

TARBOROUGH FREE PRESS.

Whole No. 492.

Tarborough, (Edgecombe County, N. C.) Friday, February 28, 1834.

Vol. X—No. 24.

The "Tarborough Free Press,"

BY GEORGE HOWARD,

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 15 lines, will be inserted at 50 cents the first insertion, and 25 cents each continuance. Longer ones at that rate for every 16 lines. 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.

DOMESTIC.

Constitutional Currency.—At a Public Meeting of citizens opposed to Paper Money, held at the Shakespeare, corner of Nassau and Fulton streets, in the city of New York, on Wednesday, the 5th February, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Whereas Money, or the standard of value, is one of the most important objects confided to the care of Government, and being so intimately connected with civil and political interests, it is the life-blood of the community, the purity and stability of which are of the utmost consequence to society, particularly of that portion to which we belong, the performers of useful labor, the producers of the real wealth of the nation; and whereas there appears to be an idea prevailing that this class of citizens are not aware of the true cause of much of the injustice and oppression they suffer, while on the contrary, we feel satisfied there is scarcely an intelligent laboring man but knows that a great portion of the burdens he endures flows from an unconstitutional, false, and deeply injurious system of paper money, and a train of evils it has engendered; now, therefore, wishing to call the attention of Congress to our case, not to grant us favors or privileges, but to reinstate us in our rights, we ask leave to be heard in the following resolutions, authenticated by our Chairman and Secretary:—

Resolved, That the course pursued by the President of the United States, and the Administration of the General Government, in changing the place for depositing the Public Money, is entitled to, and has, our entire approbation, and our greatest gratitude; That the charter of the Bank of the United States was granted in violation of the very plainest injunctions of our Constitution, and, were there no other reasons than this, for its speedy annihilation, the Administration would have been faithless in the discharge of the duties confided to them had they failed to take this step towards its entire destruction.

Resolved, That as no money is recognized by the Constitution but gold and silver, no other can be legally received in payment of Government dues, nor disbursed by officers or agents of Government; and that the countenance given to fictitious money by a contrary practice has been an essential cause of flooding the country with a paper currency which is not only worthless, and fluctuating in itself, but has caused a great depreciation in the value of real money, (as much as could have been caused by allowing the States to issue debased coin,) and nullifies the power of Congress "to regulate the currency," while it forces the people into subjection and slavery to a Paper Money Aristocracy, the baneful effects of which they are at this moment suffering under.

Resolved, That in order to restore the country its honest circulating medium, it is the duty of Congress to adopt early and efficient measures to prevent those numerous violations of the Constitution by corporations and individuals, who with their system of issuing "bills of credit," destroy the standard of value, inflict the most serious evils on the industry of the

nation, its moral and social welfare, and sap the foundation of its liberties.

Resolved, That we highly approve of the proposition in Congress to require that the State Banks temporarily intrusted with the public deposits be directed to pay all the treasury drafts in specie.

Resolved, That it is expedient for Congress to establish Sub-Treasury Offices in the principal cities and towns in the United States, for the receipt and disbursement of revenue and the accommodation of the public in the transmission of money from one point to another, by receiving specie in deposit and giving a check or draft for the amount, (so framed, however, as not to enter into the circulation,) on payment of a slight percentage; the officers to be elected annually by the people, but responsible to, and under the control of the Treasury Department; the funds not to be loaned.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be presented to Messrs. Benton, Rives, and Wright, of the Senate, Mr. Cambreleng, of the House, and the other members of Congress who have so opportunely proposed measures for restoring the Constitutional currency.

Resolved, That the Senators and Representatives in the Legislature of this State be earnestly requested not to grant any of the one hundred and five petitions for charters of new Banks, nor any for the increase of Bank capitals, that are now pending before that body, and that they be requested to co-operate with the General Administration in getting rid of the paper money now authorized by this State, contrary to the Federal Constitution.

Resolved, That copies of the proceedings of this meeting be forwarded to each of the members of Congress, and that the public papers be requested to publish the same.

Wm. H. Hale, Chairman.

John Windt, Secretary.

Public Meeting in the Park.—At a very numerous meeting of the citizens of New York, held in the Park, on Saturday, Feb. 3, pursuant to the following call:—

PUBLIC MEETING.

A meeting of Mechanics, Merchants, Traders, Cartmen, and ALL classes of citizens, who live by their Industry and Labor, will be held in the Park on Saturday, Feb. 3th, at 12 o'clock, at noon, to take into consideration the great change in the prosperity of the city, and to devise such measures as will prevent Ruin, Bankruptcy, and Poverty to those who support their families by their labor, and adopt such measures as may be called for in this important and anxious crisis of our affairs.

Edward J. Webb was called to the Chair, and John Windt appointed Secretary; when the following resolutions were passed, amid much confusion, by a large majority of those who were within hearing of the Chairman, who read them.

WHEREAS this community is now suffering from one of those derangements of business operations incidental to the Paper Money System, therefore,

Resolved, That our Representatives in Congress be requested to devise, if possible, means of relief, in accordance with the measures of the Administration for restoring the Constitutional Currency.

Resolved, That we highly approve of the measures of the Administration with regard to the United States Bank and the Public Deposites.

Resolved, That the mere change of the place for keeping the Public Money was a cause insufficient to produce the prevailing derangement of business affairs in this city.

Resolved, That this meeting is convinced that the United States Bank has proved itself an engine of corrupting influence, tending to establish an aristocracy of wealth, and is therefore unworthy of a re-charter, and that it ought to be pre-

vented from accomplishing its unholy purposes.

Resolved, That the resolutions of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published, and that copies thereof be transmitted to the President, and to each of the members of Congress.

Edw. J. Webb, Chairman.

John Windt, Secretary.

From the Petersburg Intelligencer.

A large meeting of the signers of the memorial from the merchants, traders, &c. of the city of New York, was held on Tuesday the 11th inst. A report was made by the Delegates appointed to present the memorial, from which we make the following extract, which exhibits, in a more official form than has yet reached us, the views of the Executive on a question which engrosses the almost undivided attention of the country.

"Your delegation also waited upon the President of the U. States, by appointment, and was received with that courtesy for which he is distinguished, and in a long interview after explaining the actual state of commercial affairs in this city, and declaring in explicit but respectful terms, as the result of the experience and best judgment of our commercial men, that a National Bank was absolutely necessary for the proper regulation of paper currency as now established, and upon which the whole business of the country was based, they received from him the most decided assurances of the entirely opposite views, entertained by himself, and the most unqualified declarations, that in no event would he ever consent to restore the deposits or to re-charter the Bank of the U. States; that he was determined to make the experiment of carrying on the fiscal concerns of the nation, through the State Banks, until the expiration of the U. S. Bank charter, and if the experiment failed, some scheme might be devised of collecting and depositing the revenue, without the intervention of any monied institution.

"The President held no expectation of the establishment at present, of any National Bank; but added that he felt great sympathy for the New York mercantile distress; for its merchants had honorably and punctually performed all their engagements to the Government, with unparalleled fidelity.

"Your delegation then waited upon the Vice President, but from official engagements he was at that time unable to hold any converse with them, upon the subject of their mission, but at another moment to a portion of your delegation, the Vice President expressed similar views and determinations to those manifested by the President.

"Your delegation had an interview with Mr. Taney, and derived from him a full confirmation of their conclusions resulting from what had passed during their visit to Washington. In conclusion your delegation regret to say that it is their sincere conviction, that nothing is intended to be done by the Government for the present, that no plan is under its consideration for the future, in respect to a National Bank; that the Administration is determined not to re-charter the present U. S. Bank under any possible modifications, nor to propose any new Bank, and instead thereof, to rely upon State Institutions, until hard money can be made to supercede the actual paper currency of the country."

A committee of twenty-five was appointed by the meeting, to confer with the State and National Banks, with a view "to procure that entire concert and harmony of action, essential to enable them to afford the greatest possible relief to the community."

From the Globe.

The following is given to the public as a specimen of the means that are resorted to by the friends of the Bank to force a

restoration of the deposits. Similar letters, we are informed, are sent constantly by the mails, not only to the President, but to those of his confidential friends who are known to accord with him in the steps which have been taken to prevent a re-charter of the Bank:—

New York, Feb. 9, 1834.

Andrew Jackson, President of the United States, &c.

Sir: This is to inform you that I, one of a number of young men of this city who have conspired your death, unknown to my colleagues, write this to warn you of this plot—not from any intention to benefit you thereby, but solely for the good of my country—a step, which influenced as we are, by sentiments of pure patriotism, myself and associates have deemed advisable for the welfare of our much abused country. I recommend you to revoke, as soon as practicable, all the opinions, declarations, and proclamations which have emanated from you relative to the re-chartering of, and removing the government deposits from, the United States Bank. The alternative will most assuredly be your certain death.

Three of our number, elected by chance, will proceed, in the course of the present month, to the Capital, there to put in execution the design entrusted to their hands. Even should one attempt fail, do not think to escape, for we are firmly resolved to free our country from the hands of a despot. To conclude—"Beware the ides of March."

To Gen. Andrew Jackson, President of the United States of America.

I am very sorry to inform you that if the deposits are not replaced, and the Bank of the United States is not re-chartered, by the 4th of March next, you will be a dead man by the 15th of March, 1834. Now, my dear Sir, I hope you will act wisely, and re-charter the said Bank, for if you do not, the United States will lose one of her best Presidents and Generals that has been known in America. There has been a private meeting held, and the plan is all laid out for doing the above mentioned. I am a signer of the above meeting, but I could not engage in such a thing before I acquainted your honor of the above plan.

Your humble servant,

A Democrat.

[The above letter is post-marked Philadelphia, Feb. 3.]

[Confidential.]

Philadelphia, Feb. 3th, 1834.

Sir: The writer of this anonymous communication feels it his duty to apprise you, that it is seriously contemplated by a few individuals in this city, to adopt measures for the diabolical purpose of ASSASSINATING the venerable Chief Magistrate of our Union.

A. J. Donelson, Esq.

Washington, D. C.

We noticed in our last the failure of the House of S. & M. Allen, of New York—the Evening Star of the 13th, furnishes the gratifying intelligence "that such aid has been promptly tendered the Messrs. Allens, by the U. S. Bank and other institutions, as will enable them to continue their business."

The New York Courier says, the report that Gen. Lafayette intended revisiting this country is erroneous.

At the late term of the Court of Common Pleas for Cayuga county, Ohio, the jury that was empanelled on a civil case having retired for some length of time, being unable to agree upon their verdict, agreed upon one point unanimously, and that was, to jump out of the window, which they did to the no small discomfiture of the constable who had them in charge.