TARBORD



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Tarborough, (Edgecombe County, N. C.) Saturday, June 15, 1839

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The Tarborough Press,

BY GEORGE HOWARD,

Is published weekly at Two Dollars and Fifty per year, if paid in advance-or, The at the expiration of the subscription year. any period less than a year, Twenty-five per mouth. Subscribers are at liberty to ntinue at any time, on giving notice thereof paying arrears -those residing at a distance invariably pay in advance, or give a responreference in this vicinity.

Aftertisements not exceeding a square will be as for every continuance. Longer advertiseas in like proportion. Court Orders and Juadvertisements 25 per cent. higher. Adsements must be marked the number of inions required, or they will be continued until wise ordered and charged accordingly. Letters addressed to the Editor must be post or they may not be attended to.

PROSPECTUS

For the "Extra Globe," for 1839.

WE lay before our Republican friends a subscription paper for our cheap riodical publication, the "Extra Globe." During the months when Congress is in ession, we publish the "Congressional Johe," which gives a condensed reporits proceedings weekly, for one dollar In the interval between the sessions Congress, we publish the "Extra Globe." or six months, contaming the news poli nes, public documents, and whatever else of interest appears in the Darly Globe, for the same price. These two publications are printed weekly, in book form, to ren der them for convenient for preservation and reference. Each number contains 16

The important elections which wil take place during the approaching Sum met and Fall, will give peculiar value to the information to be derived from this marter, during the cauvass. The new mases of parties in the North, and the poshled aspect which foreign agitation gives to our national affairs there, will al-

The publication of the "Extra Globe" will commence the first week in May. and end the first week in November next.

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For	1	copy	SI	0.0
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has should be here by the 7 h of May oder unless the money accompany it

BLAIR & RIVES. Washington City, April, 1839.

PROSPECTUS

For publishing in Halifax, NC a news paper, to be entitled the

North Carolina Bemocrat. -010 H TO 250

THE limits of a prospectus will not permit us to develop, so fully as we might wish, the plan and principles upon which the "Democrat," will be conduct d. We, therefore, are compelled to lim It ourselves to a few of the most important and cardinal principles which we shall be lound battling for and supporting, with such energy, zeal, and fidelity, as our best bilities will permit. The "Democrat" Eriet construction of the Federal Constr tution -- the Rights of the States -- an uncompromising opposition to a National Bank; and advocate a divorce between the Government and all Banking institulons - nostility to the Pariff - to Internal Improvements, by the General Governhent-and to the views of the Abolition sts, in every form. The principles of 98, will be its text -we mean the Jeffer-Sonian principles-and consequently, will ment men, and the Abolitionists.

After this exposition of our views, it is almost superfluous to say, that MARTIN VAN BUREN is our choice for re-eleclion, and will receive our zealous and ar

dent support. The "North Carolina Democrat," will be handsomely printed on an imperi al sheet, at \$2 50, in advance-or \$3, if not paid within six months.

The paper will make its first appearance as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers are obtained.

C. F. CLOUD. May 8th, 1839.

TO THE PEOPLE

Third Congressional District of No. Carolina. - mules cenene -

Once more, fellow citizens, it is my fate to appear before you as a candidate for the honor of representing you in Congress This you are already apprised of. My object, therefore, is not merely to repeat that information, but to present my views upon some of the great questions in contest between the Federal and Republican parties deed at One Dollar the first insertion, and 25 That great and important question, now perhaps the most prominent, the separation of the money operations of the Government from the banking institutions of the country, claims our most earnest and particular attention; not only on account of its paramount importance, but because it has been most shamefully abused and misrepresented. In my answer to the committee of correspondence, communicating my nomination, I have endeavored to disrobe the subject of obscurities thrown around it, and substantially shown that it is a contest on the part of the Bank party to have the use of the public money to bank and trade upon, to use as so much capital on which to make profit. On the other hand the Republicans wish to have the money received from the people, collected, safely kept, and disbursed, alone for the purpose of paying the necessary expenses of Government, the ostensible as well as real purpose for which it is levied from the people.

Let me appeal, fellow citizens, to your sound good sense, as well as to your interest to say, which you will prefer, that the money for which you have been taxed to support the Government of your choice, shall be placed in the hands or keeping of the banks over which you have no control, with the regulation of which Congress except with their own consent can have no relation, and over which it can exercise no legal influence. Or, will you have it collected, kept and disbursed by agents of your own. by sworn officers, bound down by bond and security, subject to fine and imprisonment for any misuse or abuse of the trust reposed in them? Will you prefer the banking corporations as fiscal agents, when you know them to be utterly irresponsible, agents which have been already tried, -already weigned in the balance and found worting,who not only use your money for their own emolument, but when it suits their perpos s may close doors as they have done and set you and your Government at defimee. Or, will you take from to ecommunity individuals of known character and abi- than friends. And it may safely be assumed, that a large portion of the opposition and lity, under as complete responsibility as the law can devise, to keep safely in buildings enmity to every administration originates from the disappointed applicants for office as strong and as suitable as the vaults of any bank, in vaults or safes, as strong as wood, and Executive favor, because there are many more office-seekers than offices. and stone, and iron, and bars, and bolts, and double doors, and looks and keys, can make them-from which not a dollar can be taken for any use but that for which is was raised, without its being punished as felony? Which of these are you for? For my self, as one of the people I do not choose to have the money for which I have been taxed applied to the private use and profit of any one, or to any other use than that of paying the necessary expenses of Government. Is it not enough that those who are engaged and interested in these institutions, should have the privilege of collecting in very poor compliment to the wealth and power of these concerned in these institutions. to their strongholds all the actual money of the country to trade on and whenever it If this be true they ought to go down; but it is not true. will bear a premium to send it abroad, at a p shi, substituting their own promises to give what they have not; but that also by exchanging their notes without interest for ced in opposition to the proposed plan of keeping the public money. There are two those of the people hearing interest, they are allowed by this exchange to get rich up- principal objections, which appear insuperable to this. It will appear that the framers so impart to the country for the six months on their indebtedness, so that the more they owe, the richer they get, while the more of the Constitution not only did not intend to give authority to create such an institupreceding the meeting of the next Con the rest of us owe the poorer we get, making the richer, the poor poorer? But in tion, but that the power was refused. "Saturday, August 18th, 1787," the Convenaddition to this, they insist on having as additional capital for this kind of unequal ad tion which framed the Constitution being in session, additional powers were proposed vantage, the use of the public money. For one I will not consent to this,

surv bank. &c. until many believe that instead of a place or places of safety to keep any public good may require them, and the authority of a single State may be incompetemporary amount of money not imm tately applicable to expenditure that they are tent." This being not granted, it was proposed simply "to grant charters of incorpoto issue paper money, or as I have heard it said, sub-treasury notes. This is wholly er-ration." As an evidence beyond all sort of cavil, these were rejected and not the sharoneous. It is sometimes said that this method might do if we could find honest men. dow of a shade of them can be found in the Constitution, while several of the other Are we to understand by this that there are no honest men except in banks? No doubt powers proposed at the same time are parts of that instrument. These proposed powthere are borest men acting as officers in banks, but it is fair to presume that there are ers may be seen on pages 260, 261, of the Journal of the Federal Convention which honest men in the community who have nothing to do with these institutions. The formed the Constitution. It is understood that the first of these propositions was to history of these institutions teaches, that though there may be good and honest men in embrace such an institution, and failing the other was proposed. It is therefore clear, Payments may be transmitted by mail, them, they have frequently had very bad and dishonest ones. How often have we that the power to grant charters of incorporation to make or create bodies politic, by ostage paid at our risk. The rotes of seen in the papers, where some cashier, president, or teller, or other officer, has cut giving to individuals or companies, privileges, rights, and franchises, different from in the United his threat, or hanged himself, or run mad, or run away in consequence of detected dis- others was never intended to be vested in Congress. The enormity of such a power

where a subscriber resides, will be receiv purpose of Government, and apply it exemsively to that use.

the note of banks in the Northern and higher executive officers, are in the habit of taking and using the public money and cial relations of the people of the States. And run out to its consequences would Mobile States, they will please send them. by the proposed regulation of the treasury will have it in their power to do so still free every negro in the State, settle or unsettle your rights of person and of property, To insure all the numbers, the sub-crip more. By the frequency of this charge it is fair to suppose that those making it ima- alter your laws of descent, and finally obliterate all State authority, thus breaking down gine, that those officers have personal access to the public money. This again is ut- that demarkation of power between the State and Federal Governments upon which To No attention will be paid to any terly unfounded. Neither the President, nor Secretary of the Treasury, has the per- depends our political well being—this being done what should we see or feel but the sonal control of the public money -nor can either of them obtain a dollar even of their despotism of a single consolidated empire under either a single despot or a many headed own salary, except by the same due course of law that any other individual would ob- monster, it would not be material which. tain what is due men from the Government; nor could even the Treasurer of the Uni- As to decisions of the Supreme Court in regard to this subject. The only ground gulated is this, when any portion of the public treasure which has been appropriated "necessary and proper for executing the fiscal laws, carrying into effect the treasury than the law directs—an offence for which they would be liable to impeachment, bewill endeavor to inculeate and maintain, a one purpose, to another; but this misapplication or use was of money appropriated and within the territorial and jurisdictional limits of the State and therefore exclusively documentary evidence, of record only.

any other punishment the law may inflict.

There has been so much said about transfer drafts, that many seem to-believe that oppose the election of either Webster, the Secretary of the Treasury either has no legal authority, or is left to act according to I here introduce my Protest entered on the journals at the time, which shows my ob-Clay, Harrison, or any other candidat, his own will and discretion in regard to transfers of the public money from one place jection to that measure: who rely upon the suffrages of the Tariff of deposit to another, or from one part of the country where the money is not required men, the Bank men, the Internal Improve- to where it is wanted. It will be found by the Act of 1836, entitled "An Act to regulate the deposites of public money," section 12th,

"That all warrants or orders for the purpose of transferring the public funds from the banks in which they now are, or may hereafter be deposited, to other banks, whether of deposite or not, for the President of the United States to direct transfers of public money to be made from time to time to the mint and branch mints of the United States, for supplying metal for coining."

A supplement to the same act, approved July 4th, 1836, is to this effect:-

retary of the Treasury from making transfers from banks in one State or Territory, to banks in another ing subject in this matter to the direction and supervision of the Secretary of the Treasury. In addi-

ent accumulations, in particular places, or in order to produce a due equality and just proportion, according to the provisions of said act."

It is unnecessary for me to say more on this subject than, let the mode of collecting, keeping, and disbursing the public revenue be what it may, this authority granted by law is indispensable to the proper exercise and execution of the fiscal operations of the Government and has been so from the foundation of the Government, and from the widely extended territory of the United States, in and to which, these operations extend must be apparent to every unprejudiced mind.

As to the patromage, and its effect from the proposed plan, I would ask what sort of proportion a few of these depositories at those few points in the Union where large amounts of revenue are collected, bear to the patronage resulting from a broad east system of favoring such as might suit the purpose of the concerned, selected from the 8 or 9 hundred banks in the Union? It would be but a mole hill to a mountain. It will be seen too that great misapprehension exists upon the subject of executive patronage generally. The executive department can exercise no patronage which the Legislature does not impose upon it. The President cannot create one office, nor can be full after their creation any of the public offices, except "by and with the advice and consent of the Senate."

"He shall nominate and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint; Ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, Judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the Utited States, whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law: but the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers, as they think proper, in the President alone, in the Courts of law, or in the Heads of Departments."

The above will be found in the 2d paragraph of the 2d section of the 2d article of the Constitution of the United States. The 3d paragraph of the same section says:

"The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that happen during the recess of the Senete, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session."

Thus it will be seen that the Executive cannot exercise any patronage except what is imposed upon him by law in pursuance of the Constitution, and even such as they grant, is in part divided between him and the Senate. Nor has he any method of preventing or cheeking lavish expenditure authorised as it is by the legislation of Congress, but by the exercise of his constitutional Veto, for which when exercised he is so profusely abused. The Constitution says: "He shall take care that the laws are faithfully executed." So that when passed he is imperatively ordered to see them faithfully executed, and thus exercises that patronage which gets him many more enemies

I find in travelling about the country that some believe, that if the plan proposed for taking care of the public money be adopted, that they are to be deprived of the use of bank notes. A moment's reflection would shew that this is mere fancy-Congress has nothing to do with State banks, and there are no others, so that the same banks and bank notes will still exist, unless another fantastic idea should be realized, that without the use of the public money the banks could not go on. This is paying a

A United States Bank chartered by Congress seems to be the plan preferred and plato be vested in the Legislature of the United States, that is, in Congress. Among The proposed plan of keeping the public money, has been called sub-treasury, a trea- which, were the following: "To grant charters of incorporation in cases where the States, current in the section of country honesty? The true principle is, to raise no more revenue than to serve the necessary as that to create bodies politic by chartered privileges may not at a slight view appear, it is a power not only to say what shall be the rights and franchises, the free privileges El. But when subscribers can procure Another error which I wish to correct is, the charge frequently made that your of individuals one or many, but to interfere with all the internal, municipal, and so-

> ted States himself, where the money is in depositories heretofore established by law, upon which that body with that very learned and great man Judge Marshall at its head touch a cent except by the legal course prescribed. The process by which they are re- ever claimed the power for Congress was, that the bank was an instrument or means by law to any given object, is wanted for that purpose the Secretary issues a requisition, a written or printed order or requirement upon the Treasurer for such amount. is not necessary to such purpose and can be done without, as well at least, if not bet-The Tressurer then draws what is called a treasury draft or warrant upon the proper ter. But it could never be necessary or proper to violate the Constitution, nor as a officer of any place or depository where the money is kept, and this is his authority for matter of expediency merely, could it be so. As to the expediency of the question, paying it over to such disbursing officer, or claimant, in favor of whom the draft has first experience and the history of the operations of that institution seem to have satisissued. These instruments are numbered, recorded and filed away as evidences and ped the people that it should be dispensed with, as unnecessary and dangerous to the authorities indispensable in settling and keeping the accounts of the department. Nor political well being of our institutions and the people. As a strict constructionist of has there ever yet so far as appears, been a single case in which the President, Secretary, or Treasurer, has been guilty of taking and applying the public money otherwise incorporation than it has to abolish slavery, or make works of internal improvement side other punishment consonant with the offen e. If there ever has been a case of States. No State Rights man can vote for either of these great municipal rights of the the kind I am ignorant of it, except in one case charged upon a former President, States being exercised by the Federal Government without giving up his professed [John Adams] who is said to stand on the records of the Government as a defaulter for principles. The sites or places where these works are projected in this State are parts having applied money trusted to him as a disburser or supervisor of its application for of the territory of North Carolina, consisting either of land or land and water, entirely drawn according to law, and not taken out of the Treasury by him personally, but if State matters, with which Congress has no constitutional right whatever in any way to the case is as stated, was misapplied by him as a disbursing officer, from a public to a intermeddle, nor could this be done even for purposes authorised by the Constitution, private or personal use. Of this case however I have no personal knowledge, having without first vesting the rights of soil and jurisdiction in the Federal Government in trust for the United States. Then and not till then could Congress commence consti-As to the idea of the proposed method of keeping the public money separate from autionally, any works for national purposes of any description. It is true, "and pity the banks being itself a bank or Treasury bank—it has none of the faculties of banking 'tis, 'tis true,' that such power has been assumed, usurped palpably, and in violation -it cannot loan money or discount paper, nor can any of the revenue in its care be of that great constitutional principle of State rights so plainly and visibly contained in used by any one or for the benefit or profit of individuals, without subjecting the officers in whose personal keeping it is, to fine and imprisonment in the penitentiary, or twelve and fifteen millions of public money have been uselessly wasted, as will be seen by a recent report of the committee of ways and means.

As my vote in the Legislature in regard to the surplus has been called in question,

called the Deposite Bill.

I enter my protest against the acceptance of any portion of the surplus money: provided for under which they now are, or may hereatter be deposited, to other banks, whether or deposite of not, for the purpose of accommodating the banks to which the transfer may be made, or to sustain their credthe purpose of accommodating the banks to which the transfer may be made, or to sustain their credthe purpose of accommodating the banks to which the transfer may be made, or to sustain their credthe purpose of accommodating the banks to which the transfer may be made, or to sustain their credthe purpose of accommodating the banks to which the transfer may be made, or to sustain their credsideration for the acceptance of the same. I am opposed to the principle of distribution, as contended
for by some, as well as that of making the State of North Carolina a fiscal agent, to participate in
the management of any part of the dates of the Treasury Department of the Mailance and the management of any part of the dates of the Treasury Department of the Mailance and the management of the Mailance and the management of the dates of the Treasury Department of the Mailance and the management of the dates of the Treasury Department of the Mailance and the management of the management of the dates of the Treasury Department of the Mailance and the management of the Mailance and the management of the management of the dates of the Treasury Department of the Mailance and the management of the Mailance and the management of the management of the Mailance and the management of with the provisions of this act, be, and the same are neredy promoted and declared to be megal, and the management of any part of the daties of the Treasury Department of the United States. By in cases where transfers shall be required for purposes of equalization under the provisions of this act, in cases where transfers shall be required for purposes of equalization under the provisions of this act, in cases where transfers shall be required for purposes of equalization under the provisions of the management of any part of the daties of the Treasury Department of the United States. By in cases where transfers snall be required for purposes of equalization under the provisions of the Carolina also accepts the conditions upon which it is effered, in consequence of too great an accumulation of deposites in any bank, such transfer shall be made and thereby enters into a contract, which the parties contracting and success the made and thereby enters into a contract, which the parties contracting and success the made and thereby enters into a contract, which the parties contracting and success the made and thereby enters into a contract, which the parties contracting and success the made and thereby enters into a contract, which the parties contracting and thereby enters into a contract in the c in consequence of too great an accumulation of deposites in any said, such than the monto the nearest deposite banks which are considered safe and secure, and which can receive the monto the nearest deposite banks which are considered safe and secure, and which can receive the monto the nearest deposite banks which are considered safe and secure, and which can receive the monto the nearest deposite banks which are considered safe and secure, and which can receive the monto the nearest deposite banks which are considered safe and secure, and which can receive the montionally connected to make. The act, or rather the 13th section to the nearest deposite panks which are considered safe and scale, and scale of the nearest deposite panks which are considered safe and scale, and constitututionally competent to make. The act, or rather the 13th section, making the preferred deposite or distribution is not provided for in any expressive granted newer, partially controlled for the section of the section of the preferred deposite or distion of any granted power. In addition to this, it most palpably violates a settled principle, drawn by fair construction from the 9th and 10th amendments of the Federal Constitution, that the powers of the Federal and State governments should be kept separate and distinct. This act makes the State a "That nothing in the act to which this is a supplement shall be so construed as to prevent the Secmakes the State a subordinate executive agent in the execution of the duties of the Treasury Department. It not only
makes the State a subordinate fiscal agent, but the subordinate to a subordinate executive officer; be
retary of the Treasury from making transfers from banks in one State or Territory, to banks in another
retary of the Treasury from making transfers from banks in order to prevent large, and incorporate
ing subject in this matter to the direction and supervision of the Secretary of subordinate executive agent in the execution of the duties of the Treasury Department. It not only