



TARBOROUGH:

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1834.

We are requested to state that on Saturday the 22d inst. an ELECTION will be held at the Court House in the town of Tarborough, for *Two Constables*, one for the town the other for District No. 1.—and that DANIEL KNIGHT is a candidate for that office in the District.

An inquest was held in this place on Wednesday morning last, on the body of a very aged negro named Sam, found dead in our streets the preceding evening. The verdict was, that "he died by the visitation of God." He belonged to Mr. Whit. Horne, of this county.

We learn that a few nights since Mr. Elzy Hawkins, of this county, was so severely burnt that his life is despaired of. He was on his return with his cart from Washington, and camping out during the night his clothes caught fire and were mostly consumed, together with about \$20 or \$30 in money in his pockets. This is another instance of the awful effects produced by intemperance.

We invite attention to the proceedings of the recent meeting of the members of the last Legislature, favorable to a change of the Constitution, which appears in this paper. It would seem that this "vexed question" cannot be put at rest—that successive defeats tend but to greater exertions. We feel assured that the people in this section of the State are content to "bear the ills they have," rather than fly to others they know not of; but this does not appear to be the case with our western brethren, and consequently impressions on their part are imbibed which mar all wholesome legislation, and excite sectional antipathies that ought if possible to be avoided. It may, therefore, perhaps be advisable for the people of the east to investigate the matter, and determine whether they will inflexibly adhere to the present Constitution until it is wrested from them, or to meet at once their western brethren in a spirit of compromise and endeavor so to modify it, as would harmonise conflicting interests and seem to comport with the general welfare of both sections of the State. We doubt not that the latter course would be readily adopted, were not strong fears entertained that the spirit of innovation once introduced, our venerable Constitution would be modelled and remodelled until it became as perplexed and incomprehensible as are our statute laws. These few suggestions are presented with the hope that the subject may be investigated in this section, so that our representatives in the next General Assembly may act upon it understandingly.

The debate on the deposits still continues in both Houses of Congress, but business begins to assume rather a more diversified appearance. We accordingly commence a detailed account of such of their proceedings as are considered interesting to our readers.

The reader will find that Dr. HALL, member from this district, has introduced a resolution relative to a restoration of gold and silver currency. It is tho't this is a proper time to move in the matter when paper money is getting into confusion—a very little correct and prudent legislation would remedy the existing as well as apprehended evils, without producing any inconvenience.

CONGRESS.

Senate.—On Monday, 27th ult. Mr. Silsbee presented a memorial praying the establishment by government of Marine Seminaries. A bill was introduced by Mr. Tipton, to enable the people of the Territory of Michigan to frame a Constitution preparatory to admission into the Union; which was read and referred to a select committee. The deposite question was then taken up, when Mr. Forsyth addressed the Senate until the usual hour of adjournment.

On Tuesday, 28th, Mr. Frelinghuysen, from the Committee of Manufactures, reported a bill to modify the duties upon imported hardware. Mr. Forsyth concluded his speech in defence of the removal of the deposits.

On Wednesday, 29th, Mr. Brown presented a memorial of the State of North Carolina, praying that the title to Indian lands within the bounds of that State may be extinguished. Mr. Sprague de-

livered his sentiments on the subject of the deposits.

On Thursday, 30th, Mr. Grundy commenced a speech on the removal of the deposits.

On Friday, 31st, Mr. Grundy concluded his remarks on the deposits, and the Senate adjourned till Monday.

In the *House of Representatives*, on Monday, 27th ult. Mr. Polk from the Committee of Conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment to the Appropriation Bill, made a report thereon.

On Tuesday, 23th, a resolution was adopted, on motion of Mr. HALL, of N. C. instructing the committee of ways and means to inquire into the expediency of taking immediately such measures as may restore a metallic currency of gold and silver coins to the country, and at as early a day as practicable, report on the subject by bill. Mr. Chilton's resolutions extending the Pension system, were taken up and the discussion on that subject continued by Mr. Denny, until the House proceeded to the consideration of the deposite question, when Mr. Huntington concluded his speech in opposition to the removal of the deposits.

On Wednesday, 29th, Mr. Hawes submitted a resolution directing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of abolishing the Military Academy at West Point. [This resolution gave rise to considerable discussion which was suspended by the expiration of the hour allotted to the consideration of resolutions—a motion to lay it on the table was decided in the negative by a vote of 85 to 102. An amendment was accepted by the mover, substituting a "select committee to consist of one member from each State," for the "committee of military affairs." The House then resumed the consideration of the question on the removal of the deposits; when Mr. Archer of Virginia commenced a speech in decided opposition to that act of the Administration.

On Thursday, 30th, Mr. Chilton's resolutions on the pension laws were taken up, and Mr. Hannegan delivered his sentiments in favor of an extension of the system. The order of the day was postponed in consequence of Mr. Archer's inability, from indisposition, to proceed with his remarks on the deposits.

On Friday, 31st, Mr. Hubbard addressed the House on the pension resolutions until the conclusion of the allotted hour. The bill making appropriations for the payment of revolutionary and invalid pensioners, was read a third time and passed. The House adjourned till Monday.

The Stockholders of the State Bank of North Carolina have declared a dividend of capital of \$20 per share, payable the first of next month.

Superior Courts.—The Judges of the Superior Courts have made the following allotment of the Circuits among themselves for the year 1834, viz:

Spring.		Fall.	
Edenton,	Judge Martin,	Judge Strange.	
Newbern,	Seawell,	Norwood.	
Raleigh,	Settle,	Donnell.	
Hillsborough,	Norwood,	Seawell.	
Wilmington,	Donnell,	Settle.	
Morganton,	Strange.	Martin.	

Raleigh Star.

We are informed that James Willis, Esq. a magistrate of Beaufort county, in this State, and a very wealthy man, a few days ago, shot a man by the name of Thomas and immediately fled and effected his escape.—*Raleigh Reg.*

A duel was fought on the 26th ult. in Georgia, between Col. Benjamin Allston, and Col. Isaac W. Hayne, of South Carolina. The parties fought at five paces, and the former was dangerously, the latter slightly wounded.—*ib.*

Lexington, Ky. Jan. 11.—We learn that on Tuesday evening about 10 o'clock, a rencounter took place at Brennan & Postlewait's Hotel, in this city, between Samuel M. Brown, Esq. of Louisville, and Thomas P. Moore, ex-minister to Colombia. Mr. Brown assaulted Mr. Moore with a cowhide, and after in-

flicting several blows, in the struggle which ensued, both of the parties were slightly injured, before they were separated. The whole facts of the case, doubtless, will shortly be given, when they will probably assume a different color from the account which has been published in one of the papers of the city. The cause of the assault by Mr. Brown, was we learn a personal injury received from Mr. Moore.—*Int.*

From the Halifax Advocate.

Challenge!—A young man, not 21 years old, living in the immediate vicinity of Halifax, proposes to walk against any individual [Perrit excepted] from the town of Halifax to the city of Raleigh via Louisburg for the sum of \$500. Any person disposed to accept the challenge, will please signify his intention to Major R. A. Burton, of the Upper Regiment, or to B. A. Pope, Mayor of the town of Halifax.

Washington, Jan. 30.—We understand that the Maryland Legislature has requested the President of the United States to direct a sufficient military force to the aid of the civil authority, in restoring tranquility among the disturbers of the peace, on the line of the Canal, near Williamsport, Washington county; and that orders have been promptly issued to march two companies of artillery from forts Washington and M'Henry, with instructions to the commanding officer to proceed to Williamsport; there to aid the State authorities in the support of the laws, and the preservation of the public works.—*Globe.*

From the U. S. Telegraph.

We were much abused, last spring, for calling the attention of the public to the fact of the union at the north, of the Temperance folks with Garrison's and Denison's Abolitionists. Much talk, sounding like a denial, was made about it. It seems, however, that we were not alone in seeing this conjunction. Those nearer the scene of action, are now as fully convinced of the fact as we were. The following, from the Albany (N. Y.) Evening Journal, will show that this unholy conjunction of fanatics, has proceeded to such an extent as to bring on them the public indignation, in the shape of burning and hanging in effigy.

Hanging in Effigy!—The quiet city of Utica has recently been much excited by excesses committed by the opponents of "Anti Slavery" and "Temperance," who assembled to the number of two hundred, erected a gallows, upon which they burnt two gentlemen in effigy, and then proceeded in procession, blowing horns, and rolling a burning tar-barrel through Genessee street! The festivities closed with a bonfire, the fuel for which consisted of "Temperance Records." The mob formed a ring around the fire, and celebrated a dance upon the funeral pile of ANTI-SLAVERY and TEMPERANCE. The "actors in the scene" were not in the slightest degree embarrassed by the interference of the city authorities!—*Albany Eve. Jour.*

Macon, Ga. Jan. 23.—Our streets begin to put on a more business aspect than they have worn for some weeks—tho' cotton still comes in but in small quantities. The scarcity of money is unprecedented. We quote the price of Cotton at 8 a 91.

The pressure in all the Northern cities continues not only without abatement, but is apparently on the increase. The New York Commercial Advertiser, of the 25th ultimo, remarks "that so deep a cloud of gloom had never been seen to hang over the Exchange." The best paper in that city is selling at from 1 1/2 to 3 per cent. a month discount. The difficulty of negotiating bills on the South and West, the withdrawing of orders for goods, with the increasing want of confidence, all contribute to add to the difficulty and embarrassment of the Northern merchants.

The Philadelphia Intelligencer of Jan. 27, draws even a more gloomy picture. It observes that "the pecuniary distress which has for some time weighed upon our community has not been relieved. It

would seem that the sources of our prosperity are for the present completely dammed up. Public confidence is wholly destroyed; industry labors almost without incentive or reward; and enterprise finds neither in the present or the future, that which will justify adventure. The distress appears to have reached the interior. We learn that the country Banks are unable to afford their usual favors; the farmers find it difficult to effect sales of their produce at a fair rate; and many of them, alarmed at the state of things, are changing their notes into specie, and withdrawing their deposits to board them at home."

The U. S. Gazette states, that on Saturday last thirty-three tenants of the Girard Estates were in arrears for rent, and such is the pressure of the times that many profess themselves unable to state any time in which they hope to be able to meet their deficiencies.

Memorials signed by more than 6,000 persons have been sent on to Congress from each of those cities. Who with such facts staring him in the face, can refuse to believe that the distress is real and not imaginary?—*Petersburg Int.*

Messrs. S. & M. Allen having failed to pay a late instalment of \$150,000 on a loan of three millions for which they had contracted with the State of Pennsylvania, the Secretary of that Commonwealth has issued proposals for a loan of the unpaid balance, amounting to \$729,354 44—the Governor not considering himself authorized to grant the delay requested by the Messrs. Allens. In reply to the doubts which had been expressed of the solvency of these gentlemen in consequence of their inability to meet this engagement, the Philadelphia Gazette says "their credit has not suffered in the least, and they are going on with their business as usual. Of course they are responsible for the difference in the amount at which they took the loan, and that at which the portion they have not paid up may be re-sold for, but they are able to pay such difference without difficulty."—*ib.*

Flounder Slew.—A friend has politely allowed us the perusal of a letter from a gentleman at Portsmouth, containing some interesting particulars respecting the Flounder Slew channel. It will gratify those who are interested in this important work to learn that the channel has improved even since the operations ceased for the season, and that vessels drawing eight and a half feet water may pass without difficulty in good tides. It will be seen below that one drawing even more than this passed with safety. The writer remarks, however, that as a general rule, and to prevent detention, it would be better "not to load over eight feet," as a deeper draught depends on the state of the tide. The number and draught of vessels which passed through the Slew, between the 24th of December and 22d instant, are as follows:

1	drawing 7 feet 0 inches.
4	" 7 6
7	" 7 8
3	" 7 10
9	" 8 0
1	" 8 2
1	" 8 7

Newbern Spec.

Untimely Fate.—The Rutherfordton Spectator says: We learn that Mr. Kinchen Carpenter, (formerly of Rutherford county,) a resident of Buncombe county, was found at his own gate, frozen to death, on the morning of the 26th ult. It is stated that he had been keeping Christmas with some festive friends in the neighborhood, until a late hour, when he returned home in a state of intoxication, and probably was too cold, or too much intoxicated, to open his gate or awaken his family.

A Convention of Delegates, favorable to a reform in the Constitution of the State of Pennsylvania, has just concluded its session at Harrisburg. Its labors ended with the adoption of a Memorial to the Legislature, asking the passage of a law to provide for the taking of the sense of the votes at the next Gene-