



# TARBORO

SATURDAY, JUNE 3, 1837.

## Republican Nomination.

Election on Thursday, 27th July.

FOR CONGRESS.  
Gen. LOUIS D. WILSON.

We are authorised to announce Col. Joseph Bell, as a candidate for the office of County Court Clerk.

The Whigs are exultingly anticipating the re-establishment of another National Bank, at the extra session of Congress—their hopes, their fears, all appear to be centred in an institution of this description, which they seem to regard as the grand panacea for every pecuniary and political disease that can afflict the body politic. Happily for the country, the Democracy are not slumbering—they are rallying to the rescue, and the cry of "Bank, or no Bank," is again resounding thro' the land. We would ask every intelligent, every reflecting individual, to weigh well the arguments that are advanced publicly and privately in favor of such an institution by the Whigs. They unhesitatingly declare, that the present general distress and ruin may be traced to the removal of the Government deposits from the United States Bank, and to its not being rechartered by Congress. Admitting, for the sake of argument, that is the case, and what inference can be drawn from it, but that the Directors of that institution wielded a power over the persons and property of the country, in comparison to which that of the General or State Governments sink into insignificance—that this irresponsible cabal, which set public opinion at defiance, controlled the destinies of a free and enlightened people, and increased or depreciated the value of the property of every individual in the community at its pleasure? We invite an impartial review of the fluctuations in the prices of every species of property since the establishment of the late United States Bank, and an inquiry whether they cannot be unerringly traced to the sudden and unaccountable expansions and contractions of its paper issues, agreeably to the cupidity or caprice of the Directors? Indeed, the very arguments of the Whigs substantiate this fact. Will the people entrust this uncontrollable and dangerous power to another cabal? We hope not. Fortunately the wisdom and forecast of the late Administration provided the country with a large supply of the precious metals—and the Democracy have the unequivocal declaration of the present Executive, "uncompromising hostility to the U. States Bank"—to cheer them in their efforts to restore the constitutional currency, and to prevent the re-establishment of such an institution. They have seen and felt the effects of a paper aristocracy, equally obnoxious and much more dangerous than a titled aristocracy, and will not tolerate the one more than their forefathers did the other.

The following remarks relating to the fiscal operations of the General Government, furnished by a correspondent of the Globe, embody the views of some

of the purest and patriotic statesmen in the Democratic ranks. They are well worthy an attentive and considerate perusal, at the present difficult and dangerous crisis in our financial affairs:—

The existing state of things throughout the United States cannot but lead every citizen, who has the welfare and prosperity of the nation at heart, to reflect seriously, both upon the causes which have brought it about, and the manner of relief.

I confess myself, in the outset, not to belong to that class of economists who consider the present state of the currency to have been occasioned by too great a superfluity of gold and silver, which has been for a year or two past the favorite theory of many possessing high authority in the mercantile world.

Though the recent suspension of specie payments by the banks has placed the country in a novel position, the consequences of which are not yet fully felt and appreciated, similar causes have, in several periods of our history, produced effects nearly as disastrous. Within my time, those periods have been 1807, during the existence of the charter of the old United States Bank; in 1819, 1825, and 1828, while the late bank was in full operation.

An institution issuing paper payable on demand, though chartered by the United States, affords, so far as the experience of this country is concerned, no security against the recurrence of these evils. Some conveniences are no doubt afforded by a Bank of the United States; but so long as the funds and operations of the Government of the United States shall be made the basis of private speculations, the cupidity of mankind will render all schemes for a paper currency, which shall be increased or diminished according to the views of irresponsible individuals, totally futile, and destructive of the general interests of the people at large.

My attention has, therefore, been directed to the management of the public finances in such a manner as may place them beyond the reach of these fluctuations, equally disgraceful to a nation free from debt, and injurious to an industrious and intelligent people. That any plan with such an object in view, however practicable and satisfactory to the public creditors, will meet with the approbation of those whose profits in times past have been derived from the use of the public money, as well as from the credit and consequence it has given them, I am not so sanguine as to suppose. The propensities of a confirmed gambler are not to be instantly changed, whatever may be his reverses; he always flatters himself that another lucky hit will retrieve his fortunes. Those who have regarded the public revenue, collected through or disbursed by a bank or banks, merely as a means for successful speculation, will of course denounce my mode of conducting the public business, which may disappoint them of their hopes of future gains from this source. But from those who do not desire to see the United States become, substantially, partners in a lottery office and shaving shop—for such in effect the Bank of the United States, as constituted and managed, has always been—will at least bestow a little candid attention upon this interesting topic.

Without further preliminary, I would suggest that as the collections and disbursements made by the United States have been for many years concentrated in practice upon two or three great points, where a great portion of the business of all the other sections of the United States, so far as relates to money matters, is balanced and settled, it will be easy, by making the payments to public creditors at those points, and by placing the revenue there to meet those payments, to carry on the pecuniary affairs of the United States without the general agency either of a great money corporation, or a brood of small ones.

The transactions at these points may be managed by a responsible public officer, stripped of all power of mixing the transactions of the United States with those of individuals or corporations. The agents charged with the disbursements in the various States, may be furnished with drafts upon those officers, which may, agreeably to the regulations recently promulgated by the Treasury Department, be divided into convenient amounts, and made receivable in payment for duties and public lands. This will give them all the convenience of currency to the extent of their amount, and by this simple process the collection and disbursement of the public money in a medium free from depreciation, so far as regards the public, may be completely secured. Whatever may be the consequences of the infatuation of individuals, whether in their own immediate concerns, or in the management of corporations, the public faith cannot be affected. The several States will remain in full enjoyment of all their rights without the overshadow and corrupting influence of a gigantic money corporation, established by Congress upon very doubtful and disputed authority. Public transactions will be substantially separated from those of individuals, to whose caprice the credit of the Treasury of the United States will not be exposed. Whether the State corporations pay or refuse to redeem their paper, is a concern belonging to the States creating them and their citizens, and not to the Government of the United States, so long as their collections and disbursements are made in specie or in the evidences of claims upon the Treasury. The United States should have nothing to do with such paper, except through their courts, in enforcing the safeguards provided by the Constitution against it.

The idea that Congress should charter a bank for the purpose of regulating the paper issues made under the authority of the States, is one often mentioned in conversation, but has never been advanced, I think, by any individual of respectability, as to be derived from any power granted in the Constitution to the General Government. Besides the want of power, all experience has shown the want of success in this attempt. Instead of curbing the State institutions, the United States Bank, while receiving and disbursing the whole revenue of the Government, was, from the profusion of its loans, and the vast facilities afforded by it to favorites for the purpose of gambling speculations, constantly inducing the State banks to expand their issues; except when, to promote some pecuniary or political object, it decreed a sudden contraction, by which universal dismay was created among all who breathe by the assistance given by banks.

What is wanted is security and stability. So far as regards the operations of the Government; these are readily attainable, by keeping its concerns totally detached from these inventions, the whole operation of which is to destroy all confidence among men in times of revulsion and disaster. Such times occasionally occur, and it is the duty of a great people to preserve their public affairs from being thrown into confusion by them. There is no practical difficulty in doing this, if it is borne in mind that Government is not established for private convenience, or the emolument of peculiar individuals, but for the greatest good of the greatest number.

FRANKLIN.

**Hail Storm.**—We learn that immense damage was done to the corn and cotton crops both east and west of this place, on Friday of last week. Some of the hail stones are represented to have been as large as hen eggs, and to have lain in large quantities on the earth for some time.

**New York.**—Business is almost at a stand in the commercial em-

porium. A correspondent of the National Intelligencer says: "Last year at this time Pearl street was almost impassable, so crowded was it with boxes labelled for Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Georgia; and all the South, Southwest, and West. To-day (May 23.) I saw but one solitary box, and that was for North Carolina."

Stocks have fallen—U. S. Bank to 103—and specie can be obtained at about 6 per cent. premium. The New York Express of May 26, says: "We have no doubt if the fact could be known, that since the 1st of April, at least three millions in gold and silver have been shipped. Very little cotton is going forward, owing to the fact that people do not know, in the present state of affairs, whom to ship to."

The report that Gen. Jackson had sustained heavy losses by the recent failures in the South, proves to be incorrect.

**Bank of Cape Fear.**—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Bank, held in Wilmington on the 22d inst. it was resolved to suspend specie payments, from that date.—*Raleigh Standard.*

**Distressing Accident.**—A daughter of Mr. Reuben Dick, of Greensboro', N. C. about 8 years old, was run over by horses and carriage on the 22d inst. while on the way to school and killed; a daughter of Mr. Wm. Rankin, was run over at the same time, and fortunately escaped with slight injury.—*ib.*

**Appointments by the Governor.**—E. P. Hall, of Wilmington, James Cassidy, of Duplin, Richard Washington, of Wayne, and James S. Battle, of Nash, to be Directors on the part of the State in the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company. Andrew Joyner, of Halifax, is constituted Proxy to represent the interests of the State, in all general meetings of the Company.

*Raleigh Register.*

**Horrible Accident.**—We are informed that last week, as Mrs. Parsley, formerly of this city, and her mother, Mrs. Lancaster, were riding in a gig, in the vicinity of Louisburg, the horse took fright and started to run, upsetting the vehicle, by which they were violently thrown out. Horrible to relate, Mrs. Lancaster was instantly killed, and Mrs. Parsley was so badly injured, that her life is despaired of.—*ib.*

We are much gratified to learn, that arrangements are in progress for placing a small steam boat on our river, to run regularly between this place and Wilmington, in connection with the steamer Boston, from Wilmington to Charleston, and the Wilmington and Roanoke Rail Road. She will be of such light draught of water, as to run in the driest seasons three times a week each way, and calculated only for passengers.—*Fayetteville Obs.*

**Longest Rail Road in the United States.**—The Portsmouth Va. Times says there will, by the end of next year, be a continuous line of Rail Road for 245 miles, from that town to Wilmington, N. C.

**Pressure of the Times.**—We understand that a lot of Bacon was sold at auction a few days since in Nash county, at 7 cents per pound.—*Halifax Adv.*

We understand the schr. Benjamin Harrison, with a cargo of corn, was stranded a few days since, while endeavoring to proceed to sea through Teach's Hole.

*Washington Whig.*

**A Wreck.**—Our correspondent at Portsmouth informs us, that a number of evidences of the late occurrence of a wreck, have been found on the beach about six miles south of Ocracoke. Planks, bro-

ken bales of cotton, and other materials of a vessel and cargo, and one dead body have been seen. The only discoveries giving a clue to the name or destination of the vessel and crew, are a box of books containing the names of Elizabeth B. Rodgers, Jos. Rodgers, and a masonic apron, with a silver badge, inscribed Lancaster Beehive. The planks drifted ashore, are said to be white pine of very good quality, handsomely painted, and the workmanship better than that seen on the generality of merchant vessels.

*Newbern Sent.*

Com. Rodgers has retired from the presidency of the Navy Board, and sailed for England. He is seeking a restoration of health. Com. Warrington is spoken of to fill the vacancy thus occasioned.—*Wilmington Adv.*

The reports in the newspapers with regard to the release of the Mexican vessel Urrea, by Commodore Dallas, we had no doubt were unfounded, as they have proved to be. He holds that vessel subject to the orders of the Executive. As she was captured by way of reprisal, it is presumed she will be restored to the Mexican government. Outrageous as the conduct of the Mexican fleet has been, in making, indiscriminately, prizes of all American vessels bound to Texas, there is no authority for the very effective, and, under the circumstances, excusable remedy, applied by the Natchez.—*Globe.*

The American vessel Champion, carried into Metamoros with a cargo worth from \$50,000 to \$100,000, has been condemned as a lawful prize by the Mexican authorities, for being on a voyage to the blockaded ports of Texas. The Julius Cæsar will probably share the same fate, and all other American vessels captured by the Mexicans. A messenger is on his way to make demand for redress in these and all the other cases of outrage upon the United States by Mexico.

Hopes are entertained that the good sense of the new President will dictate the answer to this demand, and that prompt justice will render any action of Congress at the session of September unnecessary. Should these hopes be disappointed, the early meeting of Congress will be fortunate for those of our fellow citizens who are engaged in commerce in the Gulf of Mexico.—*ib.*

The Legislature of Virginia is summoned to convene on the 12th of June.

Governor Clay, of Alabama, refuses to call the Legislature together at present—he thinks public sentiment does not clearly indicate such a measure. He repudiates stop laws and replevin laws, as aggravating the evils of the times.

By a late enactment of the Legislature of Mississippi, slaves can no longer be introduced into that State as merchandise.

*Wilmington Adv.*

**Late and important from Texas.**—By several arrivals from Texas at New Orleans, we learn that the Mexican fleet abandoned the blockade in the beginning of this month and returned to Tampico and Metamoros—having first captured four or five American merchant vessels, including the Champion and Julius, and also the Texian schooner of war Independence, on board of which was Col. Wharton, late minister to Washington.

Every endeavor was making by the Texians to fit out properly their little fleet for sea, which was ready to sail the 15th from Galveston.

Most of the Mexican officers that were detained at Libertad, have been liberated by the generosity of President Houston.

Congress met the 15th inst. at the town of Houston.

The army by constant arrivals now amounts to 2400 men, in the

best order and discipline, but they suffer for want of provisions and pay. On the 5th of May, some unwillingness was manifested by a number of the volunteers to attend to their duties, on the pretence of the government not having performed their promises. The following day a number were put in irons. The same night 500 armed with muskets went to the guard tent and demanded the release of the prisoners, which being refused, they forcibly effected the same by knocking off the iron Gen. Johnson, the commander, though confined to his tent, mounted his horse, called out the artillery corps, loaded the pieces with grape and canister, directing them to fire on the mutineers if they did not immediately return to duty, which they sullenly did.

Gen. Johnson is still most of the time confined to his tent, and has written to President Houston to be relieved. Gen. F. Houston has by this time arrived.

Besides the 2400 the army now numbers, there are 500 more at the posts of Bexar, Comano, &c. From the restlessness manifested and desire to advance, we have scarcely a doubt that they will shortly make a dash at the nearest Mexican towns, Metamoros and Tampico. They cannot be dismissed, for the army, President Houston knows, is the government; and it is not owing to the humanity but to the cowardice of the Mexicans that the country has not been invaded.

**Washington Market, May 30.**—Turpentine, new dip, \$1 50;—Old \$1 25. Tar, \$1 00.—*Whig.*

**Petersburg Market, May 29.**—Cotton—7 to 10 cents.—*Int.*

**DIED,**  
In Pitt county, on Friday 26th ult. Mr. Roderick Cherry.

**Prices Current,**  
*At Tarboro' and New York.*

MAY 29.	per	Tarboro'	New York
Bacon,	lb.	10 12 10 11	
Beeswax,	lb.	20 25 22 24	
Brandy, apple,	gall'n	45 50 42 40	
Coffee,	lb.	13 16 10 10	
Corn,	bush.	70 80 72 80	
Cotton,	lb.	6 8 7 1/2	
Cotton bag's,	yard.	20 25 16 20	
Flour, superf.	bb'l.	\$7 88 \$7 88	
Iron,	lb.	4 5 3 1/2	
Lard,	lb.	10 12 6 1/2	
Molasses,	gall'n	55 60 52 50	
Sugar, brown,	lb.	11 13 6 4	
Salt, T. I.	bush	7 75 37 30	
Turpentine,	bb'l.	150 175 205	
Wheat,	bush.	100 125 100 125	
Whiskey,	bb'l.	60 65 25 30	

## Pay your Taxes.

The subscriber having been appointed Collector of the Taxes in District No 1, Tarboro', earnestly calls upon those interested to come forward and pay the same before with. He hopes this notice will be immediately attended to.

Jas. M. Redmond.  
Tarboro', June 1, 1837.

## STONY HILL Academy.

THE EXAMINATION of the students at this Institution, will take place Thursday and Friday, 15th and 16th June.

At which time Parents and Guardians are particularly invited to attend. The Exercises will recommence on Monday, 3d July, and terminate on Wednesday, at the usual prices. For Book-fee, 40 dollars. Tuition will vary from 10 to 15 dollars, with a small tax of 50 cents for privilege of Students' Library. The students of this school are treated as members of a family, and while intellectual improvement is strictly attended to, a parental watchfulness is exercised over them, to guard them against the now, too prevalent vices of dissipation, extravagance and idleness, and at the same time to early impress on their minds, the importance as well as the constant practice of virtue. The better to effect this object, the number of students will gain be strictly limited, and every (if possible) received who cannot submit to an easy, mild and parental, but a firm and prompt discipline, under which the school at this place has prospered even beyond my expectations, and has suffered but few and short interruptions from bad associations and immoral influences.

The situation of the school is one, combining all the advantages of health and retirement, with not a gill sleep within five miles.

Address at Ransom's Bridge, New county, N. C.

M. R. Garrett.  
May 27th, 1837.  
The Halifax Advocate will give weekly insertions and forward ac't