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The Tarborough Press,

BY GEORGE HOWARD,

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VARIETY.

Report of the Judiciary Committee on the late violations of the Charter of the Bank of the United States.—Mr. Grundy, chairman of the Judiciary Committee, has made a very able and unanswerable report on the subject of Mr. Biddle's late flagrant and arbitrary overthrow of the old charter of the Bank of the United States, to set up his new establishment. The report shows that, without a semblance of right, in direct contravention of the charter, he sequestered all the property of the old bank for the benefit of the new—that he took no steps towards "a settlement and liquidation of the affairs and accounts of the corporation," as expressly required by the charter—that he presented no schedule of the debts and effects, and allowed the General Government no access to the accounts of an institution which it was bound to see honestly closed—that, instead of winding up the concern, and cancelling the notes in two years, he now reports nearly \$16,000,000 of its paper on hand as a banking fund, and is actually passing out millions of this money, after the institution is defunct, as a circulating medium. In a word, that the president has blended the two banks, and gone on with both, in utter disregard of all law.

These facts have been before alluded to in the newspapers, but they have now been the subject of investigation; have assumed an authentic shape, and have been tested by the judicial acumen of the ablest jurists of the country. The report, therefore, may be looked upon as a perfect legal discussion of the matter, and the result of the inquiry equivalent in point of authority, as regards public opinion, to an elaborate judicial investigation.—*Globe.*

Operations of the Mint.—The Director of the Mint has made his annual report to Congress, and from that we have the satisfaction to see that the three branch mints are near about ready to begin their operations, and that the one in North Carolina may be considered as having begun. The commencement of operations by these branch mints is of the utmost possible importance to the country in this season of shin-plaster tickets; and it is believed that a great coinage of small silver, to wit: twenty-five cent, ten cent, and five cent pieces, will be ordered to be struck, to supply the country with silver change; and also that a large coinage of quarter eagles will be provided. The Director of the Mint, Dr. PATTERSON, shows that a great increase has already commenced in the small coinage both of silver and of gold, and every citizen feels the necessity of going on with the small coinage until the country is amply supplied. The Director of the Mint shows that the coinage for 1837 was:

IN GOLD	\$1,035,910, in half eagles.
Do.	112,700, in quarter eagles.
IN SILVER,	\$1,814,910, in half dollars.
Do.	63,110, in quarter dollars.
Do.	104,200, in ten cents.
Do.	113,800, in five cents.
IN COPPER,	55,583, in cents.

Total, \$3,299,898

The whole amount of coinage which has taken place since the establishment of the Mint in 1793, is:

IN GOLD,	\$23,250,840
IN SILVER,	48,835,192
IN COPPER,	795,915

Total, \$72,881,448

Of this coinage, about two-thirds of the gold, to wit: FIFTEEN millions of dollars has been coined since the commencement of Gen. JACKSON's administration, and, of the silver, upwards of one half, to wit: about TWENTY-FIVE millions of dollars. Thus, the gold and silver coinage since Gen. JACKSON's administration, amounts to about FORTY millions, and it has been shown, heretofore, that the importations of specie during the same time, amount to SIXTY-TWO millions. Now, the question

is, what has become of these immense amounts of specie? And the answer is, that it is SUPPRESSED by the combination of banks and politicians who are forcing their depreciated paper and shin-plasters on the General Government, as well as on the State Governments and the people. But they cannot SUPPRESS it much longer. The quantity of specie which will be imported this year, and the immense coinage which will take place at New Orleans, as well as at the other branch mints and the mother mint, will be so great that it will be impossible for the broken bank and shin-plaster party to continue the suppression.—*ib.*

Bank Favoritism.—Eight Banks in the city of New Orleans loaned the enormous amount of seven millions of dollars to only twenty-nine commercial houses, and the members of these houses were Bank Directors. And it is for a system like this, that the opposition require the government to risk the public money; to embark all the treasures of the Union in "commercial developments," and leave its management to "whig patriots" of this stamp! *Ral. Standard.*

Embezzlement.—The Boston Daily Advertiser says: On the examination of the North Bank a few days ago, it was ascertained that there was a deficiency of a large amount, [\$28,500.] in a parcel of money deposited in a trunk in the keeping of the Teller. It was reported yesterday in a manner which appears to be entitled to credit, that the Teller has confessed his participation in the embezzlement of the money, that nearly half the amount has been expended, and that the residue has been loaned, and will probably be recovered.

The Galena, Ill. Advertiser says, that reports are in circulation, prejudicial to the reputation of the bank at Dubuque. One of the rumors is, that the Cashier is a defaulter to the amount of near \$4,000, and, that, the statement, made by him under oath to the Legislature, was false.

People's Bank, Bangor.—A notice has been issued by the cashier of the People's Bank, Bangor, Me. calling upon the stockholders of that institution to meet on the 17th of this month to consider the expediency of surrendering their charter. What is the matter with the Bangorians? This is the second Bank which has called together its stockholders upon the same subject.

Mr. Rhett, of South Carolina.—This gentleman has written a long letter to his constituents upon the subject of Abolition. He is drawn forth in vindication of his course in Congress. He had drawn up two resolutions, to be submitted to the House, which involved two distinct propositions—1st, a fact, "that the Constitution of the United States has proved inadequate to protect the Southern States in the peaceable enjoyment of their rights and property;" and 2nd, "that it is expedient that the said Constitution should be amended or the Union of the States dissolved." In a letter to the Editor of the Charleston Mercury, he stated this fact; and it was severely remarked upon by many of the public prints; and taken unconnected with Mr. Rhett's explanation, it is calculated to excite enquiry, if not alarm, as to the value of the Union.

Mr. Rhett touches upon a painful subject, and he seems aware of the fact. But, true to the Union as well as the South, he is not prepared to see the Constitution perverted from the purposes for which it was made. He says:

"If the Constitution prove inadequate to protect the Southern States from aggression upon this vital institution, (slavery) none but an abolitionist, open or secret, in the North, or a traitor in the South, could fail to come to the conclusion that the Constitution ought to be amended, or the Union dissolved."—*Raleigh Star.*

Professor Rogers, who has recently completed a geological survey of the State of Virginia, is now submitting to the people and Legislature of that State the results of his labors, in the form of lectures, at the city of Richmond. This paper has several times in the course of the past two or three years, adverted to the subject of a geological survey of North Carolina, as promising incalculable advantages to be obtained from it. Almost every State in the Union has had such a work executed, and with results most beneficial and important. The field which this State presents for the geologist to explore, is almost boundless in extent, and superlatively rich in material. The benefits that would flow from a thorough scientific examination of

every county in North Carolina, may be judged of by the high value which is set upon such labors elsewhere. It would bring to light now hidden sources of wealth—enhance and fix the value of those already known—direct labor in the proper path to success and reward—give an impulse to public improvement—and finally, determine the great physical characteristics of the State. Science, industry, improvement, are all concerned in this matter, and would all receive from a work of the kind, a great accession of strength. *Wilmington Adv.*

Another Evidence of the Wealth of North Carolina.—It was stated in this paper a few months ago, that a lot of copper had been sent here from Guilford county, on its way to New York, to be tested in quality—the mine having been then recently discovered. We understand that the test was highly satisfactory, showing the metal to be of a superior kind, and that a quantity of the same has been shipped from this port to England.—*ib.*

Morus Multicaulis.—Copy of a letter from Jos. W. Atkinson, Esq. of Pitt county, North Carolina, to Wm. Prince and Sons, Proprietors of the Nurseries at Flushing, dated Jan. 11, 1838:

"Gentlemen: Yours of the 26th Dec. requesting me to make you acquainted with my success with the Morus Multicaulis is before me.

The 2000 plants purchased from you in Nov. 1836, were set out in April, 1837, in ordinary soil, and from them we have about 10,000 plants of from 5 to 6 feet high. We have another Nursery, the soil of which is richer than the one we set the plants in we purchased from you. The plants in this nursery are from seven to nine feet high. Our trees are standing in the nurseries without any protection, and have not received any injury from the frost, with the exception of a few buds near the end of the limbs which did not have time to ripen. Experience has established the following facts respecting the growing of the M. Multicaulis in N. C. That either from layers or cuttings, the tree will reach a height from 5 to 9 feet in one summer, agreeable to the quality of the soil. That it is not necessary to move them from the nursery, nor to protect them in any way during winter—That those planted in a rich soil may be slightly injured by the frost in consequence of their growing later in the fall, while those planted in a poorer soil will mature sooner and receive no injury—That any person desirous of raising the Multicaulis for the purpose of feeding the silk worm, may, from a small quantity of cuttings, produce any quantity that they may stand in need of, in a few years, with as little attention as they could raise a crop of corn."—*Ral. Reg.*

Southern Rights.—The Convention now sitting in Pennsylvania, to amend the Constitution of that State, is thoroughly sound on the subject of Abolition and its concomitants. A proposition to allow fugitive Slaves the right of trial by Jury, before they would be given up to their masters, has been defeated by a vote of 38 Ayes to 75 Noes. Such a provision, had it been adopted, would, in effect, have deprived every citizen of a Slave-holding State of his Slave who should flee to Pennsylvania. It could only have been adopted by violating the Constitution of the United States, and would have nullified the act of Congress of '93.—*ib.*

Fatalities from Fire.—A friend from Lawrenceville, Montgomery N. C. informs us of the death of Lucy Ann, a very interesting young girl, aged about 12 years old, the daughter of George W. Hillard, of that place, which was caused by her clothes taking fire at a distance from any immediate assistance. The deceased was on the 1st instant at the work shop of her father, about 100 yards distant from the dwelling House: finding her clothes in a blaze, she immediately ran towards the dwelling, but before she arrived there, she was completely enveloped with the fire: her mother seized a vessel of water, and succeeded in checking the fire, but it was too late, the injury had already been so great, as to produce death on the second day, thereafter. Our correspondent mentions this little girl as distinguished for her excellent disposition, and sprightly intellect.

In our town week before last, a similar case occurred in the family of Gen Polk. His principal house woman, had retired to the kitchen after her day's work was over, and engaged in sewing. She had fastened a candle to the wall of the chimney with a fork: after working sometime, she fell asleep, and the candle burning below the

fork, fell down upon a broom which happened to be at her feet, this was set on fire, which communicated to her clothes, and when she awoke, her garments were blazing all round her. No one being present, she raised a cry, which brought assistance from an adjoining apartment, but there happening to be no water at hand, the unfortunate sufferer broke loose from the man who was helping her, and ran for a well some 50 yards off. By the time she got there, she was burned most horribly: inasmuch that she died the second day thereafter. These facts afford warnings to parents who clothe their children in cotton for the thousandth time! *Salisbury Watchman.*

Internal Improvement.—New York has expended on internal improvements \$18,000,000, and authorized the expenditure of \$12,000,000 more. Pennsylvania has constructed 961 miles of Rail Road and Canal, at an expense of \$25,000,000. Illinois appropriated in 1837, \$9,600,000 for internal improvements. Maryland, in 1836, appropriated \$8,000,000. Virginia has expended and appropriated \$7,500,000. Michigan appropriated last year \$5,000,000. Making the amount appropriated and expended by six States \$85,000,000.—*N. Y. Star.*

Methodist Conference.—The North Carolina Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church has just closed its annual session at Greensboro', in this State. Bishop Morris presided. The Preachers were stationed the ensuing year, as follows:

- Raleigh District—H. G. Leigh, P. E.
- Raleigh City—Jos. H. Davis.
- Raleigh Circuit—Jno. E. Edwards; B. T. Blake, Sup.
- Tar River—Wm. E. Pell.
- Warren—Wm. Johnson.
- Granville—J. Goodman, R. C. Maynard.
- Person—Jas. Pervis.
- Hillsboro'—W. W. Kone, I. T. Wyche.
- Newbern District—J. Jameson, P. E.
- Newbern—George W. Langhorne.
- Snow Hill—Henry Alsbaugh.
- Duplin—Alfred Norman.
- Sampson—Chappel Featherstone.
- Topsail—Wm. J. McMasters.
- Trent—P. Anderson.
- New Port—Wm. W. M. Turner.
- Straits—Wm. S. Colson.
- Beaufort—Wm. Closs.
- Washington District—R. J. Carson, P. E.
- Washington—James E. Joyner.
- Roanoke—Henry Speck, T. R. Brame.
- Tarboro'—Robert P. Bibb.
- Plymouth—Wm. M. Jordan.
- Mattamuskeet—J. D. Lomsden.
- Neuse—Henry Gray.
- Portsmouth and Ocracoke—J. W. Jackson.

- Danville District—Peter Doub, P. E.
- Danville—Addison Lea.
- Halifax—Wm. Carter.
- Franklin—W. W. Alice.
- Albany—J. T. Sinclair.
- Pittsylvania—D. Culbreth.
- Rockingham—Wm. Anderson.
- Caswell—John Hank.
- Lorenzo Lea, Principal of Leasburg Academy.
- Robt C. Burton, Agent of Randolph Macon College.
- Salisbury District—James Reid, P. E.
- Patrick—D. B. Nicholson.
- Stokes—Joshua Bethel.
- Surry—Miles Foy.
- Wilkes—H. H. Tippet.
- Iredell—Thos. Jones.
- Mocksville—Thos. M. Sharp.
- Rowan—J. W. Lewis.
- Salisbury—C. P. Moorman.
- Davidson—Wm. Wash.
- Greensboro' Dist.—Moses Brock, P. E.
- Greensboro'—Thos. S. Campbell.
- Guilford—Sidney D. Bumpass.
- Randolph—D. Barnum.
- Chatham—J. B. Corn.
- Haw River—Wm. Compton.
- Pittsboro'—J. M. Boatwright.
- Buckhorn—T. Gerrard.
- Orange—Jno. A. Miller.
- Samuel S. Bryant, Agent for Greensborough Female Collegiate Institute.
- Edward Wadsworth transferred to the Va. Conference.

Adjourned to convene at Salisbury, on 30th January, 1839.

The Four Murderers of Col. Ward arrested!—The four brothers Jones who murdered Col. Ward near Memphis, Tennessee, were taken January 23d on Red river, near Fulton, by a party of gentlemen from Hampstead county, Arkansas. They were conducted under strong guard to Little Rock, to be sent from there to Memphis. If a western man may in a personal fracas or passion plunge a Bowie

knife into his antagonist, he recoils with horror at a deliberate cold blooded murder, and will, as in the above instance, be among the first to aid the ends of justice.

Retribution.—We learn that John Randolph, Esq. formerly of this city (we believe) who murdered Dr. Watts at the Vicksburg Hotel, some seventeen months ago, was lately murdered by his own slaves in the lands, near Baton Rouge, Louisiana, on the 28th ult. A man and woman had been tried, found guilty, and sentenced to be hung for the murder. The 19th inst. was appointed as the day of execution.—*Vicksburg Sen. Jan. 15.*

Silly Errand.—Messrs. Burleigh and Gunn, accompanied by a colored person, of Philadelphia, named Douglass, are in St. Domingo as agents of some philanthropists in this country, in order to ascertain the condition of the blacks there. That fine Island is a sorry commentary on abolitionism—a complete waste and desert, as all the world know, since it has fallen into the hands of the free negroes. *N. Y. Star.*

The Tennessee Legislature has passed a bill to establish a State Bank with branches, to be called the Bank of Tennessee, with a capital of five millions, founded on the credit of the State, the principal bank to be located at Nashville. Resolutions have also passed instructing her Senators in Congress to vote against the Independent Treasury project. Mr. Grundy has signified a determination to obey.

The Mandans not Exterminated.—We are gratified to learn from the St. Louis papers that a gentleman just arrived there from the Mandan nation reports that the rumors in circulation of their total destruction by small pox are unfounded, only one fourth of them having died—a pretty fair hecatomb, however, we should call it, to the voracity of the remorseless trader. The Mandans, as portrayed in Catlin's Gallery, are the noblest of the Indian race.

Uncertainty of Human Life.—The Richmond Whig of the 15th inst. says: "Miss Mary Bowles, an aged lady, who had been for many years a teacher, was passing down the Main street, apparently in her usual health—when she was suddenly taken ill, and fell upon the pavement senseless. She survived but a few minutes after being conveyed into Mr. Turpin's cabinet ware-room, where medical aid was immediately obtained."

A Man and a Horse killed on the Providence Rail Road.—As the Providence cars were passing through Skunk a day or two since they met at the crossing a two horse wagon, driven by a person on foot, aged about 60, and apparently deaf. The bell of the engine was rung to no purpose. The cars struck the wagon, throwing one of the horses into the culvert, which killed him instantly. The poor man saw too late his danger, and throwing himself back into the culvert was also killed.

In the case of Delano vs. Stockton & Stokes, which has occupied the time of the Baltimore county court for several days, the jury, on Saturday morning, returned a verdict of \$2500 for the Plaintiff. The Plaintiff, Mr. Delano, was injured some time since by the upsetting of one of Stockton & Stokes' stages, and he brought the action to recover damages. He laid them at \$10,000.—*Balt. Chron.*

Bells.—There is now in the New York Custom House from 50 to 60 bells—the history of which is not a little singular. They were collected by Don Carlos from the churches and convents of Spain, and sold as old metal, for the purpose of replenishing his treasury; finding their way to Marseilles, they were bought by an American gentleman, and shipped to New York. These bells weigh from 200 to 1700 lbs. are represented to be of very superior tone, and are some of them 600 years old. It is known that in early times, silver was largely used in casting bells.

A Nice Point at Law.—Blackstone, speaking of the right of a wife to a dower, asserts that "if land abide in a husband for a single moment, the wife shall be endowed thereof;" and he adds, in a note, that, "this doctrine was extended very far by a jury in Wales, where the father and son were both hanged in one cart; but the son was supposed to have survived the father, by appearing to struggle the longest, whereby he became seized of an estate by survivorship, in consequence of which scheme his widow obtained a verdict for her dower."