

Political.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on the 21st inst., the question being on Mr. Calhoun's amendment to the bill imposing additional duties on certain officers as depositaries in certain cases; (defining what monies shall be received by them:—)

Mr. STRANGE addressed the Senate in a long and able speech. He remarked that it had been the custom to ascribe the present difficulties of the country to the Government having tampered with the currency. He would answer that charge before he should conclude what he had to say on the subject under consideration. With regard to the existing commercial distress, and the other inconveniences which were complained of, they were not confined to this country alone. Any man who should cast his eye across the Atlantic, could not fail to perceive that distress was as great, or nearly so, in many countries of a commercial character. The present condition of the Union, some had ascribed to measures of the Government, and they had done so with a proper sense of propriety and dignity due to themselves as well as the Government. They had endeavored to show their injurious effect on the affairs of the country. Now that was a perfectly fair and legitimate mode of proceeding. It was right that the measures of the Government should be fairly and dispassionately examined, and if they had been injurious, they should be so pronounced. But, so far from concurring in opinion that they had been productive of the present catastrophe, if it could be so called, he believed that the measures had tended rather to relieve the force and weight of the blow which might have been expected by those who watched the commercial proceedings of the country. He believed that the operation of the Specie Circular was more limited than was generally supposed, and that its effect had been beneficial; for it had prepared us for what was a most unexpected catastrophe to some, tho' every thinking man must have seen that it would occur. While he said that the measures of Government had not been injurious, he did not mean to claim for it perfection. He was free to admit, that some of them, co-operating with other causes, had somewhat affected the welfare of the country. They had done a great deal of good, and probably had done some harm. One of the measures which had been denounced, was that for regulating the standard of gold and silver coin. At the period it was passed, it was considered to be salutary and beneficial. It was not particularly an administration measure, it was supported by many opposed to the administration. The result of it, however, had been somewhat different from what was expected. He believed it had disturbed the commercial equilibrium of the world. It had thought alarmed the Bank of England, and induced that institution to adopt a course of measures which had seriously affected the commercial interests of this country.

With regard to the distribution act, he believed that that proceeding had had an injurious effect. Now, that was not an administration measure, nor of any particular party. It passed almost by the acclamation of both parties. His opinion was, that this had greatly contributed to derange the currency. He did not think that gentlemen had probed the matter to the bottom—had not looked at the real causes of the present distress; a departure from the Constitution had produced it. Supposing that there had been no tariff adopted, and no national bank established, we knew not what might have been our situation. Perhaps none of the difficulties now complained of would have existed. They might all be traced to these causes, directly or in-

directly. He believed them thus to have originated.

Mr. S. after enumerating the various causes which have been said by gentlemen on the other side to have produced the distress, observed that he was very happy to see some very cheering points in the present crisis, as to the course which the Executive had marked out. He trusted that both Houses of Congress would be ready to co-operate with him.

With respect to the relief of the country, we had been told by some gentlemen, that no relief was proposed in the Message. Relief was proposed for an exhausted Treasury, which was one of the evils complained of; and incidentally some relief was also proposed for the commercial distress of the country. He presumed that it would not be denied by any gentleman on that floor, that the emission of ten millions of Treasury notes would afford to the circulating medium of the country additional vigor. Was it not proposed to give indulgence to the merchants, by extending the time for the payment of duty bonds? And so, because relief was not to be afforded to an unlawful extent, it was said that no relief was to be afforded.

He contended that great relief would be given by the measures adopted. It had been strongly intimated that a Bank of the United States would afford relief to the country; but no direct proposition had been introduced here in response to it. He expressed his opinion that it was unconstitutional to establish a Bank of the United States. He believed, too, that it had contributed to produce the present distress. Mr. R. paid a high compliment to the Senator from South Carolina, (Mr. Calhoun,) for the high stand he had taken in opposition to the United States Bank, in the speech he delivered a few days ago. He adverted to Mr. Rives's scheme, and condemned it. He maintained that the State banks had completely failed in answering the purposes expected from them. They had virtually failed, not being able to pay specie, and had placed the Government in its present awkward predicament. The merchants would not be placed in the humiliating condition they were, if the banks had met their engagement as they ought to have done. He was astonished that any gentleman should say that the experiment had not failed. The gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Rives) had said all that was wanted was a restoration of confidence in the banks. He (Mr. Strange) had certainly no confidence in them. Would it not be a falsehood on record, to say that the people ought to have confidence in the banks, when we ourselves had not confidence in them?

Mr. S. spoke of a bankrupt law, and maintained that such a law must be general in its operation, and could not be made applicable only to banks. The General Government would not have the power to enforce the law in the States. It would, then, be perfect madness to put the funds of the Government where they could not be had when wanted by it.

In regard to the Sub Treasury scheme, public opinion had not been tried on the question, and he was willing to abide by the verdict of the people, whatever it might be.

But as far as he was able to judge, *a priori*, what that opinion would be, he thought it would be in favor of it. Was it unconstitutional? No man pretended that it was. Was it expedient? That was the question. None of the objections which applied to a Bank of the United States, would apply to it. But we were told that it was a new experiment, and doubtless the word experiment would be rung in our ears until we had the earache. Were we to be frightened from our property by the word? It was an experiment so far as this Government was concerned, but not as regarded the world. Every body would admit that it was not liable to be a total failure like banks. Nor

was it liable to the numerous objections against the deposites banks.

Mr. S. next answered the arguments urged against the scheme on the ground of the Executive patronage which would necessarily be attached to it. He insisted that it would not be either great or dangerous—that no apprehension need be entertained on that score. He referred to the question of the currency, and expressed his sentiments to be like those set forth in the Message. He observed that so far from the banks being against the Sub-Treasury scheme, they ought to favor it, because it would be the means of making specie more plentiful than heretofore. After some further remarks on various subjects bearing upon the scheme, he concluded by declaring himself the decided advocate and supporter of it.



TARBOROUGH,
SATURDAY, SEPT. 30, 1837.

As it appears to be the general wish of our political friends, that we should continue the publication of this paper, we have determined to abandon on the 1st January next, the religious periodical which we have published the past and present years, that we may be enabled to devote more time to the mechanical as well as the editorial department of the Tarboro' Press. We are also making arrangements to improve its typographical appearance.—Grateful for past favors, we shall endeavor to merit a continuance of public patronage.

A writer in the Lynchburg Virginian, contradicts the statement recently made by the Staunton Spectator, and copied into this paper, respecting the death by suicide of Mr. Felix Roberts, the travelling jeweller, and says that Mr. Roberts is alive and well.

Mr. T. J. Bland has retired from the Portsmouth (Va.) Times. Mr. J. T. Hill, as sole proprietor, will continue the paper, which will, as heretofore, maintain a neutral course in politics.

The course pursued by Mr. Calhoun on the Sub-treasury project, has given rise to much speculation; and it is impossible to estimate the influence it may have on the Nullifying branch of the Whig party. The South Carolina delegation, with the exception of Messrs. Preston and Thompson, it is said, will unite with Mr. Calhoun in support of the above measure.

Messrs. Pleasants and Galbraith, Editors of the Richmond Whig, are divided in opinion on the Sub-treasury system—the former approving, and the latter opposing it. This probably may be of advantage to their readers, as they can have the benefit of 'a streak o' fat and a streak o' lean,' on the same subject.

We find the following paragraph in the last Petersburg Intelligencer:

Death of Judge Gaston.—A letter from New York of the 20th, gives advices of the sudden death, in that city, of Judge William Gaston, of North Carolina—a gentleman of distinguished talents and worth, whose character is well known and appreciated throughout the whole country.

We learn with pleasure,

that Alfred M. Slade, Esq. of

Martin county, has been appoint-

ed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, Consul of the United States for the port of Buenos Ayres. Mr. Slade, we doubt not, will perform the duties of his office with honor to himself and credit to his country.

We are gratified to learn, that our fellow citizen Dillon Jordan, Jr. Esq. has been appointed by the President of the United States, a Commissioner, under the act of Congress of the 3d of March last, to inquire what degradations were committed by the Seminole and Creek Indians, on the property of the citizens of Georgia, Alabama and Florida. We doubt not that the duties of the commission so far as it devolves on Mr. J. will be ably and satisfactorily performed. Messrs. Pease and Smith are associated with Mr. Jordan in the commission.—*Fayetteville Jour.*

Congress.—In the Senate, on the 19th inst., the following bills were read a third time and passed.

A bill to authorise the issuing of Treasury notes.

A bill to extend the time for the payment of Revenue Bonds.

A bill to adjust the remaining claims on the Deposite banks.

Mr. Wright reported a bill, on the 21st, appropriating \$1,600,000 to carry on the Florida war, which passed to its second reading.

Mr. Rives introduced a bill designating the character of the funds receivable for public revenue.

On the 21st, an interesting debate took place on Mr. Rives's proposition, to employ the State banks as depositaries.

Mr. Calhoun opposed the measure, as calculated to throw the money into the power of Mr. Biddle, whose financial abilities were great, and who was ambitious to "assume again the high function of controlling the currency and banking power of this country, through the credit of the Government."

Mr. C. said that the measure proposed by Mr. Rives would insure alone to the benefit of the Pennsylvania Bank of the United States, and those in league with it. Mr. Rives disclaimed the slightest intention to favor the interests of Mr. Biddle's bank, and believed it the least likely of any to obtain benefit from the proposed act.

In the House of Representatives, on the 15th, Mr. Cambreleng reported a bill imposing additional duties, on depositaries in certain cases, upon public officers, and for other purposes. [This is the Sub-Treasury bill. The Mint and its branches, and the Post offices and land offices, are made the places of deposite, and their officers are authorized to prepare fire proofs, &c. for the purpose. Most of the provisions relate to guards and checks upon the officers.] The bill was twice read and committed.

On the 18th, Mr. James Garland offered a project as a substitute for that reported from the committee on Finance, which was ordered to be printed for the information of the House. [This bill proposes the reception in payment of public dues, of the notes of specie paying banks, and the employment of such banks as the depositories of the Government, under certain restrictions.]

Mr. Adams offered a resolution declaring, that the power of annexing the people of an independent foreign State to this Union is not delegated to Congress, nor to the Executive, nor to any department of this Government, but is reserved to the people.

Mr. Wise offered a resolution for the appointment of a select committee, by ballot, with power to send for persons and papers, to investigate the causes of the failures and delays of the Florida war.

The principal subject of discussion in the House, is the bill to postpone the fourth instalment of the depositories with the States.

A large number of petitions and remonstrances against the annexa-

tion of Texas, has been presented in both Houses.

Annealing of Texas.—Mr. Adams declared the other day, in the House of Representatives, that a large portion of the citizens of the North would rather dissolve the Union, than consent to this measure. We believe from what we have seen with our own eyes, and heard with our own ears that this is true. Though we knew the deep-rooted feeling which pervaded the Northern States on the subject of Slavery, we had no idea how universal or rancorous the prejudice was against this Institution of the South, until the painful truth was forced upon us, on a recent visit to New England. It absorbs all other party or political distinctions. However men may differ with regard to the general policy of the Government—whether they call themselves Whigs or Loco-focos—they all agree in condemning Slavery as a national sin which ought to be extirpated.

Raleigh Reg.

Cotton Cashed.—It is stated in the Grand Gulf Advertiser, that the Mississippi banks have determined to advance money to the Planters of the State, to the full amount of their present crop, and also to one-half the amount of the succeeding crop, at an interest of seven per cent.

The cotton to be delivered at certain points agreed upon, on the river, whence it is to be shipped by the banks direct to Europe, and sold for cash. Thus, it is said, the planters are to save the expense of shipment, &c. and the banks are to obtain the means of replenishing their vaults with specie.—ib.

Specie Payments.—The Richmond Enquirer says: We have it from the most respectable authority, that the Virginia banks may, in all probability, be able to resume, without danger, by the 20th of February. The South Western banks perhaps a little later, because those States will not perhaps be able to make their crops fully available before the 1st July.

Bank Convention.—The Bank of the State of North Carolina has agreed to unite in the proposed Bank Convention, with a view of fixing upon a day for the resumption of specie payments. The President and Directors of this Bank, we understand, regret that an earlier day was not fixed upon for the meeting of the Convention. They are prepared at any moment to resume, when the banks generally shall enter upon the measure.

We do not believe there is a bank in the Union in a sounder condition. It is a fact highly creditable to the Directory of this institution, that of the 86 Deposite banks, according to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, only two have more specie in their vaults, and not one appears to be so well prepared to meet its liabilities.

Raleigh Star.

Halifax, Sept. 27.—James Fort was shot in this county on Saturday last, by a man by the name of Pink Broom, and expired in a very short time.—Adv.

Mail Robber taken.—We learn that a stage driver, by the name of Loftis, was taken up at Ashville, a few days since, for robbing the mail. He confessed that himself & two accomplices, whose names we do not recollect, have carried on a regular business of robbing the mails between Wadesborough, Charlotte, Statesville, Ashville, &c. for nearly a year past. About \$600 of money was found upon his person, which he admitted had been stolen from the mail. The accomplices of Loftis have fled, and been pursued by Col. Smith and others of Ashville, but we have not heard of their capture.

Raleigh Star.

Washington Market, Sept. 26.—Turpentine, new dip, \$1 90; Old \$1 60.

Tar, \$1 50.—Whig.

Petersburg Market, Sept. 26.—Cotton—8 to 11 cents.—Con.

1st inst., by some persons who object was plunder. The brother of the deceased, Mr. James C. C. Field, offers a reward of One Thousand Dollars for the detection of the perpetrator of this shameful outrage.

Distressing from New Orleans.—It is with deep regret we perceive the scourge which is afflicting New Orleans is on the increase. The Bulletin of the 13th says, the yellow fever in this city is believed to be on the increase. The movements for the last few days have averaged about 60 a day.

N. Y. Star.

A strange case lately happened in Patterson, N. J. The Grand Jury indicted 40 persons for selling liquors, and then presented the Court itself as a nuisance, for having licensed as many grocers as it had done. The Court refused to receive the communication from the Jury, and discharged that body on the spot.

At a great cattle sale at Powelton, near Philadelphia, on the 12th inst., the prices of cattle ranged from \$300 to \$690 each, bulls, from \$300 to \$350 each.

INDIAN WAR.

The St. Augustine Herald of the 13th inst., gives an account of the capture of two Indian chiefs, Philip and Uchee Billy, four warriors and a number of women and children. The Indians were on the alert and give one discharge of their rifles, by which Lt. McNeill was unfortunately mortally wounded. The whole number captured, amounting to 35, were carried into St. Augustine on the 12th. Lt. McNeill lingered till the 11th, when he expired; he was a promising young officer.

Foreign.

Late from Europe.—The ship Pennsylvania, from Liverpool, furnishes London dates to the 23d of August.

The Liverpool Cotton market continued well supported, and prices were very firm.

The London Courier of the 23d, gives the following summary of the House of Commons, the elections having been all decided: Reformers 345, Tories 313; total members 658.

In France, the question of the dissolution of the Chambers still remained unsettled.

In Spain, the greatest anxiety naturally prevails as to the intentions of Don Carlos. The belief is, that he will take up a position in the Somo Sierra, between Segovia and Soria, which at once menaces Madrid, and communicates with all the mountain ranges of Castile, Valencia and Aragon.

Civil War in Portugal.—By arrival at Boston from St. Ubes, we learn that on the 20th ult. a civil war raged in Portugal; and that skirmishing daily took place between different portions of the military. A great portion of the populace and military were dissatisfied with the Constitution and Administration of the Government, and were determined to bring about an alteration of both by force. To this end, Gen. Saldanha (one of the oldest generals in the Portuguese service) was marching with a large force upon Lisbon, not however to depose the Queen, as all parties were in her favor. In consequence of this state of affairs, martial law has been proclaimed throughout the country. The Queen was near her confinement.

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MARRIED.

In this place, on Tuesday evening the 12th inst., by Jas. George Esq. Mr. Edward C. Parker to Mrs. Celia Price.