

COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE REGISTER.

TO THE PEOPLE OF GRANVILLE.

Mr. Editor:—I am a plain man, and am not interested in the success of either of the political parties which divide the country.

I have taken my pen at present, to submit a few thoughts to the consideration of my fellow-citizens of Granville, in relation to the leading measure of the administration, the Sub-Treasury bill; and in order to make my views intelligible, it will be necessary, in the first place, to take a short review of the history of the late Administration of Gen. Jackson.

The project of a Sub Treasury was started soon after the suspension of specie payments by the banks in 1837; at least the measure was first embraced by the party in power; it was not until, merely as an expedient for humbugging the people, to throw dust in their eyes, to prevent them from seeing that the disasters which had befallen the country were the consequence of the reckless wickedness and ignorance of the Administration.

In 1835, Gen. Jackson removed the public money from the Bank of the U. States, where it had been deposited ever since the creation of that institution, and where it had always been subject to the order of the Treasurer, without a failure, in a solitary instance. This high-handed measure was taken, on account of the unprecedented contumacy of the President and Directors of the Bank, who dared to exercise the privileges which were formerly supposed to belong to every citizen of the Republic, of thinking and voting as they pleased.

But objectionable as the Sub-Treasury may seem in this view of it, we have only looked at its fairest side. All the mischievous consequences, which, as I have shown, would flow from the measure, would attend it even if the difference in value between specie and paper money were to remain at the present rates; but the infallible tendency of the specie clause would be to make that difference greater. The refusal of the Government to receive paper money in payment of debts and taxes, most necessarily tend to lessen its value—this we have seen exemplified in the past history of the country. Those Banks whose notes have been receivable at the treasury have always enjoyed the best reputation; and the reason is obvious. The receivability of a Bank note at the public treasury has the same effect upon its credit, that the endorsement of a wealthy farmer has upon the note of his poorer neighbor.

I have hitherto considered what would be the effect of the Sub-Treasury on the supposition that the Banking system is to continue. Some of the more moderate advocates of the bill profess to be friendly to the credit system, while much the larger portion denounce all Banks, and paper credit entirely. This division of the party declare their object to be, the destruction of all Banks, and all credit. If this be the object of the heads of the party, they can only bring about such a state of things by a gradual process; and in the mean time, the people may have a foretaste of the full cup of misery in the class of evils I have already described, before paper money is entirely banished. If the "first fruits" be bitter and unwholesome, what can we expect of the riper produce of the tree of evil?

It being alleged by the great majority of the supporters of the Administration that such is their object—that they wish to destroy the Banks, and rid the country of paper money entirely, I will next inquire what would be the consequence of such a consummation? It is estimated that the amount of money in circulation in the United States, including gold and silver, amounts to largely upwards of three hundred millions of dollars; of this sum the specie constitutes only about a fourth part which may be eighty millions. This amount, on the abolition of paper money, in the nation, and become the measure of value, exactly as the three hundred millions and upwards, is at this time. It will follow, therefore, that the article of property which at present sells for four dollars would in such a state of things bring but one. This position is not denied by the friends of the Sub-

treasury, and cannot be. As a case in point, I will mention an observation which was made a day or two since by an Administration man to a Whig, in which he admitted that such would be the effect of a total abandonment of paper credit.

It was the wreck and ruin which this miserable course of policy had brought upon the country which induced the Administration to take up the Sub-Treasury. It was projected in sheer desperation, to put the public mind upon a false scent. Conscious of the mischief they had wrought, and trembling with fear at the thought of being swept from their places by the impending storm of public indignation, they pitched upon this scheme for humbugging the honest people of the country with promises of a hard money currency.

What do the friends of the Sub-Treasury propose to effect by the adoption of the measure? What is its nature? According to its friends, it is to operate as a divorce of the Government from the Banks; to make the operations of the former independent of the latter. The public money, when collected, instead of being deposited with the Banks for safe-keeping, is to be committed to the care of officers constituted for the purpose. And the debts due the Government, instead of being collected in current Bank bills as heretofore, are to be received in gold and silver only. It is true that it is not proposed to carry the specie clause into immediate operation; it is to be adopted gradually, but entirely, in the space of three years. Of course the public disbursements are to be made in the same specie currency. That is to say, the effect of the bill is, to establish one currency for the Government, and a different and inferior one for the people, as was the effect of the specie Circular. Paper money, although declared to be necessary for carrying on the ordinary operations of trade and commerce among the people, is not good enough for the officers of Government whom the people have created. It has been officially announced that the people expect too much from the Government; that the Government has enough to do to take care of itself, and the people may do the same. Acting upon this principle, they now propose a scheme which is to make nothing but gold and silver receivable into the Treasury for the payment of the salaries of officers, while the people are compelled to take what these same officers call "bank rags" in exchange for the produce of their farms. Not content with large salaries paid in the current money of the country, the office-holders are now trying to establish a law which shall enable them to share the people by means of the superior value of the money paid to them for their services. And yet this same Administration, which is thus endeavoring to exalt itself above the people, has the effrontery to brand all who oppose it as aristocrats and federalists; they and they alone, if we credit their protestations, are the true democratic party, and all besides, are enemies to the country. After oppressing the people with odious and unequal laws, an effort is made to insult their understandings by pretending the utmost solicitude for their welfare. I cannot believe that the people of Granville, and of North Carolina, will suffer themselves to be imposed on by such foul hypocrisy.

There are other points of view in which the subject may be considered, if my limits permitted. I have not yet spoken of the Sub-Treasury as an economical project for the safe-keeping of the public money. Before the scheme could go into operation there would be a number of public buildings to erect, which would be of them selves not trifling expense. The bill proposes the creation of a new batch of officers with large salaries, and the number may be increased indefinitely. Neither have I considered the degree of security the public would have for the safe keeping of their money, compared with the security of depositing it in Banks. I appeal to any man of common sense and experience to say, if he would not sooner lend his money to a bank than to an individual for security. I think that the point cannot admit of question. If then, there be greater security in depositing the public money in bank than with individuals, according to the scheme proposed, how stands the item of expense? The National Bank kept the public money for many years without the slightest loss to the public—So far from it, that institution paid a premium to the Government for the privilege of keeping it; but kept, as it is proposed by the sub-Treasury, it will be a continual expense, besides the hazard of losing it altogether. And why then, it may be asked, is the administration so anxious to force this odious measure upon the country? What motive lies at the bottom of their designs? How are the office-holders to profit by the calamities which the measure would inflict upon the people? I will answer. While the lands and goods of the citizen undergo a diminution of three fourths of their present nominal value their salaries will stand the same they now are. While the people have to sell four times as much property to pay their debts as in justice they ought, the office-holders will have their pockets filled with gold, and silver to buy it. While the farmer sells his crop for one fourth of the money he now gets for it, the office-holder will continue to reap his full harvest of gold out of the sweat of the poor man's brow. It is thus that they are to be rewarded for their iniquitous efforts to palm this Sub-Treasury upon the American people. Long as the party have been in power they have never yet reduced the salary of a single officer of the Government; but now, with a wickedness of design unparalleled in the history of misgovernment, they propose a reduction of the wages of the laborer, and of the price of property. And for what? To render their salaries of greater comparative value. They endeavor to ruin the people—bankrupt them—render their property valueless, in order to purchase it up at a fourth of its worth with their swollen salaries. If I have not greatly mistaken the character of the people of Granville, they will embrace the first opportunity of setting their seal of reprobation upon this scheme of fraud, and upon its authors.

By E. J. Hale, of Fayetteville.—Wilmington—The modern Archimedes; she has found the fulcrum, applied the lever, and raised the State.

By George W. Mendenhall, President of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road.—The Town of Wilmington, the enterprize and public spirit of her citizens, surpassed only by her hospitality; may she derive all the promised benefits from her noble undertaking, and arise like the Phoenix more splendid from her ashes.

By James Graham, Member of Congress.—Internal Improvements, like the Dutchman's bridge, the night-stay to every place.

By Col. R. W. Alston, of South Carolina.—North Carolina, the system for reclaiming her waste lands—the founding of her schools and colleges, and the Internal Improvements projected and in progress within her limits—all indicate a policy of which her citizens justly may be proud.

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TOPAZ RIFLES.—Lane's celebrated Patent Topaz Rifles, (for sharpening Seythes,) double coated, manufactured from the real Topaz Emery, superior to any in use.

The above valuable articles are for sale at the North Carolina Book Store, by

TURNER & HUGHES.

April 17.

SHERIFF'S SALES.—Will be sold at the Court House in Lumberton, on the 4th Monday of May next, so much of each of the following Tracts of Land as will be sufficient to satisfy the Taxes due thereon for the year 1838, together with incidental costs and charges for advertisement, viz:

- A Tract of 100 Acres, on the South-west side of Great Marsh, adjoining Baxley & Glover, listed by Rodrick McSwain for 1837 and '38. Taxes \$1 63
1222 Acres on Little's Marsh, adjoining McSwain's, listed for the Heirs of Duncan McSwain for the years 1837 and '38 1 75
225 do. on Gum Swamp, adjoining Lockier, listed by William Lockier 6 63
50 do. on Lumber River, adjoining Watson, listed by William Lowrie 0 09
250 do. on Lowrie Road, adjoining Dial's Heirs, listed by Daniel Lowrie 1 09
81 do. on Bear Swamp, adjoining Campbell, listed by Owen Lowrie 1 83
150 do. on Bear Swamp, adjoining Brown & Lockier, listed by Levi Lockier 4 34
500 do. on Burnt Swamp, adjoining McAlpin, listed by Arch'd. McGill 7 23
100 do. on Bear Swamp, adjoining Campbell, listed by Sampson Revelle 1 89
200 do. on Holy Swamp adjoining Bigg's, listed by Raiford Revelle 2 18
1100 do. on Lumber River, adjoining Watson, listed for Catherine Lowrie for 1837 and '38 5 60
56 do. on Saddle Tree Swamp, adjoining McSwain's, listed by Birch Jacobs. Taxes for 1836, '37 and '38 2 36
50 do. on Lumber River, adjoining McNeill, listed by Wm H. McNeill 9 44
200 do. on Richard Swamp, adjoining McAlpin, listed by Daniel Graham for 1826 and 1828 1 96
43 do. near Flower's Swamp, adjoining Griffin, listed by Patrick Barfield 1 40
50 do. on South west side of Indian Swamp, adjoining Ivy, listed by Thophas Ivy 9 4
250 do. on Lumber River, adjoining Wilkinson, listed by Clayton Ivy 1 34
268 do. on Long Branch, adjoining Ivy, listed by Dennis Ivy 1 34
50 do. on Jacob Swamp, adjoining Warwick, listed by Jesse Jones for Ervin Jones 1 43
100 do. on Jackson Swamp, adjoining Warwick & Fuller, listed by Jesse Ivy 29
4910 do. on Great Swamp, adjoining Powers & King, listed by Satter Lloyd 25 22
100 do. on Jackson Swamp, adjoining Warwick's, listed by Matthew Wilkins 9 44

UNLISTED.

212 do. Braver Dam Creek, adjoining Purcell & Alsop, supposed to be on the Heirs of Colin Lindsay 73
212 do. on Tuney's Creek, adjoining John McLean, Esq. supposed to belong to the Heirs of Colin Lindsay 73
40 do. between Little Marsh and Buck Horn, adjoining McDonall, owner unknown 23

TEXAS.—CASH.

NEILL McALPIN, Sheriff.

Robeson County, N. C. April 1840. 35-ia.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, GRANTHAM County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1840. James Brooks & Larkin Brooks, ex. Executors & Legates of Larkin Brooks, dec'd.—Petition for account and settlement.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Parker Brooks is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Raleigh Register for six weeks, for him to appear at the next Term of this Court to be held for Chatham County, at the Court-house in Pittsborough, on the 2d Monday of May next, then and there to answer the allegations of the Petition, &c. or judgment will be taken pro confesso.

Witness, NATHAN A. STEDMAN, Clerk of our said Court at Office, the 2d Monday of February, A. D. 1840. N. A. STEDMAN, C. C. & E.

March 27, 1840. 26

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.—Washing-ton County, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1840. James Russell, ex. James V. Russell, Attachment. B. B. Russell, Garnishee.

It appearing to the satisfaction of this Court, that James V. Russell has removed beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Raleigh Register for six weeks, for he said James V. Russell to make his appearance at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Berrie, at the Court-house in Windsor, on the 2d Monday of May next, and then and there, plead to or reply; or judgment by default will be taken against him.

By order of the Court, SOL. CHERRY, Ck.

March 20, 1840. 24

SKETCH of the Life and Public Services of Gen. W. H. HARRISON, of Ohio, pamphlet form, cheap edition, this day received at the N. C. Book Store by

TURNER & HUGHES.

April 13. 27

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.—I will give a reward of Ten Dollars for the apprehension of WILLIAM WARREN, who was recently imprisoned in the Jail of this County on a charge of trading with Negroes, and released by my becoming bail for his appearance at Court. He has now absconded, leaving me to hold the bail. Said Warren is about 25 years of age, Berrie, rather young looking for his years, tall and active, can tell a plausible story, and drink his share of liquor.

ALEXANDER BLAKE.

Raleigh April 26, 1840. 35

THE RALEIGH REGISTER.—WESTON R. GALES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS.—Subscriptions—Three dollars per annum—half in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—For every 16 lines, first insertion, One dollar; each subsequent insertion, 25 cents.

Court Orders and Judicial Advertisements will be charged 25 per cent. higher; but a deduction of 33 1/3 per cent. will be made from the regular prices for advertisements by the year.

Advertisements, inserted in the Semi-Weekly Register, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge.

All Letters to the Editor must be post-paid.

A MECHANIC.

Granville County, N. C. April 15.

FROM THE WILMINGTON CHRONICLE.

THE CELEBRATION.

Wednesday last, the 15th instant, having been fixed upon for the purpose of a general celebration of the opening throughout its whole extent, of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road, a large number of gentlemen assembled in the town, from various parts of this State, and from Virginia and South Carolina.

The state of the weather was unfavorable. But, notwithstanding the fair sun refused its genial beams, all seemed bent on enjoyment, "spite of wind and weather." At an early hour of the morning, the bells gave out sonorous peals, and the Shipping in Port ran up their waving flags. Cannon were fired every fifteen minutes, throughout the day, with a National Salute at meridian. At 2 P. M. a Procession, composed of invited guests and citizens, including the Presidents, Directors, and Officers of other Roads, the Board of Internal Improvements, the Literary Board, the President, Directors, Engineers, Agents, and others in the employ of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road, was formed on Front street, under the direction of Gen. A. McRea, Marshal of the day, assisted by Maj. R. F. Brown, and marched thence to the Dinner Table, escorted by the Wilmington Volunteers, with their fine band

of music. The Dinner was set out at the Depot, under sheds temporarily prepared for the purpose. About five hundred and fifty were at the tables, which were amply prepared for hungry men. General Owen, the President of the Company, presided, assisted by the Directors acting as Vice-Presidents.

As a little mal-a-propos; it excited however not much attention, there being within more attractive objects for the senses. Good feelings ruled the hour, and good cheer gave quick wings to the nurslings of wit.

Subjoined are the Regular, and as many of the Volunteer Toasts as could be conveniently obtained:

1. The occasion we celebrate.—Glorious as a revelation of complete success amid innumerable and unforeseen difficulties, we hail it as the harbinger of brighter days in store for us.

2. The Old North State.—God bless her! "Ours be the plans of fair delightful peace, Unwarped by party rage, to live like brothers."

3. His Excellency, Edward B. Dudley.—As the able, bold and fearless Executive, we admire him; as the disinterested and patriotic Statesman we praise him; as the kind, generous-hearted, upright man, we love him.

4. The Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road.—Our ends and wishes are the same, then let no ambitious rivalry, no petty jealousy, divide us, but let

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

5. Petersburg and Portsmouth Rail Roads.—They are our Sisters. May the feelings of that endearing title be preserved.

6. The Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road.—The basis of Internal Improvements in our State—may we soon reap the golden harvest of its promise.

7. Our Chief Engineer.—Maj. Walter Gwynn.—Upon our soil he will leave a lasting monument of his genius and enterprise—but in our hearts a still more lasting monument—the memory of himself.

Major Gwynn acknowledged in a handsome manner the compliment conveyed in this toast, and offered this sentiment:

Wilmington.—First among the Cities of the earth for hospitality, liberality and enterprise. She has passed through the fiery ordeal, and spread her fame throughout the land.

8. The regeneration of the State.—Slowly but surely the work advances, and the night of ignorance and apathy is fast brightening into the full dawn of Education and Internal Improvement.

9. Rail Roads and Canals.—Better than hooks of steel for grappling us to each other; and making us a free, happy and enlightened people.

10. The Supreme Court of North-Carolina.—The learning which adorns its bench, affords the best exponent of our reverence for the laws.

11. The Mentor of the Standard.—The able and indefatigable champion of Internal Improvements.

12. The distinguished dead of our Town.—Blakeley, McRee and Jos. A. Hill.—The Sailor, the Soldier, and the Statesman.—While we are rejoicing in the glory of our own achievements, let us not be unmindful of their past services, and present fame.

13. Women.—The Star that guides the wanderer to happiness. "The rainbow to the storms of life."

VOLUNTEERS.

By Major A. Black, of Charleston.—North and South Carolina—in their institutions, their interests, and their sympathies, one and the same—like the Siamese twins, their destinies are inseparable.

By Edmund Kuffin, Esq. of Petersburg.—The Rail Roads of North-Carolina and Virginia. May these lines of connection between the two States, cause them to forget the existence of the line of separation.

By John W. Syme, of Petersburg.—The old North State and the old Dominion; old friends and old neighbors like old wine, the older they get, the more they minister to Internal Improvement.

By Dr. John Bragg, of Petersburg.—Rail Roads.—In peace a never failing source of prosperity, in war a strong arm of national defence.

By R. B. Hazell, President of the Richmond and Petersburg Rail Road.—The Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road—truly a great work in its extent, almost national—it must flourish notwithstanding the doubts and opposition of the ignorant and liberal.

By Charles Dimmock, Gen. Agent of the Portsmouth Rail Road.—North-Carolina—no more can it be said of her "she sleeps," when we see her boundless forests threaded with Rail Roads—her hitherto swamps made pleasant fields—and the intellect of her youthful sons guided and enlightened by a most liberal hand.

By Henry D. Bird, President of the Petersburg Rail Road.—The Engineer of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road—by his works we know him, the noble line before our eyes is a lasting record of his abilities.

By Richard Hines, of Edgecombe.—The President and Directors of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road; well done, good and faithful servants, you shall have your reward.

By C. C. Battle, of Raleigh.—The union of the States, and the States of the Union, the former the rail way, the latter the locomotives to transport speedily all the powers of the Constitution.

By Dr. S. P. Andrews, of Wayne.—Wilmington and the interior counties; an intimate union and reciprocal friendship and confidence.