

RALEIGH REGISTER

AND NORTH-CAROLINA GAZETTE.

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TERMS.

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SKETCH OF A DEBATE

In the House of Representatives, Sept. 11.

The business of the House for the Session.

Mr. F. O. J. Smith, of Maine, rose, and said that he wished to ascertain the sense of the House as to what was to be the business of the session before it; and asked leave to introduce a resolution which he held in his hand. Leave was given, and the following resolution was introduced:

"Resolved, That the action of the several Standing Committees of this House, on all matters not embraced by the Message of the President of the United States to the two Houses of Congress, communicated on the second day of the current session, be suspended until the commencement of the annual session of Congress in December next, and that the consideration of all petitions on such suspended matters be also postponed to the period above specified."

Mr. Smith referred to some remarks of Mr. Whittlesey, of Ohio, during the last week, with regard to the expediency of taking up and considering certain claims during the present session, and opposed to that position the opinion that the session should be devoted to the special purpose for which it was called, and that it could hardly be expected that any other business than that marked out in the Message of the President, and the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, could possibly be matured during the extra session of Congress; and it was to be remarked, that the President had studiously refrained from advising Congress as to the usual matters of general legislation; of course, the usual data, estimates, &c., were not at hand, as the basis of such legislation; and if the House determined to go into a variety of business, it would become necessary to call on the President for further and more extended information; a course which, he presumed, no member would seriously advocate. As to private claims, for which the gentleman from Ohio had ever manifested a most laudable regard, he was of opinion that the claimants themselves could hardly expect that, called for such purposes as this session has been, private matters can claim much of its time. There was certainly not time to consider all the business of that character which would come before the House, and none should have precedence. He thought it better for the country, situated as it is at present, to understand that Congress, especially the popular branch, was awaiting the action of the two great Committees [the Ways and Means, and Judiciary] upon the important matters committed to them, and to confine their consideration to the subject of their reports exclusively. The responsibility of delay was great, and rested on each member alike. The anxiety of their constituents was as great, for the result of their deliberations; and he thought it even better that the country at large should know that nothing at all could be done at the present session for its relief, (if such indeed is the dilemma in which Congress were placed) than to protract the session, by keeping public expectation needlessly on the stretch, without ultimately gratifying it.

Mr. Williams, of North Carolina, moved to postpone the resolution until Wednesday, declaring that he did not think the House was at that moment prepared to act upon it.

Mr. Bell was willing to vote for the motion of Mr. Williams, did he think that the Committees of Ways and Means and Judiciary would probably report in the mean time. He did not—no one could doubt that there was enough of importance in the Message and report, referred to the appropriate committees, to occupy all the time of the session if it could once be gotten fairly before that body. The desire to make the proper references of those documents had prevented him from making any remarks upon their subject matter when first presented; but he could not now avoid inquiring of the gentleman from New York who sat behind him (Mr. Cambreleng), or any other member in the secret, as to what course was likely to be pursued in reference to the important topics touched upon in the

most extraordinary message which had been committed to the Committee.—He viewed the project set forth in that document as most extraordinary, & such as no Administration and no majority in that House could possibly undertake, with seriousness, to bring forward and support, in such a shape and at such a time. The majority dare not urge it seriously upon the country. It was a project obviously impracticable, and must be rejected as surely as it should be urged upon the House by the Committee of Ways and Means. If it were brought forward by that committee, he conceived that the session would be a very short one, and that members might soon be on their way home again. But, on the other hand, if a modified proposition were to be recommended for the relief of the country from its present state of deep distress and embarrassment, he thought every member would agree that it was far better to proceed at once, and exclusively, to its consideration. Before he could give an understanding vote, then, upon the motion pending, Mr. Bell declared that he must be informed of the intentions of the committee in this respect.

Mr. Cambreleng replied. The gentleman from Tennessee had called on him for information as to what course the Committee of Ways and Means would pursue in relation to the subjects referred to them. Though not strictly in order, he would say a word in reply. Yet he could do no more than answer for himself, and express his own opinion that the action of that committee would be prompt and immediate upon the President's Message, and that there was no room for doubt, in his mind, that that action would be such as to meet with the support of the House. He hoped that the House would determine to confine its action to the substantive propositions laid down in the Message and Secretary's report. In the mean time, he had but a word to say in regard to some other topics touched upon by gentlemen in the course of this debate. He said he was willing to meet these topics in the Committee, in the House, or before the Country; and hoped that gentlemen in opposition would be equally bold and frank with the President of the United States in declaring their opinions. He invited them to come forward with their views. As they disliked non-committalism so much, it was for them, consistently, to offer their propositions in relation to the present state of affairs in the country.—They were invited to take up "the glove" he now threw them, & show their ground of intended action. Perhaps they were not now ready to bring forward their favorite project of a new National Bank, thinking, doubtless, that such a proposition were more prudently postponed until after the fall elections. Yet that was to be the final issue between them and the Administration, he doubted not—the issue whether the Treasury should be severed from all connexion with banking institutions.

In fine, Mr. C. remarked that it was now for the House to say whether or not the session should endure longer than three or four weeks.

Mr. Wise remarked that the opportunity of discussing this subject had been passed by in Committee of the Whole, where there was a chance of freedom of debate, and had been started in the House where, at any moment, at the nod of the Chairman of Ways and Means, a stop could be put to it by the Previous Question. But still he would say a word upon it, as he had the floor. He demanded what kind of challenge was that which had been thrown out by the gentleman from New York, occupying the station he did? What should have been, he asked, the language of that gentleman to the Opposition, situated as parties are in that House? Gentlemen, come up to our help; this is our plan, our project; we deem it the best for the country in its present predicament, and we ask your aid in effecting it. But, instead of this, what have we had? A challenge! "A glove" thrown down! And to whom? A powerless minority! Sir, (said Mr. W.) you have the power. You can, if you will, carry out your own measure, whatever it may be. You have given us a plan which we can understand. It is before us; there it stands bone, sinew, and muscle; and, in proper time, I, for one, shall attempt to give my opinion of that plan.—It is one which I have told my constituents, and which I firmly believe can never be seriously intended by its projectors to be carried out. It is an *ad captivandum* project, and perhaps intended as a ruse, to entrap the Opposition into bringing forward some such measure as a National Bank. If so the author of it will find himself mistaken in his calculations.—As far as he (Mr. W.) knew, there was no such plan, and no other plan in projection by the Opposition. You, (continued he,) you are wise, and doubtless wisdom will die with you. Then give us your plan! Let us see your project!

Sr, (continued Mr. W.) there is no danger that ultimately, and that not late, reform will reach the administration of this Government. The great reformer, Public Opinion, that paramount relief-

giver, is already abroad, scourge in hand. In due time this Hercules will come up to the relief of the country, and the remedy of its abuses. But to this session of Congress he did not look for this relief or this remedy; for it had now become clear that this Congress was to do—nothing!—And this reminded him of, and enforced upon his convictions the startling fact, already often animadverted upon, that, from the very moment the President of the United States possessed himself of the custody of the public Treasury, Congress had degenerated into a mere ratifier of the Executive will. For two sessions of that branch of the Government, this had been notoriously the case, through all the Executive vacillation with regard to the bank, the deposits, the pet bank system, &c. and now, again, is it called on to ratify the *sic volo* of the Executive. This system, it is hoped, by the party in power, is still to go on, and perhaps such would be the case for the present. In the mean time, he, like his friend from Tennessee, (Mr. Bell,) should await the day and hour when the President, by his organ here, will give us his plan, his system; and, if he liked it, he should cheerfully vote for its adoption—if not, he should avail himself of an opportunity that might offer to give his reasons why.

Mr. Smith, of Maine, remarked that his object in introducing the resolution under debate was to prevent the course of business which it would doubtless take to-morrow, but for some preventive action of the House. Petitions upon the abolition question and upon Texian affairs, and other matters, would doubtless be brought forward, leading to exciting discussion, and implicating the House in such debates as would prevent the House from bringing its responsibility to the country to bear directly upon the single great and important point which was the sole object of the session. If, however, the box of Pandora were destined to be thrown open, he was prepared to meet whatever the sense of the House should indicate as the proper course of business to be pursued. But he avowed that it was under other expectations he had come there, and he wished ardently to present this simple question to the House, as the sole object of the resolution he had introduced—whether they would put a present stop to all others than the great quarrel which was now agitating the country. The House had been told of the operation of "party" in this matter; that "the party in power" have a project, and the opposite none; and the responsibility rested upon the former, being in majority there. Whether this were or were not so, he hoped that the contest would by no means be postponed or embarrassed; and that all, of every party would at once and promptly, come up to the question. He conceived that it could not be the work of many days for the Committee of Ways and Means to act on the subjects referred to them; and the interim could hardly be more than enough to permit the arrangement of the necessary rules and orders of the House.

Mr. Cushing, of Massachusetts, declared himself pleased to hear such frank and open avowals of their plans of proceeding with the important business of the session, as had fallen from the gentlemen from New York (Mr. Cambreleng) and Maine (Mr. Smith). For himself, he had come to his seat this session, ready to join in any measure of relief to the country, from what quarter it might proceed. He was ready to act on such measure dispassionately, according to its merits and the amount of relief it might propose, be it much or be it little. But he did not come there to do nothing. Nor had he come prepared to listen to a message to Congress, advising that nothing was to be done. He joined with other gentlemen in the hope that some specific proposition would emanate speedily from those to whose hands it had been committed to make such proposition.—The President, in his proclamation convening Congress, had assigned "great and extraordinary causes" as the existing motives, inducing him to issue that proclamation. That proclamation had been obeyed, and the proposition of the Executive had been awaited; and the two Houses were in possession of it, as well as of that to which the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means had avowed himself favorable. That gentleman, in taking the chair of that committee, had assumed the responsibility of proposing the ground of action for that House, in relation to these important matters. What are these objects, as declared in the Message? Is the necessity for relief, under which the country so manifestly labors, alluded to in that document? Incidentally, covertly, perhaps, it is alluded to—but not specifically, or in reference to any proposed action of Congress upon the subject. We are scarcely told, said Mr. Cushing, of those exigencies under which the whole land is suffering. We are told, it is true, that the Executive is embarrassed in the collection of the revenue of the country, and in the necessary transfer and payment of the public dues. But the People, and the People's troubles, are not once alluded to.

Mr. C. could not but allude to the memorable declaration of the late Executive upon leaving the chair of State, that "he had left the country peaceful and prosperous;" and that this declaration was made on the 31 day of March last! Now, asked Mr. C. what is the situation of that country, when the immediate successor of that Executive tells us that all we have to do is to provide for the relief of Government from impending serious embarrassments in the management of its financial concerns? It had happened to him (Mr. Cushing) to have been one of those deputed to carry the usual parting communication from the House to the President of the United States at the close of the session, upon the occasion referred to, and he could not but sympathize with the obvious feeling of self-gratulation with which the Executive expressed the sentiment he had quoted. The next day we were told of the prosperity of the country in the parting address of one President, and the inaugural of the other; and it did not seem to be prosperous. But this seeming proved to have been hollow and delusive. It had been followed by an explosion in the commercial credits of the country, which had been, and still is going on, carrying ruin in its train, and enveloping in that ruin even the treasury of the country. And now we are asked by the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means to come forward with our plans of relief, instead of offering the House his own.

Mr. Cambreleng here interposed a few words of explanation. He had not declared that he had no plan to offer; on the contrary, he had his own ideas on the subject, and professed to agree with the President's opinion as declared in the Message, that the general affairs of the country were those with which Congress had alone to deal at its present session.

Mr. Cushing had before understood the gentleman as he now understood him.—It was a mere temporary relief for the present embarrassment of the Treasury—for three, perhaps for six months—that was shadowed forth as the probable recommendation of the committee. No more than before, had this amendment of the gentleman's observations contained any reference to the general relief of the country, in all its relations. There was, to be sure, a suggestion of a "paper money provision" for carrying on the financial affairs of the country, temporarily, and for the extension of payment of bonds at the custom-houses. Mr. Cushing was ready to welcome any thing savoring in the least of relief, as far as it should go; but he asked for more than had been suggested. The extension of bonds would prove a beneficial measure to the mercantile interests of the country, but so would it also eventually prove to the Government—to the Treasury. All that is proposed for relieving this temporary embarrassment of the Treasury, the Treasury could itself have done. This specific object would not have seemed to him an adequate cause for convening Congress. It was the permanent advantages and benefits to be derived from legislation, which he had anticipated would result from this session. If the Administration, however, should virtually say that it proposes nothing—undertakes nothing, but the building up of sub-treasury systems, extending custom-house bonds, withholding the fourth instalment of the surplus revenue distribution from the States, he, for one, was ready to go back to his constituents at once. Our People, he remarked, are asking us for bread, we propose to offer them a stone! We were told by the Executive that we should not, as we are apt to do, "expect too much from the Government!" And we do not expect much from an Administration that professes to "tread in the footsteps of Andrew Jackson," but we do expect that they who have brought us hither shall lift a hand in aid of encouragement of others to do something for the general relief of a distressed country.—Mr. Cushing understood the peculiarly advantageous attitude in which the President stood in relation to this subject.—He calls on Congress to do certain specific things: knowing full well that Congress, as at present constituted, cannot comply, and that they are not prepared to put their stamp of approval on the disorganizing and dangerous recommendations of his Message. Knowing this, how stand matters? Precisely, said Mr. C., in 1837-'8 as they stood in 1835-'4.—President Jackson then removed the deposits and placed them where he chose, thus leaving the public treasure in the possession of the Executive, in the event of Congress doing nothing in relation to it. And suppose that nothing is now done in regard to the recommendations of the Message; then who doubts that this sub-treasury system will be the system—the policy of the Administration! That system exists now, *de facto*, and will continue most probably.

A few remarks from Mr. Duncan, of Ohio, and Mr. Boon, of Indiana, closed this discussion.

After some ineffectual attempts, from various quarters, to introduce amendments, the resolution of Mr. Smith was adopted without a division of the House.

THE EDITOR.

From the Southern Telescope.

The motto of Editors is—write though it be (as it often is by the way,) the meanest trash and vilest fustian; still it is—write. And when publication day draws near, and the editor's noddle has been all topsy-turvy during the forepart of the week with a thousand little paraphernalia, and the "devil" calls for more editorial and there is none, this little word is constantly before him and he seizes the goose quill with a desperation but little to be imagined by one who has never experienced it he gives it an ominous twist; dips the point into the ink with precision, the forefinger of his left hand meanwhile placed on the side of his nose; brings his right hand, armed with his formidable weapon over the sheet—and he's got it! A subject for a paragraph has occurred to him!—and he writes—he fairly scums along the lines—and has done!—The compositor is "setting it up," and the cry of "more copy" wrings in his ears. If ever an editor gets into such a scrape, you may depend upon it he feels just like turning tail and cutting, unless he be a man of such a course-me-if-I-care sort of disposition that he has but little regard for the consequences any way. This is the tug-of-war for an editor! He must write, whether he is so disposed or not—and write he does. When the proof sheet is spread before him he sees the effects of such a hurried concocting of thoughts though it is then too late for any thing more than slight alterations—and it must go forth to the public to be read over and criticised by hundreds who little think how these articles are written. This is one of the disagreeables of an editor's life—there are many others; but there are some bright and sunny spots, some moments in the life of an editor which are fraught with more interest than ever falls to the lot of most other men. But of those we cannot treat on this occasion.

evening, by the Rev. A. L. Watts, Mr. Bryan of Erie, Ala., to Miss Elmira C., daughter of drew Hoyle, Esq.

DEATHS.

In this County, Wake, a few days since, Kealar Powell, one of our most upright, intelligent and patriotic citizens.

The New York *Star* calls Texas "that great valley of rascals." When the *Star* and a few more such graceless slanderers arrive there, the sentence may undergo the following transportation—"that valley of great rascals."

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Wake County,
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
August Term 1837.

S. M. Barber & Co. vs. William Ellis.

Attachment levied on Land.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that William Ellis, the Defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State—it is ordered that publication be made in the Raleigh Register for six weeks successively, notifying the said William Ellis that he be and appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Wake at the Court House in Raleigh on the 3d Monday in November next, then and there to reply, or plead to issue, otherwise the property levied on will be condemned to Plaintiff's recovery.

Witness, Alfred Williams, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 3d Monday of August 1837.

A. WILLIAMS, C. C.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Wake County,
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
August Term 1837.

John Ellis vs. William Ellis.

Attachment levied on Land.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that William Ellis, the Defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State—it is ordered that publication be made in the Raleigh Register for six weeks successively, notifying the said William Ellis that he be and appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Wake at the Court House in Raleigh on the 3d Monday in November next, then and there to reply, or plead to issue, otherwise the property levied on will be condemned to Plaintiff's recovery.

Witness, Alfred Williams, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 3d Monday of August 1837.

A. WILLIAMS, C. C.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Chatham County,
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
August Term, 1837.

Hiram Ward

vs.

John J. Ward and Henry H. Hatch.

Original attachment.

Levied on personal Property and Land.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants John J. Ward and Henry H. Hatch are not inhabitants of this State or so abscond or conceal themselves that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon them—it is therefore ordered that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Raleigh Register, for the Defendants to be and appear at the next term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Chatham, at the Court House in Pittsborough, on the second Monday in November next, to reply, answer, plead or demur, or judgment of condemnation will be awarded against the personal property and land levied upon, and also against the effects in the hands of the Garnishees, to satisfy the Plaintiff's claims.

Witness, Nathan A. Stedman, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the second Monday of August, A. D. 1837.

N. A. STEDMAN, C. C. C.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Wake County,
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
August Term, 1837.

Jesse Ellis vs. William Ellis.

Attachment levied on Land.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that William Ellis, the Defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State—it is ordered that publication be made in the Raleigh Register for six weeks successively, notifying the said William Ellis that he be and appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Wake at the Court House in Raleigh on the 3d Monday in November next, then and there to reply, or plead to issue, otherwise the property levied on will be condemned to Plaintiff's recovery.

Witness, Alfred Williams, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 3d Monday of August, 1837.

ALFRED WILLIAMS, C. C.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Wake County,
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
August Term, 1837.

Jeremiah Williams vs. William Ellis.

Attachment levied on Land.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that William Ellis, the Defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State—it is ordered that publication be made in the Raleigh Register for six weeks successively, notifying the said William Ellis that he be, and appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Wake at the Court House in Raleigh on the 3d Monday in November next, then and there to reply, or plead to issue, otherwise, the property levied on will be condemned to Plaintiff's recovery.

Witness, Alfred Williams, Clerk of our said Court at office, the 3d Monday of August, 1837.

A. WILLIAMS, C. C.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Wake County,
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
August Term 1837.

W. & A. Stebbins vs. William Ellis.

Attachment levied on Land.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that William Ellis, the Defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State—it is ordered that publication be made in the Raleigh Register for six weeks successively, notifying the said William Ellis that he be and appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Wake at the Court House in Raleigh on the 3d Monday in November next, then and there to reply, or plead to issue, otherwise the property levied on will be condemned to Plaintiff's recovery.

Witness, Alfred Williams, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 3d Monday of August 1837.

A. WILLIAMS, C. C.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Chatham County,
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
August Term, 1837.

Ambrose E. Foosee, Ex'r. of Simon Bright,

vs.

Henry H. Hatch.

Original attachment.

Levied on personal Property and Land.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant Henry H. Hatch is not an inhabitant of this State, or so absconds or conceals himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him—it is therefore ordered that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Raleigh Register for the Defendant to be and appear at the next term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Chatham, at the Court House in Pittsborough, on the second Monday in November next, to reply, answer, plead or demur, or judgment of condemnation will be awarded against the personal property and land levied upon and also against the effects in the hands of the Garnishees, to satisfy the Plaintiff's claims.

Witness, Nathan A. Stedman, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the second Monday of August, A. D. 1837.

N. A. STEDMAN, C. C. C.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Chatham County,
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
August Term, 1837.

Hiram Ward, Ex'r of Robert Ward, dec'd.

vs.

John J. Ward and Henry H. Hatch.

Original attachment.

Levied on personal Property and Land.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants John J. Ward and Henry H. Hatch are not inhabitants of this State, or so abscond or conceal themselves that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon them—it is therefore ordered that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Raleigh Register for the Defendants to be and appear at the next term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Chatham, at the Court House in Pittsborough, on the second Monday in November next, to reply, answer, plead or demur, or judgment of condemnation will be awarded against the personal property and land levied upon, and also against the effects in the hands of the Garnishees, to satisfy the Plaintiff's claims.

Witness, Nathan A. Stedman, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the second Monday of August, A. D. 1837.

N. A. STEDMAN, C. C. C.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Chatham County,
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
August Term, 1837.

William Bland vs. Henry H. Hatch.

Original attachment.

Levied on personal Property and Land.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant Henry H. Hatch is not an inhabitant of this State, or so absconds or conceals himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him—it is therefore ordered that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Raleigh Register, for the Defendant to be and appear at the next term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Chatham, at the Court House in Pittsborough, on the second Monday in November next, to reply, answer, plead or demur, or judgment of condemnation will be awarded against the personal property and land levied upon, and also against the effects in the hands of the Garnishees, to satisfy the Plaintiff's claims.

Witness, Nathan A. Stedman, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the second Monday of August, A. D. 1837.

N. A. STEDMAN, C. C. C.