



TARBOROUGH

SATURDAY, NOV. 4, 1837.

We have received from W. R. Gales, Esq. and Mr. Wm. P. Dancy, pamphlet copies of the Address delivered before the two Literary Societies of the University of this State, by Hon. Robert Strange, in June last. The Address fully sustains the reputation of Judge Strange as the ripe scholar, as well as the profound jurist, the able statesman. It embodies principally some reflections on the Imagination, and may be truly said to mingle instruction with entertainment. We extract the following paragraph, deeply regretting our inability to publish the Address entire:—

“But, as a moral being, the domain of Imagination over man, assumes more importance. If she does not form, she at least keeps bright and preserves from rupture the golden links by which society is held together. What beauty does she not impart to the relationships of life? Ever stirring with her wand the fountains of the affections, she keeps their streams open, and causes them to flow in continual freshness. Truly may it be said, our happiness or misery in this life depend more upon the state of our own hearts, than upon any extraneous circumstance whatsoever. But it is seldom, as this life is concerned, that the reward of virtue and the punishment of vice are in such immediate attendance, as to make their connection palpable to the careless observer. Unless then, Imagination were to anticipate the flowers which bloom along the path of virtue, and point to us the thorns thickly strewn upon the broad road of vice, we should wander like the blind, unconscious whither we were going, and consequently, regardless of the way we were treading. Let us consider a youth coming into life, beset with all the temptations incident to that interesting but dangerous period of existence. Eros urges, and Erato lures him with her bewitching fascinations, and were he to regard alone the impulses of nature, he would certainly plunge headlong into destructive vices. But faithful Imagination points to the frowning or averted countenances of parents and friends; to the spectacle of some hapless victim, dragging out a wretched existence covered with unseemly scars—diseased and mutilated—loathsome to himself and scorned of others—to the crushed and bleeding heart of ruined innocence—to her pallid countenance; her tearful eye, and her dishevelled locks; and bids him listen to accents of despair, which startle conscience from her guilty slumbers. The wine giveth its colour in the cup, and dissolute companions urge him to slake a preternatural thirst, created by former indulgences. But Imagination shows him the wreathed serpent in the bowl; she points sorrowfully and scornfully to Reason, the boast of his nature, cast from his throne and wallowing like the brute amid filth and vomit. She reminds him of a ruined estate, and a constitution destroyed, reputation lost, and in the prospective a heart broken wife, and a beggared offspring. She points to a black catalogue of crime headed by intemperance, and then to the prison and the gallows. The card table is spread before him, and he hears the enchanting rattle of the dice box, and as quick as the lightning's flash, Imagination presents him with that train of frightful consequences to which they are associated—wasted time—ruined fortune—blasted reputation—exhausted health—tortured family—insanity, and suicide. But if, heedless of her warning portraiture, youth having

passed through scenes of vice, arrives with manhood at the regions of crime, yet mindful of her beneficent office, she is ever representing to him the dangers which environ them, and the engines of ruin and destruction interspersed throughout them. She causes the prison key to grate upon his ear—the fingers of the hangman are about his neck, and, in fancy, he dies a felon's death, beneath the shameful gallows, & there hangs, a warning of horror to every passer by.”

The last Raleigh Standard appears in an enlarged dress. We hail this as indubitable evidence that the utility and importance of this truly democratic journal is duly appreciated by the democracy of this State. We trust its talented and worthy Editor, Mr. Loring, will receive that patronage to which he is so justly entitled by his enterprize, industry and perseverance.

Ephraim H. Foster, (Whig) of Nashville, Tennessee, has been elected a Senator of the United States for that State for six years, to commence on the 4th March, 1839, in place of Mr. Grundy, (Rep.) The contending candidates were, Mr. Foster and Gen. Carroll; the former received 65, the latter 33 votes.

Indian Treaties.—According to the notice given in this paper on Friday evening, treaties were signed on Saturday last, with the Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi, the bands of the same name from the Missouri, and the Yankton Sioux. These treaties were negotiated, on the part of the United States, by C. A. Harris, Esq. Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and signed by him at his house, to which he was confined by indisposition, in the presence of the agents, and part of the delegations. At the hours appointed, the Secretary of War met the latter, when they completed the signing in his presence. Before the opening of the General Council, Keokuck requested that a boy and a girl, belonging to his nation, who had been carried off, might be restored, which the Secretary promised should be done. After the Winnebagoes had taken their seats, medals were presented, not only to the Chiefs who had signed the treaties, but to the loways, who had not acceded to the propositions of the Government.

The treaties concluded with the Indians of the Missouri river, do not provide for the purchase of land, but for the extinguishment of qualified interests retained by them in lands ceded by former treaties. And in negotiating with the Sacs and Foxes, the occasion was embraced to commute their claims under existing treaties, and to substitute a new one, for the purpose of securing them permanent benefits by the investment of the consideration stipulated to be paid to them.

The treaty with the Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi extinguish their title to 1,250,000 acres west and adjoining the cession made by them in 1832. For this quantity of land, they are to receive \$375,000; a part of which is to be applied, for their benefit, in the education of their children, the cultivation of their soil, and the balance to be invested, to secure them a permanent income.

Treasury Notes.—We are informed that the Secretary of the Treasury has obtained engraved blanks of the Treasury notes authorized by law, and they are now issuing in proper cases for disbursement and in exchange for specie.

We understand that the present emission bears an interest of two per cent., and is chiefly in notes of fifty and one hundred dollars each. It will probably be most convenient to the public to issue them at first in these denominations, and at a low rate of interest,

as by this means they may be used as a medium for distant remittances, instead of being laid aside for investments, as would undoubtedly be the case if the rate of interest upon them was fixed at or near the maximum allowed by law. We have seen a specimen of them. The devices are appropriate, and we consider them finely engraved, and particularly well guarded against counterfeiting.—ib.

From the Globe. Treasury Department, } Oct. 13th, 1837. }

Congress has, by an act approved on the 12th inst., authorized the issue of Treasury Notes, to the amount of ten millions of dollars, in denominations not less than \$50 each, receivable in all payments to the United States, and bearing interest at a rate not exceeding six per cent. per annum. The undersigned, for the purpose of effecting payments to such of the public creditors as may not choose to receive said notes, invites offers for the exchange or loan of them for the legal currency of the United States.

The proposals will state the place where the money will be deposited, and the lowest rate of interest to be borne by notes when taken at par.

Those who receive no reply, will consider it as sufficient evidence that their offers are not accepted.

LEVI WOODBURY, Secretary of the Treasury.

Resumption of Specie Payments. The convention of Delegates from the several State Banks will meet in the City of New York on the 27th of next month. We learn that the Bank of the State of North Carolina will send a Delegate; that institution being prepared to resume at any moment when a concert of action can be accomplished, as it is as strong in specie funds, in proportion to its capital, as the strongest in the Union. We believe the Bank of Cape Fear will also be able to rank with its peers in the coming crisis.

Raleigh Standard.

Southern Telescope.—Mr. E. S. Zevely, has disposed of his interest in the Greensboro' "Telescope," to John L. Clancy, Esq.—ib.

Unfortunate Affair.—We learn that at a Shooting Match, near Chalk Level in Granville county, a few days since, a controversy arose between Mr. Rufus Butler, recently of this City, and Mr. John Wiggins, which resulted in a fight, and terminated in the speedy death of Mr. Wiggins from a Gun Shot wound by Mr. Butler. We have not heard the particulars, but presume from the fact of Mr. Butler having been admitted to bail, that there are some extenuating circumstances in his favor.

Raleigh Register.

Halifax Superior Court.—The Fall Term of Halifax Superior Court was held last week. Judge Nash presided. The most important case tried, was that of the State against Pink Broom, for the murder of James Ford. He was put upon his trial on Tuesday, and the Jury acquitted him without leaving the box.—Halifax Advertiser.

Since the loss of the Steam Packet "Home," the travel through our town, by way of the Rail Road has been immense. We notice the arrival of passengers on one night in particular. We are credibly informed that on Saturday night there were 43 in number. This is no bad omen. Those engaged on the Wilmington Road should strain every nerve towards a speedy completion of it—and as the facilities increase, travelling will increase also.—ib.

The Home.—The excitement of public interest in behalf of the unfortunate beings who perished on our coast from the wreck of the Steamer Home, has led to minute inquiry respecting every circumstance attending on, or in any way connected with, the disaster. It

is not surprising, therefore, that some, in their eagerness to give information, should repeat statements which are wholly unsubstantiated by facts. In the New York Journal of Commerce, of the 24th inst., we find the following editorial which should not be permitted to pass without notice:—

“Worse than Savage.—In the schooner Atlas, Captain Curtis, arrived yesterday from Washington, N. C. came passengers Mr. John Mather, of this City, a passenger on board the Home, and Conrad Hilton of Albany, a waiter on board that vessel. Our news collector sent us up the following memorandum:—Both were saved on a spar, and one of the ladies who was saved was lashed to the same spar. Captain Curtis and the above passengers inform us, that the passengers saved were robbed of every thing by the people on shore. All the trunks which drifted on shore, more than a hundred in all, were broken open, cut to pieces, and rifled of their contents. The dead bodies were taken five sovereigns and a gold watch. One of the ladies and gentlemen went to a house and claimed their trunks, but were abused with curses. The lady begged for her clothes, as she had none except those in which she floated on the shore; but the freebooters were deaf to her entreaties, and drove her from the house.” These things demand investigation by the local authorities. The Southern papers are loud in their chorus of wrong doings on the part of responsible persons, and they call on New Yorkers, for the honor of their city, to investigate the subject, and find out the causes of this most awful calamity. If what they say is true, and if the statements in the mouths of many of our citizens acquainted with such subjects are true, the silence of ninety of our fellow beings stretched in death on the beach of North Carolina, calls for retribution. In no other way than by a judicial investigation can the truth be brought out.”

It is evidently the intention of this article to induce a belief that these robberies, at the time alluded to, were committed by the inhabitants of our coast. It is our purpose to shield the innocent, and perhaps in doing so, the guilty may appear. One of the passengers saved, complained while here, that the body of his wife had been robbed on the beach; but so far from implicating any of the inhabitants of the coast in such villany, he stated expressly that the gold watch taken from the body was afterwards seen in the possession of one of the crew of the Home. He complained also that the trunks which came on shore were rifled of their valuable contents—by the crew of the boat and one of the passengers. His declarations are entitled to full confidence; and as he spoke favorably of the treatment received from the inhabitants of the coast, we pronounce the charge brought against them by the Journal of Commerce false and calumnious. We know not the individuals referred to as passengers on board the Atlas: can the Journal of Commerce acquit them of all participation in these robberies?

This is not the first time that the inhabitants of our sea-board have unjustly received the epithets of “freebooters” and “land pirates” from the northern presses. Such was the hue and cry against them, as our readers will recollect, when the Steamer William Gibbons was lost, some months since. When the truth was then sifted out by judicial investigation, who were the culprits? Let our State calendar answer the question. Should a judicial investigation be instituted respecting the “Home” robberies, we have no fears for the result.—Washington Whig.

We find the following Card in the Charleston Mercury of Tuesday last:—ib.

A CARD.

The Subscriber, would, for himself and in behalf of Madam La Coste and Mrs. Schroeder, the

two only surviving Ladies from the wreck of the Steam Packet Home, express his heartfelt thanks to the inhabitants of Washington, (N. C.) and to the following named Gentlemen who represented them, viz: Col. Joshua Tayloe, Eli Hoyt, Esq. Abner P. Neale, Esq. Dr. D. C. Freeman and Dr. Norcum, for the very kind and hospitable manner in which they tendered their sympathies and assistance.

He would be sorry that any of those individuals who came to proffer their assistance at the various places through which he passed, should suppose he had forgotten their kind acts.

So much hospitality and kindness cannot be erased from the memory of their obliged friend.

B. B. HUSSEY.

From the Wilmington Advertiser. A CARD.

We, the undersigned, passengers on Board the Steamer Boston, from the wreck of the Home, feel ourselves bound by a strong sense of gratitude, thus publicly to make our acknowledgements of obligation to Gen. Owen, Agent of the Boston, and to Capt. Ivy, for their kind, courteous and gentlemanly conduct towards us, in voluntarily tendering us a conveyance in their vessel, and their refusing acceptance of any remuneration. We also feel that it is our duty thus publicly to recommend the Boston as a safe, comfortable, and commodious boat; and Capt. Ivy, her commander, an experienced and skillful seaman, and a gentleman every way worthy the esteem and confidence of the public. We must also be permitted to return our thanks to John Littlejohn, Esq. of Edenton, for his kind attention, and the aid and relief he afforded us by the loan of money, and procuring conveyance and other necessary assistance; likewise to Mr. William Howard, for his trouble and care in inquiring those who unfortunately perished, and were washed ashore, and other favours extended to us while on this hospitable shore. And we take too this opportunity to say, that the remembrance of their generous offices, shall live with our loveliest, latest and proudest recollections. To the following gentlemen of Newbern, we are equally indebted for the many services they were pleased to render us, in our distressed situation, and their like refusal of any compensation.

George S. Attmore of Newbern, (N. C.) Mathias E. Manley, Adrian Van Bokkellin, D. M. Bokkellin, John W. Bryan, Gen. Juo. J. Pasteur, Robt. G. Moore, W. G. Cutler, A. P. Thompson, O. J. Harrison, Dr. E. R. Hubbard, F. Naisted, Jacob Gooding, Col. W. G. Bryan, Joseph W. Wilmington, and other citizens of Newbern, whose names are not remembered, but whose friendly aid is gratefully acknowledged, and will never be forgotten.

They also take pleasure to add the kindness they received from Mr. Hardy Bryan, at Trenton, (N. C.) and to the Town Council of Wilmington, (N. C.) for their kind offer of assistance.

Andrew A. Lovegreen, John Salter, Alfred Hill, Charles Drayton, Jr., Darius Clock, Cyril C. Cady, Wm. S. Read, John Bishop, James Johnson, Jr.

We fully unite in the above statement, but are unwilling to add our names, without including the name of Capt. John Pike and lady, of Oracock, from whom we received the utmost hospitality.

B. B. HUSSEY.

J. S. COHEN.

Oct. 19th, 1837.

Piracy at our Doors.—The Packet Ship Susquehanna, sailed from Philadelphia for Liverpool on Friday last, with a cargo, including \$250,000 in specie, and near sixty cabin and steerage passengers.

A ship from the New Castle Gazette of Monday, states that an

express had reached that city from Lewes, (near Cape Henlopen,) bringing information that the ship was captured on Saturday, within thirty miles of the Capes of Delaware, by a piratical schooner. An affidavit of the fact was made by two pilots at Lewes.

The Susquehanna is one of a line of packets which belongs, we believe, to a company of citizens (quakers,) who entertain religious objections to bearing arms, and consequently their ships carry no armament. We presume, therefore, that the Susquehanna was destitute of any means of defence, and was liable to become the prey of any armed pirate.

The following is a list of her cabin passengers.

May Humphrey, lady, two children and servant, Ann Rawley, Mary R. Rawley, Rachel Sharps, Henry G. Corbit, Henry Martin, Edward Pleasant, of Philadelphia; Esther Hoppin, of Providence, R. I.; Mary Ann and Anna Reilly, of Cincinnati; Wm. H. Gray, of Norfolk, Virginia; James Saul, of New Orleans; Henry Fox, of Bristol, England; William H. McCrone, of New Castle, Delaware; and 40 in the steerage.

Nat. Int.

Southern Mercantile Convention.—The Convention met at Augusta on the 17th inst., Gen. Boyce, Esq. of Charleston, was appointed Chairman. A Committee was appointed, of which Mr. McDuffie was Chairman, to report upon the grand object of the Convention—a plan of action relative to a direct trade between Europe and the ports of the Southern and South-western States. On Wednesday, the 15th, Mr. McDuffie presented the report of the Committee, which was unanimously adopted. It is said to be a masterly production, as might be supposed, being the production of Mr. McDuffie. Several resolutions were adopted, of which, the following are the most important:

1. That an Address be prepared, to the Southern and South-Western States, urging combined action in relation to a direct trade with Europe.
2. That they be recommended among the means of drawing private capital into this channel, the passage of a law allowing Limited Partnerships; and
3. That the people of each Congressional District, in those States, be requested to meet, and give effect to these recommendations, by memorializing their respective Legislatures, and appointing Delegates to meet again, in Augusta, on the 1st of April, ensuing.

At 4 o'clock, P. M., the convention adjourned to meet again on the 1st April next.—Nat. Int.

Bank Convention.—The New York Herald of the 21st ult. says:—“Messrs. Gallatin, Newbold, White, and several others, in conjunction with a few bankers from the country, have come to the determination to make a decided movement at last—and yesterday notices were issued to all the leading banks of this State requesting them to hold a Convention in this city on the 7th November, for the purpose of resuming specie payments in conjunction, or nearly contemporaneous, with the issue of Treasury drafts. It is highly probable, but we have not yet ascertained the facts, that the invitation will be extended to the Philadelphia, Boston, and Baltimore Banks.

INDIAN WAR.

Official notice has been given through a French paper published in New York, that the Government of the United States wishes to employ two companies, of 200 men each, of French and German volunteers, for service in the ensuing campaign in Florida.

FOREIGN.

Late from England.—The packet ship Oxford, at New York, brings Liverpool dates to 20th