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EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS.

Subscription, three dollars per annum—half in advance.
Persons residing 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 this size type) 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 33 per cent. will be made from the regular prices for advertisements by the year.
Letters to the Editor must be post-paid.

Grand Lodge of N. Carolina.



Officers, Members and Delegates are hereby notified that the Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina will be held at the Grand Lodge Hall, in the city of Raleigh, on Monday evening the 25th December, and will continue its sittings from evening to evening until all the business which may come before it is disposed of.
Officers of subordinate Lodges will be expected to attend in person, or cause proper delegates to be appointed, according to the Constitution and Bye-Laws of the Grand Lodge.
By Order,
WILLIAM T. BAIN, G. Sec.
Raleigh, Nov. 13, 1837. 47 6w
Register and Standard three weeks.

REMARKS OF MR. RENCHER.

In the House of Representatives, on Tuesday, September 26, 1837, on the bill to postpone the payment to the States of the fourth instalment of the Surplus Revenue.

Mr. RENCHER, of North Carolina, said he did not feel as the gentleman from Virginia, (Mr. Mercer,) who had just taken his seat, animated with the hope of being able to throw additional light upon the subject now under consideration, but he could not forbear expressing briefly the reasons which induced him to vote against the bill. In doing so, (said Mr. R.) I will not follow the example so repeatedly set me, of wandering into the discussion of other matters, but shall confine myself strictly to the bill now before the committee. I am called upon to surrender up a large amount of money set apart by a former act of Congress for the use of the People I represent. Before I can do so, I must be thoroughly satisfied that it is necessary for the wants of this Government, and satisfied of that, I should not hesitate to do it, notwithstanding the deposite law. That law was passed for the benefit of the States, and I do not concur with many of my friends that it created such a contract between the States and this Government as to make it legally binding on us to pay over this money, or incur the charge of violated public faith. But we all concur in this: that the deposite law of 1836, authorizing the distribution of a large amount of public money, created a reasonable expectation on the part of the States that it would be done, unless we were prevented by the necessary wants of the Government. That necessity does not exist; and this bill is not to relieve this Government, but to re-attach to it a large amount of surplus revenue, and to swell again that patronage and power of which it was deprived by the deposite law. It is not the Government, but the party now in power that cannot get along without the political influence of this public money; and I have been struck with the remarkable fact, that those gentlemen who have shown most zeal in favor of recalling the fourth instalment were originally opposed to the deposite law. They were then unwilling that the Federal Government should be deprived of this large amount of public patronage, and are now most anxious, under various pretences, to recall it.

The deposite law, which has been so much abused, was a most salutary measure like the quality of mercy, it has blessed both the giver and receiver. While it has cut off from this Government much of its corrupt and dangerous patronage, it has and will enable the States to scatter blessings among their People. Where, let me ask, but for this deposite law, would not be the whole amount of the surplus revenue distributed under that law? Locked up in your broken pet banks, and put down in the Treasury report as unavailable funds.

Permit me now, Mr. Chairman, to call your attention to a brief statement of the financial condition of the Treasury. I will not trouble the committee with a detailed statement in figures. I am willing to take the report of the Secretary of the Treasury himself, the statement made by the gentleman from New York at the head of the Committee of Ways and Means, (Mr. Cambreleng,) or the more elaborate calculations made by the gentleman from Virginia, (Mr. Jones.)—These results differ a little, but none of them make the deficiency in the Treasury at the end of the present year to exceed seven millions of dollars.

The report of the Secretary states that, on the 1st of January, 1837,

there was set apart, of surplus money in the Treasury, to be distributed under the deposite law, \$37,468,859, including the \$9,367,214, which it is now proposed to recall, and leaving still in the Treasury, on the 1st of January, 1837, \$28,101,645. This balance, with the revenue already received and estimated for the present year, makes an aggregate of \$27,457,319. The appropriations for the same period amount to \$32,733,834. Now, suppose the Administration could expend the whole of the appropriations, which I believe perfectly impossible—prodigal and extravagant as I know them to be, I do not believe it can be done—still, however, there would be a deficiency in the revenue, at the end of the year, of only \$5,276,515. To this add two millions more for the Florida war and the extra session of Congress, and it would make the deficit \$7,276,515. This is the extent of the deficiency; and how, let me ask, are we called on to supply it? What means are we required to place at the disposition of the Administration to meet it? In the first place, we are to give up this fourth instalment, set apart for the benefit of the States, and, in the next place, to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to issue Treasury notes for twelve millions of dollars, amounting, in all, to \$21,367,214! This immense sum is to be placed at the disposal of the Administration, to meet a deficiency of little more than seven millions! Will the people sustain us in such prodigality? Ought they to do it? We have been called together at a period of unusual disaster; our constituents are ground to the dust by the pressure and embarrassment of the times; and yet we are about to appropriate of their money, and create a debt for them to pay, three times as much as is called for by the real wants of the Government!—This sum is double as much as is asked for by the Secretary of the Treasury. Liberal as he is in his demands upon the Treasury, he has not ventured to ask us for more than ten millions. We have been but recently rebuked from high places for granting larger supplies than asked for by the Administration; and shall we, in the very teeth of that rebuke, repeat the offence?

I have spoken, Mr. Chairman, of the bill upon your table, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue twelve millions of treasury notes, thereby creating a national debt to that amount. That bill will become a law. Whether you postpone the fourth instalment or not, we must create a national debt to that amount; and gentlemen who have advocated the bill before you on the ground that, unless it pass, you must issue treasury notes, well know that we shall be forced into the adoption of that measure at all events. And, much as I deprecate a national debt, and opposed as I am to the mal-administration of those in power, I shall feel it due to my country to provide ways and means to enable the Government to discharge its just obligations to the People.

You are urged to recall upwards of nine millions of dollars from the States to meet a deficiency in the revenue of something more than seven; and, as soon as you do so, you will be immediately told that this money due the States is locked up in broken banks, and cannot be made available to the Government, and you must therefore pass the treasury note bill to meet the wants of the Government. Such has been the action in the other branch of the Legislature, and such will be the action here.

And now, sir, let us inquire what amount of public money is asked for during the first year of President Van Buren's Administration. The receipts into the treasury have been stated at \$27,457,319. The bill before you proposes to recall from the States upwards of nine millions of dollars, and the other bill upon your table, authorizing the Secretary to create a public debt, by the issue of treasury notes, for twelve millions more, making an aggregate of \$48,824,533! These are absurd facts which cannot be denied. In the very first year of this Administration, professing exclusive attachment for the People, we are asked for upwards of forty-eight millions of dollars for its support. The gentleman from Massachusetts, (Mr. Adams,) when at the head of the Government, was charged with prodigality and extravagance in the expenditure of public money, and upon that charge was driven from office by those now in power; but, be it remembered that that administration, during its whole term of four years, expended but little more than the sum asked for during the first year of this administration. Is this the retrenchment and reform promised to the People?

I know it will be said, in reply to this statement, and said with truth, that much of the money due the States under the fourth instalment is deposited in State Banks having suspended specie payment, and cannot, therefore, be made available to this Government. But this, to my mind, constitutes a strong argument against this bill. The

whole amount may be made available to the States. No State in the Union could refuse to take the notes of its own banks in payment of its distributive share of the fourth instalment.—For myself, I would scorn to ask any other paymaster than the banks of my own State. When the banks of a State held more upon deposit than the distributive share of that State, those banks could pay that excess to other States, whose banks did not hold upon deposit an amount equal to the distributive shares of those States. In this way, the operation might be made favorable to the banks, the States, and the People. It may be said that the banks having an excess would not be able to pass this excess to a sister State. How, then, let me ask, would they be able to pay the whole amount to this Government, demanded, as it would be, in specie, if you pass this bill? If unable to pay a part, they would be less able to pay the whole; and if the whole were demanded of the banks, what would be its effects upon the people? A sudden contraction by the banks would be the inevitable consequence. They would be compelled to call in their debts; and, instead of relieving the people, for which we have been convoked, we should but augment their sufferings, and aid in their bankruptcy and ruin.

Mr. R. argued at length in favor of allowing the fourth instalment to be paid to the States by the deposite banks, and of authorising the temporary issue of treasury notes for the immediate relief of the Government. Why, (said Mr. R.) are we called on to adopt any measure of relief at this time? It is because you are compelled to postpone the collection of custom-house bonds till another year, and because the channels of revenue from the public domain have been blocked up by your specie circular. If no more mad experiment be performed upon our currency, we may expect better times; worse, they cannot be. Commerce will again revive, and the specie circular repealed, the revenue from the public lands will again swell your treasury. To this may be added a large amount of custom-house bonds postponed for collection till the next year. The revenue, therefore, for the next year, must be large, and will enable the administration, in a year or two, at farthest, to pay off these treasury notes without recalling any part of the money distributed among the States. All that is wanting is the practice of more economy in our expenditures, and I trust we are prepared to do it. Let us not preach economy to the People, while we practice prodigality towards the Government.

And now, Mr. Chairman, I have a word or two to address to my Southern friends on this subject. You and I come from a quarter of the Union who have always received a stepson's portion of the favors of this Government. In the scramble, heretofore carried on for the public money, the South has always stood aloof because she believed many of the expenditures unauthorized by the Constitution.—Under the deposite law, however, we are entitled to our proportionable share of the surplus revenue, and, for one, I am determined to hold on to it. The bill, it is true, purports to be a postponement of the fourth instalment; but the gentleman from Maine, (Mr. Smith,) with his accustomed frankness, tells you its friends intend it to be a repeal. Pass that bill, and the fourth instalment is gone from you, and you will never recover it. The public treasury may again become full to overflowing, but no part of it will ever be applied to return to the States this equitable apportionment. It will be squandered as it has heretofore been squandered, in unequal, extravagant, and unauthorized expenditures; upon splendid edifices, new fortifications uncalled for by the public service, light-houses, creeks, harbors, and exploring expeditions. What, sir, has been the history of this Government for the last four or five years, but one of the most wanton prodigality? The friends of the Administration are responsible to the country for these extravagant and unauthorized uses of the public money. They have a decided majority in both branches of Congress, and were, therefore, able at all times to check this extravagance. Look at the expedition which they are now fitting out at great expense for the purposes of exploration and scientific research. At a time when the Government is said to be bankrupt, and we are called upon to create a national debt to meet its wants, and while every breeze which has blown for the last four months from the North and the South has brought complaints of unexampled distress among the People, this administration has been spending millions for the purposes of research and discovery! The gentleman from Massachusetts, (Mr. Adams,) when at the head of the Government, in his great zeal for science and internal improvement, in his annual message to Congress, says:

"In inviting the attention of Congress to the subject of internal improvement upon a view thus enlarged, it is not my design to recommend the equipment of an expedition for circumnavigating the globe for purposes of scientific research and inquiry. We have objects of more useful inquiry nearer home, and to which our cares may be more beneficially applied."

What the gentleman from Massachusetts considered too extravagant for his purposes, this Administration is carrying out to the very letter.—Let us reform these abuses, reduce our expenditures, and bring back the Government to its ancient republican simplicity. This is the relief which the People have a right to expect at our hands.

I have but one word more, and I am done. Frequent a lusion has been made in the course of this debate to the financial system recommended for our adoption in the Message of the President. He admits that the experiment performed by his illustrious predecessor, of making the State banks the fiscal agents of the Government, has signally failed. That failure has brought disaster upon the country, and we are now invited to another experiment upon the liberties of the People, by establishing a Government bank; for this sub-Treasury system is nothing more nor less than a Government bank, for the exclusive benefit of the Government and its officers. It may furnish them with a sound metallic currency, but it will inevitably leave for the People nothing but the baser currency, commonly called "rag money." It will add to the Executive Government still more dangerous and alarming powers, and place at the will and disposal of the President a thousand more Executive officers armed with the whole revenue of the country! Sir, I trust we are to have no such experiments. The People of this country are sick even unto death, both of experiments and experimenters. Lacerated and bleeding at every pore, they tremble at the thought of being again placed under an exhausted receiver, to be operated upon by political quacks. Afflicted as they are, and afflicted as they have been by those in power, they yet prefer to

"Bear those ills they have Than fly to others that they know not of."

BANKING, COMMERCE, AND TRADE.
The President of Amherst College, Dr. Humphreys, in a discourse of the advantages of Banking, and the utility of a great Banking capital, gives the following vivid summary of the greatness of England, its wonderful resources, the enterprises of its people, and the rapidity with which every opportunity of gain is seized and improved. The extraordinary results he attributes to the facilities afforded to the energy and capabilities of commercial and mechanical men by the extensive system of banking. In comparing the Doctor's sketch of our "magna pars," it is a pleasing reflection that the noble qualities of the Anglo-Saxon race have not degenerated by crossing the Atlantic.

Who will deny that London is at this moment the greatest banking house of the world, and is able seriously to affect every moneyed system of every nation under heaven, almost at pleasure! What was it but British gold that enabled Spain and Germany, and other continental powers, to meet the shock of the French revolution—to keep such vast armies in the field—to maintain the struggle with the greatest conqueror of modern times, for 20 years, till the whirlwind of the last battle swept him away and a rock in the wide ocean received him to its safe and final custody? What other nation was able to build and keep in commission a thousand ships of war, like those which rode triumphant in every sea, and I may say blockaded the whole continent of Europe for ten years. It appears from authentic sources that during the French Revolutionary war, which broke out in 1793 and lasted till 1802, Great Britain expended 468 millions of pounds, or about 2330 millions of dollars. The war against Bonaparte began in 1803, and ended in 1815. During those twelve years of extravagance and carnage, she spent the enormous sum of 1159 millions!! 771 millions of which was raised by taxes. Yes, 771 millions of dollars were paid into the treasury by the people in twelve years! that is to say, about \$314,000,000 annually—or more than \$800,000 per day! Was there ever any other nation since the world began that could have raised one third part of this sum, without utter bankruptcy or ruin? But this is not all. During the period of twenty-two years, from 1793 to 1815, Great Britain raised by loans, 589 millions of pounds, making her total expenditures in these wars, 1,623 millions of pounds, or 8,000 millions of dollars! Now be it remembered, that nine tenths of this incredible sum, was as much lost to the nation as if it had been thrown into the Atlantic, and yet there is no counting her remaining treasures. It is true her national debt is enormous—between 8 and 900 millions of pounds, under the weight of which it has often been predicted she must one day sink to rise no more. But to whom does she owe this debt? To France? To Russia? To the United States? No, but to herself; this is to her own people. Not a dollar of it is due to any foreign nation; so that if the British Government were to declare itself bankrupt to-morrow, the nation would be still just as rich as it is now. It would be an act of extreme injustice to all the

fund holders, to be sure, and would ruin thousands of families; but the money would all remain in the country, and Britain would continue to be as she is, by far the richest nation in the world. But how is this to be accounted for? She was once poor; and what has made her so enormously rich? How is it, that after throwing away money enough, in foreign wars, to enrich a great empire, she has still enough left to buy out twenty kingdoms? In answering these questions, I shall be led to glance rapidly, as I propose, at her natural resources, her agriculture, her manufactures and her commerce.

And first, what are the natural resources of the Island of Great Britain? Who, in looking at it, (a mere speck on the map of the globe,) would suppose there could ever be such an accumulation of wealth and power, as it undeniably contains on so small a territory! None of its mountains teem with the precious ore, and none of its rivers "roll down their golden sands." It has some liberal veins of copper; but its most valuable minerals are iron, tin and lead. The single State of Virginia is larger by nearly millions of acres, than the whole of England and Wales, from the "Lands End to the banks of the Tweed." Missouri, also, is larger by a million of acres; Georgia by more than half a million; and Illinois contains just about the same number of square miles. The climate of Britain is better than that of almost any other country so far north, being greatly modified by the proximity of the Atlantic and the Gulf of Mexico; it will not compare with some of the milder latitudes. In some parts of England the natural soil is deep and rich; in general, it is good; and it is certainly almost everywhere susceptible of rich cultivation. But my belief is, that the soil of Kentucky is richer; Illinois is richer; and to say nothing of some of the States farther south, I am strongly inclined to the opinion, that both New York and Pennsylvania contain more square miles of first rate land in proportion to the area, than England and Wales. I speak now of the soil in its virgin state—certainly that of England is under high cultivation. So far as great water power contributes to the wealth and prosperity of a country, Britain enjoys no advantage over other nations. In fact, she has very little compared with many others that are infinitely inferior to her in capital and enterprise. But she does not need it. She has inexhaustible beds of coal, and the steam engines, which are worth more to her than would be all the water power she could have. By the help of steam she sinks her shaft wherever coal or any of the valuable ores are found, and brings up the product from the depth of a hundred fathoms.—If it is iron, she erects her forges on the spot; and whether it be hill or dale, she generates all the power she wants, with the greatest ease, to wield the most ponderous machinery. If it is any other metal, she does the same. If it is lime that she wishes to prepare for building, or for measure, she rarely finds it necessary to go far for coal to burn it. Indeed, alternate strata of coal, iron, and lime stone, all in the same pit, are not uncommon; and then, you will see all the process of bringing them up from its dark caverns, manufacturing iron and burning lime, going on at once. Some of the veins are followed by the workmen to the distance of one or two miles, and it was exceedingly interesting to me, to see fine wheat and other crops waving over extensive fields, while the excavations were going on below, and yielding to the proprietors a hundred times the value of the lands themselves. Before the prodigious power and various applications of steam were discovered, these vast beds were valuable, simply as common fuel; but now they are worth incomparably more to the country, than the mines of Potosi would have been, had they been placed in the mountains of Wales instead of the Andes.

AUTUMNAL WOODS.
On every returning year, when autumn again clothes our forests with their gorgeous drapery, we gaze with increased delight at the glorious spectacle; we feel whenever we feast our eyes upon the wonderful sights which the season offers, as if we could describe beauties, which neither poet nor painter ever sketched; and as if new visions of an autumnal glory had been revealed to us, with which no other eyes than ours had been blessed. But when we sit down with pen in hand, to describe that which others, as we thought, had too feebly told, we are taught the lesson not altogether new—that the vivid conceptions, and well defined images of the mind, are faint and dull in the expression; and that only the poet's loftiest power can convey in words, the fullness of imagery or thought which the mind has conceived. But though we are aware of our want of power to give new interest to a theme upon which so many have written, and written so well, we shall not lay aside our pen, but assuming a privilege which a writer must sometimes claim, shall write to please ourselves, and trust to our good fortune to please our readers.

One of the first circumstances which strike us in looking at the autumnal woods, is the grouping and contrast of the colors. On one side we look into a swamp covered with the red flowering and white maples; the trees are detached and highly furnished with branches and there are no masses of foliage. But the leaves have caught the richest and most varied tints, so that we look at the swamp enclosed by the dark hills of evergreens, it seems like a gigantic flower garden, covered with the gayest plants of autumn. On another side we look at a more elevated meadow, decked with the scarlet foliage of the low whortleberry; and we might believe the earth to be spread with a carpet of the costliest dye. Before us, an eminence crowned with oaks, whose dark green foliage has not received the mysterious touch, lies like a black summer cloud against the sky. Beside it, a summit covered with the dense foliage of the maples, colored with every hue, rivals the golden clouds of the October sunset. In the farthest distance

"The mountains that unfold,
In their wide sweep the colored landscape round,
Seem groups of giant kings in purple & in gold,
That guard the enchanted ground."

It would be well if the hint were taken from nature, in the planting of trees and shrubbery; so as to effect the richest grouping and contrast—if the delicate straw-colored foliage of the beech, were made to contrast with the dark evergreen; and the scarlet maple, with the silver-leaved aloe or poplar; and the crimson leaves and berries of the sumach, relieved by the green and white of the snow-berry;—the same white of the snow-berry, would hang for autumnal beauty, upon the fish the horse-chestnut and sycamore, and supply their places with the cleaner and richer beech and maples. It would place the moose-wood with its bright yellow leaves, and the sumach, and common whortleberry, with their scarlet and crimson foliage among the most approved ornaments of our shrubberies.

Popular opinion attributes this change in the color of the foliage entirely to the frost. But the writers upon vegetable physiology, give another reason which we will attempt to explain. It is well known that the principal sustenance of plants, is the carbonic acid gas which they derive from the water which the roots imbibe. This gas is composed of carbon and oxygen. The effect of light upon the leaves of the plant, is to separate the oxygen which is in the carbonic acid. During the day, therefore, the oxygen is constantly passing off, the carbon being in the leaf. The carbon is of a dark blue color, and combining with the yellow tissue of the leaf, gives its green color. Oxygen is also received into the plant directly, as well as in combination with the carbon. But the oxygen can only escape by day; when therefore the nights grow longer than the days, the leaves receive more oxygen than they can discharge. The superabundance of the oxygen destroys the green coloring of the carbon and dyes the leaf with other various hues. The fact that oxygen gives various colors to the metals, adds probability to this theory. It is probable that the frost has some influence as well as the length of the nights, by closing the pores of the leaf and thus preventing the escape of the oxygen.

This beautiful coloring of the foliage is peculiar to the American forests. Foreigners think it the most striking circumstance in our scenery. This is probably owing to the greater purity of our climate, on which account a greater supply of oxygen is furnished; and to the suddenness of the frosts by which the escape of the oxygen is prevented. The hues are more beautiful in some seasons than in others, and more varied in the interior than on the seaboard, which is owing to the difference of the climate.

It would be an object to reside upon the Connecticut river, or in Vermont, if for no other reason than to enjoy the splendid spectacle of those noble rounded hills, clad to their summits with trees of every hue. But in every part of our country, there is enough of beauty to make this season, to those who will go abroad and enjoy it, the most cheerful period in the year. Autumn is not with us the melancholy season which English poets have described. Every thing here is glad and joyous. The air is pure, and the sky unclouded, except by those golden mists which give to the setting sun beauty. The birds returning from their northern summer haunts, stop awhile in the fields and gardens to bid us adieu; and the leaves of the forests, tho' soon to fall, instead of wearing the saddened habiliments of decay, like the dolphin, give token of their coming death, by putting on their gayest and brightest tints.

The Fountain Head.—The Grand Jury of Paterson, N. J. after indicting forty persons for selling liquor, presented the court itself, as a nuisance for having licensed so many grogshops. The Court refused to receive the presentment, and discharged the Jury forthwith.