



### The Tarborough Press,

BY GEORGE HOWARD,

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Letters addressed to the Editor must be post paid or they may not be attended to.

## VANITY.



FOR THE TARBORO' PRESS.

### ON A BUNCH OF FLOWERS.

Why fade, ye sweet pinks and roses,  
When the sweet eve is fast falling,  
And the stars drink the tender sigh  
Of winds to the fairest calling!

Calling with pleasing notes,  
Most like a ring-dove's chiding;  
Or a flute from some distant spot,  
Over the lap of a still town gliding!

Why sleep ye, pinks and roses? ah, why?  
What time I most shall miss you?  
Awake, like a bride, and see the loving sky,  
From your cheerless sleep would kiss you.

Soft things, the dew, the breezes,  
All soft things are about you;  
Awake, fair flowers, for scarcely these  
Fill your yearning sense about you.

Wake ye not yet! Alas!  
Your silver time is fleeting;  
Fond idol cease, those flowers bear alas,  
The doom of thy changeless being.

Ye, ever when the hours  
As now seem the divinest,  
Thou callest I know on some sleeping flowers,  
And finding no answer pinest away.  
Tarboro', March 31st, 1842. JOAB.

FOR THE TARBORO' PRESS.

### TO MARY.

Sweet Mary! can you ever tell  
Me, I must from thee depart?  
No, no—you know I love you well,  
And you would never break my heart.

Let others say to thee, dear one,  
That I can never love thee true;  
I care not—still this breast will own  
No name but thine, and beat for you.

Mary! by yon heaven above,  
By all that's dearest to this breast  
I swear, I wish no other's love,  
But thine alone to make me blest.

Heaven hear my warmest prayer,  
Give sweet Mary's heart to me;  
And by thy sacred throne I swear,  
None shall be as blest as she.

EDWARD.

FOR THE TARBORO' PRESS.

### TO THE DARK-EYED BEAUTY.

No. 2.

Adieu! adieu! thy sylph-like form  
Fades from my aching sight;  
Farewell awhile to love and thee,  
My cherub fair, good night!

Adieu! adieu! thy sparkling eye  
With tears is seen to fill,  
While breaking those dear tender ties  
Which sooth all grief or ill.

Adieu! adieu! I too must go  
Awhile from friends and home,  
Where'er I go, where'er I see,  
I swear it shall not roam.

Adieu! adieu! what should I do,  
If hope did not revive  
A spark which says, "hope on, hope on,"  
And bids me thus to live.

Adieu! adieu! a long adieu!  
A Northern clime you seek;  
In sunny South I must abide,  
Yet heart to heart will speak.

April 4th, 1842.

S. S.

### CONGRESS.

In the House of Representatives, on the 23d ult. on the suggestion of Mr. Wise, and by general consent, the Speaker laid before the House the following Message from the President of the United States:

Washington, March 23, 1842.

To the House of Representatives of the United States:

A resolution adopted by the House of Representatives on the 16th instant, in the following words, viz: "Resolved, That the President of the United States and the Heads of the several Departments be requested to communicate to the House of Representatives the names of such of the members (if any) of the 26th and 27th Congress who have been applicants for office, and for what offices, distinguishing between those who have applied in person, and those whose applications were made by friends, whether in person or by writing," has been transmitted to me for my consideration.

If it were consistent with the rights and

duties of the Executive Department, it would afford me great pleasure to furnish in this, as in all cases in which proper information is demanded, a ready compliance with the wishes of the House of Representatives. But since, in my view, general considerations of policy and propriety, as well as a proper defence of the rights and safeguards of the Executive Department, require of me, as the Chief Magistrate, to refuse compliance with the terms of this resolution, it is incumbent on me to urge, for the consideration of the House of Representatives, my reasons for declining to give the desired information.

All appointments to office made by a President become from the date of their nomination to the Senate, official acts; which are matter of record, and are at the proper time made known to the House of Representatives and to the country. But applications for office, or letters respecting appointments, or conversations held with individuals on such subjects, are not official proceedings, and cannot by any means be made to partake of the character of official proceedings, unless, after the nomination of such person so writing or conversing, the President shall think proper to lay such correspondence or such conversations before the Senate. Applications for office are in their very nature confidential; and if the reasons assigned for such applications, or the names of the applicants, were communicated, not only would such implied confidence be wantonly violated, but, in addition, it is quite obvious that a mass of vague, incoherent, and personal matter would be made public at a vast consumption of time, money, and trouble, without accomplishing, or tending in any manner to accomplish, as it appears to me, any useful object connected with a sound and constitutional administration of the Government in any of its branches.

But there is a consideration of a still more effective and lofty character, which is with me entirely decisive of the correctness of the view that I have taken of this question. While I shall ever evince the greatest readiness to communicate to the House of Representatives all proper information which the House shall deem necessary to a due discharge of its constitutional obligations and functions, yet it becomes me, in defence of the Constitution and laws of the United States, to protect the Executive Department from all encroachment on its powers, rights and duties. In my judgment, a compliance with the resolution which has been transmitted to me would be a surrender of duties and powers which the Constitution has conferred exclusively on the Executive; and, therefore, such compliance cannot be made by me, nor by the heads of Departments by my direction. The appointing power, so far as it is bestowed on the President by the Constitution, is conferred without reserve or qualification. The reason for the appointment, and the responsibility of the appointment, rest with him alone. I cannot perceive any where in the Constitution of the United States any right conferred on the House of Representatives to hear the reasons which an applicant may urge for an appointment to office under the Executive Department, or any duty resting upon the House of Representatives by which it may become responsible for any such appointment.

Any assumption or misapprehension on the part of the House of Representatives of its duties and powers in respect to appointments, by which it encroaches on the rights and duties of the Executive Department, is, to the extent to which it reaches, dangerous, impolitic, and unconstitutional. For these reasons, so perfectly convincing to my mind, I beg leave respectfully to repeat, in conclusion, that I cannot comply with the request contained in the above resolution.

JOHN TYLER.

The message having been read—

Mr. FILLMORE rose and said that as the gentlemen who offered the resolution was not now present, he (Mr. F.) would move that the message be laid on the table and printed; which motion was agreed to.

From the Madisonian.

### MR. STANLY.

It is with some regret, that we are compelled to take the trouble to notice this little gentleman; but if a fly becomes troublesome, we must brush it away. We observe that Mr. S. has again (on Thursday) made a furious onset on the President, denouncing him with the usual humorous and original and gentlemanly epithets of traitor, &c. to the great Whig party. What perfect inanity or unlearned stupidity all this augurs. Have not all such calumnious charges fallen, still-born, from the lips of the retiring Cabinet, and does Mr. S. suppose that his small peevish voice can produce a conviction in the country of the President's dishonesty, which all the combined efforts of the "Illustrious Retired," of the "Manifesto Club" of politicians, and the fulminations of the "at last resigned Representative of the Union" have so signally failed to accomplish? If such char-

ges are made of personal malice towards a man whom all admit to be amiable and high-souled, they are, we conceive, in exceedingly bad taste, and the President, in our opinion, pays about as much attention to them, as he would do to the tuneless croakings of a tiny summer frog querulous for rain.

Are such charges calculated to advance to a sound and prosperous condition the prostrate energies and interests of the country? Do they fortify our coasts against foreign invasions? Do they increase our naval force, in order that the Government may furnish some defence to our great mercantile interests on the seas? Do they furnish a currency, or fill the vaults of an empty Treasury? If they accomplish none of these things, for what purpose are they made? Has Mr. Stanly, or any other man, a right, when all the best interests, almost the very faith of the country lies bleeding, to be consuming the precious time of the legislative session, and the money of the People, in committing assaults upon the credit and ability of the Executive branch of the Government through the President? Neither is there any good policy even on the part of the enemies of the Administration, in such attacks.—When the President first came into office, he was comparatively, unknown to the People of the Confederacy. Those senseless clamors might then avail, to a certain extent—but now the whole People, with almost a common consent, (certain paltry cliques alone excepted,) acknowledge his sterling abilities, his Roman integrity, and his bold resolution to do right. Mr. S. in attempting to vilify the President's political character, (and we can see no distinction between a man's private and political character, though it is now-a-days fashionable to make a distinction) might as well attempt, for all hope of success in such a design, to cause an earthquake, by piping forth his senseless tirades against the Administration in the House of Representatives.

Mr. S. is not altogether without talent. Let him be content to move in the sphere in which God has placed him—a frog cannot swell himself into an ox, nor a fox into a lion, though they each do pretty well in their way. By making a tilt against the President, Mr. S. only discovers his weakness; he shows that instead of a barbed and fiery-eyed steed, he is mounted on a kicking and vicious donkey, and that in the place of a lance, "to do good battle withal" he switches about in his ungloved hand a pointless willow wand.

Why should the legislative branch of the Federal Government wage such continuous and hot war on the Executive, and endeavor to shift (as far as effigy Whiggery is concerned) their misdeeds on the President. The People are quite well satisfied, we should presume, from the hundreds of newspapers which daily come to hand from all parts of the country, that there is a disposition on the part of the Executive to serve the country. Let Mr. S. and others of the same paternity look to their own conduct a little more narrowly, and they will possibly find out where the cloven foot is.

Mr. Stanly intends (though he cuts himself off from the Administration) to attempt to swallow the Exchequer plan of finance. This is a matter resting entirely with himself. The President has no favor to ask of him. He must consult his own duties and responsibilities. The President neither desires his enmity, nor courts his friendship. He must do precisely what he pleases. The President, in this matter, as in all others of a similar nature, puts himself on the grand venire of his country.

From the same.

### STANLY IS OFF.

On Thursday, Mr. Stanly ventured over his depth in debate. He endeavored to make a set speech instead of confining himself as usual to monosyllables. The consequence was as might have been expected—he was completely swamped. While floundering about and catching at straws, he came in contact with Mr. Mallory, altogether a different substance. We give the pass between them:

Mr. Stanly here desired to be informed by the gentleman from the Norfolk District, (Mr. Mallory,) whether he had said, that the President had authorized him to pronounce that the charges made against the President by Mr. Ewing at the extra session were false?

Mr. Mallory said, that he did not recognize any right in the gentleman from North Carolina, (Mr. Stanly,) to catechise him on this floor for occurrences elsewhere. He would always be found ready to respond when that question was propounded to him in a proper way, and by the proper person.

Mr. Stanly had not time, at least it was not convenient for him to propound the question in the proper way. He sank, perhaps to rise on that subject. We trust the country will be able to discover the relevancy of his speech at such an impor-

tant crisis as the present. We confess that it is beyond our ken. He may relieve himself by venting his spite in his peculiarly classical style—but he will hardly relieve the country. We predict that his constituents will keep him at home next time.

State of the Treasury.—A communication was a few days since made to the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, by the Secretary of the Treasury, in relation to the recent protest in New York of Treasury notes. The communication was laid before Congress and ordered to be printed. The Secretary states that—

"Mr. Selden, the Treasurer of the United States, lately visited New York, with authority from the Department to enter into negotiation with one or more of the banks of that city, with a view to an arrangement by which specie funds might be provided for the payment of Treasury notes falling due in this and the next month. He has returned without being able to effect the object of his visit. Since the 5th of the month, the means of the Government have been found inadequate to the discharge of the notes presented for payment at the depository of the Government at New York. A slight depreciation having occurred, and these notes, of what ever dates, being receivable in payment of public dues, were offered in inordinate quantities at the custom house, to pay duties accruing on imports, and constituted a very large portion of the public revenue accruing at N. York. The consequence has been, a failure in the means of the Government to meet the notes which are at maturity, and presented from day to day, for payment."

Accompanying this communication are two letters from Mr. Curtis, the Collector at New York, to the Secretary of the Treasury, in one of which, under date of the 8th instant, he says:

I trust Congress will lose no time to pass the law to place the loan immediately at your disposal. If the loan bill restrict the sale to par, you will fail of relief. On the other hand, if there be power to sell to the highest bidder, and at private sale, at par, you will be enabled to raise the necessary funds at par. Restricted to par, although irredeemable for fifteen years, the law will be a dead letter and of no avail.—I speak the opinions of disinterested and experienced men.

The Treasury notes will naturally depreciate more and more, until some decisive step be taken by Congress. The Bank of Commerce is in advance upwards of one hundred thousand dollars, for notes redeemed by that institution, and the Bank of America about the like amount.

The Banks have declined the pressing requests of the Comptroller of this State to loan the State two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, required to be expended in opening the canals. Seven per cent. interest was offered, and the first tolls pledged to repay the loan. The determination of the Banks of New York is never again to jeopard their power to pay specie; and hence their refusal to assist the Federal and State Governments.

The Army and Navy.—The military establishments of the United States for the next year, including the pay of the army, the military academy, the fortifications, arsenals, arms, harbors, surveys, light houses, pensions, Indian Department, and extraordinary objects, is estimated to cost the country, \$11,717,791. The Naval establishment, including the general service of the Navy and Marine Corps, \$8,705,579. Philadelphia Inquirer.

Important from the West.—Rumors are in circulation in the West that the tribes of Indians removed from the United States prior to the western line, are about to form a grand Confederacy, or one tribe, for hostile purposes. It is also stated that an interview was had with the British minister at Washington, by the notorious John Ross, chief of the Cherokees, while on a visit to that place a short time since.

The intelligence from Mexico.—Mr. Falconer, a British subject, is released instantly, on the demand of the British Minister. The demands of our Minister are treated with scorn, and the government of the United States insulted by Santa Ana, when he says that young Coombs was released on account of the estimation in which he held his connexions, not because the government of the United States asked it. The fact is clearly and undeniably proved, that Mr. Kendall had a passport from the Mexican consul in New Orleans, as an American citizen—this was no protection, but the document was burnt in his presence. We can only ask with a N. Orleans contemporary, "Has the United States become so utterly contemptible as to permit itself to be trodden under foot by Mexican officials? We shall see—unless there are men at the head of our government who will faithfully

maintain the rights of the humblest citizen, we are very much mistaken in our estimate of the American character."—Balt. Sun.

A fatal blow to the traders in Tar.—A friend informs us that the use of tar in the Eastern States for wagons and coaches is now, or will soon be entirely superseded by the introduction of a composition of bog's hair and wheat flour. To prepare the mixture, the bog must be melted over a gentle fire and the flour stirred in, until the hard becomes of the consistency of paste.—Tuscaloosa Flag.

Mississippi Bonds.—The Vicksburg Whig of the 3d ult. contains the proceedings of the Mississippi Legislature, from which it appears that the House of Representatives on the Friday night preceding, solemnly repudiated the Union Bank bonds, a portion of the State debt.

Prices in New York are falling with the depreciation of prices of all other property. During the last year, the Sun says, one thousand new buildings have been erected, and the want of employment, in the same period, has driven from 5,000 to 10,000 people from the city.

During the last week a pretty heavy failure took place in Washington City, viz: that of Fowler & Co., Brokers. A large amount of their shipplasters were in circulation; and almost every body loses something by their fall. Such was the confidence reposed in them, that many persons deposited money with them in preference to the Banks, and all the earnings of some poor people are thus lost.

Something Singular.—The Westminster Democrat states that a lady in that county, deceased, a short time before her death, threw up from her stomach, a lobster about two inches in length, apparently such as is usually found in fresh water. It is supposed that she swallowed it in drinking while it was yet small, and that it occasioned her death. When it was ejected from her stomach it was dead, having probably been destroyed by the medicine she had taken.—Balt. Sun.

Alarming Decision.—An English paper says that a decision has just been given in the Court of Queen's Bench, Ireland, which will carry alarm into many a family. All marriages in Ireland, celebrated by Presbyterian ministers, where both parties are not Presbyterians, are declared invalid. The Presbyterians in Ulster amount to upwards of 600,000, and, we understand, nothing was more common than the celebration of marriages between Presbyterians and the members of other communities, by Presbyterian ministers.

Pickled Turkeys.—A new article made its appearance in our market, yesterday—pickled Turkeys from North Carolina, at \$1 to \$1 25 a pair. It was found that they drove too slowly to keep up with the wagons, and they were therefore killed, salted, and pickled like pork. Charleston Courier.

Jefferson College (La.) Burned.—This splendid and costly building, erected by the munificence of the State of Louisiana, for the collegiate education of its population, was destroyed on the afternoon of March 6th by fire. The building was discovered to be on fire about two o'clock, P. M., and the flames raged with such fury that in less than two hours nothing remained but a heap of ruins. Few articles of value were saved from the conflagration. No lives were lost. The College contained a fine Library with 7,000 volumes, which have cost \$8,710; a chemical laboratory worth \$1,600; mathematical instruments, and a large quantity of other furniture. The total cost of the building and furniture, according to the last report of the trustees, is \$152,398 13. The building was insured for \$62,000.

From Mexico.—By the barque Anahuac, we have Vera Cruz papers of the 29th ult. and city of Mexico to the 28th. The Anahuac brings \$50,000 in specie.

Letters of the 28th, from the city of Mexico, say that President Santa Anna had found means to pay the soldiers, and it is thought by the writers that every thing will go on well so long as he has the management of affairs.

The Mexican Government have repudiated a loan of \$1,200,000 made to the nation of the 20th of September last, during the administration of President Bustamante, by Alejandro J. Atocha, on the ground that its terms were prejudicial to the interests of the National Treasury, and an insult to public morals!

Journal of Commerce.

An arrest.—Hosea J. Leavis, late cashier of the Schuylkill Brnk, has been arrested near New Orleans by officer Jas. Young, & taken on to Philadelphia.