REELSE AND NORTH-CAROLINA GAZETTE.

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

THREE DOLLARS Per Annum ONE HALF IN ADVANCE.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 10, 1837.

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CONGRESSIONAL.

presenting a Petition from the citizens of his Congressional District, praying his testimony to theirs. The petitioners there can be no better disposition of the list.

(Mr. Cambreleng) who occupied a dis- to keep the machine in motion. Since commercial system. was distributed among of the few honest who submit to its degra- 167 guns were fired from the Custom House tinguished party stand on this floor, in its corruptions are incurable, let us no the People of the Union; you have how. ding influence all just discrimination be- yard of that city on the 8th inst. on the excusing the little progress made during longer deceive the people with idle pro- ever, cut off this supply, you have damm- tween right and wrong, and proscribes receipt of news of the choice of a majorit the last session by his political friends jects of reform ; let us strip the ruling ed up the money of the nation in the large from its service all those who will not of Electors favorable to the election of Mr. in reform, asserted that, during the pen- prodigal of the means of pandering to his cities, and unless there is an annual dis- tame their nature down to do its dirty bid- VAN BUREN to the Presidency. So much dency of the Presidential election, no appetites, and starve him to sobriety. tribution, we in the remote parts of the ding. TRANK DOLLARS per annum-one half in advance system of reform could be perfected; and I sincerely believe some such plan as country can hope for nothing but from the These who do not, either at the time of subscribing vet, sir, when an honorable member from this is indispensably necessary to revive overflowings of their abundance. I hope or subsequently, give notice of their wish to have Virginia (Mr. Wise) attempted a few the chilled and slumbering affections of sir, I can mention the name of the Bank the Paper discontinued at the expiration of the days ago to probe the rottenness of this a large mass of the people of this country of the United States without destroying the

year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance Administration, we heard the most dole- for the Federal Government. It is a fact composure of those gentlemen, who are ful and pitiable lamentations upon the notorious within the sphere of my obser- usually thrown into a sort of paroxysm of horrible cruelty of disturbing the retire- vation, and one which it would be unwise patriotic frenzy whenever that enemy to ment of the greatest and best of men. - to conceal, that there is no longer that " life, liberty, or the pursuit of happiness" I would be glad to know when this House ardent and lively attachment to the Fe- is incidentally alluded to ; who cannot forexpects to be relieved from that degrad- deral Government which once existed ; give the Bank of the United States for not ing incubus which touches every thing, there is a large mass of discontent thro'- having bowed down and worshipped the and defiles every thing with its touch .- out the community-a discontent not to political Moloch of the day. proportion. If the number of insertions be not I have been a member of this body for be removed by ejaculations of union isseveral years ; I have seen no question, suing from the panspered slaves of pow- amidst the general wreck of every thing from the political tariff to the printing of er, but by a fair administration of the the most paltry trash distributed by this Government. No party drill can forever found one institution bold enough to elude,

House, which has not been discussed and proscribe the virtue and talent of a comdecided with a view to the Presidential munity; they will eventually burst their We subjoin the remarks made by Mr. election. So much is this generally the casements, & expose the miserable cheat WILLIAM B. SHEFARD, of this State, on case, that strangers are puzzled to find which obscured them to the contempt out the subject from the discussions of and derision of the world. Let not gentlemen deceive themselves by supposing the body.

It was for these reasons that I rejoiced that this discontent arises from the ada re-enactment of the Distribution bill ; to see the deposite bill of the last sessi- verse political fortunes of any individual Mr. SHEPARD said the petition was on. I think it will establish a new era -it is not so, sir. It arises from the besigned by very respectable individuals in in this courry : it will eventually open lief that this Government always has been the District which he had the honor to the eyes of the People to their real and always will be, unfairly and imparrepresent, and he was desirous of adding substantial interests ; it will allure the tially administered. Whether it be that mass of the community from idle and ab- our Constitution is one of those unfortu-(said Mr. S.) approve of the Deposite bill stract political disquisitions, which are nate instruments which cannot be corof the last session, and pray Congress to of no use, and induce them to regard this rectly construed, or from the unimprovresenact a similar measure. They sup- Government as a practical thing, intend- able condition of the Southern country, pose that, until 1842 when the tariff will ed for some useful purpose, which, when the fact is, a large portion of the Southcome before Congress for readjustment, it ceases to fulfil it, should cease to ex- ern people find themselves as they were at the Revolution, a proscribed and slan-

unavoidable surplus in the Treasury than It is, moreover, the only possible mode dered people, with a Government alien to put it into the custody of the People. in which any thing like reform can be to them in feeling, and administered ad-Mr. S. said he had been astonished at the introduced into the Augean stables at versely to their interests-a Government of bad faith ; why then, should we hesitate

To me, it is a matter of great joy, that valuable in the country, there has been the combined attack of vulgar ignorance and desperate malignity.

I forbear discussing the objections which have been brought by the office-holders against any distribution of the surplus funds. Some take shelter behind your tattered and degraded Constitution ; others are afraid of corrupting the People ; and, animated with that Roman virtue so common at Washington, as true and sturdy patriots like ancient Curtius, they plunge into the abyss and corrupt themselves."

There must be, for years to come, an immense surplus revenue-a revenue which the utmost ingenuity of the party has been and will be unable entirely to squander -The system of internal improvement by the Government is no more, the necessities of the times do not require large military appropriations, the tariff cannot be disturbed bill in conformity with the prayer of the without great individual embarrassment, and bringing upon the nation the charges

For he must serve, who would sway,

into all place, And be a living lie, who would become A mighty thing amongst the mean, and such Are party made of.

It was once supposed, perhaps it was an error of our ancestors, that honor was the quickening principle of monarchies, virtue of republics, and that those who ministered to the vestal flame should at least possess a spark of its purity. Not a virtue content to dwell in decencies forever, but a virtue strument that is not yet in general use: that regarded political apostacy equally inopinion upon matters of great national importance in the morning, said Ay, sirand at noon said No, sir. Yet these things have happened almost daily, and not excited our special wonder.*

Since, then, the seductions of your Government are too great for poor human nature, let us return to the poverty and simplicity of our ancestors; let us remove a temptation which cannot be resisted, and the road to office will again become the path of duty and of honor.

It was my intention, at one time, to refer this petition to the Committee of Ways and Means, with instructions to bring in a petitioners. Upon reflection, I will not do

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for the non-interference of Officers of Government in elections in this Republican And sooth, and sue, and watch all time, and pry country of ours ! In the Brivish monarchy, the laws are so un-democratic, that no officer of the Customs, not even a tide waiter, is allowed so much as to vote at an election, less he should, by his interested suffrage, contaminate its purity.

National Intelligencer.

Steam Whistle. - We find in the papers the following description of a wind in-" The locomotive has one contrivance famous with private dishonor ; a virtue too of a most peculiar character. It carries pure, united to a soul too proud of filling a brass whistle, which is blown by the situations of constant uneasiness and un- steam whenever any animals come upon, certainty, of exhibiting to the world the the track or a cross road is passed. No melancholy spectacle of a high republican words can describe the shrill; wild, and functionary willing to be honest, yet afraid unearthly sound produced by the arrangeto avow it, who, when called upon for his ment. In going through the woods the noise is peculiarly startling, and it can be heard for miles.

" Passing from Providence to Boston last summer, in the rail road cars, we were startled with a shrill sound, that would have set on edge the teeth of a cross-cut saw, and we learned that it was a steam whistle, played to clear the track which a half mile ahead was occupied. with several cows, half a dozen laborers, and a car used to carry stone and sand.

The cattle took the hint first, and right pleasant was it to see them scampering to the swamp, with their tales as erect as a hickory pole at election time-next the men made their escape. The whistle so; I will let the petition go untrainmell- cleared the track of every thing upon it but the ol car, which ma ntained its posttion in spite of the blast." U. S. Gazelle.

substantial interests to mere party cladistribution of the surplus revenue for several years to come, the only possible state to the House his reasons for that belief.

I do not (said Mr. S.) regard the plan of distributing the public funds as merely placing so much money in the possession of the State : if that were the limit minor importance. I regard it as a policy pregnant with the most lasting and extensive political consequences. It is a fact apparent to every body, and one which all admit, but the most obdurate political hacks, that the public mind is now, and has for years been, in a state of dangerous and unhealthy excitement .-Through the stimulants which are daily and hourly applied to the People by a most inflammatory public press ; through official documents, made with no view of elucidating the truth, but merely to flat. fer and cajole the community, we are passing from one excitement to another, until the voice of soberness and truth will be banished from the land as utterly beneath the attention of this chivalrous and highminded people, who act as if they were privileged by Heaven to commit all sorts of follies without the fear of retribution ; hence it is, whilst this nation has advanced with unprecedented

rapidity in individual and social improvement, her political condition has become most degraded and corrupt. That these evils have been brought up on the country by the present Administration has frequently been asserted in the two Houses of Congress, and the sentiment has been so often resolved to be true in political meetings of the people,

that it requires some hardihood to doubt its correctness. In attributing to Gen. Jackson, exclusively, such important results, we degrade the mass of the community, we mistake the effect for the cause, we do not go to the source of our been either the flatterer or the reviler of

bill of the last session, and to make it ous fraud which was so successfully play-bill of the last session, and to make it out of hafare the People in 1826 course of money, yet, with a most culpable and which does not below to them and which has suffice. unpopular with the People. He trusted ed off before the People in 1826, com- of money, yet, with a most culpable and which does not belong to them, and which all such attempts would fail, and that monly called the report on reform, we cowardly imbecility, exposes that poputhere would be sufficient good sense left have had repetitions of the same farce lation not only to the insidious assaults with the People not to sacrifice their real, before the same credulous audiences, on- of an implacable domestic enemy, but floor, the most extravagant adulation of the ly under different names, with the cha- likewise to the open violence of a foreign People, and devotion to their interests : mor. Individually, believing an annual racters recast, and the phraseology some- fue. what changed. Sometimes it has limped

on. And yet, amidst all these patriotic this small approach to virtue;

aspirations to remedy dangers which all have admitted at some stage or other of their political advancement, the abuses of its benefits, it would be a matter of of the Government have increased and are increasing, and it seems they cannot be diminished whilst the expenses of these abuses have swelled from about \$10,000,000 in 1823, to \$32,000,000 in 1836. If every branch of the public service were well administered, if there were ability in the design or vigor in the execution of the duties of the several Departments, there might be some excuse for this lavish prodigality of the public treasure : the reverse, however, is notoriously the case ; Presidential electioneering is the only merit of your officers, and their inefficiency in this department ceases to be remarkable, or to attract public attention. So long as that divinity which hedges

the Chief Magistracy of the country is protected from the rude assaults of his opponents, the delinquency of the suborundoubtedly intended the Chief Magis. trate for the responsible head of the Government; but it never supposed his name would be a shield behind which every species of Ignorance and corruption could be safely entrenched. Such, however, is the operation of this Government, arising from the ardor with which one side seeks, and the other defends the Presidential chair. The grossest mismanagement is now asserted to exist in a department indispensable to the public defence -and yet, sir, its official head abandons it in the midst of its embarrassments, not to explain or to justify his conduct, or to heap further obligations upon a credulous nation, for his important public tion of the people to the action of the Go-

manifest attempt to paralyze the Deposite Washington. Ever since that stupend- which, while it draws annually from an to snatch from the irresponsible hands of

cannot be safely left with them ? We have heard for years past, on this let us give a proof of our sincerity in the

Return back to those who pay the lar- only way in which it can ever be tested. over the stage in the modest and harm- ger part some portion of the public mo- North Carolina has, in common with all mode of checking the downward path less garb of a report on Executive patro- ney not essential to the administration the States, a deep interest in this question. of this Government, he would proceed to nage; anon it comes creeping by in a of the Covernment, you may go on in She is now commencing a system of inter-Presidential message, with a grandilo- your disgusting squabbles for the Presi- nal improvement which will entail upon quent attempt to amend the Constituti- dency ; the people will be satisfied with her vast expenses ; where is she to procure

> General Government the customs, the only safe and profitable mode or public revenue; let us beware how we teach the People of

To the Southern country the distributhe South to reflect whether they have re- the party. tion of the surplus revenue offers the onceived an adequate consideration for this ty practicable mode of obtaining any share most liberal bequest. Let us not by our whatever in the enormous appropriations selfishness, by our cold insensibility to their of public money which are made at every claims, open their eyes to that inconsidesession of Congress. From the geogra- rate liberality which gave to such a Govphical position of that country, and its ernment as this the entire profit upon their peculiar constitutional opinions, (which, industry and their vast natural resources. being honestly entertained, will not be Our institutions are based upon frugality easily abandoned) there is but little spent not only in the People, but likewise in their among its population in those public officers; our legislation has generated works which absorb such vast sums. The an unfortunate state of society where western parts of New Vork are indented the "auri sacra fames" controls evewith harbors made at the expense of the ry thing, extinguishes every generous and nation : the present Vice President, al- manly feeling, and condemns the hungry though embarrassed with as many con-seeker after office, as well as the trembling stitutional scruples as fall to the lot of placeman, to the humiliating confession

most men, has had fortune buckled on that he cannot afford to be independent. his back, because the United States have If there is any one characteristic in the most pertinaciously insisted upon mak. official profligacy which now pervades this ing a harbor somewhere near his proper- country more alarming than another, it is ty. Now, sir, I do not complain of this. the universal sycophancy and want of iadinates is unnotised. The Constitution I rather urge it as an objection to a sys. dependence in those persons who pretend tem, which, in spite of all the honest to lead public sentiment. From the humblest porter at the palace to him that has, endeavors of individuals to the contrary, or he that hopes to get an office, there is has enriched, and will continue to enrich but one requisite, one criterion of meritthem, at the expense of the nation. If the blind, devoted attachment to an individusurplus revenue is not distributed annual. It has become, of late years, quite the ally among the States, what will you do with it ? I'ne glorious work of destroying a general system of internal improveboth moral and political, to speak disparment has already been achieved ; a few private jobs have alone escaped the general wreck, to keep up the flagging ardor of doubtful adherence. I know of but one objection at this time to a permanent distribution of the surplus revenue among the States ; (for I cannot beof another tariff discussion.)

If Rome be served, and glorious,

Careless they by whom.

of mental impression resulting from its inmoney of the nation with the States ari- lion of the kitchen, to tell him he is "free cipient use. the present Chief Magistrate, I hope I vernment, are completely neutralized, ses from the extreme desire entertained to entertain an opinion." The one, be-He was particularly pleased with the exmay be excused when I say that he is but and perverted by the all-pervading influby the Secretary of the Treasury and the nighted in mind, is the honest and faithful ercise of vision in the streets, looking at the projecta alga of the present disturbed ence of the Presidential election. Unparty, of giving to the country a better servant of a lawful master, of a master by houses, and trees, and flowers, and men and agitated pool of politics. less a movement here can elevate and currency, or, in other words, of enabling whose bounty he is fed, and to whom he is and women ; but expressed himself as dedepress the Presidential thermometer, it Whence is it that this state of things some great Bombastes Furioso to experi- attached by the recollections of childhood lighted in gazing at the beautiful girls for should exist ? Are the people less virtu. falls upon inattentive and lifeless ears. the first time in his life, having as he said ment upon the subject of gold. and the best feelings of our nature ; the ous than formerly ? Are they less capa- The successful party momentarily rests By regulating the currency is now meant other, surrounded by civilization, by libhad the pleasure of "feeling them only ble of protecting their rights ? No ! it is from its violence when it has placed its the power of transferring the public funds erty, and science, is a slave from choice, before." because the thirst for office is insatiable, favorite in the chair of State, and, repo- about the country so as to suit the gam- a prostitute from principle -- a slavery worse The relief thus afforded to those afflicted and so long as the Presidency of theU.S. sing under his laurels, great patience is biing speculations of those persons who than Egyptian bondage, for 'tis slavery of with cataract from birth, is, we are informpresents a glittering prize to be reached exhibited until his transcendent virtues have interest enough to be admitted into the mind. ed, as entire, and as safely and as easily by agitation and by agitation alone, so shall rectify every abuse. Should the the secrets of the party. I believe, how-Can you tell me, Mr. Speaker, what is accomplished where the patient has been long will the nation be periodically sub- faithful be disappointed, the misfortune ever, the mass of the community are now this thing they call love of party, which so blind, as in case of its later occurrence.-House of Assistants." verted from its very foundations, and the is attributed to the evil eye of their op- fully aware (if they were honest enough to much surpasses the "love of woman ?" I We mention this for the benefit of any wished goal attained by the boldest or the ponents, and the same dull round is again admit it) that they have brought upon the have heard of the love a poet bears his muse, such, whose friends, having been under a meanest. The Presidential election is run over, of paltry excuses and misera- country much pecuniary distress, and com- the adoration a lover feels towards his mis. different impression, may chance to read the curse of the country ; it absorbs and ble chicanery. mitted an egregious folly by sustaining the tress, and the devotion of a patriot for his this article The operator, in the case alperverts every other consideration : it Let us, then, by returning annually many absurd attempts to improve the cur- country, but I confess I have not sufficient luded to above, was Benjamin W. Dud engrosses nearly the exclusive attention the surplus revenue to the people, strip rency by which we have been lately an- knowledge of the Lex Parliamentaria to ley, M. D. Professor of Anatomy and Sur-Houses of Congress, and gives a the Federal Government of its great at- noyed. ng to every thing. To its traction, and lessen its power for evil; The Bank of the United States, through lar to the spirit of patriotism? Not at all! uia University. -- { Lexington Intelligencer. } er. influence is to be attributed let us give to the community some in- its branches, operated as a great artery by for it is a spirit hostile to the mass of the thing that is vicious in our ducement to examine and narrow down means of which the money of the nation, community, based upon selfishness, and ble member from New York smallest sum which can serve possibly City of New York, through your unequal It is a spirit that confounds in the breasts Enquirer at New Orleans, that a salute of in the pantry."-N. F. Star.

ed to the Committee, and whatever there may be of good issuing from them may per-

I prefer this course, because, of the two propositions which have heretofore been submitted to this House, I decidedly pre- the great fire in New York. The New fer the bill for distributing the proceeds of York Evening Post, in speaking of that the sales of the public lands ; it is less objectionable in principle, and gives equal justice to all parts of the Union. That this most just measure should have met so much hostility, is to me a matter of great amazement. Perhaps it owes its poor success to the misfortunes of being the offspring of a justly distinguished American Statesto the man. If the Committee of Ways and Means would have it rebaptised with some tion to any who witnessed it, or whose of the cant names of the day, it has merit interests were affected by it. The extent enough to become even one of the pets of of the conflagration, the rigor of the cold

To those gentlemen who are really de- ice, and seemed to interfere to prevent sirous of wresting from this Government the flames from being extinguished, the its means of bribery and corruption, I danger to the rest of the city, the immense would suggest the propriety of surrender- destruc ion of property, and the failutes ing individual preferences, and adopting of the insurance companies, threatning any measure which can possibly aid this ruin to numbers, were at that time causes holy cause, which can elevate the tone of of general anxiety and despordency, sentiment and feeling among the People, or can give them juster views of their rights calamity have not been realized . It gave and their duties ; otherwise, the reign of scarcely a check to our commerce. Our misrule will be a perpetual succession, in merchants stood by and sustained cach defiance of the continual stirring of the other, and every kind of activity has filth of Washington.

· Vide Ex-Secretary DUANE's description of Cabinet consultation.

INTERESTING SURGICAL CASE.

A young man from Mississippi, 21 years of age, blind from his birth, came to this city a few weeks since, to submit to a sur- and of compensations for the most feargical operation. Two weeks after it was ful calamities." performed, he presented himself to the medical class in the amphitheatre, where he was enabled to distinguish the features of those who had recently attended hun.-Nothing satisfactory could be extracted from him on the subject of the difference fashion in certain circles, where a hatred between those ideas received, formerly of the slaveholders atones for every vice, through the sense of touch, and those recently received through that of vision. He agingly of the South, on account of its did not complain of objects being too near slave population. In my humble opinion, the seat of vision, and knew, or could indithe poorest as well as the meanest slave cate no difference between his ideas of form that ever toiled in a southern swamp, unnow, and before " his eyes received their is thus stated in the New York Gazette der a southern sun, aye, sir, and under the sight." We are not astonished at this, of Friday last : lash of a legal southern master, is an anisince each sense calls forth its appropriate language; and until sense of vision is educated, there must be a want of correspondent words by which to make known to others, the nice shades and peculiarities

Thursday last was the enniversary of awful calamity, has the following :

"It is the anniversary of the great fre which last year laid in ashes the richest portion of the city-the portion in which the commerce between this great mart and foreign nations, and our vast interior. was principally transacted. That event will not now be recollected without emowhich obstructed the water sluices with

" The apprehensions of evil from that been stimulated by the prospect of increased rewards. The ruined warehouses are now rebuilt, and many of them reoccupied. These circumstances will doubtless be dwelt upon, on the present occasion, by those who delight to see in the order of Providence a system of arrangements for the welfare of its creatures,

Mashington, Dec. 15.

CITY OF NEW-YORK .- It would appear, from successive indications, that the Whigs have, after several years of severe struggle and contest, obtained the mastery in the populous and great commercial city of New York. The result of the latest trial of strength in this city,

mal more to be respected, less needing the " The City Safe .--- The election of lieve that even the dotage of this absurd "labor of love" of your crazy philarthroyesterday and the preceding day, has readministration is prepared to plunge this pists, than one of your puppet-secretaries, sulted just as we expected; and precisely disease, we attribute to one man what services. The inquisitorial powers of nation at this time into the difficulties who is obliged to permit any man on earth, has been produced by the folly and in- this House, which were intended to feras we hoped and predicted. The Tamwhether that man is vain enough to believe many party is down, and the Whig flag discretion of thousands. Never having ret out abuses, and to awaken the atten-The real objection to a deposite of the himself born to command, or a mere scultriumphant. MORRIS FRANELIN, who was pitted against the most available candidate of the democratic party, is chosen member of Assembly by a majority of about 1,500 votes. This election was the very touchstone, the turning-point between the two contending parties in the city, and we congratulate the citizens generally that the old hold of Tammany has suffered a defeat, from which they will find it difficult to recover. We consider the city safe, and the ensuing April election will give os a Whig Mayor, a Whig House of Aldermen, and a Whig Puthetic .- At a late fire in Barclay street, N. Y., a gentleman rushed up stairs through the crackling flames and brought. down an infant, which he snatched from understand this love of party. Is it simi- gery in the Medical School of Transylva. the burning cradle, and handed to its moth-"May the blessings of St. Patrick light on you for saving the little cratur. It is stated in a fetter from the corres- but won't yer honor be good enough to ge the expenses of this Government to the which was constantly accumulating in the leading its votaries by the hope of plunder pondent of the New York Courier and up agin and save me barrel of flour what

the funds? She has surre