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DAVID OUTLAW, Editor.
THOS. J. LEMAY, Proprietor.

THOMAS J. LEMAY,
PROPRIETOR AND PUBLISHER.

TERMS.
Three dollars per annum—one dollar in advance. Subscribers in other States are to be understood to remit in advance. Single copies, five cents. Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

VILLAGE HOTEL.

STATESVILLE, N. C.

The Subscriber begs to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has taken this well known establishment, (late occupied by Samuel Welch, Esq.) and will on the 30th day of August, (next) be ready to receive all those who may be kind enough to honor him with their custom. The House is large and commodious, having but a short time since gone through a thorough repair, together with an addition of four new rooms on main street, near the Court House—in a ward, this establishment is looked upon as one of the largest and most convenient in the Western part of North Carolina. I pledge myself to use the most judicious and agreeable, and my visitors comfortable and agreeable.

WHITEFIELD KERR.
August 3, 1836. 35 37

To Rail Road Contractors.

Proposals will be received at the Raleigh and Gaston Hotel, in Petersburg, Va. on the 30th day of October next, for the Extension, Construction and Maintenance of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road.

Plans and Profiles of the work will be exhibited at the place above mentioned for ten days previous to the letting, and all other information will be given on application to the Subscribers or any of the Assistant Engineers on the line.

Recommendations will be expected in all cases of persons not known to the Engineers.

CHARLES F. M. GARNETT, C. E.

P. S. For the information of persons at a distance, I would state that the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road is a continuation of the Petersburg and the Greenville and Roanoke Rail Roads, from the Roanoke to Raleigh, in the great line of Northern and Southern travel.

This Road is located on a high and dry ridge of country, which is considered remarkably healthy, and the mildness of the climate, admitting of operations in the open air throughout the winter, makes it peculiarly desirable to those wishing winter jobs.

The facility of travelling is so great now, by the Baltimore and Washington and Richmond and Fredericksburg Rail Roads that the trip from Philadelphia to Petersburg may be performed in forty hours. The trip may be performed in the same time by the Bay on three days in the week.

August 15, 1836. 35 37

STOP THE RUNAWAYS!

Runaway from the Subscriber, living 14 miles North of Raleigh, on Friday the 12th inst., his negro boy ABRAHAM and his wife GRACE. The man is 27 years of age, about 5 feet high, well proportioned, with tolerably thick lips, and the woman is about 35—the former not very dark complexioned—the latter, tall, thin, and quite dark.

Abraham had no marks that I recollect of, save that on the day of the election he got into a fight in Raleigh and received a severe blow over the left eye, the effects of which will probably remain some time. He is remarkably tall, for a bold, impudent, swaggering air, which will attract the attention of every eye. The woman has a notable tetter or tumor on one of her hands, which, if examined, cannot fail to lead to her being identified. They will sail for Petersburg, I think the day after to-morrow, and from that place will give FIFTY DOLLARS reward for the apprehension of Abraham and TEN DOLLARS for his wife, if taken in the State, or double that amount, if taken out of the State.

DAVID GILL.
Wakes on August 15. 35 37

A Salary of 200 Dollars a Year.

Will be given for an INSTRUCTOR, qualified to take charge of the Upper Department of an Academy in this town. The branches of Education required to be taught by him, are the following, viz:—The Greek and Latin Languages; the principal branches of the Mathematics, Grammar and Geography.

Edenton is a village situated at the head of Albemarle Sound, on the North side of a spacious bay, affording an agreeable water prospect, and a pleasant Southern exposure. It contains about 16 or 17 hundred inhabitants, and is surrounded by a rich and prosperous agricultural Country. In point of health it will compare advantageously with any settlement in the lower part of the State; and it contains a population of which a large portion is characterized by industry, intelligence, and refinement.

The Trustees of the Academy are very desirous of procuring the services of some gentleman, who will be satisfied to pursue the duties of teaching as a pecuniary and avocational occupation; being persuaded, from the local advantages of the Seminary, the worth of the neighborhood, its increasing population, and the concerns, that the faithful attention of such a teacher to the school, would soon enable them to reward his labors with a more adequate compensation. His attendance will be required on the first Monday in October next, at which time the first Session of the school will commence.

By order of the Board of Trustees.
August 11, 1836. 34 34

NOTICE

The Petersburg Fire and Marine Insurance Company being now in complete and successful operation, like this mode of informing the public that they insure Dwellings, Storehouses, Buildings in general, Stocks of Merchandise, Furniture, &c. &c. against loss or damage by Fire, upon the most favorable terms, and all losses sustained by the Company will be adjusted with liberality and promptness.

They also insure upon risks at sea or otherwise, and particularly invite the attention of Country Merchants who are in the habit of receiving their goods from the Northern ports, to the convenience which would attend the settlement of any claim they might have for loss or damage by water, with an office here, over one at a greater distance.

Application by Letter or otherwise addressed to either the President or Secretary, at the Office of the Company in this place, will be immediately attended to.

BENJAMIN JONES, Pres't.
W. S. Sizemore, Sec'y.
Aug 6. 34 36

GOING TO HEAVEN IN A MAIL COACH.

The County Court of Buncombe came on not long before the Election; a political partizan of the County of Yancey we are informed, went to Asheville to spend the court week for the purpose of instructing the good people

of that county (Buncombe) how to give their votes; he no doubt, supposed he had lights on the subject of the election that would be material to the people. On Saturday evening, this worthy man, probably feeling conscious of the effects of his labor, and becoming very happy in his supposed success, and, as is likely, had been a very irksome job to him, concluded, probably, that his labors deserved something to revive his arduous exertions. However, he made use of such means that he became, as the saying is, "Nigger drunk." Not being able to take care of himself, he blundered into the piazza of a very humane man in Asheville, got down on the floor and was enjoying a sound sleep. The gentleman did not keep drunkards about his house, but night had come and he could not have the fellow thrown out of doors.

The Stage leaves Asheville at 12 o'clock at night—there was only one passenger, who was going to Rutherfordton, he had no baggage to put into the boot of the stage. While the driver was busy in the dark about his horses and stage some mischievous fellows slipped this political demagogue of Yancey, into the boot or baggage rack; the good man was enjoying his refreshing sleep and did not awake and the boot was bucketed up with as much care as if it contained a trunk full of bank notes. At the appointed hour the driver cracked his whip and the stage rolled off, over rocks and roots. The passenger occasionally heard snoring, the driver also; he supposing his passenger was enjoying himself, thought if he did snore it was none of his business; and he did not stop to make the enquiry. Being a very careful driver, his care was to make in a very dark night, without upsetting the stage and that more engaged his attention to his horses, as he wanted his passenger to have a pleasant ride; and no doubt he felt a great degree of happiness to think of the sound, comfortable sleep of his passenger. He jogged on at his usual gate; after getting about five miles from Asheville, the demagogue in the boot awoke in running over a very stony piece of road and roared out he was dead? If he had died the last night he did not know it; and was he going to Hell or to Heaven? Just then getting on a smooth piece of road the stage went easy; he said to himself he was certainly in some carriage, and he went so easy he must be going to heaven. He again said good God! is it possible I died last night? If I did I did not know it.—Good God! will you please to stop and just let me make some little arrangements with my wife? About this time the stage was going down a steep rocky mountain—he said he was afraid he was going to Hell, as he knew he was going downward. He then exclaimed, Good Devil! please stop and let me make some little arrangement with my wife! the carriage did not stop. He called out louder, Good God, or Good Devil! do stop and only let me see my wife to make some little arrangement with her! The passenger who overheard this conversation finding the fellow about to despair, told the driver to stop. He did so, and then found our political hero in the boot. He stopped the stage not far from a mill in a deep muddy hollow where the lofty timber increased the darkness of the night. On unbuckling the straps of the boot he did not find what he was accustomed to store in that necessary part of his stage, (trunks and boxes, but a large and well grown fellow.

He enquired what had taken him into that place? The fellow replied he did not know where he was—no doubt supposing he was about to be deposited in the Infernal Regions.

The driver, not in a very good humor, was not in a situation to administer much consolation to his *Baggage*; but the demagogue so earnestly requested him to tell him where he was that the driver at last told him he had started from Salisbury to Concord and he supposed he was half way. Our hero exclaimed: "Salisbury and Concord! God knows I have no business there." The driver being very careful and supposing he carried much valuable baggage in the boot told the fellow he had, perhaps got in there to steal the passenger's baggage. The demagogue averred he did not go in to steal any thing. It being after one o'clock in the morning the driver mounted his seat and left the poor fellow in the mud and in one of the darkest parts of the road.

WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

The Board of Managers of the Washington National Monument Society invite Designs for this structure, intended as a memorial of a Nation's gratitude. It would be to foster genius to prescribe any limits to the exercise of its powers, which should, however, in this case, harmoniously blend durability, simplicity, and grandeur. Although it is impracticable at present to estimate the extent of the contributions that may be made, the designs may be predicated on an expenditure of not less than one million of dollars.

The Board of Managers will not afford American genius so much as to offer, in this instance, a pecuniary reward. The artist whose design shall be adopted will feel simply remunerated; and all the designs will be bound and carefully preserved; to which end it is requested that they be sketched, as near as may be, on paper of a uniform size, of the dimensions of sixteen by twenty-two inches. The designs to be directed to GEORGE WATKINSON, Secretary.

SPEECH OF MR. BELL,
(OF TENNESSEE,
On the New Harbor Bill.

House of Reps., Thursday, June 23.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Lincoln in the chair,) on the "bill making appropriations for certain harbors for the year 1836."

Mr. BELL addressed the committee to the following effect:

Mr. CHAIRMAN: I look upon the present bill as the result of that disposition, or rather determination, which has been manifested throughout the session, to bring the wants of the Government up to the increased revenue of the country, instead of keeping the public revenue down to the actual demands of the public service, which has always heretofore been regarded as the true policy of the country. It is because I regard this bill as an emanation of this new system of policy, chiefly, that I oppose it.

The bill provides for the improvement of a great number of harbors and inlets upon our lake and sea coast, which have heretofore escaped the notice of the Government, although improvements of this nature have, for many years past, been patronized by Congress. I take it for granted that the several items or objects contained in the bill stand upon equal grounds, so far as regards their importance, and the expediency of making the appropriations demanded for them. It will, therefore, follow, that one part of the bill might as well receive the support of Congress as the other; and those who are opposed to it will act more wisely by making opposition to the principle and policy of the measure as a whole; it will also save time, if the strength of the bill can be tested at the outset. If a majority of members shall be in favor of the principle of the bill, then it may be passed without further delay. To effect this object, and to enable me to take that view of the subject which I desire, I move you, sir, that the enacting clause of the bill be stricken out.

[After the question was stated from the chair, Mr. B. proceeded.]

I did not think it, worth while, Mr. Chairman, to oppose what may be called the old harbor bill, because the public works provided for in it are already commenced, and have been in progress for a series of years, under annual appropriations for their completion; but a hope may be entertained that opposition will not be altogether unsuccessful to this bill, after the experience we have had in relation to the old one. It is the nature of these works never to be completed.—Most of the works in the bill which has this moment passed the committee, are very old acquaintances of the old members of this House. I remember most of them as far back as the first session I had the honor of a seat in this body. For several years, many of them were reported as only requiring one more appropriation to complete them. When the officers who had charge of them became ashamed of repeated impositions of this kind, the language in which the appropriating clause ran was changed; and works that seemed upon the point of completion eight years ago, now require thousands annually for their permanent construction and preservation! It is notorious, that many of the old works of the kind enumerated in this bill fell into decay before they became useful to any extent, and the first improvements, made at great expense, were either abandoned as useless, or became dilapidated, and required reconstruction. All those harbors may be regarded as but useless pits of the Treasury. You may expend tens of millions upon them and still as many will be required; and then no man can see any termination to the demand for further appropriations. Sir, the present bill, although large in amount, would be no cause of alarm to me, if the expenditure now proposed were all that would be required; if, sir, I could foresee that, at the end of five or even of ten years, there would be an end to further demands, I would be less concerned. But, sir, we know from experience, that whatever may be the original estimates of the cost of these works, the actual expenditure is never limited by them. There is not one of the old works, I venture to say, which has not already had expended upon it fifty or a hundred per cent. beyond the original estimate.

It may, then, be taken for granted that each of these new works, like the old ones, will be perpetual drains upon the Treasury, not only in our times, but in the generations that are to come, for there is no limit to invention in this business of making artificial harbors. I do not say that, in all cases, these expenditures will be useless. No, sir, money can accomplish any thing in the way of improvement.

Harbors may be constructed by skill and capital, where nature seems to have forbidden the undertaking. It is only questionable whether, when we have so many fine harbors on our coast, constructed by the great MAKER of all things, it is wise to drain the

pockets of the people, and absorb the Treasury, in adding to their number. Let us look at the progress of this branch of the system of internal improvement, in the amount of expenditure. In the year 1835, the entire amount appropriated to these objects was \$503,037. The bill which has already received the sanction of this committee provides an expenditure for the present year of nearly \$700,000—[a member said 800,000;] a gentleman near me states the amount at \$800,000. The bill under consideration proposes to apply \$927,264 to new works, making an aggregate of upwards of \$1,700,000—more than three times the amount of any former year! What amendments may yet be made to this bill I cannot foresee, but there is little hope that the amounts will be reduced, unless the entire bill shall fail. Well, sir, do honorable members see nothing alarming in this? Is there no evidence here of that disposition, or rather that determination, to extravagance which I have charged? If this bill shall pass the present Congress, it will, of itself lead to an expenditure of ten millions.—Yes, sir, when ten millions have already been expended, in looking forward, we might be cheered with the expectation that yet another ten would close up this gulf of the Treasury.

I have said that I regarded this bill as the result of a deliberate system of extravagance—of a plan for increasing the wants of the Government, and of exhausting the Treasury. Was I not right in this assertion? Look at your increased expenditures in every branch of the public service. But, sir, why descend into particulars? I affirm that your Committee of Ways and Means of this House was organized upon a principle of extravagance. Look at the composition of that committee, sir, and then tell me if it was not constituted with deep design, and expressly with a view to the largest expenditures for which a pretext could be found, in every branch of the public service. Was there ever such a Committee of Ways and Means appointed in this House? Was there ever a more palpable desertion of the principle of representation—a more shameful abandonment of the interests of the entire interior of the country? Who are the members of this committee? At the head of the list we find the gentleman from New York, (Mr. Cambreleng,) representing the largest city in the Union, deeply interested in the largest expenditures upon the navy, upon fortifications, and public works of every description. Next we find the gentleman from Baltimore, (Mr. McKim,) the representative of similar interests, and nearly as great an extent. Next we have the gentleman from Virginia, (Mr. Loyal,) who represents the Norfolk, or rather the Gosport district, in which besides a navy yard, which may be made to exhaust any amount of money, has within its limits two fortifications, which have already cost the Government nearly three millions of dollars, but are worth—really worth—scarcely one cent in the way of protection; yet they are annually the objects of large appropriations. We next pass to the distinguished gentleman from Maine, (Mr. Smith;) I say distinguished, because he is distinguished as a gentleman of business habits and intelligence, as a member of this House. This gentleman represents a seaport also, (Portland,) upon a coast of numerous harbors and inlets, all of which could be greatly improved by money, and all of which might plausibly demand to be fortified. We next arrive at my friend from Massachusetts, (Mr. Lawrence,) who represents Boston, a place deeply interested in large expenditures upon the navy and fortifications. The next on the list is the learned gentleman from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Ingersoll.) He too, like the five already noticed, represents a large commercial city, having all the interests, to a great extent, that the others have, in large expenditures. Last on the list is the gentleman from Georgia, (Mr. Owens.) He also represents a large and important commercial city, (Savannah,) and, like the rest, having a deep interest in large expenditures. Well, sir, to represent the interests of the interior, and of economy, we have two gentlemen, one from Ohio, (Mr. Corwin,) and one from Tennessee, (Mr. Johnson;) two against seven! Seven members of the committee representing districts on the seaboard! I wish every one to draw his own conclusions, but I have seen enough in the action of this House, in the course of the session, to corroborate the inference I have drawn from the peculiar organization of this committee. I must not be understood to impute either a want of integrity or patriotism to the members of this committee. I respect all the gentlemen whom I have described as the representatives of districts on the seaboard. But they are bound, from the very nature of our representative system, to have opinions in common with their constituents, especially upon this subject of expenditure; and I repeat, that this committee was organized upon a

principle of increased and extravagant expenditure.

It would seem that this bill is intended to lay the foundation of a permanent system of expenditures of this nature. The preamble alarms me.—It is new to me. The announcement of purpose is imposing and high sounding, and denotes design—"To provide for the protection of the commerce and navigation of the United States."

The protection of the commerce of the United States! Would not that grand object embrace improvements in the interior, as well as upon the exterior boundary of the country? This Government is authorized by the constitution to extend the same degree of protection to the inland commerce that it may to foreign trade. The power in the one case is conveyed in the same language that is used in the other; yet, all the improvements proposed by this bill are upon the exterior boundary of the Union. I know it may be said that improvements of the interior channels of communication and trade may be properly included in a distinct bill.—That is true; and such has been the practice to some extent. But to what will this lead in the end? Without doubt, to a perpetual struggle between the States of the interior and the States upon the lake and sea coast, for an equality of benefits—of expenditures which would exhaust the revenues of any country.

But, in connection with this view of the subject, consider for a moment the monstrous—I will not say intolerable—inequality of this system of improvement; for, if I were compelled to the act, I might submit to much greater, rather than break up this Union. But is it fair, is it just, necessary, or reasonable, that this inequality shall exist? Some of the large States in these bills receive \$50,000, some others \$100,000, and one large State (New York) will receive upwards of \$200,000 this year, to be expended within its limits, and upon objects calculated to increase its relative advantages over the other States of the Union, while other States do not receive one cent; and this inequality is to be established forever! It cannot be. The States of the interior must look to their interests, they will look to their own interest, if this system goes on, to whatever extreme it may lead. My friend from Virginia (Mr. Wise) said, on yesterday, that there will be no more appropriations for these improvements; that there will be an end of all such works now, since we passed the deposit bill. Well, sir, ought this result to be lamented if it shall turn out to be one of the effects of that bill, which is practically a bill for the distribution of the surplus of the Treasury? Ought the passage of that bill to be deprecated, because it may terminate a system of improvement, which, from the relative locality of the States, must, after all, be unequal and productive of great discontent, and the most wasteful expenditure of the public treasure? Sir, if that bill shall effect no other good, but this, it will well deserve the support and approbation of the public. The States, having the means, will be much better judges of the importance of improvements within their limits; and they will be generally more economical and judicious in the management of them than this Government can be. Each one will expend more than its due proportion & none will have cause to complain. We shall at the same time escape the disagreeable combinations by which these bills effect their passage through this House. My friend from Virginia also thinks that another effect of the distribution of the surplus will be to revive and uphold the American system, to increase the tariff, and to sustain an expensive system of improvements by the States. That gentleman must have forgotten that the feature in the system to which he alludes—I mean the American system, which was thought to be most dangerous, and promised to be most effective in giving it permanency—was the inequality of the distribution of the revenue produced by a high tariff. The States of the Northwest, which were new and susceptible of improvement to any extent, were expected to combine with the manufacturing States, and secure to themselves all, or nearly all, the benefits of the united interests of the system. The States of the West were to have the money expended within their limits, which was paid into the Treasury by the people of all the States; and in this result the South was expected to continue to pay, while others received as well as paid. It was the inequality of the benefits, which was expected to give permanency to the system. Where all receive in an equal degree, there is a community of interest in opposing unjust and unreasonable taxation. My friend also contends that the practice of distribution will cripple the operations of this Government; that it will be stripped to the bare poles. The argument is, that the avarice of the States, and the desire to increase the funds at their disposal, will prevent the necessary appropriations for the support of the General Government. Not so, sir. If it be true that the States shall feel a

deep interest in a system of distribution, in order to effect those great purposes of education and improvement, the first duties of the local Government, it argues but little foresight or wisdom in them to suppose that they would consent to weaken this Government in any of its essential powers.

To enable the Federal Government to raise a large revenue from the customs, or to enable it to preserve and husband the public lands as a source of revenue, all its necessary powers must be maintained in due vigor, and this the States will be ready enough to concede. We must have a sufficient army and navy, and our civil establishment is never likely to be too small for the service.

My friend also laid down another proposition, in which, I think, he was mistaken. He remarked, in relation to the abuses growing out of the condition of the Treasury, and to the remedy that had been provided for them by the bill for distributing the surplus, that they were both evils; and the difference between them was, that one might be reduced to a system, and the other never could.—The experience of all Governments—the history of the world is against the correctness of this conclusion. A Government never goes backward in expenditures and extravagance.—Great and expensive establishments are never reduced under any Government, except sometimes at the close of a war a military establishment may be reduced; but, sir, as a general principle, the progress of expenditure and profusion in any Government is continued and forwarded, and revolution alone can terminate it. [Mr. Wise inquired if his friend from Tennessee understood him to advance a different proposition. Mr. B. said he did.—Mr. W. then explained, and stated that his argument was, that the present insecure and anomalous condition of the public deposits could not be reduced to a system.] I am glad to find, said Mr. B., that I did my friend injustice in the inference I had drawn from his remarks; but I must take leave to say, that I think the greater evil to be remedied—much the greater calamity which threatened to befall the country by reason of the existing state of the public Treasury, was an increased number of public officers—increased naval and military establishments—an undue increase of Government patronage—and a profuse and profligate waste of the public treasure in every department of the public service; this, sir, was the true disease which called for a prompt and efficient cure. I trust, and confidently believe, that the distribution of the existing surplus in the Treasury will effect this great purpose. I shall be grievously disappointed if we do not, in a very short time, find the country roused to inquiry in regard to the public expenditures, in such a manner as to give increased efficiency to the Government by salutary curtailments, while, at the same time, the necessary supplies for the support of Government I will be liberally granted.

I am surprised that any gentleman, who claims to belong to the state rights school, should be opposed to the measure of distribution. Why should they be alarmed at the prospect of adding strength and importance to the States? To do this, has, heretofore, been the great aim and object of most solicitude to the State rights party. How to reduce the power of the Federal Government, has, heretofore, been the great desideratum with that party. It sounds strange to my ears to hear objections from that quarter to the late decisive measure of this House in relation to the surplus. But, sir, I must again resort to what I consider the first and chief goal which we may hope will grow out of this measure—the reduction and limitation of the expenditures and patronage of this Government. We have had some experience already of the disastrous, the ruinous consequences of an overflowing treasury. Look at your more than doubled appropriations for the present year, your Indian wars, and the enormous expenditures required to carry them on. If the late measure shall have all the effect which I anticipate from it, we shall soon see a spirit of inquiry into every abuse of the Government spreading itself over the country. The true measure of supply for the support of Government, and the various public establishments, will be estimated. The utility of the public works proposed to be constructed will receive its due share of attention, and no longer be regarded as subordinate to the mere object of expenditure. We shall no longer be carelessly and recklessly exposed to the hazard of foreign war, nor to savage massacre, in multiplied Indian hostilities, because our resources are felt to be ample for every emergency, and our Treasury is known to be redundant. Sir, I repeat the idea, that our Indian wars have resulted from a sense of the vast powers and resources of this Government and the abuse of its patronage. While an indifference, and even contempt of an Indian war, continue to be felt by the Government, neither the vigilance, nor precaution, nor the