



## The Tarborough Press,

BY GEORGE HOWARD,

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## VARIETY.



FOR THE TARBORO' PRESS.

## TO A LADY,

On her asking the author why he was sad.

Lady, dost thou ask, why now  
This heart is not as light and gay,  
As once when thou wast wont to know  
Its feeling in a better day?

I might answer thee, that life  
Is but an empty dream at best;  
Earth's pilgrimage a scene of strife,  
With not a real joy to bless.

I know, sweet lady, thou would'st find  
Redeem this wretched heart from pain  
If thou could'st—'tis all in vain,  
'Tis heart can never bloom again.

Now, alas! those scenes are past,  
Which could once a charm impart;  
And their dying shadows cast,  
A sad remembrance o'er my heart.

Lady, once this world was bright  
Before me, as a meteor gleam;  
But I find that earth's delight,  
Is fleeting as the morning's beam.

Grief is wedded to this heart,  
The heritage is misery;  
It boots not where I may depart,  
Life has no other charm for me.

Gloom has settled o'er my brow,  
With its curs'd companion, care;  
Look within this heart, and lo!  
Thou mayest see the monster there.

Oblivion! in thy mystic stream,  
My weary senses let me steep;  
To end one fond delirious dream,  
In blest forgetfulness—to sleep.

Woman!—oh, thy heart can feign  
A pure celestial flame too well;  
But that heart, that heart is bane,  
To the hopes of man—a hell.

## MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT TYLER.

The following is a copy of the Message of the President to Congress, touching the Distribution Act.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the U. States.

Notwithstanding the urgency with which I have on more than one occasion felt it my duty to press upon Congress the necessity of providing the Government with the means of discharging its debts and maintaining inviolate the public faith, the increasing embarrassments of the Treasury impose upon me the indispensable obligation of again inviting your most serious attention to the condition of the finances. Fortunately for myself, in thus bringing this important subject to your view, for a deliberate and comprehensive examination in all its bearings, and I trust I may add, for a final adjustment of it, to the common advantage of the whole Union, I am permitted to approach it with perfect freedom and candor. As few of the burdens for which provision is now required to be made have been brought upon the country during my short administration of its affairs, I have neither motive nor wish to make them a matter of crimination against any of my predecessors. I am disposed to regard, as I am bound to treat them as facts which cannot now be undone, and as deeply interesting to us all, and equally imposing upon all the most solemn duties; and the only use I would make of the errors of the past is, by a careful examination of their causes and character, to avoid if possible the repetition of them in future. The condition of the country, indeed, as such may well arrest the conflict of parties. The conviction seems at length to have made its way to the minds of all, that the disproportion between the public responsibilities and the means provided for meeting them is no casual nor transient evil. It is, on the contrary, one which, for some years to come, notwithstanding a resort to all reasonable retrenchments, and the constant progress of the country in population and productive power, must continue to increase under existing laws, unless we consent to give up or impair all our defenses in war and peace. But it is a thought which I am persuaded every patriotic mind would feel, and every citizen would not feel in re-

gard to our foreign relations, it may safely be affirmed that they are in a state too critical and involve too many momentous issues to permit us to neglect in the least, much less to abandon entirely, those means of asserting our rights, without which negotiation is without security.

In the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, submitted to Congress at the commencement of the present session, it is estimated that, after exhausting all the probable resources of the year, there will remain a deficit of about \$14,000,000. With a view partly to a permanent system of revenue, and partly to immediate relief from actual embarrassment, that officer recommended, together with a plan for establishing a Government Exchequer, some expedients of a more temporary character, viz: the issuing of Treasury notes, and the extension of the time for which the loan authorized to be negotiated by the act of the last session should be taken. Congress accordingly provided for an issue of Treasury notes to the amount of \$5,000,000 but subject to the condition that they should not be paid away below par.

No measure connected with the last of the two objects above mentioned was introduced until recently into the House of Representatives. Should the loan bill now pending before that body pass into law for its present amount, there would still remain a deficit of \$2,500,000. It requires no argument to show that such a condition of the Treasury is incompatible not only with a high state of public credit, but with any thing approaching to efficiency in the conduct of public affairs. It must be obvious, even to the most inexperienced minds, that to say nothing of any particular exigency, actual or imminent, there should be at all times in the Treasury of a great nation with a view to contingencies of ordinary occurrence, a surplus at least equal in amount to the above deficiency. But that deficiency, serious as it would be in itself, will, I am compelled to say, rather be increased than diminished, without the adoption of measures adequate to correct the evil at once. The stagnation of trade and business, in some degree incident to the derangement of the national finances, and the state of the revenue laws, holds out but little prospect of relief in the ordinary course of things for some time to come.

Under these circumstances, I am deeply impressed with the necessity of meeting the crisis with a vigor and decision which it imperatively demands at the hands of all entrusted with the conduct of public affairs. The gravity of the evil calls for a remedy proportioned to it. No slight palliatives or occasional expedients will give the country the relief it needs. Such measures, on the contrary, will, in the end, as is now manifest to all, too sorely multiply its embarrassments. Relying, as I am bound to do, on the Representatives of a People rendered illustrious among nations by having paid off its whole public debt, I shall not shrink from the responsibility imposed upon me by the Constitution of pointing out such measures as will in my opinion ensure adequate relief. I am the more encouraged to recommend the course which necessity exacts, by the confidence which I have in its complete success. The resources of the country, in every thing that constitutes the wealth and strength of nations, are abundant, the spirit of a most industrious, enterprising, and intelligent people is so energetic and elastic, that the Government will be without the shadow of excuse for its delinquency, if the difficulties which now embarrass it be not speedily and effectually removed.

From the present indications, it is hardly doubtful that Congress will find it necessary to lay additional duties on imports in order to meet the ordinary current expenses of the Government. In the exercise of a sound discrimination, having reference to revenue, but at the same time necessarily affording incidental protection to manufacturing industry, it seems equally probable that duties on some articles of importation will have to be advanced above 20 per cent. In performing this important work of revising the tariff duties, which in the present emergency would seem to be indispensable, I cannot too strongly recommend the cultivation of a spirit of mutual harmony and concession, to which the Government itself owes its origin, and without the continued exercise of which jarring and discord would universally prevail.

An additional reason for the increase of duties in some instances beyond the rate of 20 per cent. will exist in fulfilling the recommendations already made, and now repeated, of making adequate appropriations for the defenses of the country.

By the express provision of the act distributing the proceeds of the sales of the public lands among the States, its operation is ipso facto to cease so soon as the rate of the duties shall exceed the limits prescribed in the act.

In recommending the adoption of measures for distributing the proceeds of the public lands among the States at the com-

menement of the last session of Congress, such distribution was urged by arguments and considerations which appeared to me then, and appear to me now, of great weight, and was placed on the condition that it should not render necessary any departure from that act of 1833. It is with sincere regret that I now perceive the necessity of departing from that act; because I am well aware that expectations justly entertained by some of the States will be disappointed, by any occasion which shall withhold from them the proceeds of the lands.

But the condition was plainly expressed in the message, and was inserted in terms equally plain in the law itself; and amidst the embarrassments which surround the country on all sides, and beset both the General and the State Governments, it appears to me that the object first and highest in importance is to establish the credit of this Government, and to place it on durable foundations, and thus afford the most effectual support to the credit of the States, equal at least to what it would receive from a direct distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands.

When the distribution law was passed there was reason to anticipate that there soon would be a real surplus to distribute. On that assumption it was, in my opinion, a wise, a just, and a beneficent measure. But to continue it in force while there is no such surplus to distribute, and when it is manifestly necessary not only to increase the duties, but at the same time to borrow money in order to liquidate the public debt and disembarass the public Treasury, would cause it to be regarded as an unwise alienation of the best security of the public creditor, which would with difficulty be excused, and could not be justified.

Causes of no ordinary character have recently depressed American credit in the stock market of the world to a degree quite unprecedented. I need scarcely mention the condition of the banking institutions of some of the States, the vast amount of foreign debt contracted during a period of wild speculation by corporations and individuals, and, above all, the doctrine of repudiation of contracts solemnly entered into by States, which although as yet applied only under circumstances of a peculiar character, and generally rebuked with severity by the moral sense of the community, is yet so very licentious, and in a Government depending wholly on opinion so very alarming, that the impression made by it to our disadvantage as a people, is any thing but surprising. Under such circumstances, it is imperatively due from us to the People whom we represent, that, when we go into the money market to contract a loan, we should tender such securities as to cause the money-lender as well at home as abroad to feel that the most propitious opportunity is afforded him of investing profitably and judiciously his capital. A Government which has paid off the debts of two wars, waged with the most powerful nation of modern times, should not be brought to the necessity of chaffering for terms in the money market. Under such circumstances as I have adverted to, our object should be to produce with the capitalist a feeling of entire confidence, by a tender of that sort of security which in all time past has been esteemed sufficient, and which for the small amount of our proposed indebtedness will unhesitatingly be regarded as amply adequate. While a pledge of all the revenues amount to no more than is implied in every instance when the Government contracts a debt, and although it ought in ordinary circumstances to be entirely satisfactory, yet in times like these the capitalists would feel better satisfied with the pledge of a specific fund, ample in magnitude to the payment of his interest and ultimate reimbursement of his principal. Such is the character of the land fund. The most vigilant money-dealer will readily perceive that not only will his interest be secure on such a pledge, but that a debt of \$18,000,000 or \$20,000,000 would, by the surplus of sales over and above the payment of the interest, be extinguished within any reasonable time fixed for its resumption. To relieve the Treasury from its embarrassments, and to aid in meeting its requisitions until time is allowed for any new tariff of duties to become available, it would seem to be necessary to fund a debt approaching to \$18,000,000; and in order to place the negotiation of the loan beyond a reasonable doubt, I submit to Congress whether the proceeds of the sales of the public lands should not be pledged for the payment of the interest, and the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized, out of the surplus of the proceeds of such sales, to purchase the stock, when it can be procured on such terms as will render it beneficial in that way to extinguish the debt and prevent the accumulation of such surplus while its distribution is suspended.

No one can doubt that were the Federal Treasury now as prosperous as it was ten years ago, and its fiscal operations conducted by an efficient agency of its own, co-extensive with the Union, the embarrassments

of the States, and corporations in them, would produce, even if they continued as they are, (were that possible,) effects far less disastrous than those now experienced. It is the disorder here, at the heart and centre of the system, that paralyzes and deranges every part of it. Who does not know the permanent importance, not to the Federal Government alone, but to every State and every individual within its jurisdiction, even in their most independent and isolated individual pursuits, in the preservation of a sound state of public opinion and a judicious administration here? The sympathy is instantaneous and universal. To attempt to remedy the evil of the deranged credit and currency of the States while the disease is allowed to rage in the vitals of this Government, would be a hopeless undertaking.

It is the full conviction of this truth which emboldens me most earnestly to recommend to your early and serious consideration the measures now submitted to your better judgment, as well as those to which your attention has been already invited. The first great want of the country, that without answering which all attempts at bettering the present condition of things will prove fruitless, is a complete restoration of the credit and finances of the Federal Government.—The source and foundation of all credit is in the confidence which the Government inspires; and just in proportion as that confidence shall be shaken or diminished, will be the distrust among all classes of the community, and the derangement and demoralization in every branch of business and all the interest of the country. Keep up the standard of good faith and punctuality in the operations of the General Government, and all partial irregularities and disorders will be rectified by the influence of its example; but suffer that standard to be debased or disturbed, and it is impossible to foresee to what a degree of degradation and confusion all financial interests, public and private, may sink. In such a country as this, the Representatives of the People have only to will it, and the public credit will be as high as it ever was.

My own views of the measures calculated to effect this great and desirable object, I have thus frankly expressed to Congress, under circumstances which give to the entire subject a peculiar and solemn interest. The executive can do no more. If the credit of the country be exposed to question; if the public defenses be broken down or weakened; if the whole administration of public affairs be embarrassed for want of the necessary means for conducting them with vigor and effect, I trust that this department of the Government will be found to have done all that was in its power to avert such evils, and will be acquitted of all just blame on account of them.

JOHN TYLER.

Washington, March 25, 1842.

Mobile, March 26.

**Horrid Tragedy.—Murder of an Actor.**—A most horrible and fatal tragedy was enacted at the Theatre last night. After the conclusion of the first act of the first piece, a quarrel ensued behind the scene between Mr. Ewing and Miss Hamblin, both attached to the Theatre, in which the latter plunged a dagger to the heart of Mr. Ewing, which caused almost immediate death. After the perpetration of the awful deed, Miss Hamblin made her escape by jumping out at the window, and at 12 o'clock last night had not been arrested. She left her theatrical attire, dressed as a page.—*Chronicle.*

This dreadful affair entirely absorbs the public mind. It appears from what we can learn, that Mr. Ewing and Miss Hamblin were married, and for a long time have lived very unhappily together. Recently, however, they agreed to separate, and it was the design of the latter to leave the city on Sunday morning for St. Louis. Whether a quarrel occurred on the day previously to the perpetration of this horrible act, we are not informed, but during the first act of the play last night, many of the audience remarked a peculiarity of conduct in the parties towards each other on the stage.

There were three wounds inflicted, one of which grazed the arm, the others were in the body. The most fatal one was a little on the side just below the ribs. We are informed that it is the opinion now, that the wound was not sufficient of itself to cause death so rapidly as ensued but it is supposed that its fatality was very much aggravated by the falling of the deceased.

The manner of Miss Hamblin after the conflict, was such as to lead to the supposition that the act, so far as death is concerned, was unpremeditated. She enquired several times whether the deceased was much hurt, and not until there was a certainty of his death did she attempt an escape.

**A Splendid Folly.**—When the Will of Stephen Girard was published and known he had appropriated two millions of dollars to the establishment of an Orphan College,

the public attention was much excited. Some anticipated great results. Others thought it great folly; and others, thought again, there was a principle in that Will which sooner or later, would destroy all the good which the right use of so much capital might have produced. We read every line of the Will with care and attention. Our impression was, that Mr. Girard had made a great mistake; that his intentions would never be carried out, and that if they were, no real blessing would rest upon an institution plainly raised upon an anti-christian principle.

The result has come in a good measure, much sooner than might have been supposed. Girard drew his description of the College, so that the building might have the utmost durability with the utmost plainness. No body could mistake his meaning.

What do the Trustees do? They set to work to contrive how they can avoid the intention of the Will. They commence building an immense marble palace, with all the ornament and cost of gorgeous eastern architecture. They appoint a gentleman President, and send him to Europe to cultivate his ideas. Ten years have passed away, and the Girard College is not finished, the Girard Orphans are not there, but the Girard Fund is rapidly disappearing.

Such will be found to be the History of most persons who endeavor to execute their wills after their death. He who wishes to do good must do it in his life time.—*Cin Chron.*

**Inhuman.**—An old gentleman seventy-four years of age, lately died in jail at Worcester, where he had been incarcerated in consequence of a liability he assumed in endorsing a note for something less than one hundred dollars, and which he was unable to discharge. When the creditor was informed of his indisposition, he refused to liberate the old man.

**Extraordinary charge against a man and wife.**—At Boston, on Monday, Henry E. Greatareaux, organist, and his wife Catharine G., were brought up for an assault on Harriet M. Sampson, with intent to cause her to submit to the embraces of Greatareaux. This is certainly a new wrinkle in crim. con. A thousand rumors about the matter, says the Post, were in circulation, which contained, probably, the usual small per centum of fact. Among other things it was stated that the defendants dragged the girl with a stupefying potion. For want of bail in the sum of one thousand dollars, they were both committed to jail to await their examination on Thursday. Mrs. G., a very interesting looking woman, appeared to be in the last stages of consumption.—*Balt. Sun.*

At Cincinnati, last week, the price of whiskey was down to 12½ cts. per gallon. Deducting the cost of the barrel, the actual price of the whiskey is 11 cents!

**A Good Old Age.**—The venerable Dea. John Whitman, of East Bridgewater in the county of Plymouth, Mass., entered yesterday, (28th) on the one hundred and eighth year of his age, and is in good health though his sight, hearing and memory, are somewhat impaired.

**A Busy Fellow.**—The New Era says there is an editor down east, who is not only his own compositor, pressman and devil, but keeps a tavern, is a village schoolmaster, captain in the military, mends his own boots and shoes, makes patent Brandreth pills, peddles essences and tinware two days in the week, and always reads sermons on the Sabbath, when the minister happens to be missing. In addition to all this, he has a wife and sixteen children. The Boston Morning Post says that is not all—he owns a schooner, and came to Boston with a cargo of onions and potatoes last fall, raised by himself, and gave notice to his subscribers, when he left, that the issuing of the next number of his paper would depend on the wind—atmospherical and financial, we suppose.

**New Remedy for Hydrophobia.**—Dr. Heller, member of the Royal Academy of Medicine, Paris, lately communicated to his society, that in Greece it is a practice to observe the tongues of those persons who have been bitten by dogs, because at the end of eight or nine days there appears on each side of the tongue, and near the upper part, pustules called lysses, by the Greeks. These pustules contain the whole rabid matter, and immediately they are cut and the wounds cauterised, which prevents hydrophobia.

**An effectual cure for a Felon.**—Bathe the part affected in ashes and water—take the yolk of an egg, six drops of turpentine, a few beet leaves cut fine, a small quantity of snuff or fine tobacco, then add one tablespoonful of burnt salt, and one of Indian meal; it never fails to effect a cure if applied in season.