RALEIGH REGISTER,

AND NORTH-CAROLINA GAZETTE.

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

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VOL. XXIX. THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1830. NO. 1,418.

TREATING AT ELECTIONS.

From the Hillsborough Recorder.

A meeting was held at the Courthouse in Hillsborough, on Monday of Superior Court for the purpose of adopting measures to suppress the practice of treating at elections, and during electioneering campaigns. Thomas Clancy, Esq. was called to the chair, and W. J. Bingham appointed Secretary. It was distinctly stated that the object of the meeting was exclusively political, and not connected with the Temperance Societies in the county.

The following resolutions were adopted, without a dissenting voice:

Resolved. That it is the sense of this meeting, that we will not hereafter support any candidate who shall treat with the view of gaining votes.

Resolved, That a committee of three persons be appointed by the chair, to draw up an address to the citizens of the county on this subject.

Resolved, That a committee of five persons be appointed by the chair to procure subscribers to the first resolution: The committee to be enlarged hereafter, at the discretion of the chair.

The Rev. John Witherspoon, Dr. James Webb, and W. J. Bingham, were appointed to draw up the Address.

The Rev. Samuel Paisley, Dennis Heartt, John Newlin, C. F. Faucett and John Trolinger, compose the committee for procuring subscribers.

On motion it was ordered, that the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the Hillsborough Recorder.

THOMAS CLANCY, *Chair'n.*

W. J. BINGHAM, Secr'y.

An Address to the Freemen of the county of Orange.

Fellow Citizens.

At a public meeting held in the court house on Monday of our Superior Court in September, the undersigned were appointed a committee to prepare and publish an Address to you on the subject of our candidates for offices of trust and emolument *treating* those who have the privilege of voting, in order to gain their votes. It is known to all of you, that our candidates, for many years past, have made it a practice to attend all public gatherings, such as musters, public sales, days of trying warrants, and tax-gatherings, and treating the people with ardent spirits, with the intent to induce them to favor their election. This state of things has continued for so many years, and has been so common, that the evils flowing from it have been overlooked by the most of us, and the few who regarded them feared it was a hopeless effort to put an end to them. Indeed it is thought even now by some, that no man can be elected to office in Orange county, unless *he pays for his votes in whiskey*. We hope differently, and trust that the day is come, when no respectable man, who has any regard for himself or the citizens of his county, will offer himself a candidate for office with the intention of treating. We hope the time has arrived when every voter will look upon the candidate who offers him ardent spirits to secure his vote, as offering an insult to a freeman—as offering a *bribe* in the most degrading shape, to purchase from him his vote. Those who have been, or may hereafter become candidates for public office, must be aware that the practice of dealing out ardent spirits to their fellow men at public meetings, and enticing them to drink, is and must be attended with the worst of consequences. Young and old partake of the intoxicating cup.—Here some learn to lay aside the guard which pride of character affords, and openly act the drunkard's part—health, reputation, property, peace of mind, and domestic comfort, are all sacrificed to gratify the selfish views of the candidate.—Can it be patriotism, respect for the laws, regard for the institutions of his country, or real interest in the best welfare of his country-men, which prompts him thus to act? Most assuredly not; he pursues the very course calculated to ruin all these. Many a candidate has converted the honest yeoman, who came from his home sober in the morning to the place of gathering, into a drunkard, a brutal madman, and a *murderer*, before he returned again to his fireside. There is no fancy in this picture, but shameful and degrading facts are here, which the records of our courts will clearly substantiate. And now we would ask, can any man avow that he wishes and intends to promote the good of the county, when at the same moment he pursues the practice of treating with ardent spirits?—If he does, fellow citizens, can you believe him? Will you support him? We hope most sincerely the day has come, when you will say, No, we will not support a man who is thus helping to ruin us, and our children, and our children's children, in all the interests we hold most dear on earth—"life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

But it is said the candidates are not to blame in this matter, they would willingly quit the practice, for they know it is doing much harm, and is attended with much expense; that they pay large whiskey drafts, as strong as black and white can make them, very much against the grain. They complain that they cannot be elected unless they treat with whiskey. And men professedly of principle, men of the first standing amongst us, who know that they "ought not to do evil that good may come," thus speak of the great body of the freemen of our county. And is it true? Can it be true! Other counties in our State, unblessed with spring water as Orange is, (and accursed with rum and tadpoles, worse if possible than whiskey,) have given over the demoralizing practice, and shall it be said that here in this large, healthful, wealthy and respectable county, it must continue? You are freemen—you value your liberties—your fathers contended unto death for the boon you possess, and you are determined never to part with their legacy but with your life. And never will you lose it, until you have lost your reason, until your moral sense is gone. But electioneering treats of whiskey will soon dissolve and banish both one and the other. Is there a freeman amongst us, sunk already so low, that his vote can and must be bought with ardent spirits? Let his next neighbor, in pity to the miserable being, and in greater pity to the unhappy country that contains him, lend a helping hand to raise him up, and endeavor to inspire him with better views and nobler feelings; let him beseech him not to barter his liberty, the liberty of his wife and children and county, for *ruin*.

The candidate who offers ardent spirits to *any elector*, does it as an act of friendship, hospitality, good will—all which means, "you will vote for me I hope."—There are men in our county, men who make use of ardent spirits, men humble in their walk and life, to whom no candidate would ever think of tendering the intoxicating cup. Why? Because they are freemen—men not to be bought and sold for *whiskey*. It has been said, "every man has his price." If this be so, let the man who will vote only for the candidate that treats, henceforth know *his price*, his par value; it will never be higher, it cannot be lower; he is *cheap as dirt*.

Fellow citizens, view the matter of treating in whatever light you please, it is at last corruption and bribery, ruinous and disgraceful to our county, to all in it who partake of it, whether candidates or electors. On the part of those of your fellow citizens who have commissioned us to address you, we do earnestly intreat you to set your name to the resolution, which will be presented to you, not to vote for any candidate who treats with ardent spirits for the purpose of effecting his election.

JOHN WITHERSPOON.
JAMES WEBB.
WM. J. BINGHAM.

THE COTTON CROP.

It is now pretty well ascertained that the present year's crop of cotton will be considerably short of an average one, perhaps to the amount of between one and two hundred thousand bales, in the whole country. This is an important circumstance, which will have its effect upon the price of the article, as soon as the dealers in Europe assure themselves of the fact. We are decidedly of opinion, that it will raise the price of North-Carolina cotton in our market to at least, 15 cents, before the season is over. This opinion is founded upon the fact, that the supply in Europe has been rapidly diminishing each year since January 1827; and that the sales have been very heavy, and at improved prices, during the last few months. On the 1st of January 1827,

the stock in England was	448,710 bales,
1st January 1828,	342,360 "
1st January 1829,	29[illegible],470 "
1st January 1830,	203,250 "

It will be perceived that there was a reduction, during the above three years, of more than one half of the stock in England. What the present stock may be, we have no means of knowing; but as nearly as we can ascertain, the sales at Liverpool alone, from Jan. 1st to August 7th, 1830, have been about 450,000 bales, a quantity unprecedented, we apprehend, for the same length of time. There has been a gradual improvement in prices during that time, and that without the knowledge of the partial failure of the growing crop. Nothing could have caused this rise but the belief that the consumption had so increased as to assure the consumers that the stock of the last crop will be still further short on the 1st of January next.

In addition to the statements in another column, as to the deficiency of the present crop, we understand that in most of the cotton growing counties west of this, the loss by the drought has been very great. One gentleman in Rowan who expected to make 100 bales, will now be glad to get 20.—*Fay. Observer.*

FROM THE NEW-YORK EVENING POST.

Our readers will recollect that in one of the late severe gales of wind with which our seaboard was visited, the corvette Kensington, on her way from Philadelphia bound to St. Petersburg, with the Russian Minister and suite on board, was, after being at sea a few days, dismasted and otherwise injured. In this crippled state she was fallen in with by the schr. Superior, belonging to Mr. Silas E. Burrows, of this city, then on her passage from New-York to the Pacific Ocean on a sealing voyage. The Captain of the Superior, at the pressing solicitation of the Russian Minister, took him and a number of other gentlemen, officers in the Russian Navy on board, and brought them to this city. Soon after they landed, the following correspondence took place between the owner and Baron Krudener, which we take great pleasure in laying before the public, as honorable to our commercial reputation and character.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 3. 1830

His Excellency Baron Krudener, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from Russia to the United States:

SIR: I am informed by Capt. Conger, of the sealing schooner Superior, belonging to me, that on his passage to the South Seas, in lat. 38. long 68, he fell in with the Russian corvette Kensington, in a dismasted state of distress; and was induced, from your solicitations, and those of the Russian admiral and officers with you, to return to this port, and safely landed your party (nine in number) last night, all well.

Capt. Conger informs me that he made a most advantageous contract for my interests—and that any amount I thought proper to demand, your excellency had agreed to pay. I am, sir, a traveller—often have been a sailor and my feelings cannot be led astray by any pecuniary considerations. I *shall not* receive any compensation for the service rendered you, knowing that you will repay the same, if chance should place any of my suffering countrymen within your reach. The captain assures me the amount I receive is to be paid by the Russian government. This in no manner changes my decision, as I consider individuals should act to governments, and governments to individuals, as individuals to each other; and I am happy in having this opportunity of shewing the Russian government (which has invariably been the friend of my country) the feelings that a citizen of the United States entertains. I send you by the bearer twenty-seven trunks and cases of baggage belonging to you and friends.

Wishing you and your companions every blessing, and a safe return to your country, I remain your most obedient and very humble servant,

SILAS E. BURROWS.

NEW YORK, 4th Sept. 1830.

My Dear Sir; I regret that the contents of your letter of yesterday deprive me of the satisfaction of expressing otherwise than in words, my sense of the services rendered to my government and myself by the commander of the schr. *Superior*, who landed me and the officers of the Imperial Navy, and enabled me thus to accelerate the return of these gentlemen to Russia, at a time when if the aid of your vessel had not been afforded us, an unfavorable wind might have, for weeks together, precluded the Kensington's making this port. His Majesty the Emperor, has too vivid a perception of that which constitutes the feelings of rightful honor and generosity, not to appreciate fully the resolution you have taken to reject the compensation for the loss of time and the trouble occasioned to Captain Conger, which it was my duty to offer you. His Imperial Majesty will feel it the more, that independently of the high motives of a general nature which actuated you in this circumstance, you express in your letter the particular satisfaction it gives you, to have an opportunity of obliging the Russian government & nation, whose sentiments and conduct you justly observe to have been constantly of the most friendly character towards these United States. It gives me personally more pleasure than I can find words to describe, thus to receive an additional proof of the feeling of good will existing between the nations. To that state of things the Emperor will ever attach great importance, and he will learn with pleasure, that, through your means, it has been placed in a clear light.

Accept, dear sir, my thanks and those of the officers who accompanied me, and at the same time the assurance of the sincere attachment and esteem which your conduct towards us all so fully warrants, and which we are fain to extend to your countrymen and country, in whose name you have conferred upon my government, upon myself, and upon the officers of the Imperial Navy, who were with me at this juncture, the obligations, of which I have, in the preceding lines attempted to express the deep and unvarying impressions

I have the honor to remain with high consideration, dear sir, your obedient and humble servant,

KRUDENER.

SILAS E. BURROWS, Esq.

RALEIGH REGISTER,

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1830.

Treating at Elections.—Under this head, in a preceeing column, will be found the proceedings of a public meeting held in Orange County, for the purpose of adopting measures to suppress the practice of treating at Elections, and during electioneering campaigns.

In this Government where elections are so frequent, and where all authority and power are derived through that medium, it is of no little consequence that they should be conducted in a pure, rational and dignified manner. If a system of canvassing for office is habitually countenanced by the people, which virtually tends to exclude from success, all but demagogues, our country will, indeed, be reduced to a deplorable situation. We trust however, that the moral sense of the community is about to eradicate an evil well calculated to defeat the blessings arising from our happy form of Government. We hope yet to see the day, when the sober and sedate citizen can go to the polls without disgust, and when talents and moral worth, as in other States which might be mentioned, shall be the only roads to preferment. Then, and not till then, will our State assume her just consequence in the scale of national respectability.

The remedy proposed in Orange, is the legitimate one. Let the people of the different Counties, then, in imitation of the example set them at Hillsborough, hold meetings and pledge themselves to support no candidate who courts popular favor by the distribution of ardent spirits.

Col. Henry P. Taylor has been appointed Secretary of State of S. Carolina, in place of *Robert Stark*, Esq. deceased.

Th. H. Fletcher, Esq. of Nashville, has been appointed by the Governor, Secretary of State of Tennessee, in place of *Daniel Graham*, Esq. resigned.

The Wilmington Recorder says—"We do not remember when the articles of Corn, Bacon and Lard, were so scarce in our market, as at present.'

Another Steamboat Disaster.—On the 17th inst. soon after the Steamboat *William Peacock* left Buffaloe on Lake Erie, a joint in the pipe of the Boiler which conveys steam to the Cylinder, gave way, and discharged the entire head of steam into a steerage cabin on deck, which was full of passengers, chiefly women and children. Ten lives are said to have been lost by this accident.

Fine Calves.—The Portsmouth N. H. Gazette says, Mr. William Frost of that town, has a calf six months old, which girts 4½ feet. Col. Wiatt of this City, has a calf four months old, which girts 4 feet; much larger in proportion to their ages, than Mr. Frost's.

Horse Stealing.—Washington Taborn, a free colored man, has been committed to the jail of Moore county, charged with having stolen the horse of Mr. Isham Sims, of this county—the same that was recently advertised in this paper. *Taborn* having been once tried and found guilty of a similar offence, a second conviction will subject him to the punishment of *death!*

The remains of Bishop HOBART were interred at New-York on the 16th inst. a very great concourse of citizens manifesting their respect by attending the funeral. The services of the Church were performed by the Rt. Rev. Bishop MOORE, of Va, assisted by Dr. LYELL and Mr. SCHROEDER; and a very appropriate discourse was delivered by Dr. ONDERDONK, from the words—"He was a burning and a shining light, and ye were willing for a season to rejoice in his light."

American Cottons.—In a letter written by the Rev. Mr. *Dwight* from Constantinople, to a friend in Utica, New-York, he states that our Cotton goods are in good reputation at that place—so much so, that the English actually put American stamps on their goods, to sell them to better advantage.

State Elections.—In Vermont, more recent returns show that the defeat of the friends of the present administration has been overwhelming.

In Maine, the Jackson Ticket has been victorious. We have been beaten and have no disposition to bolster up our cause by talking about "pledged or doubtful men." The probable majority of the Administration ticket for Governor, will be about 2000. The New-York Commercial Advertiser consoles itself as follows, on the result of the election:—

"Not a drop of comfort from Maine this morning. The outrageous conduct of the Administration party in the Legislature of that State last winter, which would have destroyed *any* party *any* where else, seems to have pleased the people wonderfully. What's the use of freedom, if folks can't do as they please? The *humbug* letter from our custom-house about the opening of the West-India ports, was published all over the State in newspapers and handbills, in letters so big that the good people dared not do otherwise than believe it. In the course of the season, however, they will find that such earthenware as clapboards and shingles cannot be got into Jamaica in exchange for rum and molasses—and then they will vote the other way—until which time we do not wish to hear from Maine again."

French Affairs.—We refer our readers to the interesting intelligence in to-day's paper, brought by the *Concordia*. It will be seen that the Revolution of France is accomplished, and a King deriving his authority from a constitution framed by the Deputies of the people and the Peers, now reigns over Frenchmen

On the 8th of August, the Duke of Orleans was proclaimed King of France.—According to some accounts he takes the title of *Philip* VII, while others call him *Louis Philip* I.

All was tranquil when the Concordia sailed and the issue of the Revolution appeared to give universal satisfaction.—Well might General Washington say of the French.—"wonderful people! Ages to come will read with astonishment of your exploits."

Married,

In this city, on Wednesday evening last, by the Rev. M. Dowd, M. Rufus Guffie, to Miss Martha Ann Walton, daughter of the late Timothy Walton, of this county.

DIED,

On the 18th inst at an advanced age, near Prince's Bridge, Chatham county, Mr. Thomas Bell, sen. We sympathize with his relations and friends in this severe visitation. By the poor his loss will be felt most sorely. His numerous servants are bereaved of a father rather than a master. All who know him, loved and respected him, and he was worthy, for he was a christian.—*Communicated.*

At the residence of her father, near Manchester S. C. on the 13th inst. Mrs. Mary Rebecca M'Duffie, consort of the Hon. George M'Duffie, and daughter of Richd. Singleton, Esq.