

# THE STAR AND NORTH CAROLINA GAZETTE.

RALEIGH, N. C. WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1837

VOL XXVIII. NO 41

**THOMAS J. LEMAY,**  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

**TERMS.**  
Subscriptions, three dollars per annum—one half in advance.  
Advertisements, without the State will be required to pay the whole amount of the year's subscription in advance.

**RATES OF ADVERTISING.**  
For every square (not exceeding 16 lines in size) first insertion, one dollar; each subsequent insertion, twenty-five cents.  
The advertisements of Clerks and Sheriffs will be charged 25 per cent. higher; and a deduction of 50 per cent. will be made from the regular price for advertisements by the year.  
Letters to the Editor must be post-paid.

**ARCHER TENCH,**  
Watch Maker, Jeweller, Silver Smith and Engraver.

Respectfully informs the citizens of Raleigh and the public, that he has on hand a complete assortment of **JEWELLERY and WATCHES**, of the best quality, selected by himself alone. In addition to the above, he has just received from PERU, a large and extensive assortment of **PERU-EMERALDS**; consisting of Cologne, Florida and Lombardy Waters, the Elixir D'Rose, Bear's Oil, Sassafras Oil, and a variety of other Perfumeries; To the Ladies and Gentlemen he would say that in the selection he has made, the odoriferous compound or Persian Sweet Soap, a preservative against moths, adapted to the wardrobe, the reticete, the bureau and the work box, or as the poet says—

From Persia's nymph a thousand harms,  
And from her moths the toilet cells,  
And wardrobe of our Southern Belle;  
Whose bureau and superb Bouffes,  
Work tables, bags and casquettes,  
Supplied with this, such odorous breath,  
As scent the garlands which they wear,  
Or sweeten Oil, and a variety of other Perfumeries:  
Drawn from the pink's earthen hues,  
More grateful than the air which moves  
The leaves of fair Arabia's groves;  
Sweet as the spiced breath of flowers  
When gend' by twilight's sparkling showers;  
Like amber on the flowing thyme,  
Or rose's roses in the rosy perfume,  
N. H. A large and splendid ACCORDION,  
with flats and sharps, adapted to any tune—for sale.

Thankful for past favors, he hopes to merit a continuance of the same; and all jobs entrusted to his care will be attended to with punctuality and despatch.  
Raleigh, Sept. 15. 40 31

**State of North Carolina,**  
ASHE COUNTY.

**Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,**  
August Sessions, 1837.

William Phipps vs. Zebedee Wood, James Nash, and Christopher Reedy. Petition, for damages in consequence of erecting a Mill.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Zebedee Wood and Christopher Reedy, are not inhabitants of this State; it is ordered that publication for five weeks, be made in the Raleigh Star for said defendants to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of this county, to be held at the Court-house in Jefferson, the 4th Monday on November next, to answer said petition, or judgment will be taken for confessed as to them.  
Witness, John Ray, Clerk of the said Court, at Jefferson the 4th Monday in August, 1837.  
JOHN RAY, C. C.  
By R. MURCHISON, D. C.

**STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,**  
Bertie County Court,  
August Term, 1837.

Beiton & Co. vs. C. F. Boardman & Charles Noble. Original Attachment. Jonathan N. Webb summoned as Garnishee.

It appearing to the satisfaction of this Court, that the defendants are not residents of this State; it is ordered, that publication be made in the Raleigh Star for six weeks, for the defendants to appear at the next County Court, to be held at the court-house in Windsor, on the second Monday in November next, and plead, answer, or demur, or judgment pro confesso will be entered up against them.  
Given under my hand and seal of office, this 11th day of September, 1837.  
SOL. CHERRY, C. C.

**PAINTS, OILS, &c.**

The subscribers have just received from the North, a full supply of the above articles, consisting of—  
White Lead  
Do do Ground in Oil  
Red Lead  
Spanish Brown  
Do do Ground in Oil  
Yellow Ochre  
Do do Ground in Oil  
Venetian Red  
Terra Di Sienna  
Lamp Black  
Turkey Umber  
Spirits Turpentine  
Linseed Oil  
Copal and Japan Varnishes  
All of which will be sold on reasonable terms.  
By S. BECKWITH & CO.  
Raleigh, April 12, 1837. 16 if

**MAJOR DOWNING.**

From the New York Express.  
We regret to notice that our types did injustice to the Major's last. The most glaring of the errors committed, however—such as "four days ago," for "four years ago"—we presume would be immediately noted by the reader as an error in print—for the Major never makes mistakes as to dates and facts, (unless they be wilful ones.) All we can say about it is, if any future oversight on our part should draw from the Major as good a story, by way of episode, as is contained in the following letter, we shan't regret it:  
Nigh the wreck of the Two Polices,  
ROCKAWAY, L. I., Sept. 16, 1837.  
To the Editors of the New York Daily Express.

It down again the printers. It was just so once with a young Doctor, a friend of mine, in the Colare times. He writ a long letter once, about how he cured folks by giving Calomel—he writ, "Calomel in doses every minute,"—and the printers put it in print "Calomel in doses every minute." Up went Calomel among the Pottery-cars—and down went the poor sick folks. It warn't the Doctor's fault—for it was all owing to the printers, and a little "e."

Now afore I trust you with other matters, I'll give you the printin of a story I've got to tell—and you may stick as many E's and O's and P's into it as you please, and I don't care what you make out so long as folks take the mother wit and barin on't. It is a story about "Uncle Sam;" and some of his capers among the women folks.

"Uncle Sam" you know, always was a sociable kind of critter, and from his first comin into life, never could git along well without havin his hull family about him, all on 'em givin him 'a boost up the tree,'—but, 'Uncle Sam' found, as most folks do, afore they git gray, that unless he took a wife to take care of his buttons and keep things slick'd up about house—he would git into trouble and so forth. Well, after tryin various plans and seein a good deal of trouble one way and another, he took advice some 20 years ago, and got married to a smooth quiet quaker Lady, worth 28 millions of dollars—and as Uncle Sam was considerable liberal in his way he put into the family stock 7 millions of dollars; (not in the 'rate grit,' however, but what he said then was just as good as 'grit,') and so together they had 35 millions. Well, 35 millions was no trifle, and things went on smooth and slick for nigh upon 20 years, and every body said, at home and abroad, there never was a happier couple. Uncle Sam's wife did all a wife could do, and the 'Uncle Sam' would once and a while, swell up and talk big, his wife said nothin, but kept stitchin up his breeches when he'd split 'em, and sew on buttons when he twitch'd 'em off. But by and by Uncle Sam got mixin up with old company, and among other things, got a kink in his head out of Fanny Wright's doctrines, that a man of so much importance hadn't ought to stick to one wife, but have as many as the great Mogul. 'I swear,' says Uncle Sam, 'I'm a good mind to try it;' and so he talk'd to other folks about it, and to rights the gals got the notion too; and then Uncle Sam got one Amos Kindle to go round and sound about, and see if the galls would stand the racket—and he come back, and says he, 'Uncle Sam, there's no mistake about it; the galls are all ready, and more than you can shake a stick at;—and sure enough, just then the galls all havin got the notion, set to; they praised up Uncle, and abused his good old quaker wife—O shocking! there's no tellin what they did'n't say; and among other things they said, that Uncle Sam's wife was—

—Pshaw!! you dont say so!! and —marcy on us!!! Well, the next thing we see of Uncle Sam, he look'd as fine as a fiddle—ruffles round both ends of his shirt, and sich a caparin as he cut among his new wives for a spell, never was seen afore—and sich frolics!! and all his old cronies as busy as he was among 'em, till some folks begun to wink and whisper 'that Uncle Sam was so liberal he had wives enuf for himself and friends.' Things went on thus for about three years, when Uncle Sam began (as most folks do, when they git too much of a good thing) to smell and feel trouble; and jest then I got back from foreign parts, and I met Uncle Sam, and if it had not ben for his bein my own blood relation and knowin him and lovin him, in any shape, as I do my own father or mother, I never would have known him at all. 'Why,' says I, 'Uncle Sam, is this you?' says I. 'I don't know, Major,' says he; 'but why do you ask—don't I look as natral as ever?' says he. And there he stood—holdin his breeches up with both hands, and his elbows both torn out and a dirty shirt sleeve peepin through, and holes in his stockings, and his shins all plastered over. 'Why,' says I, 'Uncle Sam, what on airth ails you? Come,' says I, 'give me your hand my old friend, and let us talk it all over together.' 'I am sorry, Major,' says he, 'I can't shake hands with you jest now—my hands are busy,' says he. 'What,' says I, 'holdin the money eye, Uncle Sam—both hands full, as usual,' says I. 'Not exactly, Major,' says he; and with that he cum up close to me, and whispered in my ear, 'I am in a 'bad box,' Major," says he, 'I have got so many wives, I ain't got a button left for my suspenders—they are all off.' 'Do tell now,' says I, 'I want to know!!!' 'It's true,' says he, 'and you may see for yourself.' And with that I look'd—and sure enuf, there never was a man in sich a pickle.

Well, says I, 'Uncle Sam,' this comes from folks givin you bad advice—or rather by your not takin good advice. You forget, says I, one fact—and that is, that it was intended that your family matters should be regulated on the same plan of every other

well regulated family—and that thoyours is the General Government family, it was intended to be regulated on the same plan as the family of the humblest of 'your masters,'—and there, says I, was the mother wit of the thing in the beginnin.' What 'master?' says he, spunkin up and tryin to swell—but takin care to hold on to his breeches—'who are my masters?' says he—'Your masters?' says I—'Why 'the people'—and I am one on 'em Uncle Sam—and if you had stuck to the rule they made for the regulating of your family, you would not now be in your present condition.'

'Now says I—Uncle Sam—there is but one way that I can see for you to take—and that is for you to call all your young women about you and tell 'em that you can't have but one wife—and they must git husbands each in their own States.' Here Uncle Sam shook his head and look'd considerable sad—I am afraid Major says he, its to late—'twas an easy job to get rid of one wife, but to git rid of so many all at once, I am afraid that I shall git spunk'd as red as a cherry.' 'Never mind that,' says I, 'you'll git no more than you deserve if you do, folks that dance must pay the fiddler,' says I, 'Uncle Sam.' 'But says he, 'Major must I disagree them all?' 'No,' says I, 'there is no divorce in the matter, you can't do that unless you can prove crim. con.; that's the Law,' says I. 'Well I can,' says he, 'I can prove that the Post Office, the Land Office, and Amos—' 'Hush,' says I, 'Uncle Sam, don't talk so, for it is an old story in all countries, that a man who has more than one wife, is a bigger fool than his friends, and has more friends than buttons. Now dont say anything more about it. You have got in a scrape, and the best way is to git out on't. You'll find that your young wives will be as glad to git rid of you, as you will be to git rid of them. But you mus't talk of divorce, or they'll bring you to the proof, and show that you first came a courtin. And by the time you prove guilt on any on 'em, they'll git you 'on the hip,' and keep you there too,' says I. 'Now look at your courtin, and compare it with what it was—its a sad change,' says I. 'Uncle Sam, aint it?'—however,' says I, 'my old friend you have had a rare frolic, and this is the end on't—and pritty much the end of all frolics.'—'Now!' says I 'we must go and see what can be done with the old wife—I'll be bound,' says I, 'she is as sound as ever she was, and not the worse for havin taken shelter in her old native State of Pennsylvania. 'I'll go on first,' says I, 'Uncle Sam, and tell her to git her buttons and sopp ready for you, & if I dont miss my guess, you will in a few weeks look as eberk agin as a boy; and as she is a good natur'd critter and likes to see all happy about her, she will do all she can to provide for the young women you have ben galavantin with of late, for she thinks you more to blame than they be.' And there, says I, 'Uncle Sam, when all gets slick'd up, and you git all your buttons sew'd on, you will have a spare hand always ready to welcome a friend or knock down an enemy. At present,' says I, 'Uncle Sam, you are 'ham-bug'd'—And with that Uncle Sam he twitch'd up his breeches, and spunk'd up considerable, and we moved on together.'

I'll tell the balance of this story another time.  
Your friend,  
J. DOWNING, Major,  
Downingville Militia, 2d Brigade.  
\*We never knew exactly before the actual meaning of that word 'Ham-bug'd.'—Eds.

**REPORT**

From the Secretary of the Treasury on the Finance.  
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,  
September 6, 1837.  
(Continued.)  
VI. Settlement with the former Deposite Banks.

Another subject that appears to require the early action of Congress is, the further indulgence which it may be proper to extend to such of the former deposite banks as are still indebted to the United States.  
The facts which are supposed to be necessary to aid Congress in forming a correct decision on this subject will be fully submitted. The perils to which those Banks were exposed had caused to the department much solicitude for several months before the suspension of specie payments, and led to some precautionary suggestions which it felt bound to make to them, so far as appeared consistent with the usual principles of banking in this country, and not calculated, by creating sudden alarm, to hasten the catastrophe that has since happened.  
Besides the general cautions with respect to the excesses of bank issues, and the dangerous consequences likely to ensue, which were detailed in the last annual Treasury report, several instances occurred where the course of the business of some of the depositories appearing from their returns to be injudicious, special letters of advice were deemed proper, and were written. A rigid system in requiring additional specie was also pursued in all

cases of unusual deficiency. In regard to the effect of these steps on the banks, it affords the undersigned pleasure to add, that, from the completion of their selection after the deposite act passed, to the last returns before their suspension, a great reduction in the circulation, as well as discounts of many of them, had taken place, and, in several cases, a much larger proportion of specie was kept on hand. Indeed, considering the extraordinary amount of public money paid out by them between last November and May, amounting to near twenty millions more than their receipts during the same period, it is a fact highly creditable to their prudence and ability, that the specie of all was reduced only from about fifteen to thirteen millions, and their circulation, instead of increasing, fell from near forty-one to thirty-seven millions.

As a whole, their specie, compared with their circulation, continued to be almost as large in May as in November. It averaged more than one to three, or much more than has been customary with the banks in this country, and was over double the relative quantity held by all the banks in England at the same period, and was in a proportion one fourth larger than that in the Bank of England itself. Their immediate means, compared with their liabilities, were somewhat stronger in November than in May, but were at both periods nearly 1 to 2, or greater than the usual ratio, in the best times, of most banks which have a large amount of depositees in possession.

In this condition of things, the suspension of specie payment by the deposite banks was an event not generally anticipated.

The policy since pursued by most of them has been favorable to an early discharge of their engagements to the Treasury, and to a resumption of specie payments. Many have gradually reduced their accounts and circulation, as well as paid over much of the public depositees. This may be more fully seen in the tables annexed. Since the 1st of May, their discounts, as a whole, have been reduced about \$20,388,776, their circulation \$4,991,791, and their public depositees \$15,607,316: while their specie has diminished less than \$3,000,000. Of the number of eighty-six banks employed at the time of the suspension, ten or eleven are supposed to have paid over all the public money which was then in their possession, to the credit of the Treasurer. In the custody of more than half the others, an aggregate of less than \$700,000 remains unadjusted. Several of the rest still possess large sums; but many of them have continued promptly to furnish such payments from time to time, for meeting the public necessities, that, according to the last weekly statement, the whole balance of his credit remaining unpaid in all of them, was only \$12,418,041.

The course adopted in respect to the depositees of disbursing officers, after the suspension of specie payments, and with a view to safety, as well as to encourage the early resumption of such payments, may be seen more fully in the document annexed.

It was considered proper to proceed, and attempt to withdraw all the public money from the discontinued agents, as far as it was wanted for public purposes, and as new and suitable depositories could be procured to receive any thing obtainable beyond such amount. But while the former agents appeared to be secure, and to be making proper efforts to meet such calls, it seemed more conducive to the eventual safety of the money, and more consistent with true wisdom, as well as the convenience of the Treasury, to refrain from unnecessary prosecutions and costs till the early session of Congress, which had been called, in part, for the consideration of this subject. On the contrary, when any of the banks persisted in neglecting to pursue the prudent course of curtailment, and in making no reasonable efforts to discharge the drafts on them in an acceptable manner, the department considered it a duty, however unpleasant, to deliver their agreements and bonds to the Solicitor of the Treasury for suit. This has already been done in nine cases; in some as a matter of precaution, to obtain additional security beyond what had been given; and in others, to take the preliminary steps for an action against the sureties as well as the principals.

Some of the additional banks, rendered necessary to carry into effect one of the provisions of the late deposite act, have, on this occasion, proved the least prompt and efficient in meeting their obligations. But though the losses of a few may be severe, and considerable delay may arise in discharging their engagements; and though it has been proper, and has evinced a commendable state of moral feeling in many of them, to strike at the root of the present excesses in paper, by curtailing largely both their issues and discounts, and thereby to make serious sacrifices; yet the condition of them all appears to be such as will, with the collateral security taken in most cases, render the United States probably safe

against any ultimate loss. Considering the wide-spread pressure of the times, which had involved some of the banks, as well as their debtors, in extraordinary embarrassments; and that the public money, as a general rule, had previously been called from them only in moderate sums, as needed for expenditure and transfer, it was not to be expected that several of them would be able to pay over at once, and in specie, the whole of the large amount then in their possession.

More especially was this not to be expected, when, from the great accumulation of depositees, the specie of all of them at the time of the suspension, as well as for many months before, though larger than the proportion held by most other banks, did not equal, & could not, without making a sudden and great change in the practice under our whole banking system, equal one-half of their indebtedness to the Government alone. It is presumed that a considerable portion of the money since, as well as formerly, paid by the banks on transfers and drafts, has not been demanded nor paid in specie.

But no persons have been required to accept any thing else, nor, according to the views of the undersigned, could they be, without a violation of law and sound policy.

The drafts of the Treasurer for debts, when drawn on banks and not discharged on presentment, have, under instructions from this department, been often taken up in his behalf by the collectors and receivees, in order as much as possible to relieve the public creditor from delay and loss. New drafts, when the first ones were not paid in an acceptable manner, have also in some cases been given on other depositories, and have helped to promote satisfactory adjustments.

Since the discontinuance of most of the banks as depositories, this department has also found the use of drafts made directly on receivers and collectors very acceptable to the public creditors; and by the specie fortunately then on hand, and since collected by the receivers, with a part of what was before in the mint, and some occasionally supplied by a few of the banks and collectors, a large amount of claims has been paid, and the Treasury is ready to pay others, so far as practicable, at points and in a manner convenient to many. But, till the indebted banks resume specie payments, or increased collections can be made in specie of what is due from them and from the merchants, it must be obvious that the department, however anxious to pay all the public creditors and officers in specie when demanded, is unable to accomplish so desirable an object.

This is one of the evils incident to the existing state of the moneyed concerns of the country, and which cannot be remedied unless Congress furnish additional means, until specie payments are generally resumed. Some intermediate losses, by a depreciation of bank notes, must, therefore, fall on those, whether creditors or officers of the government, who consent to take them rather than submit to delays in payment.

Hence it seems highly reasonable that the government should hasten, as far as possible, the restoration of specie payments, at least by its former fiscal agents who are still in its debt.

This would put an end to such losses. It also seems proper that those deposite banks which have not generally answered the demands on them, but have continued to receive full interest on the depositees they had loaned out, should be required to pay it on the sums still retained, and from the periods when they failed to fulfil their obligations to the Treasury. It is manifest the members of Congress, coming from every section of the country, would be the best judges of what further lenity or severity might properly be exercised towards them; and knowing more intimately the causes and consequences of the suspension of specie payments by the banks in their respective neighborhoods, can decide with greater accuracy whether any indulgence could hereafter be extended to them appropriately, except on the condition of an early resumption of specie payments, and an allowance of interest during any delay in meeting their fiscal engagements. With the means of information possessed by the undersigned, he does not hesitate to express an opinion that it should not be done without a compliance with such conditions. As further evidence of the ability of most of them on this subject, it will be necessary only to advert to the abstract of their last returns, which has been previously annexed.

and middle States, if not elsewhere, the ability to sustain such payments appears, by their returns, much greater than has been customary in this country. Their specie, compared with their circulation, is as one to two, and one to three; and their immediate means, compared with their immediate liabilities, are over one to three. Hence it has been hoped that the efforts which the banks were bound to make would lead, in most places, to the desirable events above mentioned, without very long delay. The objection usually urged against an early resumption, that the unfavorable balance of trade against this country would, in that event, cause some of the specie in the banks to be drawn out and shipped, will, however true in point of fact, possess much less force when it is considered that the delay hitherto has not prevented the export of specie. On the contrary, considerable sums, which were in ordinary circulation, have, since the suspension, been withdrawn, and a portion of them sent abroad, while their place is badly supplied with depreciated paper. So happily adjusted, however, are the laws of trade, even in their influence on the precious metals, that while our custom house books show an export since the 15th of May last, chiefly to England and France, of \$2,708,320 of specie, they show during the same time imports, chiefly from other quarters, of \$5,140,020. Though the actual imports and exports have both doubtless exceeded those amounts since that period, and the ratio of difference has been somewhat greater, yet the total drain has been much less than many have imagined, and produced less effect on the general ability of the country and the banks to have specie payments resumed and successfully sustained.

Congress having power to pass a bankrupt law, it would be worthy of consideration, if the power be ever exercised, whether all banks, and in any event, as recommended by Mr. Dallas and Mr. Crawford all employed by the Treasury, should not be subjected to its provisions, and, on any important and deliberate failure in their pecuniary duties, be compelled at once to close their concerns.

In respect to the banks in the District of Columbia, as well as others connected with the General Government, it seems desirable that the measures adopted in relation to them, by Congress, should have a strong tendency to encourage the earliest resumption of specie payments which is practicable and safe. For this purpose, little doubt can exist, that while those measures will be the most salutary which shall evince a due liberality and forbearance to the extent really required by the crisis, they should, beyond that, be rigorous in exacting the adoption of such steps as are sanctioned by the sound principles of currency and the public faith. They will then help, at an early day, to relieve the community, as well as the Treasury, from a condition of the circulating medium, which, so far as it consists of bank paper irredeemable in specie, is one of the worst scourges which can be inflicted on society. It is no less hostile to the best maxims of political economy, than usually subversive of every just sense of both moral and legal obligation.

(To be continued in our next.)

**Twenty-Fifth Congress,**  
EXTRA SESSION,  
IN SENATE.

Saturday, Sept. 23.  
The chair presented a report from the Secretary of War in obedience to a resolution of the Senate of the 3d of March, 1837. Laid on the table.  
Mr. Calhoun presented a memorial from numerous citizens of the town of Mobile, in favor of a national bank. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.  
Mr. Swift presented two remonstrances against the annexation of Texas to the Union; one from the Quarterly meeting of friends in Vermont, and the other from citizens of the town of Union, in that State. Laid on the table.

**SUB-TREASURY SYSTEM.**

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill providing for the collection and custody of the public revenue. The question being on the amendment offered by Mr. Calhoun, to separate the government from the banks.  
Mr. KING, of Georgia, rose, and, in a speech of more than three hours in length and much decision, delivered his views of the various questions involved in the subject before the Senate. The following presents a brief outline of some of the points touched on in his interesting address: He said he had felt great embarrassment during the whole of the session in regard to the propositions of Mr. Rives and Mr. Calhoun. He was not entirely in favor of either. He had been always opposed to the State Bank System, and had predicted the disasters which have followed its adoption. He insisted that it had not only failed, but was an entire failure from the beginning—a system of fraud and deception. It produced speculations in the exchanges, by the officers of the banks who were expected to regulate them; the alleged facilities of exchange were merely nominal; and he adduced instances to show that shuffling, to a great extent upon them, had been carried on. The specie circular had increased the amount of shuffling; and he adduced instances of enormous profits divided by the banks in