



TARBOROUGH.

TUESDAY, MARCH 1, 1851.

The Mails.—We learn with much satisfaction that arrangements are making, and will be carried into effect in a few days, to continue the four horse post-coach now running from Petersburg to Enfield, on to this place three times a week, intersecting the Norfolk and Fayetteville line. The people in this section of country will doubtless duly appreciate this prompt compliance with their wishes, on the part of Postmaster-General Barry, as expressed in the Memorial recently forwarded to him.

President Jackson and Vice-President Calhoun.—The Washington Telegraph of the 17th ult. contains the much talked of "Correspondence between Gen. Andrew Jackson and John C. Calhoun, President and Vice-President of the U. States, on the subject of the course of the latter in the deliberations of the Cabinet of Mr. Monroe on the occurrences in the Seminole War." The Richmond Enquirer remarks: "It is said that this affair had for its object a full and complete reconciliation between Gen. Jackson and Mr. Crawford." Be that as it may, the Correspondence so far places Mr. Crawford in no enviable position, and his version of the affair will be looked for with considerable anxiety—until this appears we deem it most advisable not to pass an opinion on the subject. We cannot refrain, however, from expressing our deep regret that the Opposition have at length succeeded in estranging those distinguished individuals from each other.

Congress.—On Thursday next, the 3d inst. the present session of Congress will terminate. Since our last, in the House of Representatives, the claims of the widow of Commodore Decatur were rejected by a vote of 100 to 90. And, Mr. Verplanck has introduced a bill for the purpose of establishing a branch of the U. States Mint in the South.

On the 16th ult. the bill providing pensions for the surviving officers, soldiers, militia, State troops, volunteers, &c. &c. who served in the revolutionary war, being under consideration—

Mr. SPEIGHT moved an amendment, providing that the provisions of the act should only extend to those who are now, and may be hereafter, reduced to the necessity of applying to their country for support.

Mr. SPEIGHT said, if he understood the object of the bill now under consideration, and he had endeavored to attend to it throughout its whole progress, it went to place on the pension list every class of soldiers who served in the revolutionary war, whether rich or poor, whether living in poverty or in luxury. He took this occasion to say that he was well aware of the situation in which any member of this House stood who might presume to oppose a pension or a claim. He cared not what might be the motives attributed to him; he should pursue that course which he felt it his duty to do. He felt as much gratitude for the soldiers of the revolution as any gentleman on that floor; but he would not consent to manifest that gratitude by riveting on the country a magnificent and splendid pension list, which would bankrupt the treasury, and furnish new pretences for additional burthens of taxation to be heaped on his constituents. He was decidedly opposed to this system of pensions, because it was too onerous for the country to bear. He implored the House, before they passed this bill, to reflect on the consequences. You

are not only going to pension the poor old soldier, to soothe him in the decline of life, and make his dying pillow soft, but you are going to pension the rich and wealthy of your country. You are going to tax the poor of the country for the benefit of those who are rolling about in all the splendor of ample private fortunes.

Mr. S. continued by observing, the people of the country would not sanction such a course of legislation, and as the humble representative of a portion of them, he must be permitted to enter his protest against this bill. He had not opposed it because he expected to acquire any fame by it; but because, in his humble opinion, the future liberty and happiness of the country required that the bill should not pass. Should it however pass, it would rivet on the country, in addition to the present quantum of taxes, something like \$10,000,000. He asked gentlemen if he had the funds now in the treasury to meet the demands of this bill; or will you at any subsequent period, before the payment of the public debt, without additional burthens being heaped on the people? The people are now complaining of the oppressions; and are gentlemen disposed to go further instead of retracting, and add at least \$10,000,000, to what we may now have to bear? He had no wish to consume the time of the committee at this late hour of the day. He had felt it his duty to say this much. He was as much the friend of the poor indigent soldier as any gentleman, and if the bill could be so amended as to extend only to that class who need aid from the government, he would most cordially vote for it. He held in his hand an amendment which would remedy the evil. It went to provide only for those who should stand in need of aid from the government. If it should be agreed to, he would vote for the bill; otherwise, he could not.

After some observations from Mr. Polk in favor of the amendment, and of Mr. A. H. Shepperd against it—

Mr. SPEIGHT said his object, or rather the object of his amendment was, to extend the benefits of the pension law to the poor and destitute alone, and not to rivet a pension system on the government that would inevitably bankrupt the treasury of the Union. He was perfectly willing that gentlemen should modify his amendment as much as they pleased, if this feature was permitted to remain. But he held it essential to the best interests of the country that some such proposition should restrict the operation of the bill—should receive the sanction of the House. When he was on the floor before, he had not mentioned any names, but he would ask if any gentleman was prepared to vote a pension to Wade Hampton, and some others, also beyond the necessity of their country's relief? Were gentlemen disposed to extend this pension system so as to embrace these individuals? His honorable colleague (Mr. BARRINGER) was mistaken when he supposed that he would make any distinction between the poor and the rich. It was for the benefit of the poor and not the rich, that his amendment had been brought forward.

Mr. Speight's amendment was finally negatived, and the bill ordered to a third reading by a vote of 126 to 43.

Newbern, Feb. 26.—A letter from our Representative, General Speight, to a friend, dated Feb. 19th, says: "I am truly gratified to inform you that a bill has this moment passed the House of Representatives, granting a further appropriation of \$17,000 for improving the Swash."—*Spectator.*

Foreign.—By the packet ships Napoleon and Canada, London dates to Jan. 4th, and Liverpool to the 5th, have been received at New-York. We extract the following items:

It is said that the Emperor of Russia has addressed a note to the European Courts, in which he says, "the Emperor will never treat with his rebels." It is added, that he will receive no Polish deputation, and listen to no propositions.

The following is extracted from a Marseilles paper:—"Two letters which have just reached us from Leghorn state that the commotion which has broken out at Rome is a real revolution. The people have taken possession of fort St. Angelo, proclaimed the liberty and independence of all Italy, and have hoisted the three colors of the Italian Republic. A letter from Genoa announces, that at the demand of the people the prisoners for political offences, who were confined in great numbers in that town, have been set at liberty."

Orders for the fabrication and delivery of arms, to a large amount, have been received in England, on account of the French government. The whole quantity is said to amount to 1,200,000 muskets, with corresponding accoutrements. It is proposed to pay for them by a new issue of *bans royaux*, answering to our Exchequer bills.

It appears, upon the authority of letters from Rotterdam and Ghent, contained in our late English papers, that great distress existed in all the manufacturing towns in Belgium. One of the letter writers from Ghent says—"We are just as well as our political position will allow us to be, namely, overwhelmed by poverty and starvation. The latter stares us in the face at every step we take. We have at least 30,000 work people out of employment, and, above all, without any prospect of getting any, at all events, for this winter. At the present time tranquility can only be preserved by muskets, balls, and bayonets. I hope, ere long, the government will adopt some measures to put a stop to this melancholy order of things. But in fact it is not confined in this city alone. At Antwerp distress is very great, and I see, by my paper of last night, that the Belgians are organising themselves into bands for pillage and robberies, so as to compel the authorities to issue a proclamation prohibiting all assemblages of more than six persons at a place."

From the Washington N. C. Union.

We present the public to-day with the first number of "THE UNION," despite of the numerous obstacles we have to encounter; a desire to comply with our engagements has only increased our diligence, and we trust we shall be enabled to surmount every difficulty.

To those public spirited individuals who have exerted themselves in our behalf, we tender our sincere thanks.

To all those who have hitherto patronised the Press in

this place, but especially to the subscribers to the "Washington Times," we will address our paper for a month. Should they wish to continue their patronage, and we hope all will cheerfully do so who desire to sustain the honor, dignity, and literary reputation of the Town and County, they will signify it by retaining the numbers sent; if not, they will please intimate their intention to discontinue by returning any one of them to our office.

From the Fayetteville Journal.

The property of this establishment has been purchased by THOMAS L. HYBART and WILLIAM F. STRANGE, Esquires, who will, in future, conduct this paper. Believing that they will sustain the principles, hitherto advocated in the Journal, and will give the administration a fair and liberal support, I cheerfully recommend them to the patronage of the public, and bespeak for them that support, which, I am well satisfied, they will merit.

I am requested by Messrs. Hybart and Strange to say, that owing to necessary arrangements, it is probable the Journal will not appear again until this day fortnight.

J. A. CAMERON.

Raleigh, Feb. 24.—The following occurrence, which has been related to us by a gentleman of undoubted veracity, deserves to be recorded as an evidence how much can be effected by presence of mind and intrepidity of action in difficult and dangerous situations: As the stage was crossing the Roanoke river at Edward's ferry, a few weeks ago, a large mass of floating ice accumulated against and bore down one side of the Flat, so as to admit the water freely. At this critical juncture the ferryman gave the alarm that they were sinking; when the Stage driver immediately plied the whip to the Horses, who plunged into the stream, and swam with the Stage in safety to the shore.

Star.

Destitution.—On Monday last, we noticed a family in our streets, who exhibited a degree of poverty, and at the same time of determination to endure hardship for the hope of bettering their condition, such as have rarely been seen. It consisted of a husband and wife and five children, the oldest not more than eight or ten years of age, and the youngest in its mother's arms. They had come from one of the lower counties in this State, and were on their way to the New Purchase in Georgia. They had no horse, and no other visible property, except a gun, a bottle to carry water, and a small wallet, probably containing clothes, thrown over the shoulder of the oldest boy. In this destitute condition, they had undertaken a journey of about 500 miles. They remained but a few minutes in our streets, and did not appear to be soliciting charity.

Fayetteville Obs.

Unfortunate Occurrence.—Col. Win. B. Porter, a respectable citizen of this county, was unfortunately drowned on the 29th ult. in the Southfork of the Catawba river. The deceased was in company with three or four individuals, and being desirous of crossing the river, he rode in first; the river being high, he placed his feet

up by the side of his horse's neck, to prevent them from getting wet; in this situation the horse made a stumble, and the deceased was precipitated into the water. The persons in company immediately went to his assistance; but he requested them not to mind him, but to secure his horse, which they unfortunately did, by which time their friend was past assistance and was drowned before their eyes. It is said he was not seen to sink, but floated down with the current.

Charlotte Journal.

Cold Weather at the South.—Extract of a letter from New-Orleans, of 22d January:

Since my residence in New Orleans I have never experienced such a long continued spell of cold weather—ice has remained in our streets for ten days without melting. A friend told me yesterday, that he had been informed by a gentleman of his acquaintance, that the Bayou St. John was frozen over, that they were obliged to cut through the ice a passage for the boats. Our Orange, Lime and Lemon trees are all we fear entirely destroyed. The trees yielded abundantly last fall, for the first time since 1822, when we lost them all by the frost on the night of the 22d February—it will take ten years to restate them."

Loss of the Camden Mail.—The Mail due here last evening from Camden was lost yesterday morning in crossing Vance's Ferry. The driver states that the rope attached to the flat having broke, it was driven against a tree, by which the horses were impelled into the river, dragging the stage after them. The Passengers were with difficulty rescued from their perilous situation in the stage, among whom were two ladies, one of whom sustained some slight injury. Efforts would be made, as soon as the fall of the river permitted, for the recovery of the Mail.

Char. Pat.

Gold.—Upwards of \$200,000 in gold are said to have been coined in Georgia the present season in \$2 50, 5 and \$10 pieces. On one side is 'Templeton Reed, Assayer;' on the other 'Georgia Gold.'

Specie.—It is supposed the amount of specie now lying in the vaults of the Atlantic Banks is nearly thirty millions of dollars. The United States Bank and branches have above 11 millions.

Pennsylvania.—The bill making additional appropriations for internal improvements passed the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania on Friday—Yays, 56—Nays 38.—The appropriations made by this bill as it finally passed the House, added to previous expenditures, will make an aggregate of about fifteen millions of dollars, which that State has applied to the purposes of improvement by Canals and Rail Roads within the last six years.

An Awful Scene.—A respectable gentleman, living near Dagsborough, in Sussex county, informs us that on the 14th and 15th days of the present month (January) the people in this vicinity of the sea coast experienced the greatest gale of wind and the highest tide ever known there by the oldest in-