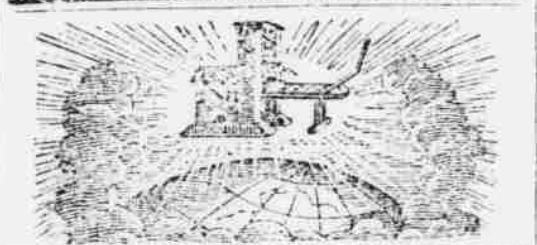


adoption, or the confident hopes of its advocates, have been best realized. The great dread of the former seems to have been, that the reserved powers of the States would be absorbed by those of the Federal Government, and a consolidated power established, leaving to the States the shadow, only, of that independent action for which they had so zealously contended, and on the preservation of which they relied as the last hope of liberty. Without denying that the result to which they looked with so much apprehension is in the way of being realized, it is obvious that they did not clearly see the mode of its accomplishment. The General Government has seized upon none of the reserved rights of the States. As far as any open warfare may have gone, the State authorities have amply maintained their rights. To a casual observer, our system presents no appearance of discord between the different members which compose it. Even the addition of many new ones has produced no jarring. They move in their respective orbits in perfect harmony with the central head, and with each other. But there is still an under current at work, by which, if not seasonably checked, the worst apprehensions of our anti-federal patriots will be realized. And not only will the State authorities be overshadowed by the great increase of power in the Executive Department of the General Government, but the character of that Government, if not its designation, be essentially and radically changed. This state of things has been in part effected by causes inherent in the Constitution, and in part by the never-failing tendency of political power to increase itself. By making the President the sole distributor of all the patronage of the Government, the framers of the Constitution do not appear to have anticipated at how short a period it would become a formidable instrument to control the free operations of the State Governments. Of trifling importance at first, it had, early in Mr. Jefferson's administration, become so powerful as to create great alarm in the mind of that patriot, from the potent influence it might exert in controlling the freedom of the elective franchise. If such could have then been the effects of its influence, how much greater must be the danger at this time, quadrupled in amount, as it certainly is, and more completely under the control of the Executive will, than their construction of their powers allowed, or the forbearing characters of all the early Presidents permitted them to make? But it is not by the extent of its patronage alone that the Executive Department has become dangerous, but by the use which it appears may be made of the appointing power, to bring under its control the whole revenue of the country. The Constitution has declared it to be the duty of the President to see that the laws are executed, and it makes him the Commander in Chief of the armies and navy of the United States. If the opinion of the most approved writers upon that species of mixed Government, which, in modern Europe, is termed *monarchy*, in contradistinction to *despotism*, is correct, there was wanting no other addition to the powers of our Chief Magistrate to stamp a monarchical character on our Government, but the control of the public finances. And to me it appears strange, indeed, that any one should doubt that the entire control which the President possesses over the officers who have the custody of the public money, by the power of removal with or without cause, does, for all mischievous purposes at least, virtually subject the treasure also to his disposal. The first Roman Emperor, in his attempt to seize the sacred treasure, silenced the opposition of the officer to whose charge it had been committed, by a significant allusion to his sword. By a selection of political instruments for the care of the public money, a reference to their commissions by a President, would be quite as effectual an argument as that of Cæsar to the Roman knight. I am not insensible of the great difficulty that exists in devising a proper plan for the safe keeping and disbursement of the public revenues, and I know the importance which has been attached by men of great abilities and patriotism to the divorce, as it is called, of the Treasury from the banking institutions. It is not the divorce which is complained of, but the unhallowed union of the Treasury with the Executive Department which has created such extensive alarm. To this danger to our Republican institutions, and that created by the influence given to the Executive through the instrumentality of the Federal officers, I propose to apply all the remedies which may be at my command. It was certainly a great error in the framers of the Constitution, not to have made the officer at the head of the Treasury Department entirely independent of the Executive. He should at least have been removable only upon the demand of the popular branch of the Legislature. I have determined never to remove a Secretary of the Treasury without communicating all the circumstances attending such removal to both Houses of Congress. The influence of the Executive in controlling the freedom of the elective franchise through the medium of the public officers can be effectually checked by renewing the prohibition published by Mr. Jefferson, forbidding their interference in elections farther than giving their own votes; and their own independence secured by an assurance of perfect immunity, in exercising this sacred

privilege of freemen under the dictates of their own unbiased judgments. Never, with my consent, shall an officer of the people, compensated for his services out of their pockets, become the pliant instrument of Executive will. There is no part of the means placed in the hands of the Executive which might be used with greater effect, for unhallowed purposes, than the control of the public press. The maxim which our ancestors derived from the mother country, that "the freedom of the press is the great bulwark of civil and religious liberty," is one of the most precious legacies which they have left us. We have learned, too, from our own as well as the experience of other countries, that golden shackles, by whomsoever or by whatever pretence imposed, are as fatal to it as the iron bonds of despotism. The presses in the necessary employment of the Government should never be used "to clear the guilty, or to punish crimes." A decent and manly examination of the acts of the Government should be not only tolerated but encouraged. (remainder in our next)



TARBOROUGH: SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1841.

Correction.—In our paper of Nov. 7, last, we announced upon the authority of a gentleman direct from Tennessee, the death of Mr. Bartholomew Bowers, of Hardiman county, in that State, formerly a resident of this county. We are now informed, that Mr. Bowers is still living, and in the enjoyment of good health. As an apology for thus hastily announcing his death, we greet him with the ancient salutation, "may you live a thousand years."

The Spring Term of the Superior Court of this county, commenced in this place on Monday last and terminated on Thursday, Judge Settle presiding. We have not heard of any case coming before the Court, entitled to special notice. The Judge presided with his customary dignity and ability, and appeared to settle questions of law, &c. to the general satisfaction of all parties concerned.

The Inauguration, &c.—In the preceding columns will be found part of the Inaugural Address of Gen. Harrison, as President of the United States. As in his other recent public communications, it will be found to be undecided and evasive, on all points except that of a re-election; and though unusually lengthy, it contains but little else than oblique attacks upon the prominent principles and measures of his two immediate predecessors.

The following is the Congressional report of the Globe, of the ceremony at the inauguration, on the 4th inst. in the Senate.

At 11 o'clock the Senate was called to order by Mr. Dickens, its Secretary. [After several newly elected Senators had presented their credentials and were qualified:]

The Diplomatic corps, and the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, entered the Senate chamber, and took the seats assigned for them in front of the Secretary's table.

The Hon. John Tyler, Vice President elect, and the Hon. Richard M. Johnson, ex-Vice President, then entered the chamber with the committee of Arrangements. The oath of office having been administered by Mr. King, the President pro tem.

The VICE PRESIDENT addressed the Senate as follows:

Senators: Called by the people of the United States to preside over your deliberations, I cannot withhold the expression of the high estimate which I place on the honor which they have conferred upon me. To occupy the seat which has been filled and adorned (to say nothing of my more immediate predecessors) by an Adams, a Jefferson, a Gerry, a Clinton and a Tompkins—names that, although belonging to the dead, still live in the recollection of a grateful country—is an honor of which any man would have just cause to be proud. But this honor is greatly augmented by the consideration of the true character of this body—by the high order of intellectual and moral powers which has distinguished it in all past time, and which still distinguishes it—by the dignity which has for the most part marked its proceedings; and, above all, by the important duties which have devolved upon it under the Constitution. Here are to be found the immediate representatives of the States, by whose sovereign will the Government has been spoken into existence. Here exists that perfect equality among the members of the Confederacy, which gives to the smallest State in the Union a voice as potential as the largest. To this body is committed, in an eminent degree, the great trust of guarding and protecting the institutions handed down to us from our father, as well

against the waves of popular and rash impulses on the one hand, as against attempts at Executive encroachment on the other. It may properly be regarded as holding the balance, in which is weighed the powers conceded to this Government, and the rights reserved to the States and to the People. It is its province to concede what has been granted, to withhold what has been denied; thus, in all its features exhibiting a true type of the glorious Confederacy under which it is our happiness to live. Should the spirit of faction—that destructive spirit which recklessly walks over prostrate rights and tramples laws and Constitutions in the dust—ever find an abiding place within this hall, then indeed will a sentence of condemnation be issued against the peace and happiness of this people, and their political institutions be made to topple to their foundations. But while this body shall continue to be what its framers it was designed to be—deliberative in its character, unbiassed in its course, and independent in its action—then may liberty be regarded as entrenched in safety behind the sacred ramparts of the Constitution.

While I occupy this chair, Senators, I shall have frequent occasion to invoke your indulgence for my defects, and your charity for my errors. I am but little skilled in parliamentary law, and have been unused to preside over deliberative assemblies. All that I can urge in excuse for my defects is, that I bring with me to this chair an earnest wish to discharge properly its duties, and a fixed determination to preside over your deliberations with entire impartiality.

General WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, President of the United States elect, then entered the Senate chamber with the Committee of Arrangements, and was conducted to the seat assigned for him, immediately in front of the Secretary's table.

At twelve o'clock those assembled on the floor of the Senate proceeded to the eastern portico of the Capitol, in the following order:

- The Marshal of the District of Columbia;
- The Supreme Court of the United States;
- The Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate;
- The Committee of Arrangements;
- The President elect, the Vice President, and Secretary of the Senate;
- The Members of the Senate;
- The Diplomatic corps;
- The Mayors of Washington, Georgetown, and Alexandria, and the other persons admitted to the floor of the Senate.

On reaching the portico, the President elect and chief Justice Taney were conducted to seats in front of a large platform erected for the purpose, and those who followed in the procession having taken their seats, the President elect rose and delivered his inaugural address.

Mr. Van Buren.—The Democratic members of Congress, in common with other of their fellow citizens at Washington City, on the 22d ult. tendered to Mr. Van Buren, to testify their respect, an invitation to accept of a public dinner, previous to his departure from that city,—to which he replied as follows:—

Washington, March 1st, 1841.

Gentlemen: Your letter, inviting me to a public dinner previous to my departure from this city, as a testimony of respect from the Democratic members of both Houses of Congress, and others of their fellow citizens, my political friends, was delivered to me by the committee appointed for that purpose.

It can scarcely be necessary for me to express to you the feeling of profound gratitude with which I receive this mark of your continued respect and confidence. Always regarding the office from which I am about to retire, as a trust to be administered for the general benefit of others, I have endeavored, as far as possible, to associate my own personal interest in its possession closely and inseparably with what I have ever believed, and still believe, to be the best interests of the great body of the people, and to discharge the highly responsible duties committed to the Chief Magistrate of this great Confederation in conformity with the opinions and principles of those who honored me with their confidence.

No one, gentlemen, however sagacious, can penetrate the future, or clearly predict the prospective results of great public measures; more especially is this true of one who has had an active personal agency in their maturity and adoption. Making, however, every reasonable allowance for this consideration, I cannot hesitate to avow my entire confidence in the complete success and salutary consequences of the important measures I have felt it my duty to recommend, and which have received the sanction of Congress.

The testimony of so large a portion of the representatives of the undivided Democracy of the United States, conveyed in your address, added to the warm support of a much greater number of independent suffrages than that by which I was elected, leave me without apprehension as to the opinion which has been formed in respect to my official conduct by those who made me the depository of their confidence.

These objects accomplished, I retire from the high and honorable station bestowed upon me by my countrymen, with

out a single personal wish unsatisfied. I find myself, gentlemen, incapable of doing justice to the feelings awakened by the eloquent expressions of regard and confidence with which you have honored me. Let it therefore suffice to say that they are received with heartfelt pleasure, and will be long and gratefully remembered.

You have done justice to the motives by which I have been guided in heretofore all ways declining testimonials similar to that now offered, from a source which calls for every effort of self-denial, and I coincide fully with you in the opinion that the present occasion is one in which a departure from a uniform course in this respect, would be proper and consistent. If I were to consult my own gratification alone, I would gladly accept your invitation; but when I call to mind that the period to which, from considerations of official propriety, I should be obliged to defer a compliance with your request, must interfere with the natural desire of the members of the House of Representatives, who will be at liberty to return to their homes, I am unwilling to subject them to a delay which they have generously overlooked in their wish to do me honor. You will, therefore, I hope, indulge me in respectfully declining the public dinner you have tendered.

Yet, although we may not meet at the festive board, I cannot but hope that the gentlemen who have offered me this new assurance of confidence and attachment at a moment which renders it peculiarly grateful to my feelings, will, before I leave the city, afford me an opportunity to take them by the hand, assure them of my hearty good wishes for their future welfare, and bid them farewell.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully, your friend, and obedient servant,

M. VAN BUREN.
To the Hon. Messrs. Wm. R. King, Thomas H. Benton, John M. Robinson, Henry Hubbard, Wm. H. Roane, A. Anderson, and others, Washington.

Our Banks, &c.—Our Banks have again suspended the payment of their liabilities in Specie. They have been compelled to this course, because their credits with foreign Banks from Philadelphia to this City, have become wholly unavailable for Specie purposes. Hitherto, a Draft on a Virginia or Philadelphia Bank, has answered the same purpose as Specie, and our Banks have thus been strengthened in their ability to meet their responsibilities; but now their Checks on the Virginia and more Northern Banks, being paid in current notes only, they are no longer available as Specie payments.

In reply to the interrogatories of a Subscriber, we state that no loans are made by them, we understand, except for limited sums, and with the understanding, that they are to be paid at maturity—say in 90 days.

The Notes of the Banks of Virginia and South Carolina, generally, are received in deposit.

The Bank of the State sells Drafts on Philadelphia, at one per cent. premium. Neither of our Banks draw on New York or Boston—*Ral. Reg.*

North Carolina Surgery.—A most interesting Surgical operation was performed in Northampton County, on the 10th ult. on a Slave named Jack Kitchen, by Dr. C. Cross. It consisted in the entire removal of the right inguinal gland.

Some eighteen months since, his right limb was amputated at the thigh. From this, Jack speedily recovered, and has been engaged in working at his trade (Boat maker) until about five or six months since, when he discovered that from the continual pressure upon the upper surface of the stump, caused by his permitting his work to rest against it, an ulcer had formed in the groin. This, he for some weeks neglected, until the glands were involved in the disease, in which the whole surrounding parts, more or less, participated.

Medical assistance was called, but all the remedies applied, local and constitutional, failed to arrest it; his health continued to decline, and death often baffled, now appeared about to triumph—his sufferings were of the most acute kind. At this stage, Dr. Cross determined on an operation for the removal of the diseased gland. The difficulty of the case was enhanced by the fact, that the temporal artery diverged from its usual course, and was so deeply seated, as to render it extremely difficult in the condition of the patient to cut down above the ulcer, and take it up. The entire gland was therefore removed by dissecting it from the artery itself. Those acquainted with the situation of the parts and danger of the operation, will appreciate the dexterity and anatomical skill with which it was performed. It is but another evidence of Dr. Cross's claims to the high reputation he enjoys as a Surgeon. The patient is almost entirely well; the parts have healed up, and he feels he says, like another man.—*Rouoke Adv.*

MARRIED.
In this place, on Thursday, the 4th inst. by H. Austin, Esq. Mr. Andrew Jackson Pender to Miss Ann Eliza Joiner, daughter of Mr. Wright W. Joiner.

DIED.
In this county, on Wednesday last, Capt. William D. Hopkins.

Prices Current,
At Tarborough and New York.

MAR. 13.	per	Tarboro,	New York.
Bacon,	lb	9	10
Brandy, apple,	gallon	60	75
Coffee,	lb	13	16
Corn,	bushel	35	40
Cotton,	lb	8	9
Cotton bagging,	yard	20	25
Flour,	barrel	\$6 64	\$5 4
Iron,	lb	5 1/2	6
Lard,	lb	9	10
Molasses,	gallon	40	45
Sugar, brown,	lb	10	12 1/2
Salt, T. I.	bushel	60	65
Turpentine,	barrel	150	160
wheat,	bushel	65	75
whiskey,	gallon	35	40



ATTENTION!
Edgcombe Cavalry!
YOU are hereby commanded to meet at your regular Parade ground in Tarboro, on Saturday, the 3rd day of April next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of a parade, fully armed & equipped as the law directs, or you will be fined. All those who have joined said Troop, are earnestly requested to attend. Those having arms belonging to the State, must have them on the ground on the above day, or their bonds will be placed in an officer's hands for collection.
E. P. CROMWELL, Capt.
March 10, 1841.

PRIAM.
THIS celebrated imported Racer and Stallion, now in the first possible health and order, will make his next and last season in Virginia at my stables, at \$100 the season and \$10 to the groom, payable within the season, which commences on the 10th February and ends the 1st July. Mares will be well fed, without stint, at 40 cents a day and every care and attention bestowed by trusty grooms; but I will not be liable for accidents or escapes. I have provided every accommodation for barren mares, foaling mares, and will board black servants gratis, while white servants are boarded on moderate terms in the stable near.

PRIAM,
Is a beautiful bay, sixteen hands high, of matchless beauty, strength, form, action, and pedigree, and too well known as the champion of England, for many years, in the English sports where 33339 are held superior, and many excellent judges think an equal, to need further description.

As a tried Stallion, the English sportsmen acknowledge he is not only decidedly the best of the age, but the best in England. For four years he has had more and better winners than any other horse whose colts were of the same age. Next all trained have been winners of stakes, and several have never been beaten. The number and amount of their winnings present almost an unbroken series of brilliant victories. In 1839 they were every large two year old stake at New Market, often under heavy extra weights, have won the Great Oaks three out of four years, and nearly all the largest stakes in the Kingdom, as the 2000 guinea st. Tuesday's, Rold e-worth, 2000 guinea stake, 1000 guineas, Colours, July, Chesterfield, Clearwell, Pendergrass, and a host of others too numerous to name. Crucifix, one of his get, has won more than \$50,000, without ever being beaten, and is unquestionably the best mare ever trained. They have won a countless number of stakes, plates, 200 cups, handicaps, and King's prizes at all distances, and in some instances 3, 4, and 5 heats, under heavy weights. His colts have won every where they have been tried. Last year he had the best in England, the best in Ireland, and the best in Belgium, and equal to any in France and Germany, and in the United States we have seen Monarch, the Queen, Helen, and Mr. Robertson's filly.

At his present price, he is the cheapest Stallion in America—his price being reduced to suit the hard times; and breeders will do well to avail themselves of this last opportunity.

For more particulars, see handbill.
A. T. B. MERRITT,
Hicks' Falls, Va.
Feb. 1841.

Notice.
THE subscriber intends commencing the Butchering business in Tarboro early in the coming spring; and will be prepared to furnish the inhabitants twice a week with fresh meats of every description, suitable to the season. Those having bees, shoes, cotton, lamb, &c. for sale on foot, will please apply to
S. SAMUEL S. PEATT,
Tarboro, Feb. 10, 1841.