



TARBOROUGH,

SATURDAY, OCT. 7, 1837.

We have been favored by the Hon. R. Strange, with a pamphlet copy of the Speech of Mr. Calhoun on the bill authorizing an issue of Treasury Notes. We observe with pleasure, that this gifted statesman yields a hearty assent to the measures suggested by the President, for separating the fiscal operations of the Government from the banks. Mr. Calhoun says:—

"The proposed re-organization has been called a sub-treasury; an unfortunate word, calculated to mislead and conjure up difficulties and danger that do not in reality exist. So far from an experiment, or some new device, it is only returning to the old mode of collecting and disbursing public money, which for thousands of years, has been the practice of all enlightened people till within the last century."

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, the following bills were read a third time and passed: A bill to remit duties on certain goods destroyed by fire in New York.

A bill making additional appropriations for the suppression of Indian hostilities.

A joint resolution, fixing the adjournment of Congress on Monday next, the 9th inst. was taken up and agreed to. [In the House, it was subsequently laid on the table.]

The sub-treasury bill is the principal theme of discussion in the Senate.

In the House of Representatives, the bill to postpone the October instalment of the Deposites to the States, finally passed by a vote of 118 to 106.

Mr. Stanly offered a resolution enquiring of the Secretary of the Treasury how many sub-treasuries were contemplated, what new buildings and what additional officers would be required, with what salaries and commissions, with an estimate of the whole expense.

Remonstrances against the annexation of Texas, and petitions for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, continue to be presented in great numbers, mostly from "female citizens."

Another decision against the Bank.—It will be remembered that, immediately preceding the stoppage of the New York banks, Mr. Webster was invoked to open the campaign for the great balance wheel of federalism, by a speech at Niblo's. Then followed the suspension, and it found Mr. Webster at his post in the West, making those harangues for the bank which should come in aid of those petitions which the Chamber of Commerce despatched after him for the signatures of the people of the West. Some of these petitions were forwarded to members of the Senate, to be laid before that body, and were, by it, referred to the Committee on Finance. The committee reported the following resolution as a response:—

"Resolved, That the prayer of the respective memorialists ought not to be granted."

Mr. Clay proposed to amend this resolution as follows:—

"That it will be expedient to establish a Bank of the United States whenever it shall be manifest that a clear majority of the people of the United States desire such an institution."

On motion of Mr. Tallmadge, it was amended thus:—

"That in the opinion of this Senate, a clear majority of the people of the United States are opposed to the establishment of a National Bank, and that it is in-

expedient to grant the prayer of the petition."

To this Mr. Clay proposed to add—

"But that whenever a clear majority of the people of the United States shall be in favor of establishing a national bank it ought to be established."

In this posture of the question an animated debate arose, which will be given to-morrow, but the result is so decisive of the sense of the Senate in regard to public opinion, that it cannot but strike dumb for the future all who hitherto hoped for a bank as a part of the Government.

All the amendments were successively voted down. Mr. Clay's had but 16 in its favor; Mr. Tallmadge but 3, when put as an independent proposition; and the original, as reported by the Finance committee, was carried by a majority of 31 to 15!! It was but yesterday that Mr. Clay proclaimed in a voice of thunder to the Senate, that the voice of the people demanded a bank as the only means of relief—that there was but one choice left—a bank or revolution and disunion. While he was yet speaking, the House of Representatives upon a test vote, discredited his statement by a majority of 33; and to-day the Senate, after foiling all his attempts to escape a direct vote by legislative chicanery, seeking disguise in amendments on feigned issues, finally pronounced the verdict of the Chamber, by a vote of more than two to one, against all the solemn asseveration on which he had but the day before based his argument, and entrenched as a permanent position for his party.

The democratic party have now only to guard against leaving an opening through which the great bank power may force its way into the Government through some concealed avenue. If the door is partially opened, so that it may get an arm or foot thrust in, it will presently force a passage for the whole body. If a league of small banks are introduced, we have seen enough to know that they will break down the wall to let in the mammoth.

Globe, 26th ult.

Indians at Washington City.—A deputation of the Sioux Indians are at the seat of Government, proposing to sell their lands, for which they ask \$1,600,000; they have been offered \$1,000,000.

Another party, consisting of Iowas, Foxes and Sacs, are also there for the same purpose.

And, the Cincinnati Gazette states that, a deputation of the Winnebagoes are on their way to Washington City.

The announcement of the death of Judge Gaston, copied into our last paper, is a mistake. William Gaston, a distinguished merchant of Savannah, is the gentleman who died on the 21st ult. in New York, of apoplexy.

We see occasionally notes of the old State Bank and of the Newbern bank, still in circulation. These notes after the first Monday in next month will be worthless, and it may be perhaps advisable for the holders to present them without delay to the officers of the present Banks, by whom they are yet redeemed.

Our University.—We learn from the Raleigh Register, that the number of Students now enrolled in the collegiate list is greater than has been before at any time during the last thirteen years; and that the number of Freshmen and Sophomores, which is usually regarded as the best evidence of prosperity, is greater than has ever been known since foundation of the Institution.

The Kehukee Baptist Association held its annual session at Lawrence's meeting house, in this

county, on Saturday, Sunday and Monday last. A large number of preachers from different sections of the State were present, and several churches were added to the Association. An immense concourse of people attended, on Sunday estimated at upwards of 5000. The weather was very pleasant, and the proceedings were uninterruptedly conducted with the utmost harmony and decorum.

The Contentnea Baptist Association will hold its annual session at Town Creek meeting house, in this county, commencing on Friday before the fourth Sunday in this month.

Halifax and Weldon Rail Road. This Road is now in full operation. Passengers travelling either North or South will do well to take this road. A coach leaves this place every morning, in connexion with the Norfolk and Petersburg roads, and returns the same evening in time to meet the coaches going South. Our merchants have received the greater part of their supply of fall goods by the way of the rail road. A few weeks, and the bridge will be completed across the Roanoke, when the cars may run from Halifax to Norfolk without the least delay.—Halifax Adv.

Rail Road.—We were informed, by one of the Assistant Engineers, that the iron would be laid as far as Smith's Creek, by the 28th inst. (Sept.) As an earnest of what the Stockholders and the public are speedily to expect, we announce, that both locomotives have been removed to the Depot, and placed upon the track. Wilmington Adv.

The steamboat Boston has completed her repairs, and will resume her trips to Charleston, as soon as a piston can be obtained from that city.—ib.

Meteors.—The Hillsboro' Recorder says that on Sunday the 24th ult. in the afternoon, a meteoric explosion was heard in that place, the noise of which resembled a heavy loaded carriage passing rapidly over a rough pavement, and continued one or two seconds. The noise was heard from 18 to 20 miles round Hillsboro' in all directions.

About the same time and on the same day, a similar explosion was heard in this city, and at Liberty meeting house, ten miles north of this place, which for a time quite alarmed the congregation assembled there, for the purpose of a camp meeting.

Several meteors, somewhat above the size of the common "shooting star," have been recently seen in this vicinity.

Raleigh Stand.

Newbern Spectator.—R. G. Moore, Esq. has again associated himself with the establishment of the Newbern Spectator, and that paper will be conducted as formerly, under the firm of Pasteur & Moore. It is enlarged in size and improved in appearance, and the Editors promise to add to its improvements if the patronage is extended, or the present patrons will strictly comply with the terms.—ib.

Speedy Justice.—The negro man who murdered his master (Hardy Jones) about a month since, in Johnston county, was tried at Johnston Superior Court last week, convicted, and sentenced to be hung on Friday, the first of December.

Raleigh Reg.

Maine Boundary.—Sir John Harvey, the Governor of New Brunswick, is moving up troops from St. John's and Frederickton, upon the Madawaska disputed territory. The American troops at Houlton, on the frontier, are also in motion; and the forces may meet. It is a shame and a disgrace that Mr. Greeley should be imprisoned, for doing that in the

disputed territory, which the British do with impunity every day in the year. If Congress does not take up this subject, it assents to the disgrace and shame.—ib.

Cotton Cultivator.—This is the name given to a new invention, which has just been patented at Washington City, and which is considered by Southern gentlemen as a very useful contrivance for cultivating and thinning cotton. It is expected to do the work of fifty men. Its operation consists in first removing the earth from each side the row of cotton, to prepare it for thinning; then thinning by means of hoes set at regular and equal distances; and lastly, in harrowing up the ground after it has been passed over by the Cultivator.—ib.

The President and Directors of the Literary Fund have, we understand, fortunately succeeded in procuring the services of Mr. Charles B. Shaw, late Chief Engineer of the Public Works of Virginia, as Engineer to superintend the draining of the Swamp Lands of this State. Mr. Shaw is expected to enter immediately on the discharge of his duties.—Raleigh Star.

INDIAN WAR.

The Jacksonville Courier of the 19th ult. says: Gen. Jesup had a 'talk' with Coa Hajo, Tuskinahaw, and Billy Hicks, at Fort King, on the 19th and 20th ult. The former represented himself as being an envoy extraordinary, &c. from Micanopy, Jumper, Alligator, and others, of that belligerent mass, made professions of friendship and as being determined to fight no more, but as adhering to their treaty to move West. The General named the 1st of October, as the time for them to be at Fort Brooke to embark; they thought the time too short, but promised to communicate with the Chiefs immediately the result of this conference—they further promised to cause the horses recently stolen from Fort Brooke and Micanopy to be returned, and to commit no further depredations.

They state the Micasukes, headed by Abiaca (Sam Jones) as still being for war, but that they were not without a hope of bringing them over to the peace party. The officers very generally distrust all these professions, and imagine that we shall have a sharp contest yet.

They have all left the vicinity of Fort King by the last advices, and have committed no depredations.

More troops for Florida.—Gen. Atkinson of the army, N. West, has accepted by order of the War Department the services of 300 mounted volunteers of the State of Missouri, under Maj. A. S. Morgan. They rendezvous at Jefferson barracks, between the 7th and 15th October.

N. Y. Star.

The Cherokees.—Gen. Wool has arrived at Richmond, Va. It is believed the sentence of the Court Martial upon him is an honorable acquittal. Hicks, one of the half-breed Cherokees has passed through Richmond on his way to Washington, to effect a change in the treaty. Col. Nelson appointed to the regiment just raised by Gov. Schley, of Georgia, for the protection of the Cherokee country, writes from New Echota, Sept. 7, that at a recent council held by John Ross it was determined not to remove but by force. The Colonel is for war and immediate action. He says the 1500 Creeks prowling about can now be disarmed without difficulty.—ib.

Texas.—The Congress of Texas was to assemble at the city of Houston on the 25th of last month. The principal object held up to view, in the proclamation of President Houston announcing the proposed session, is, as stated in that Document, the "serious impediment, growing out of the circumstance of our unsettled bound-

dary on the east, which has recently presented itself to the execution of the land law, passed by the Congress of this republic, at its last session."

It is reported that Gen. Houston, encouraged by the partial success of the rebellion in Mexico, will resign his office of President of Texas, and take command of an army destined to invade the parent State.

The Texas Telegraph states that a young man named Jackson M. Parker, had been recently killed by the Indians near Neuces, and that a large party of the Camanches were ravaging the country west of the Rio Grande. The wealthy Mexicans were removing their families to Zacatecas, fearing the approach of a Texian army.

Negro Stealer.—Thos. Evans, of North Carolina, was taken up at Charleston, S. C. charged with selling to Mr. Ashley, of that State, a negro boy whom he had kidnapped. He had also decoyed an old negro man, whom he hired out. After he had disposed of his plunder, the negroes, who had before kept silent for fear of being murdered, exposed the transaction, and though the theft was committed Saturday night, 100 miles from Charleston, the culprit was pursued, and within six days lodged in jail, and the money recovered.—N. Y. Star.

An abandoned villain.—A correspondent of the Kentucky Commonwealth, under date Louisville, Sept. 1, says: At 1 o'clock today, Jones and Thompson (assumed names) were lung for murdering and attempting to rob William S. Thomas, exchange broker, of this city. They rode from the jail to the gallows, each driven in a buggy by one of the sheriffs of this county, smoking their cigars with great calmness, till the moment before their caps were pulled over their eyes, when they shook hands with each other, and without apparent trepidation, were swung into eternity. Thompson was without any genius of his own, and has been the mere executioner of the daring villainy of Jones and others. Jones has made a donation of his Confession to Mrs. Oldham, widow of the late jailer: According to this, it seems he was born in England, of good family, and was a merchant in London, where he failed for three hundred and fifty thousand pounds sterling—showing assets for one hundred and ninety one.

Here, he says, he deposited fifty thousand pounds, without the knowledge of his creditors, in the hands of a rich banker; brought his wife and three children (daughters, whom he educated well) to New York, where they married respectably, and still live. At this place his wife died, after which he returned to London and claimed of his banker the fifty thousand pounds; who, after repeated applications, persisted in denying all knowledge of the matter. He presently met him at some distance from the metropolis, and stabbed him to the heart, the blood gushed from his bosom, and he dropped out of his carriage a corpse. After this, Jones went to the seaboard, engaged in the naval service, excited the crew to mutiny, murdered every soul on board who refused to join his party, except the captain's wife, with whom he lived six or eight months, and afterwards murdered her. He then took the ship and crew to Africa, took on board three hundred slaves, and steered for the West Indies, twenty-five or thirty of whom died soon after leaving the African coast, and being pursued by a British man of war, to escape detection, they drowned all the others. Jones landed at Charleston, South Carolina, murdered some man for his money, was thrown into jail, where he lay thirteen months. He went from thence to New Orleans, put up at the best hotel in the city, discovered some gentleman boarding in the same house who had \$7,000, murdered and robbed him in one of its passages, and remained unsuspected, in the

same place for several days. He then took a steamboat and went to St. Louis; on his passage made acquaintance with Thompson, in connexion with whom he murdered and robbed a man at St. Louis of \$2,000. Came to Louisville, watched William S. Thomas for eight or ten days, entered his house on 5th street, near Main, at 9 o'clock in the morning, murdered him, but were intercepted in their intended robbery by Thomas's servant bursting open the door at the moment they were rifling his drawers of their contents.

Jones was about forty-five of fifty years old, six feet high, straight and slender, well educated, and uncommonly prepossessing in his manners. He was an infidel; declined all intercourse with our clergy (most of whom called on him) or even naming the subject of religion in his presence. So that he who has probably graced, by his presence, some of the first circles in London, and certainly possessed an intellect uncommonly brilliant, by a misdirection of his gifted powers, perished in a strange and ignominiously perished under the gallows.

Foreign Missions.—During the year past the receipts of the American Board of Foreign Missions have been \$252,076 55; and the expenditures, including the debt of last year, \$293,456 08.

No less than 689 bales of the new cotton crop of Louisiana, arrived at New Orleans the 15th. Within the few days previous there also arrived near 4000 barrels of flour, 900 of which came from Virginia.

N. Y. Star.

Washington Market, Oct. 3.—Turpentine, new dip, \$1 90;—Old \$1 60.

Tar, \$1 50.—Whig.

Petersburg Market, Sept. 30.—Cotton.—The market is dull; prices range from 8 to 10 1/2 cents, as in quality; our receipts for the past week have been large, causing a considerable addition to the stock on hand. There has been but one bale of the new crop brot to market, such is needed for our manufacturers and will command 11 cents.—Con.

The Market.—The money market is in a good condition. Specie has fallen to 5 1/2 per cent. British Government bills have been sold at 17 premium. Our banks are curtailing rapidly, yet they discount every note growing out of new transactions, which possesses reasonable strength, and after doing this have money left which they would be glad to loan.

Genesee flour, common brands is \$9. The cotton market is more animated at steady prices.

Corn tends upwards. Southern is worth 104 a 105 cts. per bushel.

N. Y. Jour. of Com.

MARRIED.

In this place, on Sunday evening last, by H. Austin, Esq. Mr. Elijah Elliott to Mrs. Margaret Ford.

DIED.

At the Hot Springs, in Virginia, on Thursday, the 28th ult. Mr. Spencer D. Cotten, merchant of this place. Mr. Cotten was for many years at the head of the first mercantile establishment in that village, was much esteemed for his correct mode of dealing and the suavity of his manners—and was one of our most wealthy, intelligent, useful and upright citizens. He was in the 59th year of his age, and has left a wife and two children, and an extensive circle of relatives and friends to mourn their loss.

In this county, on Sunday last, Mr. Frederick Philips, aged about 66 years.

Also, on Monday last, Mr. Zachariah Sannett, aged about 30 years.

Also, on same day, Mr. David Lane, aged about 45 years, leaving a wife and several children.