

# RALEIGH REGISTER,

AND

## North-Carolina State Gazette.

Ours are the plans of midday peace,  
Unwarped by party rage, to live like Brothers.

THURSDAY, APRIL 19, 1810.

No. 552

VOL. XI.

### SPEECH OF MR. CLAY.

We have received so much pleasure in the perusal of the following speech, delivered in the Senate of the U. States, in favour of Domestic Manufactures, that we gladly embrace an opportunity of presenting it to our readers. We think it places the subject, more which none is at present more worthy of attention, in a proper light.—The remarks were introduced in debate on an amendment to the bill appropriating a sum of money for procuring munitions of war, and for other purposes.

Mr. CLAY.—The local interest of the quarter of the country which I have the honor to represent, (Kentucky) will apologize for the trouble I may give you on this occasion. My colleague has proposed an amendment to the bill before you, increasing the security of the navigation, & supplies of carriage, &c. in the hemp, &c. to give a preference to those of American growth and manufacture. This part of the amendment is moved by the gentleman from Missouri (as Mr. L. L. L.) to be stricken out.—And in the course of the discussion, it was observed, that such an amendment had been introduced into the general policy of framing manufactures. The property of this power, he has not very intimately conversed with the subject before us; but is nevertheless, within the legitimate & admissible scope of debate. Under this impression I offer my sentiments.

In particular the advantages of Domestic Manufactures, it never entered my mind, the head of any one to change the habits of a nation from an agricultural to a manufacturing society. No one, I am persuaded, ever thought of converting plough-share and sickle into a spade and scythe. And yet this is the exclusive view too often taken of the subject. The opponents of the manufacturing system transport themselves to the establishments of Manchester and Birmingham, and perceiving the progress, vice and wretchedness prevailing there, by pushing it to an extreme, argue that introduction into this country will be attended by the same insatiable voraciousness. But what is the fact?—That England is the manufacturer of a greater part of the World, & even there, thus employed bear an immense proportion to the whole mass of population. If we were to become manufacturers of other fabrics, as of the same kind might it succeed?—If we limit our efforts by our own, the evils apprehended would be nothing chimerical. The invention & improvement of machinery, for which the present age is so remarkable, developing in a great degree with individual genius, the employment of these powers, when we are engaged in the culture of agriculture alone, would turn the unproductive or exposed to idleness and immorality, with emolument to supply our wants, without withdrawing cultivation from agriculture, that first and great source of our wealth and happiness. A judicious American farmer, in the household way, manufactures whatever is requisite for his family—his subjects but little in the gewgaw of a scope—he presents in epitome what he is enabled to do. Their manufactures, in the same spirit, in the whole community, that a part of his household employed in the manufacture, does to the country. It is certainly desirable, that the subjects of the country should be able to get the sun's products of their own country, come those of manufactory & shriments. But it is impossible to demand in our imports—a far greater excess would be given, made by importers—and a curse to be descended upon us every day we wear upon our heads, & in our garments, the productions of importers. I think I am considerably less dependent than if I were abroad.

With the course of reasoning upon domestic manufactures, the reader will perceive produced by this system, would equally indicate the most abundant agriculture it is. As the slaves upon the interior of Poland. Revert by degrees of total vagrancy, and you have, of course, a gurement of the same now under consideration, advancing the pursuits of the husbandman. What would become of commerce, the theme of some gentlemen if armed by this sort of weapon? The monopoly, capacity and corruption with which it is supplied, too often attests a strong produce its over-

government, on account of the magnitude of their engagements. The appropriation contemplated to be made for the year 1811, may be restricted to such a sum as, whether we have peace or war, we must necessarily expend. The discretion is proposed to be vested in officers of high confidence, who will be responsible for its abuse, and who are enjoined to see that the public service receives no material detriment. It is stated that Hemp is now very high, and that contracts made under existing circumstances will be injurious to government. But the amendment creates no obligation upon the secretary of the navy to go into market at this precise moment. In fact, by enlarging his sphere of action, it admits of his taking advantage of a favorable fluctuation, and getting a supply below the accustomed price, if such a fall should occur prior to the usual annual appropriation.

I consider the amendment under consideration, of the first importance in point of principle. It is evident, that whatever doubt may be entertained as to the general policy of the manufacturing system, none can exist as to the propriety of our being able to furnish ourselves with articles of the first necessity in time of war. Our maritime operations ought not in such a state to depend upon the casualties of foreign vessels. It is not necessary that they should. With very little encouragement from government, I believe we could soon not want a pound of Russian hemp. The increase of the article in Kentucky has been rapidly great. Ten years ago there were two rope makers in the State. Now there are about 30 and between 10 and 15 of them, engaged; and the erection of new ones keeps pace with the annual enlargement of the quantity of hemp. Indeed the Western country alone is disposed to supply not only of whatever of this article is requisite for our own consumption, but is capable of affording a surplus for foreign export. This amendment proposed possesses the double recommendation of encouraging, at the same time, the manufacture and growth of hemp. For increasing the demand for the wrought article, you increase the demand also for the raw material, and consequently present new incentives to the cultivator.

The three great subjects that claim the attention of the National Legislature are the interests of agriculture, commerce and manufactures. We have had before us a proposal to afford a ready protection to the rights of commerce, and how has it been treated?—Rejected! You have been solicited to promote agriculture, by increasing the facilities of internal communication thro' the means of canals and roads, and what has been done?—Postponed! We are now called upon to give a trifling support to our domestic manufactures, and shall we close the circle of Congressional inefficiency by adding this also to the catalogue?

### LETTER

From a Member of Congress of this State  
TO ONE OF HIS CONSTITUENTS.

City of Washington, 6th April, 1810.

Sir.—On the 5th ult. the question was taken on the amendments of the Senate to Macon's bill, which was not agreed to, and the bill lost, by which the non-intercourse is continued.—on the next morning J. R. laid a resolution on the table to repeal it, which has not been acted on.

Not having had any information of the cause pursued by the belligerents since Jackson's dismissal, has produced a suspension of the passage of sundry important bills.

The last information was from a private letter from Pinkney of the 4th of Jan. to Secretary Smith; I was favored with its perusal. It states, that after two cabinet councils on Jackson's conduct, and after a full consideration of the whole correspondence and dismissal, that he, Mr. P., had a long friendly conference with Lord Wellesley, who stated that his conduct could not be approved of, that he should be recalled, and replaced by a person of character and standing. The whole of the conduct of his Lordship evinced the strongest desire to adjust all differences.

After which Mr. P. shewed him a part of his instructions, with which he was well satisfied; and requested him to prepare his notes, that differences might be terminated without loss of time.

This same spirit is corroborated by his Majesty's speech to Parliament. We are waiting with daily expectation of information and confirmation.

But it must be remarked, that this was immediately after unfavorable events and after they had seen the spirited resolutions of the Senate. But if the thing is postponed until they are informed of the divisions of the House of Representatives, the Boston resolutions and strength of their party here, they will probably act as on the repeal of the Embargo laws in the disavowal of Erskine's arrangement. For nothing but impious necessity can induce them to abandon their partisans in this country.

The obtaining our independence did not extinguish the flame in the hearts of His Majesty's subjects in this country, and although it was smothered under the two first administrations, it was cherished under a hope that we would either return or set up a royal standard in this country! The successive elections of Jefferson and Madison has not extinguished this hope! But has enkindled a flame which has led them to acts of desperation.

The triumph of democracy under the Jeffersonian and what has transpired of the present administration, has also driven the Federalists into acts bordering on madness; insomuch that they are now identified with British-partizans, & have submitted to Christopher Gore & other old enemies for their leaders. This party has also been strengthened by a set of mechanics, led by a man whose defection was probably occasioned from a disappointed expectation to a foreign emigrant. He is a man of the most intrepid spirit, talents and unbound'd thicks for power, and has for sometime been inveterate, and belongs to the phalanx of opposition. This triple alliance has held up the nation as perplexed and inciting. To Britain particularly, from the defection of the person alluded to, and his secret service in that Kingdom, knew how to calculate upon our divisions and thereby persisted in her aggressions. But I have the consolation to believe that all her machinations, with the impositions and artifice of her friends, will soon yield to the good sense and patriotism of my countrymen; and that the same spirit which achieved our independence will preserve it! The people in the East are discovering the imposition! New-Hampshire is already emancipated! Rhode-Island and Massachusetts are convalescent and will be restored to political health after the ensuing elections; after which we shall be able to assert our rights and maintain the only free Government on Earth!

This session is expected to close in this month, after which I shall see my friends and constituents and hasten to my family, in hopes to enjoy more felicity than is afforded at Washington.

### FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

On the 4th day of October last, CHARLES M'KENZIE deserted from this Post (while absent with leave to go to the Post office at Cabin Point, to return immediately.) He took with him about Three Hundred and Twenty Dollars, which had come to his hands, for the purpose of paying off a small detachment of troops under his command. Said M'Kenzie is about 5 feet ten inches high, square make, very active, sandy coloured hair, and, I believe, grey eyes; is very talkative when at all encouraged, and his assertions generally on investigation will be found untrue.

From a newspaper publication it appears that he is endeavoring to impose on the people of Pickensville, S. C. as a Surgeon & Physician. The above Reward will be given to any Person who will deliver said Deserter, Charles C. M'Kenzie, at this Post: All good Citizens will surely feel themselves interested in bringing to justice so vile an offender.

EDWARD PASTERUR,  
Captd Lt. S. Regt, by Commanding  
Fort Powhatan, near Cabin Point, Va.

The Printers at Columbia, and that at or nearest Pickensville, S. C. will please insert the above for four or five weeks, and forward their account either to myself at this place, or to Capt. J. McClelland, Salisbury, N. C.

E. PASTERUR, Captd Lt. Regt.

State of North Carolina,  
Edgecomb Co.—to the Year, 1810.  
Everard Hall and others,

Edward Hall and John H. Hall, Esqrs. of Elizabeth Thompson or Bill deceased.

If appearing to the satisfaction of this Court, that William Thompson, a defendant in this cause is not an inhabitant of this State—on motion, ordered, that the said William Thompson do make his personal appearance at the next Superior Court, to be held on the County of Edgecomb, on the second Monday of Sept. next, or the said Bill, as to him, will be taken pro confesso; and that three months hence be published in the State Gazette.

ROBERT STUART, & &c. &c.

### NOTICE.

THE Sale of Lands in Brunswick County for taxes, as heretofore advertised in this Gazette, is postponed to Saturday, the 5th of May, when will also be sold, at the Court House in Smithfield, in like manner and for the same purpose, Lot No. 1 in said Town, now or formerly belonging to ; and also a supplemental Lot No. originally leased to Euphrasie Sutton.—Furthermore, two Lots in the environs of said Town, No. 3 and purchased by Cal. Loring, who is supposed to be still the owner.

J. G. SCULL, Sheriff.

March 24th, 1810.

—49

### TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD

STRAYED OR STOLEN, from the Subscribers, on the night of the 20th of Feb'y. A GRAY MARE & BROWN GELLING. The Mare is about sixteen hands high, seven years old this Spring, trots naturally. The Horse is about fifteen hands high, nine or ten years old, a small Star in his forehead, one hind foot white; racks or paces generally when travelling.—It strayed, the above reward will be given to any person that will deliver them to him in Charlotte, N. Carolina, and if stolen, a reward of Fifty Dollars, on conviction of the Thief.

A. T. DAVIDSON.  
Charlotte, N. C. March 27, 1810. 3-50

### TEN DOLLARS REWARD,

WILL be paid for apprehending and conveying in any jail, so that I get him again, a Runaway Negro, named

FRANK.

He is about 50 years old, nearly 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, is pitted with the small pox, has lost some of his fore teeth, 2 or 3 toes off one of his feet, and sometimes walks lame; can read a little, and generally carries a book with him; he is very artful and plausible, and will attempt to pass as a free man. He had on a white Negroe Cotton Jacker and Trowsers; took with him a variety of cloathing, and is fond of wearing a blue broadcloth Surcoat with a red cape. To the above reward, reasonable expences will be added, if brought home.

JACOB MORDECAI.

Warrenton, March 24th, 1810. —48

### CHEAP JEWELRY, Gold & Silver Ware, &c.

#### THOMAS EDMOND

RETURNS his sincere thanks to the public for the liberal and increased encouragement he has lately received in his line of business, and respectfully informs them that he has furnished himself with a good workman in the above line of business, who makes all kinds of Gold and Silver Ware, Hair Work, and Engraving, &c. on reasonable terms. Any person wishing to have Gold or Silver worked over, will be assured of having it done of the same Gold or Silver sent, and not exchanged or alloyed. I will give the highest price for old Gold or Silver in work or cash.

N. B. Clocks and Watches made and repaired as usual, and warranted.

Raleigh, 2nd March, 1810. —49

### INLAND NAVIGATION.

One Thousand Five Hundred Dollars will be gained for Two Dollars.

First Class—North Carolina Catawba Lottery.

#### SCHEME.

|                             |               |    |                                   |
|-----------------------------|---------------|----|-----------------------------------|
| 1 Prize of                  | 1,500 dollars | is | \$1,500                           |
| 1 do. of                    | 500           | is | 500                               |
| 2 do. of                    | 250           | is | 500                               |
| 3 do. of                    | 100           | is | 300                               |
| 5 do. of                    | 50            | is | 250                               |
| 20 do. of                   | 15            | is | 300                               |
| 20 do. of                   | 10            | is | 200                               |
| 825 do. of                  | 4             | is | 3,300                             |
| 1 do. being the first drawn |               |    | 150                               |
|                             |               |    | blank on the last day, of \$30 is |

Amount of Prizes, \$7,000  
3,500 Tickets at 2 Dollars each, is 7,000

Not three blanks to a prize.—The prizes to be paid in Cash, six ten days after the drawing closed, subject to a deduction of twenty percent.

Seven Hundred Tickets will be drawn each day in the town of Charlotte, as soon as the sale of Tickets will admit. Previous notice will be given by the Managers, who by an act of the Legislature, are held responsible for faithful and honest compliance with the above scheme.

The managers hope that the advantages resulting from this scheme to adventurers, but especially the importance and general utility of the object contemplated by the Lottery, will secure the PATRIOTIC CONTRIBUTION of their fellow citizens to advance this first effort to internal improvement, which has been attempted in the western part of this State.—Those gentlemen who may patronise this undertaking, are requested to direct their letters (post paid) to Archibald Brown, in Charlotte, Treasurer, who will furnish Tickets; or to any of the Managers.

JOSEPH GRAHAM,  
PATER FORNEY,  
JAMES CONNER,  
WILLIAM DAVIDSON,  
J. M'KNITT,  
January, 1810.

Every shareholder in the North Carolina Catawba Company is requested to attend at Mr. Andrew Hart's, in Edgecomb, on Thursday, the 1st of May, at 1 o'clock, to meet, choose, and transact other business of importance.

J. MCENITY, Pres't.