

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

JOSEPH GALE & SON, EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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ELOQUENT DEBATE. In the House of Representatives on the 12th May, when the Treasury Note Bill was under discussion, Mr. Rhett, of S. C. spoke warmly in favor of the bill and concluded his speech as follows. Mr. Rhett said:

Sir, neither the banks nor the capitalists of the country believe that any hostile designs exist towards them on the part of those who oppose their association with the Government, or refuse to bend before their ambition and selfish pretensions. We intend to maintain the banking institutions of the State in all their powers and privileges, with as much fidelity and energy as they can evince. These are mere tubs to the whale; mere pretenses to divert the attention of the people from their true designs. They know the banks rest in security beneath the protection of the State Sovereignities who created them, and to whom alone they are responsible. They know that there are not twenty men on this floor, who would consent that this Government should touch, much less destroy them; and that those who are most strenuous for the separation of the Government from all banks, oppose the re-establishment of a United States Bank, (their panacea for all the ills of the currency,) expressly upon the ground that this Government has no right by the establishment of such an institution to crush them. Not, then, upon policy only, but upon constitutional principles, we are necessarily the fast friends of the Banks. Sir, the capitalists are in no delusion as to this matter. The pretenses are but feints in the battle to disguise the true point of attack. If they can succeed in making the People believe that they are the party wronged; that the Government, and not their own imprudence and weakness, caused them to fail in redeeming their promises, and that it is now seeking their destruction, why then the more confusion and distress to the People, the greater the odium of the Government, and the more power they will possess of accomplishing their design of controlling its action and making it contributory to their credit and aggrandizement. Hence, the violent and sudden contractions and expansions in the currency a few years since, by which thousands were injured or ruined. Hence, the innumerable suits which crowd the courts of the country on the part of the banks, whilst refusing to meet their own promises to pay. Hence, the refusal lately to resume specie payments. Through the agitations of distress, and the mistis of tears, the People are to be confounded and blinded, and the Government is to be struck down and throttled beneath the gripe of monopolists and money changers. The last blow, the "crowning mercy," may be the measure alluded to by my honorable colleague—"stopping the supplies" to the Government; destroying the bill upon your table, without any adequate substitute to meet the wants of the Government. "If ever there was a time," he says, "when this old method, common with our English ancestors, of redressing the rights of the People against their Government, was justifiable, it was now."

itself to Banks, will not usurp a power. (establishing a United States Bank,) questioned from the very first origin of the Government, it is to be violently suspended and overthrown? No one can doubt our control over the supplies. It is absolute, unlimited; but to stop them, is a revolutionary measure, justifiable only when we are prepared to dissolve the Government, throw away the shield of the Constitution and the laws, and reconstruct, from the entangled elements of society, a new political fabric. I call upon gentlemen to look to the consequences boldly, before they trifle with them. Neither your civil nor military dependants are bound to serve you without bread or pay. Your army, your navy, your judicial, and executive officers, all over the land, will have a right to disband and leave your service. Suspend, for a single day, the laws and the Constitution of the country, and when and where may it end? Let the spirit of anarchy and lawlessness, at a time like the present, full of confusion and distress, of violent and political agitation, and fierce contention for power, once lift its hydra head in our land, and who shall strangle it? Sir, I bid gentlemen beware. They may sow to the wind and reap a whirlwind. I am a friend to the banks, although no apologist for their abuses. I can be no enemy to the capitalists, for I own property, and hold that its accumulation is the necessary fruit and reward of civilization itself; but if they, in conjunction with the great Federal party to which they are allied, make this experiment upon the patience and patriotism of the People their madness will be their ruin. Banks and capitalists are the natural allies to Government! They are the creations of law, and essentially depend on its steady and certain administration for their support. Credit is a delicate plant often of slow growth, and can only live in the sunshine of peace, and the calm of confidence. Forgetful and regardless of their true nature and policy, for the first time in the history of the world, the banks of the country are arrayed against the Government, and the path of revolution is pointed to as the triumphant road in which they are to tread to power. Sir, let them enter it, and their ruin will be inevitable. The very first victims to lawless popular fury may be those who shall have created, excited, and dared it; and even that marble palace with its splendid halls and lofty colonades, towering in all the pride and glory of classic architecture, may not be too high for the grasp of the People's rage. Over deeper, wider, foundations, planted, as they may have been, firmly in the affections and interests of the People, the ploughshare of ruin has been ruthlessly driven.

Mr. Chairman, this method of embarrassing the Government, by stopping the supplies, is not new, even in the history of this country. It was tried during the last war, and we all know the result. The supplies were opposed by a certain party in this country within these walls; and out of this House, after the supplies were voted, the same party did all in their power to defeat the Government in negotiating its loans to carry on the war. I did not intend, sir, to indulge in indiscriminate condemnation of the motives, although I do not approve of the conduct of this party. Many of them, I have no doubt, believed that their course was justifiable, upon the highest principles of policy. Their error was in acting upon their fear of speculative evils, instead of doing their duty. At that time, England was battling, not only for her existence, but for the independence of all the nations of the earth. We had undoubtedly the best and highest causes for war, but they might have supposed that success, in such a contest, might have been our ruin, and that, if England was overthrown, our liberties and independence would perish with her. But they opposed their country in favor of a foreign enemy. Instead of rallying to the support of the Government at a time of great danger and difficulty, they endeavored to paralyze, embarrass, and overthrow it. Sir, what was their fate? The war rolled on—triumphantly rolled on, borne up by the patriotism of the People, responding to that lofty sentiment of him whose brow in life wore the laurel of the hero, and whose memory should live forever embalmed in the lays of the minstrel—"our country, right or wrong." Where are those who were for "stopping the supplies" during the war? Sunk for ever in to privacy, suspicion, and contempt. And so it will ever be. The Government might be weak or wrong, but the People will not stand passively by, and see it beaten down by a foreign enemy, nor will they permit it to be appropriated and prostrated by the banks and capitalists of the country. Why, if we are to have masters, let them be those whom we can respect or fear. Let there be one battle field at least, which can tell to after times that one brave and mighty effort was made for our liberties,—but to be overcome, not by the power of the sword, but by the influence of money; to give up the Government and Constitution of the country, by the base instrumentality of colored votes, or distress wrung from the poor, or the

terrors of anarchy—sir, it will not be. The People will come to the rescue. Although surrounded by mists and darkness, and drugged with distress, they will ere long awake and rising up in the majesty of truth and justice, they will snap asunder the chains which ambition and avarice have forged for their ruin. They will soon perceive, from the principles and parties involved, that the disgrace of the Government in this contest will be their infamy; its fall, their overthrow; and that noble patriotism, which during the last war on land and sea, rallied to its support, will once more come forth in all its majestic power, and march to victory. And in this mighty struggle where, sir, shall each of us be found? My position at least shall be in the van. If this Administration had continued in its strength, approving as I do nearly all its measures, since I have been upon this floor, I should have been content to stand aloof, as I have heretofore done, and see it go on in its career of constitutional usefulness and duty; but the more it has fallen, the nearer I have found myself to its destinies; and now, if it is to fall in maintenance of the great financial measures upon which I believe it has staked its existence, I am willing, I am ready to go down with it. Better to fall with those who fall in defence of the Constitution and liberties of the country, than triumph with those whose victory, in my opinion, will be their prostration.

Mr. Chairman, our duty, on the present occasion, appears to me to require us to pass the bill before the committee as soon as possible. The necessities of the Government cannot be postponed. Let those who agree in this opinion determine to occasion as little delay as possible, by discussing the measure, and be ever ready to vote upon it. If those who oppose the bill think proper to consume time in discussion, and thus postpone relief to the Government, let them do it; on them be the responsibility. If they think proper to defeat the bill, without any efficient substitute, let them do it; on them be the responsibility.

The moment Mr. Rhett took his seat, Mr. MENEFEE rose and said he did not rise to debate then, the merits of the question before the House, but to relieve it, on the first instant, simply and in few words, from the false position in which the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. Rhett) had in the speech just delivered sought to place it. Sir, said he, that was a most surprising speech, greatly deviating, I think, from the style of discussion which should be cultivated here. What does the gentleman mean? Does he mean menace? He must have so meant, or he meant nothing. Sir, before resorting to that expedient on an occasion like this, he should have remembered that it has been heretofore so freely and indiscriminately employed in the same quarter whence it now proceeds, that, though clothed in its accustomed thunder, it no longer inspires terror; scarcely excites notice. It is at length become a regular exhibition which all expect, none regard.



NEW RAIL-ROAD LINE BETWEEN Baltimore and Philadelphia, TWICE A DAY.

The Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Rail Road Company, beg leave to announce to the public, the following arrangements for their Passenger Cars: The first Train leaves the Depot in Pratt Street, daily, (except Sundays) at 6 o'clock, A. M., and arrives in Philadelphia before 1 o'clock, which allows Passengers four or five hours in that City, before the Cars start for New York. The early arrival of this Train at Philadelphia, (which is generally one and a half to two hours before any other Line,) gives Passengers great advantages in securing accommodations at the principal Hotels and Boarding Houses, without suffering the inconvenience so often experienced, of looking about for lodgings, in consequence of late arrival by other conveyance. The second Train, carrying the United States Mail, leaves the Depot, Pratt Street, (at the arrival of the Cars from Washington City,) daily, at half past nine o'clock, A. M., and passing through Canton, Gunpowder, Bush, Hayre de Grace, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington and Chester, arrives in Philadelphia also, always in time to take the evening Cars to New York. By this Train, Passengers leaving Washington City in the morning, reach New York the same night. This Train also affords Passengers arriving in the Boats from Charleston and Norfolk, the opportunity of reaching New York the same evening. Fare by either Train, Four Dollars. The regulation adopted by the Company for the care of baggage, meets with universal approbation, as it relieves the passengers of all trouble in relation to it. The Cars for the accommodation of Ladies and Children, are provided with retiring rooms and attended by female servants. RETURNING FROM PHILADELPHIA. The Trains leave Philadelphia at a quarter after 6 o'clock, A. M., and at 2 P. M. Passengers leaving Philadelphia at a quarter after 6 o'clock, from lower end of Dock street, will arrive in Baltimore before 1 o'clock, which gives them three to four hours to spare before the Cars leave for Washington City and the West, and also in full time for the Steam-boats for Chesler-ston and Norfolk. Passengers leaving New York by the morning line, arrive in Philadelphia in time for the 2 o'clock Train, and proceed directly on—they arrive in Baltimore at 8 o'clock the same evening, two hours earlier than by any other conveyance. A. CRAWFORD, Agent. Baltimore, June 13, 1838.

State of North-Carolina, HALIFAX COUNTY. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions. May Term, 1838. E. H. DAVIS } Original Attachment levied CLAYTON HARRIS } on a tract of Land adjoining the Lands of L. & G. King & others. N this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant is not an inhabitant of this State: It is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Raleigh Register for six weeks, notifying the Defendant that unless he make his personal appearance at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Halifax, at the Court-House in the town of Halifax, on the third Monday in August next, and then and there plead or reply, Judgment, pro confesso, will be taken as to him, and the land levied on by condemned, subject to Plaintiff's recovery. Witness, J. H. SIMMONS, Clerk of said Court, at Office, in Halifax, the 3d Monday of May, 1838. J. H. SIMMONS, 33 Pr. Adv. \$5 62 1/2.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, JOHNSTON COUNTY. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, A. D. 1838. James T. Leach, vs. Nathanial G. Jones, David Jones, Ashley Saunders, Guardian. Petition to build Mill.

Appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that David Jones, one of the Defendants, is not a resident of this State—It is, therefore, ordered, that publication be made in the Raleigh Register for six successive weeks, that he be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held at the Court-house in Smithfield, on the 4th Monday in August next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said petition of Jas. T. Leach; otherwise, the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to him. Witness, Wm. H. Watson, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Smithfield, the 4th Monday of May, A. D. 1838, and in the 62nd year of American Independence. WM. H. WATSON. 33—Pr. Adv. \$5 62 1/2.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, JOHNSTON COUNTY. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, A. D. 1838. Rebecca O'Neal, vs. Heirs of Isham O'Neal. Petition for Dower.

Appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Samuel O'Neal, Heir of Isham O'Neal, dec'd., and William O'Neal, Defendants, are not residents of this State—It is, therefore, ordered, that publication be made in the Raleigh Register, for six successive weeks, that they be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held at the Court-house in Smithfield, on the 4th Monday in August next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said petition of Rebecca O'Neal; otherwise, the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them. Witness, Wm. H. Watson, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Smithfield, the 4th Monday of May, A. D. 1838, and in the 62nd year of American Independence. WM. H. WATSON. 33—Pr. Adv. \$5 62 1/2.

FEMALE SCHOOL IN HILLSBOROUGH.

THE Fall Session of Mrs. Burwell's School will commence on Monday the 16th of July. TERMS—English Studies, \$17 50 French (taught by a native,) 15 00 Music, 25 00 Drawing & Painting, 10 00 REFERENCE: Hon. F. Nash, Hillsborough, Dr. J. Webb, Rev. F. Nash, Lincoln N. C. Rev. Wm. S. Plumer, Richmond, Va. Rev. W. M. Atkinson, Petersburg, Va. June 14. 33-5

Hillsborough Academy.

THE Fall Session will commence on the 9th of August. Classical Department, W. J. Bingham. Tuition \$21 per session. John A. Bingham. English Department, W. C. Sutton. Tuition \$16 per session. John McAllister. French Department, Jean Odendhal. Tuition \$3 per month. The Students in the Classical department receive regular instruction in Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, Composition and Declamation without extra charge. June 14. 33-5

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, PITT COUNTY. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, A. D. 1838.

Patrick M. Bryan, vs. Joseph L. Bryan. Original Attachment Levied on personal & Real Estate. William L. Blount, vs. Patrick M. Bryan. Original Attachment Levied on personal & Real Estate. John M. Bryan, vs. Same. Original Attachment Levied on personal & Real Estate. Joseph L. Bryan, vs. Same. Original Attachment Levied on personal & Real Estate.

Appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant in the above cases, does not reside within the limits of this State—It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Raleigh Register, for six weeks, notifying the said William L. Blount to 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 August next, then and there to plead or demur to issue, or judgment will be entered against him, and the property levied on condemned subject to the Plaintiff's recovery. Witness, Archibald Parker, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Greenville, the first Monday in May, 1838. A. PARKER, Clerk. Pr. Adv. \$6

SAVE YOUR COST!

ALL persons indebted to me, as Trustee for BERT T. BLAKE, are hereby notified that the Notes etc. of his estate are due, and must be paid off by the 30th of this instant, or they will be paid, as no longer judgments can be given. N. PRICE, Trustee. June 12, 1838.