

ANOTHER DREADFUL STEAM-BOAT CATASTROPHE.

We learn from the passengers in the Wilmington stages, that the steamboat Pulaski, plying between Savannah, Charleston, and Norfolk, burst her boiler on Friday night 15th inst. about 11 o'clock, 40 miles north east of Cape Fear, and soon after sunk, carrying down the whole of the passengers and crew—said to be about two hundred in number, including women and children—excepting 21 that got into the boat; which swamped, and of these only 11 of the passengers and 5 of the crew, safely reached the shore! The owner of the Pulaski, Mr. Lamar of Georgia, and his whole family were on board the boat, and all are lost. These off-repeated steamboat calamities forcibly remind us of the salutary advice given by one of the ancient sages, "Never travel by water when you can go by land."

Extract of a Letter to the Editor, dated Washington, June 18th, 1838.

Mr. Editor: Things go on here about as usual. The Democrats hold on for their principles and the people's rights and interests; the Federalists, Biddle British Bank party, twist and turn, "serpent like," for the chances to sting to death the body of the Democracy, but each effort only exhausts their poison without taking effect, except upon themselves. In June 1836, when the deposite act passed, all the Federalists voted for it except two or three, and proclaimed it the triumph of their party. In May 1837, when the banks, "Arnold-like," deserted the Administration, combined with Biddle and his British bank, to suspend, break down and destroy the Administration, they declared the Specie Circular to be the cause, and that as soon as that was removed, they would resume. In May 1838, that measure is repealed, thereby removing all the causes that the banks claimed as necessary, to resumption; and the next day after the passage of the act, Biddle, "I suppose with the advice of Mr. Cowel, his British bank counsellor, who is in the next room in the marble palace with him and British representative," exultingly declared that the only obstruction to the resumption was now removed and he would forthwith resume, and ordered all his satellites to do so also. He dashed off to New York, and purchased two or three millions of specie from Prime, Ward & King, and proclaimed a new happy era had arrived, and on and after a certain day, Monday about the first of June, he would pay specie; and behold the day arrived and he found himself able to pay only the fractions of a dollar, in change; not able to pay one whole dollar in specie, out of nearly twenty millions of liabilities. This is Nick Biddle's and his Federal friends' mighty regulator of the national currency, not able or willing to pay even one whole dollar in specie. This is the bank that H. Clay, D. Webster, J. Q. Adams, and the grand Federal, Blue-light, Abolition phalanx, swear must be our master, our great money king, and that we must submit to his dictation.

Suppose one of our farmers would run in debt to all his neighbors, declare he had plenty of means to pay, but he would not pay one dollar until a certain day; when the day would come, he would still say he was able to pay, but would not pay, only to amounts less than one dollar to each creditor, what would honest men say of him? Will the country allow Biddle and his British bank to practice all these frauds, and still sustain him? Let the people answer. Will the people allow the banks to collect out of them every dollar they owe the banks, and the banks refuse to pay them a single dollar, and still be daily taunted by the banks, that they "the banks" have plenty of specie; which is true, and they are speculating on the people daily with it, and will continue to do so

*Do the people know that the British bankers have a Mr. Cowel living in the Pennsylvania Bank of the United States, associated with Biddle, representing and managing their British stock? Such is the fact, and they should know it.

as long as the people will submit to it, by telling the people when they want payment of the banks that, we will pay you when N. Biddle and the Philadelphia people will pay their debts. Biddle tells the people that he will pay his creditors when all the other banks will agree to pay, so they hand off the day as long as they please. Suppose we the people would tell the banks that we will pay them what we owe them, when the people of New York and Philadelphia will agree to pay their debts; how would the banks like that game? Would they agree it was right or honest? This will ultimately be the case, because the people cannot always pay the banks, and the banks never pay the people.

Call out the candidates for members of Assembly, and make them pledge themselves to remedy this fraud. Congress has no power over our State banks and can do nothing with them. The State Legislatures have the power, and must compel them to act like honest men. Without compulsion they never will. Yours, &c.

Appointments by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.—Henry Atkinson, of North Carolina, to be Governor, and William B. Conway, of Pennsylvania, to be Secretary, of the Territory of Iowa, from and after the 3d day of July next.

Aaron O. Dayton to be Fourth Auditor of the Treasury Department, in the place of J. C. Pickett, appointed Charge d'Affairs to the Peru Bolivian Confederation, (in the place of James B. Thornton, deceased.)—Globe.

CONGRESS.

Mr. Preston's resolution in the Senate, relative to the annexation of Texas, has been laid on the table by a vote of 21 to 14. It probably will not be taken up again this session.

In the House, on the 6th inst. Mr. Dromgoole, from the Committee of Foreign Affairs, made the following report:

The Committee on Foreign Affairs, to whom was referred sundry Executive communications, and resolutions of State Legislatures, together with numerous petitions and memorials relating to the annexation of Texas to the United States, presented at the late and present sessions of Congress, report:

That there is now no proposition pending in this House, either for the admission of the Republic of Texas, as a State, into the Union, or for its territorial annexation to the United States.

The committee do not deem it advisable to recommend any action on the part of the House of Representatives calculated to prejudice any such proposition, should it hereafter be formally submitted for decision, or to forestall public sentiment in relation thereto. In consideration whereof, the following resolution is reported:

Resolved, That the Committee on Foreign Affairs be discharged from the further consideration of the whole subject, and that all the papers relating thereto, and to them referred, be laid on the table.

This report has given rise to considerable debate, and is not yet disposed of.

On the 14th, the bill granting pre-emption rights to settlers on the public lands, was passed by a vote of 107 to 52.

A Treaty has been made between the United States and Texas, in relation to the boundary line between the two countries. The survey of the line is to commence immediately.

From the Globe.

New Circular, and Deposite Banks.—We have been quite as much abused, as provoked, at the stupidity of many of the attacks of the Opposition on Mr. Woodbury's new Circular, because it does not allow notes of banks to be taken which issue bills less than five dollars. The Secretary of the Treasury was also assailed, with about the same propriety, during the last summer, for discontinuing the deposite banks which did not pay specie.

In order to put at rest both of these groundless and ridiculous charges, we insert below an extract from the act of June, 1836—which act the whole Opposition exultingly voted for, and which is now in full force, unrepealed.

The community will see who support the laws, and who wish them to be disobeyed.

AN ACT TO REGULATE THE DEPOSITES OF PUBLIC MONEY.—Approved 23d June, 1836.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That no bank shall be selected, or continued, as a place of deposite of the public money, which shall not redeem its notes and bills, on demand, in specie; nor shall any bank be selected or continued as aforesaid, which shall, after the fourth day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, issue, or pay out, any note or bill of less denomination than five dollars; nor shall the notes or bills of any bank be received in payment of any debt

due to the United States which shall, after the said fourth day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, issue any note or bill of a less denomination than five dollars.

Mint of the United States, June 5, 1838. Sir: I send you to day the usual report, required by the Department, of the gold coinage in May, and I now present to you the following statement of the whole amount of coinage done at the Mint during the same month.

Denomination.	Value.	No. of pieces.
Half Eagles,	195,292 00	39,059
Quarter Eagles,	21,972 50	8,789
Half Dollars,	174,000 00	348,000
Quarter Dollars,	49,000 00	196,000
Dimes,	62,500 00	625,000
Half Dimes,	26,500 00	530,000
Cents,	8,785 00	878,500
Total,	\$583,052 50	2,625,343

This statement shows an amount of work greater than has ever been heretofore done at the Mint in the same time, since the labor is proportional not to the value of coins, but more nearly to the number of the pieces. It will be observed that 2,229,500 coins have been struck, of less denomination than the half dollar; and we are still busily occupied with the fabrication of these small coins, for which the demand seems to be but little diminished. The Mint at New Orleans, after having various unforeseen difficulties to overcome, commenced coining on the 7th of last month, so that all the branch Mints are now in full operation.

Very respectfully,
Your faithful servant,
(Signed)
R. M. PATTERSON, Director.
Hon. Levi Woodbury,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Bank of the State of N. C.—The last Raleigh Register contains a comparative statement showing the condition of this Bank, as of May 1837 and May 1838, signed D. Cameron, Pres't. During that period it appears that the bills and notes discounted and bills of exchange have been reduced from \$3,462,195 81 to \$2,453,389 81; the notes in circulation reduced from \$1,451,510 to \$1,029,219; and the specie increased from \$492,197 89 to \$523,437 96. We believe there are but few banks in this country that are in such a sound and healthy condition. The President, in his address to the Stockholders, observes:—

This Bank is, as you will see from the Statement referred to, fully prepared to resume the payment of its liabilities in Specie, and will do so to the fullest extent, on the day on which the Banks in Virginia shall resume payment of their liabilities in like manner. It would not comport with your interest, or that of the community, that this Bank should anticipate their action on this subject.

There is now a reasonable ground of expectation, that the Banks in Philadelphia will very soon resume Specie payments. They will be promptly followed by the Banks in Maryland, Virginia and this State. Under the impression that an event, so much desired by all, will take place at an early day—as well as under the conviction that a forbearance longer to make a Dividend of a portion of the profits among the Stockholders, is not necessary for the security of the creditors of the Bank, the Directors have unanimously declared a Dividend of 5 1/2 per cent., which will be paid (after deducting the tax to the State) on and after the first Monday in July next, as you will see by the notice given by the Cashier, of this date.

The Bank Convention of Ohio has agreed that the banks of that State shall resume specie payments on the fourth of July, provided Philadelphia, New York, and Baltimore, pursue the same course by that time.

Touching the new bank about to be established in New York, the Express says—

"We announced yesterday the organization of a new five million bank in this city. The plan is in active operation, and the articles are now all completed. A President is fixed upon. Directors named, and all is arranged for a speedy commencement of business. Although the capital at the start will be but about five millions, yet the stock will be increased to forty or fifty millions. It is intended that the capital shall be sufficiently large to secure perfect and entire confidence and credit. The stock of the institution will consist of cash and bonds and mortgages, and the number of directors is to be between thirty and forty. A President of character has been already selected. These are the general plans of the bank, but details are yet to be arranged."

What does this mean?—The New York correspondent of the National Intelligencer writes as follows:—"Southern funds are rapidly improving here. Some of our

Banks have offered to the Southern Banks large credit here, which has a decided influence in tempting them to the resumption of specie payments. The Philadelphia Banks are also purchasing Southern paper. The exchanges feel the benefits of these movements." We ask, what does it mean that the Philadelphia banks are purchasing up Southern paper? These Banks, it is well known, are under the control of Nicholas Biddle's Bank, and refuse to come into the measure of resuming specie payments. Why are they buying up Southern paper? Is it to hold a rod over the Southern Banks, and prevent them from resuming, or if they resume, to make heavy runs on them? A short time will show.—Salisbury Car.

Living up to the Means.—The Greensboro Patriot tells a good story, and locates it in this county, (Wake.) It says, that a man who was in the habit of raising Sweet Potatoes to speculate on, finding himself, this Spring, entirely out of Potatoes of his own raising, found it necessary to buy of his neighbors; and accordingly purchased 10 bushels at 50 cents per bushel. Having procured the Potatoes, he buried them in the ground to sprout. The Potatoes having sprouted out of the ground, he pulled the sprouts from the Potatoes and planted them out—then took the Potatoes out of the ground, washed the dirt from them clean, and took them to Raleigh and sold them out at sixty-two and a half cents per bushel! We think our friends of the "Patriot" have been imposed upon, as to the locus in quo. We do not like to run the risk of doing the injustice to another county, which we are confident has been done to Wake, or we could put our finger on a county, where, we think, it is more probable this cute trick was performed. Ral. Reg.

What are we coming to.—Some idea of the distress and embarrassment, which prevails in the country, may be gained from the following statement. The "Voice of Samter," printed at Livingston, Ala. says, that on the night previous to the time of holding the Spring Term of the Circuit Court of Lauderdale County, Mississippi, the Court House was burnt down. When the Judge arrived and determined to hold Court in some other building, the Sheriff resigned. The duties devolving on the Coroner, he too resigned, and the Judge was completely defeated in the attempt to hold a Court. It is said that a very large number of suits had been commenced in that county.—ib.

The unfortunate City of Charleston appears to be infested with a daring gang of incendiaries. Almost every paper we receive gives some account of attempts to fire that City. The Mayor has called upon the citizens to do patrol duty, and we trust that the villains may yet be brought to justice. Hanging would be too mild a punishment for the wretches.—ib.

Richard H. White, charged with burning the Treasury buildings at Washington, has been acquitted.—ib.

Homicide.—A man by the name of Butler shot another by the name of Williams, a few days since, in Dinwiddie. Williams survived the wounds about 48 hours. Pet. Int.

More trouble in Philadelphia.—We regret to learn from the U. S. Gazette, that the trouble in Philadelphia has not yet ceased. Last week a Watchman was killed by a Negro, believed to be insane, and on Saturday, a Mr. McCarney, a butcher, was killed by another. From the account given, this seems to be an act of deliberate murder, and that the Negro was prompted to the act, by the belief that Mr. McCarney had assisted in arresting the negro who killed the Watchman a few days before. Great excitement prevailed in consequence of this occurrence, and a riot was seriously apprehended. But the Police of the City and County, succeeded in maintaining order.—ib.

Foreign.


Late from Europe.—The Liverpool packet Cambridge, and the Havre packet Louis Philip, are both in at New York, having sailed from their respective ports on the 16th May.


From the English papers, it appears that the decline in the revenue and the stagnation of trade had produced a partial gloom in the money market. Large sales of cotton had been made at good prices, but towards the last the demand slackened. It seems the Biddle Agency had thrown a large quantity of cotton in the market, which occasioned some remark relative to its probable consequences on individual enterprise. The political news is devoid of interest. A general calm pervades the continent.

Petersburg Market, June 19.—Cotton, 10 cents—Flour, \$7 25 to 7 75—Corn, (wholesale,) 3 50 to 3 75—Bacon, (Hog Round,) 11 to 11 1/2 cts.—Int.

Norfolk Market, June 19.—Cotton, 9 to 9 1/2 cents; Corn, 73 to 75 cents; Lard, dull, 8 to 9 cents.—Her.

Washington Market, June 19.—Turpentine, new dip, \$2.50; Old \$1.90; Scraps, \$1 00. Tar, \$1 75.—Whig.


CANDIDATES.
Election on Thursday, 26th July next.
GENERAL ASSEMBLY.
EDGECOMBE COUNTY.
For the Senate.
House of Commons.
JAMES GEORGE. WILLIAM S. BAKER.


DIED.
In Nash county, on the 18th inst. Mary E Bellamy, only daughter of the Rev'd William Bellamy.

Prices Current.
At Tarborough and New York.

JUNE 19.	per	Tarboro's	New York
Bacon,	lb	8 10	10 10
Brandy, apple,	gallon	100 125	110 125
Coffee,	lb	13 16	9 10
Corn,	bushel	50 55	81 25
Cotton,	lb	8 8 1/2	8 1/2
Cotton bagging,	yard	20 25	16 25
Flour,	barrel	\$8 9	\$8 25
Iron,	lb	4 1/2	5 2 1/2
Lard,	lb	8 10	9 1/2
Molasses,	gallon	50 55	28 1/2
Sugar, brown,	lb	10 12 1/2	8 1/2
Salt, T. I.,	bushel	60 65	35 25
Turpentine,	barrel	125 130	237 25
Wheat,	bushel	100 125	165 25
Whiskey,	gallon	50 55	33 25

Notice.
THE Subscribers have for Sale 50 or 60 bbls CORN, a quantity of POKE, a parcel of
New Cut Herrings,

A large supply of fresh LIME, and a fresh supply of Dr. Peters' PILLS.
H. & T. HYMAN.
Tarboro', June 15, 1838.

Pay your Taxes.
THE Subscriber informs all those concerned, that he has been appointed Collector of the Taxes
In District No. 1.
He therefore requests all persons who have Taxes to pay in said district, to come forward and settle the same without delay.
JAS. M. REDMOND.
Tarboro', June 14, 1838.


Jesse W. Taylor,
RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Edgecombe and the adjoining counties, that he has commenced the
Tayloring Business
IN TARBOROUGH,
Next door to the Store of Messrs. H. Austin & Son.
He hopes by a diligent attention to his business, and a faithful and prompt execution of the work entrusted to him, to merit and receive a share of public patronage.
June 14, 1838.

Notice.
STRAYED from Josiah Barrett's, this county, about the 20th May last, a
A small bay jimmy HULL.
Belonging to the Subscriber, with shoes on her fore feet, (whether her hind feet were shod is not now recollected,) about three years old. I purchased said HULL from a horse drover, so it is very uncertain which way she may have gone; but when last heard from, she was in the county of Edgecombe. I suppose she has been taken up by some one before this, and if so, any information respecting her will be thankfully received, and the person amply compensated for his trouble.
WILLIAM D. MOYE.
Greenville, Pitt county, June 4th, 1838.
Printing neatly executed,
AT THIS OFFICE.