

## Political.

### CONGRESS.

In the Senate, the sub-treasury bill being under discussion—

Mr. Brown followed Mr. Preston, replying at length to the remarks of that gentleman. Mr. B. expressed his astonishment that the State banks, which before had been denounced as unsafe, and unworthy depositories of the public revenue, were now lauded as worthy of all Government patronage—of all parental care. He defended with much zeal, the late President from the aspersions thrown upon him as the cause of the general distress, and said, that the conduct of that illustrious individual, so far from deserving the censure cast upon him as the cause of the present distress, would go down to all after ages as a patriot and statesman worthy of the country that elevated him to the station.

On the 4th inst. the question was put on the passage of the sub-treasury bill, and decided in the affirmative—yeas 26, nays 20. (Senators Brown and Strange, from this State, voting in the affirmative.) So the bill was passed, and was sent to the House of Representatives for their concurrence.

On the 30th ult. Mr. Buchanan presented several petitions from Pennsylvania, remonstrating against the admission of Texas.

Mr. Preston rose to protest against the impression going abroad, in consequence of the silence of the Southern Senators, that they intended to permit this question to go by default. He had several petitions in his possession which he had refrained from offering, because there was an understanding that nothing but the special business of the session was to be attended to. He wished it then to be generally understood, that the Southern Representatives intended to disallow the prayers of these petitioners; and he pledged himself that whenever Parliamentary forms would permit, he would introduce a proposition which would have the effect of not only bringing Congress to a decision, but would test, in the strongest manner, the public opinion on the subject.

The Speaker laid before the House of Representatives, on the 30th ult. the following report from the Secretary of the Treasury, in reply to the resolution submitted by Mr. Stanly:—

Treasury Department, }  
Sept. 30, 1837. }

Sir: This report is submitted in compliance with the following resolution, passed on the 28th inst. and received at the department this day:

"Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be required to furnish this House with a statement of the number of sub-treasuries which will be required, if the bill imposing additional duties as depositories in certain cases on public officers should become a law; and further, how many new officers must be created; if any, how many new buildings to be erected, and what will be, as nearly as he can estimate it, the annual expense of the system; what the salaries to be paid the officers, or what will be the commissions to which they will be entitled."

In answer to the first inquiry, I would state that I have had recurrence to the printed bill of the House of Representatives, "imposing additional duties as depositories in certain cases on public officers and for other purposes," and which is supposed to be the bill referred to in the resolution. Under that bill, if in its present form it should become a law, I should not feel authorized to appoint any number of "new officers," whether called Sub-Treasurers, or otherwise, and created either to keep or disburse the public money. The bill seems merely to impose further duties as depositories on the officers now existing and employed in the collection of the customs and lands, and in the Post Office and Mint. The

number of those in each of these establishments, if that information be desired, appears, with a few exceptions, and more accurately than could otherwise be stated without delay, in the last Biennial Register, published by the State Department under the direction of Congress, and to which I would respectfully refer for that purpose.

As to the second inquiry, it may be observed that in one of the plans suggested by this Department in the report at the commencement of the session, it was proposed that from four to ten "new officers," separate from, and independent of, those now in existence, might be authorized to act as commissioners, or keepers of the public money, at those important points where it should accumulate much beyond the current expenditures.

But that plan does not appear to be incorporated into the bill before me.

In reply to the third question, I would state, that no "new buildings" seem to be contemplated by this bill, nor have any been considered necessary by this Department.

In answer to the fourth inquiry, "what will be, as nearly as he can estimate it, the annual expense of the system—what the salaries to be paid to the officers—or what will be the commissions to which they will be entitled?"—the following statement is presented:

As the bill now stands, in the fourth section an allowance exists which covers all the additional expenses authorized by its provisions. That allowance is not considered as sanctioning any commissions, or any new salaries to any of the keepers of the public money.

But if independent commissioners or agents had been authorized, as proposed in one of the plans submitted by the Department for consideration, it was estimated that their number need be only from four to ten, and their salaries not exceed on an average \$2,000 annually, without commissions.

That plan not being adopted, the only additional expenses of the system annually, as permitted by the above section in the present bill, would be "for clerks, fire-proof chests, or vaults, or other necessary expenses of safe-keeping, transferring, and disbursing said moneys."

It is computed that, in all, from ten to twenty additional clerks may be necessary at the most important points of collection and disbursement. As the warrants paid at the places of the greatest receipts and disbursements do not generally exceed four or five per day, that number of clerks will probably be amply sufficient.

Fifteen at \$1,000 salary per year will be \$15,000; and it is not supposed that the compensation need, on an average, exceed that amount.

At a similar number of places, additional iron chests, safes, or vaults, may be necessary. But, as they now exist at several ports and land offices, and the first cost of them will not have to be renewed annually, it is computed that the yearly expense for these will not exceed the sum of \$10,000.

The only other additional expenses contemplated will be some small items for blank books, transfers, etc. But the last will probably not amount to any thing beyond, if it equal, what is now paid for conveying money to the banks from the land offices.

Should the Treasurer, as recommended in my recent report on the finances, be permitted to receive money in advance for lands, at such points as may be selected by him for public convenience, little or no expense whatever will occur in transfers.

The whole additional expense under the bill mentioned is, therefore, computed not to exceed yearly the aggregate of \$25,000.

Respectfully, yours,  
LEVI WOODBURY,  
Sec'y of the Treasury.  
Hon. James K. Polk, Speaker  
of the H. of Representatives.

On the 28th ult. the bill for postponing until the 1st of January 1829, the October instalment of the deposits with the States of the surplus revenue, passed the House by a vote of 119 to 117. (Of the delegation from this State, Messrs. Bynum, Connor, Hawkins, McKay and Sawyer voted in the affirmative; and Messrs. Deberry, Graham, Montgomery, Rencher, A. H. Sheppard, C. Shepard, Stanly and Williams in the negative.)

On the 3d inst. the House decided, by a vote of 118 to 101, that Messrs. Claiborne and Gholson were duly elected Representatives from the State of Mississippi in the 25th Congress, and are entitled to their seats in this House.

The bill authorising an issue of Treasury notes, was still under discussion in the House.



TARBOROUGH,  
SATURDAY, OCT. 14, 1837.

We learn that the notes of the old State Bank and of the old Newbern Bank, will continue to be redeemed at the Branch of the Bank of the State in this place, only until next Friday, 20th inst.

Adjournment of Congress.—The two Houses have passed a resolution to adjourn on Monday next, the 16th inst.

Appointments by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.—John McKinley, to be one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Henry D. Gilpin, to be Solicitor of the Treasury.

Theodore S. Fay, to be Secretary of the Legation of the United States at the Court of his majesty the King of Prussia.

Benjamin Rush, to be Secretary of the Legation of the United States near her Britannic majesty.

The negotiation with the Sioux. The councils that have recently been held with the Sioux of the Mississippi, terminated in the conclusion of a treaty, by which it is at present only proper to say that their title to about five millions of acres of land was extinguished for a consideration of one million of dollars. The tract thus acquired lies east of the Mississippi river, and has been used as a hunting ground, the dwellings of the Indians being on the west side of the river! They still retain the privilege of hunting on the land they have ceded, so that there is but little reason for the lamentations that some writers on the subject have indulged in. The condition of the Indians is hardly changed; they have relinquished their occupant title, and have acquired, in large annuities and other beneficial stipulations, the means of improvement for an indefinite future. During the progress of the councils, which were numerous attended, a great many speeches were made by the chiefs and braves.—Globe.

A deputation of Sacs and Foxes, at the head of which is Keokuck, the principal chief, and which consists of twenty-six males, four females, and four children, arrived in this city yesterday, under the charge of their agent, General Street. These Indians form one nation, the numbers of which may be estimated at 6,400. Some of their kindred, of the same names, now live south of the Missouri river, and, since the war of 1812, have kept apart from the main body of the nation. Deputations from these came a few days since, with Major Pilcher. It will be necessary, probably, to hold councils with these several deputations, when there will be a fine opportunity of hearing the most eloquent Indian orator; for

such Keokuck is admitted to be. It may be as well to say, in explanation of Black Hawk's present position, that, since the termination of the war in 1832, he has held neither rank nor authority in the tribe, neither is he attached to the delegation. It was the wish of Black Hawk, and his son, Roaring Thunder, to visit the great towns and villages of their white brethren as freemen, having before been taken through the country as prisoners.—ib.

Sioux Gallantry.—The Sioux Chiefs were in such extacies at the dancing of Miss Nelson at the Washington theatre, (deemed for symmetry of form another Venus di Medici,) that they threw their war caps on the stage, and laid their buffalo robes at her feet, in homage of their admiration.  
N. Y. Star.

Experiment.—We learn that a locomotive has been placed on the Wilmington Rail Road, two miles of which is completed contiguous to the town, and that it runs at the rate of 24 miles an hour.—Raleigh Stand.

Petersburg Constellation.—H. Haines, Esq. editor of the Petersburg Constellation, having become embarrassed, from causes not connected with his political life, has surrendered the Constellation Establishment to trustees, who offer it for sale on the 15th November next, unless previously disposed of at private sale. We hope, with Mr. H. that this is only a "brief professional farewell."—ib.

A Murderer arrested.—Some six months ago, an individual came to this place and settled in an untenanted house in the outskirts of the city, whose general appearance and habits were such as to excite suspicion as to his real character. He seemed a perfect stranger, having no acquaintances, nor any regular business or occupation; and although regarded as a person, whom it was proper to watch, yet nothing transpired to implicate him in any criminal transaction. Last week, however, being the term of our Superior Court, several gentlemen from Anson county were here in attendance, as witnesses, and, in passing along the street, they came across this individual, whom they immediately recognized as Thomas C. Ellerbe, formerly of Anson county, and a fugitive from justice. The fact being made known, he was immediately arrested by constable Murray, and carried for examination before Thomas Cobbs and John J. Christophers, Esquires, when the following facts were elicited:

The prisoner was fully identified as the individual who, about the year 1824, committed a murder on the body of a wagoner near Cheraw, S. C. and immediately absconded before process could be served on him. Since then, nothing certain has been known of him, until sometime during the past year, when a paragraph appeared in the newspapers giving an account of the murder of William Ellerbe, by his father Thomas Ellerbe, in West Florida. From the fact that the prisoner was supposed to have gone towards Florida, and from the further fact, that he had, when he went off, a son named William, the inference seemed clear to the witnesses that the murderer was the identical Thomas C. Ellerbe, now in custody. And so thought the Court, for it ordered him to prison, to await further developments.—Raleigh Reg.

Strict Construction.—It is said by the New York Advertiser, that the Postmaster General has decided, in a recent instance, that any writing upon the envelope of a newspaper, beyond the mere address, subjects it to letter postage. In the case which led to this decision, a newspaper was sent by mail addressed to "Joseph Thomson, with the respects of Ira Wilkins"—and the recipient had to pay letter postage for it, while the

sender was subjected to a fine of five dollars.—ib.

Truth is stranger than fiction.—There are two dogs in Montgomery county, of whom this fact is related: They had been hunted together after deer, for several years; at length the elder got his hind-leg caught in a steel trap in the river, which caused him to lose it just below the hock joint. This did not prevent him from running, however, after it healed. But his young friend and pupil, from that time forth, ran upon three legs—holding up the hind leg, corresponding with the injured leg of his companion.  
Salisbury Watchman.

Yellow Fever.—Of 350 emigrants arrived at New Orleans direct from France, nearly one half, it is said, perished by yellow fever a few days after.

The fatal prevalence of yellow fever at Natchez, is confirmed by advices received from Louisville to the 25th of September.  
N. Y. Star.

### INDIAN WAR.

From Florida.—News from Tampa to Sept. 11, states that Gen. Jesup estimated the field force which he would soon have at 10,000 men, to commence operations in October. His health is restored, and he believes the Seminoles must be severely chastised before they will emigrate.

Volunteers for Florida.—The whole number of volunteers, according to the St. Louis Republican of the 22d ult. which Gen. Atkinson has orders to accept from Missouri, is 900. They are required to be at Tampa Bay by Nov. 1st. Gen. A. had gone on to Columbia to accelerate the organization of the corps.  
N. Y. Star.

Northern Indians going to Florida.—Letters received at St. Louis mention that the government agents have succeeded in engaging about 500 Shawnee, Delaware, and Pottawatomie Indians for the Florida campaign.—ib.

Mexico.—Extract from Matamoros, 21st Aug. 1837:—

There are strong indications of hostilities between the U. States and Mexico, the latter refusing to satisfy any demands which the former has made.

Mr. W. H. Wharton, the late Texas minister in the U. States, who was taken on board of the Texas schr. of war Independence, and confined in prison in this place, was fortunate enough to elude the vigilance of his jailors and escape to Texas. Several Americans have been arrested and imprisoned in the Cuartal, and refused all communication, on suspicion of having aided and abetted him in his flight; among them are James Gourlay and G. T. Burrell.

A vessel arrived here yesterday from Texas, bringing about 75 Mexican prisoners, which were liberated by the Texian government. Mexico still holds on to her Texas prisoners, about 34, and I believe there is no prospect of their being put at liberty shortly.—N. Y. Star.

Novel Case.—James Decker, in the Circuit Court of Orange county, N. Y. aged 19, has been found guilty of marrying a girl under 14, without the consent of her parents. The parties walked several miles to the residence of a magistrate, whom they found absent, when the girl insisted upon going to the next town, saying that "if it was not fixed then it never would be."

A second Abolition Press at Alton destroyed.—About dusk of the 21st ult. the steamboat Smelter put ashore at Alton, the Illinois side of the Mississippi, a press supposed to be for the Rev. Elijah P. Lovejoy's new abolition office, the packages of which were placed in the store of Messrs. Geary & Weller. Much excitement was produced by this circum-

stance, and at midnight a party of citizens broke into the store, and threw the press into the river—two types were found.

Burnt to Death.—The Patterson (N. J.) Intelligencer mentions that Albert Van Saun, an old and respectable farmer at Preakness, in that vicinity, was so severely burned on Sunday last, that he survived but a short time. It appears that in taking the teakettle off the fire he accidentally poured some boiling water upon his face, and in attempting to take his face off he fainted away and fell into the fire, where he lay until the return of his family from church. He was literally roasted from his legs up to his breast. He was nearly 70 years of age.

Large adipose Tumor.—An adipose tumor, weighing 18 pounds and measuring 27 inches round the neck, was successfully removed, last week, from the back of a woman, aged about 60, in Kennelbank, Me. The tumor was removed in eight minutes. It had been growing nearly 20 years.

### Foreign.

Late from England.—The packet ship England arrived at New York on the 4th inst. bringing advices from Liverpool to the 4th ult. The intelligence from Portugal and Spain only is of some moment.

The price of Cotton was pleased to see steadily advanced. Uplands are quoted 5d to 7d.

Money market rather heavy—but little doing in the U. S. Bank bonds.

Portugal.—The news to Aug. 13, gives a partial change of ministry, and states that the Revolution was spreading slowly but securely, and the efforts to put it down unavailing. Numerous arrests had taken place at Oporto. The army and the people seem generally to connive at it.

Later accounts from Lisbon up to August 21st, state the important fact that the Duke of Terceira had joined Saldanha. Saldanha's army is now called the "Army of the Restoration." He entered Coimbra the 10th August with 12,000 men, and was most enthusiastically received; the people crying for the Queen and the Constitution, and for Saldanha "Salvador da sua Patria."

Spain.—Callatrava and his associates have retired from the ministry—imputed to the intrigues of Espartero with the Queen. The latest accounts from Madrid, report that a deputation of 77 Cortes had requested the removal of Queen Christina, and the appointment of a regency. The disgrace of Espartero by the Cortes was openly talked of. He has, it is said, become very unpopular.

Washington Market, Oct. 10.—Turpentine, new dip, \$2 10; Old \$1 70.  
Tar, \$1 50.—Whig.

Petersburg Market, Oct. 7.—Cotton—no change in price, 6 1/2 to 11 cents.—Int.

### COMMUNICATED.

The Contentnea Baptist Association will hold its annual session at Town Creek meeting house, in this county, commencing on Friday before the fourth Sunday in this month.

### DIED.

In this county, on Thursday last, Susan S. youngest child of Dr. James J. Phillips.

### Notice.

WE have of late had a new elementary work introduced among us and into our schools, entitled the "Beacon Spelling Book," which we find from experience, to be superior to any thing of the kind ever offered to the public. It is generally believed with us, that children will learn twice as fast, from the study of that work as they will from any other spelling book whatever; for which reason parents and teachers are advised, to use the Beacon Spelling Book, for the early advancement of the rising generation.  
Avery Walton.

Sept. 30, 1837.