



Coffield King, MERCHANT TAILOR.

HAVING removed to his new establishment, nearly opposite the Court House, respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he is now opening a handsome assortment of

Fall and Winter GOODS,

Of a beautiful and superior quality, which have been selected with much personal care in the northern cities, and will be made up to order at short notice and in the most fashionable style—such as:

- Superfine blue and black Cloths.
- .. Invisible green and brown do.
- .. Claret brown and mulberry do.
- .. Olive and mixt do.
- .. Poltski ribbed Cassimere,
- .. Plain black and mixt do.
- .. Lavender, Zebra, Plaid & Grecian do.
- .. Striped and corded do. of various colors.

Plain black and figured Velvets, Brocade Velvets, a superior article, Plain black and figured silk V-stings, Brown and drab Petersburg, Black and brown goat hair Cambrils, Also, a beautiful assortment of Stocks, some very superior,

Bosoms, Collars, Gloves, Suspenders, &c. He trusts by due attention to business, and his long experience therein, to give the satisfaction to those who may favor him with their orders. He will keep constantly on hand an assortment of reasonable

Ready made Clothing,

Of the best quality, manufactured by himself and warranted. ALSO, three or four Journeymen Tailors of the first class, wanted. Tarboro', Nov. 10th, 1836.



Montague's Balm,

An Indian remedy for toothache, WHICH when applied according to a directions, has never failed to afford immediate and permanent relief, just received and for sale by

J. W. COTTEN.

11th Nov. 1835.



Mrs. A. C. Howard,

HAS just received a Fresh Supply of Goods, and is now enabled to furnish her customers and the public with almost every article for ornament, service, or comfort in the

Millinery Line

In her assortment will be found: A variety of Pattern Bonnets, Tuscan and straw do. of nearly every shape and feature.

Plain, figured, and watered Silks and Satins for dresses, Fancy Gauzes, for do. Veils, Shawls, Scarfs, and Handkerchiefs, of different qualities and prices.

Head ornaments, hair Nets, Puffs, & Curls, A large quantity of Ribbons, artificial Flowers, &c. &c.

Mrs. H. has patterns of the latest fashions. She invites an inspection of her Goods. Mantua making done as usual. Tarboro', April 23.



Look at This.

Mr. William Claiborne, ABOUT the year 1816 or 1817, removed from the county of Amelia, in the State of Virginia, and settled in some part of North Carolina, since which time, his friends have not heard from him or been able to ascertain the place of his residence.

A LEGACY,

Bequeathed to him by his wife's Father, John Bagby,

Will become payable the 1st of January, 1837, and the undersigned Executor of the Estate is anxious that he should come forward and receive it; and that he, in the meantime, do advise the undersigned of the place of his residence. If Mr. Claiborne is dead, or has removed from Carolina, his surviving relations or any other person who can give any information concerning him, or his descendants, will confer a favor on the undersigned, by communicating such information by letter directed to him at Knauba Courthouse, Va.

Thos. Matthews, Ex'r. 1st June, 1836.

Printing Press for Sale.

A SUPER ROYAL Printing Press, on the old mode of construction, can be procured on reasonable terms. Apply at this Office. Tarborough, July 24.



William W. Gray's

Invaluable Ointment, FOR ULCERS, TUMOURS, &c.

Can now be obtained of the Patentee, at the Office of the Raleigh Register. Single Pot, 1 dollar—One dozen, 9 dollars. WILLIAM W. GRAY. Raleigh, October 4, 1835.

Raleigh, September 1, 1836. For five or six years previous to the spring of 1834, a negro man of mine had been much afflicted with an ulcerated arm and hand, which rendered him almost useless.

The ulcer embraced that part of his arm from the elbow down, including his entire hand, which was literally a mass of putrefaction. A joint of one finger, and a part of the thumb, perished and dropped off. A more distressing and hopeless case I have never beheld. It was abandoned by his physician as incurable, except by amputation of the hand.

The best medical treatment having failed to relieve the man, I placed him under the care of Mr. William W. Gray, in this place, who, with his Ointment, has effectually cured the case, although the negro was frequently absent, for weeks and months together. He has been entirely well for the last eight months, and I have good reason to believe will continue so.

WILLIAM BOYLAN.



Brandy, wanted.

THE Subscriber wish to purchase 50 barrels BRANDY, for which the highest cash price will be given. D. RICHARDS & CO. IMPORTANT.

Treasury Order.—This wise and salutary measure, requiring specie payments for public lands, is to be continued by Mr. Van Buren.

It is daily becoming more evident, that the repeal of the Order would only have a tendency to remove the present pecuniary embarrassments from the commercial and stock-jobbing community to the banks, and thus by enabling the former to relieve themselves by a heavy exportation of specie, inevitably compel the latter to suspend specie payments, and thus throw the whole country into confusion.

We copy from the Petersburg Constellation the following interesting subject:—The New York Sunday Morning News, of the 2d inst. contains the following important Postscript item from Washington.

We have no doubt of its accuracy. Nothing could be more ruinous at this moment to the best interests of the country, than the repeal of the Treasury Order. Mr. Van Buren deserves, a thousand fold, the thanks of the American people for his inflexible determination to carry out one of the wisest, as it is destined in its eventual results, to be, one of the most beneficial measures of his illustrious predecessor's administration.

The Federal Whigs will abuse—timid friends censure, and weak ones probably desert him, for this act; but the bone and sinew of the land, the great body of the people, those whose votes placed Mr. Van Buren in the Presidential Chair, will applaud the firmness with which he devotes himself to his country's welfare, disregardful alike of the vehement clamor of powerful enemies, and the remonstrances and disapprobation of, no doubt, very zealous and very honest, but very weak-headed and narrow-sighted political friends.

Postscript—Important from Washington—Treasury Order.—By the express mail of yesterday, we received a letter from a gentleman of this city, now in Washington, informing us that Mr. Van Buren has at length determined not to revoke or relax the Treasury Order of the 11th July.

The Cabinet held several meetings on the subject, during the last week, at which each member gave his opinions in full, on the policy of revoking the Order. Mr. Van Buren, after hearing the views of all, decided to continue the order in full force, upon the reasons suggested by Mr. Butler, the Attorney General.

Mr. Butler represented that, if the order was not repealed, the western and southern banks would not be able to keep their specie, and, while they parted with that, they would, at the same time, increase their issues, and other facilities, to a vast extent.

The specie would flow to New York in payment of debts due to the merchants and jobbers of that city, for last year's importations, and would be immediately shipped to England, to pay the forty or fifty millions which we owe her, on account of those importations.

In a few months, our stock of specie, which now exceeds seventy millions, would thus be reduced to less than thirty millions, while at the same time, the bank issues of paper would be greatly increased.

The consequence, he argued, would be a general crash of all the banks, and the total loss to the government of its revenues which have accumulated in the deposit banks.

He represented that the deposit banks will not, even under the most favorable circumstances, be able to pay the next quarter's instalment of the surplus ordered to be distributed among the States, without greatly distressing their debtors; and that, if the small specie basis, which now barely sustains their circulation and engagements, should be much diminished, it would be idle to expect them to pay one dollar of what they owe to the government.

He also urged that, by the revocation of the order, the speculations in public lands would be vastly increased, and the whole national domain, so far as it is now subject to entry, would be immediately bought up by speculators, with deposit bank notes, not worth a farthing.

The people, he further argued, who had long been passive under all the fluctuations of the currency were becoming uneasy, and upon the first explosion of a government deposit bank, would demand the re-establishment of a national bank.

The utmost prudence and precaution would be necessary to avoid that result.

Letters were also produced from our minister at London, from our consul at Liverpool, and others, suggesting that every practicable method should be resorted to by the government, to retain the specie now in the country.

They state that England is on the brink of a great financial and political convulsion, and that the Bank of England will be obliged to suspend specie payments, unless the efforts then making for procuring a supply from the United States, should succeed; and that the question, in fact, was, whether the banks on this side of the water, or on that, should first blow up.

The political disturbances of England, says Mr. Stevenson, are greatly promoted by her financial embarrassments; and if the latter continue, the former must soon come to a crisis. If the money power is crippled and embarrassed, the democracy of the country will triumph, and Ireland will be emancipated.

To send our specie to England, at this crisis, would, therefore, destroy ourselves and aid the British Tories in their present bank struggle with the people.

Mr. Woodbury did not coincide in all the above views. This is the substance of the information communicated to us from a most unquestionable source, and for the substantial correctness of the whole things we freely pledge ourselves to our readers.

Increase of Banks.—Mr. Secretary Woodbury, in his Treasury Report states that in 1830, the number of banks in the United States was 330—and that on the 1st of January 1837, the number of banks was 813—making an increase of 483 banks.

In 1830, the banking capital in the United States was \$145,192,268; in 1837, the banking capital is \$378,421,168, making an increase of banking capital to the amount of \$233,228,900.

The Surplus.—By the notice from the Treasury Department of

the receipts and expenditures in January and February, which we published on Monday, it will be seen that the surplus increased in those two months only about one million of dollars.

Should it continue to increase at that rate through the year, though in truth it will probably diminish, the whole accumulation in 1837, would be only six millions.

Yet the wise financiers of the New York Express have magnified it to sixty millions, and the Raleigh Star to forty millions. Globe, April 5.

The accounts which we publish to day of the state of the money market at the North are still of a gloomy cast. Another explosion has occurred in New York: the great house of St. John has stopped payment, carrying with it a dozen others. Nearly ninety houses in the city of New York, have followed "the Josephs," their liabilities amounting to some sixty millions of dollars!

We need not expect to hear of the end of these troubles for two months to come.—Norfolk Her.

Mr. H. Haines, Editor of the Petersburg Constellation, has determined to commence the publication of the Constellation weekly on the 6th of May, in addition to his present tri-weekly paper.

The weekly Constellation, with the exception of new advertisements, will be filled entirely with reading matter; and sent to subscribers who remit the money in advance, or give a responsible town or country reference, at the low price of \$2 50 per annum.

The Constellation is printed on a mammoth sheet, and its Editor is one of the most talented, spirited, and fearless advocates of Democracy in the country.

He has our best wishes for his success, personally and politically. We will with pleasure forward the names of such of our political friends, as may feel disposed to patronize the proposed undertaking.

The Committee appointed to receive contributions for the relief of the sufferers by the late fire, take particular pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of Five Hundred Dollars from the citizens of Tarborough. It is highly creditable to their liberality, and is to us particularly gratifying, as an evidence of good feeling toward our citizens.

Washington Whig.

Gen. Jackson has reached the Hermitage in safety and with much improved health.—Pet. Con.

From the Army.—An official communication has been received from Gen. Jesup, dated Fort Dade, March 18th, in which he states that the principal chief of the Seminoles, Micanopy, has been with them since the evening of the 16th, and has approved the convention entered into by the second, third and fourth chiefs of the nation, of the 6th of March.

Micanopy requested that Capt. Page may be allowed to accompany his people to the West. The several Micasauky Indians had come into camp on the 18th, and Micanopy has heard from the chief of that band Abi-a-ca, Sam Jones, also from Os-ce-ola. Those chiefs are between Apoke and the St. Johns, and Micanopy and Alligator have no doubt of bringing them in early next month, perhaps sooner. Gen. Jesup believes the war to be at an end.—Globe.

A few straggling Indians in the Creek country, it seems, still keep up hostilities.

At Wake Superior Court, held last week, Dr. Richard Barnum was tried on an indictment for the murder of his wife, Tabitha Barnum, by poison. The high standing of the parties concerned, (says the Register,) the peculiar heinousness of the alleged charge, the eminent counsel employed, the large number of

respectable witnesses in attendance—many of them ladies—all conspired to give to the case an absorbing character. After the examination of the witnesses for the State was concluded, the Counsel for the State abandoned the prosecution, remarking that the evidence was sufficient to show that the deceased had not died by poison, and that it would be unjust to the defendant to press the matter further. The jury, of course, forthwith returned a verdict of not guilty.

Petersburg Market, April 10.—Cotton, 8 to 11 cents; little offered for sale, and no demand.—Int.

Foreign.

Late from Europe.—Liverpool papers to the 13th March, have been received at Philadelphia.

The gloomy state of affairs still continued. Money, however, was a trifle easier.

We regret to find a farther decline in the Cotton market.

The bill for the abolition of church rates had been introduced by Lord Melbourne, in the British House of Lords.

Attempts at royal assassination are becoming every day more frequent.

Prince Ferdinand, the German husband of the young Queen of Portugal, came near being assassinated near Lisbon, by a Frenchman named Mercier, late ensign of foot in the Queen's service, who threw a stone at the prince while the latter was returning from a steeple chase at Adjudo Park. The queen's former husband, Maximilian, was said to have been poisoned.

Sultan Mahmood about the same time, while riding out from his winter palace at Constantinople, was shot at by a Janissary with an air gun, and escaped only by the movement of his horse. The Janissary, with nine others, was bagged and consigned to the Bosphorus.

Elder James Osbourn, of Baltimore, will preach at Conetoe M. H. on Tuesday, 11th of April; on Wednesday, 12th, at Tarboro'; Thursday, 13th, at Lawrence's M. H.; Saturday and Sunday, 15th and 16th, at Williams'; 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.

Elder G. W. Carrowan will preach May 1st at Log Chapel; 2d, at Cross Roads; 3d, at Tarboro'; 4th, at Conetoe; 5th, at Gum Swamp; 6th, at Great Swamp; 7th, at Greenville; 8th, at Red Banks.—Com.

Notice.

THE subscriber at the Stewart Fishery on the Roanoke River, seven miles above Plymouth, will sell

Fresh Herrings For four dollars and fifty cents per thousand, and corned for five dollars.—And fresh shad For seven dollars per hundred, corned shad for eight—& other fish in proportion.

Kenneth C. Staton. April 10th, 1837.

State of North Carolina, EDGECOMBE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, FEBRUARY TERM, 1837.

Moses Spicer vs. Benjamin Hart, Original Attachment—Levied on Lands.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Benjamin Hart, the defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Tarborough Press for six weeks successively, (that unless the said Benjamin Hart appears at the next Court, to be held on the fourth Monday in May next, and pleads to issue, that judgment by default will be rendered against him.)

Witness, Michael Heard, Clerk of said Court, at office in Tarborough, the fourth Monday of February, 1837.

MICHAEL HEARD, C. C. Price adv \$2 75.

Constables' Blanks for sale AT THIS OFFICE.

Roanoke Trade.

GASTON, 4th April, 1837. THE undersigned respectfully informs the Farmers and Merchants of North Carolina and Virginia, and the public generally, that the

Greenville and Roanoke RAIL ROAD

is now completed, and in successful operation, and that he has located his office at Gaston, the termination of said Road, for the purpose of transacting

A Commission, receiving and forwarding business; And is now prepared to give attention to all consignments. The undersigned, commencing business at Gaston, under the impression that the shipment of Produce, and receivers of Goods, both of the country and town of Petersburg, would find it convenient and advantageous to have a regular correspondent and interested agent to attend to their interests, and especially to the extent of condition in which Boatmen and wagoners receive and deliver their cargoes at Gaston, from and to the Rail Road Company, and particularly in procuring boats and wagons, for the immediate dispatch of merchandise, &c. to its place of destination. Under this belief he offers his services to the public, promising to devote his time and services to their best interests, and assuring them that he will discharge the trust which may be reposed in him, with care and fidelity.

The undersigned, in offering his services to the public, begs leave to inform those that he has, for the last two or three years, devoted his time in an extensive ship brokerage and commission business in the town of Petersburg, and offers himself that the knowledge there obtained in this branch of business, will enable him to give satisfaction to those who may favor him with their business. His charges will be very moderate; merely sufficient to pay for the time these duties will require of his hands.

SAML. W. PUGH. Rates of charges on some of the most prominent articles:—

Tobacco, merchandise, &c per hind 25c Cotton, per bale 25c Merchandise, per peck 10c Flour, per barrel 10c Manufact'd tobacco, per box 6c Sugar, per sack 30c

REFERENCES.

Petersburg.—Chas. F. Osborn, President Petersburg Rail Road Company, Messrs Rowlett, Roper & Noble, L. E. Stainback, Son & Co. Pannell & Lee, James M. McCulloch & Co. Dunn, Melvaine & Browley, Hurt, Patterson & Wills, Holderby & McDieters

Gaston.—W. W. Wilkins, Esq. Mecklenburg.—Dr. L. L. Ligon. Clarksville, Va.—Messrs. A. W. Venable & Co. J. L. Thomas, Esq. Milton, N. C.—Watkins & Talley, George W. Johnson & Co. Danville, Va.—Geo. White, T. D. Neal Esq.

CARD. To the Ladies.

THE Subscriber is now opening at the Cheap Cash Store, the following

New Goods, Which he respectfully solicits the Ladies to call and examine, (to wit):—

Extra rich plain and figured Silks, Satins and Poplins, A great variety of painted Muslins and Cambrils, of the most beautiful pattern both small and large, Elegant printed Bishop Lawns, some with silk stripes, Small patterned Belts to match, Beautiful small pattern Chulies, A splendid assortment of needle worked lace and muslin Capes and Collars, the greatest bargains and richest Goods ever offered,

Dunstable, Berlin, Swiss and fancy stuff Bonnets, newest and most fashionable shapes, in great variety, Cap borders with flowers, a new article, Artificial springs for caps and wreaths for the hair, Bonnet, cap and belt Ribbons, to suit every taste, Very handsome belt Buckles & Bracelets, Elegant assortment of fancy neck chains, Fouchetts and embroidered lace caps entirely new, Ladies and misses Corsets, of the most approved make, in great variety, A large assortment of Ladies and misses Parasols, of every size, quality & style, Extra rich velvet and head Bags, Luce & gauze Veils, of every description, Hem stitch'd linen cambric Handkerchiefs, Elastic head Bands, Chinelle caps, Mohair Caps, Fans, hair Ringlets, Light kid and fancy silk Gloves, White, black, and lacy colored plain and embroidered silk and cotton Hosiery, in great variety, Muslin Edgings and Insertings, Thread and bobbinet Laces, Edgings and Insertings, Plain and figured Bobbinet, An elegant assortment of Ladies and misses French kid, satin, velvet, pointed seal and morocco Slippers and Shirts, of the newest style and very best quality, most of which were made expressly to order,

300 pieces new style Calicoes, among which are a great many elegant patterns, from 10 to 30 cents per yard, 50 pieces Gingham, good & cheap, Plain, striped, and check'd Muslins for dresses, from 25 cents and upwards, Corset Skirts, various qualities. The above with every other article in

THE FANCY AND STAPLE Dry Goods Line,

Can be had in the greatest variety at Extraordinary low Prices. For Cash or on the usual credit.

At the Cheap Cash Store, J. N. WEDDELL. Tarboro', April 7, 1837.