

Communications.

FOR THE TARBORO' PRESS.

Mr. Howard: There is a rumor in circulation relative to my vote for Representative in Congress. Some persons, or persons, (I presume anties,) have voluntarily asserted, that my vote at the next election, will be given to Mr. Pettigrew. It must have been mere surmise in the author, as I never have on any occasion, intimated such an idea; much more having any intention to support him. In order to have the matter clearly elucidated and understood, I ask the publication of this communication in the Tarboro' Press. I intend to give my suffrage to Dr. Hall without reserve; and would suggest to the people of the third Congressional District to do the same. The people of Edgecombe will beyond possibility of doubt support the Doctor. There can be given in this county fifteen hundred votes; and if the people will stick to their former faith, Mr. Pettigrew cannot by no means get more than two hundred of them. It behoves every free man of the democratical cause to support Dr. Hall in preference to any other man, even of similar politics: He is a tried servant of the people; and has never in any instance violated the trust reposed in him by his constituents. He has proved himself to be as honest a politician as ever graced the halls of Congress. Mr. Pettigrew declares himself in favor of State Rights—that looks very suspicious. I expect he is in favor of Nullification too, if he would acknowledge it. He says he is opposed to "Gen. Jackson when wrong, and in favor of him when right." A man who feasts himself upon uncertainties, and has not mind sufficient to be determinate on political topics of importance, but rests his opinion on tottering foundations, is incapable of being a public agent for any community. Mr. Pettigrew also declares himself opposed to the removal of the deposits. Gen. Jackson and Mr. Taney knew what was right relative to the deposits; Mr. Taney removed them: he was justified by the charter of the Bank; he rendered sufficient reasons; and I can assure Mr. Pettigrew it was the best act of Mr. Taney's public life.

Mr. Pettigrew need not trouble himself further about the Bank: the Hercules of the Senate will strike off the heads of the Lernaean serpent, and our venerable Iolaus will wear the wound in the neck to prevent others from springing up in their stead, and will finally become victorious in the destruction of the fatal monster.

M. E. MANNING.

FOREIGN.

Late from Europe.—The packet ship England has arrived at New York, with Liverpool dates to the 11th Jan.

From France she brings no news; Paris papers to the 5th contain nothing, and the message at that time, therefore, could not have reached them. The English papers are completely filled with politics.

The President's message arrived at Liverpool, on the evening of the 9th, in the Independence. The Liverpool Chronicle thus notices its arrival:

President's Message.—War with France. We have only room to call attention to the American President's Message—at least to that part of it threatening to go to war with France. The message arrived last night by the packet ship Independence, Capt. Nye.

From Spain, nothing definite is known; reports of all kinds were rife, but there is no doubt that Mina has been eminently successful;—the young men throughout the country are gathering to his standard. It had been reported that Carlos had been made prisoner and shot, but was not believed.

According to accounts from Smyrna, pirates have again shown themselves in the Grecian seas, five or six small ships have been captured by them.



TARBORO' JOURNAL.

SAURDAY, FEB. 21, 1835.

We are requested to announce Mr. Robert H. Austin, as a candidate for the office of County Trustee.

We learn that on Thursday morning, of last week, Mr. Thomas Foster, gunsmith, residing near Enfield, in Halifax county, was found frozen to death within a few hundred yards of his dwelling. He had been the day previous a short distance from home, and was accompanied on his return by a neighbor, who left him but a short distance from where he was found. His companion got within about fifty yards of his own dwelling, when unable to proceed farther, being benumbed with cold, he raised a shout which fortunately was heard by his family, who came to his assistance.

Fire at Blakely.—We regret to learn that the large new Hotel at Blakely, the depot of the Petersburg Rail Road, in Northampton county, was burnt to the ground on Thursday evening, 12th inst. The fire was caused by a defect in the chimney. All the furniture was saved. The loss is estimated at \$4,600.

Congress.—The Senate are principally occupied in discussing the bill reorganizing the Post Office Department.

The House of Representatives have received a message from the President, accompanied by extracts from dispatches received from Mr. Livingston, our Minister to France, in which Mr. L. states that the indemnity bill will be rejected by a very decided vote in the French Chambers, and that the President's message had not been received. A debate of considerable interest arose on a motion to refer the message, &c. to the committee on foreign relations.

Mr. Calhoun's Report.—The select committee upon Executive Patronage, raised on Mr. Calhoun's motion, made their report on the 8th inst. The committee propose three measures: One repealing the four years' law, as it is termed, by which the appointment of officers are brought every four years into the hands of the Executive, adding an important section, making it the duty of the President to report to Congress the reasons for removals from office. One for regulating the public deposits; and the other, an amendment of the Constitution, providing for the temporary distribution of the surplus revenue, accruing in the next seven years.

Indian Disturbances.—We understand that information has reached the War Department, stating that several encounters have taken place between some of the citizens of Georgia and parties of the Creek Indians who have crossed from Alabama into that State, and committed many depredations. Persons have been killed and wounded on both sides, and the inhabitants seem alarmed at the conduct and threats of the Indians, and have called upon the Governor of Georgia for a militia force to protect them—and the Governor has requested the interposition of the President to relieve the citizens of Georgia from this state of things.

These facts furnish additional evidence, if any thing more were required, to show the pressing necessity of an immediate removal of all the Indians east of the Mississippi to the country west of that river.—*Globe.*

New Banks.—A Committee of the Legislature of Virginia has reported in favor of establishing a new Bank in Richmond, with a capital of \$2,750,000! And branches throughout the State.

The Richmond Compiler states that there are more than one thousand hands now at work upon the Richmond and Fredericksburg Rail Road, who are progressing with great spirit in their labors, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather.

Norfolk and Roanoke Rail Road.—We learn that a large number of hands have commenced work on the Rail Road at Weldon N. C. and that the Rail Road, and the Bridge across the River at Weldon are expected to be completed by the ensuing winter. Competition after that time will be great, between Norfolk and Petersburg;—which of the two places will get the North Carolina Trade, we are not able to say.

Halifax Adv.
New York Market, Feb. 7.—**Cotton.**—There has been an active demand for this article, and

the advance obtained last week has been fully supported. The sales amount to about 5500 bales, of which 3500 were upland at 15½ to 17; 800 New Orleans at 16 to 18; 500 Mobile at 16½ to 18; and 600 Florida at 15½ to 17½ cents.

Naval Stores.—Tar is rather dull, sales were made at \$1,81 to 1,87½. In Turpentine there is but little doing, Wilmington is sold at \$3,12 and North County at \$2,75. There is rather a decline in the prices of both descriptions since our last review.—*Star.*

The Philadelphia United States Gazette of Wednesday says—"In consequence of the warlike character of the debate in the House of Representatives on the 7th instant, we understand that the importers of French goods in New York have instructed their agents in this city to hold those goods at an advance." This war cry at New York, of which we have other evidence than the above, is, we should hope, a false alarm.—*Nat. Int.*

A letter to the editors of the Baltimore American, from a correspondent at Washington, speaks in the following warlike tone on the subject of our relation with France:

"You will recollect that I informed you in December last, that unless the French Chamber of Deputies made an appropriation to fulfil the treaty, war was inevitable. Subsequent events have confirmed my anticipation.—Congress will, before they adjourn, take the most decisive steps to place the country in an attitude of offence and defence.

"Our squadron in the Mediterranean is ordered to Gibraltar, to prevent sequestration in a French port, or blockade in a Spanish Commodore Elliott hoists his broad pendant on board the Constitution, and proceeds from New York to the Mediterranean. Capt. Kennedy is to command the Peacock and Boxer, and proceed to the Chinese seas, for the protection of our commerce in that quarter, and the whole naval establishment is to be put on a war footing."

Branching the Mint.—A select committee, consisting of Messrs. Waggaman, King of Georgia, Benton, Calhoun and Mangum, has been appointed in the U. States Senate, to inquire into the expediency of establishing a branch of the U. States Mint at New Orleans; and also another, somewhere in the Gold Region of the South Atlantic States.

We are gratified to see that Mr. Benton has been selected as one of the committee; as it gives an earnest that something efficient may be done, in a matter which so much interests the people of the Western section of North Carolina. Mr. B's efforts to reform the currency of the country and substitute a metallic for a paper circulation, have been constant and efficient; and the whole country is greatly his debtor, for what has already been effected in this respect.—*Raleigh Standard.*

Internal Improvement.—Against the constitutionality and expediency of appropriating the national funds towards pure local objects of Internal Improvements we had supposed almost every Statesman, of the Republican school, was at this day disposed to go all lengths. But we observe, that on a motion to reconsider the vote of the House of Representatives on the 4th inst. rejecting the bill appropriating \$100,000 in aid of the Alexandria Canal and Aqueduct Company, (which in our view is wholly an object of local interest) there were 93 members in favor to 105 against the reconsideration.—Among those who voted in favor of this project, we observe the names of *Abram Rencher*, and *William B. Shepherd*, of this State.—*ib.*

Distressing.—A son of Joseph Hanes, Esq. P. M. at Fulton, Rowan county, aged about 11 years, was thrown from a horse on the 31st ult. and his foot catching

in the stirrup, his head and limbs were mangled in a shocking manner, as the horse ran off from fright. When discovered, the horse was standing still, having run till he was exhausted,—the mangled and lifeless body of the child hanging to the stirrup.—*ib.*

Gen. Ripley.—It appears from the New Orleans papers, that this distinguished officer in our late war, and who has recently been elected to Congress from the 2d district of Louisiana, was lately assaulted at 11 o'clock in the day, and so brutally beaten by three ruffians, that there were some fears entertained for his life. The perpetrators were speedily brought to merited punishment. We have not seen any cause assigned for this ruffian assault; Gen. Ripley is a distinguished friend of the Administration, and it may be that the political rancour of his opponents has instigated this atrocious attempt.—*ib.*

Most Atrocious Murder!—We learn from the Huntsville (Alabama) Democrat, that a young gentleman of that town, by the name of *Alexander P. Porteus*, who had gone into the country a few days ride, on business of Messrs. Wm. E. Phillips & Co. in whose employ he was, was most inhumanly murdered on his return towards Huntsville, by some person not fully identified,—but supposed to be a strolling Tailor named John Callan. The citizens of Huntsville have offered a reward of five hundred dollars for the apprehension of the murderer; and it was believed at least one thousand dollars in all, would be made up in the neighborhood, besides what the Governor would offer in his proclamation: the Huntsville Democrat thinks \$2000 would be made up, to pay for the apprehension of the monster. The following description of the murderer is given in the Democrat:

"Porteus left Huntsville for Taladega; on his return, he was murdered on the mountain near Cox's stand in Blount County, on the 5th October, by a footman with a double barrellled gun, who reported himself a tailor by trade, and said he was from Kentucky. This individual is of small size, dark complexion, with whiskers, his hair trimmed very close behind and bushy in front, his dress a black surlout coat, sham shirt, black hat tapering to the top—he robbed the deceased of a very fine gray horse, sixteen hands high, a plain fine saddle, saddle bags, boots, umbrella with a straight staff with a notched button, four watches of common quality, together with his coat and other clothing, and some articles not made up. The name of *John Callan*, was written in a pair of old boots left with the corpse, which has induced the belief that it was the name of the murderer. Porteus was shot in the head with buck shot, and beaten over the head it is supposed with the gun, which was broken and left on the ground about sixty yards from the road, where his remains were found.

This is decidedly one of the basest murders ever committed in any country, and calls loudly for the exertions of the public to detect the villain, it is remembered that on this day a sort of vagabond Tailor was passing through the neighborhood, with a double barrellled shot gun, which he attempted to sell—was without money—and had stolen a razor at one house, with which he had paid for his breakfast at the next—and the boots found by the body of Porteus, have been recognised as those which this fellow had worn. It is supposed, that meeting Porteus at the point of the mountain, he shot him without any other knowledge of his probable gain, than what his external appearance afforded.

A deed of this dark and bloody character, by which a young gentleman in the morning of life has been cut off, for the mere purpose of gain, is so rare and so revolting to the sense of a civilized commu-

nity that it has roused up vigilant and active citizens, who will not fail we trust in bringing the villain to speedy accountability. That he will be arrested, brought back and punished, we have no doubt.

Mr. Porteus was originally from Philadelphia—had resided in this place 12 months—and, by his activity and attention to business and by his polite and unobtrusive deportment, had secured the confidence and friendship of his employers, and the good will of all who knew him.

An extract of a letter from *Geo. W. Mordecai*, Esq. of this city, of 30th Dec. published in the Huntsville Democrat, expresses a belief that the murderer passed Raleigh about the 1st Dec.—Mr. Mordecai states, that during the first week in Dec. a servant boy brought to him a pair of saddlebags, almost new, no name on them, but with the merchant's mark, \$1. E. M. a new surcingle, nothing on it but the price, \$6—which appears to be 5s.; a shirt, with no name; and a shirt-collar, very dirty and blackened, with *A. P. Porteus* marked on it. The boy stated to Mr. Mordecai, that as he was passing on horseback along the public road, about a mile from Raleigh, he was accosted by a young man genteelly dressed in broad-cloth frock coat and pantaloons, a pair of saddlebags on his arm and a gun on his shoulder, who inquired the road to Milton, N. Carolina, how far it was to the river, how far to where the road forked, &c. At his request, the boy took the saddle-bags on his horse; and when they parted, the young man insisted the boy should take the saddle-bags and part of their contents, as above described, for his trouble.

From these circumstances, Mr. Mordecai has no doubt but what this was the villain who murdered the unfortunate Porteus. The citizens on the highways between this city and Milton, may probably know whether such a person as *Callan* (or whatever the murderer's name may be) has passed that way; and thus possibly lead to his detection.—*ib.*

A Chinese Lady.—Along Moy, a Chinese lady recently arrived in the United States, has been exhibiting herself (or rather been exhibited) in the cities of New York, Philadelphia, &c. What most excites the admiration of every beholder, is the smallness and peculiar conformation of her feet, the effect of compression when young,—it being the practice among the Chinese to compress the feet of their infants within an incredibly small compass,—small feet being one of the principal characteristics of a Chinese Beauty. Eight eminent physicians of Philadelphia, having made a scientific examination of Along Moy's foot, give the following as its dimensions: Length of foot, from heel to the end of great toe, 4½ inches; from the heel to the end of the small toe, 2 1-8 inches; round the ankle, 6 6-10 inches. She is 4 feet 11 inches high, and aged about 19.—*ib.*

Unfortunate accident.—A negro boy lost his life, on Tuesday, by falling through the ice on the Trent. He was amusing himself in an attempt to cross the river, and though admonished by several gentlemen who were skating around him to avoid the newly formed ice on a track made by a boat the day before, he persisted in pursuing his course, and fell a victim to his temerity and obstinacy.

Just as our paper was going to press, a canoe was brought to the wharf, containing the lifeless body of an unfortunate negro, who had been frozen to death on his return from mill.—*Newbern Spec.*

From the Washington Whig.
The Weather.—We publish the following account of the effects of the cold winter, on a shoal (no small shoal) of fish; and although it savors somewhat of the marvellous, it is yet furnished by such authority, as to preclude the possibility of its being incorrect. We know it is very common, if there happens an unusually cold day or week, to speak of it as the coldest within recollection. However, our citizens may esti-

mate the passing winter, compared with others, there is no mistaking that it will long be remembered as a fever or success, according to the way it may have effected the outward or inward man. The past year has been equal to the cold one of January—less snow but more ice. We understand that the river near town, has been crossed and re-crossed several times on skates a feat rarely, if ever performed before.—We learn, also, that the river has been crossed on the low down as Bath, 17 miles from Washington:

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in North Carolina, to a gentleman in New York, dated Washington, Feb. 5th, 1835, furnished in manuscript for the Whig:

"In travelling, last week, from Wilmington to Newbern, I was ed, at Ouslow Court House, the New river, just below that place, the fish were so much chilled by the cold weather in January, they were seen floating on the water with their backs down, and that the people in view went out in canoes and flat-boats and caught large numbers of them in their hands, which they continued to do for many days in succession, until the weather moderated, and rendered the fish (dead) unfit for use. Last week, as I was informed by a gentleman of that place, the fish had washed up, on each shore, in such quantities, that he could walk them for five miles without stepping his foot on the ground. The width of this layer of fishes, about twenty or twenty-five feet, embracing fish of various kinds and sizes, from one pound to twenty. Perhaps this may be new to many at the North; here it is thought to be very remarkable; and I can say, for that I (a northerner) never saw of any thing like it in the North. The fish there, either from instinct or experience, strive to escape the inclemency of the winter, by descending, I suppose, to the bottom of the stream. These, it would seem, from a very rare occurrence of such weather, were not furnished with this kind of instinct to the same degree that their brethren are the North—and their experience came so late, that they were much benumbed by the cold profit by it. I would suggest, requested to send a delegation of their inexperienced brethren to the South—that, before another winter, they may be guarded against the recurrence of such a disaster. *A. New York.*

"P. S.—Since writing the above, I have been informed by a gentleman of this village, of a numb fish, as they are called, that have been frequently found in Pamlico Sound. Is it so at the North? If not, these cases are more remarkable—as they show that even with the experience which the fish have here, they do not learn to avoid the catastrophe that has so often befallen some of their number. Perhaps if some phenologist should examine the heads, they would find them deficient in some of their organs."

Frozen Quicksilver.—There never, to our knowledge, been a great degree of cold registered in any part of the United States as on Sunday last, at New Lebanon, New York. At 5 o'clock on the morning, the mercury had sunk to 39° below 0, and became congelated and immovable. The lowest point on record was that made (we believe) by Professor Cleveland, at Bowdoin College, at Brunswick, Me. some quarter of a century since. He suspended several glasses from the bough of a tree in the most exposed situation to the weather, and sat all night to watch the fluctuations of the fluid. At one period, while noticing one more sensitive than the rest, he was almost in ecstasies to see it sink, sink, sinking to near the touchstone, but it absolutely refused to budge a degree lower than 38° preferring to remain a liquid state, and the scientific Professor was obliged to retire to bed with his wishes ungratified.

In Parry's second voyage to the North Pole, his officers, when the alcoholic thermometers stood at 35 degrees below zero, amused themselves by casting quicksilver into bladders and freezing it; and enjoyed great sport in firing the balls