



The Tarborough Press,
BY GEORGE HOWARD,
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Advertisements not exceeding a square will be inserted at One Dollar the first insertion, and 25 cents for every continuance. Longer advertisements in like proportion. Court Orders and Judicial advertisements 25 per cent. higher. Advertisements must be marked the number of insertions required, or they will be continued until otherwise ordered and charged accordingly.
Letters addressed to the Editor must be post paid or they may not be attended to.

H. Johnston,
BEGS leave to inform his customers and the public, that he has
Received his Fall Supply of GOODS,
Of all the most Fashionable Articles, Suitable for Gentlemen's wear.
SUCH AS
Superfine Cloths, Cassimeres & Vestings, Beaver cloth and Lion skin, for overcoats, Cramlet for cloaks, Stocks, Collars, Bosoms, and black silk Cravats, Suspenders, of superior quality.
He also has a few
Fine black beaver Hats,
Of the latest fashion. Gentlemen wishing to purchase Goods in his line, will do well to call and examine before they purchase, as he is determined to sell low for Cash, or on a short credit to punctual customers.
Tarboro', Nov. 15th, 1838.

COFFIELD KING,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has received his
Fall and Winter GOODS,
Consisting of superfine blue and black Cloths, Invisible green and brown do. Striped and corded Cassimeres of various colors, Plain black and figured Vestings, do black and figured Velvets, Plain and figured Valenciennes, do do Marseilles, Plain black and fancy Stocks, Umbrellas, Bosoms, Collars, Gloves, Suspenders, &c.
All of which he will sell low for Cash, or on a short credit to punctual customers. 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 also will keep constantly on hand an assortment of
Ready made Clothing,
Tarboro', Nov. 5th, 1838.

At the cheap Cash Store.
JAMES WEDDELL,
HAS now on hand a large and general assortment of
Groceries, Hardware, cutlery, China, Glass and Earthenware, Cotton Bagging Rope, Twine, &c &c
Which he offers cheap for Cash, country produce, or on a short credit to punctual men.
Nov. 24th, 1838
State of North Carolina,
MARTIN COURT OF EQUITY.
Sophia Griffin }
vs. James Griffin } *Petition for Divorce and Alimony.*
MR. JAMES GRIFFIN: Sir, you are hereby notified personally to be and appear before the Judge of our said Court at the Court House in Williamston, on the 1st Monday in February next, then and there to answer the several allegations of the petition of the said SOPHIA. And it is ordered, that you be restrained and enjoined from transferring, assigning, or in any way withdrawing from the hands of Asa Robason, adm'r of John Robason dec'd, any estate or effects to which you may be entitled by virtue of your marriage with the said Sophia, unless you enter into bond and security in the sum of one thousand dollars to answer and abide such order and decree as may be had in the aforesaid cause.
Witness, C. B. HASSELL, Clerk and Master of our said Court, at office, the 1st November, 1838.
C. B. HASSELL, C. M. E.
Price adv \$10 00. 45-3m

State of North Carolina,
EDGECOMBE COUNTY.
Superior Court of Equity,
SEPTEMBER TERM, 1838.
Martha and Zully Scarborough }
vs. Stephen Wooten & Richard T. } *Origin at bill.*
Eagles, ex'rs &c. et al.
IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John R. Scarborough, one of the defendants in this case, is not a resident of this State: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Tarborough Press, notifying said defendant that unless he appear at the next term of this Court, to be held on the second Monday in March next, at the Court House in Tarborough, and answer, plead, or demur, judgment pro confesso will be entered against him.
Witness, ISAAC NORFLEET, Clerk of said Court, at office, the second Monday in September, 1838.
I NORFLEET, C. M. E.
Dec. 5th, 1838. Price adv \$5 00.

State of North Carolina,
EDGECOMBE COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
NOVEMBER TERM, 1838.
State vs. James E. Lewis, } *Bastardy.*
IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that JAMES E. LEWIS, the defendant in this suit, is not a resident of this State: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Tarborough Press, notifying said defendant that unless he appear at the next term of this Court, to be held on the fourth Monday in February next, at the Court House in Tarborough, and answer, plead, or demur, judgment pro confesso will be entered against him.
Witness, JOSEPH BELL, Clerk of said Court, at office, the fourth Monday in November, 1838.
JOS. BELL, C. C.
Price adv \$5 00. 1 6

State of North Carolina,
EDGECOMBE COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
NOVEMBER TERM, 1838.
State vs. Edwin Ellis, John Ritter and John Carter, Sr. } *Bastardy.*
IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that EDWIN ELLIS and JOHN RITTER, defendants in this suit, are not residents of this State: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Tarborough Press, notifying said defendants that unless they appear at the next term of this Court, to be held on the fourth Monday in February next, at the Court House in Tarborough, and answer, plead, or demur, judgment pro confesso will be entered against them.
Witness, JOSEPH BELL, Clerk of said Court, at office, the fourth Monday in November, 1838.
JOS. BELL, C. C.
Price adv \$5 00. 1 6

State of North Carolina,
EDGECOMBE COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
NOVEMBER TERM, 1838.
James Norvell, Enos Taylor, Samuel Taylor, Nancy Odom, Elizabeth Norvell, David Norvell, H.zekiah Langly and wife Cherry } *Petition for sale of slaves and distribution*
vs. Stephen Wooten & Ephraim Wooten, adm'rs of Enos Norvell, dec'd, James Taylor, Enos Norvell, Eli Johnston and wife Charity, Exum Revel and wife Patey, James E. Lewis and wife Penny, and Dorcas wife of Josiah Kail, }
IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Stephen Wooten and Ephraim Wooten, administrators of Enos Norvell, dec'd, James Taylor, Enos Norvell, Eli Johnston and wife Charity, Exum Revel and wife Patey, James E. Lewis and wife Penny, and Dorcas wife of Josiah Kail, defendants in this suit, are not residents of this State: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Tarborough Press, notifying said defendants that unless they appear at the next term of this Court, to be held on the fourth Monday in February next, at the Court House in Tarborough, and answer, plead, or demur, judgment pro confesso will be entered against them.
Witness, JOSEPH BELL, Clerk of said Court, at office, the fourth Monday in November, 1838.
JOS. BELL, C. C.
Price adv \$7 50. 1 6

POLITICAL.

From the Raleigh Standard.
RESOLUTIONS.

A meeting of the DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE OF NORTH CAROLINA, was held at the Senate Chamber on Wednesday evening, 2d January, 1839. All the members being present (except three or four who had left the City) the meeting was organized by the appointment of WELDON N. EDWARDS, Esq. Chairman, M. Hoke and M. A. Wilcox, Secretaries.

The following resolutions had been proposed at a previous meeting as expressing the sentiments and feelings of the members, and they were now taken up, amended, discussed and finally passed by an unanimous vote:

Resolved, That in concealing from the public any intention to revive their war in favor of a National Bank, under the cover of an attack upon the *Expunging Resolutions*, and by withholding from the people all notice of their purpose so to assail, by indirection, the fame and patriotism of *Andrew Jackson, late President of the United States;* the "whig or Federal party" in the North Carolina Assembly have practiced an imposition upon the people, which falsifies their affected regard for the will of the people; and demands the indignant rebuke of the *honest men of all parties.* We say nothing of the shameful inconsistency, the palpable absurdity, or the indecent attack upon the doctrine of Instructions and the private rights of gentlemen contained in the resolutions. It is our design to present, in bold relief, and unobscured by any other considerations, this unprecedented party treachery, as an outrage upon the rights of the *people of the State.* They can determine for themselves without comment from us. Did your members before the election give notice of any such movement by their party? Where they did (if any where) let them stand excused; but where they did not, candor and justice will pronounce a just judgment upon this *political imposition.*

Resolved, That the people of the United States have been twice subjected to the corrupting dominion of a National Bank, and the country has as often witnessed the most unprincipled efforts by fraud and force to obtain a renewal of its charter. The history of the last six years has been little more than a contest of the Bank and its adherents to deceive or to compel the Government to grant a renewal of its powers. The quiet of the people has been disturbed—the order of a good Government has been impeded—the purity of the press has been corrupted—the honor of legislative councils has been stained—the authority of the Constitution and Laws has been set at defiance by the influence of the last National Bank. And public fears have been excited every where of late by the madness and corruption of this expiring monster; a portion of whose servile followers had become far emboldened as to attempt to seize upon the Government of one of the States, against the will and contrary to the votes of a majority of the *Freemen of that Commonwealth.* It is then a dictate of interest and an impulse of patriotism in the *PEOPLE,* now and forever, to resist the re-establishment of a *National Bank.*

Resolved, That the late Bank of the United States proposed a renewal of its charter in time to bring that question into the Presidential election of 1832. By the votes of some who had become its *debtors* and others who were its *pensioners* and hired *agents,* increased, it is true, by some who were honestly its supporters, the charter was passed by Congress. But *Andrew Jackson,* President of the United States, in the discharge of his Congressional duty, interposed his *VETO,* and thereby referred it to the people to decide for themselves, whether they would any longer acquiesce in the tyranny of its misrule for the sake of its doubtful benefits. The people sustained their *President* and rejected the *Bank.* That determination has been resisted ever since. Instead of proceeding to wind up its affairs, in compliance with law, and according to the intentions which had been avowed as the cause for seeking an early decision upon its fate; instead of reducing its business in submission to the determination of the people, the Bank organized and prosecuted a system directly the reverse of these professions, and contrary to its duty. It had resorted to a foreign market to borrow money, and by that means to strengthen itself for a contest against our Government. It extended its loans, particularly amongst members of Congress, so to multiply the number of its dependents. It retained and applied to other uses the Funds of the Government which had been put into its hands as an agent, to pay off a part of the National debt, and actually negotiated with public creditors abroad to withhold the presentation of their demands, and that without the consent of our Government or its officers.

It placed the vast wealth of the Institution in the hands of *one man,* and permitted him to use what he chose for *Electioneering* purposes. It paid hirelings to vilify the people and their *President,* and to calumniate every prominent public man who had the honesty to resist its struggle for mastery over the nation. It excluded from a participation in their proceedings, the Directors appointed for the people to watch over the *public* interest in the Bank, and maliciously persecuted and denounced them for disclosing some of the "secrets of the prison house;" and finally when the House of Representatives sent a Committee to investigate the rest, and to report upon the conduct of the Bank and its condition, its *managers* arrogantly set up a right to decide what the Committee might see, and what they might not see; and thus in the face of Law, and contrary to an express requisition in its charter, the Bank was closed against *any other sort of investigation.* In all these things the Bank found partisans to defend and minions to applaud its course. Right or wrong it was to be upheld, and no little exertion was made to sustain it. But it is a source of still greater alarm for the cause of public liberty in any future struggle with this monstrous power, that as it did heretofore, so it may hereafter, secure the co-operation of others whose honesty is not questioned, but whose notions of Government are adverse to the influence of popular opinion, and others also, with whom, from any combination of circumstances, they are or may have been temporarily allied in party conflicts.—With these crimes before us, and after such dangers are past, it were a libel upon the intelligence of the republican people of North Carolina, to say that they will ever agree to the creation of another *National Bank.*

Resolved, That the system of using State Banks as agents and depositories of the General Government has been tried and failed, at a heavy loss to the nation of their *money and credit,* and it ought not to be again adopted. The revenues of the United States are collected to defray the expenses of Government, and they ought not to be loaned out by the *Banks* nor to the *Banks.*

Resolved, That an entire separation of the General Government from *ALL BANKS* is necessary for the safety of the Constitution, and is in no way perilous to any of the legitimate rights of the Banks; and the pretex that such a system will "enlarge the powers or patronage of the Executive," or "place in his hands the purse and the sword," are political calumnies; artifices contrived by a party who have no confidence in public intelligence, and therefore substitute epithets for arguments and clamors for facts—a party who dread no influence in our Government so much as the rightful control of the *people.*

Resolved, That there is no safety to our liberty and no security to business so long as the Government and the Banks are united. In such a connexion the Government must be a *Banker* or the Banks will be the *Government.* Whenever the Government and Banks *combine,* for evil, they will be too strong for the people. When they *split,* if the Government triumphs over the Banks the business of the country will be deranged and the pursuits of the community embarrassed, to say nothing of the public morals. If on the other hand, the Banks prove stronger than the Government, then the rights of the people will be sacrificed and their Liberties overcome by a *Bank Despotism.*

Resolved, That either the Banks must be kept divorced from the Government money or they will ultimately divorce the *people* from their Government. If the people agree that they cannot manage their *purse* without Bank agency, the Banks will not be long in presuming to take control of the "sword" likewise. If the people have no capacity for taking care of their *revenues* and must now acquiesce in the necessity of giving it up to the Banks, the latter will relieve them in time from the care of their Government also.—The system of an "Independent Treasury" proposes to let the people keep their own money by the hands of their own responsible agents. That is all. It is therefore a question between the *Banks* on one side and the *people* on the other, which shall have the control of the public purse? The People or the Banks?

In its consequences this is a question of *Liberty!* Shall the money and Government of the U. States be retained by the people, or shall they both be surrendered up to the absolute dominion of a *Bank despotism?*

Upon this great question *Martin Van Buren,* President of the United States, has taken his stand on the side of the *people,* and he is eminently entitled to their confidence and support. It is dishonoring the people of North Carolina to suppose that they have taken sides with the *Bank* against Constitutional liberty, and it will be slandering them to say that they will not stand by the man who has so nobly stood by their rights.

Resolved, That the people of North Carolina will vote for no man as President, or as Vice President, whose party shall make common cause with the *Bank* and the abolitionists, and the high and elevated ground which has been taken by Mr. Van Buren against the encroachments of associated wealth, and the unprincipled impudence of political *abolitionism* is worthy of his station as a President of the *UNION.* He merits the undivided applause of the whole *South,* as he has received the self sacrificing support of the Republicans and Democrats of the *North.*

Resolved, That the President of the United States has honestly redeemed his pledges to the Nation, and vindicated the confidence of his Southern friends at his election in 1836. He did not quail before *Bank* powers, nor before the threats of *Federalism*—nor before the assaults of *Abolitionism*—but fearlessly defied the treasonable alliance of all three of these factions, especially in his own State.—Like a true patriot and an unflinching lover of the Union, he has properly looked forward to the period when he and his country will both be sustained, against every factious combination and selfish delusion, by the "second sober thought" of that people whose servant he is.

He was charged with a want of firmness and frankness, but he has now proved himself, amidst the severest trials, an open Statesman, and a fearless patriot. He was charged by some with abolitionism, and others suspected his fidelity to the rights of the *South,* but he is now battling for those rights, because they are the rights of the *Constitution;* and though many of his opponents, in our State, have since honestly joined the banner of his cause, you see some of his bitterest accusers, themselves, fighting in the ranks of his *abolition enemies.* The alliance with *abolition,* which he spurned, even his Southern opponents are too selfish to reject and too cowardly to embrace *openly.*

The dictation of party leaders, whose chief aim it is to get into office and perpetuate their power, by the influence of the *Bank,* will persevere in their hostility to the *man;* but they overrate their own strength and undervalue the intelligence of our people, if they suppose that North Carolina will ever lend her aid to such a fearful combination, or unite in the prostration of a President who has been faithful to his trust, and unwavering in his adherence to the *Constitution* and the *Union.*

Resolved, That there were many true Republicans in North Carolina, who separated from the democratic ranks in 1836, and voted against Mr. Van Buren, because they thought that Judge White was of the same political party. They have now discovered, the purpose for which Judge White's name was used. Others again have seen in the principles of Mr. Van Buren's administration, more of the true "Republican doctrines of '98" than they expected at the time of his election; and all but those who are wilfully blind, have detected, by subsequent developments, what were the selfish plans of the *Federal leaders* in creating this division, and in still continuing their opposition. We rejoice to believe that divisions in the Republican family of North Carolina will now cease, and henceforth we rally (as many of us are already rallied) around the common standard of "*Democratic and State Rights Republicans.*"

Let those Republicans (if any such there be) who choose to be slaves of the *Bank* interest, or allies of *Federalism,* follow where false pride or any other ignoble feeling leads their way. Let them (if they prefer it) denounce abolitionism in words and sustain its existence by their votes. We call upon the honest Republicans of North Carolina to *unite,* forgetful of past feuds. Our motto is "*principles, and the men who carry out and defend them.*"

Resolved, That this meeting respectfully warn their Democratic friends, that the enemies of the administration and the devoted advocates of a National Bank have no hope of a triumph over us in North Carolina, except by fomenting strife in the *republican ranks,* and by a concealment of the real object of the other party. They will profess hostility to a National Bank only to impose upon the people, for their exertions are united and untiring to bring into the Presidency any one who is in favor of the *Bank;* nobody who is against it. They pretend to perform a *duty* as Legislators in declaring their opinions upon all "*great and important questions* which have been or are now agitating the public mind;" but this greatest of all questions (*A National Bank*) is cautiously omitted, or else it is only *indirectly* and *covertly* sanctioned by them.

They see and know that the true issue is *Independent Treasury* or a *National Bank.* The Bank party at times, when flushed by temporary success, exhibit their schemes.—Hence Mr. Clay's plan of a 50 Million Bank! But so soon as the hostility of the people begins to show itself, "Whig" politicians affect to have abandon-