



We have been favored by the Hon. M. T. HAWKINS, with a pamphlet copy of the Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting to Congress a Report in relation to public defaulters.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on the 2d inst. Mr. Rives introduced his substitute for Mr. Wright's Sub-Treasury bill. It provides that the number of deposite banks, authorized by the act of June 23d, 1836, shall not exceed 25; no bank to be employed that does not pay its bills promptly in specie, when demanded; the banks selected by the Secretary of the Treasury to be submitted to Congress for approval; the banks employed to exhibit a statement of their condition, &c. as often as once a week, if required, and the Secretary, by himself or agent, is to be allowed to inspect his account only; to credit all sums deposited to the credit of the U. States, as specie (except Treasury Notes and other Government obligations) and to pay in the same when required by the holder; public money not to be withdrawn unless on account of the failure of the banks to perform their duties; which duties are similar to those performed by the late Bank of the United States. These are the principal features of Mr. Rives's substitute, the consideration of which was postponed, by general consent, till Tuesday, the 6th inst.

The bill granting pre-emption rights to settlers on the Public Lands, was ordered to be engrossed—yeas 26, nays 12.

The bill for the regulation of steam navigation, and the prevention of accidents by steamboats, was passed and sent to the House.

The House of Representatives, on the 5th inst. vacated the seats of the members from Mississippi—decided that the newly elected members were not entitled to seats—and directed the Speaker to inform the Governor of Mississippi of the decision of the House; consequently a new election must be had.

Mail Contracts.—The advertisement for Mail Contracts in the Southern section, embracing the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Florida Territory, for four and a half years, commencing on the first day of January, 1839, will soon be prepared in the Post Office Department.

The Department would be happy to receive suggestions from members of Congress and others, of any improvements which may be made in those States in the transportation of the mails, either as to the roads on which it should be carried, the frequency of trips, the mode of conveyance, the manner of connection between different routes, or any other particulars.

Letters suggesting improvements should be addressed to S. R. Hobbie, Esq. Contract Office, Post Office Department.

Publishers of newspapers in the States named, would confer a favor on the Department and the public by giving this notice an insertion.—Globe.

Anti-Abolition Meeting.—On Saturday, 20th ult. in pursuance of previous notice, one of the largest and most respectable meetings of the people of Bertie county, ever held, assembled at the Court House in Windsor—to take into consideration the proceedings of the Abolitionists: Dr. Alexander W. Mebane, was called to the Chair, and Mr. L. S. Webb, appointed Secretary. The object of the meeting was explained in a most appropriate manner by the Chairman. Eloquent and impressive speeches were made by William W. Cherry, James Allen, David Outlaw, Lewis Bond and others. They were in the spirit called for by the occasion, cool and temperate, but firm and decided. The following Resolutions were then successively introduced, adopted, and committees appointed in conformity thereto:—

Resolved, That a committee of five persons be appointed by the Chairman of the meeting, to draw up a Preamble and Resolutions to be submitted to the consideration of an adjourned meeting to be held in the Court House, on the second Monday of February Court; and that, in the meanwhile, public notice be given of said meeting in every district in the county.

Resolved, That a committee of fifty be appointed by the Chair, to digest a plan for calling a Convention of the people of North Carolina on the subject of the Abolition movements in the non-slaveholding States, in regard to Slavery; and that they make report to the adjourned meeting to be held in February next.

Resolved, That the said committee be directed to open a correspondence with such persons as they shall think proper to accomplish the said object.

Our next Governor.—We perceive by the last Register that Governor Dudley is

before the people for re-election. This circumstance calls for an expression of opinion on our part. We have taken some pains to ascertain the will of the people in this matter, and are satisfied that a very large majority of the Democratic Republican Party are averse to an opposition to Governor Dudley. We have before us the opinions of men of superior intelligence—men of public eminence and private virtue—ardent and unwavering supporters of the present administration—in aid of our own sentiments on this subject.

Should the people revise what we conceive to be their decision, or should a further investigation present a different aspect, we shall speedily apprise our readers of the facts.

This matter will claim further attention; and it may be necessary to present the reasons given by our democratic friends on this occasion.

Let us not be misunderstood. We do not set up our opinion in opposition to that portion of The People with whom we have the honor to be politically associated. We express what we believe to be the OPINIONS AND WISHES OF THE PEOPLE—of the DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN PARTY of North Carolina; and stand ready to be corrected by the public voice, if we are in error.—Raleigh Standard.

Mississippi.—A meeting of the Democratic members of the Legislature of Mississippi, and others of the party, was held at Jackson, in the Senate Chamber, on the 20th inst. At this meeting a Preamble and Resolutions were adopted, declaring that Messrs. Claiborne and Gholson are the choice of a majority of the people of the State; that the people are satisfied with the decision of Congress at the last session; that these gentlemen would disobey the wishes of a large majority of the people of Mississippi, by resigning their seats; and that in voting for the separation of the government from all banking institutions and against the proposition to re-charter a national bank, they have acted in conformity with the will of the majority of the people, & deserve well of their country.—ib.

Stage Accident.—On Wednesday night much anxiety was created here by the arrival of the northern stage without driver or passengers. The well-trained horses made a pause at the Washington Hotel, where passengers generally alight from the stage, but not being observed by any one attached to the Hotel, they pursued their way deliberately and carefully, to the driver's residence, in the vicinity of which they are stabled. The arrival and condition of the stage having been reported, Captain Cutler, after having the mail carried to the post office, and the contents of the stage placed in security, immediately left town in search of the passengers and driver, and about eight o'clock he returned bringing them with him. The cause of the disaster is thus accounted for. At Red-hill, about four miles from town, several heavy logs, which rendered a "bottom" passable, and constituted a part of the road had been washed away on Friday last, and the branch had been suffered to remain un-repaired to the time of the accident.—When approaching the place, the passengers got out, and in attempting to cross the chasm the driver was thrown from his seat and seriously injured, both by the fall and by the wheel of the stage passing over him. He is a worthy and attentive driver, and deserves more than the commiseration of this community while suffering under this misfortune.—Newbern Spectator.

New Mine.—A very rich Mine of Gold, both vein and surface, has lately been discovered on the land of Samuel W. Rodgers, a few miles distant from the Harris Mine. We saw a specimen, which we consider the finest we have seen in this neighborhood. As an evidence of its richness, we state upon the authority of the person who exhibited to us the specimen, that a pound of Gold was extracted from a rock, about the size of a small child's head. This is a fine opportunity for Miners to invest their capital to advantage and reap a handsome increase.—Charlotte Journal.

Petersburg, February 2. Fire.—On Wednesday night last, about 1 o'clock, a Fire broke out in the House on Sycamore Street, occupied by Mr. James Gallagher as a Confectionary Store, which was with the three adjoining buildings, soon consumed. These Houses had a short time back, undergone a thorough repair, and their loss, doubtless, will be severely felt by the owner. We regret to say, that a lady who occupied one of the tenements, lost her Household Furniture. The Engines were on the spot immediately, and did all they could to stop the progress of the flames, but, for the want of water, was unable to render but little aid. This is, indeed, greatly to be regretted, and the Town should take the matter into consideration, and devise some more effectual means, by which our enterprising Firemen can protect and save their property. Intelligencer.

Melancholy Occurrence.—The Richmond Compiler of the 31st ult. says: Yesterday about 5 o'clock, P. M. Dr. Isaac P. Vaughan shot Mr. Walter H. Pleasants in an altercation at the Columbia Hotel in this city. They were both citizens of Goochland county; Mr. P. residing at the Court House, and Dr. V. about seven miles from

it. The affair occurred in the room of Mr. Pleasants, which Dr. Vaughan entered. Mr. P. survived about half an hour after the infliction of the wound. Dr. V. has been arrested. They were both young men. Unfortunate hostile feelings had for some time existed between them. We understand Mr. P. was only about 22 years of age, was engaged in the mercantile business, and generally esteemed and beloved.

RAIL ROADS, &c.

We copy the following from the Portsmouth Va. Times. It seems that many improvements are in contemplation in Virginia and North Carolina.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Wednesday, Jan. 24, 1838.

The Committee of Roads and Internal Navigation, made a report to the House yesterday, of a scheme of improvements, involving an expenditure of \$6,000,000 by the State. Among the principal works embraced in the schemes are, a Rail Road wholly on State account, from some point on the Tennessee line in the county of Wythe, to Evansham—thence to be continued by branch roads to Lynchburg and Danville by the State and individuals; the State to subscribe three fifths, and individuals two fifths; thereby reversing the former principle of two fifths by the State and three fifths by individuals. The road from Evansham to Lynchburg, a distance of 140 miles, is estimated to cost \$2,000,000, and the report of the Committee appropriates \$1,200,000 to the State's subscription. The road from Evansham to Danville, is estimated to cost \$2,500,000, of which the State is to pay \$1,500,000; the distance is 137 miles. The report will undergo very many amendments in the House; a party in the House propose to stop the Rail Road from the west at Danville, and from that point improve the navigation of the Roanoke to Weldon; but the representatives of the interests of Norfolk and Portsmouth, will insist upon the terms of the charter of the Roanoke, Danville and Junction Rail Road to be completed from Evansham to Danville.

The \$1,500,000 to be subscribed to the Danville branch of the Tennessee Rail Road, will be increased to \$2,500,000, for the extension of the road to Weldon. A proposition will be made to authorize the Roanoke, Danville and Junction Rail Road Company to purchase of the Gaston and Raleigh Company that part of their road lying between Gaston and Chalk Level, which is on the ground necessarily to be occupied by the Danville Company in laying down their rails between Weldon and Danville. It is believed that no serious objection will be opposed to the extension of the road to Weldon, and if the road between Gaston and Chalk Level can be purchased, the road between Weldon and Danville might be completed in the course of twelve or eighteen months; the distance is about 120 miles. The road between Gaston and Chalk Level (about 40 miles) is completed, and the remaining distance of 14 miles between Weldon and Gaston, and 70 miles between Chalk Level and Danville might soon be completed; which when done, will give to Portsmouth and Norfolk a continuous line of Rail Roads to Danville, and thence extending by Evansham to the Mississippi.

The local questions in which the people of your county are interested, are the Edenton and Norfolk Rail Road; a Dam across Deep Creek; a separate Ferry between Norfolk and Portsmouth; a loan of \$150,000 by the State to the Portsmouth Rail Road Company. It is doubtful whether a charter will be granted for the Edenton rail road. The bridge across the southern branch, and a dam across Deep Creek, are necessary, and no objection will be made from any quarter to the passage of the bills.

Among the improvements contemplated by the Legislature of Virginia, are a Rail Road from the Tennessee line to Evansham in Wythe county, thence a branch to Danville, and another to Buchanan or Lynchburg; also several Macadamized and turnpike roads. It is proposed, to make these various and important improvements on State account, by a loan of eight millions, which it is said, can be obtained at 4 per cent.—N. Y. Star.

The Steamboat Collision.—We learn that the case of collision on the high seas, between the steamers North Carolina and Pulaski, has been decided in favor of the former, by his Honor Judge Lee.—ib.

Colonization.—A gentleman in Lebanon co. Tennessee, wishes to emancipate 17 of his slaves to be sent to Liberia. A vessel with colored emigrants for that destination is to leave New Orleans about March 1st. The free colored people of Maryland are now so anxious to go to Africa, that the colonization office at Baltimore is thronged with applicants. In the past year there have been not less than six vessels chartered and fitted out with emigrants, teachers, missionaries, and officers, to be borne by the winds of Providence to the coast of Africa.

The Tariff.—Another reduction in the rates of duty imposed on articles imported from foreign countries took effect the 1st inst. All articles subject to duty, either ad valorem or specific, imported on and after

the 1st of January, 1838, and paying more than 20 per cent. on their invoice cost, will be entitled to a reduction of 30 per cent. of the excess on such duty over and above 20 per cent.—Balt. Amer.

From the New York Star.

Died, on the 3d inst. at Norfolk, Va. Mr. Peter Singleton, at the age of 33.

When at the age of 21, he entered into the possession of an estate of three hundred thousand dollars. In two or three years the race course and the gaming table had swept away this large estate, and he was left penniless. He soon became unfitted for any other society than that which is to be found in the lowest resorts of drunkenness, and on the day of his death he was conveyed by private charity in a state of insensibility to the almshouse.

"Thus runs the world away." Experience does not always bring with it wholesome admonition, and parents are apt to adopt extremes in relation to their children, either by allowing them too much money to waste, or stinting them in a niggardly manner—either giving them beyond what is required for their comforts, or keeping back supplies necessary to sustain their character and standing in society.

He is an unfortunate young man who is born with great expectations, for he is sure to neglect his own resources, his own powers, his own capacity and industry, which may be truly called his own capital, and he leads an idle, dissipated life of dependence on his father, who, while living, supplies his wants, and when he dies leaves him ample means for extravagance and dissipation.

There are great difficulties, we admit, improperly and inefficiently sustaining the relationship and connection between parents and children. Affection, sincere attachment, ambition, and pride, lead to many acts of weakness, and a son may be actually ruined by indulgence. No matter how rich a father may be—how much money he may be able to give, or leave, to his son—one fact he should never lose sight of, and that is, when a son can by his talent, industry, and character, earn money for himself, then, and not till then, will he know the value of money, and can be freely trusted with it. To produce this result is easy enough. Let the rich man begin on the proper foundation; send his boys early in life to school—mix in a republican manner with children of poorer parents—keep them close to their studies; grant no indulgencies except bottomed on their improvement; and when their education is completed, let them select a profession, a trade or a business, and keep them close at it until nearly of age, for the great secret to make good sons is employment, constant employment in some laudable way or other, not so much for the object of profit as to keep them occupied, and thus shut out all desire, all anxiety, for dissipated habits or ruinous indulgences.

A father should ask himself "how can I best employ the wealth I possess to benefit my sons." The answer would be "certainly not by profusely giving money to them at a tender age to waste, nor yet when grown up refuse that allowance essential to their comfort and happiness; but on the contrary by making them dependent on their own exertions, by judiciously aiding them to earn their own living, throwing them on their own resources, and then should they lose their inheritance by any calamity, their industry, education and good habits, are still left to them as a capital to commence the world again, and not like the unfortunate inheritor of \$300,000 as above, waste it at the gaming table, and race course, and then unable to earn a living, die in the alms house. However inconvenient it may be not to have enough money, be sure it is dangerous to have too much.

A few men in this state at least can make a will to please our Court of Errors, he should in life do all that he can cautiously and prudently to aid his children. There can be no sight more cheering, more soothing, to a man in the decline of life, than to see himself surrounded by sons of character, industry and good habits, who enjoy the respect and good opinion of the world, and of daughters who are ornaments to society and patterns of filial affection, intelligence and frugal dispositions. With such he can cheerfully in life divide his means, reserving a competency to himself; he can live and see them enjoy as well as enlarge those means, and not stint them in all that is essential to comfort, and when he dies leave them an inheritance locked up in chancery, or a large fortune for dissipation. "As you sow, so you must reap," and the parent who wishes to have good children must begin early with them, and engraft upon their tender minds the best precepts, the most liberal education, and the encouragement of the best habits, and the tree thus watered will bear goodly fruit.

FROM FLORIDA.

Capt. Houston of the schr. Agnes, arrived yesterday from Mosquito, states that information was received at Mosquito from Quarter Master Brown, that Lieutenant Powell, in command of the marine force of about 200, had an engagement with the Indians about a fortnight since, at Jupiter Creek, South of Indian River, in which the force under his command lost one surgeon and four privates killed, and one lieutenant and several privates wounded. They were compelled to take to their boats. The Indian force was supposed to be 300.

A private letter from Savannah, dated 28th inst. says:—"The Forester arrived yesterday. Lieut. Powell, of the marine corps, and his command have been whipped by the Indians. Dr. Leitner killed." The same letter informs that the steamer Cincinnati had run over a small boat, and that nine persons were drowned. The letter gives no other particulars. Charleston Courier, Jan. 30.

More Indian Depredations.—The Tallahassee Floridian of the 20th January says: On Friday evening last, about sundown, a party of Indians, supposed to be about thirty in number, attacked the houses of Mr. Faircloth, and Mr. Thompson's on the St. Marks river, about fifteen miles from this place, drove the inmates from the dwellings, set fire to them, and carried off all the plunder they could obtain. After dark they attacked the dwelling of Mr. Sealey, about three miles from Col. R. Gamble's. Mr. Sealey was badly wounded, but made his escape with most of the family—one child was killed about a quarter of a mile from the house. Mr. Thompson received a ball in his leg. A woman residing at Mr. Faircloth's, was so severely wounded, that her life is despaired of. A small party was immediately organized, and followed the trail to the Osceola, where the Indians had crossed, and dispersed in small parties. The express to the Governor, arrived in town early on Wednesday, who immediately sent orders to Capt. Bradley's command at San Pedro, to go in pursuit of the Indians, and also to a small force stationed on the Osceola. The Jefferson county troops, we learn, had also orders to go in quest of marauders.

Death of Ocoila.—The Charleston Courier of the 1st inst. informs us that this celebrated chief died at Fort Moultrie on the 30th ult. after an illness of several days' continuance. His disease was an affection of the throat—and we understand that he was averse to receiving medicine from the medical gentlemen who attended him, preferring, rather to put himself in charge of an Indian doctor, one of the prisoners, who, he said had cured him of a similar complaint when in the woods.

Texas.—Dr. Ashbel Smith, the surgeon general of the Texian army arrived at Mobile Jan. 19. Dr. S. is on his way to Washington city, under orders from his government. He furnishes the gratifying intelligence, that the country is very quiet, and in the highest state of prosperity.

From Mexico.—Destructive Earthquakes.—Advices have been received from Matamoros to Dec. 22. The Mercurio of Mexico city is out strong for a change of the constitution to the federacy of 1824. The people are for it; the army against. The town of Acapulco has been almost totally destroyed by earthquakes. The details are frightful; the city was a mass of ruins; the houses dashed to fragments; and the churches irreparably injured—the walls of the Campo Santo destroyed—the inhabitants encamped on the fields and roads outside the town. Fortunately no loss of life, as the successive shocks gave warning. At Mexico heavy shocks succeeded, as they generally do a day or two after those of Acapulco, which is on the Pacific. The whole country is volcanic, and it is a pity one of the chains of these great subterranean convulsions would not open a ship canal between the two oceans.

Canada.—The Detroit Morning Post of the 8th ult. states that the Patriots have taken Bois Blanc Island, near the mouth of the Detroit River, and are now about 500 strong. They have several pieces of cannon, muskets for two thousand, and abundance of powder, shot, balls, provisions, &c. They have had men there it appears for several weeks, fortifying the place, and it will be entirely impossible to dislodge them. Volunteers are pouring from every quarter daily, and in a week from today they will, unquestionably, have an army of a thousand men.

Foreign.

Accounts from England to the 24th December have reached New York. The Cotton market was without variation, but the price remained very firm at former quotations.

The political intelligence is not of much importance.

Petersburg Market, Feb. 6.—Cotton—9 to 10½—Flour, \$7½ to 8—Corn, 70 cents.—Int.

Washington Market, Feb. 6.—Turpentine, new dip, \$1.25; Old \$1.60. Tar, \$1.10.—Whig.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.

Rev. T. FISK (Universalist) will preach at the Old Church this (Saturday) evening from the following passages—"He that believeth and is baptized shall be saved; but he that believeth not shall be damned"—"The rich man also died and was buried; and in hell he lifted up his eyes being in torment." Mr. Fisk will also preach on Sunday.—Com. Feb. 10.

DIED.

In this place, on Tuesday last, after a lingering illness, Mrs. Mary Lawrence, wife of Mr. Peter P. Lawrence.