

THE TARBORO' SCÆVOLA.

REPUBLICANISM: THE PALLADIUM OF EQUAL RIGHTS.

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TERMS.

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Miscellaneous.

ENCOURAGEMENT OF THE FINE ARTS.

Among the noblest patrons of the fine arts, in all ages, we find the rich merchants of prosperous mercantile countries. It is true, that Athens and Rome derived the wealth which they lavished on the arts, chiefly from conquest, and the tributes of their foreign dependencies. But Corinth, Tyre, Sidon, Alexandria, and Carthage, were enabled by their commerce, to adorn themselves with the richest productions of architecture, sculpture, and painting. The illustrious family of the Medici, the chief patrons of the fine arts in the middle ages, were engaged in commerce before they became princes; and the patrons who liberally rewarded the great masters of the Flemish school, were the rich merchants and burgo-masters of the Flemish commercial cities. At the present time, the first commercial nation in the world is Great Britain, and its rich citizens, merchants, and the sons of merchants, spend more money in painting and sculpture than all the world beside.

It is much to be regretted that our country, the second in commerce, should be almost the last in the encouragement of the fine arts. The rich merchant of Brussels used to decorate his house with the exquisite landscapes of Terniers and Wouvermans, or the beautiful flower pieces of Van Huysem. The rich merchant of New York or Philadelphia spends thousands of dollars on the useless mirrors that cover the walls of his drawing-room, but grudges a hundred dollars for a portrait by Sully or Inman, or a landscape by Birch, or Shaw, or Doughty, or Russell Smith. The best painting talent in the world, at this time, is American, as the names of Allston, Leslie, and some others, prove. But the surplus wealth of America, to our shame and disgrace, cannot be spared for pictures. The American Artist of high genius, must paint portraits for half their value, or go to London, or starve. He can hardly earn a subsistence by painting any thing but portraits.

How much nobler it would be if our rich men took pride in cherishing native talent; and ornamenting their dwellings with pictures, by our own living painters, instead of the gaudy trumpery which one sees in almost every parlor in the city—great bouquets of artificial French flowers, covered with glass cases, and stuck upon the mantle-piece—French porcelain images which cost enough to buy a picture that would do honor to the taste of the purchaser—these, and mirrors twelve feet long and seven feet broad, costing more than Allston was paid for his great picture, at the academy, are the fashionable parlor decorations of the day.

If the rich merchants will not do their duty in this respect, as a matter of taste, they might at least do it as a matter of interest. Suppose the merchant has a thousand dollars which he wishes to "invest" in a suitable ornament for his house in town. Now, is it not better to "go in" for a historical picture by Allston, or two full-length portraits by Sully or Inman, than for a great looking-glass? The looking-glass is very liable to get broken, and will depreciate in value every year. It is decidedly "a poor investment." The picture, coming from first-rate hands, will advance in value every year, and will be doubled in value when the painter dies, and the further supply of his works is stopped. Decidedly, it is the better investment of the two.

There is no great exertion of patriotism required to get one's portrait painted, since it is a tribute to personal and family pride. This circumstance enables the portrait painter to live, while he who confines his pencil to historical subjects, or landscapes, or sea pieces, is left without patronage. If the American patron of art must have his personal vanity flattered, let him employ a good landscape painter to do a view of his "little place over Schuylkill," or get Birch to paint a portrait of his ship, the Dorothy Ann, just coming up the river, or let Woodside make a striking likeness of his race horse or his pointer. All these will glori-

fy the man himself, indirectly, and give encouragement to the artist, directly.

We do hope, and believe, and trust, that, as the age of humbug is passing away, and truth and common sense begin to be listened to a little, our men of wealth will begin to see the folly of their past course, and will commence, in earnest, a reform in so much of their domestic economy as relates to the adornment of their houses.

A proper national pride is a blessing, since it leads to the cherishing of national talent in science, literature and art, and directly promotes so much of the nation's glory as depends upon this talent. We ought to be proud of our artists, and we ought to be deeply sensible that hitherto they have been neglected too much, while the wealth that should have cherished and encouraged them, has been squandered in foreign frippery. Let us learn our duty, and do it.

From the Albany Daily Advertiser. THE ART OF PRINTING.

Of all the arts that man has invented or discovered, there is no one that stands so pre-eminent as the art of printing. With the discovery of this art commenced the regeneration of Europe—the great religious reformation—the civilization and enlightenment of mankind. It aroused the people to a sense of their rights and liberty. Literary treasures, that before the invention of this art were unknown to any but the monks and a favored few, were published to the world. Books, that, before the discovery of this great art, would have cost a kingdom to purchase, and in fact, could not be purchased at any price, may now be found in the hands of the poorest in the land. Even kings and nobles could not obtain them—for it is a well known fact that Henry IV. of France, before he could obtain the loan of a book, had to leave his jewels in pledge with the monastery to which it belonged.

It is now upwards of 1400 years since the art of printing was discovered by John Genseish, surnamed Guttenburg, who first printed the Alphabet. It was done with wooden blocks that served only for the work printed. About the year 1445 John Faustus invented moveable types. He received assistance from his son-in-law, Peter Schæffer, who, it is said, devised the moulds, &c. for casting them. It is contended by some that Faustus was the original inventor. In the year 1462 the first book was printed, which was the Vulgate Bible, by Faustus. He sold it at first as high as 500 crowns per copy.—Having afterwards reduced the price to 30 crowns, he was seriously charged with being in league with the Devil, and had he not explained his art he would have been sacrificed for witchcraft. About the year 1473 printing was first commenced in England by a German. The first Geographical work was printed in Spain about the year 1499, at the time of the excitement caused in Europe by the discovery of America.

In the year 1531, the first newspaper was published. It was called a Gazette, (from a coin named Gazetta) and was printed at Venice. In 1588 the first attempt at periodical literature, called the "English Mercurie," was printed at London.

The first printing office established on the continent of America, was at Cambridge, (Mass.) in the year 1639.

In 1661 was published the "Public Intelligence," the first news paper in England—and in 1705, (134 years afterwards) was published at Boston, by a Scotchman, named John Campbell, "The Boston News Letter," the first newspaper in the United States.

About the year 1718, there was published at Philadelphia, a newspaper (the first in this city) called the "Weekly Mercury."

In June, 1728, was published the "New York Gazette," the first paper in the State. Previous to the year 1732, the printing was nearly all done on parchment—in that year, the first printing on paper, within the present limits of the United States, was done.

In no country in the world, has the art of printing improved so rapidly as in the United States.—As for the newspapers, there is no end to them—every little village of 5 or 600 inhabitants, has its "Gazette," or its "Courier."

In the year 1828, it was calculated that there was at that time, about Nine Hundred newspapers published in the United States and its territories—and in 1836, (only 8 years after) the number had increased 400—making the number published that year, Thirteen Hundred, besides which, there are numerous magazines and other periodicals published all over the country.

CONVENTION OF BANKS.

We trust, that all the State Banks that have at heart the speedy resumption of specie payments, will persevere in the plan of holding a Convention, in spite of the violent opposition of the U. States Bank, and the Philadelphia Banks immediately under the influence of that powerful Institution.—

The present state of things cannot continue, without serious injury to themselves and the country.—Why should they wait for the action of Congress? Let them at once fix as early a day as possible for meeting together—lay before each other their true condition—and then agree upon some period for fulfilling their engagements with the public. Even if they cannot have a full meeting, they may devise some plan for gathering the sense of a majority of the Banking Institutions of the country. By taking some such step, they will prove to the anxious minds of the people their sincerity in professing a willingness to return to specie payments.—Besides, we understand that the rate of Exchange is declining, and the price of Silver in England has been probably reduced, from which we may anticipate that less specie will go abroad—and the resumption of specie payments by the Banks be consequently much facilitated, and perhaps accelerated.—*Richmond Enq.*

Pownal, Vermont.—There is a curious anecdote told about the first settling of Pownal and of the adjoining towns, which is worth relating, as it goes to show how the character of a place is often formed by its first settlers. It is as follows: Mr. Robertson who superintended the settling of the country was a Presbyterian and resided in Bennington. He was always sure to ascertain what religion purchase was. If a Presbyterian he would show him a farm in Bennington, if a Baptist, in Shaftsbury, if an Episcopalian, in Arlington; but if of no religion Pownal was his place. These towns have been settled from sixty to seventy-five years, and yet the general character of each shows most clearly the original stamp fixed upon it by Mr. Robertson, the land holder.—*Auburn Banner.*

TO BE REMEMBERED.

The bank men talk as though their idol was down—powerless. But it still exists, and as Biddle himself says, stronger than before. If able and disposed to work such good, why does it not do it? Read the words of Biddle himself.

On the 20th of February, 1836 the individual stockholders, in the United States bank were convened for the purpose, when Mr. Biddle presented them with a charter, obtained from the Legislature of Pennsylvania, incorporating the same stockholders, excepting the Government, with the capital, etc.

On that occasion, Mr. Biddle, in enumerating the advantages which the stockholders derived under the new charter over those given in the old, named that of "its total separation from all the officers of the General Government, an unnatural connection BENEFICIAL NEITHER TO THE BANK OR THE GOVERNMENT." So it now seems that all the services which the bank was for years trumpeting forth as having rendered the Government, was a mere sham; that it was without foundation; in fact, that it was altogether false. It must be so, if the above declaration of Mr. Biddle is true that the connection between the bank and the Government was beneficial to neither.

Again said Mr. Biddle, "bearing the same name, continuing in the same place, and with the same organization, it enjoys its established credit, as well as its old connections abroad and at home, and it inherits a circulation of 22 millions."

But Mr. Biddle did not stop with the "inheritance" of the new bank. He soared still more loftily. After making a strong reference to the war which he had been waging against the administration previously, he exclaimed in an air of triumph, "how that strife was conducted you all know; how it has ended is proved by the events of the day, WHICH RENDER THE BANK SAFER, STRONGER, AND MORE PROSPEROUS THAN IT EVER WAS."

According, therefore, to the testimony of Mr. Biddle, the bank became stronger after it had acquired a charter from the State of Pennsylvania, and ceased all connection with the Government, than it was while it was operating under the charter granted to it by Congress, and while the Government was its associate partner.

Mount Holly (N. J.) Herald.

The late Rail Road Accident.—On Friday last came on before the Court of Examinations at Suffolk, the trial of Mr. G. Etheredge, who it will be remembered was the superintendent of the train of cars which came in contact with the passenger train on the Portsmouth and Roanoke Rail Road, the result of which was the deplorable loss of lives which has already been noticed in this paper. After a full and laborious examination of the whole case, Mr. Etheredge was unanimously acquitted. The blame, wherever else it may rest, was clearly shown not to be imputable to the Captain of the lumber train. The Court was composed of Col. Josiah Riddick, presiding Justice and John B. Benton, Mills Riddick, J. Holladay and W. Sumner, Esqs. The proceedings and evidence in this case are deeply interesting to the public, and it

is hoped that an abstract, if not a report of them, will be furnished.

As an act of justice to Mr. Etheredge, it is requested that those papers which have published the account of the accident will also copy the above.—*Norfolk Herald.*

From the Tallahassee Floridian.

The late storm at St. Marks is without its parallel in the history of the place. The gale commenced about sunrise on the morning of the 31st, from the north east, accompanied with rain, and continued to increase during the day. At noon the town was inundated, and the waters continued rising until eight o'clock at night, when they stood at the depth of seven feet over the town, and from three to four feet deep in the warehouses, which were expected, from the violence of the wind and waves, to be swept from their foundations. Several houses were washed down and torn to pieces. Boats were upset in attempting to pass from one house to another, and the surrounding country presented the appearance of the open sea. The citizens mostly fled to the fort for safety. A boat containing five negroes, belonging to Wm. C. Campbell, in attempting to reach the fort, was driven out to sea and swamped, and all on board perished.—Mr. C. and family, who were in another boat, narrowly escaped by grasping the tops of some trees in their course, and holding on until the waters abated. As night closed in, the waters still continued rising, and the spectacle now presented was appalling. The swells, lashed by the fury of the wind, were rolling and dashing over the country as in the main ocean, every one expecting to see his dwelling hurled from its foundations, and buried in general wreck. The rain still fell in torrents, and the darkness rendered the danger still more fearful. At 8 o'clock, P. M., the wind came round the north, and increased in violence, and the waters commenced falling, and the next morning had retired to their usual level. Only one wharf at St. Marks were left standing. The schooner Washington lies in the marsh, some hundred yards from the river. Vast quantities of groceries, provisions, &c., belonging to the government and private individuals, are destroyed, and the loss cannot be less than thirty thousand dollars.

At the Light House, the waters rose eight feet higher than has ever before been known, sweeping away every house except the brick dwelling of the keeper. Three negroes belonging to R. J. Hackley, Esq., of this place, were swept off in one of the buildings, and drowned. The inhabitants with their families, compelled to take refuge in boats, were driven off with the exception of the one which contained Mr. Robertson and family, who fastened his boat to the tops of some high bushes, and, with great care and constant bailing, succeeded in keeping it above water during the night. The boat containing the family of Mr. Kennedy was next morning found to be three miles from the water, in the pine woods on Shell Point, where they had secured themselves. Mr. A. Fisher, S. Crosby and an Italian named Nicholas, pushed off in a boat from the light house to save three lads who were drifting out to sea on the roof of their dwelling, which had been dashed to pieces by the winds and waves. They succeeded in saving the lads, but could not return, and were carried by the tempest for four hours expecting every moment to be engulfed. A little after dark, they caught the tops of some shrubs, and made the boat fast in seven feet water, and next morning were aground several hundred yards from the sea.—The loss sustained at the light house cannot be less than five thousand dollars.

Mr. C. Nelson, Mr. Salee, Francois Drecreuz and a lad named Johnson, all from this place, on a fishing excursion at Shell Point, with three Persons from Gladsden county, whose names we have not learned, when the waters rose around them, attempted to escape in their boat, which was swamped after going a short distance, in sight of a negro, who had not been able to reach them before they put off, and who saved himself by climbing a tree. Mr. Roan, and Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, from Magnolia, who encamped at Sprague's Point, were also drowned, making in all eighteen known to have perished. A sloop of about ten tons has been found bottom upwards off the coast; the fate of the crew is not known. A French bible, inscribed with the name of a lady from Augusta, Ga. with some articles of female apparel, have also come ashore. The Sea Horse, an English brig of 73 tons, was lost on Cedar Key during the gale. The vessel is a total loss; the cargo, consisting of cedar, fustic and mahogany, will probably be saved. At the south and west the gale was not felt. The Schr. Lady Washington has since come in, and reports that at the time of the gale she was becalmed this side of Key West. At Pensacola there was a slight shower, but no wind. The wind being off shore, it is difficult to account for the high tide which prevailed at the time; but it is supposed that while the north easter was

coasting over the land, a south east wind prevailed at sea. This is frequently the case, and invariably produces a high tide.

The cotton crop on Shell Point is almost a total loss. In this vicinity it will fall short of the expected yield ten per cent., which, considering the reduced price of the article, must be regarded as a heavy loss to the planter.

Naval Intelligence.—Commodore Ballard, of the North Carolina, under date of Callao, July 11, states that the Peacock, Commodore Kennedy, sailed thence for the United States, July 5. Lieut. Glendy is appointed to the Enterprise schooner, and Lieut. Nicholson to the Boxer. The latter has gone to Panama. Commodore Elliot, in the Constitution, writes from Malta, June 7, that he left Palermo, the 3d, without having had any communication with the town. At Leghorn the previous month he took in three distressed seamen, who afterwards proved to be infected with small pox. The cases were mild, and by means of vaccination, (including the family of Governor Cass on board,) the disease did not spread. From Malta he was to go to Athens and Constantinople.

Sovereigns of Europe.—Great Britain, Alexandria Victoria, born May 24, 1819; Holland, William Frederick, born August 14, 1772; Belgium, Leopold I. born December 16, 1790; Austria, Ferdinand I. born April 19, 1793; Prussia, Frederick William III, born August 3, 1770; France, Louis Philippe, born October 6, 1773; Spain, Isabella II. born October 10, 1830; Portugal, Maria, II. born April 14, 1819; Denmark, Frederick VI. born Jan. 28, 1763; Sweden, Charles Bernadotte, born January 26, 1746; Russia, Nicholas I. born July 6, 1796; Turkey, Mahmood II. born July 20, 1785; Greece, Otho I. born June 1, 1815. It is remarkable that the three only female sovereigns of Europe should also be the three youngest.

Voltaire describes the "business transactions," by which he put money in his purse. He made himself one of the richest of poets and philosophers, a class not generally overburdened with this world's wealth; "I have a friend (said he) who is a director in the Bank of France, who writes to me when they are going to make money plenty and make stocks rise, and then I give orders to my broker to sell; and he writes to me when they are going to make stocks fall, and then I write to my broker to buy; and thus, at a hundred leagues from Paris and without moving from my chair, I make money."

The Queen of England.—A perusal of the English papers amuses the republicans somewhat. For instance, it is gravely stated that the Queen's foot and ankle are the handsomest in the kingdom—tho' she is gracefully *em bon point*—that her bust is perfect—her carriage graceful—her face intellectual—and her manners gracious. Take her all in all, she must be a jewel of a woman. The congratulatory loyal addresses speak of the "attachment of her subjects to her royal person." This we may well credit from the complaints of some of the editors and the correspondents, that her majesty cannot ride out for airing without getting mobbed. We do not mean that her leige subjects intend any ill-will—but their exuberant kindness amounts to an imposition. Every road upon which the royal cortege is expected to drive is lined beforehand by a crowd, and the appearance of the Queens equipage is a signal for shouts, joyal enough, but too loud to be covered on every occasion upon which she ventures outside the walls of the palace. The pace of the horses is necessarily restrained to a walk to avoid running over people who are straining to get a peep at the young & beautiful female royalty. Such kindness is really too oppressive, and to avoid it, it has been found necessary to drive out by stealth, and even to announce the royal intention to ride upon one road, and take an opposite one. One loafer, we perceive by the papers, is importunate in his attention—stationing himself at corners where he can stare her majesty out of countenance. This has been long his course. Before the death of William, it was necessary to have a police man in disguise, when the princess walked in the Park, to defend her against this man's attentions. He was the victim of a hoax, and imagined himself a favored suitor of the Queen, and in regular epistolary correspondence with her. A knot of wags answered his letters, and he fancied the only reason that Victoria did not throw herself into his arms, was the restraint imposed upon her by her mother.

FROM TURK'S ISLAND.—Capt. Frechorn, of schr. Exchange, arrived yesterday, from Turks Island confirms the report that most of the salt had been destroyed by the late hurricanes. American produce very low—provisions would not sell at any price.—[N. Y. Com. Adv.]