



SATURDAY, MAY 5, 1838.

We are indebted to the Hon. R. Strange, Hon. Edw. Stanly, Hon. W. Montgomery, and Hon. J. A. Bynum, for sundry Congressional documents, speeches, &c. We would gladly give a sketch of the contents of these interesting publications, more especially the reply of the Hon. R. Strange to Mr. Biddle, but want of time and space renders it impossible.

Extract of a Letter to the Editor, dated Washington City, 25th April.

Sir, since my last we have had a new subject brought up that is likely to give us much trouble. The Duelling committee reported on Saturday evening, and the Whigs opposed the printing of the Report, and yesterday was entirely spent in discussion upon the subject. The Whigs are all horror-struck with the idea of printing the facts, and placing them before the people in their true colors, and raise some parliamentary quibble about it. God knows how long we will be occupied in discussing the subject. But it is certain that the Whigs do not intend that it shall be printed if they can avoid it, if the balance of the session is spent upon it. This committee was instructed to inquire into the facts and report thereon. They have done so, and now the Whigs refuse to let these facts be printed and go to the world, that the people may see them. This is in keeping with their general course here. Their Bank frauds, their political secret plotting the means to break down the Democracy, their voting for wild and useless expenditures of the people's money and their blaming the Administration for it, their efforts to rule this government or destroy it, are fast coming out and will soon present them before the people in their true colors, more ring-streaked and spotted than Jacob's cattle, "Except that they have not one single fair spot about them." They ridicule a return to specie payments, they disclaim the idea of the people's having any thing to do with the money of the government, acknowledge Nick Biddle their money king, they say that the country is utterly ruined because the government will not agree to Biddle's shin-plaster system, they oppose the means that is bringing millions of money "specie" into the country, and say that will ruin the people. In 1832, their organ, Daniel Webster, one of the Bank attorneys too, stated that there was only about 22 millions of specie in the country. At that time the Bank had complete control over all our money affairs, and had driven out the specie by substituting the government credit for it in their Bank paper. Now the specie is about 100 millions of dollars, as the Bank goes down the specie comes back, and that horrifies Clay, Webster, and the Whigs, "most of whom are Bank men," and their recent worthy allies the Abolitionists. The Whigs and Abolitionists snap at each other in the House, and meet like brothers in secret midnight caucuses here, to plan the destruction of the Democracy. The imports of specie for one week ending the 21st April into the city of New York alone was \$3,062,601, and the current is regular and strong, and will in six months more "in spite of all the efforts of Biddle and modern Whiggery," give us more specie in the country than ever we had good Bank paper in circulation at any one time; and any Bank that refuses to redeem its bills, now, may be put down as insolvent, or speculating upon its means, while it refuses to pay, and must and will go down. The people will not suffer such frauds to be practised upon them much longer. Whenever this question of attempting to suppress the report of the committee is disposed of, I will send you the yeas and nays, and mark the parties, and I want you to publish it in your useful paper. Look out for Webster's speech, the Whigs are carpeting North Carolina with them. Yours.

State Elections.—The elections in Virginia took place last week. Complete returns have not yet been received, but thus far they are unfavorable to the Democracy, and it is feared that the Whigs will secure a small majority in the Legislature. Mr. Slaughter, (Whig) has been elected to Congress, in place of Mr. Patton, resigned. In Baltimore, Mr. J. P. Kennedy, (Whig) is elected to Congress, to fill the

vacancy caused by the death of Mr. McKim. In Rhode Island, the Whigs have been successful, but by a diminished majority.

Great fire in Charleston.—Accounts from Charleston state, that a fire broke out in that place, on the 28th ult. at 9 o'clock, P. M. on the corner of King and Beresford streets, which destroyed from 1200 to 2000 buildings before its progress was arrested, besides an immense amount of other property.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on the 23d ult. the bill to prevent the re-issue and circulation of the bills, notes, and other securities of corporations created by Congress which have expired, was passed by a vote of 29 to 13.

On the 27th, the bill to establish a Board of Commissioners to adjust claims against the United States, was read a third time and passed.

The resolution submitted by Mr. Preston, for the re-annexation of Texas to the United States, is the principal subject before the Senate.

In the House of Representatives, on the 27th ult. a message was received from the President, stating that a direct proposition has been made by the Government of Mexico, to refer the differences between that Republic and this to the arbitration of a third power, and that the offer has been accepted by the President of the U. States.

The House of Representatives, had been for several days occupied in discussing a motion to postpone the consideration of the Report of the Select Committee on the late duel for two weeks, and that it be printed. There are three reports prepared on this subject; one from the majority of the committee, one from the minority, and one from Mr. Elmore, a member of the committee, who did not agree to either of the other reports. The report of the majority presents a resolution for the expulsion of Mr. Graves from the House, and for the censure by the House of Messrs. Wise and Jones, the seconds in the duel.

A person by the name of John B. Henderson was yesterday arrested by Mr. Constable Beck, of this city, and fully committed for trial by Justice Morsell for having issued and passed forged Treasury notes. In his possession were found several impressions of those notes, some of them filled up and some blank. All the impressions are from the original plates, and are what are usually known as proof impressions, and of course, must have been stolen from the engravers, (Messrs. Rawdon, Wright and Hatch,) in New York, who have the plates in their possession.

There is reason to believe that he may have passed others of these notes, and, as all found in his possession were on India paper, it is to be hoped that none of the forged ones were of the paper used for the genuine notes. If such be the case, it is very easy to detect the counterfeits, as the India paper, on which they are impressed, is rather thinner and softer than that of the genuine, and on being wetted, nearly dissolves, being easily torn, almost with breathing strongly on it, whilst the paper of the genuine notes is of the strongest material. The signatures also, of the forged notes, although well executed, can be readily detected. The signature of the Acting Treasurer, Wm. B. Randolph, appears as if written, Wm. B. Randolph. That of the Register, also, T. E. Smith, appears to be written S. T. Smith.

One of the notes passed by Henderson purported to be for \$4,000, the sum being filled up by the pen on the impression used for the fractional sums between \$50 and \$100. No note of that amount has ever been issued, the issues as yet being only notes of \$1,000, \$500, \$100, \$50, and the fractional issues of sums between \$50 and \$100, the amounts and figures being filled up with the pen.

We hasten to give this information, in order to protect the community from being imposed on, in case any of the forged notes should be offered.—Globe of 1st May.

Bank Resumptions.—We are gratified to learn that the good example of the New York banks has already been felt in Boston. The Merchants Bank of that city, one of the largest and most important institutions in Massachusetts, resumed specie payments upon all its liabilities on the 24th inst.—ib.

Superior Court.—The Spring Term of our Superior Court was held last week.—There were several very important Land Suits, and one Criminal Case. Reiney Harrald was tried for the murder of William Hines. The evidence not being sufficient to convict her of murder, the Jury returned a verdict of manslaughter, and she was branded.

Judge Pearson, we understand, presided during the Court, in a manner that won for him the esteem of all present. His charge to the Jury is said to have been plain and able—his manners modest and unassuming. Halifax Adv.

Halifax Fishery.—At our Fishery on Thursday last, 840 Rock Fish were caught in the seine at one haul, to the no little delight of the Fishermen. This is the greatest haul we have known made here for many years.—ib.

Execution.—Negro Jim, belonging to Dr. Mebane, of Bertie, was hung in Windsor, on Friday last, pursuant to the sentence pronounced by Judge Settle, at the late session of the Superior Court for that county. His offence was Rape. Edenton Gazette.

At the Superior Court for Perquimans county, held last week, negro Jim, belonging to James Leigh, Esq. of that county, was brought to trial for the murder of a negro, belonging to the same gentleman. The evidence not being sufficient to convict him of willful murder, the Jury returned a verdict of manslaughter, and he was sentenced to be branded, which was immediately executed.

His Honor, the Judge, also pronounced sentence of death on Thomas Roberts, who at the Fall Term of 1837, was convicted of the murder of his wife, but appealed to the Supreme Court. That tribunal confirmed the decision below; and it now devolved on Judge Settle to pronounce the sentence and name the day of execution, which he did, and appointed the 25th May for the day of Execution.—ib.

Randolph Manufacturing Company. On Monday last, this Company held a general meeting of Stockholders; and all the necessary arrangements for immediate action were made. Jesse Wheeler, Esq. was unanimously chosen Superintendent of the whole concern. This gentleman will remove in a few days to the Company's seat in this county, 8 miles N. E. of this place, and forthwith commence building out-houses, brickmaking, digging pits, &c. One of the Directors, (probably Mr. Coffin,) will be off to the North in a week or two, to engage the machinery. The Company now have on the spot, a Merchant mill, Saw mill, and Wool-carding machine, all in operation, and in first rate order.

The intended amount of stock is nearly made up; and we feel warranted in saying, that the Company evince more than ordinary vigor and activity in prosecuting their designs. Here is a fine opening for hardy, industrious young men, who are willing to work hard, live well, earn money honestly, and enjoy one of the most healthy situations in this or any other country. Ashboro' Citizen.

Most awful Steamboat Accidents.—The boilers of the Steamboat Morselle, with 200 passengers on board, exploded near Cincinnati on the 25th ult., and horrible to relate, tore the boat into atoms, and killed about 125 of the passengers! The accident is attributed to the imprudence of the captain, in attempting to show off the speed of his boat. He too lost his life.

The Steamboat Oronko, Crawford master, on her passage to Louisville, collapsed one of her boiler flues on the 21st ult. while taking in some passengers at Princeton, and out of nearly seventy deck passengers only one escaped being scalded to death or dangerously wounded. Many jumped overboard after they were scalded, thinking, no doubt, to obtain relief, and were drowned. Several were left at Princeton, at least 15, dead or horribly mangled.

Virginia.—The legislature of this State adjourned on Monday last, after a session of 99 days, during which they passed 331 acts. The Richmond Enquirer says "they have passed several important bills, though many have been smothered; they have done much for the cause of Internal Improvement, but they have left much to do."

U. S. Arsenal.—The Fayetteville Observer contains a detailed account of the ceremonies, attending the laying the Corner Stone of the United States' Arsenal at that place. We have only room for the following extracts:—

The Arsenal will be beautifully located on Hay Mount, overlooking the whole town, on a high, dry, and healthy spot. The land connected with it is about 75 acres; of which, a square of 500 feet will be enclosed within a brick wall, surmounted by an iron railing, and within this wall the principal buildings will be placed. The Arsenal Building, to be 150 feet long by 55 wide, will occupy the centre of the square, the Officers' quarters the Eastern front, next the town, and the numerous workshops will be disposed on the Northern, Southern, and Western sides of the square. The drawing of the whole, by Mr. Bell, excels in beauty any thing of the kind that we have seen. An immense quantity of materials has already been collected, and in part prepared, consisting of lumber, brick, and stone. Some of the blocks of stone weigh from 4 to 5 tons.—They are obtained in the vicinity of the town.

The Navy of the United States consists of fifty five vessels. One a 120 gun ship, seven of 20, four of 74, one of 54, fourteen of 44, two of 82, eleven of 20, three of 18, seven of 10, &c. There are 50 post captains, 49 master commandants, 276 lieutenants, 49 surgeons, 181 passed midshipmen, 247 midshipmen, one regiment of marines, &c.

Texas.—The New Orleans Bulletin of Thursday last, is much alarmed at the tenor of private advices from England, that the British government is about to acknowledge the Independence of Texas, and thus destroy all hope of its annexation to the United States.

Shocking Tragedy.—We learn that a man by the name of Marks, in Prince George, shot a man by the name of Ledbetter and his wife, on Friday last. They were both shot at the same fire, and died instantly. We have heard a statement of the circumstances which led to this dreadful outrage, but do not regard it as sufficiently authentic to be made public.—Pet. Int.

Extraordinary Death.—While a Mr. and Mrs. Van Arsdale, aged people, near Somerville, were returning home in a wagon, a pipe which the old man had placed in a basket, containing cotton set fire to the latter, and catching to Mrs. V's clothes, she was so shockingly burned before the flames were extinguished that she died in a few hours after. Mr. Van Arsdale also was severely burned in endeavoring to save his wife's life.

The peril of baking gunpowder.—Somebody at Attleborough, Massachusetts, who found that some of his gunpowder had been hardened into large masses by dampness, put a quantity of it on the stove to see whether it had lost its explosive qualities. The experiment was soon decided very much against the convenience of the philosopher, but highly favorable to the character of the damaged powder. It went off, and took with it a great part of the stove, which it carried into the street, through the window of the store; every pane of glass upon the premises keeping it company. The experimenter himself found his own way face badly scorched and his two little children badly disfigured.

The state of the currency at the South may be inferred from the following paragraph copied from an Alabama paper of a late date:

The Gainsville Reporter of the 15th inst. says:—"We understand, that at the term of the circuit court of Greene county, which commenced on the first Monday of this month, seven hundred and eighteen new civil actions were commenced; and there will probably be upwards of one thousand in Sumpter at the Court in April next."

The Irwinton Herald (Henry co., Ala. we believe,) says:—"There is a much greater number of cases on docket, than was ever known, since the organization of the county."

Important Slave Case.—We learn that the District Court of the United States, in session at Trenton, N. Y. Judge Baldwin presiding, has been engaged during a week past with a suit brought by Culbreth, of Md., against Grissom and others, inhabitants of Salem, N. J. for rescuing a fugitive slave which the plaintiff had claimed, in the vicinity of that town. After a laborious trial, Mr. Southard for the plaintiff, and Mr. Frelinghuysen, and others, for the defendant, the jury returned a verdict on Friday of \$1000 damages and costs against the defendants. A motion was made for a new trial, which will be argued at the next term.—Ral. Star.

Physicians.—The greater the ability, age and experience of Physicians, the less medicine they give. The longer they practice, the more they depend on the restorative efforts of nature, and the less confidence have they in the specifics of art. Therefore, do not think less favorably of your Physician, because he prescribes little. Thousands are sent to their graves by the very medicine which is intended to cure them.

Dress.—The following anecdote, illustrative of the advantage sometimes to be derived from gaudy apparel, is from a late number of the Virginia Advocate.

While Mr. Rives, the American Minister, resided in Paris, Gen. Wool, the Inspector General of the United States Army, being on a tour of observation in Europe, expressed a desire to visit the Tuilleries. Mr. R. readily consented to introduce him at the next Levee. But when Gen. W. arrived at the Hotel of the American Minister, on his way to the Palace, Mr. R. was astonished at the splendor of his dress and trappings, which, added to a fine person, made a very imposing display. On his name being announced in the audience chamber, with his title of Inspector General of all the Armies of the United States, (the gay courtiers were probably not aware of the extent of the American Peace Establishment, 5000 men, scarcely sufficient to guard the King's person from the machinations of assassins, the richness of the Court dress, and the splendor of his epauletts and feathers, immediately attracted the eyes of the whole Court. Indeed, the Inspector General was evidently the lion of the evening, and was soon seen in close confab with the citizen King.

The next day, Gen. W. again called on Mr. Rives, equipped as before, and said he was on his way to dine with the King, and asked Mr. R. if he was not going also. Mr. R. not being invited, never before having heard of a stranger dining at the Tuilleries, assured Gen. W. he had been quizzed.—But he replied, there was no mistake in the matter, for Louis Philippe had invited him himself. It then appeared that Gen. W. had informed the King of his intentions to set out in a few days for Antwerp, for the purpose of examining the fortresses & Dock Yards there, and that his Majesty having a similar visit in contemplation, proposed that they should travel together; and in order to become better acquainted

before they set out, invited Gen. W. to dine with him next day. In this case, at least, nothing was lost by fine dress and splendid trappings. Mr. Rives, whose unostentatious dress and diminutive proportions were so completely eclipsed by the more happy country man, was left to his own ragout and drink his own wine solitary and alone, at his own Hotel.

Foreign.

The arrival at New York of the Sirius and Western, Steam Vessels, from England, has created a great sensation. The former was only 18 days out, and the latter 14! London dates to the 6th inst. were received.

In the English papers there is no political news of interest to us. The coronation is to be in June. Lord Dalhousie is dead. The House of Commons was occupied with the discussion of the negro apprenticeship system. Several ladies came out passengers in the Sirius. The Spanish campaign was opening seriously. In Lisbon there has been a slight insurrection.

Liverpool, March 31.—Cotton.—There has been a fair demand for Cotton this week, but the market has been dull and a decline of 1/4 to 1/2 per lb. has been submitted to in the fair and middle qualities of American.

April 2.—The market is rather steady to day than of late, and not so much Cotton offering.

Petersburg Market, May 1.—Cotton, dull, 8 1/2 to 9 1/4—Flour, \$7 to 7 50—Corn, (wholesale,) 3 50 to 3 75—Bacon, (Ham Round,) 9 1/2 to 10 1/2 cts.—Int.

Norfolk Market, May 1.—Cotton, 9 to 9 cents; Corn, 70 to 75 cents; Lard, 9 to 9 1/2 cents.—Her.

Washington Market, May 2.—Turpentine, new dip, \$2.25; Old \$1.50. Tar, \$1.20.—Whig.

Elder Lewis J. Pucket, may be expected to preach at early candle light on the 3rd May, at Kingston; at candle light on the 4th, at Snow Hill; on the 5th and 6th, to be at Autrey's Creek; 7th, at White Oak; 8th, Toisnot; 9th, Union; 10th, Pleasant Hill; 11th, Tarborough; 12th and 13th, Old Town Creek; 14th, Fork Chapel; 15th, Oak Grove.—Com.

In the Appointments of Bishop Ives for his visitation, during the ensuing spring, we notice the following:

A week in Edgecombe county and parts adjoining. 5th Sunday after Easter (May 20.) at Calvary Church, Tarboro'.

Table with 4 columns: Item, per lb, per bushel, per barrel. Includes Bacon, Brandy, Coffee, Corn, Cotton, Flour, Iron, Lard, Molasses, Sugar, Salt, Turpentine, Wheat, Whiskey.



CUT AND ROE HERRINGS. THE Subscriber has received on consignment, a large supply of VERY SUPERIOR Cut and Roe Herrings, Which he will sell low for Cash. JAS WEDDELL. Tarboro', 4th May, 1838.

Mrs. A. C. Howard, INFORMS her customers and the public, that she is now opening Her Spring Supply of GOODS,

Comprising a handsome Assortment of articles in the Millinery Line, viz: Pattern Bonnets, of the latest and most approved fashions, Cottage Bonnets, a superior article, English Straws, Leghorn braids, Grecians, mixed Straws, &c. Drawn Bonnets, various colors and patterns, Plain and figured Silks and Satins, for dresses, Green India Silk, Black Mode, Florences, Crapes, Thread Edgings, Blond Edgings and Footings, Insertings, Grecian and Bobbinet, Handkerchiefs, Caps, Capes and Collars, head Ornaments, A splendid assortment of Ribbons, Flowers, &c. These Goods were all selected by herself, and are of the most fashionable and best quality. They will be sold at a very small advance for Cash, or on the usual credit to punctual customers. Tarborough, May 5, 1838.