



TARBOROUGH: SATURDAY, APRIL 2, 1842

Democratic Republican Nomination FOR GOVERNOR. LOUIS D. HENRY, OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY. Election on Thursday, 4th Aug.

FREE TRADE—NO TAXES FOR PROTECTION—NO MONOPOLIES, OR EXCLUSIVE PRIVILEGES—BANK REFORM L. D. Henry's letter to Com'tee

Congress.—In the Senate, on Thursday March 24th, several petitions were presented. A bill granting lands to the several States, for the education of the deaf and dumb and blind, and for the relief of insane persons, was read a second time.

On the 23d, a letter was received from Mr. Tyler, refusing to give the names of members of Congress, who have applied for office—on the ground, that it would be an encroachment on the Executive—the rights and privileges of which office, he is bound to defend.

On the 21st, Mr. Giddings of Ohio, offered several resolutions on the case of the Creole, which produced much excitement. On the next day, he resigned his seat in Congress.

On the 25th, the President of the United States sent in a message, recommending the repeal of the Land Distribution bill. The message was ordered to be printed, and the question of reference was postponed until to-morrow.

A few days since, after a confused and desultory colloquy about order; in which, among other things out of order, the subject of teetotalism was brought in, Mr. Slaty took occasion to express his abhorrence of the Congressional Temperance Society, as here organized, consisting of an amalgamation of Abolitionists and abstractionists.

Congressional Theft.—The Globe of the 18th publishes an electioneering letter signed by the Hon. Joseph Trumbull, a whig Representative from Connecticut, of which it says thousands of copies were printed on stone, and franked and sent all over Connecticut! It further charges that the paper on which it is printed is Congress paper, and was taken from the store room of the House. It calls upon the Committee of Congress to enquire into and expose this affair. The letter was intended to affect the coming elections in Connecticut.

If this paper was taken from the House, it was downright rognery! and that it should be committed by one of the "all the decency" party, is a caution to thieves!! It would seem that more than half of that party was made up of rogues, and rascals: vide Swartwout, Price, Mitchell, Biddle, and the 199 Bank defaulters, and other scamps, too tedious to mention; and the whigs even say that Mr. Tyler is every thing but an honest man! "All the decency"!!! That's a capital joke! Fay Jour.

"Who Governs?" The Banks or the People?—The Banks of North Carolina encouraged the circulation of Virginia money in this State, by receiving it at their counters. It passed about among the people freely. But the Banks would a change. In consequence of the resumption acts passed by Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Virginia, the North Carolina Banks refuse to receive at their counters, Virginia notes. What is the consequence? In one day the people find this money depreciated in their hands. The man who yesterday held \$100 in Virginia Bank notes, cannot to-day realise more than \$97 for it!!! We ask the people of North Carolina "who governs?" Let them solve the question. Let them ask that man who yesterday held \$100, but to-day finds the same notes worth only \$97.

As Mr. Henry says, it is a question of liberty. It is as much a question of liberty as was the war of the Revolution. Shall the Banks rule, or shall the people rule? Shall a few corporated men rule the country? Make money scarce or plenty? Raise prices and lower them? Will the people of North Carolina give this right to any man or set of men? We say NO! and we'll back it, with resistance to the death! ib.

The Banks in Philadelphia have resumed specie payments; two of them, after having had severe runs upon them, stopped, viz: the Penn. Township Bank, and the Mechanics' Bank. Two others have closed their doors, the Manufacturers' and

Mechanics' Bank, and the Moyomensing Bank.

From the N. Orleans Bulletin, March 10 The Banks.—The Exchange, Orleans, and Atchafalaya banks were yesterday closed in virtue of writs of sequestration issued by the District Court, on application of the Attorney General. Bills were posted on the doors of those institutions, notifying persons whose notes were due yesterday, that they must call upon the Board of Currency; from which we infer that the assets of the banks were transferred to the custody of the Board. We learn from the Courier that the Improvement and Merchants' Bank will be immediately put into a state of liquidation. That paper also says that among the whole sixteen banks in New Orleans it is calculated that eight or nine will weather the storm.

New Orleans, March 9. This has been a day of great excitement in money matters. At an early hour it became known that the paying teller of the Atchafalaya Bank was a defaulter to the extent of \$120,000, and other overdrafts were said to have been discovered, amounting to about \$75,000 more. This had the effect of rapidly depreciating her issues, which were freely offered at 50 and 60 per cent. discount without finding many takers. The Advertiser states that Mr. Edward Yorke, president of the Exchange Bank and sole proprietor of the Merchants' Bank of New Orleans, had fled from that city. The same paper states that Mr. Richard Brennan, cashier of the Exchange Bank, and Mr. Simon O'Callaghan, paying teller of the Atchafalaya Bank, had also disappeared.

Resumption in Philadelphia.—Nine of the Philadelphia Banks have resumed specie payments, whose united capital is \$7,209,676; and six may be considered as failed, whose capital is \$4,547,774. The broken banks are as follows: Capital U. States Bank, \$35,000,000 Girard, 4,164,100 Pennsylvania, 2,500,000 Mechanics, 1,400,000 Schuylkill, 1,000,000 Penn Township, 483,674 \$44,547,774

The notes of these Banks cannot be an entire loss to the holders. We suppose they will all pay something—some more and some less. We guess the great "whig" Regulator will come out as shabbily as any of them.—Rat. Stand.

A Slave Case.—There is a controverted case about slave stealing between Mississippi and North Carolina. We see it stated in the Jackson, (Mi.) correspondence of the Natchez Free Trader, that a citizen of Mississippi has been accused on affidavit, of sending a negro and carrying him into North Carolina. Governor McNutt made a formal demand on Gov. Morehead for the delivery of the accused, and sent a special messenger to identify him and bring him back. Governor Morehead refused to deliver him, and the Mississippi Legislature have passed formal resolutions, "probating" the conduct of the North Carolina Governor.—Pennsylvania.

Newbern, March 19th. Daring Forgery.—On Tuesday of last week, a stranger of rather genteel appearance, calling himself Shepperd, arrived in this town, in the western stage. He stopped at the Washington Hotel, and represented himself as from Montgomery, Ala., and as wishing to purchase negroes; after some inquiry, however, he pretended that he found the price of negroes too high, and that he had concluded to go farther north to make his intended purchases. On Wednesday of the same week he went to the Branch of the Bank of the State in this place and asked Mr. Roberts, the Cashier, if he would give him a certificate of deposit for thirty-six dollars. The Cashier stated to him that the amount was smaller than was customary on which to issue a certificate of deposit; but, upon Shepperd's stating that he wished to make a remittance of that amount to a gentleman in Wilmington, the Cashier, without the least suspicion of his intention, offered him a check on the Branch of the Bank of the State at Wilmington. This he readily accepted, and gave for the check seven half eagles and two half dollar pieces in silver.

Early on Friday morning Shepperd took the Western stage. Nothing farther was heard or thought of the check, until the receipt, by last Tuesday's mail, by Mr. Roberts, of the notice of the receipt and payment by the Cashier of the Branch of the Bank of the State at Wilmington of a check for six thousand dollars, drawn by Mr. Roberts, in favor of John Wood, endorsed by him,—"Pay to Nathan Shepperd,"—and by him endorsed.—"N. Shepperd." This was no doubt; the same check,—with the exception of this small change from thirty-six to six thousand dollars,—which Mr. Roberts had sold to the villain in question. The scoundrel probably committed the forgery here. We learn that he purchased a bottle of blue ink at a drug store in town, of the same kind as that with which the check was written, soon after getting it.

What metamorphosis this swindling rascal may have made in his personal appearance before this time, we pretend not to guess; but as it may aid in leading to an arrest of the perpetrator of a crime hitherto

almost unknown in this community, we will briefly describe him as he appeared here. He is about 35 years of age, rather below the ordinary height, say about five feet six inches, rather thick set and says he weighs 140 lbs.—this we should judge to be about his weight. He had while here a large pair of whiskers, approaching to a sandy color; his dress was genteel, and he appeared to be a man of easy address and bland, conciliatory manners, well calculated to impress favorably a stranger. He had a full head of long, bushy hair, a remarkably short neck, with a fine white set of teeth, which are frequently displayed by a smile; his walk was rather peculiar, carrying his feet with his toes neither inclined outward, nor inward.—Indian like. We know nothing of the direction he took from Wilmington, having heard nothing farther from him since he received the amount of the check. We think it probable, however, that he may have taken the boat from Wilmington to Charleston.

We understand that he received the six thousand dollars in large bills, but are not informed on what Bank: these bills he will probably endeavor to get exchanged, which we hope may lead to his detection. Spectator.

N. B.—Shepperd we learn, has been arrested, and all, or nearly all of the money, recovered.—Rat. Reg.

Mr. D. K. McRae, of Fayetteville, who a few weeks ago went out to Mexico as a bearer of Despatches to the American Minister, has returned to this country, and passed through here on Sunday towards Washington. We learned from him indirectly, that Santa Anna, who is the Government, refuses to liberate the American citizens taken with the Texans at Santa Fe—that they, with the Texans, are treated in the most barbarous manner,—chained together and made to work on the roads and in the sewers of the city. We copy some further items from the New Orleans paper. Mr. McRae states that Santa Anna was making active preparations for the invasion of Texas, which was intended in June. Wilmington Chronicle.

Trial of Mary Hinkle.—On Saturday last, Mary Hinkle was brought to the bar of the Superior Court, then sitting at this place, on a charge of Murder. The prisoner on her arraignment, had pleaded "not guilty;" and she was, on the day above mentioned, brought into Court for trial.

She appears to be between thirty and forty years of age; and is, we understand, a native of South Carolina.

The State closed its testimony at about one o'clock—no witnesses were introduced on the part of the prisoner. She was defended by Messrs. Hoke, Osborne, Williamson and Lander.

The Jury retired, after a very able, lucid and impartial charge from his Honor Judge Pearson—they returned again to the Court House and rendered a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree, against the prisoner.

At about nine o'clock, the prisoner was again brought into Court to receive the sentence of the law. Upon the prisoner being asked what she had to say why sentence of death should not be pronounced against her, she rose from her seat, and said in an audible but somewhat faltering voice: "before God and man I declare I am guiltless of the charge."

The counsel for the prisoner then read the certificates of three physicians, who had been appointed to examine into the condition of the prisoner, as regarded her peculiar situation; and thereupon craved a respite from the sentence of the law. No sentence was passed by the Court—the prisoner was remanded to the County Jail, there to remain, until the next Superior Court of law is held at this place, when sentence of death will be again prayed against her.

The deceased was an aged negro slave, the property of the prisoner's husband. Lincoln Republican

Right of Search.—The treaty among the five great powers of Europe, touching the suppression of the slave trade, is one of great importance to this country in the present aspect of our affairs. And the recent refusal of France to confirm all of its provisions gives additional consequence to the subject. The subjoined letter is from a gentleman long and successfully connected with the diplomatic affairs of the country abroad, a close observer of men and things: Paris, Jan. 27, 1842.

My dear Chandler:—You were doubtless as unprepared as myself for the joint treaty of the five great European powers for the suppression of the slave trade, by the concession of the mutual right of search. English ambition, concealed under the disguise of philanthropy, is at the bottom of this business. The object of Great Britain has been to interpolate the right of search into the law of nations, under the sanction of the united authority of those European powers, who have taken upon themselves to make and interpret European public law. Her real objects, as well as the means which she has intended to put in practice for their attainment, have been concealed from the associate parties to this treaty. Her primary aim has been to legalize her sovereignty of the seas, and then to force the minor powers, the United States among the rest, to respect this new authority for her insolence and boundless ambition for maritime power. Happily we have here an able and influential Min-

ister. As soon as he was informed of the existence of the treaty, he hastened to unfold its objects to the French Ministry, and through that and other channels of influence, he has awakened France to a proper and excited feeling of the danger to the principles and interests which she has hitherto defended, contained in this instrument, to which she was about to give her final sanction. I have my doubts whether the treaty will be ratified; but after the interpretation given it by the minister of foreign Affairs, evidently the result of his interviews with General Cass, it will be powerless in the hands of Great Britain, in the way she intended to apply it against us, and other secondary maritime powers. M. Guizot said, in the Chamber of Deputies, that an attempt to apply the treaty to us, or to other powers who were not parties to it, would be a justifiable cause of war. Now had the treaty been ratified without this commentary from this high source, Great Britain would have insisted, that to make the treaty effectual, it must apply to all flags; and that the only object in getting the united signatures of the five powers, was to establish the right of search as the law of nations, in the paramount interest of humanity. But the declaration of the French Minister, and the universal hostility of the Chamber of Deputies, and of the press, to the treaty, have changed the whole aspect of the matter. The instrument is now a nullity in the hands of its negotiators. The feeling of France must be the feeling all over the continent; and England, instead of having made another, and the longest step of all, to universal power and domination, holds in her hand an unmeaning document, abandoned, on the instant, by the allies whose moral force she had counted on to enable her to carry out her monstrous purposes. General Cass has hastily prepared a pamphlet setting forth the true import and dangers of this treaty. It will be read by every statesman in Europe, and added to the General's personal influence here, will effectually turn the tables on England. The country owes the General much for his reasonable and effectual influence with the Government.

Suicide.—Mrs. Mary Weisner, wife of John Weisner, of this county, terminated her existence, last week, by hanging herself. She had labored under a disordered state of mind for some time previous to committing the act. Salem N.C. Gazette.

The Petersburg Intelligencer, of the 24th instant, says: "Rumors are rife in town of the failure of several large houses in Richmond."

Letters have been received in Philadelphia from Boston, stating that Messrs. Jas. Read & Co., a very heavy dry goods importing house, have failed. Their liabilities are \$700,000. S. S. Lewis, Agent of the Cunard Line, has also failed.

Washington Market, Mar. 30.—Corn—wholesale, \$2 00 a \$2 10. Bacon—6 to 6 1/2 cents. Lard, 6 1/2 to 7 cents. Naval Stores New dip, \$2 45; Old, \$2 05. Scrap, 70 cents. Tar, \$1 00. Fish, shad, 6 a \$6 1/2. Herrings, cut, \$2 75 a \$3 00; whole, \$2 25.—Rep.

We are requested to announce JAMES J. VAUGHN of the 14 Regiment as a candidate for Brigadier General in the 5 Brigade of N. C. M.

COMMUNICATED. Elder James Wilder will preach at the Falls Tar River on Tuesday after the third Sunday in April next.

MARRIED. In Christ Church, in Raleigh, on Tuesday evening, 22d ult. by the Rev. R. S. Mason, D. D. Peter R. Hines, Esq. of this county, to Miss Emma J. Snow.

Table with 4 columns: Item, Unit, Tarborough, New York. Rows include Bacon, Brandy, Coffee, Corn, Cotton, Flour, Iron, Lard, Molasses, Sugar, Salt, Turpentine, wheat, whiskey.

Bankruptcy. FEEL it my duty once more to give warning to Petitioners and their Counsel, under the Bankrupt Law Form they probably think a very little thing; but a few failures for want of form may convince them that it is essential to the proper execution of the law. The Pamphlet containing my Rules, and Regulations, I again say, is for sale, at 25 cents each, by Mr. Hale of this town. And I respectfully ask the Editors of papers throughout the State, if they are not willing to do good service to a large but indigent class of our community by giving currency to this communication in their journals? H POTTER, District Judge. Fayetteville, March 8, 1842.

Wanted, \$5,000 in Rail Road Bonds, guaranteed by the State of North Carolina, in exchange for 50 shares of Cape Fear Bank Stock. D. W. STONE. R. High, March 23, 1842. 13 6

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

- Atkinson Willie Long G T
Anderson Berj Lancaster James W
Andrews Henry Magee William 2
Barlow A K Moore Elizabeth
Burg Harrison Mercer Dr T N
Blount Susan Mrs 2 Martin Edward
Brolley Jonathan Moore Edwin L
Bradley Willie Mainer Thomas
Bennett Mark Manning E
Cobb Elizabeth Nance Lewis J
Crenshaw Gen D S Nims Mary Mrs
Cobb Mary Parker Weeks 2
Daniel John H Pittman Spier
De ton Camel H R R bert D
Dew L Stewart J
Eaton Jonathan T Sharpe Col Bojys
Forsum Gabriel Sossoms Wilson
Griffin Zachariah Ferguson Douis
Griffin May Miss Taylor William
Hester Charles G Vines John
Howell L v 2 Williams M
Harris Richard Williams James
James Samuel Warren Ivy
Johnson W H Williams Elijah
Loud Charles Williams Drew
Lyon J L 55 S. J. M. E. MOORE, P. M.

Notice. THE subscriber having qualified at February term, 1842, as Administrator on the estate of R. bert Foxhall, deceased, hereby notifies all persons having claims against said estate, to present them for settlement within the time limited by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery—and all those indebted will come forward and settle previous to May Court next, or their accounts will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection. HENRY FOXHALL, Adm'r. March 14, 1842. 11 3

State of North Carolina, EDGECOMBE COUNTY. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions FEBRUARY TERM, 1842. Warren Waller and wife vs. Caty et al. Nancy Morgan and Joseph Morgan, vs. Petition for Partition of Land.

Appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant, Joseph Morgan, is not an inhabitant of this State; It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Tarborough Press, for six weeks successively, giving him notice to appear at the next term, to be held for said county, on the fourth Monday of May next, at the Court House in Tarborough, then and there to plead, answer, or demur, to the petition of the plaintiff, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to him. Witness, JOHN NORFLEET, Clerk of said Court, at office, the fourth Monday of February, A. D. 1842. 12 JNO. NORFLEET, CLK

State of North Carolina, EDGECOMBE COUNTY. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, FEBRUARY TERM, 1842. Louisa Braswell, widow of Bythal Braswell, vs. John Peele and wife Jackey, Calvin D. Braswell, Thomas Thorn and wife Serena, Francis S. Braswell, & Willis Braswell, heirs at law of the said Bythal, vs. Petition for Dower.

Appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants John Peele and wife Jackey, Calvin D. Braswell, Thomas Thorn and wife Serena, & Francis S. Braswell, 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, on the fourth Monday of May next, at the Court House in Tarborough, then and there to plead, answer, or demur, to the petition of the plaintiff, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them. Witness, J. H. NORFLEET, Clerk of said Court, at office, the fourth Monday of February, A. D. 1842. 12 JNO. NORFLEET, CLK

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.