

and for the districts of Pennsylvania, but jurors in said districts shall be selected, returned and empanelled, as if the said act had not been passed.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That this act shall continue in force one year and no longer.

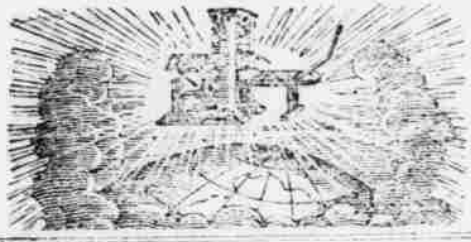
APPROVED, March 3d, 1841.

[PUBLIC—No. 20.]

AN ACT to abolish the port of delivery and the office of Surveyor of the Customs at Currituck Inlet, in North Carolina.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the port of delivery and the office of Surveyor of Customs at Currituck Inlet, in North Carolina, be, and the same are hereby, abolished, and that all laws in conflict with this act be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

APPROVED, March 3d, 1841.



TARBOROUGH:

SATURDAY, APRIL 24, 1841.

We learn from an authentic source, the following particulars of the unfortunate rencontre, in Marianna, Florida, between Bythal R. Bell and John S. Randolph, which resulted in the death of the latter.

A misunderstanding between the parties had occurred at a party, the evening before, and on the following morning Bell called on Randolph at the store of Mr. Ely, (Randolph being in Ely's employ as clerk,) and demanded of him an explanation of or apology for what had occurred the previous evening. Randolph used abusive language in reply, when Bell threw at him a plough point.

Randolph retreated into a back room, but immediately returned armed with a pistol and musket, the former of which he fired, the ball passing through Bell's hat.

Bell then made some attempts to get at Randolph, but the counter intervening he was unable to effect his purpose, and was about going into the street, when Randolph pursued him and stabbed him with the bayonet which was attached to the musket—whereupon Bell discharged his pistol at Randolph, the ball entering his right side having passed through his arm, and lodging in his left. Randolph lived about five minutes, but gave Bell several wounds with the musket.

ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT TYLER.

To the People of the United States.

Fellow-Citizens: Before my arrival at the Seat of Government, the painful communication was made to you by the officers presiding over the several Departments of the deeply regretted death of William Henry Harrison, late President of the United States. Upon him you had conferred your suffrages for the first office in your gift, and had selected him as your chosen instrument to correct and reform all such errors and abuses as had manifested themselves from time to time in the practical operation of the Government. While standing at the threshold of this great work, he has, by the dispensation of an all-wise Providence, been removed from amongst us, and by the provisions of the Constitution, the efforts to be directed to the accomplishing of this vitally important task have devolved upon myself. The same occurrence has subjected the wisdom and sufficiency of our institutions to a new test. For the first time in our history the person elected to the Vice Presidency of the United States, by the happening of a contingency provided for in the Constitution, has had devolved upon him the Presidential office. The spirit of faction, which is directly opposed to a spirit of a lofty patriotism, may find in this occasion for assaults upon my administration. And in succeeding, under circumstances so sudden and unexpected, and to responsibilities so greatly augmented, to the administration of public affairs, I shall place in the intelligence and patriotism of the People my only sure reliance. My earnest prayer shall be constantly addressed to the all-wise and all-powerful Being who made me, and by whose dispensation I am called to the high office of President of this Confederacy, understandingly to carry out the principles of that Constitution which I have sworn to protect, preserve, and defend.

The usual opportunity which is afforded to a Chief Magistrate upon his induction to office of presenting to his countrymen an exposition of the policy which would guide his administration, in the form of an inaugural address, not having, under the peculiar circumstances which have brought me to the discharge of the high duties of President of the United States, been afforded to me, a brief exposition of the principles

which will govern me in the general course of my administration of public affairs would seem to be due as well to myself as to you. In regard to foreign nations, the groundwork of my policy will be justice on our part to all, submitting to no injustice from none. While I shall sedulously cultivate the relations of peace and amity with one and all, it will be my most imperative duty to see that the honor of the country shall sustain no blemish. With a view to this, the condition of our military defences will become a matter of anxious solicitude. The Army, which has in other days covered itself with renown, and the Navy, not inappropriately termed the right arm of the public defence, which has spread a light of glory over the American standard in all the waters of the earth, should be rendered replete with efficiency.

In view of the fact, well avouched by history, that the tendency of all human institutions is to concentrate power in the hands of a single man, and that their ultimate downfall is proceeded from this cause, I deem it of the most essential importance that a complete separation should take place between the sword and the purse. No matter where or how the public moneys shall be deposited, so long as the President can exert the power of appointing and removing, at his pleasure, the agents selected for their custody, the Commander-in-chief of the Army and Navy is in fact the Treasurer. A permanent and radical change should therefore be decreed. The patronage incident to the Presidential office, already great, is constantly increasing. Such increase is destined to keep pace with the growth of our population, until, without a figure of speech, an army of office-holders may be spread over the land. The unrestrained power exerted by a selfishly ambitious man, in order either to perpetuate his authority or to hand it over to some favorite as his successor, may lead to the employment of all the means within his control to accomplish his object. The right to remove from office, while subjected to no just restraint, is inevitably destined to produce a spirit of crouching servility with the official corps, which, in order to uphold the hand which feeds them, would lead to direct and active interference in the elections, both State and Federal, thereby subjecting the course of State legislation to the dictation of the Chief Executive Officer, and making the will of that officer absolute and supreme. I will, at a proper time, invoke the action of Congress upon this subject, and shall readily acquiesce in the adoption of all proper measures which are calculated to arrest these evils, so full of danger in their tendency. I will remove no incumbent from office who has faithfully and honestly acquitted himself of the duties of his office, except in such cases where such officer has been guilty of an active partisanship, or by secret means—the less manly, and therefore the more objectionable—has given his official influence to the purposes of party, thereby bringing the patronage of the government in conflict with the freedom of elections. Numerous removals may become necessary under this rule. These will be made by me through no acerbity of feeling. I have had no cause to cherish or indulge unkind feelings towards any, but my conduct will be regulated by a profound sense of what is due to the country and its institutions, nor shall I neglect to apply the same unbending rule to those of my own appointment. Freedom of opinion will be tolerated, the full enjoyment of the right of suffrage will be maintained as the birthright of every American citizen; but I say emphatically to the official corps, "thus far and no farther." I have dwelt the longer upon this subject, because removals from office are likely often to arise, and I would have my countrymen to understand the principle of the Executive action.

In all public expenditures the most rigid economy should be resorted to, and, as one of its results, a public debt in time of peace be sedulously avoided. A wise and patriotic constituency will never object to the imposition of necessary burdens for useful ends; and true wisdom dictates the resort to such means, in order to supply deficiencies in the revenue, rather than to those doubtful expedients, which, ultimately in a public debt, serve to embarrass the resources of the country and to lessen its ability to meet any great emergency which may arise. All sinecures should be abolished. The appropriations should be direct and explicit, so as to leave as limited a share of discretion to the disbursing agents as may be found compatible with the public service. A strict responsibility on the part of all the agents of the Government should be maintained, and peculation or defalcation visited with immediate expulsion from office and the most condign punishment.

The public interest also demands that, if any war has existed between the Government and the currency, it shall cease.—Measures of a financial character, now having the sanction of legal enactment, shall be faithfully enforced until repealed by the legislative authority. But I owe it to myself to declare that I regard existing enactments as unwise and impolitic, and in a high degree oppressive. I shall promptly give my sanction to any constitutional measure which, originating in Congress, shall have for its object the restoration of a sound circulating medium, so essentially necessary to give confidence in all the transactions of life, to secure to industry its just and adequate rewards, and to re-establish

the public prosperity. In deciding upon the adaptation of any such measure to the end proposed, as well as its conformity to the Constitution, I shall resort to the Fathers of the great republican school for advice and instruction, to be drawn from their sage views of our system of Government, and the light of their ever glorious example. The institutions under which we live, my countrymen, secure each person in the perfect enjoyment of all his rights. The spectacle is exhibited to the world of a Government deriving its powers from the consent of the governed, and having imparted to it only so much power as is necessary for its successful operation. Those who are charged with its administration should carefully abstain from all attempts to enlarge the range of powers thus granted to the several departments of the Government, other than by an appeal to the People for additional grants, lest by so doing they disturb that balance which the patriots and statesmen who framed the Constitution designed to establish between the Federal Government and the States composing the Union. The observance of these rules is enjoined upon us by that feeling of reverence and affection which finds a place in the heart of every patriot for the preservation, union and the blessings of union—for the good of our children and our children's children, through countless generations. An opposite course could not fail to generate factions, intent upon the gratification of their selfish ends; to give birth to local and sectional jealousies, and to ultimate either in breaking asunder the bonds of union, or in building up a central system, which would inevitably end in a bloody sceptre and an iron crown.

In conclusion, I beg you to be assured that I shall exert myself to carry the foregoing principles into practice during my administration of the Government, and, confiding in the protecting care of an ever-watchful and overruling Providence, it shall be my first and highest duty to preserve unimpaired the free institutions under which we live, and transmit them to those who shall succeed me in their full force and vigor.

JOHN TYLER.

Washington, April 9, 1841.

To the People of the United States.

A Recommendation.—When a Christian People feel themselves to be overtaken by a great public calamity, it becomes them to humble themselves under the dispensation of Divine Providence, to recognize His righteous government over the children of men, to acknowledge His goodness in time past, as well as their own unworthiness, and to supplicate His merciful protection for the future. The death of William Henry Harrison, late President of the United States, so soon after his elevation to that high office, is a bereavement peculiarly calculated to be regarded as a heavy affliction, and to impress all minds with a sense of the uncertainty of human things, and of the dependence of Nations, as well as of individuals, upon our Heavenly Parent. I have thought, therefore, that I should be acting in conformity with the general expectation and feelings of the community in recommending, as I now do, to the People of the United States, of every religious denomination, that, according to their several modes and forms of worship, they observe a day of Fasting and Prayer, by such religious services as may be suitable on the occasion; and I recommend Friday, the fourteenth day of May next, for that purpose; to the end that, on that day, we may all, with one accord, join in humble and reverential approach to Him, in whose hands we are, invoking him to inspire us with a proper spirit and temper of heart and mind under these frowns of His providence, and still to bestow His gracious benedictions upon our Government and our Country.

JOHN TYLER.

Washington, April 13, 1841.

The procession formed in New York, in respect to the memory of the late President, was 5 miles long, notwithstanding it snowed during the whole of the ceremony, with intense thickness. Mr. Van Buren joined in the procession. It is stated to have numbered from 14 to 15,000, and the streets so crowded that it was with difficulty the procession moved along.

Fay Jour.

Gov. Owen.—But for this gentleman's characteristic modesty, he would be, at this time President of the United States. It has been stated in this paper before, that at the Harrisburg Convention, the nomination of V. President was urged upon his acceptance. He steadily declined the honor, however, thinking Gov. Tyler had stronger claims upon the party, and that his nomination would probably carry Virginia. That gentleman was accordingly selected, and, by the death of Gen. Harrison, becomes President of the United States.—*Ral. Reg.*

Money Matters.—The Philadelphia Inquirer of the 7th inst. says: "The recent meeting of stockholders, and the report of the committee, seems to have had no favorable effect on the Bank of the United States. Notwithstanding the favorable estimate, which leaves the stockholders \$15,000,000 out of \$35,000,000, or which, in other words, would make the stock worth \$46 per share, it

sold yesterday at the board at 18 1/2 a 19. It is clear, then, that capitalists have no confidence in these estimates, while the uncertain condition of legislative matters at Harrisburg is also calculated to prevent operations. No change of the least importance in other stocks, and money remains as heretofore. United States Bank notes are still at a depreciation of from 13 to 14 per cent.

Factory Twine.—We have just seen a fine specimen of cotton twine; made at the Factory of the Messrs. Battle, on Tar River, by machinery also made at the place by a native North Carolinian. We take pleasure in recommending this article to buyers and consumers, because it is the product of home enterprise and industry, and may be had on better terms than the same article in the northern markets; and it is surely a wise maxim of economy, that we should never bring from abroad that which we can produce at less expense at home. We were also shown a specimen of sewing thread, which satisfies us of the capability of the machinery to produce as good an article "in that line," as can be made any where in the universal Yankee nation; and without spinning a long yarn on a subject which twines so much about the general interest, or seeming to be tedious, we shall wind up our remarks by commending the establishment to public attention and patronage, as it is important wherever the spirit of enterprise is started to keep the ball.—*Raleigh Star.*

Washington Market, April 21.—Corn—wholesale, \$1 75 a \$2. Bacon—sides 9 a 10 cents, hams 12 cents. Naval Stores—New dip, \$1 80; Old, \$1 75. Scraps, 70 cents. Tar, \$1 00. Fish—shad, 8a \$9. Herrings, cut, \$4 00; whole, \$2 50 a \$3 00—Pork, \$4 50 a \$5 00.—*Rep.*

Prices Current,

At Tarborough and New York.

APR. 21.	per	Tarboro',	New York.
Bacon,	lb	9 10	10 11
Brandy, apple,	gallon	50 60	40 50
Coffee,	lb	13 16	9 13
Corn,	bushel	40 45	47 52
Cotton,	lb	8 9	8 9
Cotton bagging,	yard	20 25	15 16
Flour,	barrel	\$6 63	\$5 51
Iron,	lb	5 1/2	6 3/4
Lard,	lb	9 10	7 10
Molasses,	gallon	40 45	22 30
Sugar, brown,	lb	10 12 1/2	6 9
Salt, T. I.	bushel	60 65	32 33
Turpentine,	barrel	150 160	225 238
wheat,	bushel	65 75	120 130
whiskey,	gallon	35 40	32 34

Notice.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, near Rocky Mount, on Sunday, the 4th of April, a negro man named SIMON. He is about 5 feet 10 inches high, slender made, black complexion, with a long forehead rather inclined to be bald-headed, and walks somewhat one-sided and bending forward, with the white of his eyes of a yellow and red mixture—he is about 38 years of age. All persons are forbid employing or carrying off said negro, under penalty of the law. A liberal reward will be given for the delivery of said negro to me, or if confined in any jail so that I get him again.

AUGUSTIN WHITEHEAD.

April 8, 1841. 15 3

Notice.

I WILL SELL OR LEASE, for a term of years, the following Real Estate, to wit:

That valuable Plantation and Tract of Land on Swift Creek, whereon I formerly lived, containing about 870 acres, of which 100 acres are low grounds; with the improvements thereon, consisting of a Dwelling house, kitchen and other out-houses, with extensive orchards and a great variety of fruit trees, and one of the best mill-seats on the creek. The land is situated in the most healthy part of the county, being blessed with excellent water and lying on the road leading from Halifax to Raleigh, three miles west from Hilliardston.

Also, another Tract adjoining the same, containing 750 acres, with the improvements thereon, consisting of a Dwelling house, kitchen and smoke house and orchard. This land has also 50 acres of low grounds.

Also, one other Tract on Sappony creek, whereon Jno Lewis now lives, containing 200 acres.

Also, my Houses and Lots in the town of Nashville, with the improvements thereon, consisting of a two story Dwelling house, 80 feet in front by 26, containing 15 rooms and 13 fire places, with every necessary out house for such an establishment, together with all the household and kitchen furniture belonging to the same.

As no person will buy or lease, without first viewing the premises, it is thought that a further description of them is unnecessary.

The terms will be made suitable to purchasers, & made known on application to JNO. H. DRAKE, Sen'r. Nashville, N. C. Nov. 6th, 1840.



Doctor Cohoon,

HAVING located in this place permanently, may be consulted at his office, when not professionally engaged. Dr. C. will receive in the course of a few days a large

Assortment of Medicines,

Which he will sell on the most accommodating terms.

Tarboro', N. C. April 4, 1841. 15 3

State of North Carolina,

EDGECOMBE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions.

FEBRUARY TERM, 1841.

Lacey Sesscott et al vs. George W. Killebrew, Adm'r, &c and Henry W. Garrett and wife Sally. Petition for relief from the operation of the Act of the 14th of February, 1840, relative to the distribution of the assets of the late John S. Randolph.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants, Henry W. Garrett & wife Sally are not inhabitants of this State; It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Tarboro' Press or six weeks, successively; giving them notice to appear at the next term of said Court, to be held for said county, on the fourth Monday in May next, at the Court House in Tarborough, then and there to plead, answer or demur, to the petition of the plaintiff; otherwise it will be taken pro confesso and heard *capite ad caput* as to them.

Witness, JOHN NORFLEET, Clerk of said Court, at office, the fourth Monday in February, A. D. 1841.

JNO NORFLEET, CLK.

Peters' vegetable Pills,

THE wonderful cures effected by this medicine are the all engrossing subjects of the day. Go where you will, and you hear of nothing but Mr. Such a One has been cured by Dr. Peters' Vegetable Pills, or you know Mrs. So and So was at the point of death, but she has been cured by Dr. Peters' Pills; or are you not glad that Miss — has been restored to health by Dr. Peters' wonderful Medicine.

Really this medicine must be very good or it could not cure so many. It is good. For many years it has passed on in the "even, silent tenor of its way," curing hundreds of persons who were wrangling with death. But now its onward course is impetuous.

It is impossible to stay the demand for this medicine, as to hush the rushing wind.

A life medicine that will procrastinate death for years, shall it not enter every house? Shall it not be used by every individual? Let no man say I don't want it. You know not what to-morrow may bring forth. All should use this remedy, and remember that health is the first blessing from God.

Peters' Vegetable Pills

Are anti-bilious, anti-dyspeptic, and anti-metecrual and may be justly considered Universal Medicine, but they are peculiarly beneficial in the following complaints:—Yellow and Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Cramp, Liver Complaints, Sick Headache, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Enlargement of the Spleen, Piles, Cholera, Female Obstructions, Heart Burn, Furred Tongue, Nausea, Distension of the Stomach and Bowels, Incipient Diarrhea, Flatulence, Habitual Costiveness, Bloated or Swollen Complexion, and in all cases of Torpor of the Bowels where a Cathartic or an Aperient is needed. They are exceedingly mild in their operations, producing neither nausea, griping nor debility.

The immense and increasing popularity of these pills, is another proof of the infallibility of the old adage, that "truth is powerful and will prevail." Other pills are only pulled, but Dr. Peters' are purchased and praised, and recommended until the demand for them has become almost universal.

Dr. Peters would impress this fact upon the public, that his pills are not quack medicine; but a scientific compound of simples, which has been the result of many years' intense application to a profession in which he was regularly bred; hence it is as popular with the regular faculty as with the people at large.

One of the many peculiar virtues of the Vegetable Pills, is, that while very powerful in their effects, they are particularly mild and gentle in their action. Unlike the generality of medicines, their application is never attended with nausea or griping.

Peters' Vegetable Pills are now regarded by those who have had an opportunity to decide upon their merits, as an inestimable public blessing.

Without an exception in any age or country, no medicine has spread with such rapidity and given such universal satisfaction.

The above Pills are for sale at the Post office & Printing office in Tarboro' March, 1841.