

# THE TARBORO' SCÆVOLA.

REPUBLICANISM: THE PALLADIUM OF EQUAL RIGHTS.

VOLUME I.

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## Foreign.

By the arrival of the Liverpool packet ship Orpheus, Capt. Bursley, we received on Saturday accounts from London to the 15th September, and from Liverpool to the 16th. These dates are thirteen days later than those last received, and yet they contain little political intelligence of any interest.

The Parliamentary elections being over in England, party politics there have for the present lost much of their activity, and Parliament, which was convened to meet on the 11th September had been prorogued to the 2d October.

Traquillity also pervades France. It is again positively stated that the dissolution of the French Chamber of Deputies had been actually determined on. Very extensive preparations continue to be made for another expedition to the coast of Africa, which is intended to act against the Bey of Constantine. The Duke de Nemours has a command in this expedition.

The Peninsula continues in a state of the utmost anarchy and confusion. In La Mancha, the Queen's troops had been compelled to give way before the Carlists. In Old Castile the Carlists had resumed the offensive under their chief Zariatogui. In Lower Arragon the Carlists were inactive, which had given rise to a variety of reports, amongst which was one that Don Carlos had been taken ill and returned to Cantabria.—Martial law had been proclaimed by the Queen's commander, Baron de Meer, in the four provinces of Catalonia. Strong suspicions were entertained of the loyalty of General Espartero, the chief commander of the Constitutional army. The Spanish capital was perfectly tranquil; it was feared however that that tranquillity would not endure for any length of time.

The state of affairs in Portugal appears to be much of the same character as in Spain. The contest between the friends of the charter granted by Don Pedro and the supporters of the more democratic institutions since introduced, being still undecided. The Baron de Bomfin commands the troops of the existing Government, and the Marquis de Saldanha those of the party, the former term rebels. The latter are evidently in considerable strength, and the principal opposition they seem to apprehend is from the National Guard in Lisbon.

The cholera still rages with great violence in the south of Europe and has also broken out in Berlin.

## ENGLAND.

LONDON, Sept. 9.

The firmness which has been for some weeks displayed by the public securities was increased by the rather unexpected determination which was communicated to the moneyed and commercial interests on Thursday afternoon, of the directors of the Bank of England to reduce the rate of interest of money advanced upon loans from 5 to 4 per cent. The official notice relative to this subject is as follows:

"The Governor and Company of the Bank of England do hereby give notice that on and after the 7th instant, they will be ready to receive applications for loans on the deposit of approved bills of exchange, not having more than 7 months to run; such loans to be repaid on or before the 20th of October next, with interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, and to be for sums not less than 2000l each. Bank of England, Sept. 7, 1837."

## GREAT BRITAIN.

A proclamation was issued on the 20th of September, calling a meeting of the new Parliament on the 14th of November, for despatch of business.

The King and Queen of Belgium embarked at Ramsgate, for their own kingdom, on board a government steamer, on the 10th.

Mr. Stevenson, the American Minister, returned to London on the 20th, from Liverpool, where he had been attending the meeting the British Association.

## FRANCE.

A telegraphic despatch announced the arrival of the Duke de Nemours at Bond,

with his suite, on the night of September 13th. General Damremont had a skirmish with the cavalry of the Bey of Constantia, 12 leagues from that place, in which the latter were repulsed, with trifling loss.

The *Commerce* states the exports from France in 1839, consisting of products and manufactures, to have been somewhat more than £8,000,000.

M. Cerferré, the agent appointed by the Government to arrange the differences with the Republic of Hayti, left Paris for his destination on the 16th of September. It is said that the French Admiral commanding on the West India station has received orders to support M. Cerferré, as occasion may require.

## THE EXPLORING EXPEDITION.

We have been favored with a copy of the following Order issued by Commodore Jones, and read to the crews of the several vessels comprising the squadron under his command, on the eve of their departure from this port. It is a document which does credit to the able and gallant officer who penned it, and we learn that it was received with lively enthusiasm by the hardy veterans who have volunteered for this arduous and honorable service.

Norfolk Herald.

## GENREAL ORDER—NO. 1.

To the Officers, Petty Officers, Seamen, and Marines, composing the Crew of the United States' South Sea Surveying and Exploring Expedition.

After more than twelve months of most anxious suspense, I am at length enabled to announce to you, the pleasing intelligence of the near approach of the day, when we shall take our departure for the distant and unknown regions of the Southern Hemisphere.

In the prosecution of the voyage we are about to undertake there is every thing to excite interest, to arouse patriotism, and to gratify ambition. It is not only a national undertaking, in which the hopes and ardent wishes of a great nation are involved, but towards the U. S. Surveying and Exploring Expedition, are turned the eyes of all Europe; and your successful labors, it is fondly anticipated, will not only secure great commercial benefits and enduring honor to your country, but will enlarge the bounds of knowledge and diffuse the blessings of civilization and christianity among nations now unknown.

But the attainment of the objects of our pursuit, will only be the reward of strict discipline, perseverance, patient endurance, and zealous effort in the prosecution of a voyage fraught with difficulty, hardship, toil and suffering. Of this, however, all of you were, doubtless, aware, before you entered your names and became members of an Expedition, the successful termination of which will assuredly attach high and imperishable honor to the name of each and every individual who shall faithfully discharge the duties of his station.

To meet and counteract as far as possible, the inconvenience and suffering consequent to a voyage of long duration, in the course of which, we may have to encounter every vicissitude of climate, every precaution has or will be taken to secure comfort, and even to fortify ourselves and our ships, so as to be enabled to resist the effects of the extremest cold, should we by accident or choice, winter in the Polar Seas. Ample supplies of good and wholesome provisions have been provided; as also will be a most liberal allowance of Hospital Stores, and various kinds of antiscorbutics,—these will be issued gratuitously, in sufficient quantities, to preserve health and promote cheerfulness, content, and alacrity in every department of the Expedition. Extra warm clothing of superior quality, designed to be used in the highest latitudes, have been provided, and whenever your comfort or necessities require more clothing than would be drawn on an ordinary cruise, these articles will be served out without charge or expense to each individual.

In a word, I am authorized in saying that no pains or expense will be spared in the completion of our outfit, to supply each and every ship with every description of stores, which can tend to personal comfort and to reward those services upon the zealous and faithful performance of which must depend the success of this our first great national enterprise. The time which has already elapsed since some of you signed articles for the South Sea Expedition, having in a few instances already exceeded one full third part of the contemplated duration of the voyage, much inconvenience, inquietude and dissatisfaction would undoubtedly be found in the occurrence of the different expiration of your terms of service in distant Seas and remote regions, where you could neither be paid off, nor be sent home from want of suitable conveyance.

Under these circumstances, I am authorized by the Hon. Secretary of the Navy, to say, that to each and every petty officer, seaman, ordinary seaman, landsman and boy, who will sign new articles to serve the term of three years from the first day of

November next ensuing, a bounty equal to three months pay, according to the station which each one may occupy on board his respective vessel at the time of signing the new articles, shall be paid to each individual at the time of his signing the said articles, which, however, will not be offered to you, until after our arrival at New York, for which port we shall sail at the close of the present week.

To the marines, who, like the hardy sailor, have ever been found true to their country and their duty. I would say, no discrimination will be made to their prejudice; every indulgence and every extraordinary allowance granted to the seaman will in like manner be extended to the marine. The only discrimination which I shall tolerate will be that of deciding on the character of men according to their conduct. Were I to say, that discipline is to be relaxed or punishment excluded from the ships and vessels of the squadron, I should lead you into error, and excite expectations which would surely lead you astray. In squadrons composed of vessels of different rates and descriptions, it is not uncommon for many to feel, or suppose themselves degraded by a transfer from one vessel to another, or from a larger to a smaller vessel. This impression is erroneous, and must not be entertained; the crews of each and every vessel of the South Sea Surveying and Exploring Expedition, are all upon the same footing—all have signed the same or similar articles—all will be fed, clothed and treated alike, and as I before said, the only discrimination will be in the rewarding of merit and the punishment of crime.

To you, gentlemen, whose commissions, the reward of long and well tried services, afford such ample guarantee for the faithful discharge of your several trusts in whatever new situation you may be placed, I am sorry to say, our Government has not followed the example of those of Europe, which have sent out similar expeditions. To you no additional pay or emolument has yet been offered—but believe not that your privations will be unrequited or your labors unrewarded. Although I am not authorized to offer the officer any allowance at all commensurate with the extraordinary expenses which an outfit for this long and arduous voyage must necessarily subject him to; still, I cannot for a moment suffer myself to entertain the most remote supposition, but that, should the results of our voyage only come up to reasonable expectation, a generous people and a liberal government will bestow upon us all honors and rewards commensurate at least with the hardships we shall have endured, and the objects we shall have attained.

I have said, that in the voyage we are about to undertake, there is every thing to excite interest—to arouse patriotism,—and to gratify ambition. Such is the universal sentiment. Throughout the world, a new spirit of enterprise seems to be awakened. England, France, and Russia have each expeditions afloat; and whether the results of the voyages now being made, shall be to enlarge the bounds of knowledge, science, christianity or commerce; in every point of view, whether of a moral, political or philanthropic character, the rivalry which has been excited is worthy of all praise; and that nation which wins the prize by pushing her discoveries furthest, by opening the paths by which the benefits of knowledge and the blessing of christianity and civilization may be extended throughout "the Isles of the Sea," besides reaping the rich harvests of present and contingent commercial advantages, will acquire the proud distinction of "Benefactors of the Human Race."

This true our competitors in this laudable rivalry, have got the start of us; but let not this discourage, but rather animate to increased exertion. In the wide field of polar discovery there is ample work for all. It may be that the squadrons of nations situated at the opposite quarters of the world, may meet in seas now navigated but by the frail canoes of Savage Islanders, or perchance cast their anchors on coasts which as yet the human eye has never reached, and we shall hail as a friend and associate, every stranger ship whether she unfurl the Eagles of Russia, the Lion Banner of England, or the Tricolored Flag of France; persuaded as we are, that with equal cordiality will each noble, generously greet the Star-Spangled Banner of our own Republic.

In such a cause then as ours, who would be a laggard, or who would not take pride in having his name enrolled among those employed in this our first National Expedition? Trust none will be found so wanting in enterprise or patriotism; but animated by one feeling of devotion to our Country, the only rivalry among us, shall be, who will best perform his duty and most promote the honor and glory of the Republic, and this being done, if we do not win success, we shall have tried to deserve it, and individually at least, will enjoy the sweet reward of an approving conscience.

Such then, is a brief outline of the course I intend to pursue, in controlling the destinies of those whom the Laws and the

constituted authorities have placed under me as Commander of the U. S. South Sea Surveying and Exploring Expedition.

Feeling as I do, entire confidence in each individual who has voluntarily embarked in the noble enterprise, and knowing that without harmony and perfect concert of action in every department, all my individual exertions must be unavailing and that without mutual confidence and hearty co-operation, we must not hope for even partial success, it will be benevolent, and to the end, as it hitherto has been, my anxious care to anticipate your wants and provide for your comforts; and then, to a wise and most merciful Creator, we will commend our country's cause, and commit ourselves individually to His keeping, whose command "the wind and seas obey."

On board the Frigate Macedonian, off Craney Island.

(Signed)  
THOS. AP CATESBY JONES,  
Com'g. U. S. S. & E. Expedition.

Mr. Calhoun's Opinion.—Some of the eulogists of the "honest Nullifier" are crying him up as a strong States Right man, and an uncompromising opponent of the U. S. Bank on constitutional grounds. They are astonished at our making any question upon it—and they are pleased to ascribe our own doubts to our prejudices against Mr. Calhoun.—We have said, and we repeat it, that his Speech is at least unequivocal; that it seems to squint towards the unconstitutionality of the Bank, whilst in fact it does not yield the point, and that his Speech is non committal—not bold, nor clear, nor candid, upon this proposition.—But, if our doubts do spring from our prejudices, what shall we say of the following admission from his own organ, the Charleston Mercury?

"Can Clericus' shew that Mr. Calhoun rests his opposition on the ground that a Bank of the United States is unconstitutional? We think not, and if he cannot, he must see that his attack is unfounded and unjust.—Mr. Calhoun does say in his speech, lately published in this paper, that the party with which he acts, the State Rights Party, consider a Bank unconstitutional, and refers to that opinion as a difficulty in the way of a recharter, but he has not avowed it as his individual opinion, nor does he lay any stress upon the unconstitutionality in the argument, which is confined to the question of financial expediency. We have always thought, and still believe, that he does not consider a Bank unconstitutional."

Richmond Enquirer.

Mr. Calhoun labors harder than any man we have ever known to vindicate his consistency before the public; and it certainly is a task as hopeless as that of Sisyphus. An ultra Unitarian in the construction of the constitution, while Secretary of War, he now assumes to be the leader of the strictest sect of the Unitarians—and yet he claims to be consistent! The author of the National Bank charter in 1816, and the advocate for its recharter in 1834, he now opposes it both on grounds of constitutionality and expediency—and yet he claims to be consistent! The advocate of protecting duties in 1816, and the champion of the right of a State to nullify the law imposing protecting duties in 1830—and yet he claims to be consistent! It would be more honorable in Mr. C., when he changes his opinion, to avow that change, and state his reasons for it. No man is censurable for renouncing old opinions, when he is convinced that they are erroneous; but it is ridiculous, when a man has been at opposite extremes of great questions, to say that he has never shifted his position at all. It betrays a contempt for the public understanding which no man has a right to manifest without incurring public resentment.—*Lynchburg Virg.*

Piracy at our Doors.—The Packet Ship *Susquehanna*, sailed from Philadelphia for Liverpool on Friday last, with a cargo, including \$250,000 in specie, and near sixty cabin and steerage passengers.

A slip from the New Castle Gazette of Monday, states that an express had reached that city from Lewes, (near Cape Henlopen,) bringing information that the ship was captured on Saturday, within thirty miles of the Capes of Delaware, by a piratical schooner. An affidavit of the fact was made by two pilots at Lewes.

The *Susquehanna* is one of a line of packets which belongs, we believe, to a company of citizens, (quakers,) who entertain religious objections to bearing arms, and consequently their ships carry no armament. We presume, therefore, that the *Susquehanna* was destitute of any means of defence, and was liable to become the prey of any armed pirate.

The following is a list of her cabin passengers:

May Humphrey, lady, two children and servant, Ann Rawle, Mary R. Rawle, Rachel Sharp, Henry C. Corat, Henry Martin, Edward Pleasant, of Philadelphia;

Esther Hoppin, of Providence, R. Island; Mary Ann and Anna Reilly, of Cincinnati; Wm. H. Gray, of Norfolk Virginia; James Saul, of New Orleans, Henry Fox, of Bristol, England; Wm. B. McCrone, of New Castle, Delaware; and 40 in the steerage.—*Nat. Int.*

## FOREIGN.

The dissolution of the French Chamber of Deputies was to take place on the 1st October.

The preparations for the expedition against Constantine were going rapidly forward.

A number of suspected individuals had been arrested at Rome. The precise cause of the arrest was not known to the public. The cholera was abating.

The Austrian government have resumed their brutal persecutions of the poor Poles, and are preparing to transport more of these unfortunate people from Trieste to America. Among other visions is the venerable Radziszewski, formerly an officer of Napoleon; he has been suddenly ordered out of Gallia, where he was quietly and inoffensively living on a small farm.

The Emperor and Empress of Austria have gone to Mariazell, at which place of pilgrimage all the prelates had assembled, preliminary to the usual religious fetes performed there.

The King of Hanover was to be present at the secular anniversary of the University of Gottingen.

The young Duke of St. Albans is getting his new mansion ready in Picadilly. We wonder what fair hand is to grace his domicile now replenished by the rich coffers of the deceased old duchess? Miss Burdett's nine millions of dollars will perhaps be kept in the family.

The life of the Dowager Empress of Austria was lately miraculously preserved, by a hussar of her escort with much presence of mind cutting the traces of the carriage as it was about to be precipitated down the bridge.

The Grand Duke Michael is forbidden to come to Petersburg during the absence of his brother, the Autocrat, in the South. Perhaps Michael might not prove such a craven duke as Constantine the rightful heir did.

Among the persons dead of cholera at Rome, is the Duke of Fiano, and Count Virgino Cenio Bolognetti.

Young Napoleon Louis Bonaparte is, we perceive, to be permitted to reside in Switzerland, by the death-bed couch of his almost expiring mother. The Swiss Diet will not yield to the heartless demand of the holy alliance to expel him from the country. The oldest and favorite nephew of the Great Captain, may yet dictate, as his uncle did from the Tuilleries, terms the most humiliating to the persecutors of his race, who, in the zenith of power, might have crumpled every royal rookery in Europe to atoms.

The coronation of the Queen of England will take place in May. Many foreign Princes, it is said, will witness the ceremony.

The French Prince de Joinville has been suddenly recalled from his intended voyage. He was to have embarked in the *Hercules*, of 100 guns, for the coast of Western Africa, with an ultimate destination to the United States.

The young King of Wurtemberg has returned to Stuttgart from his visit to England—his visit rather to the young Queen Victoria. It is not said what impression he made, but John Bull is so fond of German Alliances that this, the greatest card from that quarter yet offered, may possibly have some chance. Besides he is a cousin to the envied girl whose diadem is the earth's fairest gem "set in the silver sea."

The Duke de Nemours, by a despatch of Sept. 11, had left Toulon in the Phare frigate for Africa.

Louis Philippe and family are gone to pass some days at Fontainebleau.

The Mississippi River on the 9th inst. had not been so high for many years.