

Treasury Bank, though such a scheme is most unjustly imputed to them, we deem it unnecessary to multiply arguments against it.

The cheapness of our system of Government, compared with the monarchical systems of the old world, has been one of its chief recommendations to the favor of mankind. This is one of its characteristics, which every Republican will strive to maintain. Injudicious legislation, and the spirit of speculation in merchandise and public lands, had, within a few of the last years, brought into the Treasury a redundancy of revenue. As a natural consequence, this influx has been followed by loose and extravagant appropriations by Congress, and an increased expenditure. It is an inevitable law of our system of Government, and perhaps of every other, that if it collects much, it must expend much. It could not be safely tolerated, if it were practicable, that the Government should collect hundreds of millions from the people, to be retained by it in the shape of money or property. It must always expend what it collects. The only effective remedy, therefore, for an extravagant expenditure, is to reduce the supply. For the accomplishment of this great object, the country must look to those who strive to reduce the receipts of the Government to its absolute wants; to prevent extravagance, by withholding the means; to preserve the purity of the public agents, by keeping them out of temptation; to enforce economy, by making it impossible for the Government not to be economical.

It is in vain to oppose little appropriations of money, when there are millions of surplus in the Treasury. If there be a surplus it will be expended, and to be expended it must be appropriated. Keep the money out of the Treasury, and leave it in the pockets of the people, its rightful owners; multitudes of projects for expending it would then never be thought of, and others would never be pressed.

While, therefore, we deem it the duty of every Republican to oppose unnecessary appropriations and expenditures, we look to a proper regulation of duties and taxes, to be levied and collected from the people, as the only effective remedy and preventive of public extravagance. Duties on imported merchandise, though paid in the first instance by the merchants, come finally out of the pockets of the people, as much as if they were a direct tax laid on lands and personal property. We hold that it is the duty of Congress to ascertain, as nearly as practicable, what an economical administration of the Government ought to cost; to graduate the duties of taxes, in such manner as not to produce a surplus beyond that sum, and to vary them in conformity with that principle, as the changing circumstances of the country may require. We hold, that when Congress establishes, or suffers to exist, a system of revenue which collects from the people more money than the public service, economically managed, necessarily requires, they pervert the Government from its true object, violate their duty to their constituents, and commit upon them the same wrong which monarchs perpetrate upon their subjects, when they seize on their money or goods to support unnecessary wars, or minister to their pleasures, their tastes, or their passions.

At present, we have no surplus in the Treasury, and the receipts of the Government are scarcely equal to its necessary expenditures. It is our earnest desire and determination, as far as our opinions and appropriate acts can avail, to cut off the possibility of any surplus hereafter; not by extending the expenditures, but by lessening the receipts. And whenever the expenditures can be lessened, also, without a palpable injury to the public service, we are in favor of diminishing them, and the receipts in an equal degree; making our Government as cheap to the people as possible, and as powerless for mischief as it shall be cheap in its administration.

We rejoice to see that many of the recent great causes of taxation are fast disappearing. The public debt is now fully paid, and the people are entirely relieved from that burden. The extinguishment of the Indian titles to lands within the States and Territories; the removal of the Indians to the west of the Mississippi; and the Indian wars, in which the United States have been recently engaged, have necessarily produced a great expenditure of the public treasure. These will, no doubt, shortly be brought to a close; and this heavy drain upon the Treasury of the United States, of course, cease—and many other causes of expenditures are rapidly terminating.

(To be continued)

A Kidnapper.—The Columbus (Geo.) Democrat states that a traveller, since ascertained to be a Mr. Tate, arrived at a hotel in that city recently, with a negro boy, for whom he requested a bed might be made in his room. This was, of course, complied with, and the traveller retired to rest. In the morning they departed; and in a few days afterwards a sheriff arrived in pursuit of a man who had stolen a negro girl from Merriwether, Geo. The description of the traveller corresponded with that of the kidnapper—the sheriff fol-

lowed in pursuit, and in a few days called at Columbus on his return with Mr. Tate a prisoner, and the boy Ned, transferred to a very good looking mulatto girl of fourteen.



WARBOROUGH:

SA T U R D A Y , A U G U S T 1 8 , 1 8 3 8 .

ELECTION RETURNS.

The returns from 37 counties give Gov. Dudley a majority of about 10,000 votes. So far the Democratic Republican gain for members of the General Assembly is 13—the loss 16, as follows:

Democrat gain.	Federal gain.
Bladen 1	Bertie 2
Brunswick, Bladen and Columbus 1	Craven 3
Granville 1	Carteret 1
Halifax 3	Chatham 1
Northampton 1	Greene 1
Orange 3	Greene and Le-noir 1
Person 1	Johnston 1
Wake 1	Pitt 2
Cabarrus 1	Surry 4
13	16

Nash.—Senate: Samuel L. Arrington—Commons: Ford Taylor—both democrat republicans. State of the polls—Arrington, 326; J. H. Drake, jr. 180. F. Taylor, 423; Gen. H. Blount, 327; James Ricks, 49. Sheriff: Wm. W. Bryant, 593; Hardy Tisdale, 180.

Martin.—Senate: Jesse Cooper, Dem. Rep., 68 votes over Latham. Commons: Raleigh Roebuck, dem. rep. Sheriff: Thomas H. Phillips, dem. rep., has beaten Smithwick, fed, the former Sheriff, 128 votes.

Bertie.—Senate: Wm. W. Cherry, W. 256. A. W. Mebane, V. B. 226. For the commons, Jas. R. Rayner, V. B. 481, Lewis Bond, W. 451, John F. Lee, V. B. (the old member) 432, Wm. S. Pruden, 137. For Gov. Dudley 403, Branch 225. John Freeman, for sheriff, received 733. The whole number polled was 898.

So soon as complete returns are received, we will publish a list of the members elect, and the votes for Governor in the several counties. In Orange county the Republicans have gained 3 members—Ex-Senator Mangum falling short by 6 votes of the lowest Republican candidate.

Among the recent decisions of the Supreme Court of this State, as published in the Raleigh Register, we notice the following:

Also, in State v. Hathaway, from Edgecombe, directing the Court below to proceed to judgment.

We invite attention to the Address of the Democratic Republican members of the late Congress. The principles for which that party have uniformly contended are clearly set forth in this masterly document—and the false issue which the Federal Whigs are endeavoring to make up, between a Treasury Bank and a National Bank, fully and fairly refuted—the Address truly remarks that, "the leading question which now divides the two parties of the country is, the re-establishment of a Bank of the United States." This is the true issue: Bank or No Bank. On the subject of Abolition also, the Address is as full and explicit, as the most States Right patriot could wish. We commend the whole document to the attentive and dispassionate consideration of every individual who has the welfare of his country and the permanency of our Republican institutions at heart.

The Secretary of the Treasury has given official notice that the money bequeathed by the late James Smithson, Esq. of London, for founding an institute in the city of Washington, amounting to about a half million of dollars, will it is expected, be received during the present month.—The act of Congress passed July 7, 1838, directs the Secretary to invest the same in "stocks of States, bearing an interest at a rate of not less than five per cent. per annum," and he announces that he is now prepared to receive proposals from persons who have stocks of this description for sale.—*Ral. Star.*

The first of the three bonds of the U. S. Bank to the Government, for two millions each, due in 1839, has been purchased by the Bank itself, at par. The third due in 1841, has also been bargained for.—*ib.*

It is stated that the United States Bank has engaged to make a loan of five millions of dollars to the Government of Texas for 20 years, with an understand-

ing that the notes of that Bank shall be current in Texas, and that they are to make consignments of cotton to the credit of the bank in Liverpool.—*ib.*

The Banks of Charleston and the Commercial Bank of Columbia have determined to resume specie payments on the 1st of September.—*ib.*

Resumption of Specie Payments by the Ohio Banks.—By the Columbus Register of Aug. 3d, we learn that the Banks of that State held a Convention there the day before, and resolved to resume specie payments August the 13th.

The number of passengers who apply for seats in the conveyances of the Wilmington & Raleigh Rail Road line has increased so rapidly of late, that it is found impossible to accommodate all. The Company are now engaged in extending their facilities, and we trust that all who prefer this route, may be speedily accommodated.

The Company have recently ordered 6 additional coaches and 60 horses. The new steamer, "The Governor Dudley," is hourly expected.—*Wilmington Ad.*

We learn, verbally, that the cars on the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, ran over a negro man in the neighborhood of Mrs. Little's on Sunday evening last, and crushed him to death.—*Warrenton Rep.*

The Spider's most attenuated thread is cord, is cable, to man's brittle tie on human bliss.

Melancholy Accident.—It is with feelings of genuine sorrow, that we are called on to record the melancholy death of Mr. John S. Raboteau, of Franklin county, but recently and for the greater portion of his life an estimable citizen of this place. He was returning from Louisburg home, a few days since, in a Sulky, driving a mule, when it is supposed the animal became frightened, and, starting to run within a quarter of a mile of his house, threw him out and injured him so badly, that incapable of effort, he lay for many hours exposed to the scorching rays of a mid-day Sun. We say supposed, because he was found as described, though he scarcely spoke, after being discovered. His remains were brought to this City for interment, and were followed to the tomb by a large concourse of sympathizing friends.

Mr. R. was about 72 years of age, but he was so regular and temperate a man in all things, as to be free, in an unusual degree, from the infirmities incident to age. Few persons have discharged in a more exemplary manner all the duties of life.—Though retiring and unobtrusive, his virtue was of the severest kind. An inflexible integrity, a stern moral principle, an uncompromising adherence to truth and right, were its prominent characteristics. Resolute in pursuing his own straightforward course, he turned aside to interfere with no man's affairs, but following the advice of the Apostle "he studied to be quiet, and to do his own business."—*Ral. Reg.*

The Drought is becoming very extensive and alarming. Similar complaints reach us from New England, South Eastern New York, New Jersey, and Maryland, where, however, there has been a recent shower, Virginia and North Carolina. A person who passed through a part of New Jersey last Saturday, informs us that the grass was completely parched up, and that to make the matter worse, an immense number of grass-hoppers, being deprived of their accustomed food, had attacked the buckwheat and oats, the crops of which would be diminished at least one half, by this unexpected visitation. This plague of the grass hoppers, however, appears not to extend over a very large tract of the country. The drought is a far more serious evil. A good soaking rain at this time, would be worth millions of dollars to the country. Indeed without it, and unless it comes soon too, the Fall crops will be very light, and in many places next to nothing.—*N. Y. Jour. Com.*

The Thirteenth of August.—This day will be a memorable one in the financial history of the United States, as the period of the resumption of specie payments by the Banks. We understand the Banks at Richmond have resolved to commence paying specie to day, and that their branches here will follow their example.—*Norfolk Herald.*

The Exploring Squadron.—Incredible as it may seem, we can now vouch for the fact, that the Exploring Squadron is ready for sea, and will depart with the first fair wind—to day, if it should offer. The officers are all on board, and in fine spirits, elate with anticipations of the peaceful triumph, not less worthy of the wreath of fame than those of "grim visaged war," which await the successful results of scientific research, achieved with greater peril and hardship; and admitting the truth of the old adage, that a "bad beginning will have a good ending," they have a glorious prospect of success to their expedition.—*ib.*

The Weather.—The highest degrees of heat ever known in our climate, continue,

as they have done with few and slight abatements, since the 1st of July. The drought too, threatens the destruction of the Corn crops and kitchen gardens; but we have a right to hope from the immense mass of clouds which hung over us yesterday afternoon and evening, that copious rains are near at hand, and that although they have not reached us, many thousand acres of land planted in corn, have been refreshed by them. Many suppose that the drought of this summer is beyond precedent; but it is not yet equal to that of 1830.—*ib.*

We learn from the Edenton Gazette, that while the Whigs of Bertie were rejoicing over the victory obtained at their late election, a man named Jacob Blount, was so badly wounded by the premature discharge of a cannon, as to render death almost inevitable. Both arms were amputated below the elbow, and his face and one leg were considerably injured. The accident was occasioned by the man at the touch hole raising his thumb, while Blount was ramming the cartridge. He is a man of family, having a wife and five children. He was alive on Monday.—*ib.*

New York, August 11.—The uncurrent money business is becoming less profitable for the brokers, and more profitable for the People at large. New England, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania bills are now very near par, and all Western and Southern money is improving. The domestic exchanges are as follows:

Boston	4
Philadelphia	3 to 3
Baltimore	3
Richmond	1 to 1 1/2
Charleston	2 1/2
Cincinnati	2 1/2 to 3
Augusta, Geo.	4 1/2 to 5
Savannah	4 1/2 to 5
Mobile	10 to 11
New Orleans	5
Nashville	10 to 12
Natchez	14 to 15
Louisville	2 1/2 to 3
St. Louis	6 to 8
Detroit	4 to 5

Which is a gradual improvement, particularly upon Louisville, Cincinnati, and Richmond.

The banks about to resume in the West and South are drawing hard upon our city for specie, but we have enough for them, and a very ready disposition to accommodate them for such a purpose.

From Florida.—A letter dated Tampa Bay, July 15, says: "Gen. Taylor is expected to be back from Okefeoke in from four to ten days. The enemy, so far as we can learn, is more hostile than ever, though we have not yet been troubled on this side of the Territory. We have heard that they are determined to hold out to the last. They kill all messengers sent out by the whites, and all who speak of giving up. Some of the most popular Indians have been killed this summer by their own people."

The St. Augustine Herald, of July 21, says: We understand that it is estimated that there are about 400 Indian warriors in the strong holds of the Oak-fenoke Swamp, headed by Coacochee.

An important rumor is afloat which, if true, will have material influence on the future prospects of our neighbor Republic of Texas. It is said on pretty good authority, that the Texian loan of Two millions of Dollars has been taken by the United States Bank.

France and Texas.—Gen. Henderson, the Envoy from Texas, has nearly completed arrangements for the conclusion of amity and commerce between France and Texas.

Gold.—The total value of gold taken from all the mines in the United States for the last ten years, is said to be thirty millions of dollars.

Infamous.—A few days ago, a sum of money was stolen near Kosciusko, Mississippi. A black girl, who professed to know all about the circumstances, charged a respectable white person with being the thief. Upon her testimony the citizens seized him, tied him to a tree, and "lynched" him with extreme severity. During the operation, a man named Parker stood looking on and exclaiming, "Give it to him; he has the money! He is the thief, and will soon confess it!" The lynchers found, however, after nearly killing their victim, that he would confess nothing; and he was at length released, torn, bleeding, and unable to stand. A few hours afterwards, suspicion began to rest on Parker himself, who, on being tied to the same tree, roared out, "I have the money." The whole sum was found in his possession, and in that of the wench on whose false testimony the innocent man had been so horribly mutilated.

This occurrence should be a memorable lesson to all who are disposed to take the vengeance of the law into their own hands. The atrocious practice of "lynching" de-

serves to be stamped with the indignation of men, and with the wrath of God.

Every actor in the bloody tragedy of Kosciusko should at once be driven from an exile from society and all its enjoyments.—*Louisville Journal.*

More Lynch Law.—Lee, lately condemned to two years imprisonment for a nameable brutality to the person of his wife, has received at the hands of his fellow citizens, a punishment more severe even than his crime. On the arrival of the boat that bore him to Baton Rouge, a large body of the people took possession of the unfortunate man, and unanimously resolved that for acts so unmanly, *unlawfully* he should ever more remain.

Most infamous and inhuman conduct.—It will be recollected that Capt. Davis of the schr. Henry Cameron, of Philadelphia, rescued a number of the passengers from the wreck of the ill-fated Pa's Ka, and carried them into Wilmington, N. C. The Henry Cameron arrived this morning from that port, and has furnished us with an account of the following infamous and inexcusable conduct on the part of the Captain of a schooner, the name of which we regret is not recollected. The information was communicated to Capt. Davis his pilot, and he can be implicitly relied on.

The schr. Merchant, of Elizabeth City, N. C. bound to Wilmington, N. C. with a cargo of corn, passed the passengers of the wreck of the Pulaski, heard their desperate cries for aid, saw them struggling with the waves when even hope had almost forsaken them, and notwithstanding he was distinctly hailed by them, he refused to offer them any assistance, and proceeded on his course.

The reason which he afterwards assigned for this wanton and murderous neglect of duty was, that he feared another vessel bound to the same port as himself, would get in before him.

We trust that the Wilmington, N. C. papers will ascertain the name of this inhuman monster, and publish it in connection with his infamy.

Philadelphia Exchange Bo.

Upper Canada Troubles.—Late advices from Toronto communicate the melancholy intelligence that on Saturday night sixteen persons implicated in the late insurrectionary movement at the Short Hills, were convicted of High Treason and sentenced to death. Four of them were citizens of the United States, and are, with the others, condemned to be executed on the 25th inst.

The following are the names of the unfortunate Americans sentenced to be executed: Linus Wilson Miller, George Coley, Norman Mallory, and Wm. Reynolds. There are also twelve Canadians to be hanged and quartered on the same day.

This mangling of dead bodies is a piece of barbarity disgraceful to the laws which sanction it, and a reproach to the civilization of the nineteenth century.

Sylvester's N. Y. Rep.

Petersburg Market, August 10.—Cotton.—No sales have taken place since our last publication; no buyers in the market; holders ask from 9 to 11 cents; the latest price for prime.—Floor, \$7 50 to 9 00—Corn, (wholesale) 3 75 to 4 00—Bacon, (Hog Round,) 11 to 11 1/2 cts.—*Int.*

Washington Market, Aug. 14.—Turpentine, new dip, \$2.95; Old \$1.90; Scrap, \$1 00. Tar, \$1 70.—*Whig.*

Norfolk Market, Aug. 10.—Cotton, 9 to 10 1/2 cents; Corn, 73 to 75 cents; Lard, dull, 8 to 9 cents.—*Her.*



DIED.

In this place, on Monday last, after a lingering illness, Mr. Weeks P. Hadley, in the 42d year of his age.

At his residence in Nash county, on the night of the 25th ult. in the 56th year of his age, Capt. Francis Drake, leaving an affectionate wife and eight children to lament their loss, and deeply regretted by an extensive circle of relatives and devoted friends. Also, on the 8th ult. William Drake, Esq. in the 61st year of his age, in whose death his neighbors and the country generally have sustained a great loss. Also, at his residence in Alabama, Green W. Drake, formerly of Nash county, on the 3rd of June, in the 31st year of his age, leaving an affectionate wife and four young children to deplore their irreparable loss. He moved from his native home (Nash county, N. C.) last fall, in search of a more fruitful soil; but he has been taken from his friends in the prime of life. The only regret manifested in dying, was parting with his affectionate wife and children, which displays an evidence of great goodness of heart. Besides his own dear family he has left an extensive circle of friends and relatives to mourn his departure.

Ral. Reg.