

TARBORO' PRESS.



Whole No. 828

Tarborough, (Edgecombe County, N. C.) Saturday, January 15, 1842

Vol. XVIII—No. 2.

The Tarborough Press,

BY GEORGE HOWARD,

Is published weekly at Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per year, if paid in advance—or Three Dollars at the expiration of the subscription year. For any period less than a year, Twenty-five Cents per month. Subscribers are at liberty to discontinue at any time, on giving notice thereof and paying arrears—those residing at a distance, must invariably pay in advance, or give a responsible reference in this vicinity.

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.

Notice.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he has opened a shop for the purpose of carrying on the

Gig and Wheelwright Business.

At the place formerly occupied by Mr. Frederick Phillips as a school, about four miles from Tarborough, near Mr. Wm. Pender's mill.

STEPHEN BRADLEY.

January 5, 1842. 14

Notice.

MRS. A. C. HOWARD informs her friends and the public, that she has just received a fresh supply of Goods suitable for the season, viz: Bonnets, Silks, Satins, Ribbands, Flowers, Carls, &c which makes her assortment complete. She has also received some new and beautiful patterns for dresses, &c.

Tarboro', Dec 3, 1841.

List of Letters,

Remaining in the Post Office at Tarborough, the 1st of Jan. 1842, which if not taken out before the 1st of April next, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| Anderson Henry 2 | Nelson Jonas |
| Alsbrook David 2 | Nolley E |
| Atkinson Willie | Mooring Wm L |
| Baker Moses | Mooring Guilford M |
| Burges Hardson | Morgan Jane Mrs |
| Bullock Jas R | Moigan John Capt |
| Carson Richard | Lawrence Silas |
| Closs William | Knauft Geo J |
| Coer James | Jones Spencer |
| Cribbth Daniel | Roberts Wm H |
| Drake Geo E | Staton Simmons B |
| Dangy E M Miss | Staton Baker 2 |
| Edmondson Jos 2 | Sug F S |
| Green Enois | See Concord Lodge |
| Hyman William | Thomas Jesse |
| Hyman Arthur | Thomas Howell |
| Hill Isaac | Tillett John W |
| Petway W D 2 | Williams John B |
| Price Mrs. | Wills Eliza |
| Peel Hillery | William R derick |
| Puriphy Nicholas A | Warren Joshua |
| Pender Robert | Woodard Sarah B |
| Parker Arthur | Wilkin-on J J |
| NettesMooring Miss | Weaver James |
- 53 SAML. E. MOORE, P. M

State of North Carolina,

EDGECOMBE COUNTY.

Superior Court of Equity.

SEPTEMBER TERM, 1841.

Dempsey Taylor, Penelope Pope, Betsy Whitehead, Kinchen Taylor, Allen Taylor, and Kichen Kearney and wife Mary, part of the heirs of the late Reuben Taylor, pliffs.

vs.

Susan Taylor and Martha K Taylor, infant children of one Kindred Taylor, a son of one Jesse Taylor, a brother of said Reuben, Jesse Taylor and — Dent and wife Eliza, which said Jesse and Eliza are children of the said Jesse, the brother of said Reuben, Allen House and others, the brothers and sisters of the said Allen and heirs of one Polly House, a sister of said Reuben whose names are unknown, defendants.

Petition for sale of Lands for partition.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants in this case are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Tarborough Press for six weeks successively, giving them notice to appear at the next term, to be held for said County, at the Court House in Tarboro', on the second Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to the petition of the plaintiffs; otherwise it will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte.

Test. I. NORFLEET, C. M. E.

Turner & Hughes'

NORTH CAROLINA

ALMANAC,

For 1842,

Just received and for sale at this Office at the Raleigh prices, viz: 10 cents single, 75 cents per dozen, \$3 50 for half a groce, \$6 for a groce, &c. Oct. 1841.

VARIETY.



FOR THE TARBORO' PRESS.

TO —

Yes, dear maid, when first we met,
Thy beauty taught my heart a spell;
Which it would not quite forget,
Nor remember yet too well.

I have seen gay beauty's flower,
Blooming in a distant clime;
Yet it had not half the power,
O'er this bosom as does thine.

I've seen a dark romantic eye,
Streaming soft ethereal light;
And pure as an Italian sky,
As sweetly beautiful and bright.

I've seen two lips—an opening rose,
(To eye of man—the fairest sight—)
Upon their lovely beds repose,
Two even rows of pearly white.

And I have seen a cheek as fair,
And brilliant as a morn in May;
When Phœbus lights his golden car,
To "usher in" the rosy day.

And I have seen a fairy form,
As a golden ray of light;
Some fond enchantment—as a charm,
Like a vision of delight.

And yet—all these I have forgone—
All darling passions will resign—
Save only one—to live alone,
To worship at that bosom's shrine.

My brightest dreams of bliss a far,
Await with—live or die with thee;
Thou art the "bright-particular star,"
That must rule my destiny.

Perhaps that breast hath felt a flame,
Some other mortal's blessed share;
Perhaps some dear remembrance'd name,
Lurks within in secret there.

If so, dear lady—bid me roam,
Far, far away from love and thee;
'Till I can find some secret home,
Wherein to hide my misery.

ALONZO.

MR. MANGUM'S SPEECH.

The following are the remarks made by Mr. Mangum, in the U. S. Senate, on the 30th ult. on the project of the Secretary of the Treasury for establishing a "Board of Exchequer:"

Mr. Mangum, who was entitled to the floor, spoke out the remainder of this day's session, against the project of the Secretary. In giving his views, he disclaimed being operated upon by any party considerations. He did not wish to be understood as representing any interest, party or clique. He bestowed much praise as to the ability with which that report was prepared. In a catholic spirit, he was willing to go with Senator Tallmadge and his associates, as far as was compatible with principle, to change or modify the project, by the hands of a committee, but he said he feared it was wholly impracticable to give it such form as could secure to it his support. Notwithstanding it had been characterized as the production of a masterly mind, there was none, he said, so poor as to do it reverence. And the reason was obvious, because it was an entire abandonment of old and approved principles. It was the creation of a new thing to concentrate and to perpetuate power in the hands of those now administering the Government. He said he would not go into a regular dissection of the report, because he did not know whether it was worth the metal which would be lost in its dissection. If he was permitted to express the strength of his conception of its enormities, after divesting his mind of all prejudice, and viewing it as a man of truth and honesty, after deliberating on the condition of the Government in its worst time, he would say that he had never seen so bold and reckless a push for absolute power. The whole history of the Government did not afford a single example of a stretch for power so bold; of which, if allowed, the consequences would have proved so deleterious. If the overwhelming powers of this machine be superadded to the now tremendous powers of the Executive, though the Government be in the feeblest hands, it would break down the manliness of the people, and prostrate public liberty. If he thought the country was prepared to receive the project, he should feel such oppression of mind, as he prayed neither he nor his children should ever be doomed to experience. To concentrate in the Executive, all the powers proposed by this moneyed machine, in the present spurious condition of the currency, would cause the State institutions to pop like the explosion of a ship, if a hot shot was thrown into her magazine. If this machine was permitted to go into operation, it would overshadow all the institutions of the country—it would overwhelm the whole of us. We might then, indeed, lie down in repose, but it would be a repose, absolute, mean, and despotic, such as a proud man could never tolerate or live under. He called upon Senators to look to the consequences of granting a power to

circulate fifteen millions, and if deposits be made, fifteen millions more; in all, thirty millions. There were no guards or restraints, as he saw, whereby one hundred millions might not be circulated. He spoke of the corrupting influences it might exercise over every section of the country. In a word, looking to the distressed condition of the country, it was holding out one of the most portentous bribes that this or any modern time had ever experienced. By it the people would be almost placed in the condition of beggars. When once made so, it would require but little effort to make them slaves. If once in operation, there would be no power in the people that could resist it. It would concentrate a power with which he would not trust any person. If the father of his country was again on the stage of action, before he would trust him even with such a power he would lop off his right arm. But if his honorable friend from New York could, by referring it to a committee, accomplish any thing as a medium course, to strip this stupendous machinery of its appalling power, for one, he would leap to his support. But he believed it could not be accomplished. He would rather, for one, take the Sub-Treasury in any, in its worst form, than this monstrous machine, which would pour out its torrents of corruption over the land. He believed the benefits of the Sub-Treasury were enhanced by its friends, and its injurious tendencies exaggerated by its enemies. He did not regard it as having any power to regulate the currency; he disliked it more because it was a machine of an isolated spirit—a spirit which operated on the principle of taking care of the Government, and leaving the people to take care of themselves. He opposed it not so much for what it was, as for what it might become. It was not possessed of the overshadowing power of this machine, but it possessed the same facilities undeveloped. The powers of that, were modestly put forth as under a veil; but in this, as it were, they step forth and look the public boldly in the face. This machine, he contended, would destroy the local banks in every section of the country, except in the commercial emporiums. He argued that it had all the banking faculties of bank fully developed, and without manacles, to be fixed on as a part of the Government. He thought it monstrous that Virginia statesmen, who had opposed a Bank of the United States, could come to the conclusion to give support to this, which had all the attributes of a bank, yet without any of its guards and checks.

Mr. M. went into a partial analysis of some of the features of the project, and showed that under the guise of exchange, it was a bank of discount in its most odious form. After denouncing it at great length in the most severe terms, and maintaining that it was not a Whig measure, but was put forth as a bribe to maintain power in the hands of those now administering Government, he said he believed it could undergo no form of modification that would induce him to go for it.

As the report of the Postmaster General being the last series of documents accompanying the President's Message, may not find a place in our columns for some days, and as the Public is very desirous to see what the head of the Post Office Establishment has to say concerning: Railroad transportation of the mails, (of which something has been rumored,) we have turned to that part of the practical business Report of that Officer for the purpose of placing at once before our readers so much of the Report as relates to that subject.

Nat. Int.

Extract from the Post Master General's Report.

"An anxious desire to effect some permanent arrangement with the railroad companies for the transportation of the mail, upon a basis which shall be both just and uniform, considering the nature of the service performed by each, induced me to invite a meeting of the presidents of the different companies, to the city of Washington, on the 1st of January next, and I am gratified at the prompt manner in which all who have been heard from have consented to attend, and a hope is cherished that some arrangement, satisfactory to all parties and beneficial to the public, may yet be effected.

"The improved mode of intercommunication by railroad and steam, operating under chartered rights granted by the States, and over which it is not pretended that the General Government, much less the Post Office Department, can exercise any control, imposes upon Congress, in my opinion, new duties and obligations, which can only be cancelled by the adoption of some measure whereby the Post Office Department may, upon adequate consideration, secure by compact the right to transport the mail in the cars of railroad companies, and at the same time give to the Department the power to control the departure and arrival of the same.

"There is now paid to the different railroad companies annually, over \$400,000

for the service, without power in the Department to regulate the travel, arrival, and departure of the mail, and constant and frequent difficulties, both in entering into and the execution of contracts, are presented.

"It has occurred to me that the present was a most favorable period for the adoption of some measure by Congress, whereby to secure to the United States the right to transport the mail upon these roads in all time to come, free of any annual charge upon the Post Office Department, by the advancement of a sum in gross, which may be agreed upon, to each of these companies, or such of them as may be willing to contract. Many of the rail road companies, and some of them constituting most important links in the great chain of intercommunication between Boston and Charleston, owing to the great derangement of the monetary concerns of the world, and the depression of all State and company stocks, find themselves laboring under embarrassments and difficulties which the aid of the General Government, applied in the way proposed, would effectually remove, and at the same time secure to the United States the advantage and the ample equivalent of transporting the mail upon these roads.

"The credit of the United States to an amount not greater than the sum necessary to produce at five per cent. interest, the amount paid by the Post Office Department to these companies annually, would, I have no doubt, be sufficient to accomplish this desirable end. The prompt and favorable action of Congress upon this subject at the present time would effectually secure the Government against the danger of being called upon for occasional and large appropriations to meet the balances due by the Department."

"Do I ask the United States to do more for the Post Office Department than justice would seem to demand, when it is remembered that the whole expense of the official correspondence of the Government and the public, and private correspondence of those entitled by law to the franking privilege, is sustained and paid by a tax upon the correspondence of the community? If by this arrangement the Department is relieved from the heavy annual charge as now rated, (and it has neither the power to lessen it nor to prevent its increase,) it may be hoped that the object so much demanded by considerations of public justice (that of reducing the tax upon the friendly and business correspondence of individuals will be attained, and, at the same time, the usefulness of the public mail greatly enlarged and extended to those portions of the Union hitherto measurably denied the necessary mail facilities.

"If the Government was required to pay postage upon official correspondence, and if the franking privilege was abolished or reduced to proper limits, the revenue of the Department would be increased to an amount sufficient of itself to pay the interest upon the debt to be incurred by the proposed arrangement and liquidate the principal in less than thirty years.

"I respectfully submit to the President the propriety of communicating to Congress the views which I entertain and have here expressed upon this subject."

Report of the Secretary of the Treasury.—The National Intelligencer of Tuesday says, the annual Treasury Report was, as we expected, sent to both Houses of Congress yesterday. It passed so rapidly into the hands of the printers to Congress, that we had only time to cast a transient glance over it, with a view to its prominent points.

The state of the Treasury is of course the same as it was represented to be in the President's Message to Congress; that is to say, there will be an estimated deficiency in the Treasury on the 1st January next, requiring immediate provision to meet it, of \$627,559, which deficiency is caused by the failure to obtain the necessary amount of the Twelve Million Loan, in consequence of the shortness of the time which it had to run. Mr. Secretary Ewing, the reader may recollect, when he asked for the loan to relieve the Treasury from incumbrances left by the late Administration, recommended that it should be authorized for a term of eight years, but, in passing the Loan Bill, Congress limited the loan to three years, too short a term to invite investment of funds in it by capitalists. This deficiency the Secretary recommends shall be provided for by immediate authority being granted to issue Treasury Notes to the required amount.

For the next year [1842] the Receipts into the Treasury, excluding the proceeds of sales of Public Lands, are estimated at \$19,200,000, from which is to be deducted \$627,559, the estimated deficiency at the end of the present year. The Expenditures for the year, including the amount necessary to redeem seven millions of outstanding Treasury Notes, are estimated at \$32,791,010, leaving to be provided, for an account of the expenditures of 1842, the estimated sum of \$14,218,570.

To meet this deficiency in the

for 1842, the Secretary recommends to Congress to authorize an extension of the term of the portion of the Twelve Million Loan not yet taken, and a re-issue of the Treasury Notes heretofore authorized by law, amounting to five millions of dollars, the balance of the deficit in the ways and means, together with two millions of dollars, (a surplus deemed necessary to be in the Treasury to meet emergencies in the public service,) to be supplied from imports upon such foreign articles imported into the United States as may be selected with due regard to a rigid restriction, in amount, to the actual wants of the Government, and a proper economy in its administration."

This is the outline of the Budget, as it is very plainly and clearly stated in the Secretary's Report. The Report then goes into an argument upon the principles which ought to govern the adjustment of the Tariff to the wants of the Government, of which as our readers will soon have it before them entire, we shall not attempt an abbreviation.

The devil Killed.—The Raleigh Rasp gives the following account of a fellow being shot in Georgia lately in the disguise of a Devil:

The fellow disguised himself with a club foot, went to the house of an old lady a rich widow, called himself the devil, and frightened the family off the premises, took the old lady's money, and eloped. In the act of retreating, he was met a mile or two from the house by a man with a gun, who had been to attend a muster, and was then returning home, who had taken a little too much of the "critter." The man upon meeting him, retreated, levelled his gun, and demanded who comes there?—"I am the Prince of darkness, but it is not thee I'm after, Jesse Bradlock, I had but one or two subjects and them I have despatched to the lower regions." Jesse not being disposed to let his devilship pass, presented his gun and ordered him not to move. Satan commenced swelling, emitting smoke at the same time, and burning sulphur. Jesse not liking the scent of the sulphur, fired, and laid his Satanic Majesty a corpse at his feet! He then made his way to the house of the old lady, where he found the family in the greatest distress. Upon inquiry, he was told that the devil had been there, and they were compelled to fly to the woods for protection, or be carried off by him alive. Jesse informed them that he had just killed the devil.

They immediately took the road, and tracked him by the track of the club foot until they came up with his body, when they disrobed him of his garments, took off the club foot, recovered the money which he had stolen, washed his face and recognized him as a man who had lived a neighbor to them for many years.

Squash Bonnets.—The N. Y. Tattler copies the subjoined article from a Texas paper, and gravely puts the following query: "Who knows but the annexed paragraph from a Texas paper, may be the herald of whole fields of bonnets, by and by supplanting the pumpkin vines of New England: They do have some strange "things" in Texas. Only think of a lady with a culinary vegetable on her head for a bonnet; yet such is the fact. The Houston Telegraph says that many of the western planters lately introduced the culture of a species of squash that may be manufactured into bonnets, and several of the western ladies have already obtained beautiful bonnets from this hitherto despised vegetable. The bonnets are formed from the fine glossy fibrous lining of the interior surface of the squash, and are remarkable for the strength, lightness and delicacy of the texture composing them. They are so tenacious and flexible that they may be easily washed like silk. It is said a milliner some time since took one of these to one of the eastern cities of the United States, and it became quite an object of admiration. Possibly in a few years, these squash bonnets may become all the fashion; and even the pumpkin heads of the north may be decked with squashes from Texas."

A woman with a horn.—"I called sometime since to see one of the greatest curiosities that can be imagined. A woman of Mrs. Sarah Shelton of Goochland, was badly burnt when young on her right knee; from the burn there has grown a horn, projecting outwards nine inches in length, and of an oval form until it reaches the thick part of the leg. It seemed to have every disposition to make its way into the flesh, if it was not prevented by a pad. From further examination and measurement, where it made its first appearance, the diameter was 8 inches; at the lower end about three inches, nearly as wide as three small fingers, with deep, rough, festes, and had the appearance of a horn of a kind of horn, something Harris some time ago flint. Dr. G. and I have heard since flecking it off. I inquired of the high how long it had been growing; she said about 5 years.—Rich. Enquirer.

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