RALEIGH REGISTER AND NORTH-CAROLINA GAZETTE:

AN ABANDONED VILLAIN. From the Correspondent of the Kentucky Com-

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 1.

At 1 o'clock to day, Jones and Thompson (assumed names) were hung for murdering and attempting to rob William S. Thomas, Exchange Broker, of this City. They role from the jail to the gallows, each driven in a buggy by one of the Sheriffs of this county, smoking their cigars with great calmness, till the moment before their caps were pulled over their eves, when they shook hands with each other, and, without apparent trepidation, were swung into eternity. Thompson was without any genius of his own, and has been the mere executioner of the daring villainy of Jones and others. Jones has made a donation of his Confession to reading. Mrs. Oldham, widow of the late jailer :--According to this, it seems he was born in England, of good family, and was a sterling-showing assets for one hundred and ninety-one.

Here, he says, he deposited fifty thou sand pounds, without the knowledge of his creditors, in the hands of a rich banker ; brought his wife and three children (daughters, whom he educated well) to New York where 'they married respectably, and still live. At this place his bring this measure forward, moved that when the wife died, after which he returned to Senate adjourn it adjourn to meet on Monday. -London and claimed of his banker the fifty thousand pounds ; who, after repeated applications, persisted in denying all knowledge of the matter. He pre. further instructions from this body. There was an sently met him at some distance from the immediate necessity for the action of Congress on metropolis, and stabbed him to the heart. the blood gushed from his bosom, and he Treasury. He had been waited on by Senators this dropped out of his carriage a corpse. -After this, Jones went to the seaboard, engaged in the naval service, excited the which he left to be disposed of at the pleasure of And thus, all the promises which have been made to ment provides that, after a day to be specified, all crew to mutiny, murdered every soul on the Senate. board who refused to join his party, except the captain's wife, with whom he lived six or eight months, and afterwards murdered her. He then took the ship here principally to relieve the Government, but first and crew to Africa, took on board three to relieve the People, and then the Government .hundred slaves, and steered for the West He saw nothing in any one of the measures calcu-Indies, twenty-five or thirty of whom and being pursued by a British man of would be placed in an erect position. He would died soon after leaving the African coast, war, to escape detection, they drowned himself offer a measure, humble as he was, it no one all the others. Jones landed at Charleston. South Carolina, murdered some man for his money, was thrown into jail, where good of the country, and to remain here until somehe lay thirteen months. He went from thence to New Orleans, put up at the withdrew his motion. best hotel in the city, discovered some gentleman boarding in the same house who had \$7,000, murdered and robbed him in one of its passages, and remained unsuspected, in the same place for several days. He then took a steamboat and went to St. Louis ; on his passage made acquaintance with Thompson, in connexion with whom he murdered and robbed a man at St. Louis of \$2,000. Came to Louisville, watched William S. Thomas Mr. Young, in favor of a for eight or ten days, entered his house on 5th street, near Main, in the most public part of this city, at 9 o'clock in the morning, murdered him, but were intercepted in their intended robbery by Thomas's servant bursting open the door at the moment they were rifling his drawers of their contents. well educated, and uncommonly prepos. sessing in his manners. He was an infidel ; declined all intercourse with our first circles in London, and certainly possessed an intellect uncommonly brilliant, by a misdirection of his gifted powers, perished in a strange land-ignomi. niously perished under the gallows.

TWENTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

EXTRA SESSION. IN SENATE.

Thursday, September 14, 1837. Mr. BUCHANAN presented some remonstrances against the admission of Texas into the Union from the city and county of Philadelphia; laid on the table. Mr. WEBSTER said he would take the occasion to say that he had received several remonstrances similar in their character, which he would refrain from presenting, until some specific proposition should be offered.

Mr. WRIGHT, from the same committee reported a bill imposing additional duties on depositories of the public money. [This is the sub-Treasury scheme.] Ordered to a second reading.

Mr. WRIGHT from the same committee, reported a bill to revoke the charters of all Banks in the District of Columbia, which may not resume specie payments, and to suppress the circulation of small notes within the District. Ordered to a second

Mr. RIVES said it was the desire of the Senate not to act on any one of the measures until the whole should be before the Senate. It appeared to him that one of the most important subjects-a bill merchant in London, where he failed for to designate the funds in which the revenue should three hundred and fifty thousand pounds be collected-a subject distinctly pointed out by the President, had been negatived. He would therefore move a postponement in the hope that the chairman | left idle ? would report such a bill to-morrow.

Mr. WRIGHT said that he had reported all the bills which the committee proposed to report at this session. As to the measure in question, he was of opinion that this subject should lay over until next session

Mr. RIVES with a view to obtain time to look into the measures, now that it was determined not to

Mr. WHIGHT said it was not his purpose to press these measures prematurely or hastily. He would tee had reported all that would be reported, without reported. He stated this to excuse himself from

Mr. RIVES said the Committee had an advantage not possessed by other Senators, and he now merely called, according to parliamentary practice, for a short time to prepare his mind. He did not come lated to relieve the people. Ile did not come here to register the edicts of the Executive. He wished

tested,] in that case, the available amount would still able time than the present. Let min an gust come money and the Treasury. He was not dis- leng, the House took up the orders of a bary a trial on human in- day. of means. There were therefore, no ready means out boldly, fearlessly, and show their hands at once; without the assistance of Congress. In all the At- though he had not proposed this measure with that lantic coast, the money in the banks had for the view, but merely to put the bill in such a shape as most part been withdrawn, only a small sum sub-ject to draft being with them, say less than a million, hoped he might be indulged in his reasonable reand creditors were not willing to receive drafts upon the Southwestern banks, where now almost all the funds in deposite with banks were placed.

Such being the case, and such the amount of unavailable money, the object of issuing Treasury notes ther consideration of the bill, and it was decided in was to anticipate the funds in deposite with the affirmative-Yeas 28, Nays 18. banks until Congress should say how those funds were to be made available. The Committee on Finance had reported a bill giving to those banks intervals of two, five, and eight months in which to pay the sums due, dividing the balance in their hands into three instalments. Again, the extension granted already, and proposed still to be granted, on bonds, would diminish the means of the Treasury; from all which considerations, the issue of these notes was rendered necessary to meet the current expenses.

Mr. CLAY, of Kentucky, professed himself greatly obliged by the valuable information communicated by the honorable Senator (Mr. Wright,) but he still felt that the inquiry which he had wished to make was not yet answered. He meant to inquire if the money in the banks was to be used as bank notes, or if the banks were to be compelled to pay been postponed to this day, in order to give Mr. them in specie, and then if these funds were to be Calhoun an opportunity of preparing an amend-

used as bank notes unless the laws should authorize them so to be used.

Mr. CLAY. Then it comes to this: we have pass-

to the hands of others who refuse to acknowledge money due to the Government may be paid in notes and make use of them. The States would have of specie-paying banks; that from and after the 1st been glad to receive this money in the shape of bank of January, 1839, one-half might be paid in such notes, and we have taken it from them. Again : notes ; one-quarter after the 1st of January, 1840 ; Government refuses to call them funds in that shape, and that from and after the 1st of January, 1841, and to Government, we have now made them over all sums due the Government for customs, lands, state, that he was instructed to say that the Commit- by the bill just passed! And as Government, though &c. shall be paid only in the legal currency of the it receives those funds, and prevents their being United States, or in such notes, bills, &c. as should paid to the States, will not acknowledge them as by law be ordered. funds, there is a deficiency existing, and this defitwo of the bills just reported, so far as regards the ciency is to be supplied by issuing Treasury notes, in order that Government may be able to get along. morning, urging an immediate action on the bill just (That is to say, Government will not receive the pa- | said comprised the substance of the bill introduced per of the country, and is about to create a paper of by him two years ago, "To re-establish the constius of the flowing of gold and silver all over the coun- the public dues should be paid in gold and silver

issue of ten millions of paper money!

At this stage of the bill, Mr. Calhoun expressed a wish that a postponement of the bill until to- the Treasury should begin with specie payments. morrow might be allowed, for an examination into some points.

Saturday, September 16, 1837.

The Senate took up the bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue Treasury notes, when,

Mr. Calhoun said that with regard to one point else did, with a view to restore that confidence. He in the bill-the payment of interest on the Treasury was prepared to make all personal sacrifices for the notes-which the Senator from Massachusetts so much approved, was to his (Mr. C's) mind just as objectionable. Nor was he satisfied with the bill, for he really could not make up his mind as to any one scheme for raising the necessary means, until

quest of postponement until Monday-the pressing an immense machinery which would spread demands on the Treasury were trifling, compared to over the land. When he lived in France. this great and momentous subject.

The question was taken on postponing the fur-

Monday, September 18, 1837.

Mr. Rives gave notice that he should to-morrow ask leave to bring in a bill designating the funds to be received by Government in payment of public dues. Mr. Rives observed, that he had, on a former day, intimated his intention of proposing a bill of this description himself, in the event that no ultimately become a bank of such a charsimilar bill should be reported by the Committee on Finance. He viewed the neglect of this highly important subject likely to be of such serious consequence to the community at large, that he felt himself bound to act on the occasion by bringing in a bill calculated to do justice to the People in this particular.

ISSUE OF TREASURY NOTES.

The bill for the issue of Treasury notes having ment, and of offering his sentiments generally upon

Mr. WRIGHT, in reply, said they would not be the subject, was now resumed by the Senate. Mr. Calhoun then rose and addressed the Senate in a speech, occupying between one and two hours. On concluding his speech, Mr. Calhoun submited a bill to take funds out of the hands of those who ted his amendment, which provided that from and would have been glad to use them, to put them in- after the first of January next three-fourths of the

Mr. Benton, after expressing his entire concurrence in the amendment of Mr. Calhoun, sent to the Chair two amendments of his own, which he try, these promises of a better currency, result in the only, and in Treasury notes and land scrip, as might by law be authorized ; and the second provides that after the resumption of specie payments by the banks,

These amendments, together with Mr. Calhoun's, were ordered to be printed. The bill was then ordered to be engrossed and

ead a third time by the following vote : YEAS-Messrs. Allen, Bayard, Benton, Black,

Brown, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay, of Ala., Clayton, Fulton, Grundy, Hubbard, Kent, King, of Ala., King, of Geo., Knight, Lyon, McKean, Morris,

tested,] in that case, the available amount would still able time than the present. Let him tell gentlemen settlement of the receivers of the public disposed of, on motion of Mr. Cambre and the Treasury. He was not dis-leng, the House took up the posed to lay so heavy a trial on human in-I day. firmity as to leave deposits of great magnitude in the hands of individuals. * The bill which had been passed was but the germ of

he understood that under the sub-treasury system there, 100,000 persons were employed. This was the grain of mustard seed, the smallest of all seeds, which would grow up and become a large tree, whose branches would overshadow the land, and the birds of the air, he would not sav the birds of prey, would take shelter therein. He had no doubt that the system would

acter as would provoke the people to call for a National Bank disconnected with the Government. Leave was then given to introduce the

bill which was read a first time and ordered to a second reading.

tive business, after which the Senate ad-

On motion of Mr. Hubbard, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of Execu-

iourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. . Thursday, September 14, 1837.

After the presentation of Petitions, most of which related to the currency.

Mr. Cambreleng, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill, authorizing the postponement of the payment of duty bonds and for other purposes, which was twice read and commit- and then present the bill. ted. [This bill postpones all bonds for six months, from the time when they become due; and it will have a credit of one, two, and three months on merchandize now in the Custom House.]

Mr. Cambreleng laid on the table, to be printed for the information of the House, a document embracing facts relative to the mode of collecting and disbursing the revenue of England and France. The House took up the Report of the Select Committee on the subject of the amendment of the Rules

and Orders of the House. This subject occupied some time, and the proposed amendments were severally acted upon. No other business was transacted.

Friday September 15, 1837,

Petitions were presented on the subject of the currency, and also several remonstrances against the annexation of Texas

All petitions not relating to the subjects comprised in the message of the President of the U. States, were, under the order of the House, laid on the tuble,

Mr. ABAMS presented a petition from sundry citizens of Massachusetts, praying for retrenchment and reform, and recommending it to Congress to begin by reducing their own pay fifty per cent. (A laug

The bill to postpone the 4th instalme was again taken up, and

Mr. Bell spoke against it for 2 hours Mr. Pickens followed in support of bill-preferring it to a loan, which w the only afternative to it.

ATTENTION Brigade Orders.

HRAD QUARTERS, Wake Forest,) September 11, 1837.

To the Officers Commanding the Regime of the Seventeenth Brigade of New Carolina Militia.

YOU are hereby commanded to alteni your respective places of Parade & Reis w th your Regiments under your commit equipt as the law directs, in order to be viewed, on the following days, viz :

In Nash, on the 31st October, the 22d B

In Warren, on the 2d November, the 23d giment. In Franklin, on the 4th November, the

Regiment, In Wake, on the 7th November, the 35th

36th Regiments. JAS, M. MANGUM, A

By order of DANIEL S. CRENSHAW, Brig. Gen

of the 17th Brig de of N. C. M

The Warrenton Reporter will tu the foregoing until the Review in that Cour

Military Notice.

ATTENTION !- Soth REGIMENT

TARADE at Raleigh, on Tuesday the November, on the usual Ground, a o'clock precisely, Armed and Equipped and ding to law.

The Officers, Commissioned and Non-C missioned, will attend on Monday the 61 vember, at 11 o'clock, prec'sely, for Drill.

W. A. WILLIAMS, Col. Conc C. W. D. HUTCHINGS, Adj. September, 1857.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA. Granville County.

Court of Ple is and Quarter Sessions, August Term, A. D. 1837.

Thomas Halliburton and wife Louisa, Ra Jones, Sarah Wilker-on, James Sanda Ambrose Sandford, Robert Sandford, Ros Bumpass & wife Nancy, Elizabeth Phila John Lunsford and wife Sarah A, Annela James Winfree, Ambrose Jones, Gam

Yours,

WHAT IS LOCO FOCOISM ?

The cognomen of Loco Foco, is derived loose from the wreck we have made. from an incident which occurred at Tam. many Hall, when a large assemblage of observations in favor of the bill. agrarians, radicals and followers of Fau-The question was then put on the passage of the bill, and decided as follows: ny Wright, were suddenly immersed in YEAS-Messrs. Allen, Benton, Black, BROWN kindred darkness by a trick of their Tammany friends, in extinguishing the gas lights. It seems that the trick was anticipated, and that each of the sovereigns gles, Sevier, Smith of Conn., STRANGE, Walker, in attendance was provided with a tal- Wall, Williams, Wright-28. MAYS-Messrs. Bayard, Clay of Ky., Clayton. log candle and a Loco Foco match, with the end of which, in a few seconds, the room was illuminated with the glare of madge, Webster, White, Young-17. 300 candles, under the enlightening in-So the bill was passed and sent to the House of fluence of which the meeting was enabled | Representatives for concurrence to proceed to business. Since that oc-ISSUE OF TREASURY NOTES. currence, the appellation of Loco Foco has been given to the sect or rather to the variety of sects, who, under the designation of radicals, agrarians and disciples of Fanny Wright, adopt as their creed, and new systems or no systems at all established in their places-that man is a to take a fresh start and begin again .-Bedlam-but, andoubtedly, also, there are many among them as designing and funds in the banks. unscrupulous knaves as ever infested so-Thomas H. Benton the greatest man of the age, who rail most vociferously against aristocrate, banks, and all institutions. Delaware Journal.

М.

At the suggestion of Mr. WEBSTER, Mr. RIVES

The bill to postpone the transfer of the 4th instal-

ment of the Surplus Revenue was then taken up for

The bill to postpone the transfer of the 4th instalment of the surplus revenue to the States having been read the third time, and the question being on its passage.

Mr. PRESTON made some remarks to show that neither was this the time when a necessity existed for alienating this trust fund from its lawful object. and if it was, this was not the proper mode. He thought nine millions' might be saved by rescinding useless expenditures on fortifications, curtailing and Jones was about forty-five or fifty years suspending others. The better way would have old, six feet high, straight and slender, been to recal the 1st instalment instead of postponing the 4th. There is in fact a recal of one of the instalments without the guards and checks imposed by the law. The distribution bill as it originally passed the Senate would have prevented the necesclergy (most of whom called on him) or sity for convening Congress. If an illustrious pereven naming the subject of Religion in | sonage could have brought his conscience to sanchis presence. So that he who has proba- tion that bill, the Treasurer would have received bly graced, by his presence, some of the State certificates of deposites, which he could have put into the market, and thus raised the funds necessary to relieve the Treasury.

Mr. CRITTENDEN assigned his reasons for opposing this hill at some length. His views were similar to those which had been given by the Senator from South Carolina, Mr. Preston. The first mode of relief to the people is to take from them 9 millions which they are expecting; the next, to plunge them into debt to the amount of ten millions more; and then to establish a new machine as an experi- his own view of the subject, this subject of separment. Would not this increase the public distress instead of relieving it? The people would see that our only care was to relieve the government, to cut

Mr. BROWN and Mr. WALKER made some

Buchanan, Culhoun, Clay of Ala., Fulton, Grundy, Hubbard, King of Ala., Knight, Linn, McKean, Morris, Niles, Pierce, Rives, Roane, Robinson, Rug-

Crittenden, Davis, Kent, Lyon, Norvell, Preston, Robbins, Smith of Indiana, Southard, Swift, Tall-

The bill authorizing the issue of Treasury notes, the bill with the word ' ten," thereby making the amount of notes to be issued ten millions of dollars. Mr. CLAY, of Kentucky, was very desirous of obthat all established law and government taining more fell information relating to one point, are wrong, that religion is a fallacy - and that was, that as a bill had now passed the Se- the Treasury could be relieved until he knew what from Missouri imposed a positive penalty nor to any department of the Government, but is perfect being, or would be so, if he was ploy the funds in the banks before being reduced in was something due to the sympathy of the people, permitted to do as he pleased-and in some way or other to a specie basis, whether Gov- when the country was in so much distress. Mr. C. short, that all has been wrong since the ernment intended by laws passed, or to be passed beginning of the world and that we ought |-such, for example, as a bankrupt law-to force the conversion of the funds now in the banks into Some of these people are undoubtedly the banks into the Treasury, there to lie without have the effect of connecting any other proposition honest in their crazy and impracticable | being used ! His inquiry was not, he thought, use- with it. aspirations-as honest as the tenants of less, since it must be evident that the amount of the blank must depend upon the availability of the ciety. These are the people who approve ney in the banks subject to draft on the 28th of provisional loan. We had ample means, but not amost loudly and heartily of the doctrines August last, amounted only to eight million one vailable at once, for they were locked up, and could of the President's Message, who deem hundred and sixty-six thousand dollars. Out of not be had. Instead of issuing Treasury notes, and of October. But, if the outstanding drafts should if it were intended to carry out the views contained quacy of the sub-treasury system from the give the Committee the power to sit dur-

it should be perfectly understood as to what was to be done in reference to the great point of separating the Government from the banks. It appeared to him that all the measures to be passed upon ought to converge to that point, if there was any intention | passed. to make it, and this among the rest. As the law now stood, the Secretary of the Treasury would be compelled to receive the notes of all specie-paying banks; and if there should be a resumption of specie payments, all the notes of all the banks would be received. If Congress should adjourn withouts coming to the conclusion of separating the Government from the banks, the result of passing this and the other measures would be to collect the money in Sub-Treasury bills and bank notes. If it was intended to restore the connection with the banks, or even if it was not the intention, this bill ought to but was omitted in the report of the Combe different from what it was. In fact, in neither al- mittee on Finance. In reference to an externative could he well agree with the provision of clusive currency of gold and silver he dethe bill. Being in this dilemma, he should feel himself compelled to move an amendment to it, for the sooner a decision was had on that important point the better. To prove whether it was the design of the Senate to make a separation or not, would depend upon the course adopted here. If a separation was to be made now was the acceptable [ted propositions which contemplated an entime And, if the opportunity was not now embraced, perhaps it never would be. Under this impression, it was his wish, (for this was a subject which required some little reflection,) that the further consideration of the bill should be postponed till Monday, by which time he would be enabled to prepare his proposition. Upon the great point of view of the paralized condition of our comseparation between the banks and the Government, | merce, and the degraded state of the curhis opinion had long been made up. He firmly believed that the real alternative was a separation, or a Bank of the United States. He had so declared himself in 1834. He had never seen any reason to change that opinion. On the contrary, the realizing of all the anticipations he had then mentioned, had happened. The catastrophe had come upon the Union, and now was the time to act. In ation was one of the greatest measures that ever was or ever could be presented to the country .-It was due to the country, due to posterity, that gentlemen on all sides should meet - this crisis openly, boldly, directly-state their plans and come out with their views. He thought there appeared to be backwardness on this subject. Although painful as the task was, he would himself be prepared to go into the subject on Monday, and would then ask some questions in regard to it. He then moved to postpone the further consideration of the bill till Monday.

Mr. Wright said that he was not disposed to deny to the honorable Senator any opportunity of presenting his propositions, nor was he at all unwilling to act upon any proposition consistent with the business before the Senate. His (Mr. W's.) own opinion, however, was-for it was a matter of deep deliberation in the committee-that proposition ought not certainly to be connected with this bill. Whatever should be determined, whatever should govern the action of Congress on that subject, the was next taken up as in Committee of the Whole. Treasury must have the means to go on. With Mr. WRIGHT moved to fill up the first blank in every disposition to receive the propositions of the honorable Senator, he felt himself bound to hope that the Senate would not consent to postpone the bill, or to connect it with any other measure. nate for arresting the payment of the fourth instal- were the means to be adopted. If the measure ment to the States, and since the fund intended for were now forced upon him, he would be compelled the use of the States was now to be applied to the to vote against it. He felt a due and proper sensiuse of the Government, if it was intended to em- bility for the Treasury, but at the same time there then asked for the Yeas and Nays. Mr. Benton said that as one connected as he had been with the deposite bill, he could not agree to Mr. Calhoun said, that if it were the intention of repudiated the idea of the President that his motion, laid on the table. the Senate, or rather of the Administration, to restore gradually the connection between the Govern-Mr. WRIGHT said it had been ascertained, and meat and the banks, then, in his opinion, instead of currency of the country, &c. so stated in the Secretary's Report, that all the mo- issuing Treasury notes, Congress ought to make a one republican authority for a sub-treasury scheme, he would show hundreds of re- the failures and delays of the Florida war. that sum the expenses for the month of September creating a new debt, and funding these notes, you publican authorities in favor of State banks; were to be taken, which would leave the sum re- ought to make notes payable on the State banks, and made some quotations from Jefferson fied the resolution as to embrace an induced to about two millions and a half by the 1st and, as the means come in, pay off these notes. And to sustain him. He inferred the inade- quiry into the causes of the war, and to

Nicholas, Niles, Norvell, Pierce, Rives, Roane, Robbins, Robinson, Ruggles, Sevier, Smith, of Conn. Smith, of Indiana, Strange, Swift, Tallmadge, Tip-

ton, Walker, Wall, Webster, White, Williams, Wright, Young-42. NA YS-Messrs. Clay, of Ky., Crittenden, Pres-

ton, Southard, Spence-5.

Tuesday, September 19.

The following bills were read a third time and

A bill to authorise the issuing of Treasury notes. A bill to extend the time for the payment of Revenue Bonds.

A bill to adjust the remaining claims on the Deposite Banks.

Mr. Rives, pursuant to notice, rose to ask leave to introduce a bill to designate the character of the lunds receivable for public revenue. This is a measure which had been recommended by the Executive, nounced it as mischievous and fallacious. and calculated to postpone the resumption of specie payment. The Senators from South Carolina (Mr. Calhoun) and Mis souri (Mr. Benton) had vesterday submittire revolution in the policy of the country. The Treasury order of the late Executive might have been wise at the time it was issued, but the continuance of it was repudiated by the whole country. He took a rency, which he compared to a human body in a state of suspended animation, the vital spark being still there, and requiring only the particular remedy to recall it into action. The great object of all should be to for information, restore confidence. He referred to instances in England, and even in New York, where a single act of the Government was sufficient to restore confidence, even before it was carried into practical operation He adverted to the message of the President where it drew a parallel between the distress of this country and that of Great Britain. There was a striking difference between the situation of the one country and the other. In England, the distress had not led to the suspension of specie payments, while here it led to that suspension. There was this difference. It was because the conduct of the British Government invited confidence while that of our Government_repelled confidence. The bill which he offered looked to the resumption of specie payments. He laid it down as demonstrable that if the measures which had been passed were carried through, there could

be no resumption of specie payments. So long as gold and silver are at a premium, the Bank would not resume specie payments. Such must be the result of the

measures proposed by the Senator from S.

SUB-TREASURIES.

Mr. CAMBRELENG reported a bill imposing additional duties, on depositories in certain cases, upon public officers, and for other purposes! [This is the Sub-Treasury Bill. The Mint and its branches and the Post Offices and Land Offices are made the places of deposite, and their officers are authorized to prepare fire proofs, &cc. for the purpose. Most of the provisions relate to guards and checks upon the officers.] The bill was twice read and committed. Mr. CAMBRELENG, from the same Committee, reported a bill for adjusting the remaining claims upon the late deposite banks. Read twice and commit-

Mr. C, stated that he had but two more bills to report, and they would be reported on Monday, when he would call the attention of the House to these subjects.

Mr. Garland of Va., gave notice that he would submit a counter project, next week-and he asked the gentleman to move to make the bills the order of the day for a certain day.

RULES AND ORDERS.

The House resumed the consideration of the report of the Select Committee on the revision of the Rules, and were engaged until the adjournment on that subject. No other subject was acted upon.

Saturday, September 16. The House of Representatives did not sit to-day, Monday September 18.

After the presentation of petitions, most of which

vere anti-Texan, Mr. Cambreleng, from the Committee on Finance, reported without amendment, the Senate bill for adjusting the claims of the U. States, upon the late deposite banks; also a bill for the deposite of merchandise in the public stores; also a bill to revoke the charters of the District Banks, in certain cases, also, upon leave, a bill appropriating 300,000 dollars for the suppression of Indian hostilities in Florida-all which were twice read and committed.

After the adoption of various resolutions calling Mr. James Garland offered a project as a sub-

stitute for that reported from the Committee on Finance, which was ordered to be printed for the information of the House. [This bill proposes the reception in payment of public dues; of the notes of specie paying banks, and the employment of such banks as depositories of the Government, under certain restrictions.]

The House took up the Senate bill for the postpenement of the 4th instalment directed by the 13th section of the deposite act to be made with the Granville, at the Court House in Oxford, States. Mr. Dawson, of Ga., moved its postpone- the first Monday in November. then and the ment for the present until further information could to plead, answer or demur to said Petit be procured.

Mr. Cambreleng earnestly opposed the postponement, and went into a statement of the condition of the Treasury, as it will be on the first of October, to show that the whole amount of available and unavailable funds in the Treasury, at that time, will be less than two millions. Under these circumstances, the government could not make a deposite of nine millions with the States.

Tuesday, September 19.

Mr. Adams, of Mass. asked leave to offer a Resolution, which was read as follows :

Resolved, That the power of annexing the people of an independent foreign State to this Union Mr. Calhoun said it was impossible to say how Carolina. The proposition of the Senator is not delegated to Congress, nor to the Executive, for the resumption of specie payments. He reserved to the People. expatiated at length on the tendency of the Objections being made, Mr. A. moved course which the government is pursuing, the suspension of the rule, and asked the not merely to separate the Government Yeas and Nays, which were refused, and from the banks, but to divorce the people the motion to suspend was rejected, from the government. He declared it to Many petitions were presented-all in be his determination to stand by the peorelation to Texas or the Currency, ple, and not to see one description of cur-Subsequently, the States having been rency for the government, and another and called for Resolutions, Mr. Adams offerthat of a spurious kind for the people. He ed the above Resolution, and it was, on the government has nothing to do with the Mr. Wise offered a Resolution for the appointment of a Select Committee, by Whenever gentlemen could show him ballot, with power to send for persons

Jones, William Loftis and wife Anne, a James Jones, Exr. &c.

Against Robert Jones (of Reuben), William Jon John Bradshaw and wife Martha, Bud Wilkerson and wife Elizabeth, David W free, Charles Winfree, Collins Winfree, briel Sundford (lunatic), Gubriel Jones, a brose Davy, Gabriel Davy, William Du Jones Davy, and the Children of Ple Hawkins, dec'd. & John Y. Sandiord, Am of Gabriel Jones, sen. dec'd.

Petition for Account and Settlement.

T appearing to the satisfaction of the Con that the defendants mobert Jones (of he ben), William Jones, John Bradshaw and Mariha, Dudley Wilkerson and wife Elizabeth David Winfree, Charles Winfree, CollinsWa free, Gabriel Jones, Ambrose Davy, Gabr Davy, William Davy, Jones Davy, and Children of Phebe Hawkins, dec'd, reside yond the limits of this State-It is them ordered, that publication be made for size cessive weeks in the Raleigh Register, for said Defendants to appear at the Court of Pla and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the Co ty of Granville, at the Court House in Oxia on the first Monday in November next, th and there to plead, answer, or demurtos Petition, otherwise the same will be beard parts as to them, and the prayer of the Pet

oners granfed.

Witness, James M. Wiggins, Clerk of Court, at Office, the first Monday in Aug A. D. 1837.

JAS. M. WIGGINS, Ch Pr.ce adv. \$8 25

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Granville County. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, A. D. 1837. Drucilla ll'ester,

The Heirs at Law of Zachariah Hester, det Petition for Dower.

> T appearing to the satisfaction of the Cott that John Hester, Jeremiah Hester, N Curry, Hiram G. Hester, the Children of El abeth Bates, and the Children of Polly Gord defendants in this case, reside beyond the mits of this State-It is therefore ordered, 10 publication be made for six successive wet in the Raleigh Register, for the said Defen ants to appear at the next Court of Pleasing Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County

> otherwise the same will be heard ex parte," the prayer of the Petitioner granted. Witness, James M. Wiggins, Clerk of s

> Court, at Office, the first Monday in Aug . D. 1837.

JAS. M. WIGGINS, Ch Price adv. \$5 621

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Granyille County. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, A. D. 1837. Hastings, Pierce & Co. David L. Evans. Original Attachment. Cephas Daniel summoned as Gamishee.

Paul, Mollan & Co.

28. Same.

Original Attachment. Alexander Butler, Jno, B. Debnam, Lei Reavis, Cephas Daniel and Egbert Kitts summoned as Garnishees.

TT appearing to the satisfaction of the Co that the Defendant in the two foreg Cases, is not an inhabitant of this Statetherefore ordered, that publication be me for hix successive weeks, in the Raleigh gister, for the said Defendant to appear at Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be for the County of Granville, at the Court He in Oxford, on the first Monday in Noven next, then and there to replexy, or pless issue, otherwise judgment final will be read ed against him, and the amount in the har of the Garnishees condemned, subject to Plan and papers, to investigate the causes of Witness, James M. Wiggins, Clerk of st After some debate, Mr. Wise so modi-

Court, at Liffice, the first Monday of Aug JAS. M. WIGGINS, Ch A. D. 1837

come in on the Treasury, [many of them being pro- in the message, there never could be a more favour- frequent difficulties which occurred in the ling the recess. Before the subject was Flice adv. \$6 691