

THE TARBORO' SCÆVOLA.

REPUBLICANISM: THE PALLADIUM OF EQUAL RIGHTS.

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TERMS.

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Letters to the Editor must come free of postage, or they will not be attended to. ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the rate of one dollar per square, for three insertions, and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion. A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. Those sending in advertisements will mark the number of times they wish them inserted.

PROSPECTUS

OF
THE NEW HAVENER;
A Continuation of the
LITERARY EMPORIUM.

UNDER the above title we propose commencing, on the 15th of July next, the third volume of the *Literary Emporium*, a paper to be continued weekly, and devoted to popular Essays, Tales, Verse, and Science generally.

In presenting our little *protege* for public favor, we rely entirely on her natural graces and intrinsic merits for success—neither seeking to extenuate her charms, nor mask her blemishes by the gaud of holiday parments, or add to her consequence by a flaring title. On the contrary, she is ushered to the literary coterie with slight ceremony, and in a neat but unpretending habit; destined, nevertheless, if we mistake on her qualifications, to become no insignificant addition to the colloquial recreations of the company. Some we know, estimate a publication, or a tract of wild land, by the same standard—less by depth of soil than extent of area. To such, the gigantic idols of the Celestial Empire present higher claims for admiration than the Apollo Belvedere, and our hebdomadal siffers in comparison with the formidable placard of a manager. Such forest that strength not always presupposes courage—expanded territory a populous nation—nor a ponderous folio inevitable wisdom. Purg'd of dress, the shelves of booksellers would resemble the ranks of a vanquished army; and were the superfluous and meritorious pages of many writers placed in opposition, it would be seen that talent was sadly in the minority. Might we not apply the same test to newspapers and periodicals throughout the country, and obtain with few exceptions similar results? Remembering that the glitter of glass and silver adds nothing to the variety or quality of the viands, we shall attempt no rivalry with our gorgeous neighbors, but in originality and literary worth.

Solicitous to please, we throw open our pleasure-grounds for public inspection, and trust they will be considered not less inviting from their present circumscribed limits. We cannot indeed astonish with the wonders of Vauxhall—we have neither grottoes, artificial ruins nor foaming *jet de eau*; but we proffer a fair collection of native and exotic flowers, clusters of evergreen, groves of elm and sycamore, and a young Parnassus fresh and sparkling from the northern mountains.

MUSIC.—Our pages will be occasionally enriched by the insertion of a piece of popular music, either original or selected. In this department we shall be favored with the advice and assistance of professors of acknowledged taste and scientific attainments.

In conclusion, we assure those, who may honor us with subscriptions, that our little paper will be found, in point of interest, not inferior to many with bolder pretensions and more prepossessing appearance. Promising only what we can readily perform, we intended rather to exceed than fall below our engagements; and although

"'Tis not in mortals to command success—
We will do more—endeavor to deserve it."

The NEW HAVENER will be published by WM. STORER, Junior, assisted in the Editorial Department should the subscription warrant the undertaking, by JOS. W. BENNETT.

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The paper is issued every Saturday morning. It is printed on a handsome sheet of paper with fair type. Each number contains eight quarto pages—making, at the end of the year, a volume of 416 pages, including title page and index.

The price, per annum, is \$3 in advance, or \$2 50 at the expiration of three months.

Subscribers in places where we have no acting agent, must invariably forward the money in advance, free of postage.

Fifty dozen Eggs.

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Tarboro', Nov. 17, 1857.

Miscellaneous.

FEDERAL PRINCIPLES.

We call upon the friends of equal rights, who have lent themselves to the federal party, to uphold them under the new title of "whigs," to ponder upon the principles they are aiding to establish, upon the ruins of our liberty. A writer in the Ohio Patriot quotes the sentiments of the great Alexander Hamilton, the father of the American Banking System, and the leader of American Federalism in his day. It cannot be for a moment supposed, that the federalists will fail to carry out their principles so soon as they obtain the power. Does any say—"here is my neighbor, whom I have long known—he belongs to the whigs—he would not subscribe to the aristocratic doctrines of Alexander Hamilton." This is most true—but your neighbor is voting and lending his influence to a party that does subscribe to those doctrines, and if he continue to do so, will efficiently instrumental in establishing an aristocracy, against the power of which the democracy of the Union have been contending, from the days of Hamilton until now; and give that party the ascendancy, through an United States Bank, and the spirit of the doctrines embodied below, will prevail, in every odious feature.—In the Convention which framed our Constitution, Gen. Hamilton proposed the following as part of that Constitution:—they are extracted from Gates' Debates.—*Raleigh Standard.*

"The Senate to consist of persons elected to serve "during good behavior."

Again:—"The Supreme Executive authority of the United States to be vested in a Governor, to be elected to serve during good behavior." "To have a negative upon all laws about to be passed."

Again:—"The Senate to have the sole power of declaring war."

Again:—"The Governor or President of each State, shall be appointed by the General Government, and shall have a negative upon the laws about to be passed in his State."

In speeches in the same Convention, in illustration of the correctness of his position, Gen. Hamilton made the following remarks:

"I have well considered the subject, and am convinced that no amendment of the Confederation can answer the purpose of a good Government, so long as State Sovereignities do, in any shape, exist."

Again:—"To avoid the evils deducible from these observations, we must establish a General National Government, completely sovereign, and annihilate State distinctions and State operations."

Again:—"What can be the inducements for gentlemen to come 600 miles to a National Legislature? The expenses would at least amount to £100,000. This, however, can be no conclusive objection, if it eventuates in an extinction of State Governments. The burden of the latter would be saved, and the expense then would not be great. State distinctions would be found unnecessary, and yet I confess, to carry government to the extremities, the State Governments reduced to Corporations, and with very limited powers, might be necessary."

Again:—"I am at loss to know what must be done—I despair that a Republican form of government can remove the difficulty. Whatever may be my opinion, I hold it unwise, however, to change that form of Government. I believe the British Government forms the best model the world ever produced, and such has been its progress in the minds of the many, that this truth gradually gains ground. This Government has for its object public strength and individual security. It is said with us to be unattainable. If it was once formed it would maintain itself. All communities divide themselves into the Few and the Many. The first are Rich and Well Born, the other the mass of the People. The People are turbulent and changing; they seldom judge or determine right. Give, therefore, to the first class, (i. e. the Rich and well born) a distinct, permanent share in the government."

Again:—"Can a Democratic Assembly, who annually revolve in the mass of the people, be supposed steadily to pursue the public good? Nothing but a permanent body can check the imprudence of Democracy. Their turbulent and uncontrollable disposition requires checks."

Again:—"It is admitted that you cannot have a good Executive on a Democratic plan. See the excellency of the British Executive. He is placed above temptation. He can have no distinct interests from the public welfare. Nothing short of such an Executive can be efficient."

Again:—"Let One body of the Legislature be constituted during good behavior or life."

Again:—"Let me observe, that an Executive is less dangerous to the people when in office during life, than for seven years."

Periodical coldness of winters.—A

publication at the Hague, 1799, states that extremely cold winters have occurred every 400 years since the birth of Christ. In 1399, the cold was so intense that the North Sea was frozen over.

From the Washington Madisonian.

AFFAIRS OF CANADA.

The news which has reached us within the last few days, indicates very clearly that the ball of revolution is gathering a force in both the Canadas, that will not be easily resisted, if it can be at all, with any prospect of success. To those who have been acquainted with the state of feeling in Canada, the recent indications are neither singular nor unexpected. A spirit of disquietude and impatience has, for a length of time, prevailed, more or less, among that heterogeneous population. The simultaneous movements which are now taking place in every part of the province, show conclusively that public feeling was ripe for revolution, and that a secret organization had been going on unknown to the government. In the lower province, where the first overt acts of "rebellion" were committed, the government seems to have exerted itself with great promptitude and severity. The "rebels" whose names have been published, and for whose apprehension high rewards have been offered by the Governor, are reputed to be gentlemen of the highest character, intelligence and property. Many of the inhabitants of the lower province have forsaken their property in the country, and taken refuge in Montreal; while numbers have fled to the United States. In some cases the British authorities have pursued them over the line, and whenever the "rebels" have been overtaken, they seem to have been treated with a harshness and severity well calculated to inflame the public mind to the highest pitch throughout the whole dominions.

In the Upper Province the first manifestation of the "insurgents," resulting in the capture of Toronto, formerly called York.* This is the most important city of the Upper Province, containing about the thousand inhabitants, a fort, arsenal, &c. and being the residence of Sir Francis Head, the Governor. The residence of his Excellency is a wooden cottage, in the western portion of the city, surrounded by gardens and walks enclosed by a board fence, the gates of which were protected by "Royal Grenadiers," fierce and loyal. The few troops that now and then paraded the city, served only to enliven, not to intimidate the quiet pursuits of commerce.

Niagara, upon which it is rumored 1500 "Patriots" were marching, would be taken by such a force without resistance. The fort at that place has been recently dismantled and the garrison withdrawn, under the policy of retrenchment, in the Provincial expenditures.

The Canada have been expensive colonies to the mother country, and it will be recollected that it was only at the last winter session of the English Parliament, that Mr. Roebuck made a motion to dissolve the Legislative Council of the Lower Province, to the great alarm of his (then) Majesty's subjects in that quarter. Under the policy of retrenchment most of the army garrisons have been withdrawn within the last two years, and among other attempts at economizing, the usual 12 o'clock gun has been dispensed with.

The grievance of which the "Sons of Liberty," as they call themselves, now complain are principally these, as stated substantially in their address.

1. Hosts of officers are placed in authority over them, without the consent of the people, and with improper salaries.

2. The trial by jury is made only an instrument of despotism, by the interference of executive officers in the selection of jurors.

3. Immense funds, variously bestowed for the purposes of education,

have been diverted from the object, and absorbed by public officers, while the children of the Province are left to grow up without education, to be taunted with the want of learning.

4. The public lands have been monopolized by the favorites of Government.

5. "Laws, affecting the tenure of lands, inapplicable to the condition of the country," have been forced upon the Province by the English parliament, thereby "usurping powers of internal legislation" belonging to the Province only.

6. The regulations of trade imposed by the foreign parliament cripple and paralyze commercial enterprise.

7. "The representation of the country has been made a solemn mockery." The Executive has refused his assent "to laws useful to the people, and passed unanimously by their representatives."

8. The legislative council is appointed by authorities 3000 miles off, and the executive council appointed in the same manner, "remains, unchanged."

9. The Governor is "an official partizan," and "conducts the government for the benefit of the few."

10. They have remonstrated in all proper forms with the King and parliament of the mother country, but no remedies have been extended.

*Since the above was written, we learn that Sir Francis Head has taken Toronto.

JOURNEYMEN PRINTERS.—From high to low, in New England and at the South, they are the same class of careless, well informed, good hearted men—knowing how to act better than they do, nothing at times, yet every thing if occasion requires it; we have seen one and the same individual of the craft, a minister in Carolina, a boatman on the western canal, a sheriff in Ohio, a sailing master on board a privateer, a fiddler in New Orleans, a dandy in Broadway, New York, a pressman in a garret printing office, and without a settled habitation any where!

Ceremony of letting the Waters of the Nile into Lower Egypt.—At four P. M. of the 19th of August—the Nile having risen to the proper height of cutting the canal through, which, by intersection of other canals from that, the waters of the Nile are conveyed through the whole eastern side of that river into Lower Egypt—a large boat which had been prepared with having scaffolding erected, dressed with flags, awnings, and carpets for the occasion, and crowded with people, was seen slowly ascending the stream of the Nile, with the assistance of the wind, that being fair; and presently another large dressed out boat steered off to the former; both were lashed together, and then these were preceded by another boat having a gun on her bow, which continued firing without intermission during their ascent up the river. These three were joined and accompanied by various other boats, chiefly belonging to the nobility and gentry of Egypt; both sides of the Nile were crowded with lookers-on.—The garden of Rhoda, which lies contiguous to the spot where the waters are let in, was also densely crowded. On the arrival of the vessels at the spot they received a salute of artillery, stationed there for that purpose. Through the whole night boats were constantly passing up and down, and most of them with Arabic music on board; in fact, for this one night in the year the Nile may be said to resemble Venice in its summer nights of serenading. At frequent intervals rockets, artillery, blue lights, and fire works of various descriptions were fired throughout the night. Close to the spot where the cut was to be made, stands the building which contains the machinery by which the waters of the Nile are conveyed to the citadel of Cairo. These buildings seemed, when the fireworks were not playing, like a huge fortification; for as the fireworks played, and occasionally lighted the atmosphere over it, hundreds of people were seen on its summits.

As the morning dawned, the boats with the harem's began to appear, with various suits from different points. First came the ex-sheriff of Mecca, with his splendid and pampered Arab horses, of the true Neghed breed, probably the finest in the world; then came the dervishes from Turkey; these wore their handkerchiefs and badges on this occasion.—The consuls of European nations, as well as the subjects of those

nations, all repaired to the spot.—Next came the military, civil, and other officers of the Egyptian Government; and last, not least, at eight o'clock, came Habib Effendi, the venerable and respected Governor of Cairo, to attend the opening of the waters. His barge began to throw copper money in handfuls for the poor into the canal. At sunrise the laborers stationed to cut the soil were at their work, and at a quarter past eight the waters rushed in, and in ten minutes after a boat passed through, and floated for two miles inland. Habib Effendi then presented the Cadi of Cairo with a catten or robe of honor, and his agent also gave other robes to the officers of the Cadi.—The tents and two more beautiful flags of cloth of gold were now struck, and in a quarter of an hour after the cut, the whole multitude had disappeared. All were dressed in their richest costumes, and all wore happy faces, some perhaps only put on for the day, but all seemed to join in praising the God of the universe who annually deals out the blessings of waters to Egypt. The shouts of the multitude and roar of cannon at the first gush of the waters, was almost paralyzing, joined as it was by a prayer to heaven from nearly every human being on the spot, whose number I should say amounted to 250,000 people.—*London Morning Chronicle.*

The Dead Sea.—Mr. Buckingham in his interesting lectures supports the opinion that the Dead Sea is called by that name because no living thing is to be found in it or around it. The Dead Sea or rather the Lake known by that name, was no doubt formed by the burning of Sodom and Gomorrah, and the doomed cities which were built on that bituminous mineral known as asphalt, which soon ignites and burns with great quickness. Melt some asphalt and pour it in a tumbler of water, and after it remains some time the water has all the bitterness of the Dead Sea; hence the impossibility of fish of any kind living in it; but birds and living animals are not affected by being near it. Mr. Stephens in his interesting incidents of travel is clear on this point.

Almost at the moment of my turning from the Jordan to the Dead Sea, notwithstanding the long credited account that no bird could fly over it without dropping dead on its surface, I saw a flock of gulls floating quietly on its bosom, and when I roused them with a stone, they flew down the lake, skimming its surface until they were out of sight.

Romantic and pious imaginations are apt to attribute facts to other causes than their natural ones. We have always been of opinion that great masses of the Napha, Petroleum and Asphaltes run throughout Palestine, and from internal fires and volcanic eruptions, produce so many fatal earthquakes.—*N. Y. Star.*

Catacombs of Egypt.—These depositories of Egypt's embalmed dead, are of immense extent, and are supposed by Mr. Buckingham, to contain more bodies than there are people now living on the globe. These Mummies are now wholly destitute of any animal matter. It has all changed into a resinous substance, or decayed. They are taken from the catacomb to be exported, and to be used for fuel. The finest are exported whole, as objects of curiosity for museums. Certain parts, as the inside of the head and chest, are sold as a drug, and the back bone is ground into powder for paint, which is highly prized by artists.—*N. Y. Trans.*

Many young persons think it something like disgrace, or at least that it is ungentle to work.

This is a very mistaken notion. God made us to be useful, and what he made us for, must be honor, for dishonor he will not to his creatures. Strive to be in truth and simplicity what God hath given you power to be, and you never need fear for your respectability.

Qualifications for matrimony.—No woman ought to be permitted to enter upon the duties of connubiality, without being able to make a shirt, mend a coat, bake a loaf of bread, roast a joint of meat, broil a stake, make a pudding, and manufacture frocks and etceteras for little responsibilities.

Philadelphia, Dec. 16.—Dr. Philip Syng Physic, the eminent Surgeon and Physician and celebrated Lecturer, died yesterday morning, after a lingering illness. Few professional men in this country have attained a more enviable fame. Dr. Physic had retired from his professorship in the Medical School of the University of Pennsylvania; but so intimately was his name connected with that institution, that the announcement of his death caused a suspension of lectures until the ensuing week.

U. S. Gazette.

It is stated in the Globe that the Branch Mint at Charlotte, N. C., has gone into operation.