

vate relations of amity with that empire. that it is hoped the unequivocal tokens of the same spirit towards us, which an adjustment of the affairs referred to would afford, will be given without further avoidable delay.

The war with the Indian tribes on the peninsula of Florida has, during the last summer and fall, been prosecuted with untiring activity and zeal. A summer campaign was resolved upon, as the best mode of bringing it to a close. Our brave officers and men who have been engaged in that service have suffered toils and privations, and exhibited an energy, which, in any other war, would have won for them unfading laurels. In spite of the sickness incident to the climate, they have penetrated the fastnesses of the Indians, broken up their encampments, and harassed them unceasingly. Numbers have been captured, and still greater numbers have surrendered, and have been transported to join their brethren on the lands elsewhere allotted to them by the Government; and a strong hope is entertained that, under the conduct of the gallant officer at the head of the troops in Florida, that troublesome and expensive war is destined to a speedy termination. With all the other Indian tribes we are enjoying the blessings of peace. Our duty as well as our best interests, prompts us to observe, in all our intercourse with them, fidelity in fulfilling our engagements, the practice of strict justice, as well as the constant exercise of acts of benevolence and kindness. These are the great instruments of civilization, and through the use of them alone can the untutored child of the forest be induced to listen to its teachings.

The Secretary of State, on whom the acts of Congress have devolved the duty of directing the proceedings for the taking of the sixth census, or enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States, will report to the two Houses the progress of that work. The enumeration of persons has been completed, and exhibits a grand total of 17,069,453; making an increase over the census of 1830 of 4,202,646 inhabitants, and showing a gain in a ratio exceeding 32 per cent. for the last ten years.

From the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, you will be informed of the condition of the finances. The balance in the Treasury on the 1st of January last, as stated in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury submitted to Congress at the extra session, was \$987,345 03. The receipts into the Treasury, during the first three quarters of this year, from all sources, amount to \$23,467,052 52. The estimated receipts for the fourth quarter amount to \$6,943,095 25, amounting to \$30,410,167 77; and making, with the balance in the Treasury on the first of January last, \$31,397,512 80. The expenditures for the first three quarters of this year amount to \$24,734,346 97. The expenditures for the fourth quarter, as estimated, will amount to \$7,290,723 23;—thus making a total of \$32,025,070 70, and leaving a deficit to be provided for, on the 1st of January next, of about \$627,557 90.

Of the loan of \$12,000,000, which was authorized by Congress at its late session, only \$5,132,726 88 have been negotiated. The shortness of time which it had to run has presented no inconsiderable impediment in the way of its being taken by capitalists at home, while the same course would have operated with much greater force in the foreign market. For that reason the foreign market has not been resorted to; and it is now submitted, whether it would not be advisable to amend the law by making what remains undisposed of, payable at a more distant day.

Should it be necessary, in any view that Congress may take of the subject, to revise the existing tariff of duties, I beg leave to say, that, in the performance of that most delicate operation, moderate counsels would seem to be the wisest. The Government under which it is our happiness to live, owes its existence to the spirit of compromise which prevailed among its framers—jarring and discordant opinions could only have been reconciled by that noble spirit of patriotism, which prompted conciliation, and resulted in harmony. In the same spirit the compromise bill, as it is commonly called, was adopted at the session of 1833. While the people of no portion of the Union will ever hesitate to pay all necessary taxes for the support of Government, yet an innate repugnance exists, to the imposition of burthens not really necessary for that object. In imposing duties, however, for the purposes of revenue, a right to discriminate as to the articles on which the duty shall be laid, as well as the amount, necessarily and most properly exists. Other-

wise the Government would be placed in the condition of having to levy the same duties upon all articles, the productive, as well as the unproductive. The slightest duty upon some, might have the effect of causing their importation to cease, whereas others entering extensively into the consumption of the country, might bear the heaviest, without any sensible diminution in the amount imported. So also the Government may be justified in no discriminating, by reference to other considerations of domestic policy connected with our manufactures. So long as the duties shall be laid with distinct reference to the wants of the Treasury, no well-founded objection can exist against them. It might be esteemed desirable that no such augmentation of the taxes should take place as would have the effect of annulling the land proceeds

distribution act of the last session, which act is declared to be inoperative the moment the duties are increased beyond 20 per cent. the maximum rate established by the Compromise act. Some of the provisions of the compromise act, which will go into effect on the 30th day of June next, may, however, be found exceedingly inconvenient in practice, under any regulations that Congress may adopt. I refer more particularly to that relating to the home valuation. A difference in value of the same articles to some extent, will, necessarily, exist at different ports—but that is altogether insignificant, when compared with the conflicts in valuation which are likely to arise, from the differences of opinion among the numerous appraisers of merchandise. In many instances the estimates of value must be conjectural, and thus as many different rates of value may be established as there are appraisers. These differences in valuation may also be increased by the inclination, which, without the slightest imputation on their honesty, may arise on the part of the appraisers in favor of respective ports of entry. I recommend this whole subject to the consideration of Congress, with a single additional remark. Certainty and permanency in any system of governmental policy are, in all respects, eminently desirable; but more particularly is this true in all that affects trade and commerce, the operations of which depend much more on the certainty of their returns, and calculations which embrace distant periods of time, than on high bounties, or duties, which are liable to constant fluctuations.

(Remainder in our next.)



### TARBOROUGH!

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1841.

We are indebted to the Hon. J. R. Daniel, for a pamphlet copy of the President's Message. We give part of it in this paper, and will give the remainder next week. We doubt not, that our Democratic readers will join in the expressions of condemnation we gave in our last, of the President's views on the Protective policy, and of the "Board of Control." Indeed so far as we have ascertained, the Message neither pleases Whig nor Democrat.

Congress met & formed a quorum on Monday the 6th inst. Some debate arose on the Rules of Order, which were finally left to remain as at the last session. A circular was laid on the table of the members, calling on those to whom it was addressed, to be at their posts on the first day of the session, to meet the question concerning abolition petitions, and saying that it was the important question of the session. This shows that there is an organized abolition party, who have the courage to go round the House and dictate to its members.

#### Raleigh Standard

**Democratic Convention.**—We are glad to see manifestations of the true spirit in regard to a Convention of the 10th of January. We trust the same feeling will operate throughout all our borders, and that every County will send Delegates to this important meeting. We respectfully recommend to our Democratic Republican brethren, to appoint no proxy, if it can possibly be avoided, but let us see the Representatives of the undismayed Democracy of the Old North State, in their own proper persons. A regard for the sacred principles of equal rights; for measures producing the greatest good to the greatest number, impels us to a participation in the Councils of the Convention; the signs of the times invite us to action; because success is before us, and triumph within the reach of our exertions. We would not be instrumental in creating excitement, or in holding out delusive hopes. But we tell our friends they can carry the State if they will. Not by hard-enderousness and coon-skin revels; not by appeals to the passions and appetites of the people; not by falsehood, chicanery and humbug—but by truth and truth only, soberly, justly, righteously administered.—*ib.*

**Prince De Joinville.**—This French Nobleman has been honored as much as his brief stay in the country could possibly permit, and far more than in the opinion of many is compatible with our Republican independence. In Boston a Ball was given in honor of him, which seems to have excelled in magnificence any thing of the kind ever before got up in that city. In New York a splendid dinner was given him at the Astor House, of which upwards of two hundred persons partook, and to which tickets were \$20. Also, Mrs. Dr. Mott honored him with a private ball and party on a most expensive scale. He is described as an unassuming gentlemanly young man. He sailed for France on Sunday last, the 28th ultimo.—*Ral. Reg.*

**Yet Another Slave Case.**—Two colored seamen and a colored boy were brought

before Judge Wilde, at Boston, on Saturday the 27th ultimo, upon *habeas corpus*. The vessel to which they belong is owned in Newbern, in this State, and the two seamen are slaves to the owner. On examination they said they had wives and children in Newbern, and would rather go back slaves than remain freemen at the North. The boy was proved to be an apprentice to the master of the vessel—of course not a slave. All three were discharged, and the writ dismissed. It was sued out by David Ruggles, a colored man of New Bedford, where the vessel arrived.

**U. S. Bank.**—Gov. Richardson in his message just laid before the South Carolina Legislature, uses the following language in relation to a National Bank, which is startling information, but no less true than astounding, and therefore it is, that we cannot, for the life of us, see why the State Banks are not opposed, *en masse*, to such an institution. It takes business out of their hands, and keeps them in a state of subjection:

"It was an honest confession, of one of the ablest presiding officers of the late United States Bank, before a committee appointed by Congress to investigate its affairs, that it was at any time within its power to crush State and local institutions! What an appalling fact for the contemplation of the Sovereign States of the Union! What a prophetic warning to the institutions chartered by their authority!—The institutions of the country to be uprooted and erased at the bidding of a heartless, soulless, cent. per cent. calculating corporation!"

**Instructed to Resign.**—A majority of the committee in the Georgia Legislature on the State of the Republic, have made a report instructing Judge Berrien to resign his seat in the Senate of the United States. The minority were to make a counter report.

**The Army and Navy Chronicle** states it as an interesting fact, and one perhaps not generally known, that within a few years past, as many as 12 or 15 officers of the army, and it is believed some from the navy, have laid aside the military profession for the more peaceful, but not less arduous, vocation of the Christian ministry, and are now usefully employed, in various portions of the U. States, in preaching the gospel.

**Extraordinary Punishment.**—The court of Newcastle county, Delaware, was in session last week. Several persons were convicted of larceny, and sentenced to receive twenty-one lashes on the bare back.

We copy from the Delaware Gazette: "A young girl (whose name we omit on account of the respectability of her parents, and at the urgent request of several of our friends) plead guilty on ten different indictments for larceny. Sentenced to pay twofold value of goods stolen to the owners, to wear ten 'I's on her outer garment, and to receive 21 lashes on the bare back, well laid on, in each case, making 210 in all. And this on a woman—a very genteel looking young girl!—tied up to a post, her naked body exposed to the gaze of a lascivious crowd—striped and scored! But enough: the theme is shocking. The barbarous law must be repealed—it is a crying disgrace to the State. We are glad, however, to have it in our power to say that this shocking cruelty will not be inflicted in this instance, as we understand the Governor has interposed his clemency, and pardoned her as to the corporeal punishment. With this view, the court interceded in her favor, all the members of the bar, the officers of the court, the prosecuting witnesses, and hundreds of others, petitioned in her behalf; and his excellency readily acceded to their wishes. So she will go unpunished."

The Gazette may well ask for the repeal of so barbarous a law. The marvel with us is, that it has so long been suffered to disgrace the statute-book of the State.

**Death in the Pulpit.**—The Rev. Frederick Tuckerman, while preaching at Manchester, N. Y., on Sunday last, fell down in the pulpit and expired. His disease was probably one of the heart. Mr. T. was formerly a preacher among the Methodists, but for several years has been connected with the Presbyterian denomination.

The national debt of England now amounts to (\$4,000,000,000) FOUR THOUSAND MILLIONS OF DOLLARS!!! At three per cent. interest this sum requires for interest about one hundred and twenty millions of dollars annually. The interest on this debt may continue long to be paid; the capital never can be.

**Good.**—The ladies out West have resolved to marry no man who does not take a newspaper, and furthermore, they want to allow a man to look at them who owes for more than six months' subscription.

## Turner & Hughes' NORTH CAROLINA ALMANAC, For 1842,

Just received and for sale at this Office at the Raleigh prices, viz: 10 cents single, 75 cents per dozen, \$3 50 for half a groce, \$6 for a groce, &c. Oct. 1841.

## WARRENTON Male Academy.

THE Exercises of this Institution will be resumed on the 10th January next, under the continued superintendence of

Mr. R. A. Ezell, A. M.

The present Principal, whose qualifications and experience every way fit him for the duties of an Instructor of Youth. The general satisfaction he has given, the progress of his scholars, their order, regularity, and general good conduct, evince a high and healthy state of discipline, give every assurance that the efforts of the Trustees to place this ancient Academy upon its former high and respectable footing have not been unavailing. The supervision of the morals and general deportment of the students has received a due and proper share of the Principal's attention, and it is no less creditable to him than gratifying and encouraging to the Trustees, that no serious act of immorality has occurred during the present year. The Academy has recently undergone a thorough repair, and is one of the largest, most commodious, and comfortable buildings of the kind in the State.

Mr. Ezell will be assisted by a young gentleman of fine moral character, and of excellent literary qualifications.

Board may be procured with the Principal, or in respectable private families in the village, at \$8 per month.

Terms for the session of five months:

For the Latin, Greek, and French Languages \$15 00  
For all the English branches 12 50

The undersigned, in behalf of the Trustees, confidently recommended the institution to the public, as in every respect, worthy of the patronage of Parents and Guardians.

WELDON N. EDWARDS,  
Pres. of Trustees.

Warrenton, N. C. Dec. 4, 1841.

#### TRUSTEES.

Geo. E. Spruill, Esq.  
G. D. Barkerville, Esq.  
H. L. Plummer, M. D.  
Alex. Hall, M. D.  
Hon. D. Turner,  
Wm. Plummer, Esq.  
Wm. Eaton, Jr. Esq.  
T. E. Green, Esq.  
J. B. Somerville, Esq.  
Thos. White, Esq.  
J. W. Hawkins, M. D.  
B. E. Cook, Esq.

### State of North Carolina, EDGECOMBE COUNTY.

Superior Court of Equity.

SEPTEMBER TERM, 1841.

Winifred Warren vs. John Warren, } *Petition for divorce*

Appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that two subpoenas regularly issued against the defendant in this case have been returned "not to be found," and that copies of the plaintiff's bill have been left at the place where the defendant last resided, and proclamation having been made at the Court House door at this term: It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Tarboro' Press, for three months, notifying the defendant to appear, at the next term, to be held for said county, at the Court House in Tarboro', on the second Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur, or the case will be heard *ex parte*. Test. I. NORFLEET, C. M. E.

### State of North Carolina, EDGECOMBE COUNTY.

Superior Court of Equity.

SEPTEMBER TERM, 1841.

Dempsey Taylor, Penelope Pope, Betsy Whitehead, Kinchen Taylor, Allen Taylor, and Kinchen Kearney and wife Mary, part of the heirs of the late Reuben Taylor, plffs.

vs. Susan Taylor and Martha K. Taylor, infant children of one Kindred Taylor, a son of one Jesse Taylor, a brother of said Reuben, Jesse Taylor and — Dem and wife Eliza, which said Jesse and Eliza are children of the said Jesse, the brother of said Reuben, Allen House and others, the brothers and sisters of the said Allen and heirs of one Polly House, a sister of said Reuben whose names are unknown, defendants.

*Petition for sale of Lands for partition*

Appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants in this case are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Tarboro' Press for six weeks successively, giving them notice to appear at the next term, to be held for said County, at the Court House in Tarboro', on the second Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to the petition of the plaintiff, otherwise it will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte*.

Test. I. NORFLEET, C. M. E.

Constables' Blanks for sale, AT THIS OFFICE.

## Notice.

THE subscriber being desirous of disposing of a portion of his land, offers for sale

From 500 to 1000 Acres;

Or more if required. This is first rate Coneto Land, and deemed to be as healthy, if not more, as any in the county; consisting of rich swamp and ridge; well adapted to the cultivation of Corn and Cotton, and excellent hog range, can be perfectly reclaimed at a small expense; by cutting a few small ditches into a canal adjacent thereto, already completed—lies on the road leading from Tarboro' to Williamston, and about three miles from the former place to the improvements thereon, which consist of a comfortable dwelling house for a small family, containing three rooms and two fire places, dairies, smoke house, barn, stables, and other out houses. There is but a small proportion of it cleared, the balance is heavily timbered. It not sold privately, it will be offered at public sale on the premises at the former residence of the late Wm. Sutton,

On Thursday, the 23d inst.

Those wishing to purchase and unacquainted, can view the premises which will be shown at any time by applying to the subscriber. Terms made known on the day of sale. MICHEL HEARN, Tarboro', Dec. 7th, 1841.



## LAND, STOCK, Furniture, &c. &c.

THE subscriber having determined to remove, will on Tuesday 11th January next, sell at Public Sale, STOCK.

Horses, Mules, Hogs, Cows, Corn, and Farming utensils. Also, a general assortment of new and superior Household Furniture.

#### LAND.

I shall offer at the same time, the Land on which I reside, situated three miles east of Lonsburg, containing three hundred and twenty five acres, one hundred Acres of which is good Tobacco Land and the balance good corn Land.

This place, for health and beauty of situation, is not surpassed by any in this section of country.

Good Orchards and water convenient to the house.

The improvements are, a two story dwelling house, kitchen, meat house carriage house, stables, corn crib, ice-house and tobacco barns. The Land may be seen at any time previous to the day of sale. Any person wishing to exchange Slaves for a desirable residence, in a very agreeable neighborhood, can do so with the subscriber on advantageous terms.

Terms of Sale. For the Land, three equal bonds, payable January 1st, 1843, 1844, 1845. The first without interest; the other two to carry interest from date. All other articles will be sold on a credit of nine months, with interest from date. Approved security will be required in every instance. B. T. BALLARD, Franklin county, Nov. 1841.

## PLEASANT HILL Female Academy,

Situated in Nash county, near Dr. Silb's, on the road leading to Nashville, in a high healthy situation.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that his school will be again open for the reception of pupils on the second Monday (10th) of January next. This school will be under the entire control of

Miss SUSAN R. GARDNER,

A lady from New Hampshire. She comes well recommended, but having taught school in the subscriber's family the preceding year, he is fully confident her extensive acquaintance will be a satisfactory recommendation, to many. Her skillful management, good discipline, and gentle mode of reproof, all combine to render her the student's favorite. The subscriber is well prepared to accommodate boarders at seven dollars per month, who will constantly be with the instructress at all times, receiving correction, instruction, &c. She will teach all the English branches per session of five months, \$10 French ditto 5 Music on the Piano Forte, 15 Drawing and Painting, 5 Needle and Basket-work extra.

JAMES HARRISON,

Dec. 2, 1841.

## Notice.

MRS. A. C. HOWARD informs her friends and the public, that she has just received a fresh supply of Goods suitable for the season, viz: Bonnets, Silks, Satins, Ribbands, Flowers, Curls, &c. which makes her assortment complete. She has also received some new and beautiful patterns for dresses, &c. Tarboro', Dec. 3, 1841.