

RALPH REGISTER AND NORTH CAROLINA GAZETTE.

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

SATURDAY, APRIL 20, 1839.

NO. 25.

JOSEPH GALES & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

TERMS.
Subscriptions, three dollars per annum—only half in advance.
Persons residing without the State will be required to pay the whole amount of the year's subscription in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
For every 16 lines (this size type) first insertion one dollar; each subsequent insertion 25 cents.
Court Orders and Judicial Advertisements will be charged 25 per cent. higher and a deduction of 33 1/3 per cent. will be made from the regular prices, for advertisements by the year.
LITERS to the Editors must be post-paid.

NEW PARTNERSHIP.
OLIVER & JOHNSON,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
FAYETTEVILLE STREET, RALEIGH.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have bought out the entire interest of JAMES LITCFORD, in the late business of LITCFORD & OLIVER, and have taken the stand recently occupied by them, where they intend carrying on the business in all its branches. We shall keep on hand, at all times, a large and complete assortment of GOODS, in our line, and shall secure the services of the best workmen the country affords. Gentlemen, therefore, patronizing this Establishment, cannot fail to get as good an article, and have it as fashionably cut and made, as can be in any of the Northern Cities. No pains or expense shall be spared to secure our object, and we earnestly solicit a continuance of that patronage heretofore so liberally bestowed upon the late firm. Orders from the friends of the late concern promptly attended to as heretofore. Mr. OLIVER is now absent, but will return in a few weeks, with an entire new stock of goods in our line, of which notice will be given.
THOS. M. OLIVER,
HENRY JOHNSON.

A CARD.

HEREBY return my thanks to my friends and the public, for the patronage so long bestowed on me, and respectfully inform them that I have accepted a situation in the employ of OLIVER & JOHNSON, at my old stand, where I shall be as happy to serve them, as I ever have been. Those indebted to the late firm of LITCFORD & OLIVER are requested to make immediate payment, as I alone am authorized to settle the business, and longer indulgence cannot be given as the situation of its affairs will not admit of it.
JAS. LITCFORD.
Raleigh, March 1839. 20

GREEN'S STRAW-CUTTER.

JUST RECEIVED for sale by the Subscribers, Green's celebrated patent straw, hay, and stubble cutter, operating on a mechanical principle not before applied to any implement for this purpose. The most prominent effects of this application, and some of the consequent peculiarities of the machine, are—
1. So great a reduction of the quantity of power requisite to use, that the strength of a half-grown boy is sufficient to work it very efficiently.
2. With even this moderate power it easily cuts two bushels a minute, which is full twice as fast as has been claimed by any other machine, even when worked by horse or steam power.
3. The knives, owing to the peculiar manner in which they cut, require sharpening less often than those of any other straw-cutter.
4. The machine is simple in its construction, made and put together very snugly. It is therefore not so liable as the complicated machines in general use to get out of order.
W. & A. STITH.

Refer to the Cultivator, Vol. 5, No. 7.
Our ingenious countryman, Mr. Green, has received a high compliment in the encomium which has been passed upon his machine by the Highland Agricultural Society of Scotland. A description of this machine was sent from Canada to the Secretary by Mr. Ferguson, who pronounced it "the easiest and most effective cutter he ever met with—a real first-rate machine." The communication was laid before the committee on machinery, who, after making a machine according to the description, and sufficiently testing it, reported that they found it "to beat out all that was reported of it by Mr. Ferguson;" that "it is now ascertained that it will cut three times more than the best common sort, and with less force;" and that "one person driving the machine will cut with ease five hundred weight of hay or straw in an hour." This is a high and deserved commendation. The notice, with a cut of this machine, is published in the Society's paper for June.

Dancing and Waltzing School.

MONSIEUR BOSSIEUX, from Paris, who has established himself in the City of Richmond, Va. since the year 1829, and has given ample testimony of his qualifications for the art he teaches, respectfully announces to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Raleigh and its vicinity, that he will open his School some time in the first or second week in April next, and will teach that elegant and polite accomplishment in the same style he has heretofore taught in Paris, (a style which has never been taught by any master in this country.)
Parents who wish to have their children instructed in this useful and polite accomplishment, will please enter them immediately, if possible, by calling on the Editors of the Register who have had the goodness to take charge of a Subscription.
There will be also a NIGHT SCHOOL, for Gentlemen. As soon as the pupils can go through the figures, there will be Cotillon Parties every week. As Mr. B. cannot remain longer than one Session, he earnestly solicits the attention of those who wish to attend his School. Terms and Regulations can be known by applying at the Register Office.
Richmond, Va. March 14th, 1839. 20

LOOK AT THIS!

THE Printing Establishment of the Milton Spectator is offered for sale on accommodating terms. To a practical printer with a small family, the situation is a very desirable one. Professional and other engagements, demanding at present, the whole of my time, alone prevents me from again assuming the Editorial chair, which, with some exceptions, has been to me a source of pleasure and profit. There is perhaps, no village in the State that holds out better inducements for an establishment of that kind.
N. J. PALMER,
Milton, N. C., January 21st, 1839.

NOTICE.

STAYED from JOSHUA BARRETT's in this County, about the 20th May last, a small Bay JENNY MULE, belonging to the Subscriber with shoes on her fore feet (whether her hind feet are shod is not recollecting) about three years old. I purchased said Mule of a Horse Drower so it is very uncertain if way she may have gone but when first heard of, she was in the County of Edgecomb. Any info. respecting said Mule will be thankfully received and the person giving it amply compensated for his trouble.
WILLIAM D. MOYE.
Greenville, Pitt County, June 4th, 1839.
June 11. 32—16

RICHMOND FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.

THIS Establishment has been in successful operation for nearly 30 years, and is one of the most extensive and complete, South of the Potomac.
The Proprietors are prepared to receive orders for Castings of all descriptions, MILL GRINDING, STATIONARY & LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES, RAIL ROAD WHEELS, TRACED AND OIL PRESSES, LATHE, BEGS, of all sizes. Plans and estimates, furnished when required.
All orders addressed to the Subscribers, at Richmond, or HOLDBERY & McPHEETERS, Agents, Petersburg, Va., will be executed with promptness and on moderate terms.
D. J. BUHR & Co.,
Richmond, 1839. 23

Cash will be paid for 4 or 5,000 lbs. of old COPPER, for the above Establishment by HOLDERY & McPHEETERS, General Agents, and Commission Merchants, Petersburg, Va.
1m.
Stock of Books, Stationary, Fancy Goods, Musical Instruments, In Petersburg, Virginia.

POSSIBLY there are few establishments in Virginia in which could be found a larger and better assortment of desirable Goods, than in the subscriber's at Petersburg, as he has recently devoted great care and time, and considerable capital to effect this desirable end. The public must not suppose that because the town of Petersburg is small, that therefore the stock of Books and Pianos, is also small; for, in such a conclusion, they would be entirely wrong, particularly as respects Piano Fortes, as they will not find in any one establishment in Richmond, Norfolk, Baltimore, Philadelphia, or New York, so large an assortment of first rate Instruments, as they will find at my Ware room on Seymour street. I have now sold upwards of one hundred Pianos, and not one single instrument has proven defective.
E. P. NASH,
Petersburg, Va.

NEW AND FASHIONABLE SPRING GOODS.

THE Subscriber, having purchased the entire Stock of S. M. BARBER & Co., has commenced business at the Store formerly occupied by them, first door south of Mr. R. SMITH'S Store, where he is, this day, receiving his SPRING GOODS, consisting of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c. &c. to which he invites the attention of the public generally. The Subscriber is determined to sell upon as good terms as any person in Town, and he hopes by a strict attention to business to merit a liberal share of public patronage.
Groceries cheap, for Cash only.
LEVI S. TOWER.
April 6, 1839. 23

TO BUILDERS.

PROPOSALS will be received on the first Saturday in May, for building the Ware house and Shops of the Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road Company in Raleigh.
The Warehouse will be 100 feet by 60, of Stone or Brick, and the Shop 100 feet by 86, of the same material. The walls of both buildings will be about 17 feet high. The roofs are to be covered with Tin.
Proposals for the Timber will be received separately, but a proposal for furnishing the materials and building would be preferred.
Plans may be seen at the Rail Road Office, for one week previous to the letting.
CHAS. F. M. GARNETT, C. E.
Raleigh, April 8th, 1839. 23
Star and Standard will insert twice.

JAILOR'S NOTICE.

A NEGRO MAN was taken up and committed to Jail, in Statesville, Irédell County, North Carolina on the 31st of March last. Supposed to be about twenty-seven or eight years old, about five feet nine inches high, weighs about 135 lbs., thin visage, no scars perceptible, large sound teeth, thick lips, and of a tolerable dark complexion, had on when taken up a satinet round about coat and pantaloons. And says he belongs to Benjamin Davis, of Augusta, Georgia, and was sold to said Davis by a Negro Trader, by the name of Walkins, who purchased him in Virginia.
The owner is requested to come forward prove his property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with according to Law.
WILLIAM HARBIN, Jailor.
April 11, 1839. Pr. adv. \$3. 24

ATTENTION!

35th REGIMENT N. C. MILITIA.
HEAD QUARTERS,
Raleigh 19th April, 1839.
The Commissioned and non-Commissioned Officers are notified to attend at the Baptist Grove, in Raleigh, on Friday, 17th of May, at 11 o'clock, for Drill and the election of Col. Commandant. And on the 18th, the day following, you are commanded to have your several Companies formed on Hillsboro' street, by 10 o'clock, A. M., for Regimental review.
By order of Lt. Col. L. W. PECK, Adj't.
April 12, 1839.—3.

Something Superb!—Another 600 Dollar Piano!

IF there can be such a thing as a superb Piano Forte, certainly the one just received by the subscriber, ought truly to be so called, as it is unusually superior, inside and outside. It is not really and truly a first rate instrument, then I shall be ready to confess, that those celebrated makers, Stodart, Worcester & Dunson, largely bestowed upon them by musicians in all quarters of the world. My object now is more to draw the eyes of the public than their money, as it is desirable, for future benefit, that the people, one and all, should see for themselves this splendid instrument. One of the late high priced Pianos was sold to William M. Robinson, Esq., Richmond; and if the public wish to know what sort of satisfaction that instrument gave, they can easily find out by calling on Mr. R. in person, whose taste and judgment in such matters cannot be doubted. I have now thirteen Pianos on hand, and expect twelve more in a few days.
E. P. NASH, Petersburg, Va.

GREAT CENTRAL MAIL ROUTE DAILY, BETWEEN THE NORTH AND SOUTH, VIA THE CHESAPEAKE BAY STEAM BOATS, AND THE PORTSMOUTH & ROANOKE RAIL ROAD.

BY an arrangement entered into between the PORTSMOUTH AND ROANOKE RAIL ROAD COMPANY, and the MARYLAND AND VIRGINIA STEAM BOAT COMPANY, there will be, on and after the first day of APRIL, 1839, a DAILY Mail and Passenger Line between BALTIMORE and WELDON, N. C. (at which latter place commences the Wilmington and Halifax Rail Road Line, running DAILY to Charleston, S. C.)
THROUGH BETWEEN BALTIMORE & WELDON. (By Steamboat, 180 miles, & Railroad 80 miles.)
IN TWENTY-ONE HOURS DAILY, Being several hours less time, and at MUCH LESS EXPENSE than by any other route—without one change of baggage—without the loss of one moment's sleep, and without travelling by Rail Road after dark.

Of the safety of the BAY LINE OF STEAM BOATS, it will be sufficient to satisfy the Public to take the remarkable fact, that in TWENTY-TWO YEAR'S RUNNING NEITHER LIFE NOR LIMB HAS BEEN LOST.
THE PORTSMOUTH AND ROANOKE RAIL ROAD is now in good order—has one better and splendid new Eight Wheel Passenger Cars, to which NO BURDEN CAN be attached; and that Company pride itself, that if faithful Agents—careful and experienced Engineers, acting under a constant supervision, can make this route acceptable to the public, then it shall be so.
Office of the P. & R. R. Co.,
Portsmouth, Va. March 26, 1839.

Passengers from the South by the above route, will always arrive in Baltimore in time for the Morning Line to Philadelphia and New York, WHICH CANNOT BE DONE BY ANY OTHER LINE. 23 1m

THE Subscriber, having purchased the entire Stock of S. M. BARBER & Co., has commenced business at the Store formerly occupied by them, first door south of Mr. R. SMITH'S Store, where he is, this day, receiving his SPRING GOODS, consisting of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c. &c. to which he invites the attention of the public generally. The Subscriber is determined to sell upon as good terms as any person in Town, and he hopes by a strict attention to business to merit a liberal share of public patronage.
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By order of Lt. Col. L. W. PECK, Adj't.
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A NEW WORK.

THE PRIVATE JOURNAL of AARON BURR, during his residence of 4 years in Europe, with Selections from his Correspondence, by M. L. Davis, author of "Memoirs of Aaron Burr," in 2 Vols. Just received and for Sale at the N. Carolina Book Store. TURNER & HUGHES.
April 9th, 1839. 24

NEW AND CHEAPER GOODS than ever!

THE Subscriber has just returned from New York, with a large and general assortment of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, of almost every description which is selling cheaper this Spring than EVER!
B. B. SMITH,
April 10, 1839. 24—6c.

COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE REGISTER.

MY DEAR MADAM: I am sure you and I will never dispute about words, nor the manner of disposing of them, when we have such able helps as Walker, Johnson and others, to resort to for correction when we use them improperly, or apply them unmeaningly. There is a word in our language of common use, a dissyllable, easy of pronunciation and simple in its meaning. Do you wish to be made acquainted with it? I fancy I see your lips muttering a yes, and to allay an impatient anxiety, will inform you that the word I have reference to is *patience* which is one of the most valuable of the graces which adorn the female character. It is a grace which our reason and understanding strongly recommend, and which the Sacred Scriptures inculcate upon all who have an evangelical belief in their truths.

It is indispensable to enable us to exercise gentleness, forbearance and forgiveness towards our brother mortals. Without it, we are often made sullen, petulant and uncivil, and hence we cannot be very pleasant and agreeable companions while in that perturbed state of mind. May I presume to give you a little advice upon this and some other subjects I may touch on—COLERIDGE compares it to *snow*; the softer it falls the longer it dwells upon, and the deeper it sinks into the mind. With regard to yourself, if I had, by act or deed, manifested any unwillingness to attend to your business entrusted to my care and management, or had by any sort of negligence suffered it to remain thus long unattended, you might, in some impatient moment have accused me of those faults; but when I acquaint you with the fact, that the late failure to close your business was the result of unavoidable bad luck on the part of your debtor, you will extinguish your impatience to effect a settlement for the present, and cast the blame (if he deserve any) on the unfortunate delinquent. He very politely requests you to grant him a little more time, and exercise some more patience in the final adjustment of your claim, and as ladies are pleased to receive politeness and civility from any source, you will, I presume, gratify your desire, to be pleased and please him to the soul by patiently waiting a few months longer. The doubts you have expressed in reference to the solvency of your debtor can be easily removed. His income tho' small in comparison with others against whom you have claims, is sufficiently large to place him beyond the reach of Lawyers' writs and Constables' warrants, if time be granted him. He is temperate and industrious and has uniformly observed a prudent economy. I am acquainted with no man, rich or poor, in whose heart the principles of an unpretending honesty are more deeply rooted. Under these considerations you will grant his request and let patience have her perfect work in your heart? I am pleased to think you will accord with his wishes, and in doing so, be assured you will remove a heavy burden from a poor but honest man's mind.

The announcement of your daughter's marriage, with Mr. Goodtemper, did not surprise me, as, anterior to the reception of your letter, I was apprised of it thro' the public prints. I cannot by any language which I might use, express my gratification at the propitious alliance of Miss Penelope with Mr. G. whom you represent to be a moral, upright and worthy man. So far, very well, you may say, and so I think myself. Your daughter's acknowledged piety may be instrumental in changing his morality to the true christian faith, and if her prayers are heard for his conversion, every thing valuable to man on earth will be added to his present weight and worth of character. A friend to religion may be persuaded to love its precepts, which may in time lead to the enjoyment of its realities; he may be a recipient of its blessings and a proclaimer of its truths. They have my ardent wishes for a long, prosperous and quiet life, but should you at any time discover a disposition to complain of, and wrangle with each other, remind them of the solemn vows they responded to at the altar, where, in virtue of those vows, they were made one.

Mr. PIRE says, "a very considerable portion of human happiness depends on the members of a family cherishing those sentiments, and practising those duties which spring from the relations of domestic life.

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The religion of the gospel, he farther remarks, is designed to diffuse peace, love and harmony thro' the family circle, to soften every rugged passion, to strengthen every affectionate feeling, "and to open in each house as well as in each heart a little heaven." On the part of the wife the scriptures enjoin submission and affection; on the part of the husband, tenderness, forbearance and love, and if your son and daughter will obey these injunctions, I will ensure them peace and contentment so long as the tie which now binds them shall remain unsevered. I will now leave this subject and notice the complaints you have made touching the sluggish progress your son Thomas makes in his academical studies.

To be candid with you, if he were a son of mine I would send him from home with instructions to his teacher to apply the rod, if no other plan or device will answer. He has a mind to acquire a correct knowledge of any branch of science, and when lenient means fail, those of a coercive nature should be used to arouse him to a sense of duty.

Your income being as large as you could reasonably desire, I respectfully recommend a Collegiate course of studies for him and Jonathan, after they shall be prepared to enter the walls of a College. You know the value of Education; it is a sure passport into all societies, and with its advantages the most difficult and laborious task may be performed, and every obstruction removed in the path of usefulness and distinction. Recommend RELIGION to them. I need not tell you it is a species of property which is beyond the capacity of any man or angel to value. Worlds on worlds, added together, cannot be compared with it. The poor man, with it, is made rich; the rich man, without it, is poor indeed; and as we came penniless into the world, it is evident we shall take nothing with us when we leave it. The young are easily enticed into the paths of sin, and as your sons are not exempt from its seductions, advise them with all the love and affection of a mother, to forsake those paths and walk in those of righteousness, the end of which is eternal life. The young must die with the old; they have no lease for their lives, and tho' your sons' cheeks are now reddened with the bloom of youth, you should remind them of their mortality and the fact that this world in which they live, move and have a being, is not their permanent home. A few more revolving suns, a few more flutterings of the pulse, and they, too, will be clothed in the winding sheet, and be consigned within the narrow limits of the coffin. But if they die Christians, their souls will ascend to heaven to live with God and Christ. As the years of your life multiply, may your love for God increase. Examine your heart daily; he knows its secret purposes and designs; if you live holy, you will die holy; if you pass your sojourning on earth in peace with him and your brethren, you will breathe your last with a hope full of immortality—death to you will be a sweet repose. Of the hour of our dissolution, of the moment of our departure from earth to the unseen world, we are as ignorant as the sleeping infant in the cradle. An invitation to attend the remains of a brother mortal to the tomb has just been presented me. Duty, combined with feelings of sympathy, forbids a refusal. I must obey the solemn invitation, and as some preparations are necessary, must hasten to make a finish of this letter which was begun and is concluded with the same sentiments of regard and friendship. I have ever entertained for you and the amiable family of whom you are the beloved governess. "Cast your care upon the Lord, he is your refuge and shield, trust in his mercy and no evil will befall you; neither will any plague come nigh your dwelling." Can I upon him in prayer, ardent and devout, and he will answer and bless you; he will be with you in the sixth, and in the seventh trouble he will not forsake you. In conclusion allow me to add Press on, my fair friend, till a starry bright crown You win, and from sin be made free. That crown is for all who love and who own The Saviour who died on the tree.

Give your grace to support you while here, In death a sweet touch of his love then impart, And wait you to heaven where God and Christ are, There to live and to love in fruition of joy, To dwell with your Saviour and mine. Hosannas and songs will your heart then employ, Your tongue in loud anthems of praise sweetly chime.

I am, madam, your friend, sincerely,
SUMMERFIELD.

The Morus Multicaulis.—What is the latest period at which the *Morus Multicaulis* may be planted? This question comes to us from so many sources that we must make one general answer for all. If the trees are kept in a good state of preservation they may in this latitude and south of it be safely planted as late as the 20th of May. We commenced planting last year on the 10th of May and finished on the 14th, and our trees were the best matured, with the exception of that of Messrs. Collins and Pettigrew, we have ever seen.—We desired to get them in last year earlier, but were prevented by the long continued rains of April, and the early part of May, and would now advise every one who intends to plant to do so as early as they can, as a few weeks in the ripening of the wood is a very important consideration.

Dr. MONTGOMERY.

It seems rather too much like folly to waste ammunition on such contemptible game as this; but, although we are no sportsman in the general, we cannot forbear to take a hasty pull at the Doctor and his late Circular, merely for the fun of the thing.
Get up here, Doctor, and repeat what you said in your Circular—"From 1828 to 1839, under President Jackson's administration, there were eighty-one thousand two hundred and eighty-two Indians removed west of the Mississippi from among the whites, with their scalping knives and tomahawks." So it seems that "President Jackson" adminis-ered the Government from 1828 to 1839. Is Van Buren to share none of the Glory of this mighty achievement?—removing Indians at an expense of over a thousand dollars a head? Every Indian removed has cost the Government not less, on an average, than twelve hundred and fifty dollars. And if the war continues much longer, the expenditure may be doubled; and what has been or is likely to be gained by it? Instead of removing the "scalping knife and tomahawk" farther from us, we have, by our short-sighted policy and ignorant rashness, roused the savage fury of these native sons of the forest, to turn upon the whites with all their deadly instruments of brutal butchery. But the Doctor is like other Van Buren candidates: he finds there is no other way to get along with the ignorant part of his constituents (on whom he mostly depends) than by calling the whole business "President Jackson's administration." But we will permit the Doctor a gain to speak. Let him give utterance to the overflowsings of his gratitude and hearty congratulations:
"I am happy to be able to congratulate you, my constituents, and our beloved country generally, on the complete and unparalleled success of the Republicans of the country, on their late hard and deadly struggle for the constitutional currency (gold and silver), over the combined efforts of Federal Bank aristocracy, or rather good money ever bad money."
This, we suppose, alludes to the raking and scraping up of the gold and silver to pay the Republican members of Congress during the extra session of 1837. Truly this was "unparalleled success;" for considering the wretchedly insolvent state of the Treasury, it was not to be expected that there was any thing—even "bad money"—to pay off the members—much less could they look for "gold and silver," when all other creditors of the Government, including the poor and needy of the country, had to be turned off with nothing but empty promises to pay. But this, besides being an instance of "unparalleled success," was also one of narrow escape: for some of the mischief-loving Whigs had the audacity to expose the manoeuvre; and had they been as numerous then as now, the administration would have probably been rather more cautious of attempting to bribe members of Congress; and kept at least a part of its gold and silver to pay the more humble and needy classes of the community to whom it was indebted, and especially the time worn soldier whom poverty had placed on the pension roll. Did this happen too in President Jackson's administration? It took place between 1828 and 1839. Whether this was the work of Jackson or Van Buren, is all one to the country whose sensibilities were outraged, and whose rights were violated by it. After all this, who can be surprised at the Doctor's exulting declaration?—we have had money plenty, and unusual prosperity over the whole country, and all effected without a National Bank?—Which can only be understood and reconciled to the fact, by supposing that he, as usual, means by "we"—the Van Buren members of Congress—and by the "whole country"—the party and the office holders; for he was among them when he wrote; and this boasted prosperity among that class of men may have some reality in it, since they collect the revenue in gold and silver, and pay it out (where they pay at all) in paper promises.
The circular under notice exults loudly at the establishment of Branch Mints over the country for coinage. But the writer ought to be informed, if he does not know, that every dollar coined at these Branch Mints so far, costs the Government over two dollars.
In one paragraph we are warned against the monopolies of the British Government.—instituted, "that a splendid Government may be supported, that the wealthy may have power, and subdue the great mass of the oppressed." In another paragraph we find the same country recommended as an example. "Look to Great Britain with her long experience and talents. She has a specie circulation of four hundred millions of dollars." This is five times the amount that we have or ever had in the United States. Yes it seems "we have gold and silver plenty," and in the same breath we are called on to imitate the government of Great Britain as an example of "long experience and talents."
It seems that the Doctor has a speech on hand, part done, that he intends to publish