

TARBORO' PRESS.

Whole No. 798.

Tarborough, (Edgecombe County, N. C.) Saturday, June 19, 1841.

Vol XVII—No 25.

The Tarborough Press,

BY GEORGE HOWARD,

Is published weekly at Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per year, if paid in advance—or, Three Dollars at the expiration of the subscription year. For any period less than a year, Twenty-five Cents per month. Subscribers are at liberty to discontinue at any time, on giving notice thereof and paying arrears—those residing at a distance most invariably pay in advance, or give a responsible reference in this vicinity.

Advertisements not exceeding a square will be inserted at One Dollar the first insertion, and 25 cents for every continuance. Longer advertisements in like proportion. Court Orders and Judicial advertisements 25 per cent. higher. Advertisements must be marked the number of insertions required, or they will be continued until otherwise ordered and charged accordingly. Letters addressed to the Editor must be post paid or they may not be attended to.

VARIETY.



From the London Forget-Me-Not.

OLD FRIENDS TOGETHER.

Oh, time is sweet, when roses meet,
With Spring's sweet breath around them,
And sweet the rest, when hearts are lost,
If those we love have found them.
And sweet the mind, that still can find
A star in darkest weather:
But ought to me so sweet can be,
As old friends met together!

Those good days old, when Youth was bold,
And Time stole wings to speed it,
And Youth ne'er knew how fast Time flew,
Or knowing did not heed it!
Tough gay each brow that meets us now,
For age brings wintry weather;
Yet ought to me so sweet to see
As those old friends together.

The few long known, whom years have shown,
With hearts that friendship blesses;
A hand to cheer, or perchance, a tear,
To soothe a friend's distresses:
Win helped and tried, still side by side,
A friend to face hard weather!
O, thus may we yet joy to see
And meet old friends together!

From the Raleigh Standard.

THE UNIVERSITY.

This Institution exhibited an interesting spectacle during the last week. Numerous visitors and strangers arrived at the village, on Monday and Tuesday. By commencement day, the company increased to an unusual number. The evening of Monday, and the whole of Tuesday, were occupied by the declamations of the Freshman and Sophomore classes. On Wednesday forenoon, William H. Haywood, Jr., Esq. delivered an address before the Dialectic and Philanthropic Societies; and on Wednesday afternoon, James C. Bruce, Esq. delivered an address before the Alumni and Senior class. On the evening of the same day, six representatives of the Societies delivered orations. These speakers were, on the part of the Dialectic Society, Rufus Barringer, R. D. Wilson, and Jas. W. Campbell; on the part of the Philanthropic Society, they were Wm. S. Mullins, Joseph C. Huske and John F. Jark.

All who attended, expressed themselves much gratified by the various exercises and performances; and many were excited to a degree of enthusiasm by the addresses of Mr. Haywood and Mr. Bruce. The praises of these gentlemen, were on every tongue.

On Thursday, the day of Commencement, the procession began to form at 9 o'clock, A. M. in front of the South building; and at 10, moved in double file, towards the Chapel, in the following

ORDER:

1. Band of Musicians.
2. Members of the Freshman Class.
3. Members of the Sophomore Class.
4. Members of the Junior Class.
5. Graduating Class.
6. Alumni.
7. Strangers & Visitors.
8. Teachers of Schools.
9. Parents and Guardians.
10. Clergy.
11. Faculty.
12. Trustees.
13. The Governor of the State; and the President of the University.

On passing the monument of President Caldwell, the members of the procession uncovered their heads. The procession having entered the Chapel, prayer was delivered; and the exercises were commenced. The following is a program displaying the order, &c.

FORENOON.

1. Salutatory Oration in Latin. William F. Dancy, Tarborough.
2. Oration. "National Pride." Sam'l F. Phillips, Chapel Hill.
3. Oration. "Science of law." Rob't R. Bridges, Edgecombe.
4. Oration. "Progress of Constitutional Liberty." John S. Erwin, Burke.

5. Oration. "Influence of circumstances on character." Benjamin F. Atkins, Cumberland.
6. Oration. "The Heroes of the Revolution."—Francis M. Pearson, Anson.

AFTERNOON.

1. Discours sur la conquête de Grenade. Jas. A. Delk, Virginia.
2. Oration. "Character of Alexander Hamilton." Jesse G. Shepherd, Cumberland.
3. Oration. "Moral grandeur of the Bible." Jas. A. Long, Randolph.
4. Oration. "Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence." Wm. J. Clark, Raleigh.
5. Valedictory Oration. Charles Phillips, Chapel Hill.

Those were selected for the exercises, upon whom the honors of the class were conferred. Among those was James Hervey Viser, who was unavoidably absent. After the exercises were concluded, degrees were conferred on all the members of the class, to wit:

Benjamin F. Atkins, Thomas L. Avery, Robert R. Bridges, John W. Brodnax, Robert Burton, Arch'd H. Caldwell, William J. Clark, John S. Dancy, Leonidas L. Dancy, Wm. F. Dancy, James Allison Delk, Robert D. Dickson, John Willis Ellis, John S. Erwin, Chauncy W. Graham, Stephen Graham, Wm. W. Green, Atlas O. Harrison, John D. Hawkins, Jr. Rich'd B. Haywood, John F. Hoke, Angus R. Kelly, James A. Long, Hector McAlister, Vardry A. McBea, Montfort McGehee, Andreas F. McKee, Sam'l B. McPheeters, Stephen A. Norleet, Francis M. Pearson, Richmond N. Pearson, Charles Phillips, Sam'l F. Phillips, Horatio M. Polk, Thomas Ruffin, Jesse G. Shepherd, Robert Strange, Jr. James F. Taylor, James H. Viser, Sam'l H. Walkup, Thos. B. Wetmore, John C. Williams, James Williams.

Several degrees were also conferred on Alumni and others, whose names we could not procure.

The report of the Faculty was then read. It shows that the condition of the Institution is better than it has been; and that there is a visible improvement in the manners of the students.

His Excellency, Governor Morehead, made a short and judicious address to the students; and the ceremonies were closed by appropriate prayer.

A ball, prepared for the occasion, was given on Commencement night, and was attended by a number of distinguished gentlemen, and graced by a brilliant assemblage of beauty.

From the Globe.

The Message.—We heard the President's Message read, and have only a few moments for remark on it, without rehearsal, as our paper goes to press at five o'clock.

It has been the most painful abortion ever delivered. The fiscal agent, which it has cost so much labor to bring forth, will cost the public quite as much to become acquainted with, from the lineaments portrayed by the parent in the Message. It is the most noxious monster we have ever seen. It has no handle to its face—no point. It has no head; and what is as bad, in this case, it has no tail to it. It is, too, without an eye to see its way in the world, for the fiscal agent as presented by the message, the reader will perceive has all its eyes put out by the father. It is "*monstrum horrendum, cui lumen ademptum*." The recommendation of the new banking, begins by declaring that a Bank of the United States had not only been condemned by the two last Administrations but that they had been supported by the people in its condemnation, that the people had condemned the State Bank system also, and finally a constitutional Treasury, or, as it is called in the message, the Sub-Treasury. This Sub-Treasury is, in fact, nothing but a government Treasury; and according to Mr. Tyler, then, the nation means to get rid of a Treasury of its own, and resort to some other Treasury no its own. The only three modes of keeping the public money yet tried, having all been condemned by President Tyler, the eye of experience is put out. Surely there was reason to expect, that he would open the theory. But he does not give us the light of philosophy to keep us out of the darkness in which the message involves every thing. It recommends a fiscal agent—but what sort of a fiscal agent the President saith not. The Senate would have been left in this utter darkness, if Mr. Clay had not come to the rescue of the bewildered body. He rose and gave notice that he would on to-morrow move for a special committee to report upon that portion of the message which recommends a fiscal agent; whereupon, Mr. Merrick, Senator from Maryland, inquired what sort of a fiscal agent was meant. Why, said Mr. Clay, in reply, "*I mean a Bank of the United States*." This explains the whole matter. The under President, for

such Mr. Tyler certainly is, has not ventured to say what he proposes, because he simply proposes to adopt whatever chartered fiscal agent Mr. Clay and his friends may create.

The rest of the progeny of the Message are a kin to this great brother. The whole litter are abortions. The President is for adherence to the compromise tariff, and yet he is for levying whatever taxes shall become necessary. He finds the revenues altogether inadequate, and yet he is in favor of giving away the public domain to the States, and suggests whether it would not be well to give it twice—first to the fiscal agent, that it may profit by them; and then the fiscal agent to make partition among the coparcener States. The dividends, after passing through this mill, and paying the requisite toll, would, we suspect turn out about as much to the States, as the Biddle Bank now distributes among its stockholders. In addition to this mode of depletion, the message proposes vast additional appropriations!! How is all this to be provided for without breaking down the compromise act, or the creation of a public debt yet against this latter expedient, the President embraced a still earlier occasion—his inaugural address—to pronounce most emphatically.

There was one mode through which the President might have attempted to reconcile such inconsistencies, that is by proposing economy; but he has cut himself off from this, by proposing increased expenditures.

We are mortified to find no retrenchment of expenditure, nor any economy recommended in essential particulars. The great burden of the song is, additional appropriations—additional and increased expenditures.

He and his Secretary of the Treasury seem to have found little or nothing of the monstrous arrearages, and forty millions debt, which rung so loud in and out of Congress last winter.

But they spake of an increased expenditure for the year—of six or seven millions beyond the estimates made by their predecessors.

This has been effected by appropriating near two millions more last winter than the annual estimates; by calling an extra session to cost another million; and by asking for two or three millions more of appropriations of this session for army, navy, pension, and other purposes.

Again, they spake of a reduced revenue of four or five millions, which their own friends have produced by causing the banks in the Middle, Southern, and Western States to resume, and by aid of the enormous frauds and corruptions in the management of the United States Bank, to injure business and credit, so as to reduce imports and the sale of lands far below what they would otherwise have been.

Secretary's Report on the Bank, &c.—We publish to-day the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury. It will be seen with what anxiety the report presses towards two objects, which the Federal party consider the greatest blessings—a National debt and a National Bank. They want the first as a foundation to the last; and both are favorites with the money dealers. The one furnishes a fine field wherein overgrown capitalists, weary of business pursuits, can make safe investments, upon which they may repose free from taxes themselves, while the Government sweats the brow of labor to pay tribute to them. The other is the great feeder of active speculators who gambol—(to drop the figure, gambol) on the ups and downs of the ocean of stocks, the expansions and contractions of banks. The President has solemnly declared, and for years back acted on the principle, that a National Debt and National Bank were the greatest curses to the country. Yet we find his Secretary recommending both!! Why do we not hear of that regular retrenchment which has been going on, *pari passu*, with the extinguishment of the Indian claims for lands purchased from them, and the gradual cessation of that drain to suppress the Indian hostilities, which was the consequence of the policy adopted to relieve the States of that savage population? Why are not these lands, which cost the General Government such vast expenditure, when converted into money, applied to meet the increased demands on the National Treasury, instead of being applied to contribute a drop in the bucket to the payment of the interest, & so to raise the value of the almost unextinguishable State debts, and make them the more unextinguishable? Instead of retrenchment and economy, as promised by the present reformers at the head of the Departments, we have new and extraordinary calls for appropriations, while at the same time we have the alienation of one of the constitutional sources of revenue proposed, and in lieu of it the suggestion of increased taxation, which must bear unequally among the States. Superadded to all this, is the establishment of a national debt, the greatest of all taxing powers. The pretext that a national debt now ex-

ists, which must be funded, has no foundation but in the wish of those who would create one. The measures proposed by Mr. Woodbury in his last report to Congress as Secretary of the Treasury, together with the rapid reduction of expenditure, practically exemplified in every successive year of Mr. Van Buren's administration, would meet every claim against the Government as they arose, and leave no apology for the funding, taxing and banking, which Federalism now seeks to fasten as a permanent policy upon the Government.

As regards Mr. Ewing's Bank argument, we meet it with the admirable paper put forth by the Democratic party of South Carolina, and adopted in the greatest popular meeting ever held in Charleston. We have never seen a more clear, true, comprehensive view of the great issue now involved in the Bank question, and its associate schemes, than in the exposition and resolutions which we copy today from the Charleston Mercury. We hope the Democratic Press throughout the Union will republish this declaration of principles. The Democratic party, we have no doubt, will recognise them as their own, and act upon the doctrines so justly, eloquently, and vigorously asserted by the Republicans of South Carolina. It will be observed from the conclusion of Mr. Ewing's report, that he makes some reservations for those who hold the doctrines of the South Carolina address in regard to a Bank. The "*opinions*" different from his own, which the Secretary refers to as entitled to high consideration, we have no doubt are the President's.

We shall, when more at leisure, look into Mr. Ewing's calculations.

Another piece of Rascality.—The State Bank at Mobile lately drew to the amount of \$160,000, English exchange, furnished by the house of T. Shaw & Co. supposed to have been drawn upon Cotton shipped to Liverpool. It turns out that the cotton was shipped to New York, and the whole amount has come back protested.

Dreadful Accident!—There has been a terrible accident at Hudson. On the morning of the 5th, six large freight cars in going down an inclined plane could not be checked by the breaks, and ran off into the dock.—Five persons are known to be lost; and more it is feared were killed. Property to the amount of at least \$20,000 was lost.

Divorce.—A singular case was recently decided in the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, at Boston. It was a libel for a divorce. The facts, as stated in a Boston paper, are these. More than half a dozen years ago, the husband of the Libellant forsook her. Having been absent several years without being heard from, his wife was informed that he was dead; and supposing herself a widow, she did not consider it necessary to go through a tedious process of ceremonial mourning for the departed, but in a short time exchanged the sable weed (if, indeed, she had ever put it on) for the bridal white. Soon after her second marriage, her first husband made his appearance, either to claim his wife, or disturb her quiet. The good woman, finding herself provided with a double portion of husband, applied to the law for relief, and prayed that her first lord and master might be rejected as mere surplusage. The Court granted her request and decreed a divorce.—*Rail. Reg.*

The third trial in New Orleans of Wm. H. Williams, accused of bringing slaves into the State of Louisiana, in violation of law, resulted on Friday, the 30th ult. in a verdict of guilty. The Mobile Journal says the negroes in question, are the Virginia convicts sold to go out of the United States, of which notice was given to the Collector last season, when it was thought an attempt would be made to introduce them into this port.

The speculation turns out to be a bad one for the party. He loses the cost of the slaves, (24 in number,) at \$500 each, is subject to a fine in Louisiana of \$500 each, and forfeits his bond to the State of Virginia, to the amount of \$24,000—total loss, \$48,500!

Death in the Pulpit.—Rev. Henry Clarke Hubbard died at South Kingston, R. I. on the 7th instant, in the 73d year of his age. He entered the pulpit as usual, and had just delivered his text, when he was seized with a fit, and fell on the pulpit floor, and soon after was a corpse!

It is said, that among other cruelties practised upon the little boys at the Farm School, near Boston, by the unfeeling monster Locke, he compelled them to labor barefooted upon the snow and ice; some were dreadfully whipped with a cowhide, and made to work in heavy irons. One child, but nine years old, had thirty-seven buckets of water poured upon its

head in mid-winter; and another's face is wrinkled, and appears like that of a man of seventy, from the frequency with which he has suffered this punishment. The wretch who committed these horrible cruelties, contrived in such a way that no one was aware of his conduct. Public feeling is excited to a high degree and justly so.

Richmond Star.

Bank Robbery.—We republish in another column the advertisement respecting the robbery of the Frederick County Bank. The notes of the bank which were stolen were almost exclusively of the denomination of \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, and \$100. It appears that the notes under \$5 were not taken. The robbers had access to a large amount of silver coin, but it is presumed, declined touching it on account of its weight. The numbers of the 5 and 6 per cent. State bonds which were stolen, are stated in the advertisement. It is hoped that the large reward offered will lead to the detection of the rogues and the recovery of the property.

The capital of the bank is \$175,000—being \$10,000 less than the amount stolen.—*Balt. American.*

A Bad Speculation.—A fellow robbed a passenger recently on board the steamer Sultan, on the Mississippi river, of a large package of money, containing \$15,915; which unfortunately for the rascal, turned out to be, with the exception of \$15, all in notes of the Brandon Bank.

Melancholy Suicide.—On Saturday, the 24th ult. while her husband was absent at Brownsboro', near Louisville, Ky., Mrs. Caleb Dorsey, the wife of one of the wealthiest Farmers in the county, eluded the vigilance of her attendants and shot herself with a rifle, the ball taking effect in her head and tearing in a shocking manner the lower part of her face, producing almost instant death. Her mind had been unsettled for some time, and she had been very carefully watched lest she should commit some violence upon herself, but in a momentary suspension of the exceeding care of those attending her, she found means to deprive herself of life in a very speedy but most horrid manner.

Important to Printers.—Judge Johnson, has decided in Feliciana, that the Printer's profession is a manual one, and as such, his types, press and paper are exempted from seizure, under the provisions of Art. 644 of the Code of practice, which exempts the tools and instruments necessary for the exercise of a trade or profession by which the debtor gains his livelihood.

Right.—A man whipped his horse brutally in the streets of Philadelphia, a few days since, and was tuckup by the mayor to the tune of \$500 and made to give bail.

Wheeling Times.

Heavy Damages.—Capt. Harris, of the 24th regiment, whose wife ran away with E. D. David, of Montreal, has recovered from Mr. David damages to the amount of thirty thousand dollars.

Worth Knowing.—Scotch Snuff, sprinkled liberally on plants infected with insects, will prevent further ravages by destroying the vermin. If your garden is likely to be eaten up by them, as is the case with many, buy a bottle of Scotch Snuff and try it. You will see them disappear very suddenly.

Columbus Enquirer.

English Missionary Societies.—The number of Missionary societies in England is 614, and the contributions there for missionary purposes last year amounted to over \$1,800,000. The missionary societies of all other Protestant countries are less than 450, and their contributions are only about half a million.

Stop Thief!—We find the following singular advertisement in the Salem Register:

Five Dollars Reward.—Stolen from the pulpit of the Catholic Church on Saturday last, the written discourse delivered in the forenoon. For the discovery of the thief, the above reward will be paid.

Man never becomes a member of society until he is married—unmarried, he is looked upon with distrust. He has no home, no abiding place, no anchor to hold him fast; but is a piece of floatwood on the great tide of time. His interest is not with society, farther than the accomplishment of some selfish object is concerned.

"I say, Mister, how came your eyes so all-fired crooked?" "My eyes?" "Yea." "That came by setting between two girls and trying to look love to both at a time."

Terrible.—It is said that a man in New Orleans was so cross-eyed that in trying to get asleep he wrung his neck off.