



TARBORO, N.C.
SATURDAY, OCT. 21, 1837.

We are indebted to the Hon. R. Strange for a pamphlet copy of his Speech in the Senate on the 21st ult. on Mr. Calhoun's amendment to the Sub-Treasury bill—an outline of which, as reported for the Globe, we copied into our paper of the 30th ult. This Speech is represented as one of the happiest efforts of Judge Strange, and has added not a little to his reputation as an orator and a statesman. It is said to be one of the best speeches delivered in support of that measure, and is spoken of in terms of admiration even by the whig presses of this State. It is with heartfelt pleasure we see the Judge so ably and so fearlessly sustaining the cause of Democracy.

We have been favored also, by the Hon. J. A. Bynum, with a pamphlet copy of the documents lately transmitted by the President to Congress, embracing the correspondence between the Texian envoy extraordinary and the Secretary of State, on the subject of the annexation of Texas to the Union.

The communication of General Hunt, the Texian functionary, after giving a historical detail of events connected with the separation of Texas from Mexico, enters upon the subject of annexation to the United States. In his answer, Mr. Forsyth declines entering into the historical investigation, the policy of the United States having always been to treat with governments *de facto*, and assigns as an insurmountable difficulty in the way of annexation, the existence of amicable relations with Mexico, which must of necessity be interrupted should such a measure be adopted. The language of the Secretary of State is as follows:—

"So long as Texas shall remain at war, while the United States are at peace with her adversary, the proposition of the Texian minister plenipotentiary necessarily involves the question of war with that adversary. The United States are bound to Mexico by a treaty of amity and commerce, which will be scrupulously observed on their part, so long as it can be reasonably hoped that Mexico will perform her duties and respect our rights under it. The United States might justly be suspected of a disregard of the friendly purposes of the compact, if the overture of General Hunt were to be even reserved for future consideration, as this would imply a disposition on our part to espouse the quarrel of Texas with Mexico; a disposition wholly at variance with the spirit of the treaty, with the uniform policy and the obvious welfare of the United States."

At the same time, Mr. Forsyth adverts to the acquisition of Florida and Louisiana as having been effected with the privity and consent of the governments to which these territories had previously belonged. In his reply, General Hunt assumes the position that the historical details rejected by Mr. F. are pertinent, inasmuch as they serve to show the existence of Texas as an independent government, and the impossibility of reconquest by Mexico; and then proceeds to argue that as it is competent for a nation to part with a portion of itself, as in the cases of Florida and Louisiana, it can also transfer itself entire, the change being effected by the simultaneous action and universal consent of the whole population.

The General thinks that the circumstance of the recognition of Texas as an independent government, having been made by the United States in advance of other powers, carries with it no claim to a preference in commercial relations.

We would gladly see Texas admitted as a member of this confederacy, but the objections urged by the Secretary of State against such a step under existing circumstances, we view as insuperable.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on the 11th inst. the postponement to the regular session of the bill revoking the charters of certain banks in the District of Columbia, and for the suppression of small notes therein, being under consideration:

Mr. Strange spoke some time in favor of the postponement. He felt painfully the position in which the District was placed. Every step taken convinced him more and more of the danger of the banking system. We had created these institutions, and must leave the result to the people. The same anxiety, he presumed, would be felt in every State. You cannot approach the banking system without being told of the ruin in which some individual or other would be involved. He was opposed to all the features of the bill; of the three clauses he did not know which was most objectionable. He could not consent that the issuing of a *shin-plaster*, which another man agreed to take, should be punished penally, any more than for the issuing of "promise to pay" notes of another kind. When a man issued the *shin-plaster*, he expected to redeem them; it was the folly of the people which tolerated such a state of things, and he thought it better to leave the whole matter to experience, which could alone cure the evil.

Mr. King, of Alabama, was elected on the 13th, President pro tem. of the Senate. On taking the chair he made a brief but eloquent address.

In the House of Representatives, on the 9th inst. numerous petitions were presented in relation to the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and the annexation of Texas. On the latter subject, Mr. Adams presented one from upwards of 3,000 women of the city of Boston. On Mr. A.'s motion, this petition was ordered to be printed, with the petition offered some days since by Mr. Wise, from certain women in Halifax, Va., praying Congress to furnish husbands for Northern females.

The Treasury note bill passed the House, with an amendment limiting the lowest denomination to \$50, the Senate having fixed it at \$100. The bill as thus amended was sent back to the Senate and passed by that body—ayes 35, noes 6. The bill provides that the notes shall bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent.—amount of issue ten millions of dollars—none to be issued after the 31st Dec. 1833, and none to be re-issued after they shall be returned to the Treasury.

On the 5th, the resolution declaring that it is inexpedient to charter a National Bank, passed the House by a vote of 122 to 91. (Messrs. Bynum, Connor, Hawkins, McKay and Montgomery, of this State, voting in the affirmative—and Messrs. Deberry, Graham, Rencher, Shepard, Sheperd, Stanly, and Williams, in the negative. Mr. Sawyer, absent.)

A bill has passed both Houses, requiring the postage on all letters, sent by the Express mail, to be paid in advance.

Sub-Treasury Bill.—A letter by Express, received by the Editor of the Register, states that the Divorce Bill has been defeated in the House, by a majority of 23. This is not as yet confirmed through any other channel, but we think

there could be no mistake on a subject of such notoriety.

Raleigh Standard.

The following touching and impressive sentiments were penned a short time previous to his death, by Wm. W. Knight, son of Mr. James Knight of this county, whose sudden & premature decease was recently announced in this paper. This case may be added to those singular and unaccountable instances where individuals have been deeply impressed with a presentiment of approaching dissolution. He had completed his education and was preparing to move to this place and commence the study of medicine, when he repeatedly observed, although apparently in the enjoyment of health, that he did not believe he should ever reach town. One evening he ate his supper as usual and went to bed—about twelve o'clock he was seized with the cramp colic, and in about five hours he was snatched away by the hand of death, thus overwhelming his parents in affliction.

The Life of Man.—What is the life of man? It is like a flower that flourishes in the morning, and when the sun arrives at his meridian it withers away and there is no more of it. And so it is with man—when he arrives at the prime of life he is cut down by death before he is aware of it and landed in eternity, there to remain forever, whether in glory or perdition. But man never can see how long his life is. Some men think their lives are very certain and they can put off all thoughts concerning it, and at the same time they are in danger of being swept away. And we cannot tell when our lives shall end, nor can we call back the hours that we have spent unconcernedly of death. The hour comes and we must go, whether prepared or not, and we ought to be prepared for it when it comes. Our lives are commissioned to us but a short time, and are like weights hanging on a thread; and when it is cut in two it is gone forever and in another place. Our lives are like stars that fall, they fall to rise no more; when the brittle thread of life breaks we fall to rise no more. And we ought to keep this in our minds, that there is but one step between life and death.

FOR THE TARBORO' PRESS.

OUR TOWN.

Mr. Editor: I beg the indulgence of the citizens of Tarboro', while I call their attention to some small matters in which they are all interested. It is generally conceded, I believe, that Tarboro' possesses as many advantages, not to say attractions, as any other town of the same size in Carolina. It is principally with a hope that some of its imperfections may be remedied, that I trouble you with these remarks; and it is believed that there is public spirit enough amongst us to profit by the hint. Many things are not done because they are not thought of, and we often see persons looking for a knife which they are holding in their hand at the same time. Things are regarded as of high import at a distance, which pass entirely unnoticed at home.

In the first place, there are many old buildings of little or no value, of course of very combustible materials, which should by all means be removed. They not only detract from the looks of the place, but are certainly dangerous to the public safety in regard to fire. So, too, I have frequently observed large piles of chips, straw, &c. lying in the back yard of merchants, which seem to manifest a want of prudence of which I could scarcely suspect them in the absence of ocular proof. Again, the habit of smoking cigars, especially by boys, is not only very disagreeable to many persons particularly in a crowded room, but very dangerous in the hands of careless and inadvertent persons.

To speak plainly, Mr. Editor, when I have seen a complete fog raised at the church door principally by a parcel of little humuncucas, who have totally "outgrown their clothes," and who instead of attending to the services in a becoming manner as they should be made to do, thus annoying those who wish to do so, I can scarce repress my indignation. Their parents, or those under whose control they are, should look to this matter.

The location of the town would seem to afford every facility for nice and clean streets. But, sir, is this the case? Look directly in front of your Court House. Yes, sir, as splendid a Court House as in Eastern Carolina. Come out of it, step in the street and the French Emperor's favorite expression is found to be literally verified. "There is but one step from the sublime to the ridiculous," often said the great Napoleon.

Nor is this all: look at the timbers, brickbats, sand banks, and various other impediments often to be met with even on Main street. But here I may be answered by the town authorities, how are we to prevent it? I answer, by rigorously enforcing a penalty on every offender. Once fix your streets in good order and a rigorous and impartial enforcement of proper enactments will keep them so. And here permit me to urge it upon the owners of town property on the principal streets, to aid in this praiseworthy object by painting their houses, wallings, &c. and improving the side walks in front of their buildings. Neatness is preferable to splendor. A tidy cottage is more admired by men of taste than a filthy castle. As regards the expense it is mere nothing, a pitiful excuse. Let no one through a contemptible fear that others will be benefited as well as himself, be deterred from the laudable object. Who, when abroad, does not prefer to hear his place of residence spoken of in terms of praise? How much more pleasing to hear a traveller say, "This is indeed a neat pretty place, I admire it," than to hear him exclaim, "What a miserable dirty place, I wish to leave it as quick as possible."

It should be borne in mind, too, that strangers generally form their notions of the inhabitants of a town by the appearance of the town itself. I have travelled some and I well know I never entered a town or house, but I formed an opinion at once of the character of the people, by the appearance of their buildings and homestead. The man of industry and the sluggard, need not be seen to be distinguished. Nor is long acquaintance required to detect the sloven, though in the dress of a dandy. Upon the whole, Mr. Editor, I beg the good citizens of Tarboro' to lay self aside for once, and in a nobler spirit act like "a band of brothers joined."

PRO PATRIA.

Mail Route between Wilmington and Halifax.—The letter below, from the Post Office Department, shows more satisfactorily than any other mode we could adopt, the present obstacles to constituting a mail route direct between Wilmington and Halifax. This difficulty however need not exist longer than the next meeting of Congress. If the citizens of Wilmington will again meet, and set forth their wishes, in a proper manner, to the National Legislature, through their Representative, we doubt not the action of Congress will be in accordance with their wishes. Let unanimity and promptitude be manifested in the matter, and all will be well.—Wilmington Adv.

Post Office Department, Contract Office, 6th Oct. 1837.
Sir: A communication without any signature, addressed to the Postmaster General, has been received by him, in which the writer complains, that there had been no answer to an application of the

citizens of Wilmington, N. C. for four horse post coach service three times a week,—from that place to Halifax, N. C.

Be pleased to notify the citizens of Wilmington, that their application was acted on with as little delay as circumstances would permit, and that on the 1st of August last, a letter was addressed by the First Assistant Post Master General, to Aaron Lazarus, whose name was signed to their memorial as Chairman, advising him that the contemplated route would pass over a road not declared to be a public post route by law,—that under that view of the matter, the Department could not grant the application; and that before any steps could be taken by the Department, it would be necessary for Congress first to act, by passing a law creating the route.

Respectfully,
Your Ob't Servant,
WM. H. DUNDAS,
For the 1st Ass't. P. M. Gen. Postmaster, Wilmington, N. C.

We are happy to learn by the advertisement of the President, that the Wilmington Rail Road Company have their line between Halifax and Charleston in complete operation. The Boston has received thorough repairs and has already resumed her run between Wilmington and Charleston. The other boat ordered by the Company will be at her post early in November. Thus the travelling public are ensured a safe and expeditious passage between the Northern cities and Charleston three times a week, at a season when adverse winds and rough seas, render it questionable if such good fortune would be theirs on either of the sea routes.

Portsmouth Times.

DREADFUL DISASTER!

Eighty-three lives lost!—We have obtained the melancholy intelligence from two of the survivors, that on Monday afternoon the 9th inst. during a north-east gale, the New York and Charleston steam packet Home, Captain Carleton White, sprung a leak and at night she was wrecked about five miles north of Ocracoke Bar. There were eighty passengers on board, and forty three hands; sixty of the former perished, including twenty-eight Ladies and several children! Among the ladies were the wives of Mr. B. B. Hussey and Capt. Hill. Of the crew, twenty-three were drowned, including the two mates. Capt. White was saved.

We are indebted to Mr. Hussey for the following list of passengers saved:

I. S. Cohen, of Columbia, A. A. Lovegreen, Charleston, Charles Drayton, do., B. B. Hussey, do., Thomas Smith, do., Madame La Coste, Mrs. Schroder, C. C. Cady, Montgomery, (Ala.) J. D. Roland, New York, John Bishop, do., H. Vanderzee, do., Jabez Holmes, do., Hiram Anderson, do., Capt. Hill, Capt. Salters, James Johnson, Boston, Conrad Quinn, New Jersey, John Mather, William S. Reid, New Haven, (Conn.) D. Clark, Athens, Georgia.—Washington Whig.

We understand that George W. Adams, of Greensville county, Va. was shot on Thursday, the 12th instant, by a man by the name of Newsom. Mr. Adams was formerly a resident of this county.—Halifax Adv.

A letter to the Editors of the Raleigh Register, dated Springfield, La. Sept. 29, states that a great many of the Planters and Overseers have lately been murdered by the slaves. A few weeks since, a couple of negroes (man and wife) were hung just above here, for the murder of their mistress. They were taken down, their heads cut off, and their bodies burnt by the negroes present.

Infanticide.—Catharine Ingles, at Albany, N. Y. is under trial on charge of murdering her child—and at Lowell, Mass. great excitement is caused by the trial of a physician, who is accused of hav-

ing been "instrumental" in the same crime by bringing on premature birth in a heartless manner who instigated him to the act.

INDIAN WAR.

The National Intelligencer states that the War Department has declined a compliance with the request of Gen. Scott, to be placed in command of the Florida army.

Revolution in Santa Fe, New Mexico.—The St. Louis (Missouri) Republican of the 2d inst. states that the early arrival of the Fall company of Traders from Santa Fe, brings advices of a complete Revolution in that State the murder of the Governor and all his principal officers, and the installation of the rebel chief Governor of the State. About fifteen persons were killed, and five or six wounded. At the last accounts all seemed quiet. It is added that the priests were also very obnoxious to the Revolutionists, and many of them had suffered personal violence of a most outrageous character.

The heavy exactions of the Governor is said to be the principal cause of this revolt.

New Mexico is a territory of the Mexican confederacy, of which Santa Fe is the capital. Population, 50,000, half of whom are Indians.

Fayetteville, Oct. 4.

New Cotton.—The first bale of new cotton received in this market was sold this morning at 10 cents. A few other bales were, however, afterwards sold at 8 1/2 cts. which may be considered as about the proper quotation.—Obs.

Petersburg Market, Oct. 15.—Cotton—no change in price, 8 to 11 cents.—Int.

Norfolk Market, Oct. 13.—Cotton—since our last, two lots of fair quality have arrived. We have, however, no alteration to notice—5 to 10 cents.—Her.

Prices Current, At Tarboro' and New York.

OCT. 9.	per	Tarboro', New York.
Bacon,	lb.	10 12 10 10
Beeswax,	lb.	20 25 25 25
Brandy, apple,	gall'n	40 100 42 40
Coffee,	lb.	13 16 9 10
Corn,	bush.	65 70 65 70
Cotton,	lb.	6 8 8 1/2
Cotton bag,	yard.	20 25 16 20
Flour, sup'.	bb'l.	87 88 87 87
Iron,	lb.	43 5 3 5
Lard,	lb.	10 12 8 10
Molasses,	gall'n	50 55 30 40
Sugar, brown,	lb.	10 12 8 10
Salt, T. F.	bush	65 70 40 40
Turpentine,	bb'l.	150 175 225 250
Wheat,	bush.	90 100 150 150
Whiskey,	tbl	50 55 38 37

Lost or Misaid,

THREE Notes of Hand—our vs. John Lawrence, Sr. of Connetot, for \$25 dated in 1836, and bearing interest from 1st Jan. 1837. One do. vs. Joshua Durin, for about \$37, dated in May 1837, last, with interest from the date. One vs. William T. Ellnor, for \$25, dated beginning of June last, with interest from date, for money lent, as expressed in the note. These notes are all made payable to the subscriber. All persons are forewarned trading for the same.

James Ellnor.

October 16, 1837.

NEW FIRM.

THE Subscribers having purchased the Store House, Lots, Goods, and Merchandise, of Messrs. B. M. Johnson & Co. intend carrying on the mercantile business in all its branches at the old stand, under the firm of

J & J Lawrence.

One of the firm is now in New York, to lay in a large assortment of seasonable

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS.

GROCERIES, &c.



Which will be here by or before November Court—all of which we are determined to sell at a small advance for cash, and on a credit to punctual customers. We shall keep constantly on hand an extensive assortment of Goods & merchandise, and we have also purchased the Blacksmith work will be done at the shortest notice, as usual.

JOHN LAWRENCE,

JOSIAH LAWRENCE.

Tarboro', Oct. 9, 1837.

N. B. Dr. Josiah Lawrence will continue the practice of medicine, as heretofore.