

of the causes of national complaint, and those of the most offensive character, admitted of immediate, simple, and satisfactory replies, it is only within a few days past that any specific communication in answer to our last demand, made five months ago, has been received from the Mexican Minister. By the report of the Secretary of State, herewith presented, and the accompanying documents, it will be seen, that for not one of our public complaints has satisfaction been given or offered; that but one of the cases of personal wrong has been favorably considered; and that but four cases of both descriptions, out of all those formally presented, and earnestly pressed, have as yet been decided upon by the Mexican Government.

Not perceiving in what manner any of the powers given to the Executive alone could be farther usefully employed in bringing this unfortunate controversy to a satisfactory termination, the subject was by my predecessor referred to Congress, as one calling for its interposition. In accordance with the clearly understood wishes of the Legislature, another and formal demand for satisfaction has been made upon the Mexican Government, with what success the documents now communicated will show. On a careful and deliberate examination of their contents, and considering the spirit manifested by the Mexican Government, it has become my painful duty to return the subject, as it now stands, to Congress, to whom it belongs, to decide upon the time, the mode, and the measure of redress. Whatever may be your decision, it shall be faithfully executed, confident that it will be characterized by that moderation and justice, which will, I trust, under all circumstances, govern the councils of our country.

The balance in the Treasury on the first day of January, 1837, was forty-five millions nine hundred and sixty-eight thousand five hundred and twenty-three dollars. The receipts during the present year from all sources, including the amount of Treasury notes issued, are estimated at twenty-three millions four hundred and ninety-nine thousand nine hundred and eighty-one dollars, constituting an aggregate of sixty-nine millions four hundred and sixty-eight thousand five hundred and four dollars. Of this amount, about thirty-five millions two hundred and eighty-one thousand three hundred and sixty-one dollars will have been expended at the end of the year on appropriations made by Congress; and the residue, amounting to thirty-four millions one hundred and eighty-seven thousand one hundred and forty-three dollars, will be the nominal balance in the Treasury on the first of January next. But of that sum, only one million eighty-five thousand four hundred and ninety-eight dollars is considered as immediately available for, and applicable to, public purposes. Those portions of it which will be for some time unavailable, consist chiefly of sums deposited with the States, and due from the former deposit banks. The details upon this subject will be found in the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury. The amount of Treasury notes, which it will be necessary to issue during the year on account of those funds being unavailable, will, it is supposed, not exceed four and a half millions. It seemed proper, in the condition of the country, to have the estimates on all subjects made as low as practicable, without prejudice to any great public measures. The Departments were, therefore, desired to prepare their estimates accordingly, and I am happy to find that they have been able to graduate them on so economical a scale. In the great and often unexpected fluctuations to which the revenue is subjected, it is not possible to compute the receipts beforehand with great certainty; but should they not differ essentially from present anticipations, and should the appropriations not much ex-

ceed the estimates, no difficulty seems likely to happen in defraying the current expenses with promptitude and fidelity.

Notwithstanding the great embarrassments which have recently occurred in commercial affairs, and the liberal indulgence which, in consequence of these embarrassments, has been extended to both the merchants and the banks, it is gratifying to be able to anticipate that the Treasury notes, which have been issued during the present year, will be redeemed, and that the resources of the Treasury, without any resort to loans or increased taxes, will prove ample for defraying all charges imposed on it during 1838.

The Report of the Secretary of the Treasury will afford you a more minute exposition of all matters connected with the administration of the finances during the current year; a period which, for the amount of public moneys disbursed and deposited with the States, as well as the financial difficulties encountered and overcome, has few parallels in our history.

Your attention was, at the last session, invited to the necessity of additional legislative provisions in respect to the collection, safe-keeping and transfer of the public money. No law having been then matured, and not understanding the proceedings of Congress as intended to be final, it becomes my duty again to bring the subject to your notice.

On that occasion, three modes of performing this branch of the public service were presented for consideration. These were: the creation of a National Bank; the revival, with modifications, of the deposit system established by the act of the 22d of June, 1836, permitting the use of the public moneys by the banks; and the discontinuance of the use of such institutions for the purposes referred to, with suitable provisions for their accomplishment through the agency of public officers. Considering the opinions of both Houses of Congress on the two first propositions as expressed in the negative, in which I entirely concur, it is unnecessary for me again to recur to them. In respect to the last, you have had an opportunity since your adjournment, not only to test still further the expediency of the measure, by the continued practical operation of such parts of it as are now in force, but also to discover what should ever be sought for and regarded with the utmost deference; the opinions and wishes of the people. The national will is the supreme law of the Republic, and on all subjects within the limits of his constitutional powers, should be faithfully obeyed by the public servant. Since the measure in question was submitted to your consideration, most of you have enjoyed the advantage of personal communication with your constituents. For one State only has an election been held for the Federal Government; but the early day at which it took place, deprives the measure under consideration of much of the support it might otherwise have derived from the result. Local elections for State officers have, however, been held in several of the States, at which the expediency of the plan proposed by the Executive has been more or less discussed. You will, I am confident, yield to their results the respect due to every expression of the public voice. Desiring, however, to arrive at truth and a just view of the subject in all its bearings, you will at the same time remember, that questions of far deeper and more immediate local interest, than the fiscal plans of the National Treasury, were involved in those elections. Above all, we cannot overlook the striking fact, that there were at the time in those States more than one hundred and sixty millions of bank capital, of which large portions were subject to actual forfeiture—other large portions upheld only by special and limited legislative indulgences—and most of it, if not all, to a greater or less extent, dependent for a continuance of its corporate existence upon the will of the

State Legislatures to be then chosen. Apprised of this circumstance, you will judge, whether it is not most probable that the peculiar condition of that vast interest in these respects, the extent to which it has been spread through all the ramifications of society, its direct connection with the then pending elections, and the feelings it was calculated to infuse into the canvass, have exercised a far greater influence over the result, than any which could possibly have been produced by a conflict of opinion in respect to a question in the administration of the General Government, more remote and far less important in its bearings upon that interest.

I have found no reason to change my own opinion as to the expediency of adopting the system proposed, being perfectly satisfied that there will be neither stability nor safety, either in the fiscal affairs of the Government, or in the pecuniary transactions of individuals and corporations, so long as a connection exists between them, which, like the past, offers such strong inducements to make them the subjects of political agitation. Indeed, I am more than ever convinced of the dangers to which the free and unbiased exercise of political opinion—the only sure foundation and safeguard of republican government—would be exposed by any further increase of the already overgrown influence of corporate authorities. I cannot, therefore, consistently with my views of duty, advise a renewal of a connection which circumstances have dissolved.

The discontinuance of the use of State banks for fiscal purposes ought not to be regarded as a measure of hostility toward those institutions. Banks, properly established and conducted, are highly useful to the business of the country, and will doubtless continue to exist in the States, so long as they conform to their laws, and are found to be safe and beneficial. How they should be created, what privileges they should enjoy, under what responsibilities they should act, and to what restrictions they should be subject, are questions which, as I observed on a previous occasion, belong to the States to decide. Upon their rights, or the exercise of them, the General Government can have no motive to encroach. Its duty toward them is well performed, when it refrains from legislating for their special benefit, because such legislation would violate the spirit of the Constitution, and be unjust to other interests; when it takes no steps to impair their usefulness, but so manages its own affairs as to make it the interest of those institutions to strengthen and improve their condition for the security and welfare of the community at large. They have no right to insist on a connection with the Federal Government, nor on the use of the public money for their own benefit. The object of the measure under consideration is, to avoid for the future a compulsory connection of this kind. It proposes to place the General Government, in regard to the essential points of the collection, safe-keeping and transfer of the public money, in a situation which shall relieve it from all dependence on the will of irresponsible individuals or corporations; to withdraw those moneys from the uses of private trade, and confide them to agents constitutionally selected and controlled by law; to abstain from improper interference with the industry of the people, and withhold inducements to improvident dealings on the part of individuals; to give stability to the concerns of the Treasury; to preserve the measures of the Government from the unavoidable reproaches that flow from such a connection, and the banks themselves from the injurious effects of a supposed participation in the political conflicts of the day, from which they will otherwise find it difficult to escape.

These are my views upon this important subject; formed after careful reflection, and with no desire but to arrive at what is most

likely to promote the public interest. They are now, as they were before, submitted with unfeigned deference for the opinions of others. It was hardly to be hoped that changes so important, on a subject so interesting, could be made without producing a serious diversity of opinion; but so long as those conflicting views are kept above the influence of individual or local interests; so long as they pursue only the general good, and are discussed with moderation and candor, such diversity is a benefit, not an injury. If a majority of Congress see the public welfare in a different light; and more especially if they should be satisfied that the measure proposed would not be acceptable to the people; I shall look to their wisdom to substitute such as may be more conducive to the one, and more satisfactory to the other. In any event, they may confidently rely on my hearty co-operation to the fullest extent which my views of the Constitution and my sense of duty will permit.

It is obviously important to this branch of the public service, and to the business and quiet of the country, that the whole subject should in some way be settled and regulated by law; and, if possible, at your present session. Besides the plans above referred to, I am not aware that any one has been suggested, except that of keeping the public money in the State banks in special deposits. This plan is, to some extent, in accordance with the practice of the Government, and with the present arrangement of the Treasury Department; which, except, perhaps, during the operation of the late deposit act, has always been allowed, even during the existence of a National Bank, to make a temporary use of the State banks, in particular places, for the safe keeping of portions of the revenue. This discretionary power might be continued, if Congress deem it desirable, whatever general system may be adopted. So long as the connection is voluntary, we need perhaps anticipate few of those difficulties, and little of that dependence, on the banks, which must attend every such connection when compulsory in its nature, and when so arranged as to make the banks a fixed part of the machinery of Government. It is undoubtedly in the power of Congress so to regulate and guard it as to prevent the public money from being applied to the use, or intermingled with the affairs, of individuals. Thus arranged, although it would not give to the Government that entire control over its own funds which I desire to secure to it by the plan I have proposed, it would, it must be admitted, in a great degree, accomplish one of the objects which has recommended that plan to my judgment—the separation of the fiscal concerns of the Government from those of individuals or corporations. With these observations, I recommend the whole matter to your dispassionate reflection; confidently hoping that some conclusion may be reached by your deliberations, which, on the one hand, shall give safety and stability to the fiscal operations of the Government, and be consistent, on the other, with the genius of our institutions, and with the interests and wishes of the great mass of our constituents.

(Remainder in our next.)

We learn that Dr. John Parker, a native of this county and formerly an inhabitant of this place, but for several years past a resident of Florida, suddenly and mysteriously disappeared a short time since. The following particulars of this distressing event from the New York Star, coincide with those received by his afflicted relatives: He was last seen riding 25 miles from Pensacola, on the Escambia, where his horse was found hitched, as was his custom previous to going over to the island opposite, where his hands were at work. The faithful dog came to the quarters of the negroes and gave the first intimations of the disappearance of his master, who is supposed to have been murdered or drowned.

The reader will learn from the following communication, that our old friend I. Norfleet, Esq. is not yet "wearied in well doing:" Mr. Howard: As a still further token of my regard for the "freedom of the press," I present you with a "joke" to swallow, without breaking or "cracking" the vessel that contains it. Swallow it just before you fall into the arms of Morpheus, in order that you may have sound sleep and delectable dreams. Be so kind as not to tell any person that this joke was drawn from a cider barrel, and blended in your stomach with sweet "Carolinians."

Bank Convention.—The Raleigh Register says: It gives us pleasure to state that the Representatives of the North Carolina Banks voted against all procrastination, and for fixing an early day to resume payments.

Specie is on the decline at the North. The Philadelphia Herald says the demand is chiefly for doubloons for exportation to South America. This, and the purchase of specie by the country banks preparatory to resumption, alone keeps up the prices.

We are requested by one of the attending Physicians of the late Nathaniel Macon, to contradict the assertion said to have been made by Mr. Macon, that "Physicians charge dead men more than the living."
Warrenton Reporter.

INDIAN WAR.
The Tallahassee Watchman of 15th ult. says, "We learn that two or three Creeks were captured a few days since in the west, who promised to act as guides, and lead the whites to the camp of their fugitive brethren; in consequence of which the Governor has proceeded to the west to effect their capture."

Latest from Europe.—The packet ship Roscoe, at New York, brings English dates to Oct. 25th. The most important intelligence is the entire re-establishment of the money market, and the renewed activity of trade in all quarters. Cotton, no change in prices.

PORK MARKETS.
Cincinnati, Nov. 30.—The weather is not favorable for killing and much uncertainty is still felt about the value of hogs. According to weight, however, they bring from \$3 25 to \$4 00. These weighing about 200 lbs. are sold for the latter price.

A letter from Alton of the 20th ult. published in the Cincinnati Gazette says the crops in Illinois this year are good. Hogs were selling in Alton at 2 1/2 to 3 cts. net. Those weighing two hundred

pounds and upwards, 3 cts. net. There were not many anxious purchasers.

Washington Market, Dec. 11. Turpentine, new dip, \$1 75. Old \$1 60. Tar, \$1 10.—Whig.

COMMUNICATED.
Elder J. J. Pickett is to preach at Gum Swamp on the 17th Dec; 18th, at Little Conee; 19th, at Tarboro; 20th, at Old Town Creek.

Prices Current, At Tarboro and New York.
DEC. 11. per
Bacon, lb. 10 12 1/2
Beeswax, lb. 20 25 1/2
Brandy, apple, gallon 80 100 1/2
Coffee, lb. 13 16 1/2
Corn, bush. 50 55 1/2
Cotton, lb. 8 9 1/2
Cotton bag's, yard 20 25 1/2
Flour, superf. bbl. \$9 3/4
Iron, lb. 45 5 1/2
Lard, lb. 10 12 1/2
Molasses, gallon 50 55 1/2
Sugar, brown, lb. 10 12 1/2
Salt, T. I. bush. 65 70 1/2
Turpentine, bbl. 125 150 225 1/2
Wheat, bush. 1 0 125 150 1/2
Whiskey, bbl. 55 60 41 1/2

LA VALLEE Female Seminary.
The Exercises of the above Institution will re-commence on Monday the 8th of January.
Tippoo S. Brownlow, Halifax, N. C. December 8, 1837.

Notice.
ON TUESDAY, the 24 day of January next, will be offered for sale, on credit of twelve months, before the Court House door, the following
Land and Town Lots,
Belonging to the estate of Gen. W. Woodman, dec'd, consisting of
The Store Lot,
The Gin Lot, one lot near the old church, and two near the Lots opposite the Gin lot;
And, one Tract of Land,
KNOWN AS THE
BRADLEY PLACE.
Any portion of the above property sold, will be rented for the ensuing year.
All those who are indebted to the Executor of said estate, are requested to make payment at or before February Court next, as I expect to close the estate and settle with the heirs at that time.
L. D. WILSON, Esq.
Tarboro, Dec. 11, 1837.

Notice.
AT the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions lately held for the county of Edgecombe, on the fourth Monday of November, A. D. 1837, a PETITION was filed in the Clerk's Office by
"The Wilmington and Raleigh RAIL ROAD COMPANY,"
Praying that a Jury may be summoned to assess the damages which may be sustained by the running of a Rail Road through the Lands lying in this county.
And unless good cause be shown against it at February Sessions of this county, to be held in 1838, the prayer of the petition will be granted. The petition represents that the Road passes through the lands of the following persons:—
Mason L. Viggins, Reuben Taylor, William E. Bellamy, Mary Taylor, James Etheridge, Dennis Sorey, Thomas Etheridge, Charles Harrison, Elisha Joyner, John Tharp, Cornelius Foreman, Jno. W. Pope, Jno. F. Bellamy, Martha C. Pope, Cullen Edwards, Mary A. Pope, Hyatt Wallis, Kaudred C. Pope, William Bellamy.
JOS. BELL, C. C.
Dec. 1837. Price ads \$5 50.

State of North Carolina, EDGECOMBE COUNTY, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, NOVEMBER TERM, 1837.
Joshua L. Horne vs. Frederick P. Evans. Original Action.
Levied on the Lands of Frederick P. Evans, lying on Beach Run, containing 400 acres more or less, adjoining the lands of James S. Battle, William T. Elinor, and others.

Appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Frederick P. Evans, 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 Frederick P. Evans appears at the next Court, to be held on the fourth Monday in February next, and pleads to the property levied on, and pleads to the same, the judgment by default will be rendered against him.
Witness, Joseph Bell, Clerk of said Court, at office in Tarborough, the fourth Monday in November, 1837.
JOS. BELL, C. C.
Price ads \$3 50.



TARBOROUGH, SATURDAY, DEC. 16, 1837.

The Message.—We are gratified to observe, that the Democracy generally are much pleased with President Van Buren's message. It is such an one as they confidently anticipated from him, and such an one as cannot fail to elevate him still higher in their