



TARBOROUGH

SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1837.

Gen. Jackson's Farewell Address.—We invite attention to the Act passed by our last General Assembly to encourage the culture of Silk and Sugar in this State, inserted on our first page. Recent experiments justify the belief that the day is not distant in which Silk, and Sugar manufactured from the beet, will be classed among the staple productions of the country.

Gen. Jackson's Farewell Address.—We have determined to insert this admirable document in our paper, notwithstanding its great length. The patriotic and paternal admonitions it contains cannot fail to sink deep into the heart of the patriot and the philanthropist.

Great Fire in Washington.—We learn verbally from Washington, in this State, that a great fire occurred there on Tuesday last, which caused immense damage in the destruction of buildings, goods, &c. All the buildings were destroyed on both sides of Main street, from Mr. Potts's store to the Bank, with the exception of the Presbyterian church. We have not heard how the fire originated, nor the probable amount of damage sustained.

It appears that the moneyed system is again becoming somewhat deranged. The New York papers quote North Carolina bank notes at five per cent. discount, and the following is taken from the Petersburg Constellation of Thursday last:—

North Carolina Money.—We deem it but an act of justice to our North Carolina friends to inform them that the notes of their State Bank only, are Bankable here. Cape Fear Bank paper cannot generally be got off at less than a discount of two per cent.

Money Matters.—Yesterday's mail brought us intelligence from New York, corresponding with the disastrous accounts previously received from New Orleans. The seven million failure in the latter city, was the house of Hermann, Briggs & Co. which has carried with it the great banking house of J. L. & S. Joseph, of New York, and spread dismay throughout the commercial metropolis, or, to use the expression of the Journal of Commerce, "made the state of things in Wall street most uncomfortable." The way the stocks were affected will give the reader an idea of the panic—they are the great barometer of the elements upon which the frame of civilized society depend—some of them dropped eight or ten per cent. below the low point to which they had previously fallen.—*Norf. Her.*

Texas.—Immediately before the expiration of his term of office, on Friday night, Gen. Jackson as President of the United States, officially acknowledged the Independence of Texas, and invited Mr. Wharton, one of the Ministers from the new republic, and his Secretary of Legation, to be present at the Inauguration, with the other Foreign Ministers.

North Carolina Militia.—Thirty thousand dollars were appropriated by Act of Congress, during the late session, for satisfying the claims of North Carolina upon the General Government for services rendered by her militia during the last war. Justice, though long delayed, has come at last. Several agents have heretofore been sent to Washington by our

State Government with a view to the settlement of this claim, but their efforts were fruitless. We were not aware of the existence of an appropriation for this purpose, until we accidentally came across it tacked to a general bill containing numerous other items, where, we presume, it was slipped in by the cleverness of some of our Representatives.—*Raleigh Reg.*

We discover that \$1,500 were appropriated by the late Congress, for defraying the expense of an examination and survey of the Harbors of Beaufort and Wilmington, with a view to determine their respective advantages for the establishment of a Navy Yard.—*ib.*

We understand that William F. Strange, one of the Editors of the Fayetteville Journal, has been appointed Clerk or Secretary in the Branch Mint, at Charlotte, with a salary of \$1,000.—*ib.*

Fracas.—We learn from Elizabeth City that an unfortunate affray occurred in that town on Tuesday last, between Mr. William Glover, a resident, and a Mr. Forward, a sojourner, from Deep Creek. Mr. Glover is said to have commenced a violent attack on the person of Mr. Forward, from some previous provocation of the latter, who in his turn drew a dirk and stabbed Glover several times. The wounds inflicted by Forward being considered mortal, he was committed to prison, tho' himself very badly hurt by the previous rough usage of his aggressor.

INDIAN WAR.

War ended.—A letter in the Jacksonville Courier, dated Black Creek, March 10, says: An express arrived at this place 12 o'clock last night, bringing the agreeable intelligence from Gen. Jesup, that the war is in reality closed. The Indians have given up—have surrendered. All the chiefs, but Oseola, have come in, and have consented to removal. All are to assemble at Tampa Bay by the 10th day of April next, prepared for removal to their western homes. The Indians say that Oseola is on the Suwanee, and that they will bring him to Tampa Bay by the 10th of April.

Petersburg Market, March 23.—Cotton, 12½ a 15 cents; Bacon, (new) 14; Lard, 14 a 15.—*Con.*

FAREWELL ADDRESS

Of Andrew Jackson to the People of the United States.

Fellow citizens: Being about to retire finally from public life, I beg leave to offer you my grateful thanks for the many proofs of kindness and confidence which I have received at your hands. It has been my fortune, in the discharge of public duties, civil and military, frequently to have found myself in difficult and trying situations, where prompt decision and energetic action were necessary, and where the interest of the country required that high responsibilities should be fearlessly encountered; and it is with the deepest emotions of gratitude that I acknowledge the continued and unbroken confidence with which you have sustained me in every trial. My public life has been a long one, and I cannot hope that it has, at all times, been free from errors. But I have the consolation of knowing that, if mistakes have been committed, they have not seriously injured the country I so anxiously endeavored to serve; and, at the moment when I surrender my last public trust, I leave this great people prosperous and happy; in the full enjoyment of liberty and peace; and honored and respected by every nation of the world.

If my humble efforts have, in any degree, contributed to preserve to you these blessings, I have been more than rewarded by the honors you have heaped upon me; and, above all, by the generous confidence with which you have continued to animate and

cheer my path to the closing hour of my political life. The time has now come, when advanced age and a broken frame warn me to retire from public concerns, but the recollection of the many favors you have bestowed upon me is engraven upon my heart, and I have felt that I could not part from your service without making this public acknowledgment of the gratitude I owe you. And if I use the occasion to offer to you the counsels of age and experience, you will, I trust, receive them with the same indulgent kindness which you have so often extended to me; and will, at least, see in them an earnest desire to perpetuate, in this favored land, the blessings of liberty and equal laws.

We have now lived almost fifty years under the Constitution framed by the sages and patriots of the Revolution. The conflicts in which the nations of Europe were engaged during a great part of this period; the spirit in which they waged war against each other; and our intimate commercial connexions with every part of the civilized world, rendered it a time of much difficulty for the Government of the United States. We have had our seasons of peace and of war, with all the evils which precede or follow a state of hostility with powerful nations. We encountered these trials with our Constitution yet in its infancy, and under the disadvantages which a new and untried Government must always feel when it is called upon to put forth its whole strength, without the lights of experience to guide it, or the weight of precedents to justify its measures. But we have passed triumphantly through all these difficulties. Our Constitution is no longer a doubtful experiment; and, at the end of nearly half a century, we find that it has preserved unimpaired the liberties of the people, secured the rights of property, and that our country has improved and is flourishing beyond any former example in the history of nations.

In our domestic concerns there is every thing to encourage us; and if you are true to yourselves, nothing can impede your march to the highest point of national prosperity. The States which had so long been retarded in their improvement, by the Indian tribes residing in the midst of them, are at length relieved from the evil; and this unhappy race—the original dwellers in our land—are now placed in a situation where we may well hope that they will share in the blessings of civilization, and be saved from that degradation and destruction to which they were rapidly hastening while they remained in the States; and while the safety and comfort of our own citizens have been greatly promoted by their removal, the philanthropist will rejoice that the remnant of that ill-fated race has been at length placed beyond the reach of injury or oppression, and that the paternal care of the General Government will hereafter watch over them and protect them.

If we turn to our relations with foreign Powers, we find our condition equally gratifying. Actuated by the sincere desire to do justice to every nation, and to preserve the blessings of peace, our intercourse with them has been conducted on the part of this Government in the spirit of frankness, and I take pleasure in saying, that it has generally been met in a corresponding temper. Difficulties of old standing have been surmounted by friendly discussion, and the mutual desire to be just; and the claims of our citizens, which had been long withheld, have at length been acknowledged and adjusted, and satisfactory arrangements made for their final payment; and with a limited, and, I trust, a temporary exception, our relations with every foreign Power are now of the most friendly character—our commerce continually expanding, and our flag respected in every quarter of the world.

These cheering and grateful prospects, and these multiplied favors, we owe, under Providence,

to the adoption of the Federal Constitution. It is no longer a question whether this great country can remain happily united, and flourish under our present form of government. Experience, the unerring test of all human undertakings, has shown the wisdom and foresight of those who formed it; and has proved, that in the Union of these States there is a sure foundation for the brightest hopes of freedom, and for the happiness of the people. At every hazard, and by every sacrifice, this Union must be preserved.

The necessity of watching with jealous anxiety for the preservation of the Union, was earnestly pressed upon his fellow citizens by the Father of his country, in his farewell address. He has there told us, that "while experience shall not have demonstrated its impracticability, there will always be reason to distrust the patriotism of those who, in any quarter, may endeavor to weaken its bonds;" and he has cautioned us, in the strongest terms, against the formation of parties, on geographical discriminations, as one of the means which might disturb our union, and to which designing men would be likely to resort.

The lessons contained in this invaluable legacy of Washington to his countrymen, should be cherished in the heart of every citizen to the latest generation; and, perhaps at no period of time could they be more usefully remembered than at the present moment. For when we look upon the scenes that are passing around us, and dwell upon the pages of his parting address, his paternal counsels would seem to be not merely the offspring of wisdom and foresight, but the voice of prophecy foretelling events and warning us of the evil to come. Forty years have passed since this imperishable document was given to his countrymen. The Federal Constitution was then regarded by him as an experiment, and he so speaks of it in his address, but an experiment upon the success of which the best hopes of the country depended, and we all know that he was prepared to lay down his life, if necessary, to secure to it a full and a fair trial. The trial has been made. It has succeeded beyond the proudest hopes of those who framed it. Every quarter of this widely extended nation has felt its blessings, and shared in the general prosperity produced by its adoption. But amid this general prosperity and splendid success, the dangers of which he warned us are becoming every day more evident, and the signs of evil are sufficiently apparent to awaken the deepest anxiety in the bosom of the patriot. We behold systematic efforts publicly made to sow the seeds of discord between different parts of the United States, and to place party divisions directly upon geographical distinctions; to excite the south against the north, and the north against the south, and to force into the controversy the most delicate and exciting topics;—topics upon which it is impossible that a large portion of the Union can ever speak without strong emotion. Appeals, too, are constantly made to sectional interests, in order to influence the election of the Chief Magistrate, as if it were desired that he should favor a particular quarter of the country, instead of fulfilling the duties of his station with impartial justice to all; and the possible dissolution of the Union has at length become an ordinary and familiar subject of discussion. Has the warning voice of Washington been forgotten? or have designs already been formed to sever the Union? Let it not be supposed that I impute to all of those who have taken an active part in these unwise and unprofitable discussions, a want of patriotism or of public virtue. The honorable feeling of State pride, and local attachments, find a place in the bosoms of the most enlightened and pure. But while such men are conscious of their own integrity and honesty of purpose, they ought never to forget that the citizens of other States are their

political brethren; and that, however mistaken they may be in their views, the great body of them are equally honest and upright with themselves. Mutual suspicions and reproaches may in time create mutual hostility, and artful and designing men will always be found, who are ready to foment these fatal divisions, and to inflame the natural jealousies of different sections of the country. The history of the world is full of such examples, and especially the history of republics.

What have you to gain by division and dissension? Delude not yourselves with the belief that a breach once made may be afterwards repaired. If the Union is once severed, the line of separation will grow wider and wider, and the controversies which are now debated and settled in the halls of legislation, will then be tried in fields of battle, and determined by the sword. Neither should you deceive yourselves with the hope, that the first line of separation would be the permanent one, and that nothing but harmony and concord would be found in the new associations formed upon the dissolution of this Union. Local interests would still be found there, and unchastened ambition. And if the recollection of common dangers, in which the people of these United States stood side by side against the common foe; the memory of victories won by their united valor; the prosperity and happiness they have enjoyed under the present Constitution; the proud name they bear as citizens of this great republic; if all these recollections and proofs of common interest are not strong enough to bind us together as one people, what tie will hold united the new divisions of empire, when these bonds have been broken and this Union dissolved? The first line of separation would not last for a single generation; new fragments would be torn off; new leaders would spring up; and this great and glorious republic would soon be broken into a multitude of petty States, without commerce, without credit; jealous of one another; armed for mutual aggression; loaded with taxes to pay armies and leaders; seeking aid against each other from foreign powers; insulted and trampled upon by the nations of Europe, until harassed with conflicts, and humbled and debased in spirit, they would be ready to submit to the absolute dominion of any military adventurer, and to surrender their liberty for the sake of repose. It is impossible to look on the consequences that would inevitably follow the destruction of this government, and not feel indignant when we hear cold calculations about the value of the Union, and have so constantly before us a line of conduct so well calculated to weaken its ties.

There is too much at stake to allow pride or passion to influence your decision. Never for a moment believe that the great body of the citizens of any State or States can deliberately intend to do wrong. They may, under the influence of temporary excitement or misguided opinions, commit mistakes; they may be misled for a time by the suggestions of self-interest; but in a community so enlightened and patriotic as the people of the United States, argument will soon make them sensible of their errors; and, when convinced, they will be ready to repair them. If they have no higher or better motives to govern them, they will at least perceive that their own interest requires them to be just to others as they hope to receive justice at their hands.

(to be continued.)

Elder James Delk has appointed to preach at the Baptist church in Tarborough the second Sabbath in April; at Sappony, in Nash county, Friday 7th April; and Monday the 10th, at Daniel's meeting house, in Halifax county.—*Com.*

Elder James Osbourne, of Baltimore, will preach at Conetce

M. H. on Tuesday, 11th of April, on Wednesday, 12th, at Tarborough; Thursday, 13th, at Lawrence's Mill; Saturday and Sunday, 15th and 16th, at Williams's; Monday, 17th, at Old Town Creek; Tuesday, 18th, at Autrey's Creek; Wednesday, 19th, at White Oak; Thursday, 20th, at Union; Saturday and Sunday, 22d and 23d, at Pleasant Hill.—*Com.*

Prices Current, At Tarboro' and New York.

Item	Unit	Price
Bacon	lb.	12 15
Beeswax	lb.	20 25
Brandy, apple	gall'n	45 50
Coffee	lb.	13 16
Corn	bush.	75 80
Cotton	lb.	12 13
Cotton bag-g.	yard.	20 25
Flour, sup.	bb.	\$11 \$12 \$11
Iron	lb.	4 5
Lard	lb.	12 15
Molasses	gall'n	55 60
Sugar, brown	lb.	11 13
Salt, T. I.	bush	70 75
Turpentine	bb.	250 275
Wheat	bush.	100 125
Whiskey	bb.	60 65

Notice.

THE subscriber informs the Stockholders in the WILMINGTON AND RALEIGH Rail Road Company, Residing in the county of Edgecombe, that he has been appointed Collector of the instalments due, and that money after he due from them. All those arrears will therefore call and pay up, as soon as practicable.

Jas. M. Redmond, Tarboro', March 14, 1837.



A Race! A Race!

A SWEEPSTAKE RACE, for three year old Colts. One Hundred Dollars entrance, now five subscribers and closing will come off on Tuesday the 28th March, at the Milton track, near Nashville, Nash county. And, on the next day, there will be a PURSE of about Fifty Dollars given, to be run for, mile heats, by saddle horses, or horses that have not been regularly trained, to carry catch weights; and the entrance of each horse will be ten dollars, to be added to the purse.

The Proprietor, March 14, 1837.



Young Jack,

WILL STAND the present season which has commenced. He will be at J. C. Knight's store on the 15th of the present month, and longer necessary—then home and stay several days, then back to Knight's store—on the 1st day of July, when the season will expire. He will be let to mares at FOUR DOLLARS the leap, SIX Dollars the season, and TEN Dollars to insure a mare to be in foal, with 25 Cents to the Groom in every instance. The season and leap money to be due at the end of the season—the insurance from the first day of January next. Mares put if mentioned otherwise at the time they are first put, will be charged by the season, and when charged no alteration will be made. Great care will be taken to prevent accidents, but no liability if any should occur. Any person putting a mare by the insurance and fails to attend the stand, will be held bound for the insurance money whether she gets in foal or not. A transfer of property before it is ascertained whether in foal or not, nullifies the insurance money.

D. G. Baker, 13th March, 1837.

I have a Jinny colt which I will sell low. D. G. B.

LEANDER,

WILL STAND the ensuing season at his stable four miles west of Col. Sharpe's, seven miles east of Upper Town Creek meeting house—He will let to mares at FIVE DOLLARS the leap, SIX Dollars the season, and EIGHT Dollars to insure a mare to be in foal, with 25 Cents to the Groom in every instance. The season will commence the 10th of March and end the 15th of July next. The leap and season money will be due at the end of the season, and with interest—the insurance money will be due the 1st of January next, or as soon as the fact is ascertained or the property changed. Any person putting by the insurance and fails to attend the stand, will be taken to prevent accidents, but no liability for any that may happen.

Leander, Is nine years old this spring—his mares are well calculated to draw the attention of any person that wants tip-top mules. John H. Pitt, 13th March, 1837.

Printing neatly executed AT THIS OFFICE.