

# THE WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER,

## AND NORTH CAROLINA GAZETTE.

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*J. L. B. Wheeler*

VOL. XLVII.

FRIDAY, APRIL 10, 1846.

NO. 27.

### RALEIGH REGISTER.

RALEIGH, N. C.

Tuesday, April 7, 1846.

#### COMMON SCHOOLS.

It will be seen from a notice in this paper, that the President and Directors of the Literary Fund have ordered their Semi-annual distribution for the benefit of Common Schools.

#### LITERARY.

B. F. MOORE, Esq. of Halifax has been selected by the Philanthropic Society, to deliver the Annual Address before the two Literary Societies of our University, at the House of Commons, on the 14th inst.

#### LET JUSTICE BE DONE, &c.

There appeared in the last REGISTER, a Communication signed ARTICUS, in which the writer assumes the ground, that JAMES B. SHEPARD, Esq. was the author of a complimentary notice of himself, that appeared last April in the "Standard." We have received a note from Mr. J. Julius Wheeler, who states positively, that Mr. Shepard was not only the author of the article alluded to, but did not even know that it was in contemplation to publish it. We cheerfully make the correction, as we do not intend, knowingly, to do Mr. S. any injustice.

We were glad to see here, last week, our friend, JACOB SILES, Esq. of Macon, the State's Agent in the management of the Cherokee Lands, who came down to effect the arrangements required in relation to the same, under the Act of the last Legislature.

#### THE SUB TREASURY BILL.

This odious measure it will be seen, has passed the House of Representatives by a majority exceeding fifty votes. This is a bold step of the dominant party in Congress, after the emphatic manner in which the scheme was denounced and repudiated by the voice of the country in 1840.

#### OUR UNIVERSITY.

We have recently seen a Circular from the Faculty of our University, in which they state, that they feel themselves fully justified in the declaration, that, at no previous period in the history of the Institution, have the opportunities, both for imparting and receiving instruction, been equal to what they are at present. They believe there is no department, into which manifest improvements have not been introduced, and that in all that relates to the cultivation of the intellect, the community have good reason to be satisfied with the present condition of the University.

With regard also to the moral culture of the Students, the Faculty declare their conscientious conviction, that there is no Collegiate Institution in the country, in which greater pains are taken by the Officers of College, and united in cordially by the Legislature and Trustees, to promote this paramount object.

#### A CORRECT OPINION.

The "Richmond Whig" says, from first to last, from the Alpha to the Omega of this Oregon dispute, Mr. POIX has taught this nation a lesson which may well need to be enforced by the scorpion lash of war, never to elevate an inferior man to a post of such transcendent importance as President of the United States.

#### THE RIGHT HAS PREVAILED.

One of the wise and just measures passed by the Whigs of the twenty-seventh Congress, was the District system of electing members of Congress. This Act was approved by JOHN TYLER; but his assent was accompanied by a Message calculated to prejudice the people against it. Locofocoism, true to its character, not satisfied with opposing the law on its passage through Congress, actually nullified its provisions in four States where it had the supremacy. These States were Georgia, Missouri, Mississippi and New Hampshire. The Legislatures of those States refused to pass laws districting the State, and consequently their elections were held under the General Ticket system. Representatives thus elected were admitted to seats in Congress under the rule of Locofocoism, in the face of both law and justice. But "truth is mighty and will prevail." Mark the consequences! Georgia was the first to come right. Her people expelled from power those who had nullified this law, and elected a Whig Governor and Legislature, who districted the State in accordance with its provisions. Missouri, after having once nullified the law, came to her senses, and was districted. The State of Mississippi, too, has conformed to its provisions after long delay. And last of all, New Hampshire has got on the right track, and we may expect to see this good Whig law in operation in that State as well as in the others. And it is worthy of special note, that her General Ticket system has been a powerful means of overturning the ruling dynasty. Thus have the people vindicated an important act of the much abused Whig Congress, and signally rebuked those who have nullified its provisions. So may it ever be.

#### "BRITISH WHIGS."

In the course of his Speech on the Appropriation Bill, in the House of Representatives, on Thursday, Mr. GARRETT DAVIS, of Kentucky, referred to the application cast upon the political party of which he is a member, of being "British Whigs." He is accused, he scorned the imputation, in eloquent and indignant terms; and said that in danger, and the tug of war was to be met, it would be found that the honor of the country would have been maintained by that party now insultingly and indignantly denounced as "British Whigs." It would be these "British Whigs" who would be foremost in the contest, and who would be found bearing aloft the glorious triumph and victory, the stripes and stars of their country; while many who now denounced and taunted them as "British Whigs," would probably be skulking in the back ground, waiting to pounce upon the spoils.

#### ELECTION OF GOVERNOR BY THE PEOPLE.

We see that the "Standard" is attempting to revive the charge, at which he labored so audaciously two years ago, viz: that Governor GRAHAM is hostile to popular rights, because of his vote, as a member of the Legislature in 1834, on an amendment to the Convention Bill touching the election of Governor. We need not recur to the circumstances attending that vote, to show why it was given. The explanation of that whole subject was fully made in this paper, during the last canvass, and is, no doubt, familiar to our readers. But had Governor GRAHAM so voted, without reference to the attendant circumstances, but from a deliberate opinion that it was inexpedient to change the Constitution as regarded the election of Governor, it requires some hardihood to pronounce such a vote either Anti-Republican or Anti-Democratic, in the face of the proceedings of the State Convention in 1835. By reference to the printed Journals of that body, page 63, it appears that those who voted in the negative, on the amendment proposing to elect the Governor by the People, were Messrs. Acerrit, Bryan, Branch, Bailey, Banting, Brodnax, Dobbie, Crudup, Calvert, Collins, Daniel, Edwards, Ferber, Gatling, Gaston (Craven) Gaston (Hyde), Gary, Gray, Halsey, Hodges, Howard, Halsey, Jones (Wilkes), Joiner, King, Macon, McPherson, Marchant, Norcom, Outlaw, Pipkin, Ramsey, Ramsay, (Pasquotank) Sawyer, Skinner, Seawell, Sugg, Spruill, Taylor, Troy, Trimmer, Welch, Williams (Pitt), and Young—44 Nays.

Now, we had supposed, that such men as Gov. BRANCH, Judge DANIEL, WELDON N. EDWARDS, NATHANIEL MACON, and others in this list, had some pretensions to Republicanism, and even Democracy. Mr. BRANCH, since that vote, has been the candidate of the party for the place of Governor. Mr. EDWARDS has recently been solicited most earnestly, to become a candidate for the same post, and is, now, one of the Democratic Central Committee of the State. How hollow, therefore, is the hypocrisy of those, who raise the objection to Governor GRAHAM, that he, according to their showing (though, in fact, he stands on different ground,) preferred the old mode of electing the Governor, when the leading members of their own party, upon the single question, and that only pending, voted against electing the Governor by the People.

We have shown by the vote published above, that Mr. MACON voted against giving the election of Governor to the People. He also voted in Convention, against the adoption of the Constitution, as amended, assigning as one of his chief reasons, the change that had been made in the mode of electing Governor. We quote his words, taken from the "Debates of the Convention," at page 399:

"THE PRESIDENT rose and asked the indulgence of a few words before he gave his vote on the question. He said he could not vote in favor of submitting those Amendments to the people, as he had two objections to them. The one was, the doing away of annual elections, which he considered a fundamental principle of Republican Liberty; the other was, the change made in the election of the Governor. He greatly preferred that that election should have remained in the General Assembly, where it is at present. He was sorry that he could not concur in approving the work of a body of men from whom he had received uniform kindness and attention."

#### FOR THE REGISTER.

RALEIGH, April 2, 1846.

We have, this day, witnessed the most humiliating scene that has ever been exhibited before us. Two white men were, by order of the Court, led to the public whipping post, there stripped and fastened, and lashed with nine-and-thirty, until their skin was rough with whisks and red with blood. We have never beheld a scene more degrading to the noble sentiments that should be nurtured and cultivated in the breast of every freeman. It makes us almost hate ourselves, to think that we are of their kind—yes, their fellow-citizens.

Are these the men who will be called upon to repel the invasions of a foreign foe—to bleed and die for their country's weal? What care they for their country? They are off-scourers to the community; their names carry with them odium and hatred to the ears of all who hear them. They are branded with a stigma which burns up their sensibilities, and now what care they for? Is it their God? I will venture to say they hate the God that made them. Is it man? They bear a deep-rooted malignity to man, who turns from them as if he trod upon a viper. Is it self-aggrandizement? This and this only, we will show, can be their ruling motive.

This punishment does not lead them to reflection upon their condition in life, and, consequently, resolutions to reform. 'Tis true, that some of the tamer and more cowardly sort, will cringe and fawn as a puppet under the lash; but even they will secretly find one who will trust them in their employment, or who will drop an encouraging word, or urge them to pursue the paths of integrity. But few, very few, will thus tamely submit; they will soon be driven to recklessness and despair.

The mind of man is active. When his thoughts become a burden to himself, he seeks to dissipate and drown them in the excitements of the social circle; for man is also a social being. But when he is likewise driven from the society of men of integrity, the only probable (I was about to say possible) thing that he could do, is to bind and knit himself to those of his own stamp, and live in pliancy; taxing themselves to their wit's ends, to conceal their larcenies, burglaries and murders. Your houses are forced at night, your high ways are beset by robbers, your towns are lighted by incendiaries, drawn from this class of men. From these circumstances, we are forced to arrive at the conclusion, that the whipping post is the most felicitous engine for perpetuating vice and crime, that was ever invented.

Had North Carolina a State's Prison for her convicts, she might, from it, derive a reversion to the State: bring the erring to reflection, and probably to reformation, and there teach them that, which they will not learn of their own accord, trades and arts, by which they may obtain an honest and honorable livelihood.

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intend to give up the Ship. I, as a true Whig, would suggest that we hold a meeting, on Monday in May Court, for the purpose of nominating candidates to represent the Whig party in this County. Although Locofocoism has to some extent triumphed, let us not despair; prosperity does not always smile on the righteous. True Whig principles are, and should be, as dear to us now as they were when our efforts were crowned with success. Let us not succumb, and retire from the field despondingly; but let us again rally upon those principles which we have so long adhered to, and upon the ultimate success of which we believe depends the prosperity and perpetuity of our National independence. It is time for us to be looking around, for I feel it to be our duty to bring out men who will engage in the work with energy and perseverance; men who will canvass the County thoroughly, and measure arms with their opponents for every vote. The gallant *Wilder*, the indomitable *Holden*, and the *wright of Loco Focoism*, personified in *Berry D. Simms*, impresses me with the conviction that we should nominate men who are able and willing to meet them at every point.

A TRUE DEMOCRAT.

#### FOR THE REGISTER.

#### BOOK OF CHRONICLES OF WAKE COUNTY.

#### CHAPTER IV.

1. And *Walter* still desired to form a covenant with *James*, the Shepherd.
2. And *James* had taken his departure for the Eastward, and would not listen to the soft words which *Walter* had thrown into his ear.
3. For he said unto himself, this is a hard task to sing the praises of the Conqueror—even upon the vanquished, whilst hard pressed, to sing the praises of the Conqueror.
4. And he said *Friend Walter*, I respect thy valor much, but deem wondrous lightly of thy discretion. If thou wilt take equal arms with me, I will give thee, in all friendship and brotherly love, such assistance that thou shalt not, for the next twelve months, sin the sin of excess of ambition.
5. And *Walter* replied, and desired him to name the weapons, which they should use in combat.
6. And *James*, the Shepherd, replied there is none, from the scissors of *Dollah*, and the ten-penny nail of *Jael*, to the scymetar of *Goliath*, at which I am not a match for thee.
7. But it is not becoming that carnal weapons should be used betwixt us, and therefore, in all brotherly love, words only shall be used.
8. Now the Chronicles are silent with regard to *James*, the Shepherd; for the warfare of *James*, surnamed *Polk*, with the dynasty of a country called *England*, swalloweth up the warfare of *James*, the Shepherd, and *Walter*, the valiant.
9. For *James*, surnamed *Young Hickory*, had sworn destruction to the men called *Englishmen*.
10. And the Chronicles therefore are silent, because the warfare of *James*, surnamed *Polk*, and *James*, the Shepherd, and *Walter*, the valiant, will prove nought but an empty sound and a talking cymbal.
11. Nevertheless, if a still more mighty contest should arise, Chronicles shall not be found wanting.
12. For we say unto *James*, fear not, nor be dismayed; for we will not fail thee nor forsake thee, until thou hast finished all the work, for the service of the great God.

#### CONGRESS.

#### SENATE—TUESDAY, March 31, 1846.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the Oregon notice Resolution.

Mr. Cass, having the floor, occupied a considerable time in defending himself and those who acted with him, from the charges made against them.

After further preliminary remarks, he went bodily to work for the purpose of showing that 51 40, and not 49 ought to be the true boundary. He contended that our claim to the whole territory was as good, and based upon the same principles by which England herself held the greater portion of her territory. He next argued that the offer of 49 having been four times made by us and rejected by England, we were no longer bound by any proposition which had once been made in reference to this question. He also took the ground that in the present state of the world it was all nonsense to talk about universal peace, and that any nation which would not defend itself, would very soon have nothing left to defend.

Mr. Ashley has the floor to-morrow.

#### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

As soon as the Journal was read, Mr. Simms offered a resolution providing that the daily hour of meeting shall be eleven instead of twelve o'clock.

Objection being made from various quarters, a motion to suspend the rules was made and carried by a vote of 105 to 52.

Mr. Winthrop said something about the inconvenience of attending at so early an hour, when there was so much business to be transacted in the committee room.

Mr. McKay was in favor of meeting at eleven, the hard work in the committee room notwithstanding.

After further talk, the resolution was adopted, as was also another resolution, providing for a termination of the debate on the Sub-treasury bill in committee of the whole on Thursday.

The consideration of the above bill was then resumed in committee, the question still being on the amendment of Mr. C. B. Smith to the effect that the paper of Deposite Banks be received in payment of public dues.

Mr. Chapman made a very humorous speech in support of the bill.

Mr. J. R. Ingersoll followed, and opposed the bill.

Mr. Holmes, of S. C. next took the floor, and briefly advocated the bill.

Mr. C. J. Ingersoll followed on the same side.

Mr. Milton Brown spoke against the bill, after which the committee rose and the House adjourned.

#### WEDNESDAY—APRIL 1, 1846.

Numerous Resolutions having been informally passed over, the Senate resumed the consideration of the Oregon notice resolutions.

Mr. Benton, by permission of Mr. Ashley, took the floor. He said that Mr. Cass had yesterday, pledged himself that if the line of 49 was established west of the Rocky Mountains, by the treaty of Utrecht, he Mr. C. would submit to that line as our northern boundary of Oregon. Now he,

Mr. B., had come prepared to show that such line was established. He wished to vindicate our Government and the Senate from the charge of ignorance. Having taken the ground, Mr. B. went to work in his usual way, to sustain himself by references to documents. He was very sarcastic, and came to the conclusion that Mr. Cass must hereafter be a 49 man.

Mr. Hanson having been looked at rather significantly by Mr. Benton in the course of his speech rose to explain. He also pledged himself, with Mr. Cass, that whenever it could be established that the line of 49 was fixed west of the Rocky mountains by the treaty of Utrecht, he would accept it as our northern boundary. He had to be satisfied, however, on this point. After further remarks, he complimented Mr. Benton upon his conversational Mr. Calloun to "masterly inactivity."

Mr. Ashley is entitled to the floor to-morrow. After a short time spent in Executive Session, the Senate adjourned.

#### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House, in pursuance of the resolution of yesterday, met this morning at eleven o'clock.

Several important matters having been disposed of, the House went into Committee of the whole, and resumed the consideration of the Sub-treasury bill.

Mr. Grider spoke for an hour against the bill. Messrs. Thompson, Sawyer and Daniels followed on the other side.

Mr. Jones, Tennessee, having given his views, Mr. Washington Hunt took the floor and made a physical speech against the bill. He termed it a ghostly skeleton, which had been dressed up and disguised by gorgeous drapery.

At a late hour the Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

#### SENATE—THURSDAY, April 2, 1846.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the Oregon notice resolutions.

Mr. Ashley had the floor, but as Mr. Cass desired to reply to the remarks of Mr. Benton, of yesterday, Mr. A. again yielded his right.

Mr. Cass then commenced operations. He said it was not the first time he had been captured—once in war, while fighting against British pretensions, and once in peace, also fighting against the same pretensions. He went on to complain that Mr. Benton had insinuated his remarks, and misrepresented him to a great extent. (Mr. Cass was not in his seat yesterday.) These alleged misrepresentations he explained and dealt upon at great length. He said Mr. Benton crept up a long for himself and then brought his own artillery to batter it down, and attempting to place his opponent in the breach and then demolish him. Mr. C. said that he had not said he would stop at 49 if the line was attempted to have been drawn by the treaty of Utrecht, but that it had been established west of the Rocky Mountains, by the Treaty.

Mr. Benton thought he had understood the Senator rightly, but he was afraid Mr. C. had only jumped from the frying pan into the fire. He then repeated his argument of yesterday, and contended that Greenough's book, upon which Mr. C. relied, was a book of riddles and not to be depended upon.

After some brief remarks from Mr. Webster, the Senate held a short Executive Session, and then adjourned.

#### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

After the disposal of a few trivial matters, the House resumed the consideration of the Sub-treasury bill in committee of the whole.

Mr. Davis having concluded his remarks against the bill, Mr. Drummond took the floor and made an able reply to the numerous objections which had been urged against the bill.

The debate having terminated, the Committee commenced voting upon the numerous amendments moved by the friends of the bill, with a view of presenting it. At three o'clock it was reported to the House, and finally passed by a vote of 120 to 67.

#### NOTICE.

In Nash County, by Rev. Mr. Cassin, Wm. T. Dorch, Esq. of Nashville, to Miss Mary Elizabeth Patton.

In Wake County, by the Rev. Dr. Drake, Thomas D. Walker, Esq., to Miss M. V., eldest daughter of P. K. Dickinson, Esq.

#### DECEASED.

In Petersburg, on the 21st, Mrs. Jenn M. Spive, relict of the late Rev. Mr. Andrew Spive, and sister of Judge Cameron, of this City. She bore her sufferings with that Christian fortitude, which was to be expected from one of her exemplary piety, and died in her career from early youth by a ripe old age.

In Wilmington, of Scarlet fever, Lucy Jones, aged 6 years and 7 months, daughter of Asa A. Brown, Editor of the Chronicle. Also, of Scarlet fever, Ann Jane, daughter of Archibald Black, in the 6th year of her age. Also, of Scarlet fever, Sidney Decimus, son of Wm. J. Love, Jr., aged 3 years and 5 months.

In Hillsboro', of Apoplexy, Mrs. Rosannah Faucett, wife of Mr. Thomas Faucett, aged about 42 years.

At Detroit, in the 37th year of her age, Lieut. Edwin R. Long, of the United States Army, son of the Hon. John Long, of Randolph County, N. C.

In Edgecombe, May, Elizabeth Gray, leaving a wife and six children. Also, a short illness, at the residence of her son Handy Parker, at the advanced age of 96 years, Mrs. Nancy Parker, relict of Cater Parker.

#### NEW BACON AND LARD.

FLOUR, also, of superior quality, in half barrels. WILL PECK.

Raleigh, April 6, 1846.

Office of Literary Board, APRIL 4th, 1846.

At a meeting of the Board this day, it was Resolved, That the sum of Forty thousand Six hundred and twenty-two Dollars, 50-100, (\$40,622 50), part of the net income of the Fund for the support of Common Schools, during the current year, be now distributed among the several Counties of the State, in proportion to their Federal Population.

WILL A. GRAHAM, Pres't. ex officio, Literary Board.

Star, Standard, Highland Messenger and New-Berlin, 3 successive weeks.

#### To Teachers and Parents.

GRIGGS & ELLIOT'S new Series of Readers, Numbers First, Second, Third and Fourth.—These books are particularly adapted for an introduction into the Schools generally in the South and West; and Teachers who feel a deep interest in promoting the welfare of their pupils, will not doubt, after a careful examination, give them a preference over all other Readers now in use. Sold by HENRY D. TURNER, at the N. C. Book Store, Raleigh, N. C.

#### St. Mary's School,

RALEIGH, N. C.  
Rector: REV. L. S. IVES, D. D. VISITER.  
REV. ALBERT SMEDES, Rector.

The Summer Term of this School will commence on the 4th day of June, and continue till the 10th of November. The Winter Term will immediately follow, and continue from November 11th, till April 15th, 1847, thus making a Session of ten months.

The principal building of this Institution is of brick, 90 by 60 feet, and three stories high. The wings are of granite, 57 by 34, and two stories high. These buildings are in the centre of an oak grove of 25 acres, and afford ample accommodations for all purposes of a domestic, literary or religious character connected with the School. The course of instruction in every department is thorough, and is administered by eight gentlemen and seven ladies.

It is the intention of the Rector in all his arrangements, to sustain, and as far as possible, increase the claims of the School to the very liberal share it has hitherto enjoyed of the public favor and support.

TERMS—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.  
For Board, and English Tutor, per term of 5 months \$100 00  
Tuition in French 12 50  
" in Music, on the Piano, Organ, or Guitar 25 00  
Tuition on the Harp with use of instrument 40 00  
" in Drawing and Painting 15 00  
Pens and Ink 75

N. B. The clothing of pupils must be marked with the owner's name in full. To prevent rivalry and extravagance in dress, a simple uniform is prescribed for Sundays and special occasions. This consists, in Summer, of a straw bonnet, with light blue ribbon, and a plain white dress. Then ordinary apparel may be of any material suitable for school girls. Jewels and Lace are prohibited. The Religious services of the School being held by its Chapel, by the Rector, pupils have early occasion to visit the City. From their friends or relatives, in the City, they are allowed to accept invitations, for the day only, once a month, and never for the evening.

They are not allowed to have accounts at Stores, except at the request of their Parents or Guardians, nor are they allowed to visit the Stores, without the company of a Teacher.

Raleigh, April 2, 1846.

#### St. Mary's School,

RALEIGH, N. C.  
Rector: REV. L. S. IVES, D. D. VISITER.  
REV. ALBERT SMEDES, Rector.

#### FOR SALE,

Valuable City Property, and other REAL ESTATE.

BY VIRTUE of a Decree of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, will be sold at Public Auction, before the Court House in the City of Raleigh, Property to wit:

One parcel of ground in the City of Raleigh, situated on the West side of Fayetteville Street, having therein three brick tenements, and being formed of parts of Lots, No. 147 and No. 153, in the Plan of said City.

One other parcel of ground in said City, known in the Plan thereof, as Lots No. 133 and No. 117, on which is situated a Dwelling House, &c. late the residence of JOSEPH PEARCE, deceased.

One other parcel of ground in the said City, numbered 213 and 229.

One Tract of Land, situated in the County of Wake containing about 1771 Acres.

One other Tract of Land, situated in the same County, called the "Cat Tail Tract," containing 778 acres.

One other Tract of Land in the same County, called the "Piney Grove," containing 196 Acres.

One other Tract of Land in the same County, containing 21 Acres, called the "Rogers Land."

Three lots of Land, adjoining the City of Raleigh, containing together 164 Acres 20 poles, conveyed to JOSEPH PEARCE, by Commissioners appointed by an Act of the General Assembly, passed 1813.

Also, three other lots of ground, adjoining the said City, containing together 1 Acre, and 3,340 square yards, sold by the Commissioners under the said Act of the General Assembly.

TERMS—Six months credit, as to one moiety, and twelve months, as to the residue of the purchase money, from the day of sale—the purchaser giving bond with approved surety therefor.

ALSO—on the same terms, and under the same authority, will be sold by THOMAS B. LITTLEJOHN, Esquire, at the Court House in Oxford, Granville County, on the 1st day of June, a Tract or settlement of Land, situated in the said County of Granville, lying on Tabler's Creek, containing one hundred and sixty-six Acres.

E. B. FREEMAN, Clerk.

April 4, 1846. 28 via  
27 Standard copy until sale.

#### St. Mary's School,

RALEIGH, N. C.  
Rector: REV. L. S. IVES, D. D. VISITER.  
REV. ALBERT SMEDES, Rector.

#### FOR SALE,