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BY GEORGE HOWARD.

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DOMESTIC.

GEN. SPEIGHT'S CIRCULAR.

We have received a pamphlet copy of an address "To the freemen of the fourth Congressional district of N. C. comprising the counties of Johnston, Wayne, Greene, Lenoir, Jones, Craven, and Carteret," by the Hon. JESSE SPEIGHT. We take pleasure in making the following extracts, as the views therein contained relative to the power of the President over his Secretaries, the removal of the deposits, and the U. S. Bank, fully coincide with our own, and as we believe, with a large majority of the citizens of this Congressional district:—

The only subject of importance which has, or is likely to engage our attention at the present session, is the act of the Secretary of the Treasury, of the 18th September last, removing the government deposits from the Bank of the United States and its branches, to certain state banks. As this is a subject (when taken in the abstract unconnected with any political question,) plain and simple, and in its nature, easy to be comprehended by the most ordinary understanding, I shall take it up, and endeavor to discuss it, with that calmness and moderation which is due to its importance, hoping thereby in the end, to shew most conclusively to all unprejudiced minds, that it is an act by no means fraught or pregnant with those awful consequences which have been ascribed to it. What has, perhaps, attached more consequence to this act of the Secretary than otherwise would have been, is the principal agency which the President of the U. States had in the consummation of it. It will therefore become necessary, before I proceed to discuss the propriety of the measure itself, and its consequences, to say a word or so, as to the relations between the President and the Secretary of the Treasury, or rather the relative powers of the two branches of the government, executive and legislative, over the Treasury department, and to whom, according to the constitution and laws, the officer at its head is amenable for his official conduct.

Now, I have never heard a single individual gainsay the power of the Secretary to remove the deposits; for to do this would be to fly right in the teeth of the Bank charter.* But, say the *panic makers* of the day, it is the act of the President, and not the Secretary's, and therefore it is usurpation. Now, I should like to be informed if the fact of the President's having had the principal agency in the matter, has been the cause of the ruin and devastation which is said to prevail. The effect of the measure must necessarily be the very same. I look upon it as a matter of secondary importance as to who consummated the act. The great question to be considered, is rather what effect this measure is to have upon our prosperity than by whom it was done; or in other words, was it wise, was it prudent, was it done with a single eye to the ultimate and substantial interest of the country?

*"And be it further enacted, that the deposits of the money of the United States, in places in which the said bank and branches thereof may be established, shall be made in said branches thereof, unless the Secretary of the Treasury shall at any time otherwise order and direct; in which case the Secretary of the Treasury shall immediately lay before Congress, if in session, and if not, immediately after the commencement of the next session, the reasons of such order or directions."

If it can be shewn (as I think it can) that the public moneys are as safe as heretofore, there is little or no cause to justify the present pretended excitement: But more of this anon. The first question then, to which I would call your attention is, to whom is the Secretary of the Treasury responsible, for his official conduct? I say, most unhesitatingly, to the President. For if the framers of the law, creating that department, had intended to make its head responsible to Congress, common sense as well as common propriety would teach us that to Congress, and not the President, would have been confided the appointing power. The executive power of this government is vested in the President of the United States, and by the constitution he is bound to see that the laws are faithfully executed. Now, if he has not the power to remove an agent when he deems him guilty of a dereliction of duty, how is he to have the laws faithfully executed?

Having recently had occasion to submit my opinions on this particular branch of the subject, to a portion of my constituents, (and, to which I would most respectfully refer you,) I took occasion to survey the evidences on record from which deductions might be drawn, calculated to throw light on this difficult and embarrassing question. The result of that research was the opinions I then expressed: And they are still my honest opinions, confirmed by the strongest and soundest contemporaneous exposition of the law creating the Treasury department of the government. In confirmation of my opinions heretofore expressed, I have only to add that there is not to be found on record a single trace of evidence with which to substantiate the idea, that the Treasury department of the government is on a different footing from that of any of the others, but that all the different departments of the government are alike amenable to the President.

I do not wish to be understood as saying that this provision in the constitution of laws is a wise one. Upon that point a great deal might be said both *pro* and *con*. But it is the fundamental law of the land, and until it is altered or abrogated it must be respected. Nothing, in my opinion, can be more absurd or ridiculous than the idea that the President is bound to see the laws faithfully executed, when those to whom their execution is entrusted, are not responsible to him. The heads of the different departments of the government are considered the constitutional advisers of the President, they hold their offices at his will and pleasure; and from the foundation of the government to the present time, not a particle of doubt was ever expressed as to the power of the President over all and each alike.

The next question we are to consider, is, the propriety of the removal of the deposits: I am frank to confess, that when this it was done, I thought it rather inexpedient, and I still think in the end perhaps would have been well to suffer them to remain until the expiration of the charter, in the United States Bank. It has furnished a pretext for the combined forces of the opposition to misrepresent the motives of one of the purest patriots that ever existed, and also to distract the country from one end to the other. For there as not, nor will there happen a misfortune in the country, for the next five years, of whatsoever character, but what will be attributed to the removal of the deposits; and the great misfortune is, that while many of the credulous and unthinking believe it, there are others who are willingly ignorant, and of all creation the latter class are the most heartless to intend with.

But whatever may have been my opinion as to the inexpediency of the measure, recent events have served to convince me that the deposits are now as safe as before, and that in fact and in truth no real

manifested by the opposition to canvass the subject impartially, it would have afforded me infinite pleasure to have joined in the adoption of any measure calculated to have healed the breach, (if I may use the term.) But what was the spectacle exhibited in both houses of Congress! In the senate two disappointed aspirants and two candidates for the Presidency, headed the opposition. In the house of Representatives, is an ex-president, whom the present incumbent had hurled from power, and Mr. McDuffie the champion of the Bank. Thus was the opposition formed, and instead of giving the subject that calm and dispassionate consideration which its merits demanded, and which was due to the dignity of both houses of Congress a tirade of abuse was from all hands turned loose on President, wholly unbecoming any deliberative assembly.

I am one of those who (after long reflection) believe that Congress have no power to establish a Bank, within the jurisdictional limits of the states. Because to concede to it that power, would be to give it one of the highest attributes of sovereignty; which, in my opinion is reserved to the states, or to the people. This government, I conceive, has no power to do any thing, which is not expressly delegated or derivable, from necessary implication. As, for instance, the power to declare war, which is an express one, carries with it the necessary adjunct to employ all the means necessary and proper to prosecute it. So also the power to provide and maintain a navy, which is an express one carries with it the means fit and proper to build vessels and arm them. But does the power to coin money and regulate the value thereof, which is an express one, and clearly indicates that our currency was intended to be a metallic one—carry with it the power to create a bank? Certainly not. Nor is the power any where to be found in the constitution, without opening a door of latitude and construction, which would of itself destroy the instrument. That a bank is, in many respects, useful, and a fit instrument in the hands of the government, as a fiscal agent, I pretend not to deny. But that it is the only means devisable by which the government can get along effectually, is what, in my opinion, no man of common understanding believes. I am free to say that, in my opinion there are individuals who believe that a Bank, or the Bank, is indispensable to our national prosperity: but, on the other hand, there are others, who pay a servile devotion at its shrine, merely as a fit instrument to oppose the present administration.

Violent Hail Storm.—A correspondent of the Salisbury Watchman states that the town of Jefferson, in Ashe county, was, on the 4th instant, visited with the most violent shower of hail ever witnessed at that place. On most of the farms in the vicinity, the crops of wheat and rye were destroyed; the trees of the forest were completely stripped of their foliage; and all windows in exposed situ-