

RALEIGH REGISTER,

AND
NORTH-CAROLINA STATE GAZETTE.

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THE REGISTER

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ADVERTISEMENTS

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PRESIDENTIAL.

From the Hartford (Conn.) Times.

The Washington Republican, the leading Calhoun paper, has become so notorious for its misrepresentations, that but little notice appears to be taken of it in any quarter. The editor of that paper is a British alien, and it is stated has been but a short time in this country. It was that gentleman who introduced the title of RADICAL and applied it to the democratic party of the United States, which shows that while in his native country, he was opposed to the advocates of reform to whom that epithet is applied, and was consequently of the Ministerial party. Having been educated in British principles, and imbibed the corrupt views and prejudices of the Ministerial party, it is perfectly natural that he should now make a great clamour against the democracy of this country. But what republican of Hartford County could have expected that Mr. Whitman, who was sent to Congress as a representative from this State, would adopt this British alien as his political oracle, and send home the hand-bills, &c. of the Washington Republican, to instruct the democrats of this County? Yet so it is, and we cannot forbear making a few remarks to illustrate the conduct of Mr. Whitman, after introducing a paragraph from the Washington Republican, relative to our County Meeting, in which Mr. W. has received some "London particular" encomiums.

From the Washington Republican.

We learn from Hartford, Con. that the proposition of the partisans of Mr. Crawford to hold a general meeting to adopt some measure to promote his election to the Presidency, has received the decided disapprobation of the greater part of the republicans of that county. This meeting was composed of only about 50 persons, and a motion for the indefinite postponement of the subject was lost by a slender majority. The arrival of the anti-caucus manifesto, bearing the name of their independent representative, Mr. Whitman, had, we understand, no small effect upon their determination; and we are firm in the opinion, that the conduct of Mr. Whitman has afforded an additional claim upon the continuance of the confidence which has been reposed in him, which will be as cheerfully bestowed by his constituents as it is justly merited.

The statement as to the meeting and the influence of Mr. Whitman's manifesto, is so much of a *caricature*, as to need no refutation. Such a statement surely ought to go for what it is worth.

With respect to the conduct of Mr. Whitman, which in the opinion of the English editor "has afforded an additional claim to the confidence which has been reposed in him," we will state something of it and leave the public to decide. The performance of this duty we have commenced however with reluctance, as we have regarded him as a friend, as he is now a patron of this paper; but considerations of this kind shall not deter us from discharging our obligations to the republican party.

Previous to the nomination of Mr. Whitman for Member of Congress, he took some pains to create an impression that he was in favor of a caucus and of Mr. Crawford, which induced the friends of Mr. C. to bring him forward as a candidate for Congress, and it was almost wholly by their exertions that he was nominated for that office. He still countenanced for some time the impression he had created, and respecting Mr. Calhoun, in our presence, observed, that he considered him too young for the office of President, and he was sorry that he should expose himself to inevitable injury by suffering himself to be made a candidate at this time. A short time previous to his departure for Washington, however, it was discovered with surprise that he was in favor of Mr. Calhoun, yet he was very explicit in avowing himself in favor of a caucus. We will refrain from going into further particulars, and this is as little as the occasion will permit us to state of the conduct of Mr. Whitman. A gentleman of this city who though in favor of Mr. Calhoun, and aside from the conduct of which we are speaking, not un-

friendly to Mr. Whitman, is so well apprised of, and views in such a light the course which he has pursued, that he cannot avoid speaking of him in the severest terms of reproach.

That the future confidence of the republicans of this country will be as cheerfully bestowed, upon Mr. Whitman as it is "justly merited," we have no doubt, and yet we believe that by common consent he will be permitted to retire after the expiration of his present term. As he had no other influential friends in the county than those who aided his nomination last Spring, and part of those were obtained merely by the impression he had made that his views were in accordance with theirs on the presidential question, and all of whom now feel themselves betrayed; and as the republicans of the county generally do not appear to place a very high estimate upon his qualifications, and are withal somewhat prepossessed against him, we think, on the whole, that his prospects of a re-election are, to say but little, not very promising.

Much has been said in the opposition prints of the appointment of certain custom-house officers at Newport, who were said to be federalists, to the exclusion of republicans, by Mr. Crawford. Let any man of principle read the following from the National Intelligencer, and say if he did not do right. Will those editors who build up their hopes on the ruin of the republican candidate, publish it?

The New-York "Patriot" having published a gross misrepresentation of the Secretary of the Treasury, in relation to certain subordinate officers of the customs at Newport in the State of Rhode Island, it is proper to present to the public a correct statement of facts.

It is necessary to premise, that by law, the appointment of the officers in question is vested in the Collector, with the approbation of the Secretary; and that, by established usage, the sanction of the Secretary is necessary to their removal by the Collector. This controlling authority in the head of the department, is intended to secure the proper exercise of the power of the collector; and, to use his authority beneficially, he must know the ground on which the collector acts. Otherwise, as public officers have the frailties of other men, that control which was designed for the good of the public service, and for the protection of meritorious officers, might be used to sanction injustice.

On the decease of the venerable Wm. Ellery, his nephew, Mr. C. Ellery, was appointed to succeed him as Collector of the customs at Newport. One of his first acts, an act to which he is believed to have been prompted by the most honorable feelings—was to remove some of the subordinate officers of his district and appoint others. These appointments he submitted for approval to the Secretary of the Treasury. In one case, where the incumbent was a person of intemperate habits, the change was confirmed; but with respect to the other, the Secretary required information. To this inquiry, the collector returned the following answer:

Collector's office, Port of Newport,
JUNE 1, 1820.

Sir—Having received your letter of the 27th ult. approving the appointment of Joshua Rathbun, an inspector and measurer at N. Kingston; but observing: "that when changes take place among the subordinate officers of the customs, the causes of those changes ought to be stated," it becomes proper for me to give the reasons not only for the appointment of Rathbun, but for that of Ebenezer P. Shearman, as permanent Inspector, that of David Melville, as weigher, and that of Isaac Burdick, as gauger, the three last for the port of Newport, whose appointments were submitted for your approbation, by my letters of the 20th and 22d of last month. The letters of my predecessor not having been delivered over to me with the books of the office, the practice which has prevailed during his period of service could not be discovered by me and adopted for my guidance; but having understood that according to an opinion understood at the treasury, the subordinate officers of the customs held their places at the will of the Collector, though subject to the approbation of the Secretary of the Treasury, I ventured to make changes and submit for your approbation without causes. These, however, I have no difficulty in producing. In the case of Rathbun and Peckham, the latter had become by age and habitual drunkenness, incapable of discharging the duties of inspector and measurer, while the former, aided by the vigor of youth, well educated, and upright in character and conduct, was well calculated for performing those duties ably, faithfully and discreetly. When selecting Shearman in lieu of Yeomans, I believed the first named, who through misfortune, is poor, to be worthy and capable; and considering the other was in the receipt of 5 or 600 dollars annual-

ly, as permanent inspector, of \$240 yearly as a revolutionary pensioner, his son, also, (living in his father's family) acting as occasional inspector, it seemed to me just, that one of the posts should be relinquished, and transferred over in the manner done; especially as [in addition] Yeomans could not be said to enjoy the perfect confidence of the Collector. The exclusion of Coggeshall, the late weigher and gauger, in favor of Melville, the present weigher, and Burdick, the present gauger, gives to the public the service of two men, for those of one; and the amount of compensation remaining the same; and, without derogating from the character of the late officer, it may be remarked, that great respectability attaches itself to the characters of those now employed in his stead. These, too, have been found among the friends and supporters of the administration of the general government from the period of Mr. Jefferson's ascension to the present day. Melville is, moreover, a man of rare genius, such as it is my pleasure and pride to have esteemed and admired.

You will perceive, sir, that the motives which have actuated me in making the changes heretofore communicated were good, and will honor them, I think, with your approbation.

All the officers now serving in the district of Newport, are, as I believe, deserving of confidence; of course, other removals will not be required for the public benefit.

Most respectfully, I am, sir, your obedient servant,

CHRISTOPHER ELLERY.

W. H. Crawford, Esq.,
Secretary of the Treasury.

From this it appears, that against one of the officers, whose removal was desired, no complaint whatever was urged; and against the other, the only objection was, that "he could not be said to enjoy the perfect confidence of the collector." The Secretary did not approve of the removal on the grounds presented by the collector, and communicated his decision in the following reply:

Treasury Department,
JUNE 13, 1820.

Sir—Your letter of the 1st, stating the reasons which induced you to remove certain officers of the customs under your direction, has been received by yesterday's mail.

As you could not have had the benefit of the letters of your predecessor in office, addressed to this department, relative to the removal of inspectors, weighers and gaugers, it is unfortunate that you did not apply to this office for instruction, in a case of so much delicacy.

The records of the protection afforded by the Secretary of the Treasury, to subordinate officers of the customs, against the caprice or favoritism of the principals. The reasons assigned by you for the removal of Yeomans and Coggeshall, are not satisfactory. That the subordinate officers should possess the confidence of their principals, is extremely desirable if not indispensable: but the mere assertion that they do not possess the confidence of that officer, cannot be admitted as a just ground of removal. The grounds upon which that confidence has been forfeited, must in all cases be settled, in order that a decision may be understandingly made by the head of the Treasury. You will, therefore, immediately after the receipt of this, restore Mr. Yeomans and Mr. Coggeshall to the places which they held in the customs under your predecessor in office. If there is any thing unpleasant to your feelings in this procedure, it is the necessary result of the precipitancy with which you have acted. Whatever vacancies are correctly produced, the appointment of the gentlemen you have named to fill them will meet with no objection if they deserve the character you have given them. I am, &c.

W. H. CRAWFORD,
C. Ellery, Esq. Collector of Newport.

The Collector carried into effect the decision of the Secretary, and there the matter rested.

Whether it was proper or necessary to sanction the removal of subordinate officers of the customs on account of their political opinions, is a question that was not presented to the Secretary. The Collector made no allusion to the political opinions of those he sought to remove; and from the manner in which he wrote of two of the persons whom he wished to appoint, it was to be inferred that all the parties were among the supporters of the administration.

Nearly a month afterwards, the subject was taken up at a republican meeting at Newport; and a communication was made to the Secretary of the Treasury on their behalf, in which the appointment of the persons wished by the Collector, was urged on the ground of their political opinions. Another representation to the same effect was made by sundry inhabitants of Newport. The language of these papers leaves but little room to doubt that the officers who had been removed were of opposite political opinions, although it is not plainly stated that they were so. But, if they were, it was then, for the first time, that the Secretary had any intimation of the fact. The subject, however, was no longer before the Secretary, inasmuch as the Collector's application had already been decided upon: and no charge of any kind was made in either communication against the offi-

cers. At no time since, has the collector submitted to the Secretary the removal of these persons; and it is only upon such an occasion that the Secretary has authority to act.

This plain statement of the case, it is presumed, completely refutes the charge, which the misrepresentations of the writer in the New-York Patriot were designed to fix upon the Secretary of the Treasury, of having abused his authority, for the purpose of keeping improper persons in office because they were federalists, inasmuch as it shews that no complaint against the conduct of these officers was ever made to the Secretary, and that the fact of their being federalists, if they are so, was altogether unknown to him when his decision was made. The merit of the gentlemen who were recommended by the Collector was never questioned by the Secretary. The only point decided by him was, that officers, against whom no misconduct or unfitness had been alleged, were not to be removed merely at the pleasure of the Collector, to make way for others whatever might be the merit of those by whom their places were to be filled. This is, in truth, the only question presented by the letter of the collector; and called upon as the Secretary was, to decide upon the case as presented by the Collector, it is confidently submitted to a just community whether he could consistently with honor or duty, have sanctioned the removal of these officers.

It is, perhaps, scarcely necessary to add, that no such answer as that attributed to the Secretary, by the writer in the Patriot, was ever made to a Member of Congress, or to any other person, in relation to this subject. And of the insinuation conveyed in that part of the publication, which alludes to an improper correspondence with a late Senator from Rhode-Island, it would be derogatory to the character of the Secretary, that any notice whatever should be taken.



An Act to extend the time limited for the settlement of private land claims in the Territory of Florida.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the time limited for the settlement of private land claims in the Territory of Florida, by an act of the Seventeenth Congress, entitled "An act amending, and supplementary to, the Act for ascertaining claims and titles to land in the Territory of Florida, and to provide for the survey and disposal of the public lands in Florida, be, and the same is hereby, extended and enlarged, until the first day of January next, when the commissioners for ascertaining claims and titles to the lands aforesaid shall make a return of their proceedings to the Secretary of the Treasury, to be laid before Congress.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the claimant or claimants shall not be required to produce, in evidence, a derangement of title from the original grantee or patentee, but the exhibition of the original title papers, agreeably to the fourth section of an act, passed the eighth of May, eighteen hundred and twenty-two, entitled "An act for ascertaining claims and titles to lands within the Territory of Florida" with the deed or devise, to the claimant, and the office abstract or abstracts of the intermediate conveyances for the last ten years preceding the surrender of Florida to the United States; and, where they cannot be produced, their absence being satisfactorily accounted for, shall be sufficient evidence of the right of the claimant or claimants to the land so claimed as against the United States: Provided, The claim be defined in quantity, and the amount does not exceed the quantity limited in the second section of the act which this is intended to extend: And Provided, The conditions required by the laws and ordinances of the Spanish government, and the treaty between Spain and the United States, shall have been complied with.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That no person shall be taken and deemed to be an actual settler, within the provisions of the "Act amending, and supplementary to, an act for ascertaining claims and titles to land in the Territory of Florida," passed on the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three, unless such person, or those under whom he claims title, shall have been in the cultivation, or occupation, of the land, at and before the period of the cession.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That so much of the act of which this is an amendment, as authorizes the Secretary of said commissioners to demand and receive from the claimants ten cents per hundred words for recording titles to land, be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That, the former Secretaries, or those who may now be Secretaries, to the said Boards of Com-

missioners, who shall have received their salary of one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars, from the Treasury of the United States, which is, by law, declared to be their full compensation, shall be, and they are hereby, required to pay over, respectively, to the Commissioners, conformably with the provisions of the original law, all such fees as have been demanded, and received by them, which shall be appropriated to defray the expenses of the Commission.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That so much of the acts of which this is amendatory, as makes void all claims not filed before the first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three, be, and the same is hereby, repealed; and it shall be lawful for claims to be filed any time previous to the first day of September next; but all and every claim not filed by that time, shall be held and deemed void and of none effect.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That each of the Commissioners heretofore appointed, or who may hereafter be appointed, who has performed, and shall hereafter perform, the duties assigned him, shall receive, from the first Monday in February until the first day of January next, at the rate of two thousand dollars per annum, in full compensation for his services.

Approved, February 28, 1824.

Bank Shares.

CASH will be given for Five Shares of the Capital Stock of the State Bank of this State, if offered immediately.
Enquire at the Office of the Register.
Feb. 15. 27tt

For Rent,

THAT valuable Stand for a Dry Good Store on Fayetteville street, next door to my Apothecary Store, occupied for the last five years by Hartwell Webb. The neatness with which it is fitted out, and being in the centre of business, gives advantages which no other can have in the place.

Also the House now occupied by Henry Hardie, near the Market, which is an excellent stand for a Grocery Store.
Possession given immediately.

RANDOLPH WEBB.

Raleigh, March 11. 34

Bank Stock Certificate Lost.

A CERTIFICATE of thirty-seven shares of the Capital Stock of the Bank of Cape Fear, issued to me in January or February, 1822, having been lost or mislaid, if I do not hear of it in three months, from the date hereof, I shall apply to the said Bank for a new Certificate of said Stock.
JAMES SOMERVELL.
Warrenton, Feb. 21, 1824. 30-3m.

University of North-Carolina.

A GENERAL Meeting of the Trustees of this Institution, is hereby called and desired to be held, on the last Monday, being the 29th day of the present month, at the office of the Executive in this City, on business of importance.

GABRIEL HOLMES,
Pres. ex-officio.

Raleigh, March 4. 32

Notice.

State of Alabama, Greene County.
WHEREAS my wife Rebecca McEntire, left my bed and board on the 7th day of September, 1821, without any just cause or provocation, or my consent. These are therefore to forwarn and forbid all and every person from crediting her on my account, or from harboring her, with an expectation of my paying any thing for any contract she may make, as I am determined not to pay any thing on her account.
THOS. L. M'ENTIRE.

Notice.

STRAY Gelding, taken up by Sam'l. Mitchell on the waters of South Hycoc, about two miles west of Simeon Cochran's store, on the 19th of January last. The Gelding is a bay with black legs, six years old this spring, about five feet high, the horse works well and is a natural trotter, no other particular mark, valued to sixty dollars.

WILLIAM LEA,
Ranger of Caswell County.

February 5. 26-3t.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to a resolution of the President and Directors of the Cape-Fear Navigation Company, at a meeting holden at Fayetteville on the 23d day of February, 1824, those Stockholders in the said Company, who have hitherto failed to pay any part of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth or Tenth Installments, of either the Original or the Increased Capital Stock of said Company, are requested to come forward and make immediate payment to JOHN CAWSON, Esq. Treasurer of said Company, at Fayetteville; or their Stock will be sold on the fourth Monday of May next, at the Town-House in Fayetteville, and proceedings instituted against any delinquents that may then remain for any balances due on said Stock.

ROBERT STRANGE, Pres.

Fayetteville, N. C. 32tt
March 1, 1824.

Late John Whitaker.

THE subscriber having qualified as Administrator to his late Father's Estate, gives notice to all persons indebted to said Estate, to pay the same without delay; and all those to whom his late Father was indebted are requested to send accounts of the same for settlement.

SAMUEL WHITAKER, Adm'r.

Feb. 21, 1824. 28.