



TARBORO, N. C.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1836.

Republican Nomination

FOR PRESIDENT, MARTIN VAN BUREN, of N. Y. FOR VICE PRESIDENT, RICHARD M. JOHNSON, of Ky.

DISTRICT ELECTORS.

- 1. ROBERT LOVE, Haywood Co. 2. GEORGE BOWERS, Ashe. 3. JOHN WILFONG, Lincoln. 4. ARCH'D HENDERSON, Rowan. 5. JOHN HILL, Stokes. 6. JONATHAN PARKER, Guilford. 7. WM. A. MORRIS, Anson. 8. ABRAHAM VENABLE, Granville. 9. JOSIAH O. WATSON, Johnston. 10. NATHANIEL MACON, Warren. 11. WM. B. LOCKHART, North'd. 12. HENRY SKINNER, Perquimans. 13. LOUIS D. WILSON, Edgecombe. 14. WM. P. FERRAND, Onslow. 15. OWEN HOLMES, New Hanover.

Election on Thursday, the 10th November next.

On Wednesday last, the new Court House in this place was struck by lightning, and the building much damaged, but luckily not set on fire. The lightning descended one side of the belfry, tearing off a considerable portion of it, and then went down both sides of the building, breaking the windows, &c. Fortunately there was no person in it at the time.

Dreadful Accident. While several persons were engaged in loading a cannon (which had been fired several times during the day,) at Greenville Pitt county, on Friday 29th ult. it discharged and killed Edward Gardner, sen. an aged and respectable citizen, a negro the property of Arch. Parker, Esq. and one the property of Capt. George Eason. There were 9 whites and 3 Blacks wounded, some of which are considered dangerous. Such was the excitement and confusion produced by the unfortunate occurrence, that none of the bye-standers could give any satisfactory account of the manner in which the explosion took place.

ELECTION RETURNS.

Edgecombe County.—Phos. H. Hall, no opposition, Senate. John J. Daniel and James George, Commons. Poll: Commons—Daniel 891, George 670, Jos. Jno. Phippen 512. Wm. D. Petway, no opposition, Sheriff. For Governor: Spaight 1191, Dudley 71.*

Pitt.—Alfred Moye, no opposition, S. Macon Moye and John Spiers, C. Poll: Commons—Moye 605, Spiers, 520, John L. Foreman 512, John H. Burney 457. For Governor, Spaight 511, Dudley 483.

Beaufort.—J. O. K. Williams, no opposition, S. Messrs. Satterthwaite and Smallwood, C.

*The following is the official statement of the poll in the several districts in this county:—

Table with 7 columns: District Name, Spaight, Dudley, Hall, Daniel, George, Phippen, Pet'y. Rows include Tarboro, Spicer's, Armstrong's, Barnes's, Sharp's, Barterfield, Saratoga, Sparta, Pender's, Bollock's, Harrell's, Harper's, Bryan's, Logsboro, Cherry, Maner's, Forbes's, and a total row.

Allen Grist, re-elected without opposition, Sheriff. For Governor, Dudley's majority is between 5 and 600.

Nash.—We learn verbally from Nash, that Saml. L. Arrington is re-elected without opposition, to the Senate—and that Gen. Henry Blount is elected to the Commons, by a majority of 7 votes over Ford Taylor. For Governor: Spaight 676, Dudley 102.

Franklin.—John D. Hawkins, S. Joseph Macklin and Thomas Howerton, C. Poll: Hawkins 261, H. J. G. Ruffin 151. Macklin 633, Howerton 608, Dr. W. T. Johnson (Whig) 361. For Governor: Spaight 564, Dudley 308. Gustin Perry re-elected Sheriff, by 247 votes over N. Gupton.

The elections in the counties of Edgecombe, Beaufort, Pitt, Hyde, Washington, Warren, Nash, Franklin, and Granville, took place last week. In the counties of Tyrrell, Columbus, Craven, Jones, Lenoir, Wayne, Johnston, Green, and Carteret, on Thursday last. In all the other counties, on Thursday next.

FOR THE TARBORO PRESS.

Mr. Howard: I was not a little surprised in my examination of the volunteer toasts given on the day of the celebration of the 4th July last, one published approbatory of the election of Judge White, and not one published for Mr. Van Buren. I attended the meeting, and partook with delightful pleasure and heartfelt gratification, in the enjoyment of the festivities of the day, so plentifully granted on the occasion. The meeting by taking into consideration, the inclemency of the day, was very respectable and unexpectedly numerous. Among the number there were so far as I recollect, but two men among the whole that were professedly advocates for Judge White. I thought myself that it was distinctly understood that, there should not, (even if given) be any sentiments published, that advocated in the least a personal or political predilection, for any candidate held before the people for public favor. As for myself I have always thought that such was calculated to call into existence party feeling, which would entirely destroy that dignity and solemnity in which alone the occasion should be celebrated. It is true that this sentiment was given, and immediately answered by one in favor of Martin Van Buren; but all such took place just on the eve of an adjournment of the meeting. Had it been known that this toast of a solitary character was to be published, the Van Buren toasts would also, but for that dignity and solemnity in which they viewed the occasion; they looked upon such as highly incompatible with the object for which they assembled together. My only object in making this communication is to prevent an erroneous opinion that may be formed abroad, that our meeting was composed of White men. The Whigs no doubt will harp upon it as such, as we all know that they are extremely anxious to obtain every thing in their power, no matter how trivial to carry their point. But if they put such a construction as that upon our

meeting in Stantonburg, from the mere fact that this sentiment was delivered, they must certainly pardon me for pronouncing them to be in a very great error. I do not by any means accuse the author of the toast of being guilty of any intention himself to produce abroad a misconception similar to the one above alluded to, but from the fact that it may have a tendency of that nature, in justice to the meeting and myself I have thought it a duty incumbent upon some one to make an explanation denying that it was a White celebration. Yours, &c. JUSTICE.

Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road.—Mr. Gwynn, Chief Engineer, arrived in town a few days since. He has completed the preliminary surveys, and in a few days, will be prepared to report on the comparative advantages of the different routes. A meeting of the Directors is called on the 15th Aug., at which time the location of the road will be determined upon. The work will immediately be put under contract and prosecuted with vigor and earnestness.—Wilmington Advertiser.

Our Shoal.—We are gratified to learn that Congress, at its late session, appropriated 5,000 dollars for deepening the shoal a few miles below this town. The Dredge boat, &c. at Portsmouth, has also been procured for the accomplishment of the work, and will commence its operation in a few weeks. The deepening of the river at the place referred to, is a desideratum, we are pleased to see, which is about to be accomplished. Much good will result from it; there will be a large amount of expense and time saved to the commercial interest; and in fact the deepening of the shoal will be a general benefit.—The thanks of our community are due to our much esteemed representative through whom the above appropriation was obtained. Alexander J. Swift, Esq. one of the corps of the United States Engineer company, arrived here a few days since and surveyed the shoal.—Washington Whig.

The Norfolk Beacon says, among the new routes recently authorized by the Postmaster General is the following: Norfolk to Halifax, (N. C.) four additional trips per week between Norfolk and Portsmouth making a daily mail.

The "Distribution System."—The President of the United States having been invited to a Democratic celebration of the 4th of July in the city of Philadelphia, returned the following answer to the letter of invitation: Washington, June 29th, 1836.

Gentlemen—I regret that my public duties will not allow me to accept your kind invitation to unite with the democratic citizens of the city of Philadelphia in the celebration of the next 4th of July. It would afford me great pleasure to join them on that occasion so well calculated, as that will be, to revive the recollections of our revolutionary struggle, and to confirm the confidence with which we all rely upon the efficacy of the great principles on which the patriots of that day founded our system of Government. Guided by those principles, the democracy of the Union, of which the people of Pennsylvania are so distinguished a portion, have nothing to apprehend from the attempts which may be made to build up a political power, irresponsible to the will, or faithless to the trusts, of the majority.

In compliance with your request, I subjoin a sentiment to be offered in my name to the company; and have the honor to subscribe myself, very truly and sincerely,

Your fellow citizen, ANDREW JACKSON. To Henry Horn and Henry Simpson, Committee.

The Constitution of the United States.—What it does not authorize, is forbidden to those who act

under it. A constitutional right to apply, and a necessity for such application, are the true sources and limits of the power to tax. When the taxes produce more money than can be rightfully applied, the appropriate remedy is reduction or repeal. To continue a tax without necessity, and for the sake of distribution, is to subvert the principles of the constitution, and must end in destroying the liberties of the people.

Public Land.—The Baltimore Chronicle says—Such is the immense amount receiving at several of the land offices in the West, that the Government has determined to demand additional security. The penalty in the bonds of the receivers has, therefore, been advanced from \$50,000 to \$200,000. Some of the offices have been compelled to close their doors, to enable them to bring up the accumulated arrears of business. It is calculated that the receipts from the sales of public lands may be doubled during the next six months, as compared with the last.

The Smithsonian Bequest.—According to the United States Gazette, it is rumored that Mr. Richard Rush has been appointed by President Jackson as the Commissioner or Trustee to attend to the large bequest of the late Mr. Smithson, of England, made to the United States for the purpose of establishing a National University at Washington.

Gen. Cowan, for many years Clerk in the Senate of our State Legislature, has been appointed a Clerk in the Post office Department at Washington.

Col. Coleman, of Cabarrus, also a Clerk in the same body, has been appointed Assistant Post Master General, with a salary of \$2,500.—Raleigh Reg.

The "Sun"—This paper, devoted to the cause of Judge White, and printed at Washington City, the publication of which was temporarily suspended, we are glad to perceive has been revived. It is now published by Mr. Thomas G. Forster, recently of this City, who being a good practical printer, well acquainted with his business, the regular appearance of the paper will be ensured.—ib.

Supreme Court.—This tribunal adjourned on the 23d ult. In addition to the Opinions heretofore announced, Chief-Justice Ruffin delivered one in the case of the State v. Miller, from Wake, convicted of Murder. Judgment of Death affirmed.—ib.

State Loan.—We learn that the Loan of \$400,000, authorized by the last Legislature, has been negotiated at par.—interest payable in Raleigh. One-fourth thereof was sold to our University, and three fourths to the United States.—ib.

INDIAN WAR.

It was reported at New Orleans that Black Hawk had commenced hostilities on the Western frontier, at the head of 6000 warriors. The Gov. of Wisconsin, it was said, was preparing to march against them.—The report was discredited.

Milledgeville, July 19.—The Georgia Infantry have been discharged, leaving now in the service, of our troops, Col. Beall's Regt. and Maj. Alford's battalion of Mounted Men.—When these will be discharged, seems, from all we can learn, to be doubtful.—The Indians in small parties still continue to commit depredations. The band in the Chickasawatchie swamp have not yet been taken, and are supposed still to be in that swamp. And finally, General Jessup, we understand, has issued an order, requiring all the Indians, without exception, to come in by a particular time, for emigration: threatening to consider those who do not comply with this order, as outlaws and enemies, and to treat them as such.

From the reluctance of the Indians to emigrate, this order, it is imagined, may probably produce farther hostility, and Gen. Jessup, it is supposed, will find considerable difficulty in consummating his designs.—Recorder.

Montgomery, (Ala.) July 16.—About three thousand Indians left our wharves on Thursday last, on board the steamboats Lewis Cass and Meridian, for their destined homes across the Mississippi, under charge of Lieut. Barry, of the United States army.

From the inauspicious season of the year, and the crowded state of the boats, it is but reasonable to expect that the Indians will, on the route, suffer much from disease. We look forward to such a result, but hope for a different one.

Previous to the departure of the Indians from this place some days since, many serious disturbances occurred. Upon the requisition of the Governor of Georgia, preparations were making to so chain and fetter some twelve or fifteen of these deluded wretches that there could be no escape, when one by a sudden and energetic effort, succeeded in getting from the grasp of those in whose possession he was—raised a hammer, and inflicted a very severe blow upon the head of one of the guards—gave the war whoop, and then took to flight; he was immediately shot dead by a Mobile volunteer, and another bayoneted, and died in a few hours.

On the evening three succeeded in escaping from the guard—one was on Thursday brought into town under arrest—and while proceeding through the street in a wagon, took a large knife and cut his throat and instantly expired.

The Post Master at Columbus, (Ga.) has notified the Post Master at Augusta, (Ga.) that all the mails for the West may be forwarded as usual. The road between Columbus and Tuskegee which had been seriously injured by the Indians, has been repaired. Two Military posts have been established on the Mail route, and in addition to the regular troops at these posts, mounted escorts are furnished to accompany the mails throughout the nation.—Individuals may also travel by this route to the West in perfect safety.

The accounts from Black Creek are truly deplorable. Fifty two died there in 40 days, from Measles and Diarrhoea.

There were 146 reported sick at Fort Drane, among whom were 5 out of 7 Officers.

An engagement between the whites and Indians took place on the head waters of the Suwannee, on the 15th; in which the whites killed all the men, 16; and captured all the women and children 20.

Three whites killed, and 6 or 8 wounded.

The mail has again commenced running through the Creek nation.

TEXAS.

Official despatches from General Gaines, dated Camp Sabine, June 28, 1836, communicate the intelligence, that the Mexican army at Matamoras, under Gen. Urrea, had been reinforced to the number of 7,000 men, and was on the 18th of June on its march, and rapidly advancing towards Guadalupe Victoria, and the head quarters of the Texian army. The motto to which the Mexican army were sworn, was "extermination to the Sabine, or death."

Before receiving this intelligence, Major Sterling C. Robertson had reported to General Gaines, that two men had been recently killed and another wounded on the waters of the Navasota, in Robertson's colony, about 20 miles west of Nacogdoches, by the Indians of several different tribes (Caddoes, Kitchies and others) who had taken and carried away several women and children of the families of the men killed.

General Gaines, considering that these recent acts of hostility on the part of the Indians were prompted by their having been advised of the larger force approaching Matamoras, and by the expectation that the Texans would be driven off and country be given up to them, has called upon the Governors of Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, and Louisiana, each for a regiment of mounted gun-men, to co-operate with the regular force under his command, including the two companies of dragoons from Fort Leavenworth.

It was his intention, if he did not in the interim receive satisfactory assurances that the Indians upon our borders had no hand in the late murders on the Navasota, to march to Nacogdoches as soon as he obtained the immediate cooperation of the three companies of dragoons and six companies of the 7th infantry at Fort Tawney. Globe.

Santa Anna.—The Georgetown Metropolitan takes a warm interest in the fate of Santa Anna, and by way of giving its sentiments in regard to him some importance, undertakes to utter them for the President of the United States.

It is understood (it says) that the President of the United States has expressed the greatest solicitude for the fate of the illustrious prisoner, whom the fortune of war has thrown into the hands of the Texans.

Santa Anna's advocate directly inverts the opinions of the President, unreservedly expressed by him to all who have conversed with him, and repeatedly stated in our presence. So far from ever having "the greatest solicitude for the fate of their illustrious prisoner," the President has again and again declared that he detested the most ignominious death; and that the only justification for the lenity shown him, was to be founded in the condition of Texas, which might make it proper to subject the demands of justice to the policy of getting rid of the armies of Mexico, through the influence of the chief.—ib.

Petersburg Market, July 29.—Cotton.—There is not much doing at present; prime qualities are scarce, and in good demand; the inquiry after it is not readily met by holders. Low quality very dull and not wanted. We quote: Fair, 15 1/2 to 16; Good, 16 to 16 1/2; Prime, 16 1/2 to 17.—Cotton.

Virginia Crops.—The Richmond Enquirer says of the Wheat harvest—

The crops generally turn out even worse than was expected. There is straw enough; but the heads are withered, and yield comparatively few grains. We are assured that some of the farmers will not make seed wheat—others have ploughed up their fields without reaping—many will not make half a crop—others not a third or fourth. The ravages from various causes, the fly, the wet, smut, freshet, &c. &c. are more or less felt by almost all. The complaint extends to both sides of the mountains in Virginia. But the corn looks well, and the oats are very fine.

We cannot quote any definite prices for Wheat. In this unparalleled state of the crop, the millers are unwilling to bid too high, as the farmers are to ask too little. We have heard of \$2 being offered in Petersburg. The millers talk of sending to Europe for supplies.

We hear favorable tidings from the country of the prospects of the Indian Corn crop. It was doing passing well a week ago, and only wanted a seasonable rain to start it a head. No sooner said than done: Last Friday there was a bountiful rain, which penetrated to the depth of four inches below the surface of the earth. To this succeeded four days of dry, scorching weather, when yesterday afternoon another series of