

# RALEIGH REGISTER,

AND

## NORTH-CAROLINA STATE GAZETTE.

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

Vol. 1.

Tuesday, September 7, 1824.

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### THE REGISTER

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#### ADVERTISEMENTS

Not exceeding 16 lines, neatly inserted three  
times for a Dollar, and 25 cents for every suc-  
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in the same proportion. COMMUNICATIONS  
thanking received. LETTERS to the Editors  
must be post-paid.

From the National Intelligencer.

ALBERT GALLATIN.—Every day de-  
velops facts which go to show that a  
party is rising in this country, and  
seeking to sway public sentiment, whose  
principles are avers to Republican  
doctrines, and who would make this  
government aristocratical and monar-  
chical in practice, retaining the name  
only of a republic. This is the party  
which we designate by the term *ULTRA*,  
as not knowing any other term which  
so distinctly describes its propensities  
and purposes. It is thus the party in  
France is denominated which is for  
ever pressing the Executive of that  
country to a rigor beyond necessity,  
and to persecutions for opinion's sake.  
It is that party which urged the war  
against freedom in Spain—which has  
proscribed the virtuous LAFAYETTE,  
and eliminated him from the councils  
of his country—which holds the press  
in chains, and which has lately forbid-  
den the circulation of an American Li-  
terary Magazine, lest it should intro-  
duce the contagion of free principles.  
We speak of this party, not with re-  
ference to the politics of France, with  
which we disclaim any possible con-  
cern, but to show what we consider  
the characteristics of Ultraism every  
where—a subservency to power, a dis-  
position to aggrandize the government  
at the expense of popular rights, and  
a denunciation of the writings and  
speeches of all who manifest a deter-  
mination to think and act with the  
least particle of independence. If this  
party does not go here to the whole  
length of the doctrines of the Ultra  
party in France, it is, at least deeply  
imbued with their spirit.

Something of the same spirit we have  
seen, in days gone by; but the doc-  
trines of the FEDERALISTS of those days  
were moderation itself, compared with  
those which the sect which has recent-  
ly sprung up would propagate among us.

It is with perfect consistency that  
these prints have commenced a series  
of bitter hostilities against the charac-  
ter of ALBERT GALLATIN, the sworn  
foe of aristocratic notions during a long,  
useful, and honorable life—the active  
leader of the band who stemmed in  
"the days of terror" the encroachments  
then attempted—the man than whom  
none contributed more to the restora-  
tion of the administration of this gov-  
ernment to the simplicity which be-  
comes a government of the People. It  
is enough that Mr. GALLATIN has been  
nominated, by the first men of the  
country as a candidate for the Vice-  
Presidency, without the consent of the  
Ultras, to draw down upon him their  
vindictive malice. An irreproachable  
life of fifty years in the United States,  
begun by fighting in the ranks of the  
Militia for the defence of the country,  
continued by assisting to organize our  
revered institutions, sustained by the  
most devoted efforts to preserve those  
institutions from corruptions of them,  
afterwards by co-operation with the il-  
lustrous JEFFERSON, in his reformation  
of the errors and abuses of the times,  
and more recently by diplomatic serv-  
ices of the highest importance—all these  
avail nothing, if he stand in the way  
of a party which, it is now apparent,  
will stop at nothing that impedes its  
purpose. It is thus we find the *National Journal* applying the epithet of  
"TRAITOR" to this venerable patri-  
ot, in announcing its intention to pub-  
lish a series of essays, by some patriot  
no doubt, to derogate from his valued  
good name.

It is some consolation, that, under  
the Ultra definition of "treason," the  
denunciation of it from such a source  
carries with it more of honor than of  
reproach. It is "treason" with that  
party to hesitate about subscribing to  
the doctrine of Executive infallibility.  
Mr. GALLATIN is therefore a traitor, in  
their understanding of the term, be-  
cause he dared, as a citizen, to ques-  
tion the expediency of an excise, at  
the time when a few deluded creatures  
in the Western part of Pennsylvania  
only entertained for a day or two the  
folly of intending to resist the collec-  
tion of it by force, but when the whole

Republican party condemned the poli-  
cy of the measure. It was soon after  
that time, we well remember, for we  
saw and heard him, that Mr. GALLATIN  
was in Congress, and in the reign  
of terror, as it used to be called, raised  
his voice effectually against the sys-  
tem of measures upon which the nation  
has since passed sentence: and no man  
of character then dared to brave pub-  
lic sentiment, or common decency, by  
stigmatizing him as a *traitor*. It was  
reserved for these days, and for a knot  
of some half dozen ephemeral presses,  
to dishonor his grey hairs, by imputa-  
tions as shameful as they are unfound-  
ed. We shall next expect to hear,  
from these presses, that JEFFERSON  
and MADISON, and every name endeared  
to us by respect and reverence for  
their political services, are "TRAITORS."  
The epithet would be applied with  
quite as much reason to them as it has  
been done to ALBERT GALLATIN. It  
was JEFFERSON who, knowing and ap-  
preciating his value, associated Mr.  
GALLATIN and Mr. MADISON in his ad-  
ministration, and reposed in both of  
them, during the whole of it, the most  
implicit confidence. It was MADISON,  
who, when he became President, invited  
Mr. GALLATIN to take charge of the  
*Department of State*, which he declin-  
ed accepting, but continued Mr. MA-  
DISON's faithful coadjutor until his  
country demanded his services abroad.  
Yet it is ALBERT GALLATIN, thus iden-  
tified with the patriarchs of Republi-  
canism, that the "National Journal"  
dares to call a TRAITOR!

From the Richmond Enquirer.

#### MR. GALLATIN'S CORRESPONDENCE.

The National Intelligencer has just  
concluded the publication of the docu-  
ments, transmitted to the H. of R. in  
February last, "relative to claims of  
citizens of the U. States, (upon the  
French Government,) for: spoliation  
upon our lawful commerce." The docu-  
ments are too voluminous to be spread  
upon our columns; as they fill more  
than 21 large columns of the Intelligen-  
cer in briefer type. A brief summary  
of the correspondence must suffice for  
the present.

It opens with the general instruc-  
tions of Mr. Monroe, (then Secretary of  
State) to Mr. Gallatin, of the 15th Ap-  
ril, 1816—and closes with Mr. G's  
letter to the Viscount de Chateaubriand  
of 27th Feb. 1823—near 7 years of te-  
dious negotiation, in which the vigour  
and assiduity of our minister are strong-  
ly contrasted with the shyness and re-  
serve of the French diplomatists. About  
19 columns of these documents are  
exclusively from Mr. G's pen—  
here and there interspersed with a short  
note from Mr. Adams, or from some  
French Minister to Mr. G.

Mr. G. was expressly instructed to  
call upon the French Government for  
reparation of the numerous injuries  
which we had received from Bonaparte,  
under the Berlin, Milan, and other de-  
crees. Accordingly he addresses to the  
D. de Richelieu a note on the 9th  
November, 1816—a noble monument  
of the diplomatic abilities of our minis-  
ter. In this note, he takes a general  
review of our relations with France  
from 1807 to 1812; enumerates the  
various decrees under which our mer-  
chants have sustained aggressions;  
classes these varieties of claims; and  
calls upon the French government to  
make reclamation at such time and in  
such mode of payment, as without be-  
ing inconsistent with the just rights  
of our citizens may be least inconveni-  
ent to France amid her existing embar-  
rassments. The scheme of adjustment  
he proposes is this: 1st. compensate  
our citizens, for all their property which  
have not been *condemned*, but merely  
*sequestered or destroyed* at sea; and,  
2dly, for all the losses they have sus-  
tained by unjust seizures and *condemna-  
tions*; 3dly, appoint a *joint commis-  
sioner* to liquidate the amount of the  
1st, and decide the cases and amounts  
under the 2nd. Several impertunate  
applications for a *written* reply, are  
unavailing; but at last on the 13th Ap-  
ril following, Mr. G. is *indulged* with  
a personal interview with the D. de Ri-  
chelieu, who declines to reject our re-  
clamations *in toto*; but states, that re-  
ter the heavy claims which had been  
admitted upon France by the European  
powers under the convention of 1815,  
(which exceed 1,200,000,000 francs, &  
which she was then exerting herself to  
modify and reduce) her ministers dare  
not take upon themselves the responsi-  
bility of acknowledging a new debt.—  
He therefore wished to waive the sub-  
ject, until France "was in some degree

disentangled from her present difficul-  
ties." Mr. G. in vain appealed to her  
justice; though offering to give every  
accommodation in point of time, man-  
ner of payment, &c.

In April following, Mr. G. makes  
another appeal, at the moment when  
the negotiations for the liquidation of  
all the private claims of the subjects of  
European powers against France, are on  
the eve of being liquidated. In vain!  
Then follows a short note from Mr. A-  
dams of 31st Dec. 1818, hoping that as  
the foreign troops had been withdrawn,  
and all the European claims adjusted,  
France might now find time and dispo-  
sition to look into our own claims. He  
also encloses the claim of A. Gracie &  
Sons, which A. says, are so peculiar  
and unexceptionable, as to call upon  
France for *immediate* satisfaction, with-  
out waiting for the general discussion.  
Mr. G. accordingly addresses a note to  
the Marquis Dessolle, minister of for-  
eign affairs, upon these points—and  
brings up specially to his consideration  
the *Antwerp cases*.—The Minister of  
Finance attempts to shuffle off these  
cases. Mr. G. next brings up the  
cases of two vessels *burnt at sea*—and in  
a subsequent letter, of three columns  
in length, overthrows by a train of the  
most triumphant reasoning the shallow  
devices, which France had resorted to,  
for avoiding reparation. No answer  
from the French minister as to our  
*general claims*! None as to the *special*  
cases: from March 1820 to Jan. 1822!  
Mr. G. meantime pressing other cases  
upon them. On the 10th Jan. 1822,  
he again addresses one of his elaborate  
letters (4 columns long) to the Viscount  
de Montmorency, M. of F. Affairs,  
teaching the American cargoes sequest-  
ered at *Antwerp* in 1809—the pretences  
of the French government for avoiding  
payment are reduced by his irresistible  
logic to dust and ashes.

A *Conversation* on the 28th January  
1822, with Vis. Montgomery, but no  
result.—On the 23d April, Mr. G. has  
an interview with Mr. de Villele, Mi-  
nister of Finances—Mr. V. says how  
hard it is for them to pay for all Bonap-  
arte's aggressions; talks of the want  
of funds; throws out the idea, that we  
ought to do as the European powers  
had done, that is, take as payment *in  
full* a stipulated sum, very far short  
of the amount of our claims; and that  
the only way to make even this sum  
palatable would be to arrange our com-  
mercial difficulties in a satisfactory  
manner at the same time; but that the  
latter were under negotiation at Wash-  
ington, while the former were so im-  
portant. Mr. G. meets all these impedi-  
ments with admirable ingenuity. On  
the 3d May, Mr. G. again presses, and  
on the 13th May Vis. Montmorency for  
the first time broaches the idea,  
that France too has individual claims  
of great interest to her subjects to make  
against us; but that it was desirable  
to waive both sets of private claims,  
until the negotiations at Washington  
respecting the general navigation of the  
two countries had been closed. Mr.  
G. replies to these suggestions with his  
usual promptitude and vigour. At  
last, on the 17th Aug. Mr. G. announ-  
ces, that the commercial arrangement  
is at last adjusted, and hopes no fur-  
ther delay will take place in the settle-  
ment of the claims.

On the 24th Sept. Mr. G. has a *con-  
ference* with Mr. Villele—in which  
Mr. V. expressed his wish for a gen-  
eral arrangement of the points under  
discussion, viz. the American claims  
for spoliation; the reclamations of  
France on account of *Benuearcha's*  
claim, of vessels captured on the coast  
of Africa, and the *question arising*  
*under the Louisiana Treaty*. On 6th  
Nov. Mr. V. by note proposes to go  
into the negotiation of all the points,  
&c. Mr. G. answers that he is pre-  
pared to go into the claims; but pro-  
tests against blending these with the  
question growing out of the 8th sec. of  
the Louisiana Convention, the negotia-  
tion on which had been transferred to  
Washington. The minister again presses  
—and Mr. G. again insists that the  
subjects ought not to be blended, and  
that the U. S. never can yield, (even  
to secure the *claims* of her own citi-  
zens,) to the claim which France has  
set up under the Louisiana Conven-  
tion; that it was indeed agreed by that  
convention, that French ships should  
forever be treated upon the footing of  
the most favored nation in the ports of  
Louisiana; but that as some other na-  
tions had since contracted to admit our  
vessels into their ports on the same  
footing with their own, as the condi-  
tion on which we had admitted their  
vessels into our ports on the footing of  
our own, this was no reason why France

should set up a similar claim under  
the L. Convention—that, to entitle  
herself to this favored privilege, she  
must extend to us the same equiva-  
lent, &c.

Here the curtain drops upon Mr.  
G's diplomacy—and Mr. Brown has  
gone out, charged, as we presume, with  
fresh instructions, on these points. All  
that we can wish him, equal assidu-  
ity, and equal ability, with his illust-  
rious predecessor. We have scarcely  
ever perused a series of papers which  
reflect equal credit upon their author.  
Mr. G's logic, is as close as it is lum-  
inous—his principles ably defined, his  
statements of facts lucidly developed—  
his style, stripped of all ornament or  
pretention, but clear, vigorous, and  
manly—the temper of his animadver-  
sions, not destitute of respect, but firm,  
frank, and dignified as an American's  
ought to be.

#### CURE FOR DRUNKENNESS.

The late Earl of Pembroke, who had  
many good qualities, but always per-  
sisted inflexibly in his own opinion,  
which, as well as his conduct, was of-  
ten very singular, thought of an expedi-  
ent to prevent the exhortations and  
impertinencies of those about him. This  
was to feign himself deaf; and under  
pretence of hearing very imperfectly,  
he would always form his answers, not  
by what was really said to him, but by  
what he desired to have said. Among  
other servants, was one who had lived  
with him with great fidelity and affec-  
tion, till at length he became his coach-  
man. This man, by degrees got a habit  
of drinking, for which his lady of-  
ten desired that he might be dismissed.  
His lord always answered, "Yes, indeed,  
John is an excellent servant."—"I say,"  
replied the lady, "that he is  
continually drunk, and desire that he  
may be turned off."—"Ay," said his  
lordship, "he has lived with me from  
a child, and as you say, a trifle of wa-  
ges should not part us." John, how-  
ever, one evening, as he was driving from  
Kensington, overturned his lady in  
Hyde Park; she was not much hurt,  
but when she came home she began to  
rattle at the earl. "Here," says she  
"is that beast John, so drunk that he  
can scarcely stand; he has overturned  
the coach, and if he is not discharged  
may break our necks."—"Ay," says  
my lord, "is poor John sick? Alas I  
am sorry for him."—"I am complain-  
ing," said my lady, "that he is drunk  
and has overturned me."—"Ay," an-  
swered his lordship, "to be sure he has  
behaved very well and shall have pro-  
per advice." My lady finding it hope-  
less to remonstrate, went away in a pet;  
and my lord having ordered John into  
his presence, addressed him very coolly  
in these words:—"John, you know I  
have a regard for you, and as long as you  
behave well, you shall be taken care of  
in my family: my lady tells me you  
are taken ill, and indeed I see that you  
can hardly stand; go to bed and I will  
take care that you shall have proper ad-  
vice." John being thus dismissed, was  
taken to bed, where, by his lordship's  
order, a large blister was put upon his  
head, another between his shoulders,  
and sixteen ounces of blood taken from  
his arm. John found himself next morn-  
ing in a woful plight, and was soon ac-  
quainted with the whole process, and  
the reasons upon which it was commen-  
ded. He had no remedy but to submit,  
for he would rather have incurred as  
many more blisters than have lost his  
place. My lord sent very formally  
twice a day to know how he was, and  
frequently congratulated my lady upon  
John's recovery, whom he directed to be  
fed only with water gruel, and to have  
no company but an old nurse. In about  
a week, John having constantly sent  
word that he was well, my lord thought  
fit to understand the messenger, and  
said, "he was extremely glad to hear  
that the fever had left him, and desired  
to see him." When John came in,  
"Well, John," says he, "I hope this  
bout is over."—"Ah, my lord," says  
John, "I humbly beg your lordship's  
pardon, and I promise never to commit  
the same fault again."—"Ay, ay,"  
says my lord, "you are right, nobody  
can prevent sickness, and if you should  
be sick again, John, I shall see to it,  
though perhaps you should not com-  
plain, and I promise you shall always  
have the same advice, and the same at-  
tendance that you have had now."—"God  
bless your honour," said John,  
"I hope there will be no need."—"So  
do I too," says his lordship, "but as  
long as you do your duty to me, never  
fear, I shall do mine to you."

Colman's Anecdotes.

*John Wesley's charity*.—Wesley con-  
trived to give away more money in char-  
ity out of a small income, than any per-  
son perhaps of his time. His mode, as  
related by himself, was this—when he  
had thirty pounds a year, he lived on  
twenty eight and gave away forty shil-  
lings: the next year receiving sixty  
pounds he still lived on twenty eight  
and gave away thirty-two; the next  
year he received ninety pounds and  
gave away sixty-two; the fourth year  
he received one hundred and twenty-  
eight, and gave to the poor ninety-two;  
and so on to the end of this worthy man's  
benevolence. On a moderate calcula-  
tion, he gave away in about fifty years,  
twenty or thirty thousand pounds.—*ib.*

*Indian Jurisprudence*.—The *Cher-  
okees*, it is said have established some-  
thing like a judiciary system, and in-  
troduced into their society, many of the  
laws and usages of civilization. Some  
of their savage institutions are disap-  
pearing under the ameliorating influ-  
ence of moral justice. Bigamy, we un-  
derstand, is done away with, and pro-  
hibited by severe penalties. As a spec-  
imen of the manner in which they dis-  
pense Justice in cases of trivial import,  
we relate the following anecdote said to  
be authentic.

An Indian assaulted another, of which  
regular information was made. The  
Judge ordered the Sheriff to bring the  
parties before him. The sheriff went  
in pursuit of them, but returned with-  
out them. "Where are your prison-  
ers," said the Judge. "I caught them,"  
replied the sheriff. "What did you  
do to them?" "I gave the defendant  
fifteen lashes." "What did you do with  
the plaintiff?" "Gave him fifteen too."  
"What with the informer or witness?"  
"Why I gave him twenty-five lashes—  
for had he held his tongue, there would  
have been none of this fuss and trouble."  
—It would be well if the dispensations  
of Justice could be so equally & prompt-  
ly administered.

#### State of North-Carolina.

THE Public Treasurer, in conformity to  
custom, and as a mere matter of course,  
rather than from a belief there is any the least  
necessity for such measure, would hereby  
respectfully remind the Sheriffs and other  
Revenue Officers of the State aforesaid, that  
the *Time* is fast approaching, and indeed is  
now at hand, (say the 1st of October next)  
when the Laws require that their public ac-  
counts shall be balanced and closed for the  
present year.—To men so long and so justly  
distinguished for a prompt and honorable dis-  
charge of the duties assigned them in this  
regard, it may well be considered superflu-  
ous to say more; and nothing further shall  
therefore be added.

Treasury Office, Sept. 1, 1824.

The attention of the Sheriffs and of the late  
and present Clerks of the several Courts of  
Record in this State is hereby and particu-  
larly invited to the Act of the last Assembly for  
the promotion of Agriculture, &c.—Chap. 8.

#### For Sale.

IN the Village of Chapel Hill, in which the  
University of the State of North-Carolina  
is located, Four Acres of fertile ground with  
the following Improvements thereon, viz. a  
Dwelling House containing six rooms, with a  
fire place to each, besides a large dining room  
in the Cellar, having also a fire-place, and  
Pantry. The Cellar room calculated to dine  
thirty-five persons—together with all the nec-  
essary Improvements, a Kitchen, Smoke-  
House, Stables, &c. and likewise a Well in  
the yard, affording the best water in the  
place.

As the Subscriber is determined to leave  
this place shortly, she will sell the aforesaid  
premises on the most accommodating terms.  
Any person or persons disposed to pur-  
chase would do well to call and view the pre-  
mises immediately, as delay may lose a good  
bargain, and at the same time as to further  
particulars, any information wanted can be  
had.

From this situation being on the best market  
street, and from the construction of the build-  
ings, the convenient location thereof to col-  
lege, and the eligible site, this property has  
a decided advantage over any other in the  
place.

83-3w MARTHA PANNILL.

#### TAKEN UP.

AND committed to the Jail of Stokes Coun-  
ty on the 10th ult. a Mulatto man; who  
sometimes says his name is Daniel and be-  
longs to John Billips in Lunenburg, Virginia;  
and at other times, he says his name is Dan-  
iel Ston, and is a free man. But on his ex-  
amination before the Justice of the Peace who  
committed him, he said he was a slave, and  
belonged to John Smith of New York. It  
appears to be impossible to make him tell  
the truth as he tells different tales every time  
he is examined. He says it has been five  
years since he ran away. He is about 27  
years of age, 6 feet 1-inch high, his ears are  
cut off close to his head, which he says was  
done by a Sheriff in Missouri, but will not  
tell particularly for what offence. He can  
write a tolerably good hand, and has a *very*  
down look.

The owner is requested to come forward,  
prove property, pay charges and take him  
away; otherwise he will be dealt with ac-  
cording to law. JESSE BANNER, Jailor.  
Germanton, July 7th, 1824. 71-6m