



The Tarborough Press.

BY GEORGE HOWARD. Published weekly, at Two Dollars and Five Cents per year, in advance...

DOMESTIC.

We find the following, in the Report of the Board for Internal Improvement, recently made to the General Assembly:—

Tar River Navigation Company.—Not being able to find the books and papers of this Company, it is impossible to state, with precision, much about it.

In the meantime, operations were commenced on the river, with the funds obtained from the State, and the few private stockholders who voluntarily paid the instalments required on the stock.

The President and Directors contracted for the erection of a lock below Louisbourg; but before its completion, the contractor abandoned the work, and it has been left in an unfinished state.

Councillors of State.—On Wednesday, 21st ult. the General Assembly elected the following gentlemen as Councillors of State for the ensuing year: the number of votes each received, is carried out, viz: Henry Skinner, of Perquimans county, 126 votes; Louis D. Henry, of Fayetteville, 117; Daniel Turner, of Warren county, 114; Wm. S. Ashe, of N. Hanover county, 112; George Willinson, of Caswell county, 111; Allen Rodgers, Sr. of Wake county, 110; Peter H. Dillard, of Rockingham county, 108.

The whole number of votes cast, was 185.—necessary to a choice, 95. The highest vote obtained by any one of the candidates on the unsuccessful ticket, was for Alfred Jones, 80;—the others were, Jeffreys 77, Matthews 75, Marshal 73, Hirdson 69, Glingman 69, Iredell 58. Gov. Iredell's name had, we believe, been withdrawn previously to the balloting; but not in time for the opposition to select another candidate, hence he was voted for by them.

It will be seen that the lowest vote on the Jackson ticket is 108, and the highest on the opposition 80; Jackson majority 28 votes! We have heretofore stated, that Gov. Swain was elected through the forbearance, and by the aid, of the Jackson party in the Legislature; that, in consequence of the officiousness of the bank press in claiming the Governor's election as a "whig triumph," and the left-handed compliment which His Excellency paid those Jackson friends to whom he is indebted for the official dignity with which he is now clothed, in his inaugural address—much chagrin and mortification was felt by them; and that, could the election been held over again after the delivery of the inaugural, a far different result would have been exhibited.

legislature found it necessary a gun to rally in their strength on the Councillors, which they had not done since the triumphant election of the Hon. Bedford Brown. The result is seen; the Councillors are all, in principle and practice, democratic Jackson men. They are the constitutional advisers of the Governor; has a negative on all executive appointments under the constitution, and are "part and parcel" of the "Executive" itself. Such, then, is the whig "executive" of North Carolina.—Ral. Standard.

Instructions to Mr. Mangum.—The Resolutions on this subject have now passed both branches of the General Assembly. By this act of their immediate representatives, the right of the people of North Carolina have been vindicated, and the democracy of the State sustained. Most nobly have the democratic members defended the principles of the Republican party, and achieved a victory for the cause of the whole country; and most gloriously have principle and patriotism triumphed over the power and corruptions of the moneyed aristocracy which is growing up in the land.

We regret it is out of our power to give a report of the debate in the Senate on these resolutions. A summary of the three last days' proceedings will be found below; a glance at which will be sufficient to satisfy the observer of political events; that the course of the opposition was most curious and extraordinary, and such as will exhibit some of the actors in a point of view which can neither flatter their pride, nor add to their reputation.

The debate was opened by Mr. Edwards, of Warren, in support of the resolutions. His speech was clear and logical in argument, dispassionate in temper, and mild and courteous in its manner, entirely free from invective or abuse, and a perfect model of Senatorial dignity. He maintained the right of instruction, as strictly pertaining to a representative government,—a right incident to the constituent body, without which the agent would be above the principal, and there would be neither responsibility nor obedience to the public will; that the Senators in Congress, being elected by the General Assembly for an extended period, were directly responsible through that body to the sovereign people; and that this was the mode sanctioned by usage, and the only effective means of reaching them. To admit the right of the people to instruct, yet to deny that right to the Legislature, was yielding the principle, but opposing the only practicable mode of carrying it into effect; that the Legislature must, upon their own responsibility and knowledge of public feeling, determine when and whom they would enforce this great fundamental and constitutional principle; that on the present occasion, it was due to the people of North Carolina, who had repeatedly supported Gen. Jackson, and who had in their last elections still evinced their confidence in him by electing so large a majority of his friends to the present Legislature, to have the judgment of censure passed against him by the U. S. Senate reversed and expunged. These and other views, were successfully enforced and maintained by Mr. Edwards and other friends of the resolutions.

On the other hand, they were met by those who thrust themselves forward as leaders of the opposition, with sweeping invective, personal abuse, reckless assertions, and bitter denunciation of the President and Vice President, of Messrs. Taney, Stevenson, Eaton, and—we blush to repeat, even a Lady was dragged in to fill up their "graphic descriptions." General Saunders, Gen. Speight, and other distin-

guished friends of the Administration in this State, also had a full share of the abuse of the spokesmen of the opposition. The general character and scope of this abuse and denunciation, was the same that has been seen thrice repeated in the columns of the whig press of the day. No details of private scandal and public gossip, were too disgusting to be doled out to the Senate. Private correspondence was exposed, and confidential letters read, with a hope of producing effect. A most unparliamentary attack was made on Capt. Burns, the Senator from Carteret county. He was charged with having changed his political course; and insinuations were cast out that he had been bribed with an office from the General Government. The charge was promptly thrown back upon his assailants, and the insinuation indignantly repelled by the gallant old commander, with a spirit, and in a manner, which elicited the feelings of all who heard him. Captain Burns declared that he was now what he had always been, the true and sincere friend of Gen. Jackson.

There were scenes and incidents connected with this fierce war of words, which we hope never again to witness in the councils of the State. It seemed as though the opposition was possessed of the very genius of disorder, as it was clearly their aim to drive all dignity from the senatorial hall, and to bring ridicule and shame upon the proceedings, since they could not control their action. The character of the State, and the best interests of its citizens, demand a most thorough reform of this abuse; and we mistake the spirit of the people, if they do not apply the remedy through the ballot box.—ib.

Next President.—We find in the Nashville Banner the following calculation of votes, which in all probability the Jackson Democratic candidate will obtain at the next Presidential election, provided they unite on one candidate; and one only,—which we have the best hopes to believe they will do:

Maine will give him 10 votes; New Hampshire 7; New York 42; New Jersey 8; Pennsylvania 30; Virginia 23; North Carolina 15; Georgia 11; Tennessee 15; Missouri 4; Illinois 5; Mississippi 4; Alabama 7; Indiana 6; Making 190 votes; besides a good chance for Ohio, Connecticut and Rhode Island. One hundred and forty five votes secure the election, so that it is obvious that if the main body of the Jackson party unite upon a candidate, he must inevitably be elected—even making (for the sake of sure calculation) a fair discount for losses and exaggeration.—ib

Alabama.—We learn from the Tuscaloosa "Flag", that the House of Representatives of the Alabama Legislature has discharged its duty to the people of that Democratic State, viadicated their character, and maintained their principles, by passing the Resolutions inviting the Hon. Gabriel Moore to resign his seat in the Senate of the United States. This is a most just rebuke of that Senator, for his apostasy to his constituents, and his recent course in regard to their feelings and their interests. The resolutions were passed by a vote of 57 to 26, more than two to one.—ib.

Virginia Legislature.—Immediately after the election last spring, the Richmond Whig gave an abstract of the returns, and a statement of the strength of parties in the Legislature as follows: Administration, House of Delegates 55, Senate 19, making 74; Opposition majority 18. The Enquirer, however, on whose statements more reliance can be placed, assured us the opposition majority would not exceed 12;

and this statement is borne out by the vote for Public Printer, Mr. Shepherd's majority being precisely 12 over Mr. Ritchie. The change of a very few votes, therefore, would defeat Mr. Leigh's re-election. And from a list of the counties, with the number of members, where instructions have been carried by the signatures of more than two-thirds of the voters in each, it appears 19 opposition members have been instructed to vote against Mr. Leigh. Should only one-third of these obey their instructions, B. W. Leigh will cease to misrepresent Virginia after the 4th March next. As our readers have already been advised, both branches of the Legislature have fixed on the 27th inst. for going into the election; and there is good reason to hope for a favorable issue.—ib.

Conjugal Comfort.—It is estimated that there are about 8,000 applications for divorce, annually in the United States; and that a bout 4,000 of them are successful.

Affairs of the Post Office.—From the annual report of the Post Master General we learn that the gross amount of postages during the first six months of 1834 was 1,448,269 66—and the gross expenses of the department 1,400,762 55. Nett income after deducting expenses, 47,507, 21, which sum, deducted from the debt of the Department on the first of January last, beyond the amount of its available funds, (315,599,08,) reduces it to 268,092,74. Since the first of July it has been still further reduced, and it is calculated that before the close of 1835 it will be wholly extinguished. This amelioration of the finances of the Department is effected by "retrenchments" in the transportation of the mail; i. e. by discontinuing sundry routes, and diminishing the frequency of transportation on others. The number of Post Offices in the United States on the 1st of July last, was 10,693; being an increase of 566 over the number reported last year. The mail is now carried in stages and steamboats about 16,900,000 miles a year; and on horseback and in sulkies, about 8,600,000 miles a year. On the 1st of January, 1833, the number of miles was stated at 26,854,485; showing a diminution of 1,351,585 miles.

Treasury Report.—The Report of the Secretary of the Treasury is a document generally looked for with little less interest than the President's Message, and we have sometimes presented it entire to our readers; but its great length this year prevents its insertion, and compels us to throw its leading items into the compass of a few short paragraphs.

On the first of January 1834, there was a balance of \$11,702,965 51 in the Treasury. From that date to the 30th of September last, the receipts into the Treasury was \$16,324,717 94, and the receipts of the present quarter, ending the 31st inst. are estimated at \$1,360,000, making the receipts of the year \$20,624,717 94; which added to the balance in the Treasury just mentioned, makes an aggregate of \$32,327,623 15. The ascertained and estimated expenditures of the year are set down at \$25,591,390 91. This deducted from the preceding aggregate, leaves on the first of January 1835, a balance in the Treasury of \$6,736,232 34; but as this includes a sum of \$1,150,000 of what is called "the unavailable fund," the actual available balance in the Treasury at the commencement of the next year, will be \$5,586,232 34.

The receipts for the year 1835 including the balance in the Treasury at the commencement of the year, are estimated at, \$25,586,232 34, and the expenditures at \$19,683,511 52; which will leave

a balance of \$5,902,541 82 in the Treasury on the 1st of January, 1836.

The actual and estimated receipts from the sale of public lands during the present year are set down at \$3,657,682 55; the receipts from the same source during the coming year are estimated at \$3,500,000. The disbursements on account of the public debt, principal and interest for the present year will be, \$6,161,017 46.

In relation to the tariff (as if in anticipation of a brush with France,) the Secretary says:

"It is not now possible to foresee the contingencies that may check either the present large importations of merchandise or large sales of land, and consequently reduce the revenue derived from them; or that may require an increase in our Army or Navy expenditures, arising from those unfortunate collisions to which all nations are liable that feel disposed to sustain the faith of treaties, vindicate their public rights, and protect, efficiently, their commerce and citizens. No further reduction of the Tariff, until that already provided for, at the close of the ensuing year, would therefore seem to be prudent."

West Point Academy.—We have already noticed the resolution of Mr. Hawes, urging an investigation into the propriety of amending the law on this subject, or abolishing the institution, and the debate that ensued. In the course of this debate, Mr. Mann, of N. Y. said, "He had no doubt that mal administration existed at West Point; as one evidence of which, he learned from the official reports on that subject, that it cost this government between 5 and \$6000 to educate an officer for the army of the U. States. Surely such an enormous expenditure as this for each Cadet ought to be looked into." That this needs correction no one can doubt.

The Statues of Peace and War.—About five years ago, M. Persico, the Praxiteles of America, was commissioned by the U. States to execute two figures in marble, emblematical of Peace and War. This he has performed in the most satisfactory manner; the two figures are now placed in the Rotunda of the Capitol; and are certainly the finest specimens of sculpture ever exhibited in the U. States.

Peace is represented as a female of gigantic size, holding in her left hand a branch of the olive, bearing fruit, and extending it towards War; her other hand gracefully pointing to her breast, shewing her feeling and sympathy for mankind. Her countenance is the sweetest and noblest that can well be imagined—independence in her forehead, intelligence in her eye, and firmness in her lips; her form is gracefully resting on her left foot; her right knee being a little contracted; and the figure is supposed to be covered with fine transparent drapery, executed with surprising skill, and exquisite taste. All the proportions of the figure are perfect and equal in grace and beauty to the celebrated Grecian Venus or Ceres; this, however, is the more interesting, being an original composition.

War is also a gigantic figure, represented as resting on his shield with his head a little inclined, and listening to Peace: one hand on his sword, the other leaning on his shield; his right leg is strait; his left a little contracted, he stands at ease; and he is dressed in the ancient Roman garb: his toga thrown over his shoulders, with a tunic or kirtle extending to his knees, the border of which, and his belt, are highly ornamented with the symbols of the victims offered to him in sacrifice. His countenance is sedate and firm,

without rage or fury; his nose is rather Roman than Grecian; his neck, breast, shoulders and trunk bespeaking great strength and his thighs, legs, and feet well proportioned to his body.—His shape and attitude shew great strength and activity.

This also is an original composition, and is nothing like Mars, the Avenger (an elderly man resting on his spear,) but like Peace, is adapted to represent the ideas of the people of the United States on peace and war: in Peace to be prepared for war—in war, to listen to the overtures of peace; and not like the Greeks and Romans, to carry on exterminating wars for conquest.—Our wars are in defence of our rights, and purely defensive; and, when the cause of war is removed, it then ceases; and such is justly represented in the countenance of the Statue—listening to the terms of Peace—nothing of the countenance of the ancient Mars, fury, cruelty, cunning, and revenge: theirs was the Heathen, ours the Christian Mars.

The United States owe most of the embellishments of the Capitol to the ingenious Italians who have visited this country—men as remarkable for their virtue as their talents—most of whom are now no more, but their memories are still cherished by all who knew them—amongst whom were Andre, the two Franzonis, Donani, Marriana Jaradella, Valaperti, Causici, &c.

Would it not be well for the United States to aid young men of genius in obtaining a knowledge of the fine art of Sculpture in Italy, that they may be able to hand down to posterity the figures of those worthies to whom the nation owes so much, and to ornament and adorn our public buildings and grounds with statues? On this subject there certainly can be no difference of opinion for the subject is the honor of the nation.

Great praise is due to the highly talented Persico, for having represented War in this new attitude of listening to Peace, so justly characteristic of the council of the United States on this last appeal of Nations.—Nat. Int.

Periodical press.—From the American Almanac, for 1835 we learn that there are now published in the United States 1259 newspapers, ninety of which are issued daily; forty-nine Literary and Miscellaneous Journals; eight Medical; three Law; twelve Agricultural; and eighteen devoted to the cause of Temperance. According to the same work, there are published eighty-eight newspapers devoted to the dissemination of the peculiar doctrines of the different religious denominations: namely—Congregational and Presbyterian, twenty nine; Protestant or Anti Catholic, three; Baptist, sixteen; Universalist, seventeen; Methodist, six; Catholic, seven; Protestant Episcopal, four; Lutheran, one; Dutch Reformed, one; Unitarian, two; Freewill Baptist, one; "Christian," one.

In addition to the above, there are thirty-eight Religious Journals under the control of the various sects.—Ral. Reg.

Agreat Discovery.—It is stated in a late foreign paper that a Mr. Renucci, a medical student at Paris has succeeded in detecting the itch insect, which is sometimes so annoying to filthy persons. It resembles the mole in shape—and has a long proboscis, by which means it succeeds in burrowing beneath the cuticle. Whether it has eyes or not, is not stated. The discovery has produced quite an excitement among the Savans at Paris.

—Lose no time—he always employed in something useful.