

# RALEIGH REGISTER

## AND NORTH-CAROLINA GAZETTE.

"Ours are the plans of fair delightful peace, unwarped by party rage, to live like brothers."

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### TERMS.

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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.

### SENDING TO THE NORTH.

We heartily coincide with the views of the *Norfolk Herald*, as expressed below, respecting the practice which has taken root and grown up in the South, of "sending to the North" for almost everything we want, instead of patronizing our own merchants, mechanics and artisans, and thereby keeping the money among us; a portion of which must ultimately return to the pockets of the expenders in some shape or other.

*Sending to the North.*—There is a fault in the community, of long standing, which we do not hesitate to say is one of the causes which have retarded the growth of its prosperity; but unfortunately it is not within the reach of municipal remedy, and the corrective, can only be applied by the individuals with whom it originates. We allude to the practice of cutting our own mechanics and store-keepers, and sending "to the north" for our household furniture, coats, vests, pantaloons, shoes, hats and a variety of other articles of common use, the manufacture and sale of which constitute the support of an important class of our population. This is not the way for a town to thrive. The inhabitants of a town should all be in some way or other, more or less, directly or indirectly, dependent on one upon another; and when that is the case, no portion of them can rise to wealth without diffusing prosperity through the whole, in the process. But let this salutary chain of dependence be broken, or made to bear unequally, and its effect will impair the healthful action of the whole body politic. The great landholder is dependent upon the mechanic and the store-keeper for his income; and should, in his turn, be dependent upon them for whatever it is in their power to furnish for the supply of his wants; but, if he takes the money he receives from them, and lays it out "to the north," instead of returning a portion of it to them in the way of trade, he withholds from them so much of the profit whereby they are enabled to pay him his rent. Now suppose his course to be carried out to its utmost, and that the great mass of the community were to become infected with this aristocratic pride (we hope we do not give offence by using the expression)—this malady of turning up the nose at every thing at home, and sending "to the north" for all our household and personal wants, what mechanic could stand it? and how many stores would remain open? We opine that the number of each would be fearfully decreased, and the landholder might add to the list of his wants to be supplied from "the north"—tenants for his vacant house; a want which he would find it difficult to supply.

We hope and trust that those of our citizens who have given into this practice, so detrimental to the common interest, have not reflected seriously on the consequences resulting from it, and that they will, upon due reflection, resolve to abandon it; for after all it is but the suggestion of vanity and utterly unworthy of a liberal and enlightened mind. Indeed, we know of several of them who, having viewed the subject in its proper light, have not only made up their minds to patronize their own townsmen in future, even at the risk of being thought unfashionable, but are anxious to form an association for that purpose. We hail the proposition with pleasure, and in the sincerity of our hearts we wish it success. Let it henceforward be the fashion for our fashionables to sport only such articles of apparel, &c. &c. as are purchased or made at home, and our mechanics, encouraged by their patronage, will soon be able to serve them in style nothing inferior to the boasted reputation of the "north."

### THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

We have occasionally noticed some pleasantly written sketches in the Army and Navy Chronicle, of a military expedition over the Prairies to the Rocky Mountains. One of the last numbers says:—After crossing the forks of the Platte the route lay over a level plain of coarse brown sand—without wood and nothing but a species of wild sage growing on it. For 200 miles of the Platte, marching up that river towards the Rocky Mountains, there was not a single stream that emptied into it. July 15, saw the Snow on the tops of the mountains—the highest peak called Cache de Poudre, from

stream of that name which rises there and empties into the Platte. Approaching the mountains the country is more broken and the banks of the river timbered—& they found a cluster of beautiful natural springs, the first they had met with for 500 miles since leaving the Otto village.

Also immense plains covered with salt (no doubt Salines where the Buffaloes resort)—in some places the salt was several inches deep? Marched with difficulty through a drove of 8 to 10,000 buffalo! Killed a dozen for use—fine fat delicious beef. The first range of mountains appeared to be covered with low pines, a deep valley divided this range from that above: The latter rises in awful grandeur to the clouds. One day the officers estimated they had passed 50,000 buffalo—both banks of the river swarming with them, and the atmosphere clouded with the dust they raised. Timber on the river, cotton-wood and box elders, and good grazing; the country back a sandy barren. Passed, in ascending the Platte, where it issues from the mountains the beds of a number of dry streams, which on following up contained running water. The water is supposed to be absorbed in the sand. Besides the buffalo and wild horse, are found the elk, mountain sheep, antelope, deer and beaver.—Leave the Platte, having followed it 600 miles from its mouth on the Missouri. Deer abound and buffalo are scarce, the nearer you come to the mountain. The beautiful scenery is here compared to Switzerland. The Rocky mountains rise up in point de spires, steep precipices and sometimes beautiful natural arches.—Streams come tumbling from the melting snow above. The temperature of the mountains is near the freezing point all summer. Passed July 26, near the ridge which divides the head waters of the Platte from those of the Arkansas, the latter emptying into the Mississippi, 600 miles below St. Louis. The space that divides the Arkansas and Platte at their rise is only fifty yards.—N. F. Star.

### ETERNITY.

The following view of eternity from the eloquent Sauros, is an attempt to describe the process of his mind, in endeavoring to form an idea of its duration.

"I avail myself," says he, "of whatever I can conceive most long and durable. I heap imagination on imagination, conjecture on conjecture. First, I consider those long lives, which all wish, and few obtain. I observe those old men, who live four or five generations, and who alone make the history of an age: I do more; I turn to ancient chronicles, I go back to patriarchal age; and consider life as extending through a thousand years, and I say to myself, all this is not eternity—all this is but a point compared with eternity. Having represented to myself real objects, I form ideas of imaginary ones. I go from our age to the time of publishing the gospel; from thence to the publication of the law; from the law to the flood; from the flood to the creation; I join this epoch to the present time, and imagine Adam still living. Had Adam lived till this time on a rock, what idea must we form of his condition? At what price would we agree to expose ourselves to misery so great? What imperial glory would appear so glorious were it to be followed by such woe? Yet this is not eternity; all this is nothing compared with eternity. I go farther still. I proceed from imagination to imagination—from one supposition to another. I take the greatest number of years that can be imagined. I form all these into fixed numbers, and stay my imagination. After this, I suppose God to create a world like this which we inhabit; I suppose him creating it by forming one atom after another, and employing in the production of each atom the time fixed in my calculation just now mentioned. What numberless ages would such an arrangement require? Finally, I suppose him to dissolve and annihilate the whole, and observe the same method in this dissolution, as he observed in the creation and disposition of the whole: What an immense duration would be consumed! All this is but a speck compared to eternity!"

**Causes of Consumption.**—A late number of the Moral Reformer concludes an excellent article on the causes of consumption, with the following recipe for taking the disease:—

**Recipe.**—If an individual is born with a feeble constitution, it is easy to obtain the consumption by the age of 30, if he will attend to the following rules:—Let the person, while very young, be kept always in hot rooms; or if he occasionally goes out, let him be only when he is thinly clad. Let him frequent ball-rooms, the theatres, &c., and go out of them in the middle of night, thinly clad without any additional clothing. Let much time be spent in confinement, either at home or at school rooms, on bad seats, and in bad air. Let the mind be tasked early. Let him at six or eight years of age become a prodigy for knowledge. Instead of simple water for drink, and milk and good vegetables for food, give him as soon as you can get it down his throat, tea, coffee and other exciting drinks, and the most stimulating and high-seasoned food.—

Take care to excite his mind, if you can, by emulation, ambition, and other kindred motives—and his body, and mind both by unwholesome passions, and lead him to destroy his vital forces, by vicious and unnatural indulgences. Take care to have him sleep, both winter and summer on hot feather beds; and if these are not quite sufficient to destroy him, take active or poisonous medicine for every trifling ailment.

**The Unwritten Music of Spring.**—How sonorous the voices of spring, proceeding from every living thing in the air, and among the reeds of the brook. Just listen! There's an old bull frog on the margin of the stream, with one leg in the water by way of a cooler. How he thrums away on his bass viol—"thung—thung—thung—thung—thung—pouf?" That little frog opposite plays the treble to a charrin, breathing most exquisite melody without scarce opening her mouth—"te-weet—te-weet—hrr—hrr—hrr—hrr—te-weet—gosh?" And down she darts into the water—her great toe awfully mangled by a stone from some crab-boy. Then there's the old leader—"green-eyed monster," dressed in yellow breeches, and a white sash around him. Hear him as he stands up so majestically against that reed—"Paddy-got-droonk—paddy-got-droonk—got-droonk—oink—unk—and down he goes to wet his whistle. Then flutters a chattering character over head—calling upon his tribe to go and watch their sick mates—"boblink—boblink—stingy—stingy—go and see Miss Phileas—Phileas—so sweet—sweet—she'll die soon—oh dear!"—"Behaw—pshaw—pshaw—chuck!"—thrills the thrasher. "Miew—miew—miew"—squeaks the cat bird. "Who-whip-poor-will—who-whip-poor-will?"—cries one—"Katy did—Katy did"—thrills another. "I'll come and see, I will I will," sings the yellow bird. And so sing they all their unwritten music, without a discordant note, unless perhaps from some hoarse unsoaked bull-frog, who has caught a wheezing cold from lying too long on the ground.

**To Young Men.**—There is no moral subject so beautiful to me as a conscientious young man! I watch him as I do a star in the heavens: clouds may be before him, but we know that his light is behind them, and will beam again; the blaze of others' prosperity may outline him, but we know that though unseen, he illuminates his own true sphere. He resists temptations not without a struggle; for that is not a virtue, but he does resist and conquer; he hears the sarcasms of the profligate and it stings him; for that is the trial of virtue, but he heals the wound with his own pure touch. He heeds not the watchword of fashion, if it leads to sin. The atheist, who says not only with his heart, but with his lips, "there is no God," controls him not, for he sees the hand of a creating God and reverences it, of a preserving God and rejoices in it. Woman is sheltered by fond arms and guided by loving counsel; old age is protected by its experience, and smoothed by its strength; but the young stand amid the temptations of the world like a self-balanced tower. Happy he who seeks and gains the prop and shelter of Christianity.

Onward, then, conscientious youth! raise the standard and nerve thyself for goodness. If God has given you intellectual power, awaken it in that cause; never let it be said of thee, he helped to swell the tide of sin by pouring his influence into its channels. If thou art feeble in mental strength, throw not that poor drop into a polluted current. Awake, arise, young man! assume the beautiful garments of virtue! It is easy, fearlessly easy to sin; it is difficult to be pure and holy. Put on thy strength then, let thy chivalry be aroused against error: let Truth be the lady of thy love—defend her.—Southern Rose.

The Chicago American states that Benjamin F. Norris, alias Joseph Thompson, was executed at the town of Concord, in the county of Iroquois, on the 10th ultimo. The same paper says: Probably a more hardened individual has seldom been brought to the gallows in any country. Before his execution, he confessed that he had stolen a large number of horses, had assisted in setting fire to a Bank and the Pearl street house in Cincinnati, had been confined in the Ohio Penitentiary, had shot four men in Ohio, and knocked down and robbed a man in the streets of Cincinnati, and had been concerned in other crimes with certain individuals whose names it would not perhaps be proper to mention.

**Fatal Accident.**—We learn from the *Nashua Gazette*, that a son of Thomas Patch, of Hollis, was accidentally shot by his father, while shooting at a mark one day last week. Mr. Patch, for the purpose of trying his rifle, had placed a target upon his shop; his son entered the shop, unknown to his father, to examine the effects of a former shot, and, while there, received the contents of another discharge, which entered the back part of his head, and penetrated the brain.

**Death by Lightning.**—In Robeson County, on Wednesday evening the 6th instant, the chimney of the house of Mr. Moses Warwick, Jr., was struck by lightning, and Mr. McKay Powell, who was sitting before the fire, was instantly killed, and Mr. Warwick and Mr. Kenneth Britt, sitting at each side of the fire, were wounded, the former badly, (but it is thought he will recover,) and the latter slightly. About ten days before, the house of Mr. John Jenkins, in the same County, was struck by lightning, his clock and several other articles of furniture destroyed; but none of the family injured. Fayetteville Obs.

Forty-two acres of land in the outskirts of Syracuse, (N. Y.) recently sold for \$42,000. Seven rail-roads terminate at this place. The Hudson and Erie Canal passes through it. Its site was known, 20 years ago, as "Sailing Cross-roads." There was then only a tavern, and perhaps a huckster's shop or grocery retail establishment there. There is now a population of many thousands. This is the magic work of Internal Improvements, on a large liberal and calculating scale.

A crazy man named Samuel Bridge, from Philadelphia, arrived in Washington last week, and with all dignity drove up to the President's House, alighted, walked in and demanded possession. Subsequently, he called upon the Secretary of the Treasury for the keys, and then proceeded to the house of the Secretary of the Senate, for the purpose of making arrangements for calling an extra session of the Senate! He says it is the wish of the people of Philadelphia that he should assume the duties of President of the United States. He was taken up, and committed for safe-keeping. Alexandria Gazette.

**How to keep awake.**—The most of us are in the habit of going to Church occasionally and sometimes, at this warm season of the year, some are much affected with drowsiness, during service. We have heard a remedy prescribed, which is very simple, and may possibly answer the purpose of enabling individuals who are thus morpheus-ridden to keep awake. If it should be found to produce the effect intended, it must be regarded as a very valuable discovery, and one entitled to a conspicuous place in public journals. But for the prescription: well then, when you find yourself about to fall into the hands of Morpheus, raise your left foot two inches from the floor, and hold it still, until you become perfectly wakeful. This can be done without disturbing any body else.

**A Noble Cow.**—The Delaware County Republican states that Mr. Robert Henvis, of Chester township, in that County, has in his possession a cow from which he makes on an average twenty pounds of butter per week.

**Melancholy Succession of violent deaths in one family.**—Joseph Dupuis of Schenectady, in crossing with his team, a branch of the Mohawk, became entangled in the harness, and getting separated, floated down and was drowned. About a year ago, this individual lost his wife and two children by a fire; and a few years ago, his only son was found in the Sacandaga woods, mangled by wild beasts. Three daughters are left to mourn these calamities. N. Y. Star.

**A Cat in Chancery.**—A venerable cat recently died in England. Blucher (the name of this pet of the petticoats) was the favorite of a lady, who, at her death, left the sum of ten pounds per annum for the sustenance of the mouser. In consequence of some litigation in relation to the lady's estates, the cat became a ward in Chancery, and received annually, through the hands of a trustee, the sum, or the avails thereof, left by its indulgent mistress.

**Woman.**—The perception of a woman is as quick as lightning. Her penetration is intuition; almost instinct. By a glance she will draw a deep and just conclusion. Ask her how she formed it, and she cannot answer the question. A philosopher deduces inferences; and his inferences shall be right; but he gets to the head of the stair-case, if I may so say, by slow degrees, mounting step by step. She arrives at the top of the stair-case as well as he; but whether she flew there is more than she knows herself. While she trusts her instinct she is seldom deceived, and she is generally lost when she begins to reason.

The following paragraph lately appeared in a provincial paper. "Travellers should be careful to deliver their baggage to proper persons, as a gentleman, a few days since, on alighting from a stage coach, trusted his wife to a stranger, and he has not heard of her since."

An Irishman came to his patron to complain of the usage he had met with from a gentleman to whom he had applied for employment. "He told me," said Paddy, "to go to the devil, and so I came straight to your honor."

**THE MISSISSIPPI.**—A travelling correspondent of the Louisville Journal, has the following paragraph in relation to the "Father of Floods."

It is surely no misnomer, that this broad stream has been styled the "terrible Mississippi," for where may we look for another, comprising so many constituents of the sublime and fearful? Pouring along in its deep channel, the heaped-up waters of those vast streams, which drain the broadest valley on the globe—sweeping onward in one boiling mass, furious, turbid and all ways dangerous—tearing away from time to time its deep banks, with their giant colonnades of living verdure, and with the stern despotism of a conqueror, flinging them aside again, by no principle but its lawless will—all this calls up an emotion of the sublime, to which few parallels are to be found. And then, when we think of its far, lonely course—rolling on in dread, solitary grandeur, through those boundless forests of a century's growth—pouring the ice and snows of arctic lands through every variety of climate, till at last it heaves free its mighty bosom beneath the line—we are compelled to yield ourselves, in uncontrolled admiration of its gloomy magnificence. And its dark, mysterious history, too—those fearful scenes of which it has long been the witness. Ages on ages have passed away, and tide after tide has swept the fair fields of the old world, and here amid these terrible solitudes, in its own stern majesty, have roiled these deep waters, to the ocean.

"Who gave ye your invulnerable life, Your strength, your speed, your fury, and your joy? God! the torrents, like a shout of nations, Answer!"

**Grammar.**—A school-master, while correcting an archer for using bad language, told him to go to the other end of the room and speak to one of the scholars, and that grammatically, or he should be punished. On going he thus addressed himself to the scholar: "Thomas, there is a common substantive, of the masculine gender, third person, singular number, angry mood, who sits perched on an eminence at the other end of the room, and wishes to articulate a few sentences with you in the present tense."

**One man in a thousand.**—The Bangor Advertiser states that on Saturday the stock of flour in that city was not large enough to meet the demand, and it rose at once from nine to thirteen dollars.—One of our young merchants who had quite a number of barrels, refused to sell it out to speculators at the exorbitant price offered, but sold it out by the single barrel to actual customers at the ordinary rates.

**Outen J. Davis,** one of the most wealthy and substantial citizens of Wilmington, Delaware, committed suicide on Wednesday last by cutting his throat.—He had for some time previous labored occasionally under the influence of what was supposed to be mania a potu.

**Mrs. Gray,** an elderly widow, lately from Southern Shire, England, fell overboard from the steamer St. George, on its way from Quebec to Montreal, and was drowned.

**A Contagious Boy.**—The iron strong box, which went down in the Sampson steamer, lately burnt near the mouth of the Ohio, was recovered by the cabin-boy, who dived down, according to the Louisville Journal, sixteen feet, and tied a rope to it.

We learn that Mr. Cooper has another series of European sketches in press, in the course of which he is quite severe upon some of the Americans who sojourned in Paris during his residence in that capital.—U. S. Gaz.

The Niagara Falls Journal of the 18th instant says there had been two thousand visitors there during the two preceding weeks.

A case of juvenile depravity, very seldom equalled, was exhibited last Friday afternoon in Ind. a street, Boston. Two little girls, the eldest not more than four years, were seen playing together. The eldest child advanced near the wharf, and finally seated herself upon the side timber, and the other girl soon followed her example. In a few minutes the elder girl deliberately seized her little playmate, and, in spite of her cries and entreaties, threw her overboard. Capt. Whitney, of Nantucket, who was passing at the time, jumped over, and succeeded in saving the child from drowning.

**Smokers' Strike.**—The Editor of the Kennebec Journal says that his attention was directed, last week, to the movements of a number of French Canadians, who, it seems, had been employed to work on the dam, and had quit in a body, because they were not permitted to smoke their pipes while at work.

**POLITICAL ARITHMETIC.**—An Indiana paper has the following axioms:—**SUBTRACTIONS.** Take Martin Van Buren from General Jackson and Jackson remains. Take General Jackson from Martin Van Buren and nothing remains. Add Martin Van Buren to General Jackson and the sum total is Jackson. Add General Jackson to Martin Van Buren and the sum is only Jackson.

### \$ 100 Reward.

RAN AWAY from the Subscriber, on the 1st of May last, a Negro man, by the name of TIM, about 41 years of age, dark complexioned, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, well built, has lost some of his jaw teeth, and carried off sundry clothing, among which were a coarse gray cloth roundabout coat and pantaloons, a pale blue flannel frock coat, home-made pantaloons, cotton shirt and wool Hat. I expect he has made for the Roanoke, as I purchased him some years ago from Doctor Simmons, Baker of Martin County. I will give the above reward of One Hundred Dollars for the apprehension and securing the said Negro in Jail, if taken out of this State, or Fifty Dollars if taken in this State, so that I get him again.

ROBERT HARRISON.  
Raleigh, 22d July, 1836. 27 St.

### WEBSTER FAIRLY BEATEN.

THE SUBSCRIBER has just published, and now offers to the public, price 25 cents each, "Tax Bracco Spelling Book," upon a new plan. The arrangement of this work is believed to be so simple of comprehension, as to be peculiarly adapted to the capacity of young beginners. The various Reading and Spelling Tables are divided so conveniently, that there is no danger of children dwelling so long upon any one thing as to become weary with the study of any one principle, or disgusted at the idea of confinement. The work needs only to be generally known, to be universally patronized.

WILLIAM KEA, A. M.  
Wakefield, August 2. 38 4w.

### STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

Franklin County.  
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,  
June Term, 1836.  
Eli Mann et al. Edin York.  
Original attachment.  
Levied on the lands of D. Fountain.  
It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this State—it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Raleigh Register, for six weeks successively, notifying the said defendant that unless he be and appear before the Justices of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Franklin, at the Court-house in Edin York, on the second Monday in September next, then & there to reply and plead to the issue, judgment final to be entered against him and the land levied on be condemned and made subject to Plaintiff's recovery.  
Witness, Smith Patterson, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the second Monday in June 1836.  
38 S. PATTERSON, Clk.

### Transylvania University. Medical Department.

THE LECTURES in this Institution will commence on the first Monday in December, and terminate on the first Monday of March.—The courses are:—Anatomy and Surgery, by Dr. DUNLAP. Institutes of Medicine, Clinical Practice, and Medical Jurisprudence, by Dr. CALDWELL. Theory and Practice of Medicine, by Doctor COOK. Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children, by Dr. RICHMOND. Materia Medica, and Medical Botany, by Dr. SNOW. Chemistry and Pharmacy, by Dr. YARBELL. During the entire term, the Professor of Anatomy and Surgery lectures five times, each time on a different subject, Sabbath excepted. The fee for the entire course, with Matriculation, and the use of an extensive library, is \$110. The Graduation fee is \$20. It is the proper to state, inasmuch as reports have been current, as to the high price of board in Lexington, and the difficulty of obtaining it, that many students, during the last session, found comfortable board, including lodging, fuel, lights, servants' attendance, and in some instances, washing, for \$3.00 per week; and it is confidently believed, notwithstanding the increased price of every article of living, which is felt here, that students will be as comfortably accommodated, and upon as reasonable terms, as at any other respectable Medical School in the Union. By order of the Faculty.  
C. W. SHORT, M. D. Dean.  
Lexington, Ky. July 10, 1836—58 pradv. 45.

### To Farmers and Physicians.

### FOR SALE.

A TRACT OF LAND of 450 Acres, and an out-tenement. This Farm is in good condition; part to clear, which is very good; situated within 16 miles of RALEIGH & SMITHFIELD, and within one mile of NEUSE RIVER. The Dwelling House has seven Rooms; the Stock is recently selected. Does a purchaser seek a healthy and pleasant situation; a good well, and excellent spring water, productive soil, and a comfortable and economical and industrious habit? To him I tender an appropriate investigation of these and other advantages. In the event of my leaving, I would be pleased to see a regular bred Physician located in this section; one that can be commended to a confiding people, would do well to confer with the Subscriber.

THOMAS J. VAIDEN, M. D.  
Johnston Co. N. C. July 21. 37 St.

### Cherokee Lands.

ON the twenty-fourth day of October next, at the Town of Franklin, in the County of Macon, State of North Carolina, a public sale will commence, to be kept open for the space of one week and no longer, for the purpose of selling all the Lands which have been surveyed and remain unsold, acquired by Treaty from the Cherokee Indians, previous to 1830. The sale will be conducted by a Commissioner appointed for that purpose.  
Executive Department, } 37 3m  
July 10, 1836.

### To all whom it may concern.

HAVING been arrested on a C. C. and entered into bond for my appearance at the next term of the County Court of Wake, I shall then apply to be discharged under the provisions of an Act of Assembly, passed in 1822, for the relief of honest debtors, when and where, my creditors may attend if they think proper.