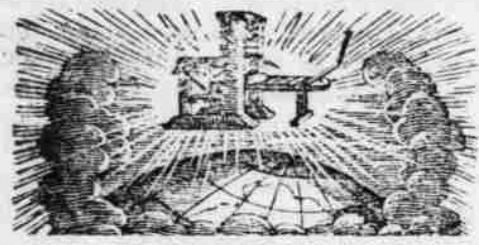


than to rescue the great interests of the country from the vortex of political contention, and in the discharge of the high and solemn duties of the place which I now occupy, recommend moderate duties imposed with a wise discrimination as to their several objects, as being not only most likely to be durable, but most advantageous to every interest of society.

The report of the Secretary of the War Department exhibits a very full and satisfactory account of the various and important interests committed to the charge of that officer. It is particularly gratifying to find that the expenditures for the military service are greatly reduced in amount—that a strict system of economy has been introduced into the service, and the abuses of past years greatly reformed. The fortifications on our maritime frontier have been prosecuted with much vigor, and at many points our defences are in a very considerable state of forwardness. The suggestions in reference to the establishment of means of communication with our territories on the Pacific, and to the surveys so essential to a knowledge of the resources of the intermediate country, are entitled to the most favorable consideration. While I would propose nothing inconsistent with friendly negotiations to settle the extent of our claims in that region, yet a prudent forecast points out the necessity of such measures as may enable us to maintain our rights. The arrangements made for preserving our neutral relations on the boundary between us and Texas, and keeping in check the Indians in that quarter, will be maintained so long as circumstances may require.

(Remainder in our next.)



## TARBOROUGH:

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1842.

¶ We are indebted to Hon. A. H. Arrington, for a pamphlet copy of the President's Message. This document, always looked for with intense anxiety, we spread before our readers. It is written in a masterly manner, and gives a very satisfactory description of the state of our foreign relations, of the termination of our Florida difficulties, and of the improved and improving condition of our finances. The Message calls the attention of Congress to the defects of the Tariff law, and recommends a revision of its provisions. The Army and Navy are in a prosperous condition, and the expenditures of the Post Office department have been brought within its income. The President then gives an elaborate view of the Exchequer project, and advocates it strongly as the best mode of relieving the Treasury, and furnishing a circulating medium to the people. On this point, the Democracy will differ with the President—the Whigs may perhaps sustain him, as it approaches somewhat towards their favorite scheme of a National Bank. The Message concludes with a merited tribute to the patriotism and services of Gen. Jackson, and recommends the repayment of the fine imposed upon him at New Orleans, during the last war. The Message may be regarded as highly creditable to the talents and patriotism of the President, is far more divested of party feeling than such documents usually are, and with the solitary exception of the Exchequer project, will doubtless prove generally acceptable.

Congress.—In the Senate, Mr. Benton has introduced a bill to repeal the Bankrupt Law.

Mr. Bayard submitted a resolution to expunge the Expunging resolutions.

In the House of Representatives, (the Globe states,) after voting for several days on the proposition of Mr. Adams to open up the House to the discussion of abolition on every petition sent in for the purpose of exciting discord, and subjecting the Union to the throes from which it was happily delivered by the Constitution; the motion was at last laid on the table by a few votes. It is remarkable that, while almost the whole body of the Northern Democracy opposed Mr. Adams—who was supported, we believe, by every Northern Federalist, without exception—the proposition was kept in suspense, agitating the House throughout the last week, by the votes of some three or four Southern Federalists. We understand that Messrs. Botts of Virginia, Kennedy of Maryland, Stanly of North Carolina, and Stuart of Virginia—all voted with Mr. Adams and his friends. Their votes would, at any time, have given this harassing question the quietus.

Pork.—The price of pork has fallen in this place—it now sells at \$3½ to \$3¼. In the upper part of this State, it is said to sell at \$2½ to \$3—in Virginia, at \$3 to \$3½.

—in the Western country, at \$1½ to \$2—per hundred pounds.

FOR THE TARBORO' PRESS.

Mr. Editor: From the accounts of the proceedings of the Legislature it appears that dissensions, and schisms pervade. Why is this? Have we not abundant cause to be gratified with the result of the recent election in this State? Is it not a fact that in union *only* there is strength? Then I ask, why is there so much discord? It may be somewhat unusual for the plain truth to be spoken to a party flushed with recent victory, but nevertheless, "it is powerful and must prevail." The Democracy know no difference between the Democratic rivals for Senator in the Legislature. They are perfectly sure that each would well and truly represent the interests of the party and support the purity of its principles; but the ultimate success must not be hazarded by the personal bickerings of rival aspirants. The stake is too great, to run any risk, and it is imperiously demanded of both, that they withdraw and some other name be substituted upon whom the whole party could unite. One will not and the other will not, so the harmony of the great whole is to be hazarded not to say destroyed because two men will choose to press their claims, and because their friends will not listen to a compromise. What claims have either Mr. Brown or Mr. Saunders to the support of the Democracy, that others have not? Is it possible that either of these gentlemen think, that the whole weight, responsibility, and hope of the party is centred upon him? If they think thus, it is time they were undeceived. We have others equally well qualified, and who have borne as much of the burden of the battle as either of them, and as there seems to be little prospect of electing either of these gentlemen, we earnestly call upon the Democratic portion of the Legislature, to drop both and substitute some other name. I repeat again, that the harmony of the party must not be hazarded—we must unite—every thing for measures and nothing for men. C.

### THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

A bill has been passed by both Houses, establishing a new county out of a portion of Lincoln, called Catawba.

Several ineffectual ballottings have been held for U. S. Senator, on the last, Mr. Brown received 63 Democratic votes, and Gen. Saunders 36—no choice.

### SENATE.

The Bill to amend the Act of Incorporation of the Merchant's Bank, so as to grant it the privilege of issuing Bills of the denomination of 5 dollars, was taken up. Mr. Shepard made some remarks adverse to all Banks, and concluded by moving as an amendment to the bill, to insert a proposition, to issue One Million of Dollars in Treasury notes on the faith of the State, bearing interest at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, for the relief of the people of North Carolina.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The resolutions condemning Repudiation were taken up and an amendment submitted declaring, that the General Assembly cherishes a sacred regard for the public credit of this State, and will maintain inviolate the public faith—and that it strongly disapproves the doctrine of repudiating public or private debts; and that the law, lately passed by Congress, repudiating private debts between individuals, is unwise in policy, is destructive of the principles of sound morality, and is in flagrant violation of the rights of private property.

Mr. Satterfield presented the following Preamble and Resolutions, which were read the first time and passed:

Whereas, in the month of January, 1815, a fine of one thousand dollars was imposed upon and paid by Gen. Jackson, the Hero of New Orleans, on account of an order issued by him as Maj. General Commanding the American forces, which resulted in the safety of the City of New Orleans, and aided in the success of the contest which resulted in the memorable victory achieved on the 8th day of January; therefore,

Resolved, by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, That our Senators in Congress be, and they are hereby instructed, and our Representatives requested, to introduce and support the passage of a bill to refund to Gen. Andrew Jackson the amount of the fine thus unjustly imposed upon him, with the legal interest thereon.

Resolved, That his Excellency, the Governor of the State, be, and he is hereby requested, to transmit a copy of the above Preamble and Resolutions to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

Mr. Bragg, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the Resolutions instructing said Committee, to inquire into the expediency of so amending the law as to make it arson to burn a Cotton Gin or Threshing Machine, reported a bill for that purpose, which was read the first time and passed.

Mr. Baxter, from the Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred the Resolution instructing said Committee to inquire into the expediency of so amending the laws as to provide for the redemption of property sold under execution at a sacrifice; made a report, stating that it would be inexpedient, and asked to be discharged from its further consideration. Concurred in.

Also, on the Resolution instructing said Committee to inquire into the expediency of extending the Stay laws; stating that it would be inexpedient; and asked to be discharged from its further consideration. Concurred in.

Also, on the bill, to secure a Home-stead Freehold to the citizens of North Carolina; recommending its rejection. The bill, was then read the second time and rejected.

Mr. Nash presented a bill to amend an act entitled "an act to incorporate Rocky Mount Manufacturing Company." Passed its first reading, and referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

The hour agreed upon by the two Houses to assemble together for the purpose of counting the votes cast for Governor, having arrived, the Senate repaired to the House of Commons for that purpose. The counting having been finished, Mr. Spruill, in behalf of the tellers of both Houses, reported; upon which Mr. Wilson, Speaker of the Senate, made the following announcement:

Gentlemen of the Senate and of the House of Commons:

The returns of votes given at the election, on the first Thursday of August last, for Governor of this State, have been opened and published according to law, in the presence of a majority of the members of both Houses of the General Assembly. The Tellers appointed by both Houses to examine the returns and make a list of the votes, have reported that 37,943 were given for John M. Morehead, of the County of Guilford, being the highest number given for any person; that 34,411 were given for Louis D. Henry of the County of Cumberland, in which is included the returns from the County of Chatham; which are not in conformity with the requirements of the Constitution, the same, not being under seal; and that no returns have been received from Wilkes and Bertie Counties; they however, would not change the result. No objection having been made to the said report, I declare that John M. Morehead is duly elected Governor of North Carolina, for two years from the first of January next. LOUIS D. WILSON.

Dec. 9th, 1842.

¶ The "Arkansas Intelligencer" of the 11th ultimo, mentions the death of ex-Governor Montfort Stokes, of North-Carolina. He died at Fort-Gibson, on the 4th ultimo, in the 82d year of his age. He had filled many important offices, and at the time of his death was Indian Agent for the Cherokees.—*Ral. Reg.*

¶ General James P. Henderson, of this State, killed Napoleon B. Garner, at St. Augustine, in Texas, three weeks ago, by shooting him with a double barrel gun. Gen. H., it is said, was justifiable in the course which he pursued, as Mr. Garner had repeatedly threatened his life; and the day on which he was killed stated to several persons that he intended to kill him (Gen. H.) before night.—*ib.*

Foreign.—London dates to November 18 and Liverpool to the 19th, have been received by the steamer Columbia, arrived at Boston. The details by this arrival are crowded out. There is nothing of importance, except that the Cotton Market remains without improvement.

### From the Raleigh Star.

MR. LEMAY:—The Star of last week announced the death of Dr. John W. Lewis, of your city. The painful intelligence of his death, and the consoling circumstances under which he died, led to the following reflections, which in the absence of a more perfect delineation of his character you will please insert in your next number for the gratification of a friend, and oblige yours. X. L.

The death of Dr. John Wesley Lewis will be felt not only as a deep domestic affliction, but as a serious loss to this community. Although until recently a stranger, he resided long enough amongst us to develop his true character, as a physician and a gentleman—combining in an extraordinary manner, those qualities, which rendered him beloved and esteemed by those who shared in the pleasures of his friendship, or availed themselves of his professional skill: His manly and dignified deportment extorted at least the tribute of respect from the most consequential, while his unaffected modesty, his kind, conciliatory, and courteous manner rendered him accessible to the most unpretending. Whether administering at the couch of the affluent, or attending the poor on his bed of straw, he was always the same prompt, attentive and skilful practitioner—awakening the confidence and gratitude of the afflicted as well by the sympathies of a friend as by the tact and skill of the Physician. Cautious without timidity, prompt and energetic without rashness, his exact and circumstantial enquiries might have had, with the unskilful, the semblance of indecision. But when he had once ascertained the nature of the disease, he knew how to apply the appropriate remedies. Equally free from the cant of the professional egotist, and the affected mystery of the mountebank, he was sufficiently communicative to meet the enquiries of the sick and their anxious friends, without regarding their solicitude as impertinent. Incapable of professional jealousy, he hon-

ored the profession to which he belonged too much, to be found in his most free and unreserved conversation, endeavoring to enlarge our conceptions of his greatness by what he could abstract from the merit of a rival. In fine, so far as his intercourse with mankind is concerned, he seems to have taken for his motto the comprehensive advice of an inspired writer, "whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report; if there be any virtue, if there be any praise, think on these things."

We have but as little faith in the purgations of a deathbed, as we have in the purgatory proper of ancient mythology. Equally vain and deceitful are the passports to heaven, which the partialities of friendship may incorporate in a newspaper paragraph. After all that has been said, which we conscientiously believe to be true, and justly due to the subject of these remarks, we have exhibited only a character of imperfect goodness. One thing is yet wanting, without which all else had been unavailing.

It is truly refreshing in this hypothetical age, when professed infidelity and practical atheism are baptized with the name of Christianity, when the pomp and circumstances of external worship are the easy attributes of spiritual Christianity, and practical godliness—to find the superior claims of our holy faith ingeniously acknowledged, and humbly but firmly sustained in the last moments of one whose evidence while he lived none of us could doubt, whose dying testimony we cannot disregard.

Dr. Lewis was the son of parents truly pious. He was nurtured under that form of Christianity; which commends itself to our hearts by the simplicity of its worship, the purity of its morality, and the spirituality of its joys. The sentiments of piety, so early impressed on his mind, gave tone to his feelings through life, and formed his character on the model of Christianity. It would have been strange, indeed, if in after life, without the incitement which vicious habits give to infidelity, he had lost the influence of religious principles under which he had been reared.

It is true that from considerations which he regarded sufficiently weighty, he made no avowal of his faith according to the usual forms of the Church.—This is deeply to be regretted. But while in this particular he may have erred, it may be remarked, without any invidious reflection, that it is much easier to shun his error in this respect than to emulate his virtues.

Dr. Lewis regarded Christianity, not in the light of a splendid speculation, in which we hazard all we have, to gain something we know not of, but as the ordinary business of life, in which, by our daily transactions, we give increase and security to what we already have. And though his name may not be found, conspicuous on the record of his pious enterprise, for the splendor of his benevolence, or the ardor of his zeal, he who understands the true nature and genius of Christianity, while he contemplates his character will be at no loss to discover the mild radiance of a virtuous example, shining in the midst of surrounding darkness, a signal proof to the sordid, the vicious and profane.

"To him whose thoughts can pierce beyond an hour," who has marked his life, and witnessed his death, if there do not arise the splendors of a brilliant career, he will at least see the opening "path of the upright, which shineth more and more unto the perfect day."

Although through life he had maintained unimpaired, his faith in the doctrines of the gospel, and had endeavored to conform his life to its pure morality, he had been too well instructed in the records of his faith, to be willing in the solemn hour of death to jeopard his safety on the issues of a conjectural pardon. He felt there was something yet wanting to give a higher character of spirituality to his hopes and his joys. He knew there were promises yet to be realized, and privileges, to be secured, to smooth the rugged pathway through death to immortality. To obtain these, he addressed himself to the only source through which spiritual influence can come. "He sought the Lord, and he heard him and delivered him from all his fears." The seal of Divine approval was affixed to the inner and spiritual man, and that gospel to which he had endeavored to yield in the strictness of its literal interpretation, he now felt in the energy of its spiritual power. Thus, in the last hours of painful conflict, he calmly looked on the present, and spake cheerfully and confidently of the future.

He received in his heart the message of reconciliation. He felt assured that his peace was made with God. He had never been at variance with man.

"Heaven owned her friend this side of death." Therefore, when called to the bliss of a brighter world, he paid the price of immortality, not without pain, but without remorse.

The thoughtless, the gay, the secular, may tread over his grave as on common earth; but in the hearts of the poor and afflicted, whom he has so often relieved, his death has opened a fountain of deep feeling, which will ever flow on, as the remembrance of his virtues steals over their memories. And when God shall come to make up his jewels, he will be gathered home "a diamond of the purest water." November 28, 1842. X. L.

### MARRIED.

In Franklin county, on Tuesday evening last, by Rev. Mr. Hudgins, Mr. Solomon D. Sessions, of Nash to Miss Lucy Sills, daughter of David Sills, dec'd.

### DIED.

In this county, on Friday, 9th inst. at an advanced age, Mr. James Barnes, Postmaster at Oak Grove.

### Tarboro' Male Academy.

THE Exercises of this Institution will commence on Monday, 2nd January next. Terms as heretofore.

WM. S. BAKER.

Decem'r 14th, 1842. 50

### Farmwell Grove ACADEMY.

THE Exercises of this institution, for the present year, will close on Friday, the 2d of December, and will be resumed on Monday the 16th of January next. The subscriber takes pleasure in informing the patrons of the school, and the public generally, that he will retain the services of Mr. Kerr, whose reputation as a scholar and Teacher is well known. Students will be prepared for any of our Colleges. As the number of pupils will be limited to 25, those wishing to send will oblige the undersigned by making early application, that his arrangements may be made accordingly.

TERMS. Per session.

For Tuition in Latin, Greek, or the higher branches of English, \$12 50  
Reading, writing, arithmetic, English grammar, &c. 10 00  
Board (exclusive of candles) \$7 per month or 35 00  
Books and stationary furnished at cost.

M. L. WIGGINS.

November 30, 1842. 51-4

### Female Academy, OXFORD, N. C.

BENJ. SUMNER, A. M. Principal.

THIS Institution, situated in one of the most pleasant and healthful Villages in the State, has been under the care of its present Principal, for the last two years. During that time, it has received a very respectable share of patronage, and it is believed, has generally given full and entire satisfaction. It is designed both as a Boarding and Day School. The residence of the Principal is contiguous to the Academy, and is adapted to the accommodation of a considerable number of boarders. Those who reside in his family, are treated with the same care and attention to their health, comfort and welfare as his own children, and have, moreover, the advantages of the society of their Teachers, and their assistance whenever desired, as well as the use of Musical Instruments for practice out of School. Efficient and excellent Teachers, who have been hitherto employed in the Academy, are retained. The Principal not only exercises a general superintendence over the School, but also engages in the immediate instruction of the Pupils. The course of Studies, embraces all the useful and ornamental branches of Education, usually taught in our best Female Seminaries.

The first Session of the next year, will commence on the second Monday of January, and end the 9th of June. The second Session will begin the 26th of June.

TERMS.—Board and English Tuition per Session, \$50 00 to \$52 50; tuition in French \$10 00; in Latin and Greek, \$5 00 each; in Music on the Piano, \$20 00; and on the Guitar, \$15; Drawing and Painting, \$10 00. Wax work and Worsted flower work, will be taught if desired.

December 5, 1842. 51-3

### Notice.

THE School near the residence of the subscriber will be opened again the second Monday in January, 1843, under his own care, and continued without intermission through the year, except a short vacation in the summer or autumn.

Board with himself, or others near, at \$5, to \$5 50. MARK BENNETT. 29 Nov. 1842. 48 3

### Notice.

ON TUESDAY the 20th day of this month, will be sold at the dwelling house of Williams Hines about seven miles from Sparta for cash

### Fourteen likely Negroes,

His stock of every kind, household and kitchen furniture, by virtue of a deed in trust executed to the subscriber by the said Williams Hines, for purposes therein expressed. I shall convey such title as is vested in me by said deed. The property is conveyed to me to sell and pay his creditors generally. I hereby give them all notice, to have their claims there at an early hour of the 20th for the purpose of adjustment. If any should fail to have their claims there on said day, or make them known to me by that time, they will be considered as having no claim, and this notice will be plead in future as a bar, &c.

WM. D. PETWAY, Trustee.

December 1st, 1842.