

RALEIGH REGISTER,

AND NORTH-CAROLINA GAZETTE.

"OURS ARE THE PLANS OF FAIR, DELIGHTFUL PEACE, UNWARD BY PARTY RAGE, TO LIVE LIKE BROTHERS."

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GENERAL BARRINGER'S CIRCULAR.

TO THE FREEMEN OF ORANGE, PERSON & WAKE.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:

THE period for which I had been called by your suffrages to serve in our National Councils having expired on the 3d instant, I deem it a duty, as well as a pleasure, to lay before you a compendious view of our national affairs; and to present for your consideration, such reflections as may occur upon a survey of our various relations, both Foreign and Domestic.

With all Foreign Powers, our Government continues to preserve the most amicable relations, and whilst our friendship is courted by most nations, our power and justice is respected by all.

At the period of my last address to you, I stated the unhappy differences which then subsisted between our Government & that of Great-Britain, in reference to the West-India trade, and to our North-Eastern boundary. The former, I am happy to inform you, is definitively settled, and the ports of the British West-Indies are now open to our commerce; and if the British Government shall continue to be inspired by the friendly sentiments which dictated the arrangement of this vexed question, in the discriminating duties which the may ultimately lay upon our imports, in favor of her northern colonies, then shall we reap the rich rewards of our perseverance; and we should not distrust her sincerity in advance, or suspect her intention of conferring an empty boon.

I have the pleasure also of communicating (tho' not officially) the intelligence as derived by recent arrivals from Europe, of the final adjustment of our differences with that power in regard to boundary. Whether the terms are entirely satisfactory to our Government, I am not informed, but if we have received the awards of justice, we should be content—asking as we do from others nothing "But what is right." If we are not misled in our information in regard to this latter event, it closes the last point in controversy between us and that great power; affording thereby the subject of cheering felicitations to the good and patriotic of both nations.

With France, we have the prospect of a treaty of indemnity for spoliations committed on our commerce during the period of her Revolutionary and Imperial Governments, and it is believed that this desirable event has only been retarded by the political agitations which have existed there since July last.

With Denmark, a treaty has, during the past session been ratified, stipulating for the payment of a sum in gross, for spoliations upon our commerce; and with Austria and Turkey, treaties of commerce upon terms highly satisfactory to our Government. Thus, within the last two years, have we, by negotiation, removed many of the perplexing subjects of difference with some of the European Powers, and with others improved our relations by favorable treaties of commerce and navigation. And we may be permitted to indulge a reasonable hope, that the day is not far distant, when, with every Power of Europe, our relations will be such as to gratify the reasonable desires of all good citizens. With the Southern Governments of our own hemisphere, our relations continue to be of a friendly character. But candor compels the admission of the fact, that they have, hitherto, exhibited little capacity for self-government, and the cause of FREEDOM has received no accession to its moral force from their example. But the friends of FREEDOM do not yet despair—Liberty is the concomitant of information, and when time and advancing civilization shall have poured their lights upon the benighted minds of our Southern neighbours, we may hope for corresponding fruits, in well regulated liberal Governments, securing to their citizens those invaluable rights and privileges which we so abundantly enjoy.

The present convulsed state of Europe, gives strong indications of an approaching crisis in despotic Governments; and that if men do not succeed, they are about to make a great effort for the recovery of their long lost rights—Humanity would delight in the spectacle of their rulers, guided by the lights which every where surround them, giving to their people those liberal systems of Government which shall raise them to the dignity of freemen—and to themselves the enviable lot—of ruling a willing people. But if Liberty is only to be attained by the final destruction of thrones, the wish would not be thought too sanguinary, that those who fill them may be buried beneath the mighty ruins!

In our domestic relations there is, notwithstanding an occasional speck shading the horizon, much, very much to cheer the Patriot's heart. With a country possessing every soil, and running through almost every climate, yielding all the necessaries, and most of the luxuries which minister to the wants or elegancies of life, with an unrestricted and untaxed commerce ranging a sea-coast of more than two thousand miles, and an interior traffic lining all our rivers, roads and canals, throughout our whole country, distributing the productions of labor according to the various necessities of men—with a foreign commerce, bearing our surplus productions to the most remote regions of the Earth, and bringing home in return the rich productions of other countries; sailing under a flag whose stars and stripes give protection and security in every sea; our mountains, hills and streams, rich in the most precious and useful minerals and metals; with various local Governments securing and guarding the possession and enjoyment of life, liberty, and property; guaranteeing to every man the rights of conscience and liberty of speech; with a General Government communicating, by its unity, the grandeur and the dignity which the parts could not give; uniting thirteen millions of free and happy people in the enjoyment of such privileges and blessings as no other nation ever enjoyed—and to crown the whole, these immunities the emanations of their own free and unbiased wills—subject to their control, to be amended or improved as new exigencies shall point out the proper occasions. All this, though it seem like an air-drawn vision, or a picture of fancy, you can testify falls very far below the reality! Providence has indeed shed its bounties in rich profusion upon our favored land.

Our history is a beacon-light in the path of liberty—and it is no small circumstance in proof of the wisdom of our political institutions, that old and enlightened nations are desirous of emulating our example. We bid them God speed. But amidst all these high and extraordinary privileges and immunities which the goodness of Providence and the valor and wisdom of our ancestors has endowed us with—there are fleeting clouds in our political horizon, exciting apprehensions of a coming storm. General legislation, as applied to our supposed peculiar local and diversified interests and situations, has excited much of feeling and no little complaints on the part of those who believe themselves the victim, of measures—operating partially and unequally upon some important interests of our country.

On the occasion of my last address to you, I endeavored to point out some of the effects resulting from such a system and course of measures, and will not therefore now repeat the often-told tale. The Southern presses have for years teemed with arguments, and remonstrances, and some of the States have solemnly protested against a system of measures, believed to bear with peculiar pressure upon their interests. I will not say that all this had no effect, for I believe that a spirit of concession and compromise pervades the public mind in almost every portion of our country; and I cannot but believe, that a dignified moderation will in the end effect a change in our national legislation, which has hitherto been denied to threats and violence; and I am the more confirmed in this opinion, by events which have already transpired in the reduction of duties upon articles of first necessity, such as Salt, Coffee, &c. The ordinary limits of a Circular Letter forbids the attempt to enter largely upon the discussion of this vexed question, of the right and policy of protecting particular branches of industry, or indeed any domestic production (for our laws are so framed as to hold out the semblance of protection to all) but if the right exists (which abstractedly may admit of much doubt) the policy must be left to that obvious principle which lies at the foundation of all our institutions, as incident to popular governments, that a majority must rule. The denial of this principle, is to all intents the subversion of the forms of the Constitution, and there remains no middle ground between acquiescence and resistance or revolution.

I will not trust myself to speak of such a disastrous termination to the hopes of all good men every where—nor of those who would lead us on the brink of the fatal precipice on which there remains no alternative but to embrace foul treason and make the fatal plunge—or to retreat with dishonor from machinations involving the destruction of the most glorious fabric of Government which ever blessed the hopes of man; I leave them to others and to the tortures which await their guilty spirits!! But to you I would say, in the language of our venerable Chief Magistrate—and I doubt not that you will respond the hearty Amen—"The Federal Union, it must be preserved."

Since my last address to you, much excitement has prevailed in relation to the removal of the remnants of those tribes of Indians who still remain on the East, to the West of the Mississippi. In my last Circular I took occasion to say, that so far as that policy could be carried into effect with the concurrence of the Indians themselves, it met my hearty concurrence; but it did not enter into my conception that, directly or indirectly, coercive measures should be resorted to—Justice, national faith and honor, and every motive which bind man to his duty to God and to his fellow, forbid the use of force for such a purpose, and I hold, a sinister course of legislation in reference to them, imposing the burdens and obligations of citizenship without the corresponding privileges and immunities of citizens, as equally coercive with the more direct application of force; and that such has been the course of some of the States requires no other demonstration than a reference to the laws of Georgia and Alabama. Clothed as I was with the panoply of your political justice, I could not consent to prostitute it, to an end of mere policy or expediency—in aid of state cupidity. But it was plausibly urged, that humanity to the Indians required their removal, in order to prevent the final extinction of the race. If it be so, then the same humanity should have provided for the removal of all the Indians East of the Mississippi. But by the 2nd section of the bill which was passed for that purpose, the Indians within the limits of North-Carolina, are expressly and in terms excluded from its operation, extending only to those places, "where the land claimed and occupied by the Indians is owned by the United States, or the United States are bound to the State within which it lies, to extinguish the Indian claim thereto." So that apart from every consideration of justice or good faith, as a Representative from North-Carolina, regarding equal rights, I could not give my sanction to a measure which involved an odious discrimination to her prejudice. This entire question is surrounded with perplexing difficulties; and the most sagacious and intelligent among the Statesmen of our day, are greatly divided in regard to the relations in which the remaining Indians stand to our Government. What is our duty? And what their rights? What our obligations? And what their reasonable claims upon us? Are questions which do not receive a uniform solution. According to my poor opinion, so far as the General Government can rightfully exercise jurisdiction over the subject, she should not seek to be guided by rigid maxims of national law, as prescribed by Grotius, Puffendorf or Vattel; but should exercise her great power in the meek spirit of a more heavenly maxim, drawn from a purer source—That of "doing unto others, as we would they should do unto us." But I doubt not, that, eventually, most or all of that ancient race will find it to be most compatible with their habits, and national and personal security and quiet, to seek an asylum in the western wilds. Whatever may be the abstract notions of right on the part of some in regard to Indian rights, the States within which they reside will exercise jurisdiction over them, and even if that jurisdiction

should be exercised in the utmost spirit of equity, placing them upon the footing of free white citizens, such are their habits and modes of life, such their tenacity of ancient customs and savage propensities, that the mere sense of legal restraint, will drive them to seek a new home. It will be found by reference to my tribes of Indians for the purchase of their lands, or their removal to the west, as practised on former occasions throughout our existence as a nation. But to new, untried, and irresponsible modes of accomplishing this object, I have not assented. It affords me high gratification when I can accord with the views of my political friends and associates, but when my judgment and sense of duty points in a different direction, I shall shun no responsibility in fulfilling their high behests.

The appropriation of the public money for objects of Internal Improvements has hitherto been a fruitful source of discord, both in regard to the Constitutional right, and the expediency of the measure. It is fondly anticipated, that we shall not for some time to come, have cause of complaint on this account, the President having interposed his veto, to appropriations for objects, in even the least exceptionable form, to wit, for subscriptions for stock in Turnpike and Canal Companies, it is not to be apprehended that he will sanction the application of the public revenue to Internal Improvements on national account.

In reviewing the fiscal operations of the Government, we have abundant cause for felicitation. The receipts of the Treasury have been more than sufficient for the supply of the current expenses of Government, and the permanent appropriation of ten millions of dollars, to the Sinking Fund for the gradual reduction of the public debt; indeed so abundant has been our revenue, as to admit of the appropriation of nearly two and a half millions of dollars toward the extinguishment of the public debt in several of the past years, over and above the permanent appropriations for that important object, and still leaving in the Treasury a considerable surplus. The estimated receipts into the Treasury for the year 1830, were \$24,161,018 79, and the estimated expenditures within the same period, amounted to \$25,096,941 82, and leaving an estimated balance in the Treasury on the 1st January 1831, of \$4,819,781 76. It will be recollected, that the total amount of the public debt, at the period of my last circular address to you, was \$58,362,135 78.—And that there was in the Treasury at that time a balance of \$5,125,638 14. The total amount of the public debt on the 1st day of January 1831, was \$59,123,191 68, all of which is at an interest less than six per cent, and one-third bearing an interest of only three per cent. It is now reduced to demonstration, that with ordinary economy, & the absence of unforeseen contingencies, the whole of the public debt, notwithstanding the reduction of duties to the amount of three millions of dollars, will be fully paid off and discharged by the 31st day of December 1834, leaving to the Government the happy opportunity of reducing the public burdens to the full amount of ten millions of dollars per annum without injury to the public service.

I cannot, my Fellow-Citizens, deny myself the pleasure of offering you my most sincere congratulations upon the brilliant prospects which await our highly favored Country, in the enjoyment of every blessing which can make glad the heart of man, we may indeed "Sit under our own vine and fig tree, and there shall be none to make us afraid!!"

The period for which I was elected having expired with the termination of the last session, permit me to make to you a humble tender of my service in the 22nd Congress. I cannot flatter myself, that in every public act of which my situation required the performance, I have steered free from error, this would be to assume an infallibility to which I lay no claim. But this I will say, that I have in no act, as your representative, looked to any other end, than the promotion of the true and best interests of our common Country. A very fallible judgment may have in regard to this, often misled me; but where the heart is moved by right motives, the errors of the head will be forgiven.

It is probable that within the next Congress, important public measures will be agitated. The adaptation of our revenue system to our new situation, consequent upon the extinction of the public debt. The re-modelling of our laws in regard to the public domain. The security and preservation of a sound circulating medium, the amendment of the Constitution in reference to the Presidential, Office and election; and in other respects for the better enjoyment and security from invasion those rights reserved to the States; and finally, for the ultimate quiet of the country in regard to the constructive powers of the General Government. Upon those, and every other subject, if I should be again honored by a call to your service, (which has hitherto been "perfect liberty") I shall endeavor to merit your approbation by a faithful and independent discharge of my duty, consulting none other than the public interest.

For the distinguished confidence heretofore reposed in me, accept the tender of a sincere and grateful acknowledgment, and believe me, that in nothing do I take greater pleasure than in subscribing myself your humble and obliged servant,

March, 1831.

D. L. BARRINGER.

DEPARTURE OF HENRY CLAY.

FROM THE NEW-ORLEANS ARGUS.

Our fellow-citizen Henry Clay, left this city on Saturday morning last, for Louisville in the Steam Boat *Philadelphia*, Miller, commander.

Mr. Clay came to New-Orleans more than two months since, and resided for the greater part of the time at Martin Duralde's, his son-in-law, three miles below the city. The occasion of Mr. Clay's visit, was calculated to suppress, rather than to excite the pleasurable emotions, which would naturally arise on visiting a State, the people of which not only hold him in great admiration, but have given innumerable evidences of attachment to him. Coming as he did to settle some affairs which the death of a near and dear relative made necessary, the sympathies of the people took the cast of his feelings, and the joy on seeing him, which otherwise would have spoken in the language of enthusiasm, was confined to the greetings congenial to his situation. After the first desire of the people to welcome him, was in some degree satisfied, he sedulously devoted his time to his domestic business, which having finished, he left the State of Louisiana, bearing with him the affections and the confidence of a large majority of the people, increasing in numbers, as the principles which he advocates, becomes more unfolded and better understood.

Residing in the neighborhood, and his business requiring frequent visits to the city, *Henry Clay*, could be seen walking along the streets as became one who felt himself amidst his countrymen, and those too, who viewed him as a man worthy of their high consideration—not for himself, but for the Republic. He associated, mingled with the people, not as if he was in a multitude, who could only appreciate men by the senseless shouts, that might follow the course of one, whom accident might render notorious; but as him, on whom Providence had bestowed *mind*, delighting in Public Virtue, with the ambition, which honest patriotism would be proud to immortalize.

Mr. Clay came to New-Orleans, not as one who had caught an ephemeral distinction,—an elevation resting on the mere wantonness of mistaken patriotism, and which must sink as soon as reason and truth resume their sway, and selfish politicians are abandoned to the fate fast overtaking them—but he came as one, who had from early years pursued the course, which the force of genius directed, and which will yet be made glorious by the discrimination of the intelligent, and the favor of the patriotic.

During the time *Henry Clay* resided with the people of Louisiana, they tendered him all the courtesies, all the favors, all the honors, that a proper sense of what belonged to themselves as Americans, proud of such a statesman and patriot as *Henry Clay* has proved himself,—not to their own country alone, but to the world,—but they tendered them as became Americans to so eminent a citizen, suffering under a recent domestic affliction, and he received them as became such a man under such circumstances—only on one occasion did he relax from the private duties which called him here, to receive an expression of public favor, and that was on the Anniversary of St. Patrick, he dined with the Hibernian Society on the 17th inst. agreeably to the invitation of its members.

Aware of Mr. Clay's disposition to avoid attentions of too public a nature, we even did not announce the day fixed for his departure, and the people generally did not become acquainted with it, until the very moment of his leaving the city. Although no cannon thundered forth the hour of his departure,—no drums beat a call to the people,—no trumpets sounded to them in commotion,—no army with banners marched as an escort to his person, making a display which might delight the eyes of royalty, and which a servile and ignorant multitude might take as evidence of respect,—no, but when it was known, the people then flocked to the vessel which was to bear him from among them, they surrounded him and they took him by the hand, and then gave him an honest shake, and said may the blessings of a good Providence go with you—and the reward due to a just patriotism, wait upon the evening of your days.

It will be sufficient for us to say to the "National Republicans" throughout our country, that the people of Louisiana belonging to the party of that name, are undeviating advocates of measures—not the worshippers of men; and that with respect to *Henry Clay*, they have shown and will continue to show their approbation of the man only as he is the able, experienced and patriotic supporter of the principles, which they conceive are necessary to sustain the interests of Louisiana and of the whole American people. Had it been necessary to the support of measures, to have called on the people of New Orleans, to give more evidence than heretofore of their devotion to principles, by any imposing manner of paying attention to *Henry Clay*, they would have done it; but circumstances did not require it; and the private wishes of Mr. Clay forbid it; it is enough that an overwhelming majority of the people of Louisiana have shown their respect for the man by adopting his principles;—in elections by the people, in the resolutions and acts of their representatives in General Assembly convened, they have shown the estimation in which they hold Mr. Clay—the only criterion by which men ought to be judged is by their principles, and the abilities they possess to sustain them.

SIR WALTER SCOTT AND HIS NEW WORK.

The London Morning Chronicle of the 21st observes: "The report of the sudden and very dangerous indisposition of that eminent literary man, Sir Walter Scott, is, we are happy to hear, untrue. It originated in a mistake, and applied to Sir Walter's health a short time back, when, from lassitude or some other cause, the worthy and kind-hearted Baronet was very unwell. Sir Walter Scott has sold his house in Edinburgh, and has retired to his picturesque retreat at Abbotsford, where he is actively engaged in his literary pursuits, and in the improvement of his large estate."

The preceding paragraph, the principal fact contained in which, was briefly noted in this paper last evening, has given us very great satisfaction. It so happened, that the news of the illness of Sir Walter, was received on the day in which, through the politeness of Mr. Carey, we were engaged in the perusal of the first volume, and a half of the second, of the next Waverley novel—the printed sheets of which were reviewed by the *Hyperbion*. The intelligence would have been painful at any time; but it came with peculiar

force at a moment when we were eagerly devouring the half of an unfinished work from his indefatigable pen, which promises to be one of the most splendid in the whole series of those wonderful performances. "Robert of Paris," is the title of this work; and the daring Knight of that name, who early went to the Holy Wars, when Europe first began to pour forth her millions for the recovery of the Holy Sepulchre, is its hero. The time of the story is that of the arrival of the second expedition of the first crusade which reached Constantinople, after the destruction of that which had been left by Peter the Hermit, and those which had perished by the pestilence and the sword in Hungary and Bulgaria—when Godfrey commences his negotiations with the First Alexius for a passage through the Greek empire, and for supplies for his fantastical host. The action seems to be at Constantinople, and in its environs. The principal characters, thus far developed, are, Robert, and his wife, also a crusader, and second only to her husband in feats of arms; Alexius, and the Empress Irene, with her daughter (Anna Comnena, the historian of her father's reign); Godfrey, Bohemond, & other illustrious Knights, who led the horde of wild and desperate fanatics, issuing at the time from Normandy, Flanders, and Lorraine, to devastate the Eastern World; Nicephorus, a Grecian General, who had been banished by Alexius; and others, whom it is needless to particularise, and among whom is a subaltern in a corps of exiled Britons, who had left their own country on the Norman conquest, and were engaged as household troops in the service of the usurping Emperor. "Robert of Paris" is, therefore, but another Tale of the Crusaders, and will, of course, partake of the same character with the former tales under that title, and the still more elaborate and deeply interesting story of Ivanhoe—though on different ground. The reader will at once perceive, that the subject, the characters, and the scenes of action, could not have been better selected for the display of the various and unequalled descriptive powers of the author. All that is glorious in arms and splendid in arms—the glitter of armor, the pomp of war, and splendor of chivalry—the gorgeous scenery of the Bosphorus—the ruins of Byzantium—the magnificence of the Grecian capital, and the richness and voluptuousness of the Imperial Court—will rise before the reader in a succession of beautiful and dazzling images.—The actual history of the events of that crusade, is the web upon which the story is woven—but of the plot, and its denouement, we can divine nothing. One leading incident, which is to have an important bearing upon the tale, is the insult which the sturdy Robert puts upon the Emperor, by rudely and fearlessly seating himself upon his throne, while the monarch is receiving the homage and fealty of Godfrey and his followers, in the condition of his friendship and alliance. But the action of the tale is most probably short, as the bluff knight was slain soon afterwards, at the battle of Dorylæum. The descriptions are masterly, from the lathsome Scythian hordes who were "looting the Empire; and fighting for or against whosoever they pleased, to the glittering array of knights—all furnished, all in arms, all-plumed like ostriches," and the myriads in their train; from the crumbling and ivy covered ruins in the suburbs, to the superb splendors of the palace and its pageants within. The true character of Alexius—his cold and distrustful reception of the crusaders—and his duplicity and treachery towards them, though touched with the pencil of romance, is yet historically correct.—But not knowing any more about the book than is to be, we can say no more—except the expression of our pleasure, that the illustrious author is yet likely to live, not only to finish this book, but, as we hope, to delight and instruct mankind for many years to come.—N. Y. Com. Adv.

Social Intercourse.—We should make it a principle to extend the hand of fellowship to every man who discharges faithfully his duties—maintains good order—who manifests a deep interest in the welfare of society—whose deportment is upright, and whose mind is intelligent, without stopping to ascertain whether he swings a hammer or draws a thread. There is nothing so distant from natural claim as the reluctant—the backward sympathy—the forced welcome—the checked conversation—the hesitating compliance—the well-off are too apt to manifest to those a little lower down; with whom in comparison of intellect and principles of virtue, they frequently sink into insignificance.