

# Raleigh Register,

AND NORTH-CAROLINA GAZETTE.

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

VOL. XXXIV.

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### THE REGISTER

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### TERMS.

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### ADVERTISEMENTS.

Not exceeding sixteen lines, will be inserted three times for a Dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent publication: those of greater length, in the same proportion. If the number of insertions be not marked on them, they will be continued until ordered out, and charged accordingly.

### PROSPECTS BEYOND THE RUBICON.

NO. IV.

ly reducing, or taking off entirely, the duties on the unprotected articles, while THE DUTIES ON THE PROTECTED ARTICLES REMAIN. ED SUBSTANTIALLY THE SAME !!!"

Col. Haghe's Reply to Col. Drayton.

"Duties to the amount of \$5,000,000 on the unprotected articles, have been entirely repealed, and upwards of a million more taken off while the duties on the protected articles have remained substantially undiminished !!!"—*Ibid.*

Nothing can more completely prove the awfully-inflamed state of the public mind to the south, and the general hallucination that prevails, than the credence given to those statements which, as shall be made to appear, "lucē clarior," are destitute of a shadow of foundation, from tables which "cannot lie," and which bid defiance to the critical acumen of Judge Cooper, Mr. Calhoun, Mr. M. Duffie, Governor Hayne, Ex-Governor Miller, and all the other Nullifiers in the Union, to disprove

"Mark, how plain facts shall put these assertions down."

Existing and Prospective Duties, and Reductions, on Protected Articles.

COMMODITY.	1828.	1833.	Reduction per cent.
Arms, shot & fire, per ct.	33	25	25
Alices, axes, &c.	36	10	70
Barrage	36	10	70
Cotton bagging, sq. yd.	5	3 1/2	30
Copper vessels, per cent.	38 1/2	25	35
Crape de Lion	36	10	70
Crotches	100	50	50
Calamancos	27 1/2	10	60
Cambils	27 1/2	10	60
Cyphering slates	36 1/2	25	30
Dressed clotis	100	50	50
Durants	27 1/2	10	60
French and German Merino cloths	27 1/2	10	60
Glass, window, 10 by 15	55	30	45
Hats, Leg'n, Straw, Chip	60 1/2	40 1/2	33 1/2
Hemp	33	15	60
Hair cloth	37 1/2	30 1/2	20
Iron, in bars or bolts	14	5	60
Kendal cottons	100	50	50
Kerseymeres	100	50	50
Kerseys	100	50	50
Nankins from China	36	10	70
Prunella	100	50	50
Swans-downs	36	10	70
Shawls, silk and worsted	27 1/2	10	60
Shallots	3	2 1/2	16 1/2
Sugar, brown	4	3 1/2	16 1/2
Do, white clayed	4	3 1/2	16 1/2
Do, powdered	4	3 1/2	16 1/2
Silk goods—beyond Cape Good Hope	36	10	70
Do, this side do.	22	5	80
Straw matting from China	150	5	145
Toilettes	100	50	50
Tabbinettes	36	10	70
Valentias	100	50	50
Woolens—Baizes	22 1/2	16	30
Blankets above 75 c.	36 1/2	25	35
Blankets below 75 c.	36 1/2	5	90
Bonazines, &c.	36	10	70
Bombazets &c.	27 1/2	10	60
Hosiery, wits, &c.	38 1/2	25	35
Lastings, &c.	27 1/2	10	60
Morrens, &c.	27 1/2	10	60
Norwich Crapes, &c.	35	0	70
Rattinets, &c.	27 1/2	10	60
Woolen goods, in consequence of minimum duties, sometimes amount ed to	100	50	50 a 50
Woolen goods, not exceeding 3 1/2 cs. pr. sq. yd.	14	5	80 a 90
Wools costing 8 cts. p. lb.	4	1	100
Do. do. above 8 cts. p. lb.	55	4	100
Wood, manufactures of,	33	25	25

In the preceding list, silks and straw matting are included, as, though of the one there is little produced in this country, and of the other none, the duties were imposed for protection, in the one case for chintzes, and in the other for floor cloths.

Existing and Prospective Duties, and Reductions, on Unprotected Articles.

COMMODITIES.	1828.	1833.	Decrease.
Almond paste, per cent.	30	15	50
Antios, oil of,	30	15	50
Antigun oil	30	15	50
Balsams, cosmetic,	30	15	50
Do, medicinal,	30	15	50
Bay rum	30	15	50
Bergamot, essence of,	30	15	50
Do, oil of,	30	15	50
Rone butter moulds	20	15	25
Buttons, mother of pearl	20	15	25
Caraway, oil of,	30	15	50
Coffee, per lb.	1	1/2	100
Cologne water, per cent.	30	15	50
Cosmetics	30	15	50
Dates	30	15	50
Essences, used as perf'ms	30	15	50
Hair cloth	30	15	50
Jessamine, oil of,	30	15	50
Lavender, oil or ess. of,	30	15	50
Lemons, oil of,	30	15	50
Linens	27 1/2	15	45
Oranges, oil of,	30	15	50
Otto of roses	30	15	50
Perfumery	30	15	50
Pomatum	30	15	50
Prussian blue	20	15	25
Roses, extract of	30	15	50
Do, milk of	30	15	50
Salad oil	30	15	50
Scenting hair	30	15	50
Soap, Windsor	30	15	50
Tees, of various kinds	30	15	50
Wines from France, gal.	12 1/2	4	66
Madeira and Sherry	30	25	50

This and the preceding Table are taken from the Tocsin.

Besides the above, there are more than 120 articles which paid various duties, that are to be henceforth duty free.

The solemnity of the crisis, which involves the peace, happiness, prosperity and union, of 13,000,000 of souls & their descendants, for generations to come, renders it proper at every hazard of vituperation, to speak the bold language of truth, and to put to the sober sense of the nation the question, whether four citizens who have on these mighty topics, changed their opinions to their antipodes—and who have so egregiously erred in statements of plain

facts, are safe guides in the thorny path which leads to civil war with all its horrors, and in which a single false step is irremediable?

It can never be sufficiently deplored, that Governor Hamilton, a man arrived at a period of life which precludes him from the apology of the heat and impetuosity of youth, called the Legislature so precipitately together, before its regular period—believed to be unconstitutional—that the Legislature, with equal precipitation, called the Convention;—that this Convention passed an Ordinance repealing two revenue laws of the United States, forbidding the collection of revenue under them, and engrafting, as it is understood, the system of Nullification into their Constitution, so as not to be repealable but by a Convention—giving no alternative to the Government, but to lay prostrate twenty-three States at the feet of one;—terms which cannot be submitted to, without putting it into the power of every State in the Union, when an unpopular law is passed, to resist it, and, if attempted to be coerced, to secede from the Union—principles which are truly Jacobinical, and incompatible with the stability of Government—terms which appear to be actually calculated to preclude all chance of healing the breach, and restoring harmony to the nation.

HAMILTON.

Philadelphia, Jan. 3, 1833.

### JAMES MADISON.

From the Lynchburg Virginian.

In order to pervert the true meaning of the Virginia Report and Resolutions of 1799, the Nullifiers find it necessary to create an impression that the intellect of Mr. Madison, who asserts that they were never understood by himself, who wrote them, is so feeble and yellow, that he has fallen into the error and yellow leaf. But how do they prove this? Is it by reference to the compositions which proceed from his pen—distinguished now, as they have ever been, for a severe simplicity of style, and a power of reasoning which cannot be approached by the ablest of those who, for party purposes, find it necessary to represent him as Hercules, swathed in flames, and leaning on his staff—the attitude of his body shadowing forth the infirmities of his mind? No. The charge is of a waning intellect, because they will show that the mind of the illustrious Author of the Report of '98 still retains all its strength and all its fire—that though age has done its office on his perishable part, the immortal mind within still sheds undiminished lustre upon every object which it touches.

These remarks are suggested by the unflinching insinuations in relation to Mr. Madison, which have been thrown out in the Virginia Legislature, by some of the younger members of that body—by men of whose modesty we may form some opinion from the fact that they set themselves up as the catechists and constitutional instructors of James Madison; and even more than that, pretend to know the meaning of the Report and Resolutions drawn up by his pen, better even than he himself! These young impertinents were severely and justly rebuked by Mr. Wallace of Fauquier: "That man (said Mr. Wallace) who has been styled the father of the present Union of the States, the only scientific government on earth; that man who is justly considered one of the purest and greatest statesmen that ever lived; that man who is the greatest constitutional lawyer of the age—James Madison—is even assailed for his heresies! His commentary on his own Report has been spoken of as a mere letter, by those who were in the feebleness of infancy, when the venerable sage, in the vigor of his perfect manhood, stood on the battlements of constitutional liberty, their ablest and most successful defender. The order of nature is reversed; youth has become the season of wisdom and experience, and age the period of rashness, ambition and folly." The Nullifiers may calumniate Mr. Madison as much as they please—they may even shed crocodile tears over the decline of his intellectual powers, though, if he is impaired, they are more vigorous in their decline than those of his depreciators are in their prime—but they may rest assured that the shafts of ridicule aimed at the sage of Montpelier are pointless weapons. No one can ever hear him assailed, without involuntarily re-adopting the sentiments of Shakespeare:

"Be thou as pure as ice, as chaste as snow,  
"Thou shalt not escape calumny."

### THE PRESS.

The following well-written Eulogy on the Press was delivered by Mr. WENNER, at a Convention held at Worcester sometime ago:

It is to be regretted, that the public generally do not appreciate the great importance of a well-conducted independent Newspaper Press. It occupies a more prominent position in the affairs of the people, giving a direction to the popular will, and controlling the march of politics, than most persons imagine—than most politicians, are willing to admit. How important then is it, that the Press should be liberally, generously, powerfully sustained by the people themselves, that it may preserve its INDEPENDENCE—that it may stand forth what it was contemplated to be when constitutional provision for its integrity was made, the fearless and uncompromising defender of the PEOPLE'S LIBERTIES—the zealous, untiring, ever vigilant advocate of the EQUAL and INALIENABLE RIGHTS OF MAN. Sustain the Press, it will prove a shield—a diamond—impregnable—to the body politic: Neglect it, and it becomes a two edged sword in the hands of an enemy, that shall pierce the very vitals of the people. To the public is the duty assigned of maintaining, in its purity, the independence of the Press—of keeping up, as it were, in the very bosom of society, a safeguard to freedom, stronger than hosts of armed men, and as abiding as the everlasting hills. Let them not extend a helping hand to him who battles stoutly for principle, and the citizen may settle himself down to submit to slumber in safety. But it is to the free press alone, that countenance should be given—All others should be indignantly frowned down. But ALL may be kept free, if the public will it. Editors are but men, however common it may be for a portion of their readers to regard them in a different light—as a race of beings who can live upon the wind, and grow fat upon the anticipation of golden fruits to come. While contending faithfully for the con-

stitution and laws—while battling it manfully for the sacred rights of man—it should be the especial care of those who profit by their labours, to see that the pinching hand of penury should not palsify their strength, or the pressings of want convert them into edge-tools in the hands of the ambitious, or dangerous instruments in the service of the minion of power, whose palms are familiar with the spoils of the treasury. The Israelites prevailed against their enemies only so long as the hands of Moses were upheld by his brother and friend. Who shall refuse to sustain the independent editor, while contending against the foes of civil freedom? A fair remuneration for his labours, whether mental or manual, is justly due to every man. If this be awarded to the conductor of the Press, and he then proves unfaithful—if he lets himself out as the advocate and apologist of the ambitious or corrupt aspirant for power—it is proof positive that his heart is corrupt, that he is an unworthy and perfidious sentinel upon the citadel of liberty—and the moment in which he deserts the standard of the people, in that very minute should the people desert him. But it is a fact, that few conductors of the newspaper press—we speak of the country prints—receive that reward for their unceasing labours, that the investment of the same amount of capital, and the exertion of the same industry, would almost be sure to command in any other business. Reader, recur to your own knowledge. How many newspaper printers have you known to retire, after years of toil and anxiety, with a competency? Have you known one out of ten—or ten out of five hundred? If you have not, then indeed must there be something radically wrong in the treatment which they receive at the hands of the public. We know it is common to speak of the Press as licentious, and its conductors as venal—and the conduct of some are compelled to admit, affords but too strong grounds for the charge.—But, thanks to Providence, there are yet some—yes, many—honorable exceptions: many, too, whose integrity is untouched—untouched—though to all appearance, penury is their constant companion, and gripping want a twin-brother. It is to such men as these, that the cause of civil liberty owes much: and it is altogether the fault of the public, that the number is not so swelled as to include ALL to whom is committed so honourable and important a trust. Sustain the fearless and independent editor: abate the time-serving and mercenary. This short sentence comprises all the mystery of creating and preserving a FREE PRESS. Let it be acted upon by all who feel an interest in our free and liberal institutions, and soon might the spirit-cheering motto—

"Here shall the Press the People's rights maintain  
Unawed by influence and unbribed by gain;  
Here patriot truth her glorious precepts draw,  
Pledged to religion, liberty and law!"—be inscribed with truth and justice, upon every sheet sent forth to instruct, animate, or confirm every friend of civil liberty whose aspirations for freedom are borne onward upon each gale that fits across the wide expanse of the Republic.

"In all popular governments, a FREE PRESS is the most important of all agents and instruments. It not only expresses public opinion, but to a very great degree, it contributes to form that opinion. It is an engine for good or for evil, as it may be directed; but an engine of which nothing can resist the force. The conductors of the press in popular governments, occupy a place in the social and political system, of the very highest consequence. They wear the character of public instructors. To matters of intelligence, they add matters of opinion. Their daily labors bear directly on the intelligence, the morals, the taste and the public spirit of the country. Not only are they journalists, recording political occurrences, but they discuss principles, they comment on measures, they canvass characters; they hold a power over the reputation, the feelings, the happiness of individuals.—The public ear is always open to their addresses, the public sympathy easily made responsive to their sentiments.—It is indeed, sir, distinction of high honor, that their's is the only profession expressly protected and guarded by constitutional enactments. Their employment soars so high, in its general consequences, it is so intimately connected with the public happiness, that its security is provided for, by the fundamental law. While it acts in a manner worthy of this distinction, the Press is a fountain of light & a source of gladdening warmth. It instructs the public mind, and animates the spirit of patriotism. Its loud voice suppresses every thing which would raise itself against the public liberty; and its blasting rebuke causes incipient despotism to perish in the bud. But remember, that these are attributes of a FREE PRESS only."

### Deferred Articles.

At the period, when the insane fury of Nullification has required that our judges shall be dismissed from office, unless they will swear that the Constitution means one thing when they believe it to mean another, the following extract from the American Jurist, on the vital connexion of judicial independence with civil liberty and the security of private right, may not be inappropriate:—*Charleston Courier.*

"This is the foundation and indispensable condition of all liberty. As to the validity of rights and obligations, all men must be perfectly equal. The law must be every man's fortress and tower of strength, impregnable alike to all power of the executive, the legislature, or the multitude. But how can the law be supreme? How can each member of the community be sure that his rights will be determined by the law in defiance of the influence or will of any man or any number of men, unless the judge is independent? The independence of the judge is the only security for the independence of every other member of the community; and as often as this subject is brought home to the understanding of every man, he sees that those who attack the independence of the judiciary, or in any way attempt to prostrate or weaken it, in fact attacks his own personal independence. The poor man, the quiet retired man; the most aloof from all combinations and parties, and without influence or strength, sees that of all members of the community, he is the most interested in the independence of the judiciary. Such is the prevailing sentiment of the people of this country; it is daily gaining strength; and we regret to meet with any thing having a tendency to weaken it, or to spread abroad an erroneous impression respecting the practical independence of our judicial tribunals."

**Great Loss!**—Chevalie's noble Mill is again burnt down. It caught fire last night between 8 and 9 o'clock. It is situated about a mile up the James River Canal—ran about 16 pair of Burrs—was increased to double its size during the last year, and manufactured some of the finest flour in the Union. It was formerly Gallego's Mill. Conducted upon so large a scale, and upon such liberal principles, its destruction will prove a great loss to the Farmers. The fire is ascribed to some friction of the machinery. The buildings are said to be insured. *Rich. Enq.*

### Southern, Northern and Western,

LAND, LOAN, COMMISSION AND GENERAL AGENCY AND INTELLIGENCE OFFICE.

New-Orleans, Jan 1, 1833.

The Subscribers respectfully inform the public throughout the Union, that they have opened an office (having also appointed agents in Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia & New-York), for the purpose of acting as agents for transacting business in this or any of the above cities, having a very extensive acquaintance throughout the United States, adjoining territories and Canada, and having made arrangements to attend to transmitting and receiving information from and to England, France and every part of Europe, they most respectfully solicit a share of public patronage—pledging themselves to use every exertion to give perfect satisfaction.

Those editors of newspapers who feel well disposed towards this establishment, shall have their business done free of expense, at any time, by inserting this advertisement, and forwarding a paper to us containing the same.

We are now prepared to attend to the following business—Purchase, Sell, Barter, Rent and Lease Landed Property, of every description; Purchase, Sell and Exchange, Bank, Canal, Stocks, Bonds and every other kind of Stock; Purchase and Sell Merchandise of every description, at public or private sale.

Borrow and Loan money on mortgage, or unincumbered real estate. Act as an agent for procuring partners, for individuals to engage in every kind of business or profession. Will act as attorneys agent and others for claiming legacies, inheritances and settling estates; also, collecting and remitting every description of debts dues and demands.

Information given respecting the arrival and departure of packet ships, steam and canal packets, mail and accommodation stages, and all other modes of conveyance whether by land or water, with their respective rates of fare, accommodation, &c. &c.; also, all other information necessary for strangers and travellers to be in possession of. Information and intelligence on any subject in this country or Europe, received and forwarded (confidentially).

Books and Records of County or State Government Offices, searched and examined, and the required information forwarded to each applicant.

A register of public and private boarding houses, their terms and accommodations, will be kept at this office, and strangers arriving in this city, have only to apply at this Office, to be situated at once with Boarding places.

Situations in mercantile, manufacturing and other establishments, as book keepers, salesmen, and assistant clerks, bar keepers, teachers, school-keepers, &c. &c. procured; if by letter, postage must be paid accompanied with a fee.

N.B. Reference will be given in all cases to those who require it, as to public and private character, ability, &c. &c.

All persons forwarding communications respecting real estate offered for sale, barter, lease or to be given on bond and mortgage, will recollect that it is indispensably necessary to forward a correct description of the premises; also a draft or plan if possible, stating situation, quantity, quality, improvements, distances from cities or towns, county seats, post roads, navigable streams, price, terms, &c. &c.; also, enclose an advance fee, and postage paid.

Charges will be regulated according to nature and amount of business.

All first applications to be accompanied with a consulting fee, which will entitle the applicant to any information they may require. No letters (in any case) will be taken from the Post Office, unless post paid. Immediate answers will be remitted to all communications.

L. VANDEBURGH & CO.  
New-Orleans, (La.)

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**VEGETABLE POWDER,**  
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