

# RALEIGH REGISTER

## AND NORTH-CAROLINA GAZETTE.

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

THREE DOLLARS Per Annum }  
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#### MR. SHEPARD'S SPEECH.

The bill to postpone the payment to the States, of the Fourth Instalment of the Surplus Revenue, being under consideration in the House of Representatives—

Mr. C. SHEPARD, of North Carolina, addressed the Committee to the following effect: Mr. Chairman: It might, perhaps be thought more becoming in a young man, and a new member of this House, to listen to others who are more experienced in public affairs, and better qualified to give advice in this trying juncture. But as this question is of some importance to the People whom I represent; and as I intend to confine myself to the real issue before the House, I hope that the Committee will pardon me for this intrusion. On the 1st of January, 1837, the Treasury contained more than \$42,000,000, and the act of June, 1836, came into operation and took effect on this specific fund; it ordered that \$5,000,000 should be kept for the Mint and contingencies, and that the remainder should be deposited with the States in four quarterly instalments. The language of ordinary appropriations was not used, but the particular money then in the Treasury, whether of gold, silver, bank credit, or bank notes, was set apart and directed to a particular purpose. If by accident this fund had been destroyed, it would have been lost to the States, as the act did not constitute a general charge on the Treasury; but it was the duty of the Executive to effectuate the intentions of Congress, and no officer ought to have used this money for any other object than that to which it had been appropriated. Four or five millions, however, of the fourth instalment, have been expended, not for the Army, nor the Navy, nor the Civil list, as the receipts for the first half of the year 1837 were sufficient for these, and the Secretary advises us to withhold the payment of the entire instalment because the remainder of the fund is unavailable, and there is a deficiency in the Treasury.

A large portion of this money is in the hands of Michigan, Indiana, Mississippi, Alabama and Louisiana, and is unavailable because these institutions refuse to pay specie, and are not able to accommodate their creditors with drafts on the Atlantic cities. When it is remembered that twelve months ago the public money was marching about the country on pack horses and in traps for checks, & the whole monetary system was thrown into disorder, under the pretence of preparing for the distribution to the States, it is amazing that the Secretary should have permitted these banks to have on deposit so much more than their respective States were entitled to. But, sir, if this bank credit be unavailable, the passing of the bill will be useless; it cannot relieve the wants of the Treasury, and it would be most advisable for the Secretary to fulfil the act of 1836, and let the parties chiefly interested make their own arrangements.

If there be a deficiency in the Treasury, and this money which was promised to the States could be used, it is not proper that it should be withheld. They did not petition Congress for this boon; several of them, indeed, were opposed to the policy of the measure, and were partially forced into the acceptance of their shares; but after they have been led to expect this fund, and have commenced works of internal improvement, have founded schools and seminaries, & made other expenditures of local importance, it is not just that they should be disappointed. This is not a contract which could be enforced in a court of justice; but as the Governments of this Confederacy were erected for the benefit of the People, they should act towards each other with good faith and the strictest honor, in order that confidence and harmony might be permanently established. If this instalment be not paid, some of the States may be compelled to create stock and make loans to comply with their engagements; and here, perhaps,

might be another source of derangement in the money market of the Union.

An honorable gentleman from Kentucky has suggested that the bonds of the Bank of the United States should be sold to supply the wants of the Treasury; these bonds would probably be sought after in London or Amsterdam, and their sale in Europe would have a tendency to lower the rate of exchange, and hasten the return to specie payments. As the Government has been hostile to that institution, and is anxious to be freed from all connexion with banks, this plan of relief is not only feasible, but ought to be satisfactory to the Executive. If this be not agreeable, let us fail to carry into effect the extravagant appropriations of the last Congress; let the salaries of all the officers of this Government be reduced; let us return to the simplicity and economy of our predecessors, until we again have a redundant Treasury.

Some gentlemen were in favor of this bill because it is not constitutional to levy money to be distributed among the States. No man ever claimed this power for the National Government. The surplus revenue has arisen from the sale of the public Lands, and the "deposit bill" is the fairest and most equitable mode of division.

No patriot would attempt to disturb the "compromise act;" and if commerce revives, the revenue must be greater than a frugal Government can expend; and it would be wiser to anticipate our future income in the payment of this instalment, than to place in the hands of any Administration a large amount of money. It will be used for selfish purposes; more offices will be created; salaries will be increased; and every effort will be made to sustain parties at the expense of the people; or the scramble for appropriations will again commence on this floor—harbors for particular sections, and to improve private property, creeks and rivers, never before heard of, will again put in their claims for national patronage. Sir, in this contest for the public money, alike degrading to the Representative, and corrupting to the People, North Carolina would get but little; therefore, if it is collected, and is not wanted for the constitutional purposes of the Government, common sense and common justice demand of me to support an equitable distribution. But is there a deficiency in the Treasury? The honorable gentleman from Tennessee has made a lucid statement, from which it would appear that the Government has ample means; the Secretary has sent us his report; the members of "the Ways and Means" have made theirs, and they all disagree in the conclusions at which they arrive. I also, have made a calculation, but as older heads have differed, I shall not trouble the House with my arithmetic, but shall content myself with the belief that there is no need of this bill, until it is proved more satisfactorily.

Several gentlemen have indulged in sarcastic remarks on the Secretary of the Treasury. It would be unbecoming in me to follow their example, but I must say, with due respect to that officer, that he draws largely on the patience and generosity of the American People. The country is free from debt, its citizens are industrious and enterprising, they have been blessed with fruitful seasons, and yet they have been suddenly arrested in their career of prosperity, without foreign war, without the occurrence of extraordinary calamity. The schemes of that financial officer have signally failed, and he now comes up to this House to propose the abandonment of a cherished policy, the creation of a new debt, and a novel experiment on the resources of the country. Sir, if under these circumstances, a Chancellor of the Exchequer had opened such a budget as this to the British Parliament, he would have been scouted, and the King's Ministers would have thought themselves well off to have saved their heads. But here, in this boasted land of intelligence, the People suffer from the knavery or ignorance of their rulers, and may again submit to the yoke of party, and permit themselves to be again wheeled by artful appeals to their passions and prejudices.

But, sir, I have departed from the subject, I rose merely to express my dissent to the bill under discussion, and to state what I consider the feelings and interests of North Carolina. When the great questions involved in the President's Message are properly before us, I may again trouble the Committee with a few remarks.

#### GENERAL BANK.

It is now evident that the condition of the people will not, in any way, be bettered by the extra Session. In fact, we fear there is nothing to be looked for, from our present set of Representatives. Although they see, and begin in some degree to feel, that the people are deserting them yet their commitment to the views and interest of the party in power, forms a paramount obligation, and renders their present situation awfully critical. There are now three distinct propositions before the country; and every free-man is loudly called on to choose his favorite alternative.

The first question is, will you again repeat the wretched "Experiment" of placing the public funds (if we should ever be so fortunate as to acquire any) in the local Banks as depositories? depending on such Banks for a currency? If you do, you sin against light and knowledge. How blind, how obstinate, must be that devotion, which prompts a desperate struggle to sustain a measure, after its ruinous effects have desolated the country; and after its own sole projector has been condemned and deserted it.

Secondly.—Will you place the Treasury, the whole Revenues of the United States, under the entire control and direction of the President, and those Executive officers whom he has power to appoint, and remove at pleasure? If the public money has been seized upon by the Executive, wasted and lost, while there was no law to sanction the ruinous depredateion,—or rather the villainous outrage,—what may we not expect, if a prowling company of irresponsible officers can only procure the formal enactment of laws in their favor?

Believing as we do, that neither of the foregoing propositions can longer find disinterested advocates, it remains to be considered, in the third place, whether you will not joyfully seize the first opportunity of returning to the ancient, well-tried, and the only successful measure, to secure confidence, harmony and general prosperity?

We allude to the establishment of a general Bank, calculate to furnish a currency universal in its acceptance. All experience proves that this measure is not only safe but absolutely indispensable. In this, we are not taking a leap in the dark. Like causes will invariably produce like effects. The time is not far distant, when the people will demand the measure; and their servants must obey them, or retire, and yield up their places, to be filled by those more worthy of our public confidence.

Southern Citizen.

#### INTERESTING SCENE.

Deputations of several tribes of Indians visited the National Theatre at Washington a few nights since; and their department during the performance greatly amused the audience. It is described in the following manner by a correspondent of the Baltimore Transcript:

I have just returned from the Theatre, and before I turn in, I will give you a sketch of one of the most interesting scenes I ever witnessed. Understanding that the various tribes of Indians now here were to present there this evening, I went thither with a double curiosity, to see the fascinating Miss Nelson and the effect of her playing upon the minds of the Savages. In one of the stage boxes were seated a party of Iowas, who are small featured and more richly dressed than the others, but less gaudy than the Sioux. In the adjoining box were the Foxes, who appear to be more Indian like than any other tribes I ever saw. They wear red blankets, save one fellow, who had a black one; probably he is the chaplain to the embassy.— They wear no shirts, and their blankets being thrown open, show their noble forms in naked majesty. They wear no trinkets like the other tribes about their head, which they shave closely, leaving only the scalp, from which a mass of bristles runs back to their necks, like the crest of a horseman's helmet. This, with the savage simplicity of the other part of their bodies, gives them a peculiar antique appearance far more imposing than that of their beplumed and be-daubed rivals. After a while, in marched the Sioux decked out in new blankets, and some of their Chiefs rigged in blue regimentals with silver epaulets and hats with tin bands around them. They appeared delighted with their military togethery, which I think is in abominable taste.

When the buxom form of Miss Nelson, arrayed as a Knight in the piece of "The Deep, Deep Sea," sprang on the stage, the Indians seemed absolutely amazed with the vision before them, when one of the Iowas suddenly rose and with an energetic exclamation threw a head dress of feathers upon the stage. At first, the performer was frightened, until the interpreter arose and translated the Indian's exclamation, which was that he gave her that as a token of his delight in seeing her! Miss Nelson bowed and took the present which was accompanied with an applause that was almost deafening. The play went on. Knight's long serpentine train could not keep the Indians from gazing on the radiant creature before them. A beautiful song from Miss Nelson brought another present from another Iowa upon the stage, which she acknowledged with a bewitching smile. In the mean time the Sioux men looked on with undisguised contempt upon their gallant rivals. In the succeeding scene, Miss Nelson had on the featherly presents as wings. This tasteful design overcame completely the susceptible Iowas. One of them sprang forward and stripping off his splen-

did buffalo robe, tossed it at her feet with an impassioned burst of feeling.— When the uproar caused by this was over in which the Foxes yelled most hideously, the interpreter translated the sentiment in the following words: "I give this to the beauty of Washington to show my pleasure!" I really thought these generous fellows would entirely strip themselves to show their gallantry!

Miss Nelson, at this fresh proof of devotedness, in a graceful manner begged the interpreter to state that she regretted her inability to speak their native tongue, but that she esteemed them as much as she did the sons of the Kings of her native land! She then took from her helmet and gave to each of her admirers a white Ostrich plume, which soon decked their swarthy brows! The Indians retired to the front boxes, where they remained laughing with all their might, till Miss Nelson again charmed them in the "Mountain Sylph;" when she descended first from the clouds, another robe was thrown her by an Iowa, be it remembered. At the conclusion, when she regained her immortality and ascends to her native skies, she placed on her head the votive Indian crown of feathers which, gracefully spreading out as she arose, gave a peculiar wild charm to her vanishing figure. If you could have heard the din and yells, as she displayed this addition to her dress when she rose! Sioux, Foxes, palefaced and all arose and gave one loud commingled shout, while, above all, rose the wild shrill cry of the Savages. No one will ever forget it, who saw it.

The following artful defence of a highwayman, eclipses that of the celebrated Eugene Aram, and with far better success for the pleader:

#### THE ILLITERATE ROBBER.

A gentleman, late one evening, passing over Pont Neuf, new bridge, in Paris, with a lantern in his hand, was accosted by a strange man, in a manner rather polite and seemingly suppliant, who requested him to read a paper, which he said, he had that moment picked up, and did not know but what it might be of consequence; the gentleman, in holding up his lantern, in order to read the paper, had likewise an opportunity of surveying the person and features of the person who accosted him, which he did with some attention.

In the paper, he found a few lines which I have translated as literally as the idiom of the two languages would admit.

Speak not a word when this you've read,  
Or in an instant you'll be dead;  
Give up your money, watch and rings,  
Or other valuable things;  
Depart then quickly as you will,  
Only remember silence still!

The gentleman considering his situation, and the import of the threat contained in the paper thought it best to continue silent, and to act as it directed; he accordingly delivered his watch, rings and money, but at the same time renewed his survey of the person to whom he gave them; and was so minute in his scrutiny that he fancied he could at any time swear to him.

The man was soon apprehended for a riot, and on his way to justice was perceived by the gentleman to whom he presented the paper, who accompanied him to the magistrate, and exhibited an account of the before mentioned occurrences against him; he was, for want of proper proof respecting the riot, acquitted of the riot, but was sent to prison on account of the charge of robbery.

When he was brought to the bar to take his trial, he appeared quite unconcerned, and pleaded not guilty with the greatest confidence—the gentleman, who was the only evidence that could be adduced, swore positively to the fact, and to the identity of the person.

When he came to make his defence, he thus addressed the bench:

"My Lords, I confess on the evening specified I did meet this gentleman at Pont Neuf and the transaction, as he has related it very exactly, passed between us; but in the affair, I am very far from being guilty of any ill intention. It is my misfortune not to be able to read; I picked up the paper just before I met the gentleman, and thought, perhaps, it might be of consequence. Seeing the gentleman, and judging from his appearance that he might be able to read: observing likewise the convenience of his having a lantern in his hand, I requested that he would do me the favor to read the paper—he complied, and, after reading it to himself, he put his rings, watch and money into my hands: I was so much astonished, that I had not power to inquire into the contents of the paper, or to follow him for an explanation of his actions—afterwards, on reflection, I imagined the paper must have been of great value, and he had given me his rings and money in order to get rid of me, and to keep to himself what was far more considerable in worth. Thus, if any one hath been wronged, I think it myself, and I hope justice may be done me."

By this bold and artful defence, and

the notoriety, of his not having made any formal demand on the gentleman, he got off, for he was acquitted, though the whole court were conscious of his guilt.

#### UTILITY OF A DOG.

On Friday night at a very unseasonable hour, Mr. Daniel Mills residing at No 101 Greenwich street was aroused by the barking of his dog, which was loose in the yard. Thinking that the animal was alarmed by some noise in the street, he took little notice of it, but as the barking was kept up so long, he went down stairs where he found that the back door had been opened, doubtless by some rogue. On searching about, he found in the alley way leading into the street his small money trunk, containing \$141, in bills, which Carlo was guarding, and which could not (as he thought) have got there without assistance, he having last seen it in one of his own rooms. This discovery led him to go further in his search which he did, and which resulted in his finding in his lower room a genteel looking scoundrel, whom he at once arrested. It seems that the rascal had entered the house by opening the back door, and had succeeded in getting hold of the money box, with which he was marching off. As he was going through the alley way the dog sprang at him and he was so alarmed that he dropped his prize and ran back into the house and shut himself in the room, where he was found by Mr. Mills.

In his examination at the Police, he stated that he entered the house by mistake, thinking it was that of a friend, one Mr. Sullivan, living near, with whom he had some business, and, as soon as he found out his mistake, he endeavored to go back, when the dog arrested him, and he ran back to the house for safety. He gave his name as Lawrence Reynolds, but most positively denied having touched the money box, and begged that he might be enlisted in the Navy or Marine Corps, so as to avoid being tried. The Magistrate, however, told him that as he appeared so anxious to "serve the State," he should doubtless be permitted to do so, but not exactly in the manner he desired. He was fully committed for trial, and Carlo is to have a new collar, with an inscription, in gratitude for the service he has performed. N. Y. Times.

Pennsylvania.—The Loco Foco Keystone, published at Harrisburg, Pa. calls upon all the Loco Focos in that State to rally against an effort, which it declares is about to be made, for securing a majority of Whigs and Anti-masons in the next State Legislature, with a purpose of "instructing" Messrs. McKean and Buchanan out of the U. S. Senate, and putting in their places Messrs. Sergeant and Stevens. Really, we don't think the scheme so "atrocious," after all. And if the people of Pennsylvania should so will at the next election, and Sergeant and Stevens should, in consequence, take the place of the present Senators in Congress from that State, we don't think the public interests of the old Keystone would suffer by the change. The Loco Foco's might be dissatisfied; but it would probably be otherwise with the great body of the people.—Balt. Pat.

A Child's Funeral.—It is the most touching of sights, the burial of a little creature, which shuts its eyes as soon as the glories of earth open to its view, without having known the parents whose tearful eyes are gazing on it; which has been beloved without loving in return; whose tongue is silenced before it has spoken; whose features stiffen before they have smiled. These falling buds will yet find a stalk on which they shall be grafted; these flowers which close in the light of morning will yet find some more genial heaven to unfold them.

The Auld Gray Mare!—An honest farmer, a few miles from Dumfries, was often found fault with by his wife for staying too late in the town of market nights. At last she sat out with him one day herself, and in the evening forced him home rather sooner than he wished. Accordingly they mounted the old gray mare, he on the saddle, and she on the pad behind him. They rode on till they came to a small brook that crossed the road, when the mare put down her head to drink and, after being satisfied, again went on. "Now," said the gude wife, "if you would do like the mare—when she has enough, she stops of her own accord and goes on; and cannot you do the same?" "True, gude wife," said he, "but if there was another auld gray mare on the other side of the strand, and the aye saying to the other, here's t'ye, and here's t'ye, there's na telling when they will part."

Singular.—A star little inferior in brilliancy to the most luminous that are visible in the heavens, has been observed several times, by many of our citizens, moving in various directions, with considerable velocity. Its position is nearly west at first, whence it moves towards the meridian, and then descends and sinks below the horizon, for a few minutes and rises again.—Wheeler's Gaz.

The Court of Inquiry convened at Knoxville, Tenn. for the purpose of investigating charges against Brigadier General Wool, has closed its labors, which have terminated in the unanimous and full acquittal of that Officer on every point embraced in the investigation. A Committee on the part of the citizens of Knoxville, invited Major General Scott, Gen. Wool, Col. Lindsay, and Major Payne, to partake of a Public Dinner, but owing to urgent circumstances, the invitation was declined. The Knoxville Banner contains the correspondence on the occasion, which reflects honor on the heads and hearts of the gallant men concerned.—Nat. Int.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.  
Pitt County.  
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,  
August Term, 1837.  
Jacob Brown vs. Wm. Brown.

Original Attachment levied on Lands.

Appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this State—it is ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Raleigh Register, for the said William Brown to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county aforesaid, at the Court House in Greenville, on the first Monday in November next; then and there to plead or reply, or judgment by default will be entered against him, and the lands levied on condemned subject to the Plaintiff's recovery.

Witness, Archibald Parker, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, in Greenville, the first Monday of August, 1837.  
48 6w ARCH'D PARKER, Clk.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.  
Wake County.  
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,  
August Term, 1837.  
Jeremiah Williams vs. William Ellis.

Attachment levied on Land.

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 plead or reply, or judgment by default will be entered against him, and 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.  
46 A. WILLIAMS, C. C.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,  
Wake County.  
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,  
August Term 1837.  
W. & A. St. th. vs. William Ellis.

Attachment levied on Land.

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 plead or reply, or judgment by default will be entered against him, and 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.

#### PROPOSALS

BY TURNER & HUGHES,  
FOR PUBLISHING  
A DIGEST

OF  
ALL THE REPORTED DECISIONS

OF THE  
Courts in North Carolina,

Commencing with the earliest Reporter and including the Decisions of the Supreme Court at their June Term, 1837.

PREPARED BY JAMES IREDELL.

#### TERMS.

This Digest will contain about twice as much matter as Hawks', will be comprised in one volume royal octavo, in good type and on good paper. The Law and Equity Cases will be digested in separate parts. The price to be one cent per page—not exceeding in the whole seven dollars a copy; printed on good paper and well bound.

The work to be sent to the Press as soon as three hundred subscribers are obtained, and to be delivered at the Courthouses of the counties in which the subscribers reside.

Persons holding subscription papers are requested to return them to Turner & Hughes, Raleigh, N. C. by the 30th day of November next; and those who may not see a subscription paper, will please forward their names to  
49 4w T. & H.

SALE OF BLOODED STOCK

THE Stock of Horses belonging the estate of the late John C. Ridley, will be sold to the highest bidder, at the Race Course near Oxford, on Thursday the 19th of October next, immediately after the Race for the Jockey Club Purse, on a credit of nine months. Amongst the Horses to be sold is

PIONEER,  
a Race Horse of celebrity by Sir Charles—dam by Sir Alfred. Also, a bay mare by Washington—dam by Oscar, with a foal by Z. A. at her side, and distined this spring to the imported Horse Sardonyx. The half of Pioneer is owned by another gentleman, who will consent to the sale.  
WILLIAM D. SIMS Admr,  
Oxford, Sep. 27, 1837, 48 3w  
Star twice.