

COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE REGISTER.

To the Freemen of North-Carolina.

In a former number I promised to make some inquiry into the origin and application of the terms Federal and Republican; Ultra and Radical. The term "Federalist," as descriptive of a party in this Country, was first assumed by those persons who were in favour of the adoption of the Federal Constitution. But this honourable appellation was soon made to apply to principles of a very different cast. Then arose a party who arrogated to itself the popular term "Federal," whose views and exertions were in favour of extending the powers of the Government, by giving to the Constitution a liberal construction; by making its provisions commensurate to the attainment of all their ends; limited, only, by discretion. By way of giving stability and permanency to the government, they were in favour of creating a public debt, as "a public blessing;" extending the influence of the Federal Government by means of Executive patronage; multiplying offices and making dependants, with a liberal appropriation and free disbursement of public money. The Republican party grew out of those, who were opposed to the adoption of the Federal Constitution, without previous amendments, to whom may be added many, very many, of the most able, virtuous and patriotic men in the country—many of whom had assisted in framing and advocating the adoption, by the State Conventions, of the Constitution, and zealously supported the government until the views of the adverse party were fully disclosed. This (the Republican) party was in favour of administering the government within its specified limits, and upon the principles of economy.

These were the great characteristic differences between the two parties, as they related to our internal affairs.—The Federalists wished to assimilate our government to the great powers of Europe; while the Republicans strove to adopt such measures as were best suited, both to our interest and manners.

In the years '98 and '99, there was a stronger line of demarkation drawn between the two parties. The government had passed, exclusively, into the hands of the Federalists, with Mr. John Adams at the head, who, with many other leading characters, was charged with strong partialities in favour of the British system of government, and with a view to assimilate the United States' Government more to that of the British, than the letter of the Constitution would warrant, they attempted to supply the aristocratical feature of the former, by a broad and liberal construction of the latter. The Parliament being omnipotent, the Congress and President should only be barred by their discretion of what would be for the general welfare, &c. of the U. States.

Circumstances seemed particularly to favour their views, at this time. The wars which were carrying on between France and the combined powers, shook Europe to her centre; but more particularly the maritime war between England and France, in which each of them preyed indiscriminately upon our commerce, involved our interest so deeply, as to embolden the heads of the Federal party, to believe they could take advantage of the general agitation, and involve this country in a war with France, thereby drawing closer the bands of friendship between this and the British government.

Preparatory to this end, an army of 100,000 men was to be raised; a navy fitted out; taxes levied; and, to prevent murmuring, the alien and sedition laws were passed.

By the first, the President was clothed with absolute power over the person and liberty of foreigners. By the latter, the citizen was subject to be dragged before the judicial tribunals and fined or imprisoned (at the discretion of the Court,) who should presume to utter any thing calculated to lessen the President's, any member of Congress, or any officer of the government, in the public estimation.

Under this law a member of Congress was fined and imprisoned for writing to a friend, after Congress adjourned, his real sentiments upon these laws.

The Republican party contended that these laws were unconstitutional; that France was struggling for liberty; that hers was the cause of mankind; that the extravagancies she committed were forced upon her by the example of Great-Britain; that war was not necessary; that, at any rate, as France was not the first aggressor upon our commerce, nor the greatest spoiler of our property, if we went to war it should be with Great-Britain. Here the parties were at issue. The cause was fairly tried before the people, in the various elections for Congress, one-third of the Senate, and the President, and a verdict found in favour of the Republicans. Mr. Jefferson came into office, with a Republican Senate and House of Representatives, which was immediately succeeded by a new order of things.

It will readily be discovered, that the terms "Federal" and "Republican," had received a limited and specified meaning, entirely distinct from the common import of these terms. Permit me, therefore, to request the reader to bear in mind the foregoing definition, for, whenever I may have occasion to use either, it will be with an intention of describing the character and views of one or the other of the parties, according to the foregoing definition.

The term "Radical," as far as I know, was first introduced in England, and applied to those persons who were in favor of Parliamentary reform, and the suppression of governmental abuses. In its origin it was a most honourable appellation; it meant exactly what it expressed, a removal of evils, a reform, and a consequent restoration of rights. But, in consequence of some irregularities which the populace committed, through excitement, by opposition to their rights, the term became unpopular, and carried with it somewhat of opprobrium. In this sense, there is no doubt, it was introduced into our political vocabulary, and intended to affix a stigma to the character to which it was applied. But, fortunately, in America, men are judged of rather by their acts than their professions, hence the term Radical, when applied to a set of our politicians, may convey a very different idea to what the same term would do, if used in England. And when we examine into the public acts, as well as private lives, of those to whom the zealous partisans of some of the Presidential candidates have thought proper to apply this radical term, we are constrained to believe that it is misapplied, or, that it is applicable only in its original and honorable sense. Let us examine the case. To whom is it applied? I cannot answer the question more clearly, or concisely, than by borrowing the language of the Raleigh Register:—"They are those who are *radically* not seemingly the friends of their country—those who would *radically* extirpate all unnecessary expenditures—who would *radically* abolish all sinecure offices—who would *radically* extinguish, by public economy, our public debt—who would *radically* investigate all public measures, and search into the nature and extent of all public contracts." If these are prominent traits in the characters to whom the term Radical is applied, then I leave it to the discretion of a discerning people to say, whether the term is an honorable or a dishonorable one. And to prove the above portrait is a correct likeness, I will state the conduct of those to whom it is applied. The first feature of this picture was the reduction of the army; the second lessening the annual appropriation for the gradual increase of the navy; the third the reduction of the annual appropriation for the fortifications; the fourth, a refusal to increase the establishment of the military school at West Point. That the reduction of the army was proper is fully established by Mr. Monroe's message to Congress, in which he says "the military force is found competent to all the demands of the government." That the sum appropriated for the navy was sufficient, is confirmed by the sanction of another Congress—that the appropriations for the fortifications were a plea, is established by the fact, that the amount of the appropriation has not been disbursed. Lastly, why is this term applied to Mr. Crawford and his supporters exclusively, when it is notorious that many of his most violent enemies advocated the same measures—the truth is, the Radicals are those politicians who are in favor of making the disbursements of the government fall upon its receipts. They are opposed to the establishment of a splendid government, stupendous fortifications, and a great fleet which can only be accomplished by degrees or by heavy and burdensome taxes on the people, or by loans, which would be equally dangerous to our liberties.—The ultras are just the opposite character.

Rebels—citizens, let me call your attention to one or two facts. Who are the men so clamorous against the radical men and radical measures? The very same who strive to make you believe that they are in favor of the majority's ruling; and yet those acts they so loudly decry could never have been brought into existence, if they had not met the approbation of a majority of both houses of Congress, and the sanction of the President. I aver that at least one of the most noisy, clamorous anti-radical men in North-Carolina, voted in favor of some of the measures the party are now so violently decrying. Is this fair, is it candid? And these very men who thus act, are among the foremost of those who place themselves before the public as the guardians of the people's rights. These are the men who have gotten up the Peoples' Ticket for Electors—and hope to delude your judgment, either by a popular name, the assumption of a title they have no pretension to, or by exciting your prejudice, thereby betraying you into their views and their measures! Beware of such men! I charge you be careful.

It is probable you may hear further from me upon this subject. In my next

I shall examine the pretensions of one of the aspirants for the high and important office of President of the United States.

In the execution of this task I am well aware of my incapacity to do ample justice to the subject in a newspaper essay.—I shall therefore, only take some of the most prominent acts of the different candidates, and bring them to the bar of common sense, measure them by the constitutional standard, thereby exciting your curiosity to enquire into the facts, and leave you to draw your own conclusions.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

FROM THE ALBANY ARGUS—Extra.

THE CONCLUSION—AND THE TRIUMPH!
Friday Evening, August 6.

The Legislature of this state adjourned at 5 o'clock this afternoon.

Notwithstanding all the boasting of the infuriated writers for the opposition—notwithstanding the unceasing efforts of persons, the pretended "friends of the people," who assembled here in vast numbers, who were stationed in the gallery to cheer and hiss alternately, and who out of doors were bold, busy, and dictatorial—notwithstanding the efforts to coerce and overawe by clamor, to deceive by false statements, and to alarm by reports of pretended excitements—notwithstanding the immediate and personal attempts of Executive authority upon the independence of members—notwithstanding all these things, and a multitude of other expedients—the session of the Legislature has terminated in the triumph of the friends of the Constitution and of the Republican Party.

The important question was taken in the House at about 1 o'clock this afternoon, and the present convocation of the Legislature was declared to be a case not within the meaning of the Constitution, and an indiscreet exercise of Executive power. The vote stood 66 to 53. There were nine members absent, from various causes, the names of eight of which would have been added to the 66. This is the only vote which has been taken during the present session, which is in the least indicative of the Republican strength. This may be relied upon with the utmost certainty. It shows that their number is undiminished; and that they are united and decidedly victorious. Our Republican friends abroad may place the utmost reliance in the declaration that the State of New-York will fully sustain the Democratic Party of the Nation.

The oppositionists pretended to claim as a triumph the votes which several of the republican members gave, on previous questions connected with the electoral law. Emboldened by what they chose to represent as indications in their favor, the measure of their newspaper and out-of-door exultation was beyond all moderate bounds. Federalists and Clintonians, pretending that the division on the electoral law were indications of the votes on other questions, prematurely exchanged their congratulations. But their triumphs were of brief duration. Many of the republicans believed it to be due to consistency, and to their unchanged opinions, to repeat the efforts they had made so faithfully on former occasions, to change the present mode of choosing Electors—other Republicans conceived that they had already given sufficient proofs of their desire to effect that object, and were unwilling to legislate further on the subject.—But they were at a time divided.—On the question which tested the Republican opinions and feelings of members, they were all together, as they will be on all future occasions requiring such expressions of opinion and feelings.

DEATH OF MR. RODNEY.

The Argus of Buenos Ayres, of the 19th June, says, "Mr. C. A. Rodney, Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States and our most distinguished friend, died in this city on the 10th inst. at six o'clock in the morning. It is our duty to manifest, as it has been evinced by the whole city, the grief which is felt for this lamentable occurrence, and to acknowledge the manner with which the government has testified it by means of the following decree:

Buenos Ayres, 10th June 1824.

The death of Mr. C. A. Rodney, Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, has excited in the government of Buenos Ayres, all the grief which the loss of so distinguished a citizen must be to this country.

To America he was the most zealous defender of her rights—He was especially attached to the Provinces of Rio-de-la-Plata. In consequence of this, Government being anxious of testifying the public sentiment and the gratitude with which it is inspired for his virtues—it has decreed,
First—That a SEPULCHRAL MONUMENT shall be erected at the expense of the Government where the remains of the Hon. CESAR A. RODNEY shall be deposited as a memorial of gratitude.

Second—The expense of the Monument shall be paid out of the fund appropriated for the contingent expenses of the government.

Third—Let orders for the fulfilment of this decree be given, and let it be recorded in the official register.

HERAS.

The Ministers, Secretaries, with all the staff of the army, and chiefs of the various departments, shall assist in the obsequies which are on this day to be made for Mr. Rodney in the English cemetery, and the Government has decreed the following honors:

"When the corpse shall be taken out from the place in which it now is, the fortress shall fire minute guns—when the corpse shall enter the cemetery, another discharge of artillery shall be made—and when the body shall be deposited in the sepulchre a general discharge of the whole battalion of infantry shall take place."

His body was conveyed by a hearse of the first class, now used for the first time, in which were crossed the banners of the United States and those of the Provinces of the Rio-de-la-Plata.

Taken Up

AND committed to the Jail of Stokes County, N. C. on the 27th ultimo, a Negro Man named DAVID, 5 feet 10 1/2 inches high, very black, about 27 years of age. He says that he ran away from a Mr. Roberts, at the Poplar Camp Mountain, Virginia; that Roberts was removing him with other negroes from Wayne county in this State, to his master, whose name he says is Samuel Wilson and lives somewhere in Tennessee, but that he does not know in what county. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with according to law. JESSE BANNER, Jailor. Germanton, April 29. 56 1m

North-Carolina,

HELVWOOD COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, second Wednesday after the 4th Monday of March, 1824.
John Crow, vs. James Holland's heirs.

WHEREAS it appears to the satisfaction of the Court, the Defendants James Holland, jun. Sophia Perkins and Cynthia Rhodes, heirs of James Holland, dec'd. are inhabitants of another government: It is therefore ordered, by the Court, that publication be made 3 months in the Raleigh Register, that the aforesaid defendants appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the county of Haywood, at the Court-house in Waynesville, on the 2d Wednesday after the 4th Monday in September next, then & there, to plead, answer or demur, otherwise judgment will be taken *pro confesso*.

Test, J. B. LOVE, Clk
67-3m.

State of North-Carolina,

Lenoir County Court.

July Term, 1824.

Robt. W. Goodman, adm'r. of Henry J. McKinne, vs. Wm. McKinne, Jno. Simpson, & Chelly his wife & Ballard Wood and Ann his wife. Petition to recover debt &c under act of 1789.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants in this case reside without the limits of this State; It is therefore ordered, that publication be made five weeks in the Raleigh Register, that unless said defendants appear at the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Lenoir, at the Court House in Kinston, on the first Monday in October next, and plead, answer or demur, the said petition, will be taken *pro confesso*, and heard *ex parte*.

Attest, D. CASWELL, Clk.
71-5w.

State of North-Carolina,

COUNTY OF RANDOLPH,

Superior Court of Law,
Spring Term, 1824.

John Sweet, vs. Niomi Sweet. Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this State: It is ordered that publication be made for three months in the Raleigh Register, and Hillsborough Recorder, for the defendant to appear at the next term of this Court to be held on the first Monday after the fourth Monday of September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, otherwise the petition will be taken *pro confesso*, and heard *ex parte*.

A Corr, J. WOOD, C. S. C.
16-3m.

State of North-Carolina,

Surry County.

In Equity.—Petition to sell Land.

Larkin Snow, Job Southard and Mourning his wife, Margaret Snow, Judah Snow, Obed and Jane Snow, infants, by their guardians, Wm. Thompson, and Tabby Snow. vs. Levi Snow and Henry Snow.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants Levi Snow and Henry Snow are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks, in the Raleigh Register, that they appear at our next Court to be held for the county of Surry, at the Court-house in Rockford on the first Monday in September next, to plead, answer, or demur to the petition, or the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte*.

Test, JAS. PARKS, C. M. E.
67-6w.
June 22, 1824.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY 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 bombazett surtout coat, a striped (yarn) black and white, jacket, blue cotton pantalons 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 excellent 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 either.

ABRAHAM PEEPLES, Guilford county, April 23, 1824. 49-3m

NOTICE.

AT the late August term of Chatham County Court, the Subscriber qualified as Executor of the Last Will and Testament of Basil Manly, deceased.

All persons indebted to the Testator or desired to make immediate payment that the distribution of the Estate may be speedily effected, and the Creditors of the same hereby notified to present their claims duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law.

CHAS. MANLY, Ex'r. Raleigh 14th August, 1824. 79-1m



Just received, the following Groceries:

Lamp and Train Oil
Molasses and Rice
Shot and Powder
Chalk and a quantity of
Fresh Lime Juice
With a few Pomeroy's Razor Strops and Paste.

RANDOLPH WEBB, Raleigh, Aug. 16. 79



Carriage & Gig Making.

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public that he has just finished a number of handsome Pannel and Stick Gigs, also an elegant Top Sulky, suitable for a person wishing to travel. All of which he offers for sale, either for cash, credit, or country produce.

Persons desirous of purchasing are invited to give him a call, previous to buying elsewhere, as the prices will be lower than any other shop in town.

WESLEY WHITAKER, 74-3w.

27th July. N. B. All orders for work in his line, and all work sent to his shop to be repaired, will be executed with fidelity and despatch.

State of North-Carolina,

Warren County.

In Equity—Spring Term, 1824.
John J. Egerton vs. Simon Harris

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Simon Harris, the defendant in this cause, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is ordered, that publication be made for six weeks for the said Simon Harris to appear on or before the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court-house in Warrenton, on the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to complainant's bill, otherwise it will be taken *pro confesso*.

Test, GEO. ANDERSON, C. M. E.
64

State of North-Carolina,

Rutherford County.

Court of Equity—Spring Term, 1824.
James Bridges, vs. Augustus Sackett. Injunction.

ORDERED, That publication be made 3 months successively in the Raleigh Register, notifying the defendant, Augustus Sackett, (whom it appears is not an inhabitant of this State) to appear at the next Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Rutherford, at the Court-house in Rutherfordton, on the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday of September next, and there to plead, answer or demur, or Complainant's bill will be taken *pro confesso*, and heard *ex parte*.

Test, THEO. F. BIRCHETT, C. & M.
May 4, 1824. 53

Stills.

FRANCIS H. REEDEL informs his customers and the public, that he has now on hand an assortment of STILLs of various sizes.—He continues to make them, and will be enabled to furnish them of any dimensions at the shortest notice.

He requests those having Stills which may need repairs to favor him with their work as soon as possible, as he may be unable to attend to them so well when the season for using them is at hand, and he is crowded with work. June 2.

Ranaway

FROM me at Lancaster Courthouse, South-Carolina, on the 29th of this instant, my Negro Man BOB. He is about 21 or 22 years of age, has a pleasant countenance, speaks pretty quick, converses sensibly, and both reads and writes. He rather inclines to the yellowish color, of low stature and not very heavy made, will weigh about 125 or 130—Bob has been often at sea and has contracted something of a sailor's air when walking.—His teeth are very white, and has a small scar (I think) below his right eye—his hands and feet are small. Bob had on when he left me, a small chip hat, blue cloth pantalons, and it is likely he will wear a blue broadcloth coat with gilt buttons. He took with him a pair of short boots with revolving heels, also a bible and a small psalm and hymn book.—It is likely Bob will change his name and attempt to pass for a free man. I think he will make for the North—and may attempt to get passage by water. Few negroes have the cunning and sense he has.—About two years ago I bought him out of Jail, sold as a runaway for his fees. I will give twenty dollars to any person who will lodge him in any Jail in the United States.

MINOR CLINTON, 77 10w.

Valuable Lands for Sale near Raleigh.

THE Subscriber offers for sale a valuable Tract of Land lying on the road leading from Raleigh to Hillsborough, containing between eight and nine hundred acres, and within 8 or 9 miles of Raleigh. The land is of excellent quality, and a great portion of it adapted to the culture of Tobacco—of course it would produce Cotton in high perfection. It has comfortable buildings for a small family, and will be disposed of at the reduced price of three dollars per acre with easy and convenient instalments. Those disposed to purchase, will apply to the Printers, or Henry Sewell, Esq. in the vicinity of Raleigh.

JOSIAH ATKINS, Wake county, August 11. 78 10w