

RALEIGH REGISTER,

AND NORTH-CAROLINA STATE GAZETTE.

"Ours are the plans of fair, delightful peace,
"Unwarp'd by party rage to live like brothers."

Vol. I.

May 7, 1824.

No 50.

THE REGISTER

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ADVERTISEMENTS

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in the same proportion. COMMUNICATIONS
thanked for received. LATTERS to the Editors
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FOR THE REGISTER.

THE TARIFF.

The sound of the magic word Tariff seems
to have conjured up, in the State of North-
Carolina, a species of delirium as unmanage-
able as unreasonable. It is governed by no
sense of injury, no reasons of policy; but
speaks only the language of blind infatuation.
For a man to be unpopular with a large por-
tion of our citizens, it is only necessary to
call him a Tariff Man. Such is the effect of
a momentary clamor, promoted by party spir-
it. The most inapplicable remarks are suffi-
cient to carry all the conviction necessary;
and the ignorance which prevails upon the
subject is the means relied upon for read-
ing them imposing. The common, and most
plausible argument which the opponents of
the pending Tariff system employ is, we
ought to be at liberty to buy where we can
get cheapest. Another is, that it is a Yan-
kee trick. Another, we are an agricultural
people, and ought not to be forced out of our
course.

As I propose offering to your readers, by
your permission, some arguments upon this
subject, derived from the true state of the
case, and from sound political and com-
mon sense reasoning, I must beg leave to in-
troduce my remarks in a way suited to the oc-
casion. It is in vain to enter into tedious de-
tails of soft argument to allay the fervor of a
man in a passion, and where such a field of
wild assumption is pursued, as we now see
with respect to the Tariff subject, it appears
to me only proper to measure assertion for as-
sertion in the first instance; so that the friends
and opponents of the system may be brought
to a point; that what little power of reflec-
tion is permitted to remain in the present ex-
citement against the Tariff, may have an op-
portunity of clearing itself from the rubbish of
prejudice.

I will, then, take the liberty to say, that
the first argument, we ought to buy where
we can get cheapest, is a silly resort to com-
mon prudence, without taking along with it
the considerations which must render it ap-
plicable. A man cannot buy, if he has noth-
ing to buy with; he cannot buy as much, if
he has not as much to buy with; he makes
out indifferently for buying, if the means of
his labor for buying cannot be sold; he must
always consider how he is to procure these
means before he buys; all his calculations
for out-going should be regulated by his cal-
culations for in-coming; if his means are
cramped, and uncertainty and embarrassment
hang over his pursuits for obtaining those
means, it is tantalizing to talk about buying
in any way but such as will suit his arrange-
ments, whether cheap or dear, and if he can-
not fix matters with his neighbor for
mutual supply, he falls upon the best scheme
for getting his own wants supplied.

It is a Yankee trick, we are told, to pro-
mote the Tariff. This is absurd and unfound-
ed. The old Yankee policy, which we re-
sisted during the administrations of Adams
and Jefferson, was to fetch from and carry
every thing abroad. The shipping interest
is properly the Yankee interest in the sense
we have heretofore understood it. But we
have looked so long another way, that we
have forgotten where we once stood; and
have now taken exactly the station our oppo-
nents formerly occupied. Our policy now is,
let us sell where we can, market or no mar-
ket; and buy where we can, dear or cheap;
provided our Government don't take any
steps to create us a steady and certain market
at home. The centre and great interior re-
gions of the Union, are those most interest-
ed at present in favor of the Tariff system; and
they can call upon us to assist them, that they
may be able to assist us, by creating the
means of supplying us cheaper than foreign-
ers, with certainty at all times, in war as well
as peace; and of taking our products in re-
turn, without any future danger of being cut
out by foreign policy.

But we are an agricultural people, and
ought not to be forced out of our course! If
we prefer agriculture, we can still prefer it,
even although ragged and destitute of all oth-
er advantages. The Tariff will not force
us to any thing else. The additional duties
on foreign articles will only be about ten
per cent. upon an average added to the price
of those articles at any rate; and if we choose
to be mulish, that is all the harm it can do us;
that it is no killing-matter after all; for as
to the Tariff cutting off our foreign trade, if
the northern people won't sell us goods low-
er than the British, and take our cotton, &c.
in exchange, we have only to buy ten per
cent. less. This seems to be the worst of the
evil. Then we can plod along nearly as we
have done; looking out for chances, without
knowing what may be our fate. This suits
all negligent people, as well in domestic as
national matters. If we are tired of a free
Government, and want an aristocracy, we
cannot take a surer course than to follow noth-
ing but agriculture. It is in this pursuit, that the
ambitious can always find the means of taking
advantage of the temporary failures of the im-
provident and unfortunate to get their lands
into possession & make them slaves. Whence
have the greatest fortunes arisen in the south-
ern states? From the source of exchange
which they have resorted to. Those who have
supplied the planters in the south, and sold
their produce, have taken care of themselves,
and are the proprietors of the greatest share
of wealth. Great planters, on this plan may
get along; because, if they get but little for

their crops, they don't feel the loss. In the
first place, they can supply comforts for their
own houses; and the scarcity must fall upon
their dependants, whether black or white. A
purely agricultural people might be the hap-
piest people, if commerce and exchange were
free all over the world; but this is not the
case, and is less likely now than ever it was
to be so. All purely or nearly purely agri-
cultural nations have been comparatively poor
and oppressed; however rich the soil, or a-
bundant the products; with the exception of
mere temporary character. We have sus-
tained an agricultural character so far from
circumstances never again to recur. When
the small colonies of England, we prospered
under her protection, because we were not
then so extensive or productive, but that she
could take, and did require, our products.
After our independence we found our trade
with her and other nations sufficient to keep
us on in our old career; add to this, the con-
cession of political elements abroad, the de-
struction of competition in the West and
East Indies, and a number of causes growing
out of the state of things during that period,
have contributed to find us the means of sup-
port and comfort. But a different scene o-
pens before us, and has begun to operate.
Our field of agriculture is too extensive to
force a sufficient market abroad for all we
can make. We increase beyond the demand
for us. With twice the population and agri-
culture, our custom is stationary, (as is pro-
ved by official documents.) We are rivalled
even in our own market by foreign products
of our own peculiar staple; and yet we say,
we will be agricultural. We will buy and
sell where we please! Change a word here,
if you are not infatuated, and say can instead
of "please."

I venture to say, there is not a country upon
the face of the earth, so completely pros-
trated as the Southern States, without an en-
ergetic Tariff System, to counteract the ef-
fects of foreign speculation upon us. The
distance we have to carry our products to
market, the competition we have to meet
with from other countries, which, once set-
tled in peace, as they are becoming, can raise
our staple products much lower than we can
do, and a thousand other circumstances, leave
us the mere sport of our own impotency.
We continue to raise Tobacco, and the high
duties of foreign nations prevent the increase
of the demand; while our means of sup-
ply are two-fold and fast increasing; and while
new sources of supply are opening to our
former customers from countries where they re-
ceived none before. We used to raise Indigo
for exportation. Now, even our own Man-
ufacturers to the North, get their supply from
other countries, because we will not be pro-
tected by the Tariff system.

But our reliance is Cotton. It seems as
though we were Cotton mad, and have felt
so much pride on account of our success in
this new enterprise, that our mine can never
be exhausted. We are like the Fishermen
in Herring-time; we forget that the season
may pass. Yet wise men might see that this
is a feeble reliance. How many years is it
since this source of present prosperity has
come in to our aid? What would have been
our situation without it? And what is the
prospect of its continuance? These are
questions which I propose answering in fu-
ture; and would only now meet the fervor
of the exclusive Republicans, who denounce
every man as an enemy who does not almost
curse the Tariff, by copying a paragraph from
the answer of Mr. JEFFERSON to the Leg-
islature of New-Hampshire, during the Non-
intercourse system:

"In the meanwhile I see with satisfaction
that this measure of self-denial (the Embargo)
is approved and supported by the great body
of our real citizens; that they meet with
cheerfulness the temporary privations it oc-
casionally, and are preparing with spirit to provide
for themselves those comforts and conveniences
of life, for which it would be unwise EVER
MORE TO RECUR TO DISTANT COUNTRIES."

AN INDEPENDENT CITIZEN.

Warren County.

Mr. JEFFERSON'S LETTER.

RICHMOND, April 27.

We are favored with the following letter
addressed to a gentleman of this City.—The
importance of its subject, and the character
of its author, will entitle it to the most pro-
found attention:

MONTICELLO, April 19, 1824.

DEAR SIR—I received in due time your fa-
vor of the 12th, requesting my opinion on the
proposition to call a convention for amending
the constitution of the state.—That this
should not be perfect cannot be a subject of
prowder when it is considered that ours was
not only the first of the American states, but
the first nation in the world, at least within
the records of history, which peaceably, by
its wise men, formed on free deliberation, a
constitution of government for itself, and de-
posited it in writing among their archives,
ready and open to the appeal of every citi-
zen. The other states, who successively formed
constitutions for themselves also, had the
benefit of our outline, and have made on it
doubtless a excessive improvements. One, in
the very outset, and which has been adopted
in every subsequent constitution, was to lay
its foundation in the authority of the nation.
To our convention no special authority had
been delegated by the people to form a per-
manent constitution, over which the suc-
cessors in legislation should have no power of
alteration. They have been elected for the
ordinary purposes of legislation only, and at
a time when the establishment of a new gov-
ernment had not been proposed or contem-
plated. Although, therefore, they gave to
this act the title of a constitution, yet it could
be no more than an act of legislation, subject,
as their other acts were to alteration by their
successors. It has been said indeed that the
acquiescence of the people has supplied the
want of original power. But it is a danger-
ous lesson to say to them "whenever your

functionaries exercise unlawful authority over
you, if you do not go into actual resistance,
it will be deemed acquiescence, and confir-
mation." Besides, no authority has yet de-
cided whether the resistance must be instan-
taneous? When the right to resist ceases?
or whether it has yet ceased? Of the 24
states now organized, 23 have disapproved
our doctrine and example, and have deemed
the formal authority of their people a neces-
sary foundation for a constitution.

Another defect which has been corrected
by most of the other states is, that the basis
of our constitution is in opposition to the prin-
ciple of equal political rights, refusing to all
but freeholders any participation in the natu-
ral right of self government.—It is believed,
for example, that a very great majority of the
militia on whom the burden of military duty
was imposed in the late war, were men unre-
presented in the legislature which imposed
this burden on them. However nature may,
by mental or physical disqualifications, have
marked infants and the weaker sex for the
protection, rather than the direction of gov-
ernment, yet among the men who either
pay, or fight for their country, no line of right
can be drawn. The exclusion of a majority
of our freemen from the right of representa-
tion is merely arbitrary, and usurpation of the
minority over the majority.—For it is believed
that the non-freeholders compose the ma-
jority of our free, adult male citizens.

And even among our citizens who partici-
pate in the representative privilege, the e-
quality of political rights is entirely prostrated
by our constitution. Upon what principle of
right or reason can any one justify the giving
to every citizen of Warwick as much weight
in the government as 22 equal citizens in Lou-
don? And similar inequalities among the
other counties? If these fundamental prin-
ciples are of no importance in actual govern-
ment then no principles are important, and it
is as well to rely on the dispositions, good or
ill, of an administration, as on the provisions
of a constitution.

I shall not enter into details of smaller de-
fects; although, others there doubtless are,
the reformation of some of which might great-
ly lessen the expenses of government, improve
its organization, and add to the wisdom of
its administration in all its parts. But these
things I leave to others, not permitting my-
self to take sides in the political questions of
the day. I willingly acquiesce in the institu-
tion of my country, perfect or imperfect, &
think it a duty to leave their modifications to
those who are to live under them, and who
are to participate of the good or evil they may
produce. The present generation have the
same right of self-government which the past
one has exercised for itself; and, in the full
vigor of body and mind, are more able to
judge for themselves than those who are sink-
ing under the wane of both. If the sense of
our citizens on the question of a convention
can be fairly and fully taken, its result will,
I am sure, be wise and salutary; and far from
arrogating the office of advice, no one will
more passively acquiesce in it than myself.
Retiring, therefore, to the tranquillity called
for by increasing years and debility, I wish
not to intermeddle in this question; and to
my prayers for the general good, I have only
to add assurances to yourself of my great es-
teem and respect.

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

Old Brandy.

WE have received 20 barrels of Nash
Brandy, uncommonly good, which will
be sold cheap by the barrel or gallon.

HAZLETT & ROBERT KYLE.
Raleigh, Feb. 5, 1824. 24-1f

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

Mecklenburg County.
Thomas Boyd, Adm'r.
of Isaac Beatty, dec'd. } Petition for the sale
of the real estate
of Isaac Beatty
dec'd.

It appearing to
the satisfaction of the Court, that Joseph
Haynes in right of his wife Viny, Elijah Davis
in right of his wife Ruth, Albert Alexander and
Thomas Beatty are inhabitants of another state
it is therefore ordered, that publication be
made for six weeks successively in the Ra-
leigh Register, that the heirs at law above
named, appear at the next Court of Pleas and
Quarter Sessions to be held at the Courthouse
in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in May next,
and plead, answer or demur to the said peti-
tion otherwise the same will be taken pro
confesso and heard exarte against them.

ISAAC ALEXANDER, C. M. E.

Sheriff's Sale.

ON Monday the 14th day of June next,
will be sold at Nash Courthouse, in the
town of Nashville, the following Tracts of
Land or so much thereof as will be sufficient
to pay the tax due thereon for the year 1822
and cost of advertising, to wit:

William Bateman 60 acres, valued at \$	66
Winne Joiner 60 do do	66
Cele Joiner 92 do do	92
John Rolins heirs 300 do do	300
Wm. Arrington 705 do do	705
Abel Barge 120 do do	120
Hardy Griswell 240 do do	240
Sim'n Carpenter 278 do do	278
Wm. Harrison 504 do do	706
Daniel Taylor 100 do do	62
Willis Williams 466 do do	466
Benj. Atkinson 70 do do	70
Jeremiah Biggs 150 do do	225
Jeremiah Nichols for Whitley Land 100 acres, valued at \$100.	
James Ferrell for William Hammons 340 do valued at \$340.	
Bryant Lewis for Burwell Kent's orphans 291 acres, valued at \$150.	
Bryant Barnes 1184 acres, valued at \$218 50.	

SAMUEL W. W. VICK, Sheriff of
Nash county.
March 8. pr. adv. \$

New Books.

J. GALES & SON, have just received the
following new works:
Thomas's Practice, new edition, 1824
Thacher's Dispensary
Sermons preached in St. John's Church,
Glasgow, by Thomas Chalmers, D. D.
Life of Dr. Aiken, by Lucy Aiken,
Duke Christian of Lunenburg, or Tradi-
tion from the Hartz, by Miss Porter, in
2 vols.
The Albigenes, a Romance, by the au-
thor of Bertram, 4 vol.
May 3, 1824.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to a resolution of the Presi-
dent 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 Compa-
ny, who have hitherto failed to pay any part
of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth,
Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth or Tenth In-
stalments, of either the Original or the In-
creased Capital Stock of said Company, are
requested to come forward and make imme-
diate payment to JOHN CURSOR, Esq. Treas-
urer of said Company, at Fayetteville; or
their Stock will be sold on the fourth Mon-
day of May next, at the Town-House in Fay-
etteville, and proceedings instituted against
any delinquents that may then remain for
any balances due on said Stock.

ROBERT STRANGE, Presr.
Fayetteville, N. C. } 32tt
March 1, 1824.

State of North-Carolina.

Johnston County.
Court of Equity, Spring Term, 1824.
Hardy Avera & wife, Richard Rivers, Joel Rivers, Lewis Rivers and others, vs. Red-
dick Hughes & wife Gilly.

IT appearing to the Court, that the Defen-
dants Reddick Hughes and wife, are not
inhabitants of this State; It is ordered that
publication be made three months successively
in the Raleigh Register, that unless the said
Reddick Hughes and Gilly his wife, do
appear at the next Court of Equity, to be held
for the county of Johnston, at the Court-House
in Smithfield, on the fourth Monday in Sep-
tember next, and plead or answer, a sale will
be decreed according to the prayer of the peti-
tioners.

Test, D. H. BRYAN, C. M. E.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or Stolen from the Stable of
Archibald Davis in Franklin county, on
the night of the 9th instant, a likely BAY
HORSE, with a black mane and tail, both
hind feet white, 6 years old this spring; full
15 hands high, trots remarkably fast and
very spirited. The said horse got an accident-
al fall last summer on very hard ground,
which took the skin entirely from both knees,
the effects of which may be discovered if
examined closely. No other marks recol-
lected. The above reward will be given to
any person that will return the Horse to Dr.
Gillett of Raleigh, or to me in Louisburg,
and secure the Thief in any Jail in the State;
or twenty-five dollars for the recovery of the
Horse.

MILO LATIMER, wptf
Louisburg, Feb. 18.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the subscriber living in
Guilford county, on the 20th June, 1823,
two negroes, CALEB and JUDY.—Caleb is
about thirty years of age, light complexion,
stout made, broad across the shoulders,
speaks slowly, and is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches
high. He has a long, loping walk and
bends forward considerably, as he walks; he
has marks of the whip. He had on when he
went away, a brown bombast surtout coat,
a striped (yarn) black and white, jacket,
blue cotton pantaloons and a wool hat.

Judy is about forty years of age, middle
size, copper coloured, quick spoken, and
blinks her eyes very much, when detected
in an error. She also has the mark of the
whip. Judy took among other clothing the
following with her: a blue grounded cotton
calico frock and two muslin ones, and an old
fashioned black silk bonnet. She is an ex-
cellent Weaver.

I suppose they are lurking about as free
persons. I will give the above reward for
their delivery to me, or confinement in Jail,
so that I get them, or in proportion for ei-
ther.

ABRAHAM PEEPLES.
Guilford county, April 28, 1824. 49-3m.

Land for Sale

In Granville County.

THE subscriber is authorised to sell Tran-
quility, that valuable tract of land lying
in Granville county, formerly the residence
of Chesley Daniel, sen. dec'd; containing
1405 acres; situate on the waters of Grassy
Creek. There is a dwelling house on it
containing four rooms below and three up-
stairs, which only needs some repairs to
make it very commodious. The soil of this
land is of superior quality, containing a great
quantity of the most fertile creek low
grounds, and a large quantity of the best
Tobacco land to clear. It abounds with the
best Springs, and is otherwise extremely
well watered.

The situation is distinguished for its health-
fulness, and lies in the neighborhood of
good society. The range for Hogs is excel-
lent, and it is in the centre of the best Grass
range probably in the State. This tract of
land is about sixteen miles distant from the
Roanoke, the Navigation of which is now
considered complete. The terms will be ac-
commodating. The subscriber resides near
the premises.

WOODSON DANIEL.
law3m
February 28.

Dry Goods.

I expect to be in Raleigh, the 20th day of
August next, with a parcel of Superfine
Goods, which I intend to sell upon good
terms during that month for Cash.
WM. BUTLER.
Granville county, May 1, 1824. 49-6t.

French Burr Blocks

AND
BURR MILL STONES.

THE subscriber has just received from Ha-
vre a large quantity of superior Blocks,
which he offers for sale at No. 6, South Alley,
or at the old Manufactory in Old Fourth be-
tween Vine and Calhoun Streets, Philadel-
phia; where he continues to have made by
experienced workmen, Burr Mill-Stones of
all dimensions—which he will warrant to be of
the first quality and to answer the purposes
for which they may be designed.

JONATHAN K. HASSINGER.
Philadelphia, April 28. 49-2t.

Sheriff's Sale.

THE following Lands will be sold at Gates
Court-house, on the 10th day of May
next, for the taxes due thereon for the year
1822. The sale will continue until all shall
have been sold or the taxes paid.

Acres.	John Cuff	Acres.
William Arnold 128	John Cuff 100	
Edward Arnold 128	Smith Cuff 12	
William Brinkley 200	Mary Crapo 55	
Priscilla Brinkley 60	Josiah Duke 36	
D. Brinkley, senr. 418	John P. Hudgins 142	
Benjamin Briggs 60	Levin Hudgins 70	
James Benton 59	Josiah Hudgins 111	
William Barr 76	William Kidwell 140	
Britton Barr 51	Judith Lawrence 200	
John Brothers 650	Ezekiel Lassiter 7	
Pleasant Babb 38	Kinchen Norfleet 771	
John Duke, senr. 130	John Pugh 254	
Josiah Ellis 193	Jesse Parker 75	
Joseph Hare, senr. 285	Peter Piland 85	
John Hare 23	Thomas Speight 57	
Joseph Hare, junr. 80	Jesse L. Wood 60	
Robert Hill 250	James Williams 137	
Washington Jones 50	(of Dempsey) 5	
Lewis Jones 50	Mills Williams 45	
Mary Matthias 75	Enoch Williams 200	
John Powell 86	Jonathan Williams 80	
James Powell 50	John Arnold 103	
W. Parker (of Amos) 50	George Allen 50	
Humphrey Parker 257	William Benton 60	
James Rabey 152	Samuel Cross, (Virginia) 130	
Thomas Rice 7	Miles Harrel 100	
Josiah Riddick (of Abraham) 600	William Horton 60	
Moses H. Small 597	John Pruden 161	
Joseph Small 90	William Parker 130	
John Tooley 20	Dempsey Parker 50	
John Voight 60	William Rissel 25	
Dempsey Vann 245	John Smith, (Virginia) 114	
Joshua Allen 126	Mary Williams 154	
Christian Burgess 145	John Brown 100	

REDDICK GATLING, Sh'f.
Gates county, April 1, 1824. 49-2w.

Sheriff's Sale.

WILL be sold at the Court-House in
Rockford, Surry county, on the second
Monday in June next, the following tracts of
land, or as much thereof as will satisfy the
taxes due thereon for the year 1822, and
costs, &c.

875 acres given in by Thomas Bryant, adjoining
150 do do Hugh Booth, adjoining Jona-
than Roberts, Stewart's creek.
385 do do Margaret Creed, adjoining Jo-
nathan Roberts, Stewart's Creek.
150 do do Edward Jones, adjoining Wil-
liam F. Fleming, creek.
100 do do Richard Simpson, adjoining
Charles Smith, Beaver Dam creek.
50 do do David Lowe, adjoining Thomas
Lowe, for 1821,
60 do do George Pogue, adjoining Smith,
Grassy creek.
200 do do Lucinda Prichard, adjoining Jas.
Muncus, Beaver Dam
330 do do not listed of James Howell or James
Harrison, Harmon's creek.
150 do do not listed of Timothy Coes or Gideon
Woodruff, on Fox Noles,
200 do given in by John Sisk, adjoining
Daniel Wright, Mitchell's river
300 do do Moses Woodruff's heirs, adjoining
Ephraim Nicholson.

JOHN WRIGHT, Sh'f.
April 5, 1824. 45-6w.
Price of adv. \$3 50.

Virginian.

It is deemed un-
necessary to say
more of Virginian,
than that he will
stand at my house

in Brunswick county, at Pennington's Old
Ford, on Meherrin River; and will be put to
Mares at thirty-five dollars the Season, which
may be discharged by the payment of thirty,
if paid within the season, which will expire
on the first day of July next. Sixty dollars
to insure. One dollar to the Groom in all
instances. Mares that went to Virginian
last season, and may, from any cause, have
failed, will be covered again this season, gratis.
Mares may be fed with grain if required,
at the neighborhood price.

All persons living above Mr. J. C. Goode's,
and wishing to send Mares, may send them to
him, and he will send them on to the Horse.
JAMES J. HARRISON.
321Mr

VIRGINIAN will stand a Fall Season
in or near the City of Raleigh, at 25 dollars,
which may be discharged by the payment of
20 dollars at the time of putting the mare.—
The season will commence the 6th of July
and terminate the 15th day of August. My-
self or agent will be seen at Mr. Wm. Latta's
Tavern at any time after the 6th of July.
JOHN C. GOODE.
April 21. 49 1m