

# THE TARBORO' PRESS.

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## The Tarborough Press,

By GEORGE HOWARD, JR.

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## MILWAINE, BROWNLEY, & CO.,

Petersburg, Va.,

ARE now receiving their Fall Supply of

## GROCERIES,

Which is very general and extensive—to which they invite the attention of purchasers. In their assortment may be found,

160 hhds brown Sugars, common to fine, 75 packages loaf and lump Sugars, 50 barrels clarified, crushed & powdered do.

750 bags Rio, Laguira, Cuba and Java coffee,

1000 casks cut nails and brads, 40 hhds and tierces Molasses, part Superior,

60 tons Swed., English & Amer'n irons, 350 ps cotton bagging, various wts. and qualities,

300 coils bale rope, hemp, flax and jute, 500 lbs sewing, wrapping & seine twine, 2000 " ball and hank shoe thread,

1500 sides oak and hemlock sole leather, 150 dozen, upper leather, calf, kip and sheep skins,

2000 sacks L. Pool line and ground salt, 1000 reams wrap'g, writ'g & letter paper, 20,000 lbs western Bacon, sides and shoulders,

German, blist'd, cast and shear steel, Hoop, band, nail rod, and horse shoe iron, Patent horse shoes in kegs, spring steel, Cart and wagon boxes, trace chains, Gunpowder in kegs, qr. kegs & canisters, Shot & bar lead, of Virginia manufacture, Cotton Yarns, best N. Carolina manuf'ce, Bed cords and plough lines, Manilla rope, Harness and skirting leather, Saddles, bridles and horse collars, Cotton cards, Whitmore's best, and common kinds,

Teas, imperial & gunp'd, Y. Hyson & blacks, Indigo, madder, copperas, and saltpetre, Salts, borax, brimstone and alum, Best winter sperm and tanner's oil, Pepper, spice, ginger and nutmegs, Candles, best sperm and tallow, Soap, brown and pale, washing and shaving, &c. &c.

Their best attention will be given to the sale of produce, consigned to their care.

August 12, 1845.

## N. M. Martin & Donnan,

Petersburg, Va.,

WILL, as heretofore, give particular attention to the sale of all produce sent to them.

They offer for sale, Cotton bagging, Rope, and other articles in their line, on reasonable terms.

Petersburg, September 25, 1845

## CROW & SCOTT,

Commission Merchants, and Forwarding Agents,

IN THE TOWN OF PETERSBURG, VIRGINIA,

HAVE removed to the large and commodious Store, nearly opposite to Friend's Hotel and the Post Office, and next to West Hill Ware House.

They give prompt and personal attention to the selling of Cotton, Tobacco, and all kinds of Country Produce, and always intend obtaining the best market prices and have the money ready when Sales are made. They have now in Store, the following:

150 Sacks Salt,

75 Bags Rio, Java and Laguira Coffee,

10 Hhds. Porto Rico Sugar,

50 Bbls. Maine Mercer Potatoes,

50 " New York Apples,

50 Boxes Cheese,

30 Kegs Goshen Butter,

20 Chests various Teas,

100 Bbls. Family and Superfine Flour,

20 Boxes Adamantine Candles,

25 " Sperm " "

20 " Mould " "

Pepper, Ginger, Starch, Soaps, Wrapping Paper, Twine, &c., &c.

WM. H. CROW,

JAMES D. SCOTT.

November 1, 1845. 45 8

## Cotton Gins

THE subscriber offers for sale, cheap, two second hand Cotton Gins.

GEO. HOWARD,

Tarboro', Nov'r 7.

## Patterson & Wills,

Petersburg, Va.

August 25th, 1845,

HAVE in Store and are receiving the following Goods, to wit:

60 hhds P. Rico, N. O., St. Croix and refined Sugars,

200 bags Laguira, Rio and Java coffee,

20 hhds P. Rico and Cuba molasses, part prime,

sacks L. P. and G. A. salt,

200 ps. cotton bagging, part sup'r qual.

200 coils Bale rope,

10000 lbs. Virginia cured bacon,

10000 " Western sides and shoulders,

250 sides "good" and "damaged" Sole Leather,

50 doz. Russet upper do.,

500 lbs. Shoe thread,

150 bls. No. 1 and 2, N. Ca. herrings,

100 boxes Sperm and Tallow candles, approved Brands,

20 boxes & bls. Loaf & Crushed sugar,

5 bls. superior Pulverised do.

100 bags Drop and Buck shot,

100 kegs D. P. powder,

30 tons Swedes and English Iron,

5 " band and hoop do.

3 " blistered, German & Cast steel,

250 kegs cut and box nails,

10 doz. Wells & Co. approved axes,

50 casks London porter—q'ts & p'ts,

10 hhds Baltimore whiskey,

50 bls. do. do.

50 " superior Northern A. Brandy,

15 " N. E. Rum,

10 " Scuppernong Wine,

10 qr. casks Teneriff and S. M. do.

1 pipe superior old Maccira,

5 qr. casks Port wine,

5 half pipes superior Cognac & Champagne brandy, warranted genuine,

bls. old Monongahela whiskey,

2 punches best Jamaica Rum,

3 pipes H. Gin,

100 nests Iron and Wood bound tubs,

20 bags pepper, spice and ginger,

5 half chests superior G. P., Imperial and Y. H. Tea,

50 doz. Bed cords, best Hemp,

100 " Cotton Lines,

100 reams Wrapping paper,

50 " Writing & Letter do.

20 boxes Whitmore's genuine Cotton and Wool cards,

100 bls. new City ground, family flour,

100 " S. F. ditto—ditto & country,

25 " superior Cider Vinegar,

100 bushels best Clover seed—selected,

Together with other articles usually kept in the Grocery line; all of which we offer for sale, upon such terms as we think a fair examination cannot fail to approve. We are agents for the sale of Jabez Parker's

Threshing Machines,

FAN MILLS, STRAW CUTTERS & Corn Shellers;

Which are sold at the same prices as by the Manufacturer.

We also solicit a continuance of the very liberal patronage heretofore received in the way of Consignments of Produce: say Cotton, Tobacco, Wheat, Bacon, &c.; and pledge ourselves to be unwavering in our terms of Commissions, as we place all on an equal footing. Say fifty cents per Bale for Cotton, and all other kinds of Produce 2 1/2 per cent. Also, the receiving and forwarding of Merchandise.

## Just Received,

By the Subscriber,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT Swedes,

American and English Iron,

German & cast Steel, cut & wrought Nails,

Castings, consisting of ovens, pots, spiders, skillets, tea kettles, andirons, cart and wagon boxes, ploughs, points & heels, Spades, long handled shovels, hoes, trace and halter chains, sulky springs,

Turks Island salt, blown & ground salt,

White lead, linseed and train oil,

8 x 10 and 10 x 12 window glass—putty.

ALSO, a very large & general assortment of

## GROCERIES,

Hardware and Cutlery,

China, Glass, Crockery and Stone ware,

For sale on accommodating terms.

JAS. WEDDELL.

Tarboro', Nov. 12, 1845.

## Notice.

THE undersigned, would most respectfully inform his customers and the public in general, that Beverly H. Howerton is his only authorized travelling agent at the present time, to sell MANUFACTURED TOBACCO, in his name for him.

He is his former agent, and that his former agents for the said business, John Dillard and Thomas H. Campbell, are not so now. Therefore he (the said undersigned) positively forewarns all others whatever, (exceptively forewarns) not having the said agent Howerton's certificate of his (the said undersigned's) agency in possession, from selling of Manufactured tobacco in his name, under the penalty of the law. Given under his hand on the 15th of November, 1845.

WILLIAM P. LONG.

## POETRY.



[SELECTED.]

## SONG.

Miss Caudle's Complaint.

Bless me! Mamma, what shall I do?

I haven't a beau and I'm now twenty-two!

If things don't improve, 'pon my word I'm afraid,

Do all I can, I shall die an old maid.

Bless me! Mamma what shall I do?

I haven't a beau and I'm now twenty-two!

'Tis true, Mr. Johnson who last came to tea,

Was all the night long most attentive to me,

But never a word about marriage he'd say.

And, like all the rest, he went smiling away.

Bless me! Mamma, what shall I do?

I haven't a beau, and I'm now twenty-two!

Such treatment, I'm sure, would vex even a saint!

I dance and I sing, and I play and I paint;

With the pensive I'm grave, with the merry I'm gay,

But still not a word about Hymen they'll say.

Bless me! Mamma, what shall I do?

I haven't a beau and I'm now twenty-two!

I'm sure I can't tell what the men are about!

I meet them at party, at ball and at rout,

But all are so shy that in quest of a beau,

To New Brighton or Southport I'll speedily go.

Bless me! Mamma, what shall I do?

I haven't a beau, and I'm now twenty-two!

Mrs. Caudle I fear I have only to blame;

Men hint that the women are all much the same;

And methinks they are right, and a wager I'll bet,

Many laughing at Caudle will be Caudles yet.

Bless me! Mamma, what shall I do?

I haven't a beau, and I'm now twenty-two!

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### EXTRACTS FROM THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

#### Constitutional Treasury.

By the constitution of the United States it is provided, that "no money shall be drawn out the treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law." A public treasury was undoubtedly contemplated and intended to be created, in which the public money should be kept from the period of collection until needed for public uses. In the collection and disbursement of the public money no agencies have ever been employed by law, except such as were appointed by the government, directly responsible to it, and under its control.

The safe keeping of the public money should be confined to a public treasury created by law, and under like responsibility and control. It is not to be imagined that the framers of the constitution could have intended that a treasury should be created as a place of deposit and safe keeping of the public money which was irresponsible to the government. The first Congress under the Constitution, by the act of the second September, 1789, "to establish the treasury department," provided for the appointment of a treasurer, and made it his duty "to receive and keep the moneys of the United States and at all times to submit to the Secretary of the Treasury and the Comptroller, or either of them, the inspection of the moneys in his hands."

That banks, national or State, could not have been intended to be used as a substitute for the treasury spoken of in the constitution, as keepers of the public money, is manifested from the fact, that at that time there was no national bank, and but three or four State Banks of limited capital existed in the country. Their employment as depositories was at first resorted to, to a limited extent, but with no avowed intention of continuing them permanently, in the place of the treasury of the constitution. When they were afterwards from time to time employed, it was from motives of supposed convenience.

Our experience has shown, that when banking corporations have been the keepers of the public money, and been thereby made in effect the treasury, the government can have no guaranty that it can command the use of its own money for public purposes. The late bank of the United States proved to be faithless. But a few years ago, with millions of public money in their keeping, the government was brought almost to bankruptcy, and the public credit seriously impaired because of

their inability or disposition to pay, on demand, to the public creditors, in the only currency recognised by the constitution. Their failure occurred in a period of peace, and great inconvenience and loss were suffered by the public from it. Had the country been involved in a foreign war, that inconvenience and loss would have been much greater; and might have resulted in extreme public calamity. The public money should not be mingled with the private funds of banks or individuals, or be used for private purposes. When it is placed in banks for safe keeping, it is in effect loaned to them without interest and is loaned by them upon interest to the borrowers from them. The public money is converted into banking capital, and is used and loaned out for the private profit of Bank stockholders; and when sought for (as was the case in 1837,) it may be in the pockets of the borrowers from the banks, instead of being in the public treasury, contemplated by the constitution. The framers of the constitution could never have intended that the money paid into the treasury should be thus converted to private use, and placed beyond the control of the government.

Banks which hold the public money are often tempted, by a desire of gain, to extend their loans, increase their circulation, and thus stimulate, if not produce a spirit of speculation and extravagance which sooner or later must result in ruin to thousands. If the public money be not permitted to be thus used, but be kept in the treasury and paid out to the public creditors in gold and silver, the temptation afforded by its deposit with the banks to an undue expansion of their business would be checked, while the amount of the constitutional currency left in circulation will be enlarged by its employment in the public collections and disbursements, and the banks themselves would, in consequence, be found in a safer and sounder condition.

At present, State Banks are employed as depositories, but without adequate regulation of law, whereby the public money cannot be secured against the casualties and excesses, revulsions, suspensions, or other causes, and defalcations, to which, from overissues, overtrading, an inordinate desire for gain, or other causes, they are constantly exposed. The Secretary of the Treasury has in all cases, when it was practicable, taken collateral security for the amount which they hold, by the pledge of Stocks of the United States or such of the States as were in good credit. Some of the deposite banks have given this description of security, and others have inclined to do so.

Entertaining the opinion that "the separation of the moneys of the government from banking institutions is indispensable for the safety of the funds of the government and the rights of the people," I recommend to Congress that provision be made by law for such separation, and that a constitutional treasury be created for the safe keeping of the public money. The constitutional treasury recommended is designed as a secure depository for the public money, without any power to make loans and discounts, or to issue any paper whatever as a currency or circulation. I cannot doubt that such a treasury as was contemplated by the constitution, should be independent of all the banking corporations. The money of the people should be kept in the treasury of the people created by law, and be in the custody of the agents of the people chosen by themselves, according to the forms of the constitution; agents who are under adequate bonds and oaths; and who are subject to severe punishments for any embezzlement, private use, or misapplication of the public funds, and for any failure in other respects to perform their duties. To say that the people or their government are incompetent, or not to be trusted with the custody of their own money, in their own treasury, provided by themselves, but must rely on the Presidents, Cashiers, and stockholders of banking corporations, not appointed by them, nor responsible to them, would be to concede that they are incompetent for self government.

In recommending the establishment of a constitutional treasury, in which the public money shall be kept, I desire that adequate provision be made by law for its safety, and that all executive power, discretion, or control over it shall be removed, except such as may be necessary in directing its disbursements in pursuance of appropriations made by law.

#### From the Raleigh Star.

North Carolina Annual Conference. The North Carolina Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, held its annual session in the town of Washington commencing on the 26th ult and closing on the 3rd instant. Bishop Andrew presided. The session was very harmonious, and the reports showed a net increase of members amounting to 1247. Six preachers were admitted on trial. The

Conference unanimously approved the revision of the Louisville convention in organizing the 16 Conferences in the slaveholding States into a separate ecclesiastical association. The following are the appointments of the preachers for the next year:

RALEIGH DIST.—PETER DOUB.—P. E. Raleigh city, Thos. S. Campbell, Raleigh do. mis., A. H. Tucker. Raleigh cir. W. H. Barnes B. T. Blake sup. Tar River, J. W. Lewis R. T. Hedlin. Granville, I. T. Wyche. Person, W. M. Jordan. Hillsboro', et E. L. Perkins. Hillsboro' and Chapel Hill, Lemon Shell. Orange, Wm Anderson. Haw River, Gaston E. Brown. Pittsboro', Wm. Gloss. Nash Mission, D. Culbreth. Henderson, R. O. Burton. W. G. Leigh and T. McDonald, Agents for R. M. College. C. M. F. Deems Professor in the University of N. C.

SALISBURY DIST.—Joseph Goodman, P. E. Greensboro', James Bryant. Mocksville, R. P. Bibb, J. Martin. Davidson, A. Norman, J. W. Floyd. Randolph, S. T. St. Clair. Guilford, W. S. Colson, J. W. Tucker. Stokes, J. D. Lumsden. Surry, A. Owens. Jonesville, W. J. Mc Masters. Wilkes, A. C. Allen. Iredell, W. M. Walsh. Guilford mission to people of color to be supplied.

DANVILLE DIST.—J. Jameison, P. E. Pittsylvania, J. W. Jeter, W. W. Alspa sup. Henry, John Rich. Rockingham, P. W. Archer, T. S. Casady. Caswell, J. L. Nicholson, A. Lea sup. Patrick, W. W. Nesbitt. Halifax, John Tillet. Alleghany, W. W. Turner. Franklin, B. M. Williams, J. Hank sup. Dan River Mission, W. Carter.

WASHINGTON DIST.—J. Reid, P. E. Washington, N. H. Wilson. Roanoke, W. J. Duval T. B. Reels. Plymouth, A. S. Andrews. Tarboro', J. Johnson. Columbia, P. Yarell. Bath, D. W. Doub. Mattamuskeet, W. S. Chaffin. Portsmouth, R. A. Cloughton. Cape Hatteras, R. R. Dunkley. Neuse, P. H. Joyner. Roanoke mission, R. J. Carson.

NEWBURN DIST.—D. B. Nicholson, P. E. Newbern, S. D. Bumpass. Snow Hill, C. P. Jones. Smithfield, S. Pearce. Wayneboro' E. E. Freeman. Sampson, T. Garrard, S. H. Helsabe. Duplin, John W. Tinnia. Topsail, N. A. Booker. Onslow, C. K. Parker. Trent, H. Gray, G. W. Nicholson. Beaufort, T. P. Ricard. Straits, Thomas Moses.

John E. Edwards, transferred to Virginia and stationed at Centenary Church, Richmond. Amos W. Jones transferred to Memphis Conference.—John R. Mcintosh is permitted to travel for his health. The next Conference will be held in Newbern.

The following are the Delegates to the first Southern General Conference to be held in Petersburg, Va. in May next: H. G. Leigh, S. S. Bryant, B. T. Blake, J. Jameison, P. Doub. Reserves: R. J. Carson, J. Reid.

The Danville (Ky.) Tribune says that the Cashier of the branch bank at that place says that over \$300,000 had passed through his hands for the purchase of pork.

Immense Profits of the House of Rothschild.—It is stated in a Paris letter by M. Guillardet, that the current rumor in the beginning of this month upon the Paris Exchange, was that the house of Rothschild, had made forty million francs profit on the shares it held in the great Northern Railroad, of which all the stock held by it had been sold at 300 francs premium the share. "It seems certain," says the same letter, "that the profits of this house for the last year, amounted to more than 120 million francs, and that its accounts when last balanced, showed an active capital equal to the whole budget of France—something like 720 millions." (About 145 millions of dollars.)

A writer in an Agricultural journal condemns the use of blind bridles. He says that "the Creator had intended the eyes of horses to have been half blinded, that appendage would have been provided in the natural way. Art never invented a more fatal thing to the eyes of horses. Blind bridles and diseased eyes are inseparable." Fayetteville Cur.