

# Communications.

FOR THE TARBORO' PRESS.

Reading and the difference of style and character of different kinds of writing and publications.

No. 3.

History.--History is the telescope through which we look on the distant past. It may with propriety be termed so from the analogous effect that it has on the mind when perused, to the telescope on the eye when used to inspect distant objects. From the appearance to the natural and unaided vision of those bright specks in the heaven, called stars, we are convinced that they contain substance, that they are composed of matter: by placing the telescope before the eye they become so abundantly magnified, they are at once recognized to be suns, and worlds similar to the one on which we live. From the fact of our own being, and the being of things around us, we are persuaded that our species and things similar to those we now see and hear of, have existed many years prior to our day. We take up history and through it we behold men, tribes, States and nations inhabiting the earth, going through the evolutions of society and the various avocations of life from time immemorial. With the miniature telescope, or common spy-glass, we approach the sea shore where nothing appears but one monotonous waste, we raise it to the eye and by the help of its magic power we often descry here and there the bleaching canvass studding ocean's broad bosom, and perhaps waiting some dear friend home to our embrace. But through the telescope we do not behold the distant worlds sufficiently clear to discover their inhabitants, nor through the ingenious and valuable apparatus are we able continually to inspect the movements of a distant stranger or friend, neither do we in the history of ancient nations fully comprehend individual characters, or in the history of individuals see them all times and in all actions of their life. We see a part and not the whole. That faculty of the mind called reason, that faculty which it has after discovering a few objects of knowing from analogy what other things must be in connection, turns both the one and the other of these things (history and the telescope) to great and good account. Here then we come to the true character and object of history. It furnishes to the mind specific truths, by the light of which we can read the world; truths, together with which, reason and natural analogy, knowledge of the distant past is unfolded sufficient for all present purposes, whether it be for the gratification of curiosity--to confirm philosophical opinions--to promote public interest, or private and individual virtue, happiness and prosperity. I say sufficient, because nothing short of power divine is more potent than history. The most that can be said on the style of historical writing is, it is a plain narration of facts, and he that can select the most prominent and important ones, and give them in the clearest and the least ostentatious form is the greatest historian. Accounts of many events and many individuals are handed down from ancient times through one direct and only channel. Such are those of the old Testament, and some of the lives of Plutarch. Many other accounts of events, individuals and nations are transmitted through different channels, and are laid before us by different authors. To judge of the merits of these different authors, we have only to observe in reading their works the objects and events the author has made choice of, and how well he succeeds in giving us a clear and distinct view. Some authors, by aiming to give us accounts of whole nations, their character and movements from age to age, or in giving us a history of individuals, by seizing on too many acts of their life blend the whole together in one clouded and uninteresting mass. Others by seizing on a

few facts, and giving lucid and minute descriptions of them, impress on our minds the condition and character of the individual or nation at certain times, and then from the power of reason and reflection, joined with facts and analogy, we are enabled to draw easy and correct conclusions of the whole history.

As history is a subject that will allow many remarks, and one in fact, and in my opinion, which calls for consideration, I will endeavor in another paper to pursue it farther and notice some particular works. I should not do right, however, to close this piece without observing that the great supply the civilized world have of this kind of writing, and the abundant and easy means each individual has of furnishing himself, is a blessing that cannot be duly estimated by us; and I might add, if it be any object to live, it is an object to have knowledge; and it is from the past only, and principally through history, that it is to be gathered.

## COMMON SENSE.

### FOREIGN.

From France.--By the packet ship Francis Depau, from Havre, and the Victoria, from Liverpool, we have Paris dates to the 30th of January. All the documents necessary to a perfect understanding of the subject connected with our Treaty, have been placed in possession of the committee which is occupied in considering the merits of the claim, and will shortly report. We are informed from an authentic source, that the report will be in favor of paying the claim, deducting therefrom a part which shall be clearly shewn, and satisfactorily made manifest, we are not entitled to; and the mild tone of the opposition press generally, and the decided favorable sentiments of the ministerial journals, look as if no serious obstacle will be thrown in the way of its adoption. Hyde de Neuville has published another angry letter against the treaty, which is received with indifference. The new Russia claim appears to have no friends.

The Paris correspondent of the New York Courier, under date of 31st January, closes his letter in the following words:--"Herewith I have the pleasure of sending you an early copy of the papers to be laid before the Chamber of Deputies on the subject of the treaty of the 4th of July, 1831. I am assured by several of the leading members on both sides of the House, and more particularly by General Delaborde, the Senior Questeur, who kindly suffers me to mention his name, that there is no longer any doubt of a majority in favor of the recognition."

The Journal du Commerce says, that the first rejection of our treaty caused the fall of the minister of foreign affairs. We hope that a second rejection of the same treaty will not take place, for the honor of the chamber is implicated in it, and if M. De Rigny is not more protected than M. De Broglie against a parliamentary defeat, he may prepare himself a retreat, and those of the cabinet who have brought forward the disgraceful Russian indemnity had better, if they do not wish to incur a fearful responsibility, withdraw from it as soon as possible. It appears that in the discussion which had recently taken place on this claim, the chamber were persuaded it was unfounded, though presented and defended by the minister.

The Journal du Commerce further says, that the old ministry had wished to make the chamber vote blindly on the American treaty; that they had not studied the different sources of the debt nor its legitimacy nor amount, and had failed in great part to present the documents necessary to appreciate the affair. For it was clear to all the world, that if there was a debt it was swelled to an extravagant sum.

Mina is recovering, and will retain the command of the army--a reinforcement to which, a-

mounting to 12,000 men, has already arrived in Castile.

It is asserted that the Duke of Wellington has had conferences with Gen. Alava, with the serious determination of bringing to a speedy and pacific issue the war in Spain.

Result of the Elections.--The list of members returned, according to the Courier of Thursday, shows a total of 378 Reformers and 234 Tories. According to the Globe, there are 388 Reformers, and 218 Tories.

The brig La Fleche, just arrived at Toulon from Alexandria, brings news which, if confirmed, is highly important. It appears that all the difficulties opposed to a peace between the Sultan and Mehemet Ali are entirely removed; and it is reported, from a source deemed quasi-official, that the Charge d' Affaires of France and England have insisted upon the Viceroy's accepting a treaty whereby Egypt will be acknowledged as an independent state, on paying to the Grand Seigneur a considerable indemnity. Russia, England, and France, guarantee the execution of the treaty.

Vienna, Jan. 13.--The exchange of couriers between London and Constantinople has been extremely active during the last fortnight, in consequence of the intervention of England as mediator in the differences between the Porte and Mehemet Ali. We hear from all quarters that the endeavors of England have been completely successful.

### German paper.

#### LATE FROM EUROPE.

By the ship Rhone, French papers to the 10th February, have been received. The Petersburg Intelligencer remarks as follows on their contents:

The latest advices from France, by the Rhone, dispel all apprehension of a serious rupture of the friendly relations between our Country and our "ancient ally." Little doubt is now entertained of the passage of the bill making the appropriation required by the treaty. The Report of the Senate had been received, and had in a great degree removed the irritation produced by the message of the President.

There are Liverpool dates to Feb. 5th in the Havre letters. On the 4th, the Liverpool cotton market was in a very animated condition; 10,000 bales were sold with an advance of 1-8 a 4d lb. On the 5th, business was checked by the arrival of 14 ships from the United States.



## TARBOROUGH,

SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1835.

The following are the qualified Constables for this county:--

Districts.	No.
Joseph Brady,	No. 1
James H. Armstrong,	2
Henry Dixon,	3
James D. Barnes,	4
Willie Ellis,	5
Elbert Amason,	6
John Ellis,	7
William Knight,	11
Harmon Ward,	12
William Biggs,	13
Miles Cross,	14
James Coker,	15
Thomas L. Mainer,	16
John Gardner,	17

Call of a Convention.--The following Circular has been addressed to the Sheriffs throughout the State, by his Excellency, the Governor, in relation to the duties required of them under the Convention Acts of last Session. We publish it, for the purpose of disseminating as widely as possible, the information therein given.--Raleigh Reg.

Executive Department, }  
Raleigh, 12th March, 1835. }  
Sir: To prevent the possibility of mistake or delay, in the dis-

charge of the important duties required of you by the Act concerning a Convention to amend the Constitution of the State, and the Act supplemental thereto, passed at the last session of the General Assembly, it is considered proper, at this early day, to direct your attention to them. A very slight examination of these Acts will convince you that perfect uniformity of action, and universal promptitude, will be necessary to effect the objects contemplated by the Legislature.

The second section of the first Act passed upon this subject, provides that polls shall be opened at the several places at which separate elections have been established, on Wednesday and Thursday, the first and second days of April. The third section makes it your duty to prepare duplicate statements of the polls in your county, which must be authenticated by your oath, before the Clerk of the County Court; one copy of which is to be deposited in his office, and the other copy transmitted to the Governor of the State, at Raleigh, immediately after the election. The sixth section enjoins the correct performance of all the duties required, under the penalty of one thousand dollars.

The statements of the polls required by the third section, cannot, in most of the large counties, be made out until the evening of the third of April, and if a Convention is called, the delegates will expect to arrive in this City on the evening of the third of June. In the short space, therefore, of sixty-one days, your statement must be delivered at the Executive Department--the statements from all the counties examined--the result ascertained--writs of election issued and transmitted to each county--notice of the time of election given--and delegates chosen in time to reach the seat of Government by the period prescribed by law.

Under these circumstances, I deem it my duty to advise you, that no Sheriff will be regarded as complying with the provisions of these Acts, within the meaning of sixth section of the Act first referred to, who does not present this statement at this Department, personally or by lawful deputy, on Tuesday, the fourteenth day of April next. The statements will be compared on the following day, and if a majority of the votes shall be ascertained to have been given in favor of a Convention, writs of election will then be delivered to each Sheriff. For the duties required of you in travelling to, and returning from this city, to deliver your statement, and receive the writ of election, you will receive the same compensation, allowed by law, for making your settlements with the Public Treasurer.

The election for delegates to the Convention, should one be called, will most probably take place on Thursday, the twenty-first day of May next.

I am, sir, very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,  
D. L. SWAIN.

Murderer arrested.--Few things are more certain, than that atrocious crime will ultimately be exposed and the perpetrator punished, however the offender may think to elude justice, by interposing time and space between himself and the scene of his villainy. Another instance of this has just been afforded by the apprehension, in Orange county, in this State, of the individual who murdered poor Porteus on Cox's mountain, in Tennessee, in the month of October last. We have rarely ever heard of a more cold blooded and unprovoked murder than this was. The victim was a clerk in the store of Messrs. E. Phillips & Co. of Huntsville, Alabama, and was travelling on business, when he was met by the murderer in the road, inhumanly butchered, for the sake of his money. Ever since, he has been wandering about, leading a vagabond life, his troubled spirit not permitting him to rest long in one place. It will be recollected that he was in this City, or its immediate vicinity in December last, and disposed of a part of his plan-

der to a negro boy, and, amongst other things, a shirt collar, marked with the name of Mr. Porteus. The prompt steps taken by Mr. Mordecai (in whose service, the negro was) to spread the alarm, has been, we have no doubt, the proximate cause of his detection. His name is supposed to be John Callan, but he says, we understand, that his name is Campbell. He is a Tailor by trade.--ib.

New York Market, March 7.--Cotton.--The market has not been active, still there has been a fair amount of business done. Price of fine description are fully supported, but the other kinds are rather neglected. Sales of 2500 bales have been made, of which 850 were Mobile at 17 1/2 to 19; 650 Uplands at 15 1/2 to 17 1/2; 700 New Orleans at 16 to 18 1/2; and 400 Florida at 15 1/2 to 18 cents.

Lard.--Sales of western Ohio are made at 7 1/2 to 7 3/4 cts. for the better qualities. Northern is dull at 8 1/2 to 9 cts.

Naval Stores.--Turpentine has advanced, Wilmington is held at \$3 12 and North County at \$2 75, and the market is firm at these prices. Tar is in demand at \$1 75 to 1 87 1/2.--Ev. Star.

Petersburg Market, March 17.--Within the week, the supply by the Rail Road being about 100 bales per day, prices have advanced yesterday. A lot of 50 odd bales, of fair quality, sold at 16 cents; inferior grades bring 14 to 15 1/2, according to quality.--Con. March 19.--Cotton commands 15 a 16 cents.--Int.

Small Pox.--For the purpose of counteracting exaggerated rumors we deem it proper to state that, during the last six or eight weeks, seven or eight cases of small pox have occurred in this town, and that, from the general vaccination which has been ordered, and, in a great degree, carried into effect, no apprehension is entertained that it will spread. Every precaution has been taken by the proper authorities to stop its progress; and our inquiries upon the subject justify the belief that those precautions have been attended with the desired effect. We would, however, urge it upon all who have not been vaccinated to avail themselves of that preventive as speedily as possible.

Petersburg Int. Branch Mints.--We congratulate the citizens of North Carolina, and indeed of all the South and West, on the passage, by Congress, of a law branching the United States Mint, to the South and Southwest;--one branch at Charlotte, in this State; one in Lumpkin county, Georgia; and one at New Orleans.--Raleigh Stand.

The Western Carolinian has changed hands.--Maj. John Beard, jr. under whose Editorial guidance it has been published for some two years past, has disposed of the establishment to Messrs. Smith & Hampton, by whom it will henceforward be conducted.--the senior partner assuming the Editorial chair, while the business department will devolve principally upon the junior partner.--ib.

Accident.--The schooner Trent, Capt. Jones, of this place, accidentally took fire on the 8th inst., while at anchor at Ocracoke. Before the crew were able to check the progress of the fire, fifteen bales of cotton, (part of the deck load), the cabin house and a portion of the foresail were burned. Our informant adds that the vessel suffered no injury, and pursued her voyage on the following day.

Newbern Spect. The French Question.--We have news from Paris eleven days later. We congratulate our readers upon the prospect it opens to us. These accounts are more cheering than ever. There is a strong probability (to say the least of it) that the Bill of Indemnity will yet pass the Chambers. Stocks were, in consequence, rising in Paris.--The Report and the unanimous vote of the Senate

of the U. S., had been and hailed with satisfaction was pleased as a tribute to his honor.--But, we repeat, we have said a few days ago, the lofty tone of the President's Message, which had first filled to the French people.--It was the spirit of that noble document, which first struck their eyes, and satisfied the American people with earnest--that we were determined to assert our rights at every hazard--and that we did not intend to be "kicked into war." This paper, which, while it has awakened also his pride, which excited the fears of merchants and manufacturers, and which had drawn from Havre, Bordeaux, Marseille, other great Cities, (several before the Senatorial Report received,) those strong measures to their own Deputies and Chamber at large, which well calculated to affect deliberations and decisions.--bill does pass, we for one are prepared to ascribe its success to the President's Message, to give most of the execution of the Treaty, as well as the information, to the energetic present Administration.

Richmond E. Senator Poindexter letter addressed to a friend in Mississippi, and published in Natchez Journal, declares intention "to withdraw from councils of the nation at the present Session of Congress." The letter bears date December 31st.--Pet. Can.

Col. R. M. Johnson addressed a letter to his constituents, stating his determination to be a candidate for a seat in Congress. He mentions that his intention to retire after the term, which he says will complete the period of thirty years in vice as a Representative in Congress from the same district.

North Carolina.--We peruse from the North Carolina people have been held in counties, and that they can plate, in all of them, to elect delegates to conventions in Congressional District, for double purpose, (as we understand) of nominating the candidates of the Democratic party for Congress, and of appointing delegates to attend the Baltimore Convention, to nominate candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency. In General Kay's district, we perceive several meetings. His could not have a more fitting Representative--no one would carry out more thoroughly the principle of retraction and reform. We hope we also see Messrs. Speight, Bynum, Hawkins and Co. gain called into the public eye by the Republicans of the respective districts. They shown themselves throughout all the trials of General Jackson's Administration. The gentlemen we have always opposed a determined front to the enemies of the administration, no matter what name or disguise they appeared. As Nationals, Nullifiers or Whigs, the true-hearted representatives of resolute North Carolina Republicanism, had one word for them, and that defiance.--Globe.

It is a source of great satisfaction that, in regard to the French Question, which was presented in Congress in the Annual Message of the President of the U. S. at the commencement of the session of Congress, which has closed, both House of Congress have been unanimous. We have expressed the opinion that the execution of the treaty ought to be insisted upon, and both came to the unanimous