

Communications.

FOR THE TARBORO' PRESS.

Profanity.—It is written, thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain—only see what wicked oaths some will belch out, and call upon God to damn their fellow creatures. And when they are commanded not to bear false witness, see how they will swerve from the truth, and devour one another by false swearing. And it is written, thou shalt not commit adultery—see how many there are that defile their neighbors' wives and daughters, even to the destroying the peace of families, and sometimes causing bloodshed and murder. And some that are not so bold and daring, it is a shame to speak of those things which are done by them in secret. It is common when a man takes up with lewd women, the wife has to suffer; hence many good and virtuous women have to drag out a life of misery—often drove from their homes and children, and often beaten, cursed and abused, and sometimes their lives taken; while at the same time the man will appear from home as a social, kind man. And it is written, thou shalt not steal—only see how many will take their neighbors' property, in the dead of night, when he is asleep; and the same man will talk as much about honesty as any man, and many such subjects come to the gallows. It seems they have times and places to meet to serve their master the devil, and when they get together, it appears that one of them undertakes to be steward for the others, to dish out their intoxicating draughts. When they meet they appear to be in good fellowship—the first thing is to take several draughts of intoxicating liquor, and then they appear like brothers—they will likely undertake some kind of gambling, and you will hear every one's tongue going at the same time, and it is not long before they begin to contradict one another; then begins blasphemous oaths, and Satan makes them believe they have abundance of honor, they cannot bear to be contradicted nor have their word disputed. About this time they pour into them a double portion of intoxicating liquor, then see what follows, they seem like devils incarnate—how they will curse, abuse, and fight one another; some wallowing in the mud, some tumbling into the fire, and after the fray is over, then call on their steward for another cup of intoxicating liquor to make friends, which he readily obeys, which is disgusting. And at the same time many have left their wives and children without the necessaries of life. And after going on at that rate for some length of time, their steward sends the officer and takes from the poor distressed wife and children all the property he can find, and leaves them bare and naked to mourn and grieve.

FOR THE TARBORO' PRESS.

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

No. 7.

"From harmony, from heavenly harmony
This universal frame began,
From harmony to harmony,
Through all the compass of the notes it ran."

Poetry and prose are the two great and first classes into which all writing is divided. Under the two are included all literary composition and narrations. The poetical style, though less used than prose, is limited to no particular purpose, no class of ideas or subject. Narrations and records of almost every thing but stern law and stubborn mathematics have been made to yield to the trachees, spondees, anapests, and feet of poetry. History, philosophy, and various practical views and thoughts have been used to mingle in its harmony, and on its merits have winged their way from age to age, and to

hearts and minds where the less mellifluous prose was never permitted to enter. The peculiarity of poetry, and what constitutes its difference from prose, consists in the ease with which words and sentences are chosen by the writer, and in the measured order with which they are arranged so as to make a harmony of sounds and at the same time convey to the reader distinct ideas and make good sense. The talents required to make good poetry rank among the highest order inherent in or attainable by man. But the opinions, judgments, and tastes for poetry are various. The harmony of poetry say you is dry music for me. So might the thirsty man say if he were confined in sight and hearing of the rippling brook, and had no means of obtaining its water to cool his parching throat. The music of poetry, says your friend, is pleasant to my ears and enlivening to my understanding; so says the weary traveller of the refreshing stream, when he can repose on its banks and drink of its plenteous waves. It is the soul-stirring harmony and the peculiar eloquence of poetry, which have enlisted the most profound talents of the world, and enabled individuals to inscribe their names on the monument of everlasting fame. From poetry they have caught poetic fire, and in return they have scattered the sparks abroad in a hungry world to every sympathizing heart. The talents of a Homer, a Virgil, a Byron, and a Milton, have been enlisted and immortalized under the banner of the poets. The first of these has raised up in our imagination, and made us admire the fallen ambitious warrior; the second, has metamorphosed into kings and gods, fugitives and the unfortunate; the third, has clothed the barren hills with sublimity and beauty, and in a reckless freak made the base pirate wear the garb of a hero; the fourth, with a more laudable zeal for truth and virtue, has carried us to the unspeakable dwelling of an eternal God, and from thence precipitated us into the regions of darkness and the damned, and caused us to grapple with fiends and dragons writhing in torment and expiating their crimes in blackness and despair. It is by the peculiar eloquence and harmony of poetry, that we are led to behold the works of nature and of nature's God, with more correctness than by any other means. Poetry awakens the latent springs of the mind, and gives new life, new color, and additional importance to things discerned through the corporeal senses; in a word, it is spice to the material world and a stimulus to mental existence and mental enjoyment.

Many subjects and events which tire and stupefy the mind when narrated in prose, dressed out in the eloquence and harmony of poetry warm the heart, enliven the spirits and improve the understanding. Such are some of the estimable peculiarities attached to poetry, and such are some of the advantages to be derived from it by the person that has a taste for refinement, and a love for intelligence and improvement.

COMMON SENSE.

FOREIGN.

IMPORTANT.

The Question Settled.—By the packet ship Napoleon, from Liverpool, intelligence has been received that, on Saturday, the 18th of April, the indemnity bill was carried, in the Chamber of Deputies, by the decisive vote of 289 to 137, covering the whole amount due under the treaty—conditionally, however, of an amicable explanation in relation to the President's Message. It is probable that Mr. Livingston will return home with all possible expedition.

The following remarks are extracted from a London and a Liverpool paper.

London, April 21st.—"The Paris papers which we received at a late hour this morning by

express, put us in possession of the whole report of Saturday's proceedings in the Chamber of Deputies, by which we find that the debate on the American claims has been brought to a close. The bill, as amended by committee, proposing a grant of 25,000,000*f*, was voted by a majority of 289 against 137. According to an amendment proposed by General Valaze, to which ministers assented, and which was agreed to by the Chamber, the indemnity is not to be paid until after the French Government shall have received satisfactory explanations with regard to the message of the President of the Union, dated December 2, 1834.

Two other amendments—one, that no interest should be paid, and the other, that the interest should only commence from the date of the passing of the bill, were both lost. From some observations in the Journal des Debates upon the passing of this bill, it would appear that Mr. Livingston is not expected to remain at Paris in his diplomatic character, nor return thither as Ambassador, should he go to America. The Journal thus expresses itself: "It is probable that Mr. Livingston will think proper to be the bearer himself to his government of the account of all that has passed here, in order not to expose himself a second time to the inconvenience of having his correspondence published. It is probable, also, that the American government will think proper not to send him back to France, in order to spare him the inevitable embarrassment under which he must labor after the written expressions that have been attributed to him in the course of the debate."

Times.

Liverpool, April 25.—The protracted debate in the French Chamber of Deputies on the American Indemnity bill, was brought to a close on Saturday, when as we anticipated months ago, the French made a virtue of necessity, and the bill was carried by a majority of one hundred and fifty-two votes, there being 289 for, and 137 against it. Every amendment proposed by the opposition (except one) was rejected. After the bill was passed, the opposition proposed, first, that no interest should be paid, and next, that the interest should commence only from the day on which the bill was passed. The Chamber of Deputies negatived these propositions; consequently, the whole sum of 25 millions francs will be paid, together with full interest from the date of the treaty. The arrears of interest will amount to nearly 5,000,000 of francs. All, therefore, that France has gained by the delay—by the shabby shuffling about the whole business—by the attempted tricking; by the aim at national swindling, amounts to this:—first, that the national vanity has been sorely wounded by the threats of the American President; secondly, that the honor of France has been tarnished, in the eyes of Europe, by this swindling transaction; and, thirdly, that full interest must be paid on the money since the treaty was signed.

All things considered, France comes out of the business in a most pitiful and unenviable manner. It will be a lesson to Louis Philippe for the future. As a salvo, however to the wounded vanity of the nation, the French ministers have consented to insert an article in the bill, to the effect that not a single sou of the debt shall be paid until the government of the United States of America shall apologize to the government of France for the sharp passages in the President's message, respecting the treaty. The American executive apologize to Louis Philippe and his cabinet! They would as soon eat the treaty as humble themselves in this manner. President Jackson might be inclined to say, "If you assert that you did not mean to play the rogue, then I did not mean to call you a scoundrel;" but this would be an explanation from only one part of the executive, and conse-

quently incomplete. Such a step as this would require the joint concurrence of the President, the Senate and the House of Representatives; and, if we know any thing of the Americans, they will never give an apology for having chosen their own way of forcing France into the payment of a just debt.

What will be done? Must the matter remain as it is? No such thing. France must yield. The idea of an apology will never be made. Mr. Livingston will be recalled, (his time of office being nearly at an end,) and the French ministry will pretend that this is a virtual acknowledgement, by the U. States, that their ambassador acted injudiciously! The Americans will get their money, and they merit commendation for the manly manner in which they have asserted their rights. Cloak the matter as you will, America has frightened France into common honesty.—*Liverpool Journal.*

Great Britain.—The British Ministry are filling up all the subordinate offices, as a matter of course, with their adherents. The Great Seal has been put in commission, Sir Charles Pepys, Master of the Rolls, Sir Launcelet Shadwell, Vice Chancellor, and Sir John Bosanquet, one of the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas, are the Lord Commissioners. The Earl of Mulgrave has been appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Spain.—Sweeping changes are on hand here. The Cortes have agreed to the ministerial plan of suppressing the convents, and 800 of them are to be put down "at one fell swoop." The confiscated revenues are to go to discharge the internal debt. If Martinez de la Rosa can or will carry this into effect, he will be a bold statesman.



TARBOROUGH.

SATURDAY, JUNE 6, 1835.

The communication of "Xavier" is inadmissible—the reasons we assigned, a few weeks since, for rejecting "Simon Pure," apply with equal force to "Xavier."

"K. W. W. W." has omitted the indispensable requisite, a responsible reference, to obtain a place in our columns.

Tarboro' Female Academy.—The Examination of the Students in this institution took place on Tuesday and Wednesday last. A large number of ladies and gentlemen attended as usual, and we are highly gratified in being enabled to state that they, as well as the Trustees, were much pleased with the proficiency of the young ladies attached to the Academy. We believe we express the general opinion in stating, that the superior advantages presented by this flourishing institution entitle it to a decided preference over most of those in this section of the country.

We have no intelligence from the State Convention, which was to assemble in Raleigh on Thursday last. Several of the delegates passed through this place the beginning of this week. In a day or two we shall probably receive an account of the organization of the Convention.

In the preceding columns the reader will find the pleasing intelligence of a final adjustment of our anticipated difficulties with France. It will also be seen that the European journals are candid enough to acknowledge the fact, which seems to be questioned by the Opposition in this country,

that the successful termination of this affair is mainly to be attributed to the energy and decision of the present Administration.

We are authorized to announce John Macleod, Esq. of Johnston County, a candidate to represent the Newbern Congressional District in the next Congress.—*Newbern Spec.*

Salisbury Congressional District.—Burton Craige, Esq. is announced in the Salisbury papers as a candidate to represent that District in the next Congress. Abram Rencher, Esq. the incumbent, is also a candidate.

Mecklenburg Celebration.—The celebration of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, took place at Charlotte, on the 20th inst. The assemblage was large—about 5,000 persons being present. Governor Swain and Senator Mangum were present, who, with several other distinguished individuals, spoke at length upon the politics of the day. At the Dinner upwards of 600 persons sat down to the table. The whole day, we learn, went off with great eclat. and in the evening there was a splendid Ball. *Wash. Whig.*

Drowned.—We are informed that Mr. George Johnson was drowned, in attempting to ford Broad River at the ford next below Mr. J. W. Harris' house, on Monday last. It is stated that he was intoxicated, and was either unable or incompetent to guide his horse, but falling back, drew the reins so as to guide the animal down the stream, where the unfortunate man fell backwards into the swollen torrent, and was only for a moment seen by a young man who was accompanying him to Buncombe Court. His body had not been found, late in the evening of Monday. The deceased was about 50 years of age, and resided on Cathey Creek, in this county.—*Ruth. Spectator.*

The Roanoke Advocate announces the death of Mr. Jesse H. Burnetan, of Baltimore, the gentleman who had his back broken by the upsetting of the Stage, a few weeks since, in Halifax county.

Roanoke and Greensville Rail Road.—We have understood from the best authority that stock in the Roanoke and Greensville Rail Road to the amount of Ninety Seven Thousand Dollars has been taken. It is estimated that the road will cost a Hundred Thousand Dollars. We have also been informed from the same source, that the work will be commenced in the course of a few weeks, and will probably be completed by the first of June 1836. The Roanoke and Greensville Rail Road will commence at Bellfield, and will terminate at Wilkins' Ferry, a distance of about eighteen miles. Wilkins' Ferry is about twenty-five miles from Warrenton. Shall we never witness the cheering spectacle of a Rail Road with its long train of Coaches and loaded cars on this side of the Roanoke? Will our people never become animated by the enlightened spirit of improvement and enterprize? *Warrenton Rep.*

CANDIDATES.

Election on Thursday, 30th July.

For Congress.

THOMAS H. HALL,
EBENEZER PETTIGREW.

General Assembly—Senate.

MOSES BAKER,
BENJAMIN SHARP.

Commons.

JOHN J. DANIEL.

MARRIED.

In Halifax county, on Thursday evening, the 28th ult. by Willie Higgs, Esq. Mr. William Clark of this county, to Miss Winifred Higgs, daughter of Mr. Samuel Higgs.

DIED.

In this county, on Friday 29th ult. aged about 30 years, Mr. John Hopkins, son of Mr. Frederick Hopkins.

Prices Current.

At Tarboro' and New York.

JUNE 1.	per	London	per
Bacon,	lb.	10 12	
Beeswax,	lb.	20 20	
Brandy, apple	gall	60 70	
Coffee,	lb.	13 15	
Corn,	bush	70 80	
Cotton,	lb.	13 15	
Cotton bag,	yard	20 25	
Flour, sup.	bul.	60 65	
Iron,	lb.	12 5	
Lard,	lb.	10 10	
Molasses,	gall	35 40	
Sugar, brown,	lb.	10 10	
Salt, T. I.	bush	80 85	
Turpentine,	bul.	250 275	
Wheat,	bush	40 50	
Whiskey,	gal	45 50	

30 bbls. Flour,
12 " prime Pork
And a few bbls. more BEEF
sale by the bbl. or retail,
Knight, Garrett & Co.
June 3d, 1835.

For Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale on moderate terms, the

Tract of Land
On which she resides in New York County, six miles north of the Great Falls of Tar River, the tract contains between 400 and

400 ACRES.
With a very comfortable dwelling house and all necessary buildings, also an excellent Orchard that in a few years will be good for 50 barrels of fruit. The situation is very healthy, with a fine well of water.

ROSA TOMPKINS
May 29th, 1835.

Stony Hill

ACADEMY.

THE EXAMINATION of the Students belonging to this institution will take place on Thursday and Friday, the 12th and 13th June, at which time parents and friends are requested to attend.

The Exercises will recommence on Monday, 29th June, on terms as formerly, (viz.) \$45 for all over 16 years of age, and \$40 for all under that age.

Stony Hill

Is situated in a high and healthy place, remote from places of dissipation, 14 miles from Stony Cross Roads and 9 from Hillsboro.

Address at Ransom's Bridge P. O. Nash county.
May 30th, 1835.

NASHVILLE

Male Academy.

THE EXAMINATION of the Students of the Nashville Male Academy, will take place on Thursday, the 12th of June. Those who have patronized the Academy, together with such as delight in juvenile exercise, are requested to attend.

The Academy will be opened again on the first Monday in July.

The prices of tuition are: orthography, reading, writing and arithmetic, \$6 00 per session; English grammar, geography, history, &c. \$8 00. For Languages, \$10 00.

Leml. F. Whitehead, Prin.
Nashville, May 27, 1835.

Pay your Taxes.

Come and pay your Taxes.

THE Subscriber having been appointed to collect the taxes for district No. 1, of the county of Edgecombe, requests all persons interested to come forward and pay their taxes as quick as possible.

JAS. M. REDMOND
Tarboro' May 29, 1835.

Notice.

AT May term, A. D. 1835, the Pitt Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, letters of administration were granted to the Subscriber on the estate of Geo. Sugg, late of said county, deceased. Notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to the estate of said dec'd, to make immediate payment; and all those having claims against it, are requested to present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be placed in bar of recovery.

JNO. C. GORHAM.
25th May, 1835.