



TARBOROUGH

SAURDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1838.

The following communication is from a source entitled to the highest respect and consideration. If, as stated by our correspondent, Gov. Dudley is in favor of a National Bank, we do not see how any true Democrat can, in this trying crisis, support his election or even permit him to be elected without opposition.

To the Editor of the Turboro Press.

DEMOCRATS AND REPUBLICANS OF NO. CAROLINA.

I have seen with no little surprise, in a recent editorial of the Standard of Raleigh, a most unwarrantable attempt, by that paper to transfer the great Democratic Republican party of No. Carolina to the ranks of the Whig party with all their devotion to federalism, and attachment to that greatest enemy of American liberty, the Bank of the United States.

The Standard has come out and announced its intention to support Ed. B. Dudley, as our next Governor, in the face of all its former professions to Democracy and Republicanism, knowing as it must, that Governor Dudley has scarcely a principle in unison, with all that is held sacred by that party; at the very threshold, he is met, by the most unwarrantable abandonment of the great principle, that has ever characterized the two great parties.

I entreat every Democrat, Republican and States Right man to rise and to protest against this attempt of a few, to immerge the old Republican Democratic party, that has so long sustained the honor and independence of our State, into the ranks of a new party, lately known by the name of Whigs, at a time too, when that party is in the very act of joining hands with the abolitionists to North, and making a common war against the Republicans, of both the North and South.

In my next, I will show other and insupportable reasons, why the Republican party, cannot support Ed. B. Dudley for Governor, without an abandonment of their most sacred principles. A REPUBLICAN.

CONGRESS.

The Senate is principally engaged in discussing the Independent Treasury bill. On the 7th inst. Mr. Linn, of Missouri, introduced a bill authorizing the occupation of the Columbia or Oregon River, establishing a Territory north of latitude 42 degrees, and west of the Rocky Mountains, with a fort, &c.

The House of Representatives are to be edified by another Wise investigating committee, grounded upon a charge made by the "Spy in Washington," a correspondent of the New York Courier and Enquirer, that "there is at least one member of Congress who has offered to barter his services and his influence, with a department or departments, for compensation."

Mr. Clay.—This gentleman, who in all probability will be the Southern Whig candidate for the next Presidency, recently gave a fine specimen of his dignity and urbanity in the Hall of the House of Representatives, at Washington City.

Appointments by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.—Henry A. Muhlenburg, of Pennsylvania, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Austria.

Intelligence received from the frontier of Canada induces us to hope that tranquility has been restored to that portion of our country, and we are gratified to be able to state, that the opinion we expressed of the character of General Scott, has been fully borne out by the conduct of that officer in the discharge of his delicate and important duties.

Manufactures in North Carolina.—We had the satisfaction a few days since of personally inspecting the extensive Cotton Factory situated at the Falls of Tar river in this county, being perhaps the oldest in the State. It is now under the control of Messrs. Battle & Brothers, who with a laudable enterprize and perseverance have brought it to a state of perfection rarely equalled.

Cotton Factories in Orange.—We have much pleasure in stating that there are now three Cotton Factories in successful operation in this county; one at the High Falls of Haw River, owned by Messrs. McCuistin, Trolinger, & Co. one on Alamance, owned by Messrs. Holt & Carrigan; and the other by the Cain Creek Manufacturing Company; all of which seem to promise a liberal return to their enterprising owners for the capital they have invested in them.

with machinery, and the full compliment of spindles put into operation. We have had opportunities of examining the yarn produced at each of these establishments, and hesitate not to say that it is fully equal to that from any of the Northern factories.

Executive Council.—The Governor's Council met in this City last week, to confer with him on the appointment of Members of the Board of Internal Improvement, who are required by act of Assembly to be annually chosen.

The Governor also brought to the notice of the Council, the situation of the Capitol, and the necessity of a further appropriation to complete it, it being ascertained that the sum voted at the Session of 1836-37 will have all been expended by June or July.

We regret to express our conviction, that the building will not be in readiness for the accommodation of the next Legislature, even if the desired funds be obtained.—Rat. Reg.

Early History of N. C.—It has been frequently stated, that the Rev. Dr. Hawes, of New York (formerly of Newbern), is engaged in writing a History of the Protestant Episcopal Church in this Country. We understand from the Newbern Spectator, that in the prosecution of this work, he has recently taken a trip to England and returned rich in materials from the Colonial office of that Government.

A correspondent of the Spectator suggests the propriety of the State's purchasing the Manuscripts in question.—ib.

Dr. James A. Washington, formerly of Lenoir county in this State, has been elected Clinical Professor in the University of New York, by an unanimous vote—a decided evidence of the Doctor's merits as a Physician.—ib.

Distressing Accident.—We learn that the eldest of the sons of Il Diavolo Antonio, who has been performing in several towns in this State for a month or two past, was run over by a car on the Wilmington Rail Road, a few days ago, and so badly hurt that his life is endangered.—Fay. Ob.

Fire.—We understand that the office of Dr. Bruce, at Carthage, Moore county, which was occupied by him as Clerk and Master in Equity, was destroyed by fire, a few days ago, with all its contents, consisting among other things, or all the important papers of the Equity Court, \$1600 in money, belonging to suitors in the Court, some valuable papers belonging to John B. Kelly, Esq. &c. &c.—ib.

Thomas Pool is all sorts of a Farmer, in raising hogs: he can beat any man that ever got over a fence. And what is better he subscribes to our paper. As he is a caution to Farmers, so we are a caution to Editors—we both improve the world. He lately killed four hogs which weighed

as follows: 537, 465, 414, 401, in all 1817. Beat this who can.—Eliz. City Phoenix.

The Pork Trade.—It is remarked, in the Cincinnati Republican, that the number of Hogs already slaughtered in Cincinnati and its vicinity, this season, exceeds that of any preceding year. The greatest number of Hogs killed in one season, heretofore, is 160,000. It is estimated that the number which will be slaughtered this season, will exceed two hundred thousand!

The Cherokee Delegation who made an unsuccessful attempt to induce the Florida Indians to come in and surrender, and whose conduct has been publicly impugned as treacherous to the United States in their negotiation, have caused to be published in the National Intelligencer letters from Gen. Jesup to the Secretary of War and themselves, in which he expresses the opinion that in the discharge of their mission they acted with perfect good faith and with a sincere desire of serving the country and benefiting the Indians by enlightening them in regard to their true interests.

An extensive Fire occurred in New York on Monday. It commenced on Avenue D, between Fifth and Sixth streets, and crossed over to Lewis street. Between twenty and thirty houses were destroyed. The loss amounts, it is said, to over \$500,000, and the insurance to about one fourth that sum.

By a slip from the office of the Baltimore Republican, of the 3d inst. we learn that the Front Street Theatre and Circus, in that city, was destroyed by fire on the morning of that day. This establishment was the largest in the United States, and cost upwards of \$35,000—the insurance only \$3,000. There were 40 animals in the building, forming the most rare and beautiful collection ever brought to this country, all of which were destroyed. A large two story house adjoining the Theatre, was also burnt.

The Stables near Waynesboro, belonging to the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company, were burned down a few days since, and eight fine horses, together with a large quantity of provender destroyed. The fire, it is supposed, was caused by the Ostler's smoking.

General Hunt, Minister from Texas near the United States, has returned to his adopted country, and in his address declares that Texas will form commercial relations with Great Britain and France. It is said that the project of annexing Texas to the United States, is losing favor among the people of the former country. All their measures of late have an eye to the establishment of a separate and independent Republic, with the chance of making acquisitions of territory on the South for its enlargement.—Mobile Advertiser.

The legislature of Ohio have unanimously adopted a resolution, protesting against the annexation of Texas to the United States. A proposition has likewise been adopted, making the entire property of stockholders liable for the debts of the banks in which they are respectively interested, by a vote of 41 to 28.

The affair of Lieut. Powell, near Indian River, Florida, as we receive additional straggling items from this remote quarter, appears to have been one of a disastrous character. He had 200 marines, all regulars of course, yet was so cut up that he was obliged to fly to his boats. Yet the Indians are said to have had but 300. It is evident that the savages have a large body, as was conjectured, on the southernmost coast of Florida, besides their heavy force in the Cypress Swamp, and other fastnesses in the interior. It is true the marines lost their ammunition, but a sailor is but an awkward crab on shore at best.

Gen. Jesup with the 2d dragoons is 30 miles S. W. of Indian river. The main body of the Indians is about the Okichobee. The army by last accounts, (Jan. 18) were 60 or 70 miles in advance of Fort Taylor, or at Kissimee, expecting to encounter the Indians on an island south of the Okichobee.

Another letter of the 21st Jan. at Fort Brooke, Tampa Bay, says:—"Jumper with 11 warriors, 22 Indian women and children, 6 negroes and 24 women and children, in all 64, arrived here on the 19th. The Indians are on board a vessel, and will leave to-morrow for Fort Pike. The negroes remain here for the present."

Another letter says:—"Since the surrender of Jumper and his warriors to Col. T. of which you have heard, Alatoche, with 16 warriors, had gone in to General Smith, who occupies positions still westward of Col. Taylor, both of whom have strong forces."

We learn from the Savannah Georgian of the 9th inst. that the steamer Camden, arrived at Savannah from St. Augustine, brings intelligence of a battle having been fought on the 24th ult. on the Lache Hatchee, in which the Indians were defeated, though with the loss on the part of our troops of nine killed and thirty wounded—among the latter is Gen. Jesup, who has received a severe flesh wound; but still continued in command and in pursuit of the enemy.

The New York correspondent of the Globe, says: The Boston banks are in a worse condition than was even expected. It is now clearly ascertained that the returns made by many of them were totally false. All confidence between them as to mutual solvency is destroyed; and the grand coalition that has subsisted between these banks since 1836 is rent into fragments. There has been so much duplicity and dishonesty displayed by many of these institutions, that to say which are false and which are true would be at present impossible. In Boston, the excitement is represented as frightful. Every one is striving to push off what he holds of the bank paper of that city in all directions. The prime sufferers will be the mechanical and laboring classes. Their little hordes of a few dollars, saved from their scanty earnings to protect their families from the inclemencies of winter, will be worthless in their hands; and, if matters are truly as bad as represented, the final end in an anti-bank commotion, in which that restitution which could not be gained by law may be attempted to be recovered by violence.

From the New York Era and American Courier.

SYMPTOMS OF REVOLT.

Within six months, from the date thereof, there will be a universal revolt against the banks, not only in this city and State, but generally throughout the country. The system of banking, at least, every man will become an orthodox, unequivocal Loco Foco. The revolt will not be confined to the political classes, but will embrace the whole of the mercantile classes, from the smallest retail tradesman up to the most extensive merchant and speculator.

Symptoms of this glorious revolution—a revolution second only to that which achieved our national independence—are appearing on every hand. Curses, not loud, as yet, but deep and true, are muttered and whispered in every circle. The cords of oppression cannot be drawn much tighter, before the ten thousand captives now so cringing and passive, will start up as men and become free. The Philadelphia Autocrat, who is now controlling all our banks, and bending their necks to the yoke of political servitude, will himself fly howling before the retributive vengeance which he is exciting around him. The bitterest enemies of the patriotic sub-treasury bill, will view it as the most remaining and sole refuge against his inexorable tyranny. That bill must pass; all the banks must necessarily fail; all the property of the country will instantly be set free to sustain its credit; the dark reign of monopoly despotism will depart, and a bright morning of universal equity and prosperity will dawn upon our beloved land.

We care not now what the banks may do or try to do. Their dearest friends and most enslaved dupes, are forsaking them. They can do no business themselves, and yet retain the power to prevent all the country from doing business. This will not be borne. They must, and all the people, without exception of classes, will say that they shall go down. The instant this occurs, business will revive; property will be freely brought into the market; private banking associations with an abundance of real property fully secured, and sustained by capitalist of the highest respectability, will take the place of these irresponsible hordes of iniquity and oppression. In the meantime we say to all mercantile men, do business among yourselves, and shun the banks as you would the lair of the beast of prey. Restore confidence among yourselves, for confidence in them never can be restored. A better day is now nigh at hand.

Foreign.—English dates to Jan. 4, and French to the 1st, have been received at New York. The following extract is all that we deem interesting to our readers.

Liverpool Cotton Market, Jan. 1st.—The demand for cotton at this morning's market was extremely inanimate, and only a small portion of business was effected, though the rates were more in favor of buyers. 1000 bags is the quantity sold.

Petersburg Market, Feb. 13.—Cotton, dull and a reduction of prices; 9 to 10 1/2—Flour, no improvement in prices or demand; note prices from \$7 1/2 to \$8—Corn, but little offering, at 75 cents.—Int.

Washington Market, Feb. 13.—Turpentine, new dip, \$1.75; Old \$1.60. Tar, \$1 10.—Whig.

MARRIED.

In this county, on Sunday evening the 4th inst. by W. C. Leigh, Esq. Mr. Lacy Alfred, to Miss Sally Mayo. Also, on the 1st inst. by the same, Mr. Henry Keel, to Miss Mary Hicks. And, on the 25th ult. by the same, Mr. Joshua Hicks, to Miss Lydia Ann Mayo.

DIED.

In this county, a few days since, at an advanced age, Mr. Moses Spicer, a worthy and highly esteemed citizen. At his residence in Nashville, Nash county, on the 3rd inst., Mr. Benjamin Blount, Sen., after only about six hours illness. Mr. B. was in the 71st year of