

RALEIGH REGISTER,

AND NORTH-CAROLINA GAZETTE.

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

VOLUME XXXVI.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1834.

NO. 8.

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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.

REPORT ON THE BANK.

From the National Intelligencer.

Mr. TYLER, in behalf of the Committee of Finance, yesterday (Dec. 18) presented to the Senate a Report on the subject of the Bank of the United States. It was read at the Clerk's table, chiefly by Mr. Tyler, and occupied in the reading nearly three hours. It will be found to be a highly interesting paper, and we shall seize the earliest opportunity to display it in our columns.

Meanwhile, having listened to the reading of the Report, we anticipate the readers perusal of the whole of it by a brief sketch of its contents as they struck our ears.

The Committee of Finance, it will be remembered, were instructed to sit during the recess for the purpose of examining into the condition of the Bank. For this purpose, they repaired to Philadelphia on the 13th of September, and proceeded forthwith to perform the duty with which they were charged. In pursuit of their object, the report says, every facility was afforded them by the officers of the Institution. No hesitation or reluctance was manifested to furnish any book or paper which they wished to examine. Every avenue of information was thrown wide open to them; and, if there be any defect or failure in the developments which the Committee present, it must be considered the fault of the Committee alone.

The members of the Committee were not proceeded back further than the year 1820, when the celebrated Report of a Committee was made in the House of Representatives, and acted upon by that body. This action by the House seemed to preclude re-investigation of transactions anterior to that date, and the Committee confined themselves, therefore, to the allegations against the management of the Bank which had been subsequently made.

The first charge into which the Committee inquired was that of violations of the charter, and other abuses in the constitution and functions of the Exchange Committee. To his charge they felt it to be the duty of the Committee to pay more attention, because it was formally enrolled in the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. TANEY, among his reasons for removing the deposits of public moneys from the Bank. Proceeding thus from a high officer of the Government, the Committee considered this charge to demand the fullest investigation. They examined it accordingly, and took testimony of the Government Directors, as well as of Officers of the Bank, as to the rise, progress, and operations of this Committee. In the whole matter the Committee discovered any thing but cause for censure of the government of the Bank, concluding on the contrary, that the operations of the Exchange Committee have been legal, advantageous to the Bank, and convenient to the Public.

The next allegation against the Bank which the Committee examined was that of the substitution of Branch drafts for the notes of the Bank; in regard to which charge also the Committee acquit the Bank of all censure.

The next charge which they examine is that which touches the payment of the three per cent. stock, which the Committee examined with the greatest care, because of its having been solemnly preferred by the President of the United States, in his published address to his Cabinet on the occasion of his avowing his determination to remove the deposits, as a violation of the charter, &c. The Committee were equally unsuccessful, in this branch of their investigation, in detecting any violation of the charter, or dereliction of duty on the part of the Bank.

The next point investigated by the Committee was the safety of the public money in the Bank, and the general solvency of the institution. In the course of their examination on this point, the committee made the following statement of the actual liabilities and resources of the Bank, which, as it may be of use to both our mercantile and our political readers, we have with some care transcribed at large:

RESOURCES.	
To meet the above, the Bank has the following resources, viz:	
Discounts,	\$4,667,828 24
Mortgages,	87,591 29
Domestic Bills,	11,086,373 07
Foreign Bills,	2,727,782 11
Real estate,	9,024,788 45
Due from State Banks,	427,102 89
Specie,	15,910,045 31
Total of resources,	\$67,931,511 36
Showing a surplus of resources over liabilities of	7,954,393 49
By referring to the documents it will be seen that last July, the total of the ascertained and estimated losses were set down at	\$6,005,315 71
Viz:	
On banking houses,	303,359 84
On other real estate 156 820 94	
On suspended debt, 1,744,427 13	
Desperate debts and losses on real estate already charged	3,806,707 80
And that the surplus funds of the Bank provided to cover its losses are	
Contingent fund to cover losses	5,901,955 71
Fund for extinguishing the cost of banking houses	976,019 59
Unappropriated balance of profit and loss account	9,166,670 71
Total amount of surplus fund	10,044,646 17
Deduct estimate of losses	6,005,315 71
Excess in favor of the Bank	\$4,039,330 46

LIABILITIES ON NOV. 1st, 1834.

Notes in circulation,	\$5,968,731 90
Deposit to the credit of the Treasury 4,946,577 10	
Public Offices,	1,817,168 66
Private Deposits,	741,752 24
Capital Stock,	\$500,000 00
Total Liabilities of the Bank 1st November, 1834,	\$59,971,117 87

duced by Messrs. TYLER and MANGUM, with the occasional attendance and aid of the other members of the committee. The two gentlemen whom we have named have, we believe, given the greater part of their time, since the last adjournment of Congress, to this important subject. The report, we understand, was drawn up by Mr. TYLER.

THE FRENCH TREATY.

The following account of the circumstances which led the French Nation to postpone the fulfilment of the provisions of the Treaty, is from the National Intelligencer:

It may not be known to all our readers, that the consideration by which the French Chamber of Deputies were led to refuse to pass the bill to carry the Treaty into effect, was, that the French Minister who made the Treaty had been overreached, or rather outwitted, by our Government. It unfortunately happened that before the French King's Ministers had presented the Treaty to the Chambers, (which was done on the 6th of April, 1833,) the despatches of our Minister, Mr. Rives, giving an account of its negotiation, had been officially communicated to Congress, (on the 17th January, 1833,) and had of course been in possession of the French Deputies at least a month before the Treaty was laid before them. In the despatches of Mr. Rives were several things not calculated to propitiate the French Deputies in favor of this Treaty, supposing them to have a right which they, in common with a large portion of our House of Representatives claim, to withhold appropriations for carrying into effect Treaties which they do not approve, though having passed through all the forms of ratification. Mr. Rives's despatches were not written, of course, to induce the French Chamber, but our own President and Senate, to give a favorable reception to the Treaty. His language was not so guarded, therefore, on the subject, as under different circumstances, it would have been. He made the most of his Treaty. He wrote, for instance, in his letter to Mr. Secretary Van Buren, on the 14th of June, 1831, that Monsieur Perrier, the President of the Council, had assured him that the amount of indemnity finally offered by the Council, "was, in the opinion of the most enlightened and influential men, members of both Chambers, greatly too much; that other leading members of the one Chamber or the other, whom he mentioned, had already expressed that opinion to him, and emphatically warned him of the serious difficulties to which the affair would expose Ministers before the Chambers," &c. Having determined to accept the last offer of the French Minister, Mr. Rives gives, in the same despatch, his reasons for it as follows:— "In this state of things, finding no where a more authoritative estimate of the just claims of our citizens than that contained in Mr. Gallatin's despatch of 14th January, 1822, to Mr. Adams, and in which he expresses the opinion that all the claims of every description justly due, do not exceed five millions of dollars, two millions of which he adds, 'there can be no expectation ever will be obtained,' I thought no time ought to be lost in securing the benefit of the proposition now made by the French Government. I therefore prepared the project of a Convention (of which a copy accompanies this despatch) and, on the third of June, presented it to the Ministers." Further, in regard to the claims of the French citizens finally allowed in the Treaty, to the amount of 1,500,000 francs, Mr. Rives writes, in his despatch to Mr. Secretary Livingston of June 20th, 1831, thus:—"To get rid of this claim [the Baumarchais claim] amounted, alone, to more than three and a half millions of francs, and of others, (among which are some of clear justice,) amounting to one million more, for a gross sum of one and a half million of francs, was an arrangement so obviously to the advantage of the U. States, that I did not hesitate to adopt it." He was in the right not to hesitate, on this particular point, at least. We might go on and multiply extracts from Mr. Rives's despatch of the same tenor. We will add only two extracts from his letter to Mr. Livingston, of July 8, 1831. Speaking of the amount which by the Treaty, France has stipulated to pay in full for our claims, he says:—"The schedules, founded on statements of the claimants, which have from time to time been presented to Congress, carry the amount of the claims much higher; but, for obvious reasons, 'they are not a safe guide either in regard to the validity or the amount of the claims.'" Again, in the same letter, respecting the advantage of the Treaty, he describes it as "an arrangement which amid the many difficulties, has secured, for claims of our citizens, (prosecuted in vain for the last 20 years, and a large portion, if not the whole of which has been considered as desperate) a sum sufficient, in all probability, to pay every cent justly due, and nearly treble the amount pronounced to be due by the Commission charged with their examination here, &c." It is in these despatches we find the key to the very serious opposition which the appropriation of money to car-

ry the Treaty in execution has met with from the French Chambers. We have boasted too much of our diplomacy, in regard to the Treaty, when in fact we accepted an amount far less than was justly due to our citizens—an amount, as the President says, in his Message before us, "which falls far short of the amount of our just claims, independently of the question of damages and interest for detention." It was magnified into undue importance, made the theme of eulogies upon the wisdom and spirit of our Administration, to the glory of our old Chief, and to the credit of the negotiator. The President himself, in laying the Treaty before Congress, could not refrain from giving utterance to his own impression of the exaggeration of the amount of our claim. For in his Message to both Houses of Congress, on their re-union in December, 1831, speaking of the terms of the Treaty, he says:—"The offer of a gross sum, instead of the satisfaction of each individual claim, was accepted, because the only alternative was a rigorous execution of the whole amount stated to be due on each claim, which might, in some instances, be exaggerated by design, in others, overrated through error, and which therefore, it would have been both ungracious and unjust to have insisted on, or a settlement by a mixed commission, to which the French negotiators were very averse, and which experience in other cases had shown to be dilatory, and often wholly inadequate to the end. A comparatively small sum is stipulated on our part to go to the extinction of all claims by French citizens on our Government."

Can it be a matter of surprise to any reflecting man, that with these documents in their hands, the Representatives of the French People, when called upon to appropriate money to pay these five millions of dollars, for claims, a large portion of which our own Minister said had been considered desperate—claims which our own Chief Magistrate had informed Congress might, in some instances, be exaggerated by design, in others overrated through error—can it excite any wonder that, under such circumstances, the Deputies should, notwithstanding their political affinities towards this country, have been staggered when the Treaty was presented for their affirmative? It was not at the outside by formidable opposition. Count Jaupert said, the moment it was taken up, "I think that the public should know, and the United States not be ignorant, that serious objections have arisen against the Treaty in question, objections which require a minute examination necessary for we are not disposed to vote away such an enormous sum as twenty-five millions without examining the treaty in all its bearings." In subsequent elaborate debate upon it in the Chamber, one member said, "It would be ridiculous and shameful to appear blind or duped, to acknowledge and pay, as justly due, a debt so doubtful and contestable."

These scruples, it is clear, had support, if not their origin, in the official publications in his country on the subject. Another member, after a very absurd speech, to be sure, and a ridiculous parade of pretended claims of French citizens upon the United States, loudly declared his belief, that "France not only stands acquitted towards the United States, but that, if there is a debt existing between the two countries, it will be found that France has a claim upon the U. S." Another member, Boissy D'Anglais, began his speech thus:—"An honorable general has told you, that it is in our own honor to pay that which we owe. Yes, undoubtedly, gentlemen, States, as well as individuals, are bound to fulfill their engagements, under penalty of being disgraced if they do not. But, gentlemen, if you are not in debt as I am persuaded you are not, do not allow yourselves to be duped; otherwise, in place of fulfilling the demands of honor, we shall become the laughing stock of Europe." These observations, and indeed the whole speeches of these members, are founded on wholly erroneous views; but they are views which derive but too much countenance, from readers who probably agree, from their own official publications.

We have already expressed our opinion that France is in honor bound to execute the Treaty, and that her finally refusing to do so would be justifiable cause of war. But that could not make her either incumbent upon the United States, nor expedient, if the interest of the United States otherwise forbade it. Our character, as a nation, no less than our commercial interest, and our moral relations, forbid it. The history we have briefly traced of this dispute about the Treaty shows that, however it may have erred, the French Government either seeks nor desires any quarrel with us, and that its sentiments, so far as they have been expressed by the proper organ of communication with foreign powers, are any thing but unfriendly or unkind. Has a case then arisen to call for reprisals? Have we any thing to call the apprehensions of the President, that France will not do us

justice finally, to found such a measure as that upon. Is that argument sufficient, thinking reader? Surely not. But, if you will not trust to our reasoning, listen to the authority which the President, in his Message, has himself appealed to—the "international code," as he terms it. We quote from Vattel. "A Sovereign, who would not be considered as a disturber of the public repose, will not be induced abruptly to attack him who has not refused pacific measures, if he is not able to justify to the whole world that he has reason to consider these appearances of peace as an artifice tending to amuse and to surprise him. To pretend to be authorized by his mere suspensions ALONE, is to shake all the foundations of the safety of nations."

Or, as the Poet has it—
"To broach a war, and not to be assur'd
Of certain means to make a fair defence,
Howe'er the ground be just, may justly seem
A wilful madness."

We forbear to urge against a resort to hostile measures, in this case, any of the very obvious objections of expense, of taxes, and debt, of widespread devastation of commerce, &c. &c. which will readily occur to every mind. For these objections must not avail, at any time, against a necessary war. All that we maintain is, that war must be necessary to be expedient, and that peaceful remedies must be tried before that last of all tests, the trial by battle. To this effect we have quoted the highest authority on national law.

BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS.

THESE PILLS are extensively and successfully employed in almost every variety of functional disorder of the Stomach, Bowels, Liver, and Spleen, such as Heart-burn, acid eructations, nausea, headache, pain and distension of the stomach and bowels, incipient diarrhoea, colic, jaundice, flatulence, habitual costiveness, piles, loss of appetite, sick headache, &c. &c. They arrest very promptly the primary symptoms of Bilious Fever—are safe and comfortable for females in every circumstance. Those who indulge too freely in the pleasures of the table, find speedy relief from the sense of oppression and distension which follow. One or two pills taken half an hour after each meal, ensures easy and comfortable digestion. They may be taken at any time, and under any exposure without risk. They contain no mercury, nor any other mineral. Literary men, and all others of sedentary habits, find them of great value. They are neatly put up in tin boxes, with printed directions for their use, with strong certificates of their efficacy, signed by the following gentlemen, viz:—

Governor or Ireland;
Hon. Henry Potter, Judge of the U. States Court, District of N. C.
E. John Crosby, M. D.
Wm. S. Mayo, M. D., Esq., Treasurer of N. C.
Robt. C. Bond, M. D.
Will. Hill, Esq., Secretary of State.
Thos. P. Devreux, Esq., U. States Attorney, District of N. C.
Rev. Will. M. Puckers, D. D. of the Presbyterian Church, Raleigh.
W. R. Giles, Esq., of the Raleigh Register.
Rev. Geo. W. Freeman, Pastor of Christ Church, Raleigh.
Capt. E. P. Guion, Guion's Hot-1.
Rev. B. T. Blake, of the Methodist Episcopal Church.
Jas Grant, Esq., late Comptroller of Public Accounts.
Hon. George E. Badger,
Hon. Richd. Hanes, late Member of Congress for Tarboro' District.

They may be had at wholesale and retail of
BECKWITH, BLAKE & CO.

And, by appointment, in almost every County and Town in the State. Those who wish to become Agents for the sale of these Pills, will on application to Mr. THOS. L. JUMP, Raleigh, be promptly supplied.

Dec. 8.

State of North-Carolina.
County of Granville.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
November Term, 1834.

Petition of Daniel Dean, for Letters of Administration de bono non, with the Will annexed, upon the Estate of Moses Carneal, dec'd.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Moses Carneal, the only surviving Executor named in the Will of the said Moses Carneal, dec'd, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Raleigh Register for the said Moses Carneal to come forward at the next Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of said County, and qualify as Executor of said Will, or renounce the said office:—Otherwise, Administration upon the said Estate will be granted to the said Daniel Dean, or to such other person as may be deemed proper by the Court.

Witness, Benjamin Kittrell, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 1st Monday in November, A. D. 1834.

BENJ. KITTRELL, Clk.

THOMAS COBBS,
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the Public, that he continues to carry on the
Coach Making Business,
at his old Stand, 150 yards West of GUION'S HOTEL; where he is prepared to make and repair every description of CARRIAGES, at the shortest notice.
Orders will be thankfully received & promptly attended to.
Raleigh, Dec. 1, 1834. 41f

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Raleigh, Dec. 1, 1834. 41f

NO TIME TO LOSE! SPLENDID SCHEME.

DRAWING near at hand of the N. Carolina State Lottery, which will certainly take place on Tuesday the 30th inst. All persons wishing to adventure, will do well to send in their orders, or call early at the Managers' Office, Raleigh.

STEVENSON & POINTS, Managers.
Dec. 1834.

Gun Smith, Lock Smith, Bell Hanging, &c.

LEWIS ROGERS,

GUN SMITH, Lock Smith, Bell Hanging, &c. from the North, and Master of his Profession, has commenced the above Business, at Stairs in the Shop of Mr. R. Smith, where he solicits a share of the Business from the City and Country.
Dec. 20, 1834. 7 f

FEMALE SCHOOL.

THE EXERCISES OF Mrs. EDWARD JONES'S Private Boarding School for Young Ladies, at K'lvln, near Pittsborough, having just closed for the Second Session of the present year, will be resumed on the 1st Monday in February next.

In order to prevent misunderstanding, it is thought expedient to mention, that as Mrs. Jones has been obliged to refuse many applicants for places in the School, and does not wish to depart from her original plan of accommodating only such a number of young Ladies as may be subjected to family government, Mr. WILLIAM HARKER, whose residence is near that of Mrs. Jones, has been induced by his interest in the School to receive into his family a small number of pupils, who will be, as far as practicable, subjected to the same government as those placed in Mrs. Jones's family.

The said, which Miss C. Jones will necessarily require in giving instruction to an increased number of pupils, will be rendered by Mr. HARKER and the Rev. P. B. WILKIN, gentlemen already experienced in the instruction of youth. Persons wishing to place their children or wards in this school, are requested to give early notice.

Terms—\$75 per Session, for Board, Tuition, Books, Stationary, &c. &c.
Music, Drawing and Painting are taught by experienced Instructors, and form separate charges.

Pittsboro', Dec. 20, 1834. 71F1
The Raleigh Star, Fayetteville Observer, Western Carolinian, Washington Statesman, Elizabeth City Star and Wilmington Press will insert the foregoing Advertisement twice, and forward their bills for payment.

"Bring troubled with a raging tooth
I could not sleep."—1840.

DOCT. HAWLEY'S celebrated *Odontalgic*, or *Tooth-ache PILLS*. They are a certain remedy for the Tooth-ache, destroying the nerve without pain or corrosion, and leaving the tooth in a suitable situation for filling, and making it useful for many years.

Certificates signed by the following persons:

- Eli Ives, M. D. Professor &c. Yale College.
- V. M. Dow, M. D.
- Sherman Blair
- Wm. W. Harrison
- Rodney Burton
- Guy C. Hotchkiss
- J. O. Parmelee
- Hiram Stetson

For sale by
BECKWITH, BLAKE & CO. Agents.
Dec. 15. 71f

'STRAYED'

FROM the Subscriber, near Kenansville, Duplin County, on the 3d inst. a likely Sorrel HORSE, about 5 feet 1 or 2 inches high, with a blaze face, long tail, both hind feet white, nearly to his knees, a lump on the outside of the right eye, about half way between the joints. Said Horse was raised in Tennessee, and will probably make that way; but has been purchased from there about three years, and kept since a part of that time at Kenansville, and a part in On-law, and another part in Hanover. Any person who may take him up and give me intelligence at Wilmington, by letter or otherwise, I will pay all expenses and satisfy them for whatever trouble they may be at.

JEREMIAH NIXON.
Wilmington, N. C. Dec. 11. 76w

State of North-Carolina.

Wake County.
In Equity—Fall Term, 1834.

Gasha Grady vs. Allen Rogers and others. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Benjamin Meadarris, Joseph Stevens and his wife Abigail, Samuel Reynolds and his wife Margaret K. Sarah Hicks, Polly Anne, Dennis G. John W. Elizabeth, Joel B. and Martha J. Meadarris, are not inhabitants of this State: It is ordered, that publication be made in the Raleigh Register for six weeks, that unless they appear at the Court-House in the City of Raleigh, on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in March next (1835), then and there to plead, answer or demur; otherwise the bill will be taken pro confesso against them and heard ex parte.

76w
G. W. HAYWOOD, C. & M. E.

State of North-Carolina.

Pitt County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1834.

Walter Hanahan vs. Stephen Rogers. Original attachment levied on Land.

In this case, it appearing to the Court that the Defendant has moved beyond the limits of the State, or so concealed himself that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served on him. It is therefore ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made for six weeks in the Raleigh Register, that unless the Defendant comes forward on or before the next County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Pitt, and reply and plead to said issue, judgment will be entered up against him, and the property levied on condemned, subject to the Plaintiff's recovery.

By order.
76t
ARCH'D. PARKER, Clk.

BEAVER HATS.

Of a superior quality, only weighing 4 oz. warranted genuine Beaver, of no size; for sale by
Dec. 8. V. M. H. MEAD.

SPLENDID ANNUALS.

Of almost every description, both English and American, for 1835, just received at the North-Carolina Book-store.
Raleigh, Dec. 19.