

RALEIGH REGISTER.

AND NORTH-CAROLINA GAZETTE.

"OURS ARE THE PLANS OF FAIR DELIGHTFUL PEACE, UNWARD BY PARTY RAGE, TO LIVE LIKE BROTHERS"

VOLUME XXXV.

TUESDAY, JUNE 24, 1834.

NO. 33.

The Register

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY,
By Joseph Gales & Son.

TERMS.

THREE DOLLARS per annum; one half in advance. Those who do not, either at the time of subscribing, or subsequently, give notice of their wish to have the Paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.

ADVERTISEMENTS,

Not exceeding sixteen lines, will be inserted three times for a Dollar; and twenty-five cents for each subsequent publication; those of greater length, in proportion. If the number of insertions be not marked on them, they will be continued until ordered out, and charged accordingly.



THE FARMERS' REGISTER.

The June number of this valuable publication was printed at Shellbanks; the residence of its Editor. Its typographical execution would do credit to any establishment. The present No. commences the second volume, and we are pleased to find, from an examination of the contents, that there is every indication of sufficient and interesting materials to maintain its usefulness and present deservedly high reputation. The original communications evince an interest in the improvement of agriculture that gives promise of permanency to a work to which the Southern States already owe a debt of gratitude, and to which we trust they will continue to extend a substantial patronage.

We transfer to our columns the 'Monthly Commercial Report,' prepared for the Register by a gentleman whose extensive knowledge of commercial affairs entitles his Reports to the most implicit confidence.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

To the Editor of the Farmers' Register:

Sir—Since my last communication there has been scarcely any change in the situation of commercial affairs. A state of torpor prevails in all the large cities north of Virginia. The spirit of enterprise, which had given activity to commerce and manufactures, continues paralyzed; the industry which was engaged in other than agricultural pursuits, finds no occupation, and not one of the many avocations which employed the capital and labor of our northern brethren, retains its former activity. Bankruptcies have ceased, because few new engagements were made after credit received its shock. This state of inactivity does not prevail so sensibly in the southern States, whose commerce instead of being ramified like that of our large cities, throughout every part of the world, is chiefly confined to supplying raw materials to the manufacturers of other countries. Those countries will resort to us, as we do to China, and carry on the trade of which we debar ourselves—a much larger portion of our commerce is therefore conducted on foreign account and with foreign capital than has been in former years.

The prices of our produce have not varied materially during the month. Very fine tobacco, of which the crop contains a smaller proportion than usual, sells at \$7 to \$11—good 5 1/2 to 6 1/2—inferior and middling 3 to 5. The quantity inspected is less than any former year.

As usual at this season, there is no wheat in market, and most of the mills are idle. Offers are made of early deliveries of the growing crop at one dollar per bushel, or a fraction higher. Flour is worth about \$4 50, except that made at the City Mills, of high repute, & which is exported almost entirely to South America. Our farmers may be enabled, in consequence of the immense establishments which will be in full operation this summer, to obtain a higher price for their Wheat than can be afforded by the northern millers, who have heretofore procured a portion of their supplies from Virginia.

The price of Cotton (12 to 13 cents,) has scarcely varied during the month, and has been higher in our markets than in those south of us, where all commercial operations are now greatly embarrassed by the difficulty of making negotiations. Bills on New-York, which command a premium in Virginia, are at a discount in the Southern cities, and the requisite amount cannot be negotiated unless at a sacrifice to brokers.

P. S. Can you not induce some of your intelligent agricultural friends in different parts of the country, to give you a monthly report of the growing Crops?—From the 12th to the 16th of this month there were severe frosts—most unusual in our climate. It would be interesting to learn what injury was done. The Hes-

sian fly is said to have committed extensive ravages on the wheat crop—this is another subject of interest.
May 23. 1834. X.

For the Register.

Pursuant to notice, a large and respectable number of citizens assembled at Holly Spring, Wake county, for the purpose of taking into consideration the late acts of the Administration of the General Government, and particularly the object of the United States Bank, and the removal of the Public Deposites.

On motion of John A. Brown, Esq. the meeting was organized by the appointment of Woodson Clements, Esq. Chairman, and Col. David Holland and Jno. B. Owen, Esq. Secretaries.

The Chairman then stated in a short, but appropriate address, the subject of the meeting and then resumed his chair to proceed to business.

On motion of John A. Brown, Esq. the Chairman was empowered to appoint a Committee consisting of five, to report Resolutions suitably expressive of the sentiments of the meeting. Whereupon, the Chairman appointed the following gentlemen, viz: John A. Brown and N. Norris, Esqrs. Col. Samuel P. Norris, Mr. Burwell Sims and Mr. Joshua Rodgers, who immediately retired from the meeting for the purpose of discharging their duty.

Upon the return of the Committee, after a very impressive and lucid Address from John A. Brown, Esq. on the character of our venerable President, the amalgamation of the most opposite party materials against his administration, the depravity and corruption of the U. States Bank in interfering with public elections and in bribing the editors of influential journals, and the eminent danger in which our Republican Institutions stood from such appalling circumstances, he reported the following Resolutions as prepared by the Committee, and recommended their adoption:

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this meeting the United States Bank has violated its Charter by using its corporate power and money, to control the Press, to interfere in politics, and influence elections; and also by its refusing to surrender, or submit to an examination of the books of said Bank, when requested to do so by the Committee appointed by the House of Representatives for that purpose, under an express stipulation of the Bank Charter, approved 10th April, 1816, and therefore ought not to be rechartered.

Resolved, That in consequence of the corruption and mismanagement of the United States Bank and the shortness of the time the charter has to run, that the removal of the Public Deposites therefore was a judicious and indispensable measure, to deprive the Bank of a most powerful engine, to extort from the people its recharter, and also to protect the country from a too rapid closing of its concerns at the expiration of its charter, and therefore ought not to be restored.

Resolved, That Gen. Jackson, our venerable President, has our entire approbation for his decided and efficient opposition to federal encroachments on State rights, and for the very able manner in which he has administered the Government, since his accession to office, and that so long as he pursues this glorious and patriotic course we will give him our cordial support.

Resolved, That this meeting view the coalition in the Senate of the United States with alarm, and that we will make use of all honorable means to sustain the President against the assaults of the disappointed aspirants to office, the nullifiers and the old federalists.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be tendered to the Hon. Bedford Brown, one of the Senators now in Congress, for the very able manner in which he has sustained the President in the course pursued by him with regard to the United States Bank and the Public Deposites, and that the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretaries thereof, and a copy forwarded to him and the Hon. Micajah T. Hawkins, one of the Representatives in Congress from this State, to be laid by them before both Houses of Congress; and that a copy be sent to the Globe for publication, and that the Raleigh Star and Register be requested to publish the same.

The Resolutions were then read, and severally put upon their passage, and received unanimously the approbation of the meeting.

There being no farther business before the meeting, a motion was made for an adjournment, which was carried; and the meeting, in the utmost harmony, adjourned accordingly.

WOODSON CLEMENTS, Chm.

DAVID HOLLAND, } Secretaries.
JNO. B. OWEN, }

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

The Report of the Senate Committee on the General Post Office, the reader is already apprized, was followed by a Report from the Minority of that Committee consisting of Mr. Grundy, of Tennessee and Mr. Robinson, of Illinois. This Report differs from that of the majority of the Committee in its conclusions; but admits a large deficit in the resources of the Department, and recommends legislation to guard against abuses in the making of contracts, &c. Between these Reports we intend that our readers shall be enabled to judge for themselves, by spreading both before them. Though these Reports may differ in their inferences, there are great and leading facts upon which they cannot differ, because the same figures, derived from the office books, must, in both reports, represent the same ideas. The results of these facts can be ascertained by every reader for himself by the simple process of ad-

dition, subtraction, and division, to which those may resort who doubt the accuracy of the conclusions of either portion of the Committee.

The Government journal, we observe, justifies the Post Office Department throughout, against every allegation of mismanagement or abuse averred by the Committee. It is thus ascertained that the Administration identifies itself with the General Post Office, and is willing, we presume, to abide its fate at the bar of the Public. Our readers will soon have an opportunity of seeing what sort of uses and abuses of the public money, in violation of the principles of law and of common justice and propriety, are thus upheld and justified by the Executive branch of the Government.

The subject of these Reports, the reader may have perceived, has occupied a portion of the time of the Senate for the two past days. The debate which has taken place upon it will be found, when it comes to be published, not a little interesting, in connection with the disclosures in the report of the Committee, and the admissions in that of the Minority.

Nat. Intelligencer.

HABITS OF EXERCISE.

It is not necessary at this late day, to insist on the necessity of exercise to the preservation of health. Of this truth all are aware. What kind of exercise shall take? is the question which is now proposed. On this point many opinions are started. With controversy, however, we have nothing to do.

A canter on a noble horse, in the fresh air! What can be finer? The heart beats high—the blood leaps joyful through the vein—the cheek is flushed, and the eye brightens. You forget half the ills you dreamed life possessed of, and riot in the luxury of refreshed feelings. The rapid succession of objects causes corresponding activity of mind, and you forget that such a thing as care exists. You have lost the lassitude that was felt while you were seated in the parlor, listening to the slow coming thoughts of some miserable and unmerciful bore; or when you were endeavoring to render yourself especially agreeable to some particularly disagreeable person, striving to suppress the sighs which, for the life of you, you could not prevent rising, and to choke down the yawns that were momentarily unclosing your lips.

The contrast, too, between the city and the country is not to be forgotten. In the one, when you happen to feel dull, you discover no relief from the long lines of houses, dusty air, smoke, and dull companions. In the other, how different—Here and there you discover a neat cottage rising from a bed of flowers, like a thought from the bosom of contentment, cultivated fields, woodlands, birds, pure air, and blue clear skies. You ride on, cheered at every step, and soon wonder that such a heart as yours should ever be shadowed by despondency. You return better in feeling, better in health, better in spirits, and better calculated to interest those about you.

But all cannot ride;—then some can walk. Indeed, it is questionable whether the rider enjoys himself more than the walker does. If you are not particularly inclined to solitary musing, call by for a friend, and sally forth together. You have soon cleared the skirts of the city.—Ascend the hill-tops, and a hundred pleasures are about, above, and beneath you; the birds sing merrily from every bough—the insects hum busily onward laden with the treasures of the field—flowers of every dye are about you, inviting you to cull a bouquet. Cast your eyes on the spanning heavens—observe the light clouds floating within the horizon—occasionally, you perceive the songsters wheeling about, and making morning calls at different spots. Or, cast your eyes below, and discover the city you have left. You see its domes and its spires—the smoke curling upward fantastically from a thousand chimneys—and catch glimpses of the silvery waters sparkling in the sunbeams, and undulating outlines of the opposite hills sweeping majestically around.

The exercises of riding and walking are pleasant at all hours, when the weather will permit; but most especially is this the case early in the morning. Then all is fresh—the dew glitters on every blade of grass—the birds are most musical—the air is soft and bland—and, chiefest of all, you are in a better humor for enjoying the varied objects that are continually presenting to your contemplation.—It is universally admitted that a morning walk is the best cosmetic for a fair cheek, the eloquent blood making it resplendent with beauty.

We never heard a person express regret for having taken exercise, but we have heard many regret in silence when it was too late. Let the dyspeptic reform his habits of action, and he will no longer be a burden to himself and his friends. The shadows of despair will not cloud the prospect of life, and he will awake to the knowledge that there is much worth living for. Independently however, of all considerations of health, the pleasures incident to exercise, alone, should be considered sufficient to induce it. There are

treasures of feeling, known only to those who do exert themselves, a participation of which, is forever denied such as are silly enough to prefer lapping their sickly souls into an elysium of fancy in the cushioned chair of ease.

There are some persons, who, rather than exert the members of their bodies, would remain at home, and undergo the process of slow decay. To such you can offer no inducements sufficiently strong to overcome their native indolence. It is in vain you tell them of annui, and its black list of attendants, which will assuredly overtake them unless they move—they have no fears; in vain you tell them of the freshness of feeling; of the increased vividness of intellect; and the thousand other pleasant, delightful consequences of exercise—they have no desires for such enjoyments. Like Sinbad, they have a burden on their shoulders, which is intolerable—the weight of laziness is so great that they will not make an effort to shake it off, to walk it off, or ride it off. Such are immovably fixed; laziness with them is an hereditary disease. They are beyond the reach of the physician's prescriptions. The poet may tell of the splendors and the beauties of nature—but they suffer his delights to be unshared.—Cincinnati Mirror.

From the Baltimore Evening Chronicle.

There is no condition in life better calculated than that of a laborious mechanic, for a man to feel and realize a proper sense of his own dignity and independence. He retires to his meals from the fatigues of the day, with a full conviction that his sturdy labor has earned the refreshments of his table. He feels that his wealthy neighbor cannot enjoy even his opulence without his assistance. His time never hangs heavy upon his hands, and his robust frame and his healthy sinews attest how essential this exercise is to the health of his body. He progresses onward, and as it were by inches, to competence; and he learns the practical lesson of economy and frugality in his family expenditures. Removed from the vices and gorgeous temptations of a fashionable life, he knows how to bridle his ambition, he feels the blessings of the family hearth, and can look without a sigh on the gaudy pageantry of the day. This is a true moral independence—this curb on our unruly desires, this temperance in the exercise of all our wishes, are the very materials that constitute valuable citizens. It should be the pride, as undoubtedly it is the right of a laboring man, to indulge in such ideas. Boys that are put out as apprentices to a mechanical profession are taken many times from a state of poverty and ignorance, and prepared for fulfilling afterwards stations so honorable. If they would but properly comprehend the full extent of such benefits, they would see nothing but their future honor, dignity, and independence in their own indentures. They are learning, not as they are too prone to believe, the alphabet of servitude and degradation, but the rudiments of faith, industry, punctuality, economy, and all those virtues that decorate and adorn the family hearth. They are now giving pledges to their masters of what their future character will be, when they, in their turn, will be called upon to perform their part on the grand theatre of human life. It is a noble sight, and one of the best symptoms of the long continuance of our free republican institutions, when we behold apprentices alert, vigilant, and industrious, prompt to learn and vigilant to excel. They may hear of naval and of military glory, but theirs is a glory more permanent. The State calls but here and there, and now and then, for heroes—this is only during the period of carnage and war of butchery and of blood. The glory of a laboring man is connected with all that is dear in life—it is identified with peace and contentment, with the early smoke that arises from the family cottage, with the bleat of the merry flocks, with the ripening harvest that seems to nod as if impatient of the sickle. These triumphs are not won by blood and carnage—they are pacific victories, and let it be remembered that the Saviour of the world is called the Prince of Peace.

DEFERRED ARTICLES.

A handsome majority. The Secretary of the Senate, several weeks ago was directed by that body, to ascertain the number of names, subscribing memorials against the measure of removing the deposits, and also, the number in favor of that measure, and he result was a majority of about 112,000 names. The statement being at that time, in round numbers, —Against the measure 120,000, For the measure 8,000.

Majority 112,000

Since this count was made, the majority (if it is thought) has been swelled, by at least a thousand. No sane man in existence, but Gen. Jackson could disregard such a tremendous exclamation from the people; but as Major Downing says, he is an amazing laugh critic when he takes a notion in his head.

Carolina Watchman.

General Jackson's present advocates, are certainly, the hardest to catch, of any people that ever existed. Whenever they are driven to confess, that an act was done by the President, from passion, prejudice, or obstinacy, they say, aye well; it makes no odds, for the act was for the public good—an excellent measure it is, and we enquire no further. So when you prove to them an act is wrong, they say, oh, Gen. Jackson meant it all for the best, and if he was a little in error we are not going to give him up; thus by dodging from the motive to the act, and from the act to the motive—they are not easily tired. They are like the process dispersing men who live between Patrick in Va. and Stokes in N. C. When the Sheriff of one county comes, they are found in the other, and vice versa, so that come at them as you may, they are not to be taken.

Carolina Watchman.

New-Orleans, as well as another city not a thousand miles off, seems to be very unfortunate in her money affairs. We have recently inserted several paragraphs detailing extensive frauds committed by men entrusted with the funds of the public, and the Louisiana Advertiser gives another instance of human weakness and depravity, as follows:

New-Orleans, May 24.

The day before yesterday, the Cashier of the Consolidated Association, and two of the clerks of the same Bank were arrested. Large deficits have been discovered, the cause of which has been traced to those individuals. They gave security, each in the sum of \$25,000 for their appearance, at trial, and have since decamped. Our city has been singularly unfortunate of late. Counterfeiters &c. &c. have been playing their pranks among us at a great rate. What next to expect we cannot divine; but we fear that the pinching times have squeezed too tight upon the honesty of many.

PROPOSALS

For Publishing in Washington, N. C.

a Weekly Newspaper, to be entitled

THE STATESMAN;

AND

Third Congressional District

Advertiser,

BY JOSEPH B. HINTON.

THE importance of a well conducted News paper, in this large and growing section, in the centre of this Congressional District, and the emporium of much of its trade and business generally, is too self-evident to require an argument. But Washington is without such a benefit—although every other town in the State, of equal size, and several far smaller, have one or more Newspapers! In other places, they are, in the general, well supported; but here, for some cause or other, they have invariably perished—in the midst of a community, proverbial for liberality and public spirit, in every thing else!! In the belief that he need only make an appeal, to the spirited and generous among his fellow citizens of the town, of the neighborhood and of the adjacent counties, to find many hands and hearts open, to assist him in the enterprise, he is induced to come forward and make the trial, and pledge himself to establish and regularly issue the above named paper, as soon as the Press and Type to do it can be procured—provided he is liberally sustained in his undertaking.

The Statesman will be political and miscellaneous: and although the opinions of the publisher, will, necessarily, at times, moderately color the paper, yet it is his intention to make it as generally acceptable and useful as possible rather than a zealous partisan journal. The state of the country, the measures of Government, and the conduct of public men, are too important to be overlooked in its columns: beside these, many useful hints will be given, concerning health, morals, agriculture, the arts, literature, and the state of the markets;—and many other things to amuse and edify.—“from grave to gay—from lively to severe.” On the subject of the succession to the Presidency, the paper is not committed to any man or party; but at a proper time, like every other citizen, the publisher expects to make his selection and speak out as becomes a free man. But his maxim is—measures first, and then the best men to carry out those measures. And in all cases of difference of opinion between himself and his readers, he cheerfully gives all that he claims—viz: the liberty to form and respectfully to express such opinions.

The Statesman will fondly cling to the Federal Union; but at the same time, most strenuously contend for the reserved rights of the States, and be ever ready to strike for liberty and the Constitution. And while it labors to promote the welfare of his country—his whole country—in general—the publisher will lose no suitable opportunity, to advance the prosperity, greatness and happiness of his own beloved, native Carolina; and claim due honor for her meritorious sons in particular. All shall have fair play, and therefore his columns shall be open to short, temperate, well written articles, on all proper subjects: whether in accordance with his own sentiments or not. And whatever the character of the paper may prove to be, its patrons may expect that its improvement will keep pace with its patronage. The publisher hopes, that his friends, and those friendly to a newspaper here, in the heart of the District, and decidedly the most commercial town in the State, (one only excepted) will take pains to procure, and send to him, as soon as possible, the names of a few responsible subscribers, in their respective neighborhoods, should the size of the list, on the first Friday in July next, justify it, the first number of the paper will be put to press on that day—or as soon thereafter, as the patronage will permit.

TERMS.

A neatly printed super royal sheet will be issued every Thursday evening, and carefully put up and sent to Subscribers, according to order at \$3 per ann. payable half yearly in advance. No subscription received for less than a year: nor will any one be discontinued, but at the option of the publisher, until all arrears are paid.

Washington, N. C. May 25, 1834.

COTTON GINS.

PERSONS disposed to purchase Cotton GINS can be supplied, of my manufacture, by applying to Hall & Johnson, of Fayetteville, at the same reduced prices of last year. A credit of six months is given, or a discount of 12 1/2 per cent. per annum for cash.

I also offer my PLANTATION for sale, on accommodating terms. It contains 2000 acres, of which 300 are cleared and under good fence, a Grist Mill, 2 Cotton Gins, new Press, Store Houses, Dwelling Houses, and Barns, in good order. It is an excellent Stand for a Store, and is now a Stage Stand on the Charleston Line. Persons desiring an active life would be well suited in this place. I will exchange it for Town Property, Slaves, or Western Lands.

JNO. W. POWELL,

Leesville, Robeson County, N. C.

June, 1834. 32 3m

NOTICE.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

ON Tuesday in September Court week next, will be sold to the highest bidder, for Cash, at the Court-House door, in the Town of Lou-

isburg,

A Negro Man, who calls himself

DIAL,

Supposed to be 45 or 50 years old, who was committed to the Jail of the county aforesaid, on the 25th day of May, 1833, as a felon.

G. PERRY, Shff.

June 10, 1834. 32 ts

NOTICE.

WAS committed to the Jail of Wayne county, on the 11th January last, a Negro Man by the name of MARCH, who says he belongs to James O'Neil, of the State of Georgia. Said Negro was purchased by O'Neil of Mr. James Whitfield, of this county.

The owner is requested to prove his property and take him away, or he will be sold as the law directs.

WM. P. JERNIGAN, Jailor.

Waynesboro', 7th April, 1834. 26 6m

PRINTING OFFICE

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber having discontinued the publication of the Yaddin and Catawba Journal, offers the whole Printing Establishment for sale on reasonable terms.

It consists of a first rate Super Royal Ramage Screw Press; Type, from Eight Line Pica to Brewer sizes; a great variety of Cuts, Rule, Leads, Flowers, Gallies, Cases, Clashes,—in short, all that is necessary for the immediate establishment of a Printing Office.

Any gentleman desiring to embark in the Printing Business, can get a good bargain by applying to

HUGH WELCH.

Salisbury, May 31, 1834. 31

BOOT & SHOE MAKING.

O. L. BURCH,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Raleigh and its vicinity, that he has commenced

the

Boot and Shoe Making Business,

in the House lately occupied by Messrs. WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD, south of the Capitol Square, and will be pleased to execute all orders with which he may be favored. No efforts will be spared to please such of his friends as may favor him with their custom; and he hopes by his regular attention to business and neatness of execution, to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

Raleigh, June 12, 1834. 32 3c

William W. Gray's

INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

FOR THE CURE OF

External Diseases generally.

The following letter, from an extensive Druggist, will show the high estimation in which this Ointment is held in Virginia. Orders directed to me, or Messrs. Turner & Hughes, will be promptly attended to.

WM. W. GRAY.

Raleigh, June 12, 1834. 32

Richmond, 29th April, 1834.

DEAR SIR—I have run out of the supply of your Ointment, and some of my customers will have no other make. How am I to get some? Have you no agent here to supply your former customers? Will you contrive to send me six or twelve dozen, by some speedy conveyance, as I am now without a pot, and some of my friends will not sell the make of others.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES McKILDOE.

[*Mr. McKildoe has reference to persons who make Jullian's Ointment.]

LAND NEAR RALEIGH

FOR SALE.

THAT well known Tract of Land, of 340 Acres, five miles West of Raleigh, known as the

LEAD MINE TRACT,

is offered for sale upon terms favorable to the purchaser. It is well timbered, has good Water, and contains an inexhaustible supply of BLACK LEAD, of fine quality.

For terms, &c. apply to CHAS. MARX, Esq. Raleigh.

Washington, N. C. May 25, 1834.