

# RALPH REGISTER,

## AND

### NORTH-CAROLINA STATE GAZETTE.

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

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#### THE REGISTER

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#### CONSOLIDATION.

An account of Parties in the United  
States, from the Convention of 1787,  
to the present period.

(CONTINUED.)

During the administration of Mr. Monroe, much has passed, which the republican party would be glad to approve, if they could. But the principal feature and that which has chiefly elicited these observations, is the renewal of the system of internal improvement. The scruples of this gentleman on the subject of the Cumberland Road, have subsided; and for reasons and for motives of very manifest operation, he has become a thorough convert to the doctrines of his ancient enemies. Mr. Calhoun, I dare say, had little difficulty in overcoming the doubts of the President, when he set before his eyes the glittering prospect of ten millions to be distributed in jobs to fortification-contrabands, and as much in the construction of roads and canals throughout every part of the union, except in those states which chiefly contribute to supply the funds. These splendid projects of Mr. Calhoun, coincided also with Mr. Monroe's favorite plan of fortifications on every part of our coast, requiring of necessity a considerable increase of the standing army to man them. But the main objects are the power and patronage—the prodigious influence that the President for the time being, and the Secretary of War would acquire by controlling the expenditure of every cent that would otherwise form a surplus revenue. It is hardly one time in ten that the ostensible reason of a public proposal is the real one. Let any man look at Mr. Calhoun's report on fortifications, in which he proposes to lay out about one million of dollars south, and nine and a half millions north of the Potomac, and one main object of this project, will start up undisguised, and stare him in the face. When Mr. Jefferson proposed to abolish the internal taxes, it was not on account of the burden of taxation from which the people would be thus relieved, but to take away the executive influence over a host of dependants, in the pay and under the control of that department. But Mr. J. was a Radical at that time; and report says he is so still. He well knew the use that might be made of this executive influence; and he needed it not. Indeed no man ought to be President, who does need it; or who wishes to administer the fashionable folly of the day, a patronizing government.

In Jan. 1824, Mr. Smith and Mr. Findlay, of the Senate, moved separate resolutions, in substance, that the committee of roads and canals do report on the expediency of requesting the President to employ a part of the engineer corps to ascertain the practicability of uniting the Schuylkill and the Delaware, and the Allegany and the Susquehanna, in Pennsylvania. Which, on the application of the Pennsylvania delegation to Mr. Calhoun, has been extended to the Susquehanna and the Chesapeake; and to several places in the middle, the north-eastern states, and in Florida; upon pretexts and for purposes, not yet, so far as I know, developed. The application of the Pennsylvania delegation was cordially received and instantly granted; and Mr. Calhoun, himself, has been lately surveying some of the creeks in the Allegany mountains, no doubt for some great national object hereafter to be explained. The influence of the Pennsylvania delegation was to be expected.

This power assumed by congress, to make roads and canals through the states at their will and pleasure, was regarded as an usurpation by the democratic party, who called on their opponents to point out what clause in the constitution contained this power ex-

\*In 1817, Mr. J. C. Calhoun, was a strenuous advocate for re-imposing the long catalogue of internal taxes, abolished by Mr. Jefferson.

pressly, or from what express grant it was derived by necessary implication. This was attempted to be done by some,

From the power given to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states.

By others from the power given to raise and support armies, to which military roads were necessary.

By others, from the power given to establish post-offices and post-roads.

These pretences were so discordant, so manifestly strained, and forced into the service, and one might say without much danger of departing from truth, so absurd, that the speeches of Mr. Holmes of Maine, and Mr. Barbour of Virginia, in the Senate, were triumphant in point of argument.

On the 10th of Feb. the bill to obtain the necessary plans and estimates in relation to roads and canals, was carried in the House of Representatives, 115 to 86—16 members absent. Seven out of 24, from N. York, voted against it; South-Carolina, voted four and four, one member absent. Among the minor objections to this bill, were, 1st. That it contemplated no equitable principle of expending the public money, neither in any ratio of taxation, or of representation. 2d. That the states which had already meritoriously expended their domestic revenues in public improvements, like New-York and South-Carolina, were for that very reason to be left out, and their taxes appropriated to supply and make good the parsimonious or negligent deficiencies of the states who had done nothing for themselves.

The pretences of deriving this assumed authority, on which the bill in question was based, from the military clause, or the regulating commerce clause, or the post-road clause, were seen to be not merely weak, but farcical. Which of them, for instance, will apply to Mr. Calhoun's frolic to Deep-Creek, on the top of the Allegany? Who can read the account of his journey for this purpose with any gravity? In the House of Representatives a broader position was taken; viz. That Congress had a right to pass any measure conducive to the general welfare. This is the true and only ground which furnishes anything like a defence of the bill in question, or that can be argued with due seriousness.

Mr. W. Duffie's speech on this occasion, in favor of the bill, comprises every thing that can be urged in its defence, and was, beyond all doubt, the most able and eloquent support of that measure which had been heard in either house.

We now come to the broad and ancient line of discrimination between the federal and the republican parties; between the advocates for a consolidated, national government, and the defenders of state rights and limited powers. From the very opening of the debates in the convention of 1787, through every period of political discussion, to the present day, the position taken by the friends of the internal improvement bill, in the last congress, has been the distinctive, the characteristic, the exclusively appropriate doctrine of the consolidating or federal party. For if congress may adopt any measure, or pass any act, which, to a majority of that body may seem conducive to the general welfare, what can they not do? Who is to limit them, or where is the limitation? All the barriers of the constitution are thrown down; all state rights are prostrated, as of minor consideration; all the powers which the convention refused to grant, are claimed over again as of right; all conclusions that are deducible from this constitution, being a compact for mutual benefit between confederated states, conceding so much power and no more as was necessary to the purpose of the confederation, are at one breath annulled and annihilated.

This was the position taken by Col. Alexander Hamilton, in the debates in convention; this was the position taken by him in his report on manufactures; this was the position assumed by the ultra-federal committee of the House of Representatives in 1797; no other position is necessary to convert these United States into one national government, under one hereditary chief, and one hereditary senate, as Mr. John Adams urged on Messrs. Taylor and Giles. No; not one. The warmest friend of the Holy Alliance, would not desire safer or broader ground to stand upon. If congress may enact whatever it may deem expedient for the general welfare, its power is unlimited, absolute and despotic.

Mr. John Q. Adams, Mr. J. C. Calhoun and his partisans, assumed this ground. The former gentleman has boasted of being the first person to urge it, but he was mistaken. The honor belongs to Col. Alexander Hamilton. The following letter, however, of Mr. J. Q. Adams, will serve as a proof of his zeal in the cause, and furnish some elegancies of expression, and samples of moderation in style, that may be inserted among the beauties of his diplomatic correspondence.

The opinion of John Quincy Adams, on the subject of Internal Improvement.

The question of the power of congress to authorize the making of Internal Improvements, is, in other words, a question whether the people of this Union, in forming their common social compact as generally for the purpose of promoting their general welfare, have performed their work in a manner so inflexibly stupid, as to deny themselves the means of bettering their own condition. I have too much respect for the intelligence of my country to believe it. The first object of human association is the improvement of the condition of the associated. Roads and Canals are among the most essential means of improving the condition of nations; and a people, which should deliberately by the organization of its authorized power, deprive itself of the faculty of multiplying its own blessings, would be as wise as a creator who should undertake to constitute a human being without a heart. — (Ohio Nat. Crisis.)

The following are the remarks of the Richmond Enquirer, on the above quotation:

These doctrines may be calculated for the meridian of Ohio—but surely not of Virginia.

We shall not examine the opinion of Mr. Adams as to roads and canals—but we would throw out a few suggestions as to the main principle itself. Can Mr. Adams be a friend to a limited construction, when he goes thus far the whole? Can one, who takes such broad ground, be considered as of the old republican school of '98 and '99? What ever promotes 'their general welfare'—whatever betters or is supposed to be the 'means of bettering their condition'—whatever 'improves the condition' of the nation—is according to him, within the purview of the powers of the general government. Where then is the limitation? When can we say 'thus far and no farther? What cannot the federal government do? What power is denied them, which they may suppose calculated to better the condition of the nation?

It is not enough to say, as the old republicans said, is this particular power given—or if not given, is it the means necessary and proper, for carrying any particular given power into execution—but we are now to arrive at the true reading of the constitution by a much shorter process. We are only to ask, does a particular power better the condition of the nation? If so, it follows of course—and the man is 'inflexibly stupid,' who will not immediately admit it. If Mr. A. is to be believed, we need no longer trouble ourselves with any enquiry as to the terms on which these separate states have associated together—for the very object of the association cancels all limitations, and endows the government with undefined and undefinable powers. If the United States can do anything to better their condition, whether the states have conceded the power or not, there was no necessity for a particular enumeration of powers in the constitution. They may establish roads and canals ad libitum—universities, colleges and schools—in fact, where is the limitation?

When the Virginia Legislature adopted Madison's report in 1800, they were 'inflexibly stupid.' This 'inflexibly stupid' report demonstrated, that the phrase 'general welfare' was to be found in the 'articles of confederation'; and that the phrase in this very limited instrument was surely not understood to be either a general grant of power, or to authorize the requisition or application of money by the old congress to the common defence and general welfare, except in the cases afterwards enumerated which explained and limited their meaning.

How 'inflexibly stupid' was the Federalist (1st vol.) when it asked, 'what would have been thought of that assembly (the Federal Convention) if attaching themselves to these general expressions, and disregarding the specifications which ascertain and limited their report, they had exercised an unlimited power of providing for the common defence and general welfare?

How 'inflexibly stupid' was James Madison, when on the 3d of March, 1817 he was constrained by the insuperable difficulty (he felt) in reconciling (the internal improvement) bill to the constitution of the United States, he negated that bill, though he admits its capacity to better the condition of the people?

If these doctrines be so 'inflexibly stupid,' we are content to abide by them. But at least let us hear no more of John Q. Adams' being of the Virginia school of politicians. Can the constitution be safe in his hands? It would be a nose of wax—moved this way or that, as expediency might point out?

(To be continued.)

#### A Gold Watch Lost.

SOMEWHERE between Lousburg and Raleigh, on the 5th inst. I lost a Gold Patent Lever Watch, with a ribbon chain, and Gold Ring appended thereto. I will give a reward of fifteen dollars to any person who shall find and deliver it to Mr. Willie Jones, in the City of Raleigh, or to any other person so that I get it again.

MES SOUTHALL  
875. 28 Swp  
Chapel Hill,

#### Runaway.

TAKEN UP and committed to the Jail of Wake County, on the 24th inst. a Negro Man about 20 years old, stout built, dark complexion, who says his name is YEARLY, and that he was bought of Col. Staples of Patrick county, Va. by a Mr. Amiel, who he believes lives in some part of Kentucky, & has been runaway more than 12 months. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be disposed of as the law directs. SAMUEL H. PULLEN, Jailor.  
Raleigh, Sept. 27. 91

#### Committed.

TO the Jail of Orange county, N. Carolina, on the 17th January instant, a negro man, as a runaway, of dark complexion, about 23 years old, and about 5 feet 8 inches high, he says that he was purchased by James Smith, from Newton Edney of Pasquotank county, N. C. and sold to Wm. Jeters, of So. Carolina, from whom he ran away, in the Christmas holidays. The owner is requested to come forward, comply with the requests of the Law, and take him away.

JAMES CLANCY, Jailor.  
Hillsboro', Jan. 20th 1825. 25-Swp.

#### State of North-Carolina,

Cumberland County.  
In Equity—Fall Term, 1824.  
Henry Stephenson  
versus  
Henry W. Rhodes, Jonathan Stephenson and Mark Christian.  
Appearing to the Court, by the return of the Sheriff, that Henry W. Rhodes and Mark Christian of the Defendants in this case are not inhabitants of this State: It is ordered that publication be made for sixty days in the 'Raleigh Register,' for the said defendants to appear, plead, answer or demur to complainant's bill on or before the first day of the ensuing term of this court to be held on the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday of March next, or the said bill will be taken as pro confesso, as to them respectively, and heard ex-parte. A true copy of & from the minutes.  
Test, JOHN HOGG, C.M.E.  
Pr. adv. \$2 50

#### State of North-Carolina,

Surry County.  
November Sessions, A. D. 1824.  
Jonathan Roberts and  
Wm. Herring, Petition for partition  
vs.  
John Creeds' heirs.  
Appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the heirs of said John Creed, 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 the said heirs of John Creed do appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Surry, at the Court-House in Rockford on the second Monday in February next, plead, answer or demur to said petition, otherwise judgment will be entered up against them.  
Test, JO. WILLIAMS, C. C.  
Adv. \$5 50. 109-6w.

#### Jailor's Notice.

TAKEN UP, on the 22d October, and lodged in jail at Wilmington, N. C. a negro man who calls his name WILLIAM, says he belongs to John Cureton, living near Camden, S. C. that he was purchased by said Cureton of Hugh Murray, who purchased him near Norfolk, Va. about ten years ago. Said fellow is about twenty-four years of age, five feet six or seven inches high, complexion yellow, slender made, and speaks good English. Had on when committed a gray jacket, considerably worn, and tow shirt and trousers. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take said fellow away.  
C. B. MORRIS, Jailor.  
Dec. 25. 17-1f.

#### Fifty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber on the morning of the 29th inst. in Washington county, Georgia, Negro man YONICK, be tween 25 and 30 years of age, about 5 feet 10 inches high, dark complexion, with a hopper rump, (or a peculiar one.) He can read and write tolerably well, and has a great deal of confidence in himself, and is willing to impress a belief, that he has much more learning than he really possesses. He had when he went off, a brown cloth coat some holes worn, a pair of mixed homespun trousers, a new domestic shirt and smooth for hat, considerably worn. All captains, masters of vessels, and boats, and other persons whatever, are forbidden from harboring or carrying off the said negro, under the penalty of the Law. The above reward will be given for the apprehension and delivery of said negro to the subscriber, living in Onslow county, N. C. or his confinement in any Jail in the U. States, so that I get him. The said negro formerly belonged to Frederick Jones of Newbern, N. Carolina.  
ANCRAM AVERITT.  
15th Dec. 1824. 18-4t. p.

#### Notice.

THE Subscriber having been solicited by a number of his friends in the country, to remove to Petersburg for the purpose of selling Produce, takes this mode of informing them and the public that he has done so, and is now ready to attend to any business which may be entrusted to his care. He pledges himself that no attention or exertion shall be wanting on his part to give general satisfaction. He has a large brick Lumberhouse, (nearly the proof) contiguous to no wooden building, for the purpose of storing Cotton, &c. &c. for which the customary storage will be required. He may be found at all times at the Counting Room of Mr. John V. Willcox, opposite Niblo's Exchange Coffee House.  
WM. GILMOUR.  
January 10. 23-celm.

#### Committed.

TO the Jail in Ashboro' North-Carolina, in October last, a Negro man, as a runaway, about 35 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high; speaks rather slow, has wide fore-teeth and wide apart. Who calls his name BEN, says he belongs to William Arnold of Alabama, and that he came from late of Wight County, Va. last winter.  
SILAS DAVIDSON, Jailor.  
Nov. 1824.—6mo.

#### Sheriff's Sale.

WILL be sold, at the Court door of Washington county, in the town of Plymouth, on the 14th day of February next, the following tracts or pieces of lands and lots in the town aforesaid, or so much thereof as will pay the taxes due thereon for the year 1823, with all costs legally accruing:—  
Sandford Arnold, 984 acres, adjoining Hazdy N. Spruell and others.  
Isaac Ambrose, 200 acres, adjoining Joel Arnold and others.  
Stephen Blount, 194 acres, adjoining Jas. Jones's heirs and others.  
Jesse Bateman, 80 acres, adjoining Fred's Davenport's heirs and others.  
Andrew Bateman of Jesse, 374 acres, adjoining Silvanus Spruell and others.  
Nancy Barnes, 213 acres, adjoining William Davenport and others.  
Heirs of Samuel Skinner, 150, adjoining Swain Swift and others.  
John Banks, 100 acres, adjoining Ephraim Davenport and others.  
John Barrett's heirs, 1140 acres, adjoining Daniel Leggett, Sen. and others.  
James Bozman, 214 acres, adjoining John Hamilton and others.  
Jos. Bozman, 400 acres, adjoining Paul Carroll and others.  
Robert Clifton, 160 acres, adjoining Jasper Phelps and others.  
Jesse Collins, 1384 acres, adjoining Miles Stubbs and others.  
Daniel Clifton, 75 acres, adjoining Simeon Clifton and others.  
Geo. Corprew, 133 acres, adjoining Levin Bozman's heirs and others.  
Nias Davenport, 1034 acres, adjoining Isham Long and others.  
Charles Davenport, 29 acres, adjoining Miles Bateman and others.  
John Davenport, 14 acres, adjoining Benj. Phelps and others.  
Charlotte Davenport, 90 acres, adjoining Wm. Freeman and others.  
Richard Everett 784 acres, adjoining Wm. Currell and others.  
Aaron Fagan, 100 acres, adjoining Asa Haddon's heirs and others.  
Edward Hollis, 464 acres, adjoining Thos. Cox and others.  
John Jones, 50 acres, adjoining Isaac Jones and others.  
Esther Leary, 50 acres, adjoining Enoch Leary and others.  
John Mariner, 50 acres, adjoining Josiah Collins and others.  
John Mac's heirs, 484 acres, adjoining Amariah Biggs and others.  
Nehemiah Norman, 247 acres, adjoining Abram Chession and others.  
Wm. Overton, 35 acres, adjoining Jasper Phelps and others.  
Lemuel Oliver, 100 acres, adjoining Elias Oliver and others.  
Daniel Oliver, 100 acres, adjoining Allen Bateman and others.  
Jasper Phelps, 80 acres, adjoining William Overton and others.  
Darius Phelps, 42 acres, adjoining Dempsy Spruell and others.  
Jos. Phelps of Enoch, 50 acres, adjoining Enoch Phelps and others.  
Enoch Phelps, 60 acres, adjoining Noah Phelps and others.  
Willoughby Phelps, 50 acres, adjoining Caleb Phelps and others.  
Uriah Phelps, 50 acres, adjoining Benj. Arnold and others.  
Allen Ramsay's heirs, 150 acres, adjoining Jos. Phelps, Sen. and others.  
Aaron Stubbs, 34 acres, adjoining Jesse Collins and others.  
Charles Skittlethorp, 50 acres, adjoining John Patrick, Sen. and others.  
Arch'd Stubbs, 204 acres, adjoining Hardy N. Spruell and others.  
Ephraim Spruell, 50 acres, adjoining Lemuel Spruell and others.  
Miles Spruell's heirs, 174 acres, adjoining Jas. Spruell, Sen. and others.  
Wm. Sutton, 100 acres, adjoining Hezekiah Lewis and others.  
John Swain, 50 acres, adjoining Ephraim Davenport and others.  
Edmond Steeley, 180 acres, adjoining Andrew Spruell and others.  
Alex'r Turner, 30 acres, adjoining Isaac Bateman's heirs and others.  
Asa Tarkinton, 50 acres, adjoining Benj. Long's heirs and others.  
Enos B. Tarkinton, 50 acres, adjoining Bailey Phelps and others.  
Charles Wiley, 150 acres, adjoining Abraham Newbury and others.  
John Wynn of Benjamin, 76 acres, adjoining Pitt's heirs and others.  
John A. Warrington, 1984 acres, adjoining Daniel Davenport's heirs and others.  
Hughes' heirs, 440 acres, adjoining John Banks and others.  
Jane Stewart, 320 acres, adjoining Asa Haddon's heirs and others.  
G. L. & W. A. Stewart, 540 acres, adjoining Jane Stewart and others.  
Stewart and Baker, 13,150 acres, adjoining John Roullac's heirs and others.  
Wm. B. Harmond, 252 acres on Roanoke river.  
Do and Sisters, 250 acres, adjoining Benj. Long and others.  
Wm. B. Harmond, 1 house and lot in Plymouth, No. 86.  
Eli. Fessenden, 1 do and do in do, No. 85, Miles Badham, 1 do and do in do, No. 49, Th. S. Armstead, 1 do & do in do, No. 124, Anth'y Armstead, 3 do & do in do, No. 123. Rest unknown.  
JOS. GARRETT, Shff.  
Plymouth Dec. 26. 18-1m.