

RALEIGH REGISTER

AND NORTH-CAROLINA GAZETTE.

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

TUESDAY, APRIL 11, 1837.

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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.

MR. RENCHER'S CIRCULAR.

We are indebted to Mr. RENCHER, for a copy of his admirable Circular, which tells "a plain, unvarnished tale." We invite the people to read, mark and inwardly digest it:

Washington, March 10, 1837.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:

The Constitutional term of the 24th Congress having expired, I feel it my duty, as usual, to submit for your consideration, a brief review of its proceedings. I shall begin with the

FINANCES.

The balance in the Treasury on the 1st of Jan. 1835, was \$8,892,885 42
The receipts during that year were
From Customs, 19,391,210 59
From Public Lands, 14,757,600 75
From dividends and sales of United States Bank stock, 569,280 82
From other sources, 711,894 94

Those, with the above balance, make an aggregate of 44,322,945 52
The expenditures during the same year were, 17,573,141 56
Leaving a balance in the Treasury on the 1st January, 1836, of 26,749,803 96
The receipts into the Treasury during the year 1836, were, from customs 23,409,940 53
From Public Lands, 24,877,179 86
From dividends and sales of United States Bank stock, 328,874 67
From other sources, 301,611 83

Which, with the balance in the Treasury on the 1st Jan. 1836, make an aggregate of 75,666,910 85
The expenditures for the year 1836 were, 28,775,329 15
Leaving a balance in the Treasury on the first of Jan. 1837, of 46,891,581 70
To be distributed among the States according to the provisions of the Deposit act of 1836, 37,468,859 97

Leaving a balance of 9,422,721 73
The receipts for the year 1837 may be estimated, from Customs and Public Lands, at 45,000,000 00
From proceeds of sale of U. S. Bank stock authorized by the law of last Session 7,500,000 00

Which, with the balance in the Treasury on the 1st of Jan. 1837, make an aggregate of 61,922,721 73
The expenditures for the same year may be estimated at 30,000,000

In looking at the expenditures of the Government, you must be struck with the great and alarming increase within the last four or five years. Under the Administration of Mr. Adams, the expenses of this Government were annually about twelve millions of dollars. We thought it extravagant, and for that reason, more than any other, was that Administration put down by the people.—Gen. Jackson came into power pledged to retrench the expenses of the Government; but, instead of retrenching them, they have doubled within the space of eight years! Not only have the number of officers been increased, but their salaries have been greatly augmented.—These officers received double as much as your State officers, & no reason could be assigned for the increase of their salaries, except to give a paramount influence to the Federal over the State Governments, and to give more patronage to those in power, so as to enable them the better to reward partisans, and thereby more effectually control the freedom of our Elections. But the extravagance of those in power is not confined to an increase in the number and salaries of officers, but is seen in the whole operation of the Government. Old things are done away, and new things are come to pass. Even our plain substantial public buildings are to be torn down to make place for more splendid edifices, constructed of more costly materials, and ornamented with marble statues, suited rather to a Princely than a Republican Government. But this is not all. A Fleet has been manned and equipped at great expense, not to protect your commerce, but to explore unknown seas in quest of unknown islands, and men employed only to make scientific research. I allude to this exploring expedition, not only as a wasteful expenditure of public money, but as unauthorized by the Constitution, and more objectionable than the Astronomical Observatories, recommended by Mr. Adams, and which were known and

ridiculed in the cant language of that day as "light houses in the skies."—Large sums of money have been proposed to be expended upon new Fortifications, and our Standing Army, in time of profound peace, is to be greatly augmented. Bills for both these purposes passed the Senate at its last session, but fortunately could not be acted on in our house for want of time, and were therefore lost. Such is the strong disposition manifested by those in power, to convert our plain Republican Government into one of extravagance and splendor; which unless checked by the people, sooner or later, must end in despotism. These measures were brought forward as party measures, and avowed to be such by those who supported them. As party measures they were intended to absorb the Surplus Revenue, rather than return that Revenue to the People from whom it had been taken. This leads me to a consideration of the

DEPOSITE BILL.

Notwithstanding the large appropriations made during the first session of the last Congress, and the efforts on the part of the leading Van Buren men to make still larger appropriations, it was clearly ascertained, that owing to the extraordinary increase in the sales of the Public Lands, there would certainly be, at the end of the year 1836, a large Surplus Revenue in the Treasury of the United States. What was to be done with this large Surplus was a question of the deepest moment to the people of the United States.

Those now in power, as I have before stated, wished to enlarge the expenditures of the Federal Government by increasing the Army and Navy, by constructing a large, and in my opinion, a useless number of new Fortifications along our coast, by re-constructing in a more costly manner our public buildings, and by a large increase in the number and salaries of our public officers; while the opposition wished to provide for the necessary wants of the Government, but were opposed to any increase in its expenditures. They wished to return to the people such of the Public Revenue as might not be necessary for the ordinary wants of the Government, to be disposed of by them as they might think most likely to promote their interests.—You know when the Revenue of the U. States is so large that it cannot be expended by the Federal Government, it remains in such of the State Banks as the President may select, and is used by them for the benefit of the Banks. You perceive, therefore, that this was partly a contest between the Banks and the people; and resolved itself into this simple question, whether the Banks should have the benefit of this Surplus Revenue, or whether the people should have their money returned to them? But this was not the only question involved in this case. If this Surplus Revenue had remained in the Deposit Banks to be used by the Federal Government, it would necessarily have greatly enlarged the expenditures of that Government, already double what they ought to be. This would greatly multiply the number of contracts and offices, and would give to the President of the United States a patronage and power over public sentiment, which it would be difficult to resist. Money is power; and the question was presented to the American people, whether they would place the whole of this tremendous power in the hands of the President of the United States, or whether they would divide it equally among the States, to enable them to maintain their ancient freedom, independence, and sovereignty. Fortunately for the people and the States, both these questions were decided in their favor at the first session of the last Congress, though not without a struggle.—An act was passed to distribute among the States, in proportion to their respective number of Senators and Representatives in Congress, such Surplus Revenue as might be in the Treasury on the 1st of January 1837, over and above five millions of dollars. The act provides that the States shall refund the amount so distributed, if ever it should be required for the support of a war or other emergency; but no one believes such a demand will ever be made.

Under this law, North Carolina received nearly two millions of dollars, which was most judiciously applied by your Legislature at its last session to pay the State debt, and provide a fund for Education and Internal Improvement.—The auspicious influence of this measure has already been felt in every part of the State. It has given a new impulse to the people, and we may reasonably hope, at no distant day, it will work a radical improvement in the moral, intellectual, and political condition of the State. It is a consummation most devoutly to be wished. Who is there among us that does not feel his heart swell with the hope, that the State will yet be able to repair her waste places; to arrest the tide of emigration which has swept over her borders and exhausted her energies for the last twenty years; that her sons will no longer be driven from their native soil, to seek in other States those advantages

which may be found at home; that the poor man, as well as the rich, may have the benefits of an education extended to his children; and that we may all be able to exclaim with pride and pleasure, "This is my own, my native land."

An effort was made at the last session to re-enact the same law, for distributing such Surplus Money as may be in the Treasury on the 1st of Jan. 1838, over and above five millions of dollars. This measure passed the House of Representatives, but was lost in the Senate, together with the bill to which it was attached, making appropriations to complete Fortifications heretofore commenced for the defence of the country. This just and beneficial measure was strenuously opposed in our house by the friends of the present Chief Magistrate, with a few honorable exceptions, among whom, I take pleasure in saying, were two from my own State, who felt on this occasion that the duty they owed their State was above all party considerations. I wish I could say the same of our Senators.—Upon every occasion, however, they were found in opposition to it. But the Senate is no longer the enlightened and independent body it once was. It has been humbled at the footstool of Executive power. With them, party is every thing, and country, when it conflicts with it, is nothing. Before the Presidential election and the election of Senators which took place last winter, the party now in power durst not oppose so just a measure as the distribution of the Surplus Revenue; but as soon as they are elected and snugly fixed in office for the next four and six years, you find them willing to trust the Banks with any amount of the public money, but unwilling to return to the people such of their own money as the Government had no use for. And what is the reason assigned for opposing so equitable a measure? Why, that it would corrupt the people! Yes, if you trust the people with their own money, it will corrupt them? And this is the language used by those who profess to be the exclusive friends of the people. Let the people ponder well upon these things, and decide while they may, whether they will have servants to represent them, or masters to dictate to and rule over them.

I know it has been said, in justification of the course pursued by the Senate, that no one knew certainly that there would be any Surplus Revenue. To this I reply, that if there should be no Surplus Revenue, there would be none to distribute, and therefore the bill could hurt nobody. But if, as I do not doubt, there will in January next, be twenty or twenty-five millions of Surplus Revenue; then the question again presents itself, what will you do with it? Will you let it remain in the Banks for their benefit, and the benefit of Politicians; or will you distribute it for the benefit of the States and the people? The House of Representatives decided in favor of the States and the people, but the Senate determined it in favor of the Banks and the party.

But it was further said in opposition to this bill by an honorable Senator from New York, that the Senate had indicated the policy which it intended to pursue in relation to the Surplus Revenue, which was to expend it by building new Fortifications along our coast, and increasing the number of our standing Army, already sufficiently large for a peace establishment. Both these measures, as I before stated, were lost in our House.—The other mode of disposing of the Surplus Revenue proposed by the Senate, was by partially stopping the sales of the Public Lands, and virtually disposing of the balance to squatters and speculators at reduced prices, which would have reduced the revenue arising from the sales of the Public Lands from twenty-four millions of dollars received last year, to four or five, and perhaps less. This bill, I rejoice to say, was also rejected in our House. The other measure proposed by the Senate, was a reduction of the Tariff. This reduction, however, was a small one, and chiefly confined to articles of luxury. It proposed a slight departure from the Compromise bill of 1833, which has acted so happily in promoting the harmony and prosperity of the whole country. The compromise act becomes more and more favorable to us, the longer it stands, and it would therefore be unwise in the South to disturb it unless by common consent. But this bill was sent to our House too late in the session to be acted on, and was a mere party manoeuvre to deceive the people, and defeat the distribution of the Surplus Revenue.

But if all these bills adopted by the Senate had passed into laws, still the distribution act was unobjectionable, as it proposed to distribute only the Surplus Revenue. But the Senate well knew, at the time they rejected the distribution bill, that all these measures had either been rejected or lost in the other House for want of time, and that there would be a large Surplus Revenue on the 1st day of January, 1838. That revenue they have chosen to dispose of for the benefit of the Banks and the Party, rather than that of the States and the people.

I have detained you very long on this subject, but not longer than its impor-

tance demands. In my opinion, it is more essential to the purity and safety of our free institutions, than any proposition which has been before Congress for many years past. The patronage of the Federal Government is already alarming,—more than a hundred thousand officers and contractors are dependent upon the will and pleasure of the President alone. To this patronage add the control of this immense Surplus Revenue, and his power would be irresistible.

This measure was important in another point of view. We all know the tendency of the Federal Government to extravagance. Congress daily votes away millions of the people's money without feeling under any real responsibility to them. But once give to the people a reversionary interest in the Surplus Revenue, and depend upon it, their Representatives here will be as watchful and careful of the public money, as they are in the State Legislatures. You would soon see, what for many years past has not been seen at Washington,—economy in the public expenditures. Then, and not until then, may we expect retrenchment and reform in the Federal Government. I would not raise money for the purpose of distribution. I am entirely opposed to any such policy; and I believe no one thinks seriously that such a system could ever be adopted. I wish to reduce the revenue to the wants of the Government; and then, I wish to reduce the wants of the Government. If by this means any thing can be saved in our expenditures, or if from any unexpected cause, the revenue for a year or two should be larger than was anticipated, I wish to return it to the people, rather than intrust it to the banks and politicians, to be used by them for party purposes. This is the question now before the country. It is not whether you will raise money for distribution. The revenue is already raised, the money is here; and the only question is, what will you do with it? The President and his friends have decided what shall be done with it; while the opposition have declared what ought to be done with it. It will be for the people to decide this great contest at the ballot box; and with them must rest the consequences, whatever they be.

EXECUTIVE ABUSE.

There has been a rapid increase in the sales of the Public Lands for a few years past, and the revenue from that quarter has been unexpectedly large. For the purpose of arresting, partially at least, the sales of the Public Lands, Gen. Jackson thought proper to issue, during the last summer, what was termed a Treasury Circular, requiring payment to be made in gold and silver. This order operated very oppressively in many parts of the United States, but especially so in those States containing public lands.—Congress, therefore, passed a bill by a majority of more than two-thirds, rescinding this Treasury Circular, and directing payment to be made in the common currency, as heretofore. It was sent to the President for his approbation, but he neither approved it, nor did he veto it and send it back as required by the Constitution, but sent it to the State Department with objections, which he had published in the Globe newspaper, regardless both of the Constitution, and of that respect which has always been observed by the President of the United States towards the Representatives of the people. But it is among the most objectionable parts in the public life of General Jackson, that he has too often trampled on the forms of the Constitution when they came into conflict with his own will. During the last session, two committees of investigation were raised by the House of Representatives to inquire into the abuses, if any, practised in the various Executive Departments of the Government. Gen. Jackson openly denounced these committees as inquisitorial, and permitted his subordinate officers to refuse peremptorily to answer questions propounded by them. Even Reuben M. Whitney, who, during the last war, fled his country and swore allegiance to the British King, but who is now made a secret, irresponsible, bank agent, in the Treasury Department,—he too, followed the example,—pronounced the proceedings inquisitorial, and refused to answer their interrogatories. He was arraigned before the House for contempt, but discharged without punishment, in accordance with the known and expressed will of General Jackson. If such things are acquiesced in, where, let me ask, is the responsibility of the President of the United States? If the Senate pass a resolution condemning any act of the President, that resolution is pronounced by him unconstitutional; and a subsequent Senate, more subservient to Executive will, is made to expunge that journal which the Constitution says, shall be "kept." If the House of Representatives institute an enquiry into Executive abuses, immediately the door is closed against investigation, and the committee is denounced as inquisitorial!

If these assumptions of power be submitted to, the President will be without control. Whatever he may do, the Senate will have no right to speak, and the

House no power to investigate the truth! To my mind, such a doctrine is alarming. The President, by his patronage and power, bestrides every other department of the Government,

"Like a Colossus, and we petty men
Walk under his huge legs, and peep about
To find ourselves dishonorable graves!"

I do not speak these things as applicable to our late President alone. They may be equally applicable to the present Chief Magistrate. He has been brought into power by the influence and upon the popularity of General Jackson, and has pledged himself to the country to follow in his footsteps. Like all imitators, he will be most likely to succeed in his bad examples. I hope it may be otherwise. No one will rejoice more than I shall, to find his Administration an auspicious one; but the course of his friends in both houses of Congress, upon the great questions to which I have adverted, leaves us much to fear from his Administration.—My opposition to Mr. Van Buren's election is well known. My objections to his public character and political principles remain undiminished. The means employed to secure his election I deprecate, and I am well satisfied he is not sustained by a majority of the American people. But though a minority President, he has been elected according to the forms at least of the Constitution, and we should give to the acts of his Administration a fair and impartial judgment.

"Nothing extenuate,
Nor set down ought in malice."

Prepared to give an honorable support to the just measures of his Administration, let us watch with care and resist with firmness the exercise of all unauthorized or dangerous powers.

[In conclusion, Mr. RENCHER announces himself as a candidate for re-election.]

"Look upon this Picture and on this!"

MR. VAN BUREN'S INAUGURATION.

"The entrance of the Ministers from different foreign Courts, followed by the members of their Legations, produced quite a sensation. This gallant show of mustachios and gold lace had hardly been admired enough, before the buzzes of the populace, out of doors, and the thunder of artillery announced the arrivals of the Lions of the Day, the President elect and Ex-President. They came from the Palace in the Carriage made from the timber of the Old Constitution, which was presented to Gen. Jackson on Washington's birth-day. They were escorted by a Troop of Horse and followed by an immense concourse of people of all sorts, ages and conditions, and the Band played "Who'll be King but Charlie." The Senate and whole audience in the Chamber rose at their entrance."

MR. JEFFERSON'S INAUGURATION.

"In 1801, after a memorable political conflict, Thomas Jefferson was called by his country to the highest office in the Government. At the allotted time, with a simplicity and modesty peculiar to him, he repaired on foot, and unattended, except by a few friends, to the Capitol, whence, having made his Inaugural Address and taken the Oath of Office, he returned to his lodgings in the same unostentatious manner."

Tenacity of Life in the Apple Tree.—A medical gentleman who has recently made a tour through several of the Western States, related to us the following singular instance, illustrative of the power of the Apple Tree to support life out of the ground:

In the month of October, 1835, Mr. A. McCoy, living near Columbus, Ohio, bought of a nurseryman on Long Island, 100 apple trees; they were then packed up, shipped via the great Erie canal and the lakes, to Cleveland, Ohio. On arriving at that point, the canal being frozen up, the trees remained there till the latter end of March, 1836, when they were sent to Columbus, Ohio, by the canal; they reached the latter place in the month of April following. As it was presumed that the trees, which had now been out of the ground six months, were all dead, or their vital powers so destroyed as to render their vegetating not only doubtful but as it was supposed, hopeless, the owner refused to receive them. In this situation they remained till May, when the agent of the canal forwarded them to their proprietor, who planted them out in his cornfield, rich limestone land, and tended them with his corn.—At the period of planting, which was 7 months from the time of their being taken up, the trees were partially in leaf, and notwithstanding all of these disadvantageous circumstances, 98 of them lived, only 2 of the hundred dying.

JOB PRINTING
EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE,
With Neatness and Despatch.

THE MURDERER'S DREAM.

I slept! yes slept—though a few hours more would see me before my great and everlasting Judge—still did I sleep, calm and sweet as an infant. Again was I a child, a careless, happy boy, alike unknown to sorrow, shame, and sin—again was I seated at my fond mother's feet, conning the appointed line searched by a mother's zeal for my improvement; and her eye was lit with maternal pride as she gazed upon her darling, only son. Oh that look!—though I'd seen it repeatedly in childhood, yet never had it appeared so pure and holy—it seemed to cast a halo around me—and surely had I died in the full radiance of that look, it would have lit my path to endless heaven. I gazed upon her, but her expression changed, as images of the future seemed crowding upon her mind's eye; to her the vale of the future was rent aside, and she gazed with sorrow, joy, and pain, as the varied scenes it exposed came to her mind; at last, o'er her mother's mild face, there came a soul thrilling change, and a fierce convulsion wrung her pale lip as if in mortal agony; slowly at length every muscle unbended, and as the blood returned from her chilled features, she screamed in a voice that sent a frozen current to my heart—"Beware, my boy, of a false friend!"—"Beware of murder!"—then starting up to clasp me to her breast, she fell and expired at my feet. I started and awoke.—My prison walls were cold around me, but my heart was softened by my dream of childhood, and I thought, as I viewed the scaffold that was to end my wild career of crime, "had but this dream occurred in early youth, I never would have dyed my hands in blood—in the life circling blood of an accursed false friend."

A tit bit—The following advertisement drawn up by an Alderman of the town of Cambridge some years ago, is a specimen of singular felicity of expression:

"Whereas a multiplicity of damages is frequently occurred by damages of outrageous accidents by fire, we whose names are hereto underwritten, have thought proper that the necessity of an engine ought, by us, for the better preventing of which, by the Accidents of Almighty God, may unto us happen, to make a rate to gather benevolence for better propagating such instruments."

The Alderman was fond of writing, and accompanied every message and every present with a bit of epistolary elegance. The following, in particular, accompanied the present of a hare to a gentleman:

"Sir, have sent you a small present, who humbly hope may prove worthy of acceptance, which is a hare, who is your humble servant."

An Assortment.—Old S—, of Burlington, was noted for keeping in his store the most incongruous assortment ever offered for sale. A wag once bet with a friend that he would enquire for some nick nack which Jenny could not supply. The bet was clinched, and the two proceeded to the shop of the old antiquarian. "Friend S—," said the quiz, "have you on hand a second hand pulpit?" "Yes, sir," replied the unsuspecting shop keeper, without the least idea of there being any thing uncommon in the question—"Yes sir, I bought one yesterday from the trustees of the Methodist Church, who are fixing up the interior of the meeting house." So saying, he showed them to the barn, where the curious article of trade had been deposited. The winner laughed—the loser bit his lip and paid the wager, while Jenny's character for keeping an assortment of goods became more firmly established.

Rail Road Stock for Sale.

30 SHARES of Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road Stock for sale by
HOLDBERY & MCPHEETERS,
Commission Merchants,
Petersburg, Va.
March 10, 1837. 4t

PIANOS.

MR. E. P. NASH, of Petersburg, Virginia, being sole Agent for the sale of our Piano Fortes, in the States of Virginia and North-Carolina, persons desirous of having Instruments of our manufacture, can make application to him, as he has the exclusive right to sell in those States.
STODART, WORCESTER & DUNHAM,
New-York, March 17, 1837. 21

COMMENCE my Spring sales of the above Instruments in the States of Virginia and North-Carolina, by declaring that Stodart, Worcester & Dunham's manufacture of Piano Fortes, is the very best in the United States—not only equal to others, but, literally the very best—and as the very best evidence, that I am borne out in the assertion, am permitted to challenge a fair trial with any make, or makers, far or near.

The Factory of these makers having within a few months been considerably enlarged, I shall now be enabled to meet the demand.—The prices of these Pianos are regular and established.
EDWARD P. NASH,
March 27.