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WILMINGTON ADVERTISER.

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TERMS. THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE. ADVERTISEMENTS Not exceeding a Square inserted at ONE DOLLAR the first, and TWENTY-FIVE CENTS for each subsequent insertion. A liberal discount to Yearly Advertisers.

Notice. At the last Term of the Co's Court of N. Hanover, the subscriber obtained Letters of Administration on the Estate of John Adkinson, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are notified to present them for payment within the time limited by law, otherwise they will be barred of recovery.

Moore's Patent EAGLE BALANCES. To weigh and gauge Half and Quarter Eagles; warranted so correct, that no counterfeit of sufficient weight to turn the balance, can possibly go through the Gauge, For sale at the Office of MOORE'S PRICE CURRENT, 12 Merchant's Exchange, Philad'a.

State of NORTH CAROLINA, Brunswick County. December Term, 1834.

WHEREAS, at the last Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the county aforesaid, the Guardianship of Edward Fitz Gerald was committed to John Westcoat, and whereas it is desirable that all outstanding claims in favor of the said Edward, should be settled as soon as possible, Notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to the same, either by Note, Account or otherwise, to make immediate payment to the subscriber.

Cooperage. THE subscriber has commenced the business of a COOPER, at the Wharf next to R. W. Brown's Wharf, where he will be thankful to attend to all orders in his line.

Those having Naval Stores, and wishing to leave them for a time for shipment or otherwise, can be accommodated at a moderate wharfage. The owners will have the privilege of shipping their stuff from the front part of the wharf, at all times.

The Subscribers. HAVING entered into co-partnership, inform the subscribers and the public, that they are carrying on the

ENGINEERING AND BLACKSMITH BUSINESS, in all its branches, and from a competent knowledge, and strict attention, hope to merit a share of the business.

Persons wishing Drafts for Machinery, to be sent to the North, can have them correctly drawn, with proper directions, at any time. Blacksmiths and others are invited to call and inspect a pair of Duffell's Patent Tub Bolts, which for strength of blast and durability, can be warranted far superior to any now in use.

HENRY TAWS, WILLIAM SUTTON, Dec. 17, 1834.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE. The Following Blanks, Viz.

- Bills of Sale for Negroes, Charter Parties, Notes of Hand, Deeds, Bills of Exchange, Bills of Lading, Shipping Articles, Writs of Ejectment, Crew Lists, Inward Foreign Manifests, Outward Foreign Manifests, Entry of Merchandise, Cape-Fear Bank Checks, Bonds to appear and take the benefit of the Insolvent Act, Warrants, Ca. Sa.—Justice of the Peace, Fi. Fa.—Justice of the Peace, Subpoenas, Ca. Sa's Superior Court, do. County Court, Bail Bonds, County & Sup. Court, Subpoenas, County Court, Vendition Exponas, Constable's Levy, Marriage License and Bond, Appearance Bonds, Justice Peace, Slave Manifests, Guardian's Bonds, Negro Bonds, Inspector's Bills, Notes of Hand, bound in Books of 1 Quire each, Constables' bonds for the delivery of property under execution, Bills of Sale for Vessels, Power of Attorney, Bills of Sale, of Goods and Chattels, Vendition Exponas, Hospital Returns.

HANNAH MORE AND GOVERNOR MORRIS.—Hannah More in her diary recently published, under the date of London, 1796, makes mention of Governor Morris in the following manner: "We had more company in the afternoon than usual, among others Mr. Morris, the American Ambassador to France; but he disliked the French, and they him; so, like a wise man, he came hither rather than remain with those virtuous republicans. I was introduced, and had much conversation with him. He is a fine figure of a man—though one of his legs has been eaten up by a tiger!"

We suspect that Morris himself was guilty of playing off this hoax upon the good old lady. He broke his leg in consequence of an accident, which happened to him in the streets of Philadelphia. While driving his phaeton, the horses took fright and ran off, and, in endeavoring to control them, he was thrown with such violence upon the pavement, as to dislocate the ankle joint and fracture the bones of his left leg. Immediate amputation was the consequence, and the leg was taken off below the knee. A plain wooden leg was the substitute for this loss.

The day after the accident occurred, Mr. Sparks, a friend called to see him, who thought it his duty to offer as much consolation as he could, on an event so melancholy. He dwelt upon the good effects, which such a trial would produce on his character and moral temperance, and the diminished inducements it would leave for seeking the pleasures and dissipations of life, into which young men are too apt to be led. "My good Sir, replied Morris, "you argue that matter so handsomely, and point out so clearly the advantages of being without legs, that I am almost tempted to part with the other."

To another person who visited him on the same occasion, and gave utterance to his feelings of sympathy and regret, he replied: "O, Sir, the loss is much less than you imagine, I shall doubtless be a staidier man with one leg than with two."

A NICE POINT OF LAW.—Blackstone, speaking of the right of a wife to dower, asserts that if land abide in the husband for a single moment, the wife shall be entitled to it. These words have been interpreted by a jury in Wales, where the father and son were both hanged in one cart; but the son was supposed to have survived the father, by appearing to struggle the longest, whereby he became seized of an estate by survivorship, in consequence of which scism his widow obtained a verdict for her dower.

To Astronomers.—The attention of Astronomers is respectfully directed to the phenomenon called Zodiacal Lights, which is now exhibited in the morning sky. It extends, in the form of a luminous pyramid, along the Zodiac, resting its broad base on the horizon, and having its vertex near the star Regulus, in the constellation Leo. It becomes faintly visible as early as 3 o'clock, and increases gradually in brightness until 5 o'clock, when it is lost in the dawn. It has been observed by the writer since the first of October, (when not prevented by the presence of the moon,) at which time it reached as high as the nebula of Canes.

Has this light any connection with Falling Stars, and will it assume any remarkable appearances on or about the 13th of November.—New Haven Herald.

Montreal has been the scene of riot and contempt of all civil authority for several successive nights preceding the latest dates. They originated, as appears from the accounts from the Montreal Daily Advertiser of the 17th inst. (the organ of the liberals or reformers) with certain members of the 'conservative' or loyal and church and State party, and were confined entirely to them; and it is to the forbearance of the liberals, under circumstances of the greatest excitement and provocation, that the consequences were not more serious.

DOCUMENTS. Accompanying the President's Message. REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

WAR DEPARTMENT, November 27th, 1834. Sir: The annual period for submitting to you a statement of the proceedings of this Department, having arrived, I have the honor, in conformity with your instructions, to lay before you an abstract of its operations, together with the reports and estimates from the various bureaus, exhibiting the condition of those branches of the public service, connected with its administration. Since my last annual report, no military movement of any importance, with the exception of the expedition of the regiment of dragoons, has been rendered necessary. The reports and information which have reached the Department, respecting the situation of the Army, are highly gratifying. In its discipline, its moral character, and the general performance of its duties, the Government and the country have every reason to be satisfied with its condition and prospects. As a safeguard for the frontiers,—as a school of practical instruction,—as a depository of military information, and as the means of preparing and providing in peace for the exigencies of war, the present military establishment has fully answered the objects of its organization and support.—And it is but an act of justice to state, that in all the essential requisites of capacity and conduct, the officers of the American Army do honor to themselves, and their country.

It is known to you that some of the western tribes of Indians, roaming through the extensive prairies west of Arkansas & Missouri, particularly the Camanches and Kiawas, have, for some years, interrupted the peace of that quarter, by predatory attacks upon our citizens, and upon the indigenous and emigrant Indians whom we are under obligations to protect. Their war parties have annoyed our citizens in their intercourse with the Mexican States, and have rendered the communication difficult and hazardous. It became necessary to put a stop to this state of things, either by amicable representations or by force. These latter tribes have little knowledge of the strength of the United States, or of their own relative weakness, and it was hoped, that the display of a respectable military force, for the first time in their country, would satisfy them that farther hostilities would lead to their destruction. The dragoons, being particularly adapted to this service, were ordered to penetrate into that region, and to endeavor, by peaceable remonstrances, to establish permanent tranquillity, and if these should fail, to repel any hostile demonstrations which might be made. Fortunately, the effort to introduce amicable relations were successful, and the object of the expedition was obtained without a single act of hostility. Colonel Dodge, who led the expedition, and his whole command, appear to have performed their duty in the most satisfactory manner, and they encountered with firmness the privations incident to the harassing service upon which they were ordered. It is to be regretted that the prevalence of sickness prevented the whole regiment from joining in this duty, as the same zeal for the public interest pervaded the whole.—That sickness deprived the country of some valuable lives, and among others of Brigadier General Leavenworth. Impelled by his anxiety to forward the views of the Government, he exposed himself, while yet weak, to the hardships of a border campaign, and sunk under the malarial character, his services during the late war, and his exemplary official conduct since, are too well known to you to require from me any thing more than this brief allusion to his worth and fate.

Among the accompanying documents will be found a full statement of the proceedings of Col. Dodge, and of the satisfactory result of his expedition. The Secretary here alludes to the Report of the Chief Engineer. The progress of the Cumberland road; being nearly completed, and no further appropriations will be asked for. He refers Congress to that part of the report which recommends an addition to the number of the officers of the Engineer Corps. Speaks in high terms of the manner in which the officers have performed their duty. A re-organization of the Topographical Corps is recommended, and a project submitted by the officer at the head of it, which will render that corps more efficient, without increasing the public expense. The Secretary details the progress and situation of various public works: of the rail road through the public ground at Harper's Ferry; the Delaware Breakwater, which requires an appropriation of one hundred thousand dollars, to remove and prevent the accumulation of sand in the artificial harbor. He suggests a modification of the law of brevet, by which some not excluded may be entitled to that distinction; refers to frauds committed by applicants for pensions, &c. He continues:

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has exhibited in detail the transactions in the important branch of the public service confided to his superintendence. It is only necessary that I should advert to the more prominent subjects, which have received, or which require, the action of the Government. The commission for the adjustment of unsettled relations with the Indians, west of the Mississippi, terminated, by the provisions of the act instituting it, in July last. Important benefits have resulted from the labors of the Commissioners in the adjustment of difficult questions, connected with the Indians of that region, and in the treaty arrangements which have been entered into by them. The country assigned for the permanent residence of the Eastern Indians, has been so advantageously located, that little difficulty is anticipated from conflicting claims, or from doubtful boundaries.—And both in quality and extent, there can be no doubt but that the region allotted to them will be amply sufficient for their comfortable subsistence during an indefinite period of time.

An important council has been held at Fort Gibson, by Colonel Dodge and by Major Armstrong, the Superintendent of Indian Affairs, with the Chiefs of several of the tribes of that quarter, including some of the wandering bands, whose predatory operations have heretofore kept the frontier in alarm. At this council, the situation of the Indians was fully discussed, and amicable relations established.—It is to be hoped that the feelings with which they separated will be permanent, and their intercourse hereafter uninterrupted. The United tribe of Pottawattamies, Ottowas, and Chippewas, possessing the country in the vicinity of Chicago, have conditionally acceded to alteration proposed in the boundaries of the tract assigned for them West of the Mississippi, by the treaty concluded in 1833. Should their proposition be accepted, an extensive and valuable region will be opened for settlement, and they will be removed to a district, whose climate is suitable to their habits, and whose other advantages cannot fail to offer them strong inducements for moral and physical improvement.

An arrangement has been made with the Miami for the cession of a part of their reservation in the State of Indiana. The tracts held by them there, are far more extensive than they require, and as they appear to be not yet prepared for removal, the relinquishment, without injury to their interests, is deemed expedient by such large reservations as they possess, embracing a most valuable part of the country, and interrupting the settlements and communication.

Instructions were given immediately after the last session of Congress, for purchasing from the Wyandotts in Ohio, if they were disposed to sell, the reservation secured to them in that State, and for their removal to the West. The Commissioner, Governor Lucas, conducted the negotiation with great firmness and propriety, fully explaining to the Indians their own position, the wishes of the Government and the course of circumstances urging their removal. The matter is not yet terminated, the Indians having requested time for further consideration.

The necessary appropriations will be asked for the removal of the Seminoles, agreeably to the treaty formed with them. And arrangements have been made for the emigration of the Creeks, as fast as they are prepared for a change of residence. There has not yet been sufficient time to ascertain the result of these measures. I am not able to submit to you any more favorable views of the condition of the Cherokees than were embraced in my last annual report. While every dictate of prudence, and in fact of self-preservation, urges their removal, unhappy councils, and internal divisions prevent the adoption of that course. Where they are, they are declining and must decline; while that portion of the tribe which is established in the west, is realizing the benefits which were expected to result from a change of position. The system of removal, however, by enrolment, is going on, and during this season about one thousand persons have passed to the west.

The treaty concluded the 24th of May last, with the Chickasaws, has altered the relations in which they were placed with the United States. The proceeds derivable from a portion of the present possessions have been assigned to them, and re-surrendered have also been provided for such as choose to become citizens of the United States. Their future condition now depends upon their own views and experience, as they have a right to remain or remove, in conformity with their own judgment. The means placed at their disposal are fully adequate to their permanent comfortable establishment, and it is to be sincerely hoped that they will apply them wisely.

The acts of the last session of Congress on the subject of Indian Affairs, have introduced important changes into those relations. Many of the provisions of former laws had become inappropriate or inadequate, and not suited to the changes which time and circumstances had made. In the act regulating the intercourse with the various tribes, the principles of intercommunication with them are laid down, and the necessary details provided. In that for the re-organization of the department, the number of officers employed has been much reduced, and the current expenses diminished.

Any changes which experience may show to be necessary in these acts, can from time to time be provided, until they shall become fully adapted to the situation and condition of the Indians, and to the intercourse, both commercial and political, which ought to exist between them and our government and citizens.—The system of removal has changed, essentially, the prospects of the emigrants, and has imposed new obligations upon the United States. A vast tract of country, containing much more than one hundred millions of acres, has been set apart for the permanent residence of these Indians, and already, about thirty thousand have been removed to it. The Government is under treaty stipulations to remove nearly fifty thousand others to the same region, including the Illinois and Lake Michigan Indians, with whom a conditional arrangement has been made. This extensive district, embracing a great variety of soil and climate, has been divided among the several tribes and definite boundaries assigned to each. They will there be brought into juxtaposition with one another, and also into contact, and possibly into collision with the native tribes of that country, and it seems highly desirable that some plan should be adopted for the regulation of the intercourse among these divided communities, and for the exercise of a general supervision over them, so far as these objects can be effected consistently with the power of Congress, and with the various stipulations existing with them. It is difficult, indeed, to conceive how peace can be preserved, and the guarantee of protection held out to the Eastern Indians fulfilled, without some legislative provision upon this subject.

It will be seen by adverting to the estimates, that the ordinary expenditures of the Indian Department have been reduced to the sum of fifty-nine thousand, eight hundred dollars. A material diminution, which the provisions of the law of the last session, organizing that Department, has rendered practicable, and which brings down its expenditures to a sum less by one-half than the average annual amount for some years past. The appropriations for annuities being fixed, and depending upon treaty stipulations, cannot be altered, but the correspondence of the Indian Department, together with a detailed statement of expenditures for some years past, has been complied with.—These documents will enable Congress to judge of the operations of this branch of the public service both in its administrative and fiscal concerns.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant. LEW. CASS. To the President of the United States.

FROM THE WASHINGTON CITY GLOBE. REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

Our columns are occupied to-day with this important document. It presents in a new and striking point of view, all the topics connected with the Revenues and Expenditures of the country. The first grand result which will arrest public attention, is that which exhibits the state of the Treasury on the first of January next. The public is informed that there will be, on that day, an excess of nearly half a million over all the claims existing against the Treasury. This era of the extinction of the National Debt, is not only marked by an excess in the Treasury, but by another surplus fund which was once looked on as a part of the means to be applied to its payment, viz: the 7,000,000 of stock of the Bank of the United States. So that the nation is not only out of debt—a phenomenon in modern times—but is itself a fund-holder instead of being the prey of fund-holders. Instead of a sinking fund, with which it is the happiness of other nations to be provided, ours is hereafter to look to the regulation of an accumulating fund, some admirable suggestions with regard to which will be found in the report given in our columns to-day. The Secretary, it will be seen, recommends "the office of Commissioner of Loans to be abolished—the duties of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, and the provisions as to the fund itself to be suspended;" and he adds, that with little legislation, enabling the Treasury to wind up the business—

"Every thing will be done by Congress which is deemed necessary to close up, it is hoped, forever all the once large public debt of these United States. By the payment of the whole of it with punctuality and fidelity, it is gratifying to reflect that our public credit as a nation has been raised to a high standing, and a large stock of confidence acquired from others, which in such future exigencies as are likely to happen sooner or later, in all countries, will aid us to procure ample and seasonable loans without various discounts or delays. In pursuing this honorable course, the government of the Union has not only shown good faith abroad to its foreign friends and allies; those who lent assistance when most needed; but it has redeemed, whether at home or abroad, the entire debt of both the revolution and the late war, paid the purchase money for Florida and Louisiana, and with a most scrupulous sense of moral as well as political obligation, administered in various ways to the wants and atoned for many of the losses of those, who perilled life and fortune in the struggle for independence, in which our public debt had its sacred origin. It is an additional source of gratification, that this has been effected without imposing heavy burthens on the people, or leaving their Treasury empty, trade languishing, and industry paralyzed; but, on the contrary, with almost every great interest of society flourish-

ing, with taxes reduced, a surplus of money, and valuable stocks and extensive lands owned by the Government, and with such various other financial resources at command as to give to our country in this respect a very enviable superiority. "When it is considered, that this has been effected by a young and at first not very numerous people, within about half a century, and who, during the same period, have provided such other ample means to sustain their useful systems of Government, and to build up great and prosperous communities, it may well be proud of the illustration conveyed by the present condition of this country, and of the wisdom and vigor, purity, and public-spiritedness."

With regard to the expenditures, concerning which the opposition have raised a great outcry against the Administration in the late canvasses before the People, the Secretary's Report shows, that the excess beyond former years, after excluding payments to the public debt, have originated in appropriations made by Congress beyond the amounts called for in the estimates of the Departments. Upon this subject the Report says: "It has been ascertained by a careful scrutiny and comparison, that much of the great expenditures of the last four years, besides the payment of the debt, have arisen from appropriations by Congress to a larger amount, under particular heads, than the general estimates for the year, submitted by the Treasury, and from large appropriations not specifically included in any estimate. To illustrate this, an abstract of a table of the general estimates, appropriations, and expenditures, during the past two years, and of all these, but the expenditures during the past three years, has been prepared and is submitted, showing a difference between the estimates and appropriations, and paid out of the public debt, in 1832 of between five and six millions, in 1833 of nearly five millions, and in 1834 of about three millions."

With the mass of important information contained in this paper, it combines very interesting views of public policy connected with the Finances of the Government which gives it great interest.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Nov. 23, 1834. To the President of the U. States: Sir: In laying before you, at this time, a succinct view of the condition of the Navy, and its operations during the year, and its operations during the year, that its gradual increase and improvement are such, as might have been anticipated from the ample means for that purpose which have been afforded by the liberal policy of Congress.

All the services required of our naval force have been promptly performed; our commerce has been protected in the remote as well as the neighboring seas; our national character has been sustained at home and abroad, while a large portion of our naval officers, seamen and marines, have been kept in active service, under a strict discipline, calculated to fit them for all the duties which may be required of them, whether in defending our property on the ocean from pirates or open enemies, our shores from hostile aggression, or our flag from insult. An inspection of our navy yards at Portsmouth, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Washington, and Norfolk, made in August and September last, in company of the Commissioners of the Navy Board, has afforded me the most satisfactory evidence of our means, in a short time, of increasing our navy to any extent the exigencies of our country may require. The officers in charge of those stations perform their duties with great ability and zeal; the building and repairing of our ships are conducted with dispatch and economy; and the ample materials on hand for naval purposes are preserved with the greatest care, and by all the means which science and experience can suggest to prevent decay.

Our naval force consists of six ships of the line, and seven frigates now building, for the completion of which additional appropriations to the amount of \$1,527,640, and six sloops of war in ordinary, requiring repairs which will cost \$4362,000, in addition to the materials on hand for that purpose; and one ship of the line, four frigates, eight sloops of war, and six schooners in commission—in all, twelve ships of the line, thirteen frigates, fourteen sloops of war, and six schooners. Besides which, the frames of ships procured, or under contract, for the gradual increase of the navy, and other materials on hand or under contract for that purpose, will afford the means of bringing into the service, as soon as it can probably be required, an additional force of five ships of the line, eleven frigates, seven sloops of war, and two schooners, the building of which may be immediately commenced on launching our vessels now upon the stocks. The Secretary here details the employments of the different ships of war, during the past year, in the Mediterranean, West Indies, and in the Pacific Ocean. Our naval force, consisting of commissioned and warrant officers, petty officers, seamen, ordinary seamen, landsmen, and boys, amounts to 6072; and our marine corps, under its new organization, will consist of commissioned officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, to the number of 1293, making a total of 7365.