

White Shad.—These welcome visitors have made their appearance in our waters. On Wednesday last, eleven of them were taken at Mr. Pender's seine place, on Tar river just below this town, and several others have been since caught. Should this mild weather continue, they may be expected in abundance in a few days.

¶ We are indebted to the Hon. J. C. Calhoun for a pamphlet copy of his remarks on the Graduation bill—and to the Hon. R. Strange, and the Hon. J. A. Bynum, for several interesting public documents, which can be seen at this office.

Mr. Calhoun.—We invite attention to the interesting correspondence on our first page, between a committee appointed by the Republican members of our last Legislature and the Hon. J. C. Calhoun. The statesmanlike and prophetic view taken by the latter, of the great political question which is absorbing all others, must arrest attention. This is the great pivot on which the coming elections should be made to turn, regardless of minor considerations. The Federal Whigs are endeavoring to divert public attention from the real issue, by impassioned declamation and virulent denunciations against the Administration; but we trust the Democracy will perseveringly keep this main object in view, and will unitedly stand shoulder to shoulder in the coming contest.

Mr. Stanly.—Agreeably to promise we insert in this paper the speech of the Hon. E. Stanly, on the document respecting defalcations. And what does it amount to? Like those of his prototypes, Messrs. Wise and Prentiss, the speech of Mr. Stanly merely abounds in "biting sarcasm and galling invective." That there have been, and that there always will be, defaulting public officers, no sane person will pretend to deny. This has been the case under every Administration since the formation of our Government, and will unquestionably continue under every succeeding Administration, unless the nature of man should change. But as respects the charge of "corruption," so vehemently urged against this & the late Administrations, we yet have had no evidence to sustain it. We, however, give the following condensed view of defalcations from the Globe, which clearly exhibits the fallacy of Mr. Stanly's remarks on the subject:—

"The whole in a nutshell."—*Facts for the people as to defaults.*—Much hue and cry is made by some of the opposition as to defaults under Gen. Jackson's administration. A part of this arises from a wish to screen their own defaulting friends by imputing blame to others, and a part from a wish to mislead and deceive the people.

We have taken some pains to look into this subject, and now present a few plain and practical results.

1. The real losses by collectors of customs under all previous Administrations have been not far from \$1,000,000. Only \$60,000 of this have been under Gen. Jackson's administration.

2. The real losses by receivers of public lands have probably been less than \$500,000, the residue of the nominal balances having been paid or secured. Of these, not over \$200,000 will be under Gen. Jackson's administration, though their whole number has been increased much since 1829, and the amount of money collected in one year since has exceeded the amount actually collected in any ten previous years.

3. The real losses by disbursing officers have probably exceeded, since 1789, \$4,000,000, the number of nominal defaulters being over two thousand three hundred and thirty. Of these, not forty have been under Gen. Jackson's administration, nor over \$100,000 in amount.

4. The real losses by banks have been over \$6,000,000, including deposits and depreciated notes taken; of this, not \$50,000 has been under Gen. Jackson's administration.

5. The real losses by defaults on merchants' bonds for duties have been near \$7,000,000; of these, only about \$300,000 has been under Gen. Jackson's administration, excluding what was not due till after the suspension of specie payments in 1837.

Let the people compare and reflect. General Jackson's administration was not for detecting previous defaults, rather than for committing new ones.—*Globe.*

¶ We invite attention to the following proceedings of the staunch Democracy of Pitt county. Our citizens will have an

excellent opportunity the ensuing week (being Court week) to "second the motion;" and we trust that the Republicans in the other counties in the district, will also make a timely move in this matter. A united and vigorous effort is all that is wanting, in our opinion, to enable us once more to obtain the political ascendancy.

FOR THE TARBORO' PRESS.

REPUBLICAN MEETING.

At a Republican Meeting held at the Court House in Greenville, Pitt county, on Thursday the 14th day of February, 1839: On motion of John Spiers, Esq. *Sherrod Tison* was called to the Chair, and *Norfleet Tyer* appointed Secretary.

On motion, it was resolved, that a committee of seven be appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the views of the meeting. Whereupon the Chair appointed Messrs. Marshall Dickinson, Rippon Ward, Allen Kittrell, Henry P. Bryan, James L. Moore and Arch'd House, who reported the following resolutions, viz:

1st. *Resolved*, that the present crisis in the political affairs of the country, demand that the Republicans of the South should forget past feuds, and unite.

2nd. *Resolved*, that the party who style themselves "Whigs," contended four years since, that the President had leagued himself with the banks for the purpose of extending executive patronage, and that such alliance was dangerous and corrupting; and yet we now find that party striving to renew that alliance. They contended two years since, that a National Bank was necessary to enable the other banks to resume specie payments; yet experience has proven the contrary, as the banks have resumed without the aid and in spite of the efforts of the United States Bank to prevent them; a bank which Mr. Biddle declared better and stronger under its charter from Pennsylvania, than under the charter from Congress.

3rd. *Resolved*, that the divorce of Bank and State is supported by the Constitution, and proved expedient by the late suspension and resumption of specie payments—that while the Republican party disclaim waging war upon the banks, they must contend that the banks have no right to demand the public monies for their use, such not being the purposes for which they were incorporated, and they have no right to insist that the people should be taxed for their benefit.

4th. *Resolved*, that the General Government ought to collect no more revenue from the people than is necessary for the wants of Government; and that by depositing the public revenue in banks, the banks are enlisted in favor of increasing the revenue; because the more revenue the more discounts, the more discounts the more profits.

5th. *Resolved*, that the Republicans in the different counties of the third Congressional district, be requested to hold meetings and appoint delegates to attend at Washington, on the third Monday of April next, for the purpose of selecting some person to present to the people as a Republican candidate for Congress.

6th. *Resolved*, that the following persons be appointed delegates to attend such Convention, viz: McGilvery M. Staton, Willie Gurgainus, Robinson Jenkins, Henry P. Bryan, Henry Stancill, James Braddy, Arch'd House, Bryan H. Griffin, Lambert P. Beardsley, Francis Brooks, Willie Brown, Josiah Wooten, Spencer S. Harris, Matthew L. Carr, John May, William May, Allen Kittrell, Alfred Forbes, Lemuel Kennedy, Edmund Brooks, Samuel Moore (of Jesse), Asa Gardner, Caleb Nelson, John Spiers, John Dawson, Richard E. Rives and Jesse G. Griffin.

And, on motion, the resolutions were unanimously adopted.

On motion, *Resolved*, that the Chairman and Secretary sign the proceedings of the meeting, and that the newspapers in this district, together with the Edenton Gazette and Raleigh Standard, be requested to publish the same.

SHERROD TISON, Chairman.
N. Tyer, Sec'y.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on the 18th inst. the bill more effectually to secure public money in the hands of officers and agents of the Government, and to punish public defaulters, was ordered to be engrossed by a vote of 26 to 15.

In the House of Representatives, on the 13th inst. the anti-duelling bill was finally passed by a vote of 110 to 18.

The Investigating Committee had returned from New York, but were not expected to make their report in several days.

United States Mint.—We are indebted to the attention of Hon. J. A. Pearce for a copy of the official report of the Director of the Mint, showing the operations of that institution during the year 1838. From this document we derive the following facts:

The coinage at the Mint in 1838, amounted to 3,979,217 dollars, comprising 1,662,515 dollars in gold, 2,293,000 dollars in silver and 63,702 dollars in copper, and composed of 15,256,518 pieces of coin.

The deposits of gold within the year amounted to 1,624,500 dollars, of which \$171,700 were derived from the mines of the U. S.

The deposits of silver amounted to \$2,301,200, and were derived principally from Mexico and South America.

In order to meet the demand for small coins, there were struck during the year, 11,448,700 pieces, all under the value of the half dollar, not including cents.

The branch mint at New Orleans received its first deposits of bullion on the 8th of March, & commenced operations immediately afterwards. The demand for silver change led the officers to confine the coinage to dimes, of which 367,404 were struck before the end of July, when the work was interrupted. Two of the officers, and nearly all the workmen of this mint were from the north, and it was deemed unsafe for them to remain in New Orleans during the first sickly season. The value of the bullion received at this mint was \$40,600 in gold, and \$237,000 in silver. The coinage amounted to 40,243 dollars, all in dimes.

The branch mint at Charlotte commenced its operations in December, 1837, and has received deposits of gold to the value of 130,600 dollars.—The amount of coinage has been \$84,165, composed of 12,886 half eagles, and 7,894 quarter eagles.

The branch mint at Dahlonega commenced its operations in February, and has received deposits of gold to the value of 141,800 dollars. The amount of its coinage has been 102,915 dollars, composed of 20,583 half eagles.—*Balt. Amer.*

¶ We regret to learn that the Mobile branch of the State Bank of Alabama has again suspended specie payments, after a resumption of only about four weeks.

¶ We copy the following appointments, in addition to those published in our last, made at the Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church; which commenced in Salisbury on Wednesday the 30th ult. and adjourned the Tuesday following, Bishop Andrew of Georgia presiding:—

WASHINGTON DISTRICT.

Robert Carson, P. E.

Washington, James D. Lumsden.
Roanoke, H. Speck and J. T. Wyche.
Tarboro', H. Alspach.
Plymouth, W. M. Jordan.
Mattamuskeet, J. W. Jackson.
Bath, Henry Grey.
Newse, G. Royster.
Portsmouth & Ocracoke, W. W. Turner.

Executive Council.—This body met on Saturday last, and unanimously confirmed the following nominations of the Governor:

Literary Board.—Charles Manly, Wm. A. Blount and David W. Stone, Esquires.

Board of Internal Improvement.—Col. Cadwallader Jones and Charles P. Mallett, Esquires.—*Ral. Reg.*

Celebration.—A public dinner will be given at Waynesboro, on the 22d instant, (birth day of Washington,) in commemoration of the day, and to celebrate the opening of the Rail Road between Wilmington and that place.—*Ral. Mic.*

Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road.—At a special meeting of the Stockholders of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, held in this city on Monday the 4th inst. it was resolved to accept the terms of the Act of the last Assembly, whereby the credit of the State is loaned to the Company, on condition that the private property of the Stockholders be liable for the same. Mr. William Plummer, of Warren, who is owner of Fifty shares of Stock, protested against the Resolution of the Meeting, by which the Act above mentioned was accepted.—*Raleigh Standard.*

¶ J. D. Clancy, Esq. has sold the establishment of the Greensboro' Patriot, to Messrs. Swain & Sherwood. We believe the political character of the paper remains the same.—*ib.*

Silk Culture—high premium.—We learn from the Columbus Enquirer that the Legislature of Georgia, at its last session, passed an act offering a premium of 50 cents for every pound of cocoons raised in the State, and 10 cents for every pound of reeled silk for the next ten years. It requires 10 pounds of cocoons to make one pound of reeled silk; the premium on silk when reeled is, therefore, \$5.10 per pound. The entire cost of raising and reeling is estimated by experienced and respectable culturists in the Northern States at only \$2 per pound. The premium offered in Georgia, according to this estimate, amounts to more than 150 per cent. over and above the cost; in addition to which reeled silk commands, at present in the market from 5 to 7 dollars per pound, according to quality and reeling. Every two dollars judiciously laid out in the silk culture in Georgia will, then, whilst present prices continue, yield a clear profit of from 8 to 10 dollars. This is most extravagant; yet so it is. Whilst the silk culture is so very profitable, is it any matter of wonder that the rage for *Morus Multicaulis* is so great?

Dreadful Earthquake.—By the Pauline, which sailed from St. Pierre, in the island of Martinique, the 12th ult. information is brought, giving the particulars of a terrible earthquake which visited that island on the 11th ult. and spread havoc

and ruin over the whole French Colony. The vessel having left the day after the disaster, the whole extent of the damage had not been ascertained. The devastation, however, was immense. Accounts were coming in describing the destruction of buildings, the laying waste of plantations, and the swallowing up and the burial of many families. Of the towns, Port Royal appears to have been the greatest sufferer. Numbers of buildings were demolished and multitudes of lives lost. The last shock of the Earthquake left scarce a building standing, and the whole city may be said to be overwhelmed. Four hundred persons, it is supposed, were buried under the ruins. Of these, 300 had been withdrawn from under the wreck and rubbish; and excavations were going on to extend relief to others in the same situation.

New Orleans Bulletin.

Mexico.—We learn from a slip from the New Orleans Bulletin, under date of February 11, that Santa Anna has been again elected President of Mexico. The news was brought by the packet ship *Bordelais*, which sailed from Vera Cruz on the 27th ult.—*Pet. Int.*

Foreign.

Late from England.—The packet ship Cambridge, arrived at New York, brought Liverpool dates to the 10th ult.

A dreadful hurricane occurred at Liverpool on the 7th ult. which destroyed many lives and property to a large amount. Among the many losses, we regret to learn that the New York packet ships *Pennsylvania*, *St. Andrew*, and *Oxford*, are mentioned as total wrecks. Many perished on board these vessels from the severity of the weather. The Cambridge was at one time in imminent danger, but was happily saved without injury.

The gale commenced on the night of the 6th ult. and continued for many hours with much violence. The weather was bitterly cold, and many of those who escaped death by drowning, were killed by the cold.

The Cotton market was somewhat fluctuating, but no material change in prices had occurred.

Later.—By the ship *Hibernia* we have received London dates to the evening of January 16th, and Liverpool to the 17th, being seven or eight days later than the previous dates.

There is but little news of interest, except what relates to the disastrous gale of the 6th and 7th.

The cargoes of the *St. Andrew* and the *Pennsylvania*, it was ascertained, would both be saved almost entire, though thoroughly soaked. As to the ships, the opinions are quite various. Some of the accounts say they will be floated with little damage, and others that they are entirely ruined.

Cotton had become quiet, and wheat had fallen 2s. a quarter.

The state of trade generally was good. The destruction of lives and property by the storm, except in the neighborhood of Liverpool, is not so great as had been anticipated.

Petersburg Market, Feb. 15.—Cotton. There is no change in the prices of the article, (14 to 14½ cents,) and but few sales making. The market is in a state of suspense, owing to the advices from abroad which are hourly expected.—*Int.*

Washington Market, Feb. 19.—Turpentine, new dip, \$3.00; Old, \$2.30; Scrape, \$1.00. Tar, \$1.45.—*Whig.*

COMMUNICATED.

¶ Elders *Parham Puckett* and *D. J. Mott* are expected to preach on Friday, the 8th of March at Upper Town Creek meeting house; on Saturday the 9th, at Lawrence's; on Sunday the 10th, in Tarboro'; on Tuesday the 12th, at Old Town Creek; on Wednesday the 13th, at Autrey's Creek; on Thursday the 14th, at White Oak; on Friday the 15th, at Meadow.

The sick are all taking Gœlicke's Matchless Sanative, which is astonishing Europe and America with its mighty cures.

A perfect cure of Asthma, fifty four years standing, effected by the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans.—This is to certify, that I was attacked with the Asthma in the ninth year of my age, and from that time until the present year, a period of fifty four years, I have been subject to that disease. For the last five years, I had it almost incessantly—not being exempt from it more than twenty four hours at any one time. I had consulted the most skillful physicians, and tried many remedies without any relief. In June last, I commenced using Dr. Wm. Evans' Vegetable Medicine, not with the expectation of effecting a cure, for I believed my case hopeless and my dissolution near, but with the hope of obtaining momentary relief. Before I had used two packages, I was entirely relieved; and I have not been attacked with it since. I can now say that I am permanently cured of the disease, and I can confidently recommend it to all who are afflicted with this distressing complaint.

SARAH SIMMONS.

Prince George, co. Va., Nov. 10.

¶ J. M. REDMOND, Agent, Tarboro'.

Prices Current,
At Tarborough and New York.

FEB. 19.		per	Tarboro',	New York,
Bacon,	lb	10	10	11
Brandy, apple,	gallon	80	100	41
Coffee,	lb	13	16	9
Corn,	bushel	65	70	13
Cotton,	lb	11	11	12
Cotton bagging,	yard	20	25	11
Flour,	barrel	87	8	21
Iron,	lb	4	5	8
Lard,	lb	10	10	3
Molasses,	gallon	50	55	13
Sugar, brown,	lb	10	13	15
Salt, T. I.	bushel	60	65	71
Turpentine,	barrel	225	250	275
Wheat,	bushel	100	125	150
Whiskey,	gallon	65	70	42

Battle & Brothers,
WILL have in a few days a box of the genuine *Morus Multicaulis*, of Georgia growth, for sale. Those of our citizens who wish to obtain this plant, will do well to send in their applications early, as the applications will be supplied according to the date of their arrival until the stock is exhausted.
R.cky Mount, Feb. 21. 1839.

Morus Multicaulis,
OR GENUINE
New Chinese Mulberry.

A LARGE STOCK of best Southern raised, lately put into the hands of the subscriber for disposal, at 30 dollars a thousand for buds, and 20 cents a foot for main stem and root, and a discount for large trade; say 5 per cent. for 500 dollars, and 10 for a 1000 or more. But as the price is still rising, owing to the very inadequate supply for the increasing demand, it is suggested, that to prevent disappointments, those not immediately applying to secure at above prices, should expect an advance, and say in their order, "at going rates." Again, as the season is advancing and little time for negotiation, as to distant deliveries against early (best) time of spring planting, it is stated that no quota is to be forwarded until payment first made or secured at the place where ordered. Say, to Mr. Edfield, Halifax, Gaston, Petersburg, Charon, Charleston, Baltimore, or at any place in our country accessible by water or rail road conveyance.

SIDNEY WELLER.
Brinkleyville, Halifax county, }
No. Carolina, Feb. 1, 1839 } 62
¶ Applications can also be made to Geo. Howard, Tarboro', who will act as Agent for me in that vicinity. S. W.
¶ The trees will be ready for delivery at Tarboro', in February Court week.

Rocky Mount
Manufacturing Company.

PURSUANT to an act of the last Legislature incorporating the "Rocky Mount Manufacturing Company," Books of subscription will be opened at Rocky Mount under the superintendance of Battle & Brothers; Raleigh, C. C. Battle; Washington, B. F. Havens; Waynesboro', John C. Wright; and at Halifax, Henry Wilkes; to be opened immediately, and kept open till the 1st of April. Copies of the Charter, and the value and description of the property, as fixed on by the present owners, may be seen at the places of subscription.

¶ Books for subscription will be opened at Mr. Williams's store in Tarborough, during February & March Courts. Jan. 29. 1839. 68

Notice.

WILL BE SOLD, at public sale, without reserve, on the premises on Tuesday, 26th February next, (being Court week,) the

Store house, ware house, Dwelling house, Lot, &c.

In the town of Tarborough, recently occupied by D. Richards. On the premises are also good stables, an excellent garden well, &c. A credit of six months will be given, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

LORENZO D. BELL.
Jan. 2, 1839.

New Copartnership.

DAVID DONNAN, Jr. of the late firm of N. M. Martin & Donnans, has associated with him his brother John, for the purpose of transacting the Grocery and Commission Business

UNDER THE FIRM OF
David & John Donnans.

They have taken the house on Old Street, recently occupied by N. M. Martin & Donnans, where they intend keeping on hand a general assortment of Groceries, which they are disposed to sell on reasonable terms.

They will give particular attention to the sale of all country Produce, entrusted to their management.

DAVID DONNAN, Jr.
JOHN DONNAN, Jr.
Petersburg, Feb. 1839. 63