



The Tarborough Press,

BY GEORGE HOWARD, Published weekly at Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per year...

POLITICAL.

From the Globe. By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, there is too much reason to believe that citizens of the United States, are disregarding of the solemn warning...

Now, therefore, I have thought it necessary and proper to issue this proclamation, calling upon every citizen of the United States...

Butter.—There never was a better season for butter than the present, but cui bono? the butter speculators have bought up 16,000 firkins at low prices...

excite the young and inexperienced of our people, and to urge them to deeds which can only lead to their own certain destruction...

Extract from letters from Col. Worth, dated 13th, and 16th inst.

Col. Worth, in a letter addressed to Brig. Gen. Eustice of the 13th inst. informs him of the landing at Prescott of about 400 men from our shores...

On the 16th, he writes that he had just returned to the anchorage, after having witnessed the closing scene of the invasion of Canada.

On that morning arrived two steamers, having each in tow a gun-boat armed with an eighteen pounder gun. A large body of regulars also arrived with a field battery...

The building having been thoroughly riddled, about sunset the invaders issued from the mill, and attempted to escape by the flank; but I apprehend, from the rapid and close firing, very few succeeded...

Butter.—There never was a better season for butter than the present, but cui bono? the butter speculators have bought up 16,000 firkins at low prices...

GENERAL ASSEMBLY, N. C.

From the Raleigh Standard. LEGISLATURE OF N. CAROLINA. SENATE.

The General Assembly of North Carolina assembled in the City of Raleigh, on Monday, the 19th day of November, 1838, and in the 63rd year of the Independence of the United States of America.

Forty-six members of the Senate appeared, produced their credentials, were qualified agreeably to law, and took their seats.

Messrs. Caleb Etheridge, Rufus Speed, Joseph White, and Enoch Foy, of the 2nd, 3rd, 20th, and 32nd Districts, were not present.

There being a quorum, consisting of a majority of the whole number of members present, on motion of Mr. Kerr, Louis D. Wilson, Esq. the Senator from the county of Edgecombe, was nominated for the appointment of Speaker.

On motion of Edmund Jones, Andrew Joyner, Esq. the Senator from the county of Halifax, was added to the nomination.

The Senate then proceeded to vote vice voce, as follows:

For Mr. Wilson, (dem. repub.) Messrs. Cooper, Arrington, Whitaker, Hawkins, Houder, Edwards, Exum, Williams of Hill, Person, McDiarmid, Bunting, Henry, Hill, Foy of Onslow, Melvin, Kerr, Reid, Allison, Baker, Reinhardt, Carson, Rabun, and Fox.—22.

son, Baker, Reinhardt, Carson, Rabun, and Fox.—22.

For Mr. Joyner, (federalist)—Messrs. Shepard, Spruill, Moody, Sharp, Cherry, Harper, Moye, Williams of Beaufort, Bidle, Albright, Taylor, Melchor, Melchor, Montgomery, Redding, Morehead, Moore, Ribelin, Holt, Franklin, Jones, and Davidson.—22.

Mr. Wilson voting for Mr. Edwards, and Mr. Joyner for Mr. Jones.

Neither of the persons voted for having received a majority of the votes given, there was no election: Whereupon, on motion of Mr. Edwards, the Senate again proceeded to vote for Speaker in due form, the balloting of which, stood as above, 22 to 22—scattering 2.

The Senate not being enabled to choose its Speaker, on motion of Mr. Jones, it adjourned until to-morrow morning ten o'clock.

Tuesday, Nov. 20.—The Senate met according to adjournment.

On motion of Mr. Dockery, the Clerk called the roll, and the Senate then proceeded to the election of its Speaker, and after a severe contest Col. Joyner of Halifax was elected by a majority of two votes over Gen. Wilson, of Edgecombe, the vote stood as follows:

For Louis D. Wilson, (dem. repub.)—Messrs. Cooper, Arrington, Whitaker, Hawkins, Houder, Edwards, Exum, Williams of Person, McDiarmid, Bunting, Hill, Foy of Onslow, Melvin, Kerr, Reid, Allison, Baker, Reinhardt, Rabun, and Fox.—20.

For Col. A. Joyner, (federalist.)—Messrs. Shepard, Spruill, Moody, Sharp, Cherry, Harper, Moye, Williams of Beaufort, Bidle, Albright, Taylor, Melchor, Montgomery, Redding, Morehead, Moore, Ribelin, Holt, Franklin, Jones, Davidson and Carson.—22.

Whereupon the Clerk announced Mr. Joyner duly elected. On motion of Mr. James T. Morehead, Col. Thos. G. Stone of Franklin, was unanimously chosen Principal Clerk.

The following gentlemen were nominated for the office of Clerk Assistant, Messrs H. W. Miller, J. Cook, and Asa Biggs.

The Senate had six successive Ballotings without making a choice, the last balloting was as follows:—For Biggs, 21; Cook, 15; Miller, 8.

On motion of Mr. Reinhart the Senate adjourned over to to-morrow morning ten o'clock.

\*Here Mr. Carson rose and said: "During the electioneering campaign in his county, he had taken a strong ground against a National Bank, & that his vote for Gen. Wilson, yesterday, had been given on principle, under an impression that Col. Joyner was in favor of a National Bank, but that he was now assured that such was not the case, & that Col. Joyner was opposed to any such an institution, and that he would therefore vote for him."

So that it would seem Col. Joyner is with us, upon the principle of opposition to a National Bank, and that the Bank Whigs are likely to lose his companionship. We have all along supposed, that Col. Joyner's opinions might probably be changed, by the strong democratic current, which swept over Halifax at the last election.

COMMONS.

The House of Commons is composed of one hundred and twenty members, and assembled in this city on Monday, the 19th instant; 112 members appeared, exhibited their credentials, and were qualified according to law.

Mr. Kenneth Rayner nominated Wm. A. Graham, Esq. of Orange, for speaker, and on motion of Mr. J. T. Bedford, M. Hoke, Esq. of Lincoln, was added to the nomination.

For M. Hoke, (dem. repub.)—Messrs. Nye, Rayner of Bertie, Barksdale, Boger, Gwynn, Walker, Hollingsworth, Reid, Perkins of Currituck, Jarman, Sullivan, Bryan, Baker, Howerton, Williams of Franklin, Stallings, Hester, Daniel, Wilcox, Tomlinson, Davis, Killian, Holland, Munday, Caldwell of Mecklenburg, Orr, Taylor, Miller of New Hanover, Larkins, Pollock, Trollinger, Stockard, Sims, Jones of Person, Chambers, Tuton, Blount of Robeson, Cardwell, Braswell, Bedford, Sloan, Rand, Massey, Mangum, Eaton, Williams, Warren, Brogden, Stafford, and Barnes.—49.

For Wm. A. Graham, (federalist)—Messrs. Dunlap, Winston, McWilliams, Bond, Blount of Beaufort, Hill of Brunswick, Patton, Britain, Erwin of Burke, Carson, Miller of Burke, Bell of Carteret, Guthrie, Clegg, Waddell, Paine, Smith, Hyman, Radsdown, Beall, Brummell, Gilliam, Robards, Williams of Greene, Lindsay, Thomas, Keener, Doak, Rayner of Hertford, Farrow, Caldwell of Iredell, Young, McLaughlin, Ellington, Huggins, Siler, Harris of Montgomery, Pemberton, Wilson of Perquimmons, Foreman, Gorham, Rush, Lane of Randolph, McLauren, Thomas, Crawford, Jones of Rowan, Clem-

ents, Miller of Rutherford, Mills, Underwood, Matthews, Covington, Puryear, Burden, Oglesby, McCleese, Guyther, Petty, Peden, and Blalack.—61.

Mr. Graham having received a majority of votes over the whole, was duly announced Speaker of the House, and was conducted to the Chair by Messrs. Rayner and Bedford.

The following are the names of the absent members:

Messrs. S. Whitaker, McNeil, Robuck, Amis, Faison, Erwin, and ————6—Sub-Treasury—1 Unknown.

Mr. Proctor—1—U. States Bank.

On motion of Mr. Guthrie, the House unanimously re-appointed Charles Manly, Esq. principal Clerk, and E. B. Freeman, Esq. Clerk assistant.

Mr. James Page of Randolph county, was unanimously elected principal Door keeper.

After several unsuccessful ballotings for Door Keeper's Assistant, on account of the large number of candidates, the House adjourned until to-morrow morning ten o'clock.

Tuesday, Nov. 20.—The House met and called its roll. After which, it proceeded to balloting for Door Keeper's Assistant, which terminated in the favor of Mr. Anderson, of Orange.

On motion of Mr. Hoke, a Committee of five were appointed to prepare Rules of Order for the House.

Adjourned over to Wednesday morning ten o'clock.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

To the Honorable The General Assembly of N. C.

GENTLEMEN: In entering upon the discharge of the public duties enjoined by the Constitution, we should not be unmindful of our abundant cause of gratitude to the Author of all good for the many blessings beneficently lavished upon our common country. Though the products of agriculture may not have reached their usual abundance, enough has been realized to meet the wants of our people, and industry through all its other avenues has been fairly rewarded.

The laws have been administered without complaint, our rights natural, civil and political, have been justly regarded, and we have been blessed with all those moral and physical enjoyments which constitute the sum of human happiness; encouraged by these considerations, then, let us proceed on the path of our duties, determined to deserve a continuance of his favor and protection who rules the destinies of Nations.

In laying before you the condition of the State, with such suggestions of Improvement as appear to me worthy of legislation, I am consoled for the knowledge of my own deficiency by the recollection that you come from every section of our State—are identified with its various interests—are acquainted with its wants and capabilities, and are as well disposed as qualified to remedy promptly any omission on my part. The novelty and the imposing magnitude of recent events, will afford you matter for much and serious consideration during the present session. The deranged circulating medium of trade, the cramped situations, of our monetary institutions, and the new schemes for the establishment of Sub-Treasuries by the General Government, all demand your anxious reflection, for they are intimately associated with the interests of our constituents. During a period of profound peace and in the midst of unexampled prosperity, and happiness, the country has been precipitated from her high enjoyments, and plunged (with no natural causes to explain it) into the abyss of wide spread ruin and misery. Although the recuperative energies of a new and rich country and of a singularly enterprising people have not permitted us to be permanently depressed, yet the lessons of past experience should not be lost upon us. We should investigate and understand the causes of these calamities, that we may apply the proper remedies to prevent their recurrence. We must not continue to float upon a sea of uncertain experiments. We must settle upon some permanent and practical system of policy—something defined and well understood; else public apprehension is kept alive, business is retarded and enterprise destroyed. Bear with me then—while with becoming deference I endeavor to investigate a subject which my sense of duty will not permit me to pass by.

The seeds of these disasters I believe were sown, and deeply sown in 1816.—Measures were then adopted, from what motive it is not now necessary to inquire, which have greatly contributed to the misfortune of 1836-37. The distresses of 1816 were remarkably similar to those of more recent occurrence, except that they were more extensive and severe. We had just emerged from a harassing and expensive war; which had greatly increased the public debt—had exhausted the resources of the country and inflicted on her citizens extensive pecuniary injury. The Banks had suspended specie payments—

the currency and exchanges were utterly deranged—confidence was destroyed and credit paralyzed: under such circumstances, our soil scarcely free from the pollution of the enemy, and Congress decides on taxing the people to discharge the public debt of two wars. For this purpose, the tariff of duties of 1816 was adjusted and was gradually increased up to 1828, when the Bill so properly denominated "the Bill of abominations" was passed, establishing a yet higher rate of duties and prospectively increasing it.

In many instances the tax was so high as absolutely to prohibit the importation of articles of prime necessity. The war led to the creation of our domestic manufactures, at the north, which were subsequently fostered and increased under the auspices of the tariff, and thither we were driven to purchase at high prices those articles which an exorbitant tariff had expelled from our commerce. Other commodities which our manufactures were unable to supply, we continued to import, because of their necessity, but burdened with a tax, which never I believe before in the annals of legislation was exacted from a free people. Take for instance the tax of nearly 2 cents on iron, 3 to 4 cents on sugar per pound, 20 to 28 cents per bushel on salt, 10 cents per gallon on molasses, and on all other articles of prime necessity from 30 to 250 per cent., which certainly would never have been submitted to but for the plausible appeal to the patriotism of the people to pay the public debt. To regulate and improve the currency and exchanges, and to furnish a safe depository for the Public Treasure thus rapidly accruing, the Bank of the United States was chartered. After struggling with the untoward circumstances which gave it being, it succeeded at length in realizing the objects of its creation, afforded a currency and rate of exchange, equal if not superior to any ever enjoyed by this or any other country, and performed its functions as fiscal agent of the General Government to the satisfaction of every predecessor of President Jackson.

But the operations of unnecessary and oppressive Tariffs continued to draw money from the many to the few, and for purposes other than the current expenses of the Government till 1836. The credit of the country was stretched to its utmost tension, and every means resorted to for relief. The distress of 1819—'20 and '26 gave fearful warning of the coming danger; and but for the liberality and wise forbearance of the Bank of the U. States, the crisis would have been much more calamitous. The relief afforded by the Bank however, was but temporary and fallacious. The cause of ruin was too deeply laid and the drain continued to do its work silently, insidiously, but surely. The merchants were stimulated to increase their importations—speculation was fostered, and credit extended, with the delusive hope of removing embarrassments, originating in a trade burdened and overtaxed. The Banks lent themselves to the madness of the hour, their circulation was enlarged, their ability to sustain themselves diminished, and the destruction of the Bank of the United States completed the work of ruin. But not only was the period for imposing the Tariff most unpropitious, but the inducement for so doing (the payment of the public debt) most unsatisfactory and unwise. We were called upon by no principle of justice; of wisdom or of patriotism to discharge that debt at that moment. It was a debt created by our two wars, and under peculiar circumstances. We entered the money market as a borrower—young and with impaired credit. Our institutions new and untried, and their stability often questioned. Capitalists availed themselves of all these disadvantages, and imposed upon us the highest premium for the use of their funds. It was a mere money arrangement, necessity on the one hand, and profit on the other, involving no one principle of patriotism or liberality.

The Reports of the Secretary of the Treasury show that the Government was often most unwisely dealt by. We were then under no obligation to the public creditor to anticipate his demands, and it surely was neither wise, patriotic or just for any object, short of absolute necessity—thus to oppress an already exhausted and prostrate country.

Considered in a financial point of view, we are still more at a loss to understand the unnecessary haste of the Government in paying the public debt. A large portion of it bore an interest of 3, 4, 4 1/2 and 5 per cent. and money, at the time it was discharged, was worth the full legal interest of the country, from 6 to 8 per cent.—Drawing money from the People under such circumstances to pay to capitalists—many of them foreigners—was a financial operation, the wisdom of which may well be questioned. This Tax, thus imposed, and thus collected and disbursed, from the many to the few, soon again sought investments in stocks—in Factories, in Bonds of Merchants and speculators, at an interest of from 6 to 8 per cent. A very small

M. VAN BUREN. By the President: John Forsyth, Secretary of State.

From the Globe. CANADA.

It is with mingled feelings of grief and mortification that we lay before our readers extracts from a report received at the War Department from Col. Worth. It will be seen that our misguided countrymen, who invaded Canada at Prescott, have been cut up and destroyed. It appears that they were attacked by the very people whom they were told claimed their sympathy and assistance, and who, on the contrary, regarded them as pirates and robbers. What a weight of responsibility rests upon the refugees from Canada and their abettors in this country, who seek to