not an American citizen who would not resent the question, if he were seriously asked whether he approved the bribery of the press practised by the Minister of George the 2d. Yet the very men who would spurn this question as an imputation on their honor, will many of them, read facts like the following, transpiring in our own time, in our own country, and affecting deeply the purity of the Administration of our government and the continued soundness of our free institutions—many there are, we repeat, who would condemn WALPOLE as the enemy of public liberty, for corrupting the press, that will read statements like the following, not only without indignation, but possibly with secret approbation. Such is the mental blindness which ensues when the faculties are surrendered to party devotion. The paper from which this statement is copied is an Administration paper, and the editor was a supporter of Gen. Jackson's election; but, disgusted with the manner in which the high and most lucrative offices of the government have been lavished on the retainers of the press, however unworthy their characters or mercenary their labors—he has steadily denounced the procedure with an independence which commands the respect of every disinterested patriot, though he reaps a plentiful harvest of abuse from the venal tribe who have been palmed on

the aged and too confiding Chief Magistrate as deserving of "reward." The statement is from the *Boston Bulletin*.—Its object, in its exposures and strictures, is to disabuse the mind of the President, as to the individuals who have been thrust upon him for office. The editor, in this instance, is speaking of the Boston Statesman, a print known to our readers as one distinguished for the licentiousness of its course. Of this print and its coadjutors, the *Bulletin*, published in the same city, belonging to the same party, and doubtless knowing what it speaks, and of whom it speaks, says:—

"Out of the entire *nineteen* conductors of, and scribblers for, that press, or rather for its nominal editors, under whose cloak their lucubrations were all concentrated, we know of but four who are not yet provided for by their master demagogue, the *Magnus Apollo*, as well as the *Midas*, of that very powerful and servicable press—and even those four are applicants for comfortable benefices, urging as their most powerful recommendations, their patches of political gallantry, as issued from time to time through that immoderate engine. Yes, more than half of the regular appointments to subordinate stations in a certain Custom House, are in recompense of services rendered, not to the Jackson cause, but to the cause of a desperate, unprincipled, worthless, and abandoned press."

It is the unexampled and cruel extent to which the power of removal has been carried by the new Administration which has shocked the disinterested portion of all parties throughout the Union; but it is the manner in which the power of appointment has been exercised by the President, which has filled the respectable members of the Jackson party in Boston (and elsewhere we might add) with grief and mortification. An indignant writer in the last *Bulletin* declares that "the policy which governed the President in his Boston appointments, was incomprehensible at the time, and defies every effort at elucidation now; and yet I am not unaware that motives have been assigned which may appear to some sufficient to explain it." But, he continues, "It is as inscrutable as it is surprising. It sets reasoning at defiance. The astonishment it excited when it was first promulgated, continues still, and neither reason nor sentiment, nor party fidelity, nor the services of the past, nor the interests of the future, throw a ray of light on the darkness of its mysteries." *Nat. Int.*

### CONGRESS.

From *Poulson's American Daily Advertiser*.

The description of the Public Buildings in Washington, re-published in your papers of the 4th and 11th inst. from the *City of Washington Chronicle*, seemed, in the reading, as though it had been selected from the Persian or the Arabian Tales; of the Palace of Alladin, produced in one night, through the agency of Genii of the Lamp and of the Ring. To preserve the keeping in this splendid picture of oriental magnificence, and executed at the cost, in dollars, of millions, run through the sieve, for the reception and deliberations of the Republican Representatives of a professed Democracy, there should be introduced into it, by the aid of imagination, those other Asiatic objects of corresponding characters and effect never to be realized in this country; such as the illuminated Gardens of delight, the Harem, the Bagnio, and the cooling fountains of Bagdad; together with the imposing figure of some Caliph Haroun Alraschid, with ample beard, splendid turban, and contracted brows, seated within the palace upon his throne of ivory; the Princess Badroulboudour, decorated in silk and jewels reclining at his right hand, the Prime Vizier, in profound cogitation, standing near his left, and the whole encompassed by guards and mutes, one of them standing with uplifted cimeter, ready to descend, at the given signal, upon the bared-neck of the beauteous Fatima, to be seen kneeling in the midst: she having dared to have been beloved by the vagabond Prince Hourbad, who had been destined, at some time or other, to ascend the Throne of one of the successors of the Prophet.

Busy memory, like the wand of the magician, or the mimic sword of Harlequin in *Pantomime*, suddenly changed this new and splendid scenery, near Capitol Hill, and the Presidential Palace, to an inside view of the plain brick building, at the south-east corner of Chesnut and Sixth-streets. In this limited inclosure, the Representatives of the People, in former days, viewed themselves as surrounded by uncommon elegance and decoration in their discussions, they being fresh from the ranks of the people, actually so, and unused to legislative splendor other than had been exhibited by the Old Congress of 1776, in the east wing of the State House, on Chesnut-street. Prior to their removal south, they passed unanimously a vote of thanks to the authorities of Pennsylvania, for having done the thing so very handsomely.

The House of Representatives, in session, occupied the whole of the ground floor, upon a platform elevated three steps in ascent, plainly carpeted, and covering nearly the whole of the area, with a limited "Loggia," or promenade for the members and privileged persons; and four narrow desks, between the Sixth-street windows, for the Stenographers, Lloyd, Gales, Callender and Duane. The Speaker's chair, without canopy, was of plain leather, and brass nails, facing the east, at or near the centre of the western wall. The first Speaker of the House, in this city, was Frederick Augustus Muhlenburg, who, by his portly person, and handsomely rotundity, literally filled the chair. His rubicund complexion, and oval face, hair full powdered, tamboured satin vest, of ample dimensions, dark blue coat, with gilt buttons, and a sourous voice, ex-

pressed by him without effort, in putting the question, all corresponding, in appearance and sound, with his magnificent name, and accompanied, as it was, by that of George Washington, President, as signatures to the Laws of the Union—all these had an imposing effect upon the inexperienced auditory, in the gallery, to whom all was new and very strange.

He was succeeded here by Jonathan Dayton, of New-Jersey, a very tall, raw-boned figure of a gentleman, with terrific aspect, and, when excited, a voice of thunder. His slender, bony figure filled only the centre of the chair; resting on the arms of it, with his hands, and not the elbows. From the silence which prevailed of course on coming to order, after prayers by Bishop White, there was an occasional whisper, increasing to a buzz, after the manner of boys in school, in the seats, in the lobby, and around the fires, swelling at last to loud conversation, wholly inimical to debate. Very frequently, at this stage of confusion among the "babbling politicians," Mr. Speaker Dayton would start, suddenly, upon his feet, look fiercely around the hall, and utter the words, Order! order without the Bar! in such an appalling tone of voice, that as though a cannon had been fired under the windows, in the street, the deepest silence, in one moment, prevailed—but for a very short time.

The United States Senate convened in the room up-stairs, looking into the State House Garden. It has been ever since used by Judges Washington and Peters, as the District Court.

In a very plain chair, without canopy, and a small mahogany table before him, festooned at the sides and front with green silk, Mr. Adams, the Vice President, presided as President of the Senate, facing the north. The portrait in Peale's museum, is, in the opinion of the writer, a perfect *fac simile* of the elder Adams, in face, person, and apparel, as they appeared to him, above the little table, placed before that venerable gentleman. Among the thirty Senators of that day, there was observed constantly, during the debate, the most delightful silence, the most beautiful order, gravity, and personal dignity of manner. They all appeared every morning full powdered, and dressed as age or fancy might suggest, in the richest material. The very atmosphere of the place seemed to inspire wisdom, mildness, and condescension.—Should any one of them so far forget, for a moment, as to be the cause of a protracted whisper, while another was addressing the Vice President, three gentle taps, with his silver pencil case upon the table, by Mr. Adams, immediately restored every thing to repose, and the most respectful attention, presenting in their courtesy a most striking contrast to the independent loquacity of the Representatives below stairs; some few of whom persisted in wearing, while in their seats, and during the debate, their ample cocked hats, placed "fore and aft," upon their heads, with here and there a leg thrown across the little desks before them, and facing Mr. Jupiter Dayton, as he was sometimes called by writers in the *Aurora*, of Benjamin Franklin Bache—does none remember?

The Treasury Office, Alexander Hamilton, Secretary, was located at the Southwest corner of Third and Chesnut streets, in a row of two story brick houses, since removed. The War Office, Henry Knox, Secretary, at the northeast corner of Fifth and Chesnut streets; the office of the Postmaster General, Pickens, under the same roof; and the City Post Office, Robert Patton Postmaster, in Front, above Chesnut street. The office of the United States Treasurer was to be found in his front parlour, of the house now occupied by Earl and Sully as a Picture Gallery.

At this period of the Government of the United States, the mere idea then but floating upon the surface of our policy, that we should possess a Navy, was scouted by the "Fierce Democracy"—being viewed by them as an entering wedge to despotism, press-gangs, as in England, and a thousand ships of war—consequently there were, as yet, neither Navy Office nor Secretary of the Navy.

### The Subscriber,

Will be prepared to accommodate with Board, from 12 to 15 Members of the approaching Legislature. JOHN BUFFALO, Raleigh, Sept. 17.

### Roanoke Navigation Company.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Roanoke Navigation Company, will be held at Weldon, on the first Monday of November next, being the 2d day of the month. A. JOYNER, Sec'y. Sept. 10. 8 3t

### JOSEPH GALES & SON,

Have just Received—Travels in North America, in the years 1827 and 1828, by Capt. Basil Hall, of the Royal Navy, 2 vols. The English in France, by the author of the English in Italy, 2 vols. Sept. 9.

### NEW PIANOS.

THE Subscriber has just finished two PIANO FORTES with 53 Octaves and Pedals.—They are made on the Patent Organizing principle, and are pronounced by those who have seen them to be equal to the best Northern manufacture, in point of tone & touch. They are strung with the best German wire and will be warranted to stand long in time. The prices are \$175 and \$180. He has also, on consignment, a good Instrument made by Stuart of Baltimore, which is offered for sale low.

He still continues to tune and repair Pianos, as heretofore, having on hand a good assortment of Strings from a celebrated Piano Maker in N. York. Second hand Pianos bought and sold, or taken in exchange for new ones. Orders are solicited. WESLEY WHITAKER, Raleigh, August 26. 2 3t

N. B. A good second hand Instrument to hire.

### State of North-Carolina,

Guilford County.

Harbert Tate and wife Elizabeth, Sion Tate and wife Patsy, Wilson W. Dink and wife Hanna, James Billingsly and wife Rebecca.

Against Clathorne Watson and wife Nancy, Wilkins Ogburn, Edmund Ogburn, John Ogburn, Nicholas Ogburn, Samuel Donnel and wife Priscilla, Charles Ogburn and Edmund Ogburn, infant heirs of Wm. Ogburn, dec'd, by their guardian Edmund Ogburn.

Is Exempt. Petition for sale of Lands. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that a part of the defendants in this case are not inhabitants of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six week in the Raleigh Register for them to appear at the next term of this Court to be held for the county of Guilford on the fourth Monday after the fourth Monday of September, to plead to, answer or demur, or the petition will be heard ex parte and judgment awarded accordingly. A. GEREN, C. M. F. August 31, 1829. 5

### FOR SALE!

I wish to sell the place within a mile of Hillsborough, on which I now reside. There are 265 acres, about one half cleared, ten acres of Meadow land and the balance in wood. The improvements are all new, and finished in the best manner—they consist of a Dwelling House, containing eight rooms with fire places, brick passages, closets, &c. a large Barn and Stable, and other necessary Out-houses. There are several never failing Springs of the best water of the tract, and a large and well selected fruit Orchard.

I will sell this property on the most liberal terms—either for money on easy credits—or will exchange it for Negroes or Western lands. Application may be made by letter to the subscriber, at Hillsborough. W. ANDERSON, 2f cot

Nov. 15.

### FOR SALE

Twenty-three Shares Stock of the State Bank of N. Carolina, and Fifteen Shares Stock of the Bank of Newbern. This Stock, if not disposed of by Wednesday 7th October (being Wake Superior Court week) will on that day be offered at public sale near the Courthouse. Persons wishing to buy will apply at the Office of the Bank of Newbern. Raleigh, Sept. 5. 5 ts

### FOR SALE,

A TRACT OF LAND, in Wake county, lying on both sides of Dutchman's Branch, containing 397 acres, and another Tract lying on the south side of Swift Creek. The Tracts are contiguous, and were purchased some years ago by the late Wm. Gilmour of Wm. Brown. Apply to the Editors of the Register, who are authorised by the owner to sell said land. August 15, 1829. 99f

### FOR SALE,

ON moderate terms, a neat Pannel Double GIG and HARNESS, also an excellent Family HORSE, accustomed to any kind of harness. For terms, apply at this Office. Sept. 10.

### BALL & PARTY.

A BALL and Party will be furnished at *Waco Springs* on the evenings of 24th and 25th instant. Sept. 4. 5 2t

### JUST PUBLISHED

## GALES'S NORTH-CAROLINA ALMANACK, FOR 1830.

CONTAINING besides the Astronomical Calculations, Essays on Agriculture, valuable Medical and Miscellaneous Receipts, Anecdotes, a list of the Members of the next Legislature and of the Officers of the State and General Government, time of holding the different Courts, &c. &c.

This Almanack may be had wholesale of the Publishers, Raleigh; of Mr. Edward J. Hale, Observer Office, Fayetteville, and of Mr. Salmon Hall, Bookseller Newbern; and retail, of most of the Storekeepers in the State. Sept. 1829.

### American Turf Register

### AND SPORTING MAGAZINE.

THE want of a repository in this country, like the English *Sporting Magazine*, to serve as an authentic record of the performances and pedigrees of the *bred* horse, will be admitted by all, whether breeders, owners, or amateurs of that admirable animal. The longer we remain without such a register, the more difficult will it be to trace the pedigrees of existing stock, and the more precious will its value become; it not, in fact, within the knowledge of many readers, that animals known to have descended from ancestry of the highest and purest blood, have been confounded with the vulgar mass of their species, by the loss of an old newspaper or memorandum book, that contained their pedigrees? Sensible for years past of the danger which in this way threatens property of so much value, and persuaded that it is not yet too late to collect and save many precious materials that would soon be otherwise lost, the subscriber hopes to supply the long looked for desideratum, by the establishment of "THE AMERICAN TURF REGISTER." But though an account of the performances on the American Turf, and the pedigrees of thorough-bred horses, constitutes the chief aim of the work, it is designed, also, as a Magazine of information (like the English *Sporting Magazine*) on veterinary subjects generally; and of various rural sports, as Racing, Shooting, Hunting, Fishing, Trotting Matches, &c. together with original sketches of the natural history and habits of American game of all kinds; and hence the title "The American Turf Register and Sporting Magazine." It will of course be the aim of the Editor to give to his journal an original American cast, conveying at once, to readers of all ages, amusement and instruction, in regard to our own country, its animals, birds, fish, &c. in the absence of domestic materials, the magazines received from abroad will supply an ample stock of appropriate matter. Finally, as to the style and execution of the work, the first number, just published & ready for delivery, may be received as a fair specimen, entitled to some allowance for the imperfections inseparable from the first essay in a new and somewhat complicated and difficult enterprise.

### CONDITIONS.

The SPORTING MAGAZINE will be published monthly. Each number will consist of about fifty pages, embellished with beautiful engravings—price \$5 per annum, to be paid on the receipt of the first number.

When the number of subscribers at any place shall warrant it, it will be sent by private conveyance at the expense of the Editor, and delivered free of any extra charge; where it is sent by mail the subscriber will have to pay the postage.

Persons procuring five subscribers, and sending the money, will receive a sixth copy gratis—and so in proportion for a larger number. Baltimore, Sept. 1.