

"BE JUST AND FEAR NOT! LET ALL THE ENDS THOU AIMST AT BE THY COUNTRY'S, THY GOD'S AND TRUTH'S."

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POETICAL. A LOVE SONG.

O, my dear little Fay, I would come to thy tower, As in gardens of May, Comes the dew to the flower; I would bring thee a blessing, I would soo thy weeping, I would soo thy weeping, On thy bosom would rest— On thy fair bosom rest— Life's pleasures are naught— Its best promise is broken, If each day is not fraught With some love-hallowed token— If no message it bringeth, From the sweet bird that singeth In my lady's bow— Singeth sweet in her lover.

THE CONFESSION.

There's something on my breast, father, There's something on my breast! The livelong day I sigh, father, At night I cannot take my rest. I cannot take my rest, father, Though I would fain do so; A weary weight oppress me, This weary weight of woe! 'Tis not the lack of gold, father, Nor lack of worldly gear; My lands are broad and fair to see, My friends are kind and dear; My kins are real and true, father, They mourn to see my grief; But, oh! 'tis not a kinsman's hand Can give my heart relief!

SUNDAY READING. SABBATH MORNING.

Now along the morning glades, Tolls the Church-bell soft and slowly, And o'er morning, wood and vale Sleeps the Sabbath silence holy. Not a human voice is heard— A voice of labor or of pleasure, Mingling with the tuneful bird, As it thrills its early measure.

THE CHIEF SHEPHERD.

"And when the chief Shepherd shall appear, ye shall receive a crown of glory that fadeth not away."—1 Pet. v. 4. This passage refers principally to ministers, but will apply to all believers. Mark "THE ILLUSTRIOUS CHARACTER INTRODUCED." "The chief Shepherd," that is, the Lord Jesus Christ—Think of The interest he takes in his flock. He makes them to lie down in the green pastures of Divine ordinance, leads them beside the still waters of the sanctuary, and takes an interest in all that concerns them.

A crown unattended with cares. Earthly crowns often sit uneasy on the brow of the monarch, vexations attend royalty, and misery is found in a palace. An incorruptible crown. It fadeth not away. Be it my highest ambition to wear it.

CONGRESSIONAL. REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE GALPHIN CLAIM.

It is, perhaps, due to the public as well as to the Hon. Secretary Crawford, that of the several reports from the committee of Congress on this subject, we should, notwithstanding the pressure on our columns, give that made by the majority of the committee embracing little else than the mere facts in the case. It is made by Mr. Burt, the chairman. The following is that report: Prior to the year 1778, George Galphin, the original claimant, was a licensed trader amongst the Creek and Cherokee Indians, in the province of Georgia. These Indians became indebted to him and other traders in large sums of money. George Galphin held against them demands in his own right and as assignee of other traders. The Indians are represented to have been destitute of the means of paying these debts without selling a part of these lands, and, in 1773, they ceded, for this purpose, to George the Third, King of Great Britain, a tract of healthy and fertile country, containing about two millions five hundred thousand acres, and which were considered ample for that purpose, but the King carefully protested that the government of Great Britain should not be liable for any part of the debts of the traders, in the event of the lands producing an insufficient fund. In that case they agreed to lose a proportion to the amount of their debts. The traders, in consideration of the cession of the lands by the Indians, released their demand against them. Commissioners were appointed to sell the lands and apply the proceeds to the payment of the debts. The Governor and his council ascertained the sums due the traders respectively, and found due to George Galphin nine thousand seven hundred and ninety-one pounds, eleven shillings and five pence. For this sum a certificate was issued to him, dated the 31st day of May, 1775. The Commissioners disposed of a portion of the lands, but how much does not appear, and applied the proceeds to the payment of expenses which had been incurred in making the cession, and in performing their duties under it. They applied none of the money to the debts of the traders. George Galphin received nothing from them. He was the great sufferer, not for Georgia alone, but for the States. His claim was not against Georgia, but originally against Great Britain, and subsequently against the United States; because it arose under a treaty stipulation, the fulfillment of which devolved, by a change of government, not on Georgia, but on the government of the United States, which had succeeded to that of Great Britain, receiving the benefit of the treaty. The claim for the money, which Mr. Galphin has always been considered just by Georgia, but she has denied that she is liable to the payment of it, and has therefore uniformly refused to do so, although there have been some reports made by committees of one or the other branch of the Legislature, recommending the payment by Georgia.

Commissioners were appointed to examine this claim by the State of Georgia, and the report made against it by that State. Their report was committed to a committee of the House of Representatives of that State in 1839, and the committee approved the report of the commissioners. The House agreed to their report. Resolutions were then offered in the House, requesting the Senators and Representatives of the State of Georgia to urge the payment of the claim of Galphin by the United States. These resolutions were laid on the table.

In 1840, a committee of the House of Representatives of the Georgia Legislature made a report in favor of the claim, and recommended the payment of interest on the same from 1763. A minority of the committee of one made a report adverse to the claim, and the Georgia Legislature resolved to agree to the minority report. A resolution, instructing the delegation in Congress, to urge the payment of the claim by the United States, was then introduced.

The committee do not find that any further or subsequent proceedings were had in the Legislature of Georgia on the subject. In 1838, the Senate, on a report from Indian affairs reported "that if the trust fund, at the close of the Revolution, had inured to the benefit of the United States, or if by virtue of the Revolution, they had acquired the power to dispose of it, there ought to be no hesitation in satisfying this demand out of the treasury of the United States; but this was not the case. The fund was land; this land was situated within the limits of one of the United States. The case where it was situated accorded to the control over it, and had a right to dispose of it, when and to whom she pleased, and to apply the proceeds according to her own pleasure, without consulting the government of the United States. As the government of the United States acquired no title to this land, and no power to carry into effect the trust, or in any way to control the fund, the committee cannot be ground upon which they are authorized to recommend its payment." The report does not appear to have been acted on by the Senate.

This claim was presented to the House of Representatives the 9th of January, 1844, and referred to the committee on claims. That committee on the 19th of July, 1848, in favor of this claim, accompanied by a bill for its payment. The report and bill do not appear to have been acted upon by the Senate. A favorable report accompanied by a bill, was made by the same committee of the Senate in 1847. The bill was sent to the House of Representatives the 8th of February, 1847, and referred to the committee on the judiciary the 19th of the same month. The 24th of the month the bill, accompanied by an unfavorable report, was reported to the House, which was not acted on by the House. This report proceeded on the grounds, "that no part of the property conveyed by the purchase of creating a trust fund to pay the debt of the petitioner, had ever inured to the benefit of the United States, and that the whole benefit of the fund had been received by the State of Georgia, which could apply the proceeds to the payment of all claims upon it, whereas the United States had no power to control the fund or execute the trust." A bill for the payment of this claim passed the Senate early in the first session of the thirtieth Congress, and was sent to the House of Representatives the 19th of January, 1848. The 21st of that month it was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, who reported it to the House the 20th of February, 1848. The Senate report, which accompanied this bill, was based on the grounds that the claim was established by the commissioners appointed to dispose of the lands which had been ceded by the Indians to pay the debts due to the traders; that there could be no question as to the justice of the claim; that the revolution, which George Galphin had contributed to effect, and which wrested these lands from the Crown of Great Britain, was the act of all the States, and not that particularly of the State of Georgia; that the Government of the United States succeeded to all the obligations which rested on the Crown, as far as claims of a character similar to those were concerned, that the lands charged with these

debts had been appropriated to the public defence, and as bounties to the officers and soldiers of Georgia who served in the war of Revolution. They further maintained that the principles on which the United States, in 1835, assumed the payment of certain claims for which Virginia had become liable to her revolutionary officers, embraced this claim.—The House committee made no written report, and are supposed to have recommended the passage of the bill, for the reasons assigned in the report of the Senate committee. The bill thus reported to the House was committed to the Committee of the whole House, and all private bills, as under the rules. The bill remained on the private calendar and in the Committee of the whole House until Saturday, the 12th of August, 1848. On that evening, about 8 o'clock, on motion by Mr. Rockwell, chairman of the Committee of Claims, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the whole House, to consider Senate bills on the private calendar, to which there should be no objection. Those bills were taken up in their order, and this amongst them. It was acted upon in the Committee of the whole House without debate, on a division of the committee. If a single member in the committee had objected, the bill could not have been reported to the House.

In the House the bill was passed, with several others, without a separate vote being demanded by any member, or taken by the House. From a minute and thorough investigation of the circumstances attending the action of the committee of the whole House and of the House itself on this bill, the committee are satisfied there was nothing improper, irregular, or unusual in the conduct of the members or clerks, or other officers of the House, in relation to it, and that it passed in the regular and usual mode.

In investigating his relation and conduct to this claim, the committee deemed it their duty to request Governor Crawford to appear before them, and make a statement, which would enable them to understand his connection with this claim, and as he should think proper on his own part. He did appear, and made a statement, which he subsequently reduced to writing, and also answered inquiries proposed by the committee. From his statements, it appears that he became agent or counsel for this claim by a power of attorney, executed by Milledge Galphin, executor of Thomas Galphin, who was the son and executor of George Galphin, the 7th of February, 1838. By agreement between the parties, 23d March, 1838, he was entitled to receive for his services, without any other charge to his principal, one-half of the whole claim, or of such part of it as should be realized. A supplemental agreement by the parties, explanatory of the foregoing, was entered into on the 19th of January, 1835, by which it was stipulated that the pecuniary advances and professional services of Gov. Crawford should be the consideration for one-half of the net profits of the claim, and that all advances to, or contracts made by him with other persons concerning the claim, should be deducted from the sum to be realized from the claim before its division.—Gov. Crawford endeavored to obtain the payment of the claim, and in 1835, he procured the Cherokee Indians in 1835. Failing in that, he was referred to the legislature of Georgia in 1837, and continued to be urged before the legislature of that State until 1842. During that period, excepting the year 1841, Governor Crawford was a member of that body, avowed his interest in this claim, and urged in debate its payment, but declined to vote upon it. In May, 1848, he arrived in this city, on his way to the Philadelphia convention, he took the opportunity of a day, and on his return from Philadelphia he reached this city in the morning, and departed for his residence in Georgia that night. He did not again visit this city until after the passage of the law, and was absent from it when the bill passed the Senate and the House of Representatives.

In February, 1849, he again came to this city. In March following, he entered upon the duties of Secretary of War, and from that time he took steps to prosecute the claim for interest until he was urged to do so by his principal. At this interest was contingent and secondary, he did not think he could refuse to have it urged as desired. About the middle of May, 1849, he disclosed to the President the condition of the claim, and his relation to it, and from that time he has been in Congress, and elsewhere since 1853; that he had been allowed by Congress, was pending before the Treasury Department, and he had an interest in it. He did not state the character or amount of the claim, the extent of his interest in it; or the name of the claimant, nor did he enter into any of the details of the claim. The President replied, that in his opinion, none of the pre-existing individual claims of Governor Crawford had been certified by his acceptance of office. He employed Judge Joseph Bryan to prosecute the claim, and promised him three thousand dollars if the claim should be allowed and paid. He supervised and aided in preparing Mr. Bryan's arguments in support of the claim; but denies that his interest in it was, at any time before the payment of the claim, made known to the President, or that the claim was before Congress, and with its adjustment, by his authority or with his consent.

On the 8th of May, Governor Crawford addressed a communication to the committee, informing them that he desired to state a conversation of his with the President, in March, 1860. From this statement, it appears that, in the latter conversation, the President had the impression, from the first conversation, that the claim was before Congress, and though, as to this, his memory was indistinct, the matter having passed from his mind, until the claim attracted public notice; that the President told Gov. Crawford, although he did not recollect to have been told by him, that the claim had been allowed by Congress, and was pending before the Treasury Department, yet he did not see, if he had not been so informed, how he could have given any other opinion than that he had been acting at the head of the War Department, and agent of the claimants, did not deprive him of the rights he may have had as such agent, nor would have justified him in having the examination and decision of the claim by the Secretary of the Treasury suspended. The President added, that, in his opinion, if the claim was a just one, under the law of Congress it should have been paid, and that those who were the parties interested in it, and that this was due to the credit and good faith of the government.

The decision of the question of interest on the claim by Mr. Walker, the late Secretary of the Treasury, was urged by Gov. Crawford, and some of his friends insisted on it with so much earnestness as induced Mr. Walker, to conclude that Gov. Crawford would be a member of the present cabinet. Gov. Crawford alluded to it on one occasion, in conversation with the Attorney General, as a case in which some of his Georgia friends were concerned, but only to ask him to examine it at his leisure. He alluded to it three or four times in conversation with Mr. Meredith, before its decision, but only to ask that it might be decided without delay. Mr. Johnson, Mr. Meredith and Mr. Whittelsey, testified that Mr. Crawford did not, by any act or expression, make known to them his interest or agency in the claim, nor were they informed of it by any other person, whilst it was undecided, and there is no evidence before the committee to the contrary. The bundle of papers relating to the claim was sent by the Comptroller to the Secretary of the Treasury, and by him to the Attorney General. Amongst them was the power of attorney, already referred to; another from Milledge Galphin to Gov. Crawford, dated 30th December, 1848, and one of

two letters written by Gov. Crawford to some officer of the Treasury Department, in the month of February, 1849. Neither of these papers stipulated any compensation for his services. Judge Joseph Bryan appeared on all occasions, as the agent and counsel of the claim, and submitted all the arguments in support of it. No other person was known to the officers of the government, as agent or counsel for it. The committee have not been able to discover any evidence that Gov. Crawford ever availed himself of his official position, or of the social relations it established between himself and the other members of the cabinet, to influence the favorable determination of this claim. The claim was never the subject of cabinet deliberation, and it is due to candor and truth, that the committee express their conviction, that nothing has been disclosed by the testimony, to induce them to believe that the Secretary of the Treasury or the Attorney General were aware, until this claim had been adjudicated, that Gov. Crawford had any agency or interest in it. There was nothing unusual in the circumstances attending the adjustment or payment of the principal or interest of this claim; nor any departure from the ordinary course of business.

Here follows a financial statement of law the money was disposed of, with the resolution as they have heretofore appeared in the Congressional report—showing that Crawford received, himself of the interest, (the whole it bears being \$191,352.89,) \$92,177.44, which added to what he had previously obtained of the \$43,518.97 principal, make his share of the entire sum \$115,696.42. He thus got exactly one-half of the principal, after deducting therefrom \$715 of incidental expenses, and exactly one-half of interest, less \$8,000 from the whole amount paid to Judge Bryan for acting in the case since the commencement of Mr. Crawford's term of office.

MISCELLANEOUS. WOMAN'S PATIENCE.

The editor of a Southern paper, who professes to have "a heap" of sympathy for the ladies, thus commiserates the married ones for the troubles and trials to which they are subjected. We guess that editor is an old bachelor, "hard up" for a wife, and that he has craftily taken this course to wriggle himself into the good graces of the girls and their mammae. Well, he has made a "tall bid" for a partner, and we hope he'll get rewarded for his shrewdness: "What would Job have done had he been compelled to sit in the house and sew, and knit, and nurse the children, and see that hundreds of different things were attended to during the day, and hear children cry, and fret, and complain? Or how would he have stood it if, like some poor women, he had been obliged to raise a family of ten or twelve children, with but help, spending months, years—all the prime of life—in washing, scouring, scrubbing, mending, cooking, nursing children, fastening to the house, and his offspring, from morning till night, and from night till morning, sick or well, in storm or sunshine, his nights often rendered miserable by watching over his children? How could he have stood all this, and in addition to all other troubles, the curses and even violence of a drunken companion? How could he have held, after wearing out his very existence for his tender offspring, and a worthless companion, to be abused and blamed? Job endured his biles and woes very well for a long time, but he did not endure long enough to test the length of his patience. Woman test her patience by a whole life of trials, and she does not grumble at her burdens. We are honestly of the opinion that woman has more patience than Job, and instead of saying 'the patience of Job,' we should say 'the patience of woman.'"

REFORMS. GOETHE, speaking of violent reforms, holds the following language, which merits the attention of numerous classes of modern philanthropists:

"I love plants I love the rose as the most perfect flower that our German climate can produce. But I am not fond enough to require my gardener to provide me with them at the end of April. I am content if I then find the first green buds—if from week to week I can see the leaves on; after another unfolding themselves, and rejoice when at the end of June the rose unfolds itself in all its glory and fragrance. If any one has not the patience to wait for this, let him go to the forcing-house."

GARDENS. On this interesting theme, a learned and eloquent contemporary thus discourses. On reading his remarks, we were half inclined to "sneer off" from newspaperials, make a fee-line for the country, buy a patch of terra firma, and devote our exclusive attention henceforth to raising, not crop of ideas, but lettuce, rut-bagas, green peas, cucumbers, and all the other luscious usually comprehended in that "wilderness of sweets," a well cultivated garden:

"No one can be truly said to live who has not a garden. Non, but those who have enjoyed it can appreciate the satisfaction—the luxury—of sitting down to a table spread with the fruits of one's own planting and culture. A bunch of radishes—a few heads of lettuce—taken from the garden of a sunny morning for breakfast, or a mess of green peas, or sweet corn, is quite a different affair from market in a dying condition, to be put in the cellar for use. And a plate

of strawberries or raspberries lose none of their peculiar flavor by passing directly from the border to the cream, without being jostled about in baskets until they have lost all form and comeliness; And yet how many in the smaller cities and villages of our country, possessing every facility for a good garden, either through ignorance or indolence are deprived of this source of comfort?"

IN UNION IS STRENGTH.

As the period of our State Elections approaches, it becomes the duty of the Whigs of North Carolina to organize for the contest. It has sometimes (too often) happened, that, with full ability to carry every branch of the State Government, the Whigs of the state have been so remiss in proper party organization as to suffer their opponents to gain the victory over them, sometimes in one branch of the legislature, if not both; and no longer than last session, the singular state of things was presented of equal parties in the Senate and House, while the Whig majority in the State is from four to eight thousand votes. It is time, high time, that any bickering and animosities which have heretofore prevailed in Whig Counties, should be sacrificed to the success of the Whig Party. And if the Whigs can only be got together, repressing private ambition and sectional jealousies; discarding local issues which have distracted, and adopting those good principles which can unite the Whig Party all over the State in one common struggle and one common triumph; there never will be the slightest doubt of Whig ascendancy here.

We say these things now, because we are pained to hear of the revival of old dissensions in one or two Counties where the Whigs have heretofore suffered severely from like divisions. If, for instance, we could have any influence with our friends in Pitt, we would like to persuade them in a spirit of kindness, to make the endeavor to compose whatever causes may endanger their harmony, by a manly and honorable union upon their strongest men, and make them the nominees of the party. If a Convention can be held, the Whigs should go into it prepared to sacrifice favorite predilections for the sake of unanimity and success. It is our own habit, wherever the Whig Banner leads, faithfully to follow, and strive our utmost to push forward to victory—giving all our influence and support to him in whose hands it is placed. We conceive this to be the proper spirit, & to our friends, whoever they may be, disturbed by any cause, we would respectfully and earnestly commend reasonable self-denial for the general good.

We have long been convinced, that if we intend to carry and keep North Carolina Whig, we must return to our party principles and organization. Local questions of little comparative importance, should never be permitted so far to divert us from the duty we owe our State and Country as to run any risk of permitting Locofocoism to triumph over us—for such a triumph may ruin both. Do we not know it! Has there been peril to the Union and Liberty! to our sacred birthright, constitutional freedom! And what exposed us to peril? The 'manifest destiny' of Locofoco principles, and the operation of Locofoco measures! Annexation, War, Acquisition! These have brought on all the troubles which afflicted the country—the bitter results of the triumph of Locofoco policy! And who, in the name of Heaven! desires that Locofocoism should ever triumph again! Let's stop its 'progress' at the fountain head—let every man oppose it at his own precinct with all his might.

A Whig triumph is in the hands of the Whigs of North Carolina—let every man do his duty to the Whig Party, whether that duty require exertion or sacrifice, or both, and all will be safe and well.—Raleigh Times.

WHIG STATE CONVENTION.

Tickets will be issued at Weldon on the nights of the 7th, 8th, and 9th of June at six dollars the round trip, to Raleigh and return. This arrangement is very generously and courteously made by Messrs. Bird and Vass to accommodate all who may wish to attend the Whig State Convention. It is just one half the usual fare and we hope many will avail themselves of the opportunity to visit the metropolis of the State. It would be well for the Whig papers throughout the eastern part of the State, to give general notice of this arrangement.—Weldon Herald.

of strawberries or raspberries lose none of their peculiar flavor by passing directly from the border to the cream, without being jostled about in baskets until they have lost all form and comeliness; And yet how many in the smaller cities and villages of our country, possessing every facility for a good garden, either through ignorance or indolence are deprived of this source of comfort?"

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THE ROTHSCHILDS.—It is said that the fortune of the Rothschilds is not less than seven hundred and thirty-five millions of francs, or twenty-five millions four hundred thousand pounds British money, about one hundred and forty-five millions of dollars.