



AND NORTH-CAROLINA STATE GAZETTE.

Our are the plans of fair, delightful Peace, Unwar'y by party rage to live like Brothers.

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RALEIGH REGISTER.

TUESDAY, JUNE 1, 1824.

CONGRESS.—This body agreeably to arrangement, adjourned on Thursday last sine die. On Tuesday, the select committee of the House of Representatives, to whom was referred the memorial of Mr. Edwards, late Senator from Illinois, impeaching the administration of the fiscal concerns of the Government, made their report, which is subjoined, and which the reader will see, entirely exonerates the distinguished head of the Treasury Department from the charges preferred against him. Thus then has this persecuted man triumphed over his enemies, in three several investigations. In private life and in ordinary business, no man can be tried more than once, for the same offence—but here is an innocent, unoffending individual tried three times upon groundless accusations, exhibited against him by the most violent and vindictive calumniator. Will not that magnanimous spirit, that sense of justice inherent in the bosoms of the American people, exclaim that such persecution is unjust, is intolerable? and while the glow of honest indignation mantles on their cheeks, can they but wish,

“that Heaven, Would put in every honest hand a whip, To lash the slanderer naked through the world.”

The report is in the following words:

That, immediately on their appointment, as the House has already been informed, they communicated a copy of this address to the Secretary of the Treasury, and they also ordered the attendance of Mr. Edwards, to be examined before them, as a witness, touching the various charges in the memorial. For, although in that address, he refers to papers and documents, accessible to the committee without his presence, as the main supports of his charges, yet the committee were of opinion, that these charges were not such as should be either lightly made, or superficially examined; and that it ought not to content itself with any investigation, short of one in which the accused should have an opportunity of being personally present, the better to sustain the charges, if they were capable of being sustained, or to bear the proper responsibility, if failing to sustain them, he should appear to have brought them forward, in a form thus positive and imposing, from personal and improper motives, or upon frivolous pretences. And the committee is still of opinion, that this investigation ought not to be finally closed, without the personal examination of Mr. Edwards; and, in proceeding to make any report on the subject, at the present time, and before such an examination is had, the committee acts only from the necessity imposed upon it by the approaching close of the session, and by a sense of duty which dictates that it ought not to postpone, to a distant day, all communication to the House on a subject so interesting to the government, and so nearly affecting the honor and integrity of one of its highest officers.

Under the influence of these motives, the committee make this report, as the result of its examination of the papers referred to in the address, and such other proofs as the committee could command. Whatsoever is here said, therefore, must be received with the qualification, that, although the committee do not know that Mr. Edwards, if present, could communicate any fact likely to be important, they do not know on the other hand, that he might not do so; and he has had no opportunity to be examined, or to give any reply to the answer of the Secretary, which the committee has received, and which has already been printed, by order of the House.

(Here follow eleven pages of the pamphlet Report.—And then it concludes as follows:—) Another charge of suppression incidentally made, but which the committee deem it proper to notice, relates to a report made, by the Secretary, in obedience to a resolution of the House of the 31st December, 1819, calling for such information as he possessed, in relation to the introduction of slaves into the United States. On this point, the committee addressed an inquiry to the Secretary, and received from him the answer annexed to this report, marked E.

Although they are of opinion that there were papers in the Department containing information called for by the resolution, and which ought to have been communicated, yet, judging from the statement made by the Secretary, in his answer, connected with the fact, that the papers in question were com-

municated to the Attorney General, it is the opinion of the committee that the omission was not caused by a design to screen the person implicated from punishment of blame.

As to the other cases in which the Secretary is charged in the address, with having suppressed or withheld papers or information called for by the House of Congress, the committee is of opinion, that although papers coming within the scope of the resolution, or call, were not, in some instances, communicated, such omissions were either the result of accident, or of a belief on the part of the Secretary, or of the persons necessarily employed by him on such occasions, that the papers so omitted were not called for, or were not material; and the committee have seen no evidence that any documents or information has been withheld from the House, from the operation of any improper motive or design.

Referring to what has been said in the introduction to this report, and repeating that Mr. Edwards has not had an opportunity of supporting his charges by his presence and testimony, the result of the facts which have appeared to the committee, thus far, in this investigation, and of their deductions from them, when applied to the recapitulation of charges, as stated at the end of the address, is—

First, That the evidence referred to, and examined, does not support the charge of having mismanaged the public funds.

Second, That the uncurrent notes, mentioned in the second charge, appear, by evidence satisfactory to the committee, to have been received and deposited by the Public Receivers, at a time when they were receivable under the resolution of Congress of 1816; that, in the principal case, that of the Bank of Missouri, the Bank did not make itself responsible for such notes as cash, and, therefore, the Secretary was bound to receive them from the Bank; that, although the Bank of Tombeckbe and Edwardsville were liable to account for such deposits, as cash, if the construction which the committee gives to their contracts be correct, yet that both the Secretary and the Banks expressed a different opinion as to the meaning of those contracts; and that the Secretary, in receiving \$15,000 from the one, and \$20,000 from the other of those Banks, appears to have acted according to what he supposed to be the rights of the parties, and with a proper regard to the interest of the United States, under the circumstances which then existed.

Third, That no intentional misstatement had been made to the House of the amount of uncurrent bills received from the Banks, although a sum of \$280 of such bills was omitted through mistake.

Fourth, That although the Secretary may have misconstrued the effect of some of the contracts with the Banks to the extent before mentioned, the committee find no grounds for the charge that he has misrepresented them, inasmuch as the contracts themselves were submitted with his report to the House.

Fifth, That the Secretary did omit to communicate to Congress the reasons which led him to direct the deposits of public moneys in the three local Banks of Chillicothe, Cincinnati, and Louisville, where the Bank of the United States had branches; but there is no reason for supposing that any concealment was intended, or that the omission was occasioned by design.

Sixth, That, in some instances, papers, called for by resolutions of the House, have not been communicated with other papers sent in answer to such calls, but that these omissions have happened either from accident, or from a belief that the papers, so omitted, were immaterial, or not called for; and that there is no evidence that any document or information has been withheld from improper motives.

Having already expressed the opinion that this investigation ought not to be terminated, until the person pressing the charges shall have been examined, and regretting the circumstances which render such an examination impracticable, during the present session of Congress, and thinking that Mr. Edwards may be expected at Washington within a few days, the Committee feel it their duty to recommend to the House that they may be required to sit, after the adjournment, for the purpose of taking his examination, if an opportunity shall be presented.

Newspapers themselves are silent advocates for the men or measures, their editors approve—but like the written orders in the field of battle, they call others to the combat. The din of politics now distract every part of the country, and we are almost tempted to wish, that the days of Carthasian seclusion had returned, or that the monks of La Trappe still continued to enforce silence on their converts. Voltaire says, “they lived a life of tranquility amidst the general tumults which disturbed the rest of the world, of which they hardly heard the rumours, and knew nothing of the mighty rulers but by NAME, and then only to PRAY FOR THEM.” In these days of turbulence of conduct, diversity of opinion and discordance in judgment; as respects OUR RULERS, we wonder to learn that people ever lived who felt no interest in these things.

THE NEW TARIFF.—Under this head, on the opposite page, will be found the law just passed, imposing additional duties on imports. To enable

our readers to discover at a single glance the discrepancy between the DUTIES of the prospective and present tariff system, we also insert the provisions of the existing bill. By this arrangement, they can discern with greater accuracy and convenience, than by any other mode, the increased protection which is given to manufactures.

The U. States’ frigate Constitution, Capt. JACOB JONES, arrived at New-York on Thursday, from Gibraltar, whence she sailed on the 10th ult.—The Constitution has been absent more than three years, having left Boston on the 12th of Nov. 1821, during which time she has sailed 35,150 miles. The U. States’ ship CYANE, Capt. CREIGHTON, arrived at Gibraltar on the 9th, from New-York, via France—all well. The widow of our Consul SMITH and family, have returned home in the Constitution.

POSTMASTERS.—We publish for general information the following extract of a letter from the Postmaster General dated 27th April, 1824.

“In all cases hereafter, when Postmasters fail to give notice (of dead papers) to Editors they shall account for the postage, besides being held responsible to the department for violation of official duty.”

The revenue arising from the New-York Canals already promises to be immense. The Collector at Albany has taken upwards of \$7000 for toll in a single week. In one instance a single boat paid \$200. From 40 to 60 boats pass the lock at Albany daily.—On Saturday afternoon, more than 100 flags were flying at the Albany docks from boats that had descended the Western Canal, with the rich products of the interior.

The Journeymen Carpenters at New York have turned out for higher wages. They now get a dollar and a quarter a day. They insist upon 12½ cents more. The masters resist and so no work is doing at a busy season of the year.

The National Intelligencer, gives the following particulars of the proceedings of the Senate, upon the Convention lately concluded, between the United States and Great Britain, proposing certain arrangements for the further suppression of the slave trade. The injunction of secrecy on the proceedings has not been removed by the Senate, and the particulars given were obtained by the Editors of the Intelligencer from oral report.

The Convention was concluded and signed, on the 13th March, between our Minister, Richard Rush, on the part of the United States, and, on the part of Great Britain, by the Right Honorable William Huskisson and the Right Honorable Stratford Canning.

The Convention comprises ten articles:

Article 1st, authorises commanders and other commissioned officers of the two nations, duly authorized to cruise on the Coasts of Africa, of America, and the West Indies, for the suppression of the Slave Trade, under conditions subsequently specified, to search, detain, capture, and send into the proper country of the captured vessel, any vessel, of either nation, concerned in unlawful traffic in Slaves—the vessel so carried in to be tried by the tribunals of the country to which they belong.

Article 2d, applies the same rule to vessels chartered by citizens of either nation, though not bearing the flag of that nation, nor owned by individuals belonging to it, &c.

Article 3d, requires that, in all cases, where any vessel of either party shall be boarded by any naval officer of the other party, on suspicion of being concerned in the Slave Trade, the officer shall deliver to the Captain of the vessel so boarded, a certificate in writing, signed by the naval officer, specifying his rank, &c. and the object of his visit; and makes some other provisions for the delivery of ships’ papers, when captured under this Convention.

Article 4, limits the right of search, recognised by this Convention, to such as shall be necessary to the ascertainment of the fact whether said vessels, or is not, engaged in the Slave Trade.

Article 5, makes it the duty of commanders, of either nation, having captured a ves-

sel of the other, under this Treaty, to receive into his custody the vessel captured, and send or carry it into a port of the vessel’s proper country, &c. for adjudication, if required, in every such case triplicate declarations are to be signed, &c. &c.

Article 6, provides that, in cases of capture by the officers of either party, under this convention, where no national vessel of the nation of the captured vessel is cruising, the captor shall either send or carry his prize to some convenient port of its own country, or of its own dependencies, for adjudication, &c.

Article 7, provides that the commanders and crews of these captured vessels shall be proceeded against in the countries into which they are brought, as pirates, &c. &c.

Article 8, confines the right of search, under this treaty, to such officers of both parties, as are specially instructed to execute the laws of their respective countries in relation to the slave trade. For every vexatious and abusive exercise of this right, officers are to be personally liable, in costs and damages, &c. and prescribes other proceedings to be had in such cases.

Article 9, provides that the government of either nation will inquire into the abuses of this Convention, and the laws of each country, by the officers thereof, respectively, and inflict on the officers complained of, adequate punishment.

Article 10, declares, that the right, reciprocally conceded by this Treaty, is wholly and exclusively founded on the two nations having, by their laws, made the slave trade piracy, and is not to be taken to affect, in any other way, the rights of the parties, &c. and engages that each power shall use its influence with all civilized powers, to procure from them the acknowledgment of the slave trade being piracy under the law of nations.

Article 11 provides that the ratifications of the Treaty shall be exchanged at London, within twelve months, or as much sooner thereafter as possible.

The above paragraphs contain a synopsis of the Convention, as laid before the Senate. It was ratified by the Senate, with certain conditions, one of which limited the duration of the pleasure of the parties, and another limited the right of search to the African Seas. Of these conditions, the grounds of objection to the Treaty, and the votes upon it, if not presented to the Public in an official form, we shall, hereafter, present a further account to our readers.

An extract of a Letter from the foreman of the Grand Jury of Chatham County in N. Carolina, April 13th, 1824.

DEAR SIR: Acting as foreman of the Grand Jury of the Superior Court, I received your communication intended for that body. I invited most of the respectable citizens of the county during the sitting of the Grand Jury, and requested they would peruse them. After reading your communication the Jury was almost unanimous. At the close of the Court, Mr. CRAWFORD lost but two or three votes out of the whole Jury and a number of respectable citizens.

HENRY MOORE.

TO THE HON. JOHN LONG.

SIR: The Grand Jury of the county of Randolph, have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 26th of April, with its enclosures; and are highly gratified to find, that your ideas and our own are in unison on two of the most important bills, which they conceive have been before Congress during the present session; namely, on the general system of Internal Improvement, and the revision of the Tariff. The operation of both, we believe, would be unequal, and consequently unjust; and have a serious effect on the interests of those States engaged in agricultural pursuits.

On the question, who shall be our next President, there is but little diversity of opinion amongst the People of this county. We all feel sentiments of gratitude toward Gen. JACKSON, and delight to honor him for the important services he has rendered to his country, as a military character: But we are induced to believe, that he has not had the advantages of experience in the civil department of our government, that some of the other candidates have; and therefore, not so well qualified to discharge the important duties of that office. This Grand Jury, from the knowledge they have of the character of WM. H. CRAWFORD, believe it to be a duty they owe to themselves and their country, to give him their support. He has been long in the councils of our nation; is a man whose talents and integrity entitle him to the highest confidence; and whose native genius and intrinsic merit, without the aid of friends or wealth, have raised him to that high and important station which he at present occupies in the National Cabinet.

The Grand Jury, in making this expression of their sentiments, are confident that in so doing, they express the opinion of an overwhelming majority of the citizens of their county.

With the highest respect,
Mich’l Ramsour, Foreman, Jas Carter,
Levi Alfred, Wm. Charness,
Godfrey Luther, John Cox,
William Laughlin, Wm. Morly,
Aaron Ruth, John Pressnell,
Robert Rarker, Wm. Cox,
John Lewis, Benj. Saunders,
Jesse Arledge,

FROM THE WASHINGTON CITY GAZETTE.

A POOR APOLOGY.—A Petersburg, Va. paper, admitting the ignorance of Gen. Jackson, as displayed in his letter to Mr. Monroe, where in he says he would have hung, in virtue of the second section of the act establishing military rules and regulations, the three principal leaders of the Hartford Convention, offers, as the only apology, that this was

in General Jackson, a *hasty* expression, and would not be approved by his calm and deliberate judgment. It is very doubtful, with us, whether the General is capable of exercising his judgment, at any time, with deliberation and calmness. But, supposing him to possess that capability occasionally, of what avail would that be in a case of hanging? Had he been in command of the northern military division during the late war with Great Britain, and hung, as he says he would have done, Mr. Otis and two others, what satisfaction would it have been to them, or what atonement to the violated laws of his country, that afterwards he would not have approved of his own conduct? It is the susceptibility of Gen. Jackson to such violent emotions that chiefly renders him an unfit person to discharge the duties of President.



By late arrivals from England, it appears that the British Government has declared Algiers to be in a state of blockade. The Marquis of Lansdown has brought in a bill to enable the Catholics of England to vote at elections, as in Ireland.

The Investigation.—The report was yesterday taken up in the House of Representatives, and the resolution with which it concluded, was agreed to, with amendments, which require the report of the committee, which is to sit during the recess, to be published. This prolongation of the duties of the committee was recommended and agreed to apparently, without distinction of personal feeling towards the accuser or the accused in this case. It was the result of an impression, on the one hand, that as Mr. EDWARDS has been sent for, it is due to consistency, that he should, on his arrival here, be heard by the Committee of the House, as the House cannot itself, with any convenience, remain in Session to await his coming; and on the other, that no room ought to be left, to the worst enemy of the Secretary of the Treasury, if he have any, for saying that a report had been made favorable to Mr. CRAWFORD, without affording his accuser an opportunity in person to sustain his charges. In what passed yesterday, on this subject, of which a particular account is necessarily deferred, it was gratifying to observe the absence of irritation, and the general disposition to pay entire respect to the motives as well as the acts of the Committee.

NAT. INT. May 27.

MARRIED.

At the seat of Henry G. Williams, Esq. in Warren county, on the 26th ult. Mark Pettaway, Esq. Sheriff of Halifax county, to Miss Marina Williams.

DIED.

In Salisbury, on the 24th ult. Mrs. Margaret Ferrand, wife of Doct. Stephen L. Ferrand, and daughter of the late Gen. John Steele.

ICE CREAMS.

CAN be had at the house of the subscriber, every warm day, from ten o’clock in the morning until nine in the evening. Also, Ice by the pound, bushel or season; the ice has been made all of pure spring water, and is, therefore, very clear. The subscriber has, also, a quantity of excellent Cordials on hand, which will be sold at sixty cents per bottle. Cakes can be had at any time, fresh, made of the best materials.

S. SCHAUB, June 1, 1824. 57 3c.

A Boarding House

WILL be kept by the Subscriber, during the ensuing Summer and Fall Months, at Huntsville, eight miles south of Warrenton, and immediately between the Shocco and Sulphur Springs. The medicinal qualities of the latter (which is of recent discovery) are valuable, having been fully proved the last season. Having added several rooms to his dwelling-house, he will be able to accommodate from forty to fifty Boarders with convenience. Price of Boarding, one Dollar per day, six Dollars 12½ cents per week. Children and servants half price. Horses, fifty cents per day. WM. K. KEARNEY, 54-lawfully. May 17.

Just Published,

At the Store of J. Gales & Son, No. 7 of Reports of Cases Argued and determined in the Supreme Court of North-Carolina, at Decem-ber Term, 1823. BY FRANCIS L. HAWES. The Subscribers to this Work will have their copies immediately forwarded.—New Subscribers can obtain the early numbers. May 6.