

and which you fill, sir, with so much dignity, cost one hundred and sixty-five dollars? Now, sir, when you are electioneering, and abusing the silk stocking gentlemen, you do not tell your constituents that you sometimes sit for nearly half a day in such a luxurious seat, and listen to speeches from one who thinks the curse of God rests upon your country. No, sir, I believe, if your good democrats knew it, you would lose at least—a dozen votes.

Do you know, sir, that the ornaments over the Speaker's chair cost near two thousand dollars? Now, sir, here is a silk-velvet chair, surrounded by ornaments of "bullion fringe, silk worsted, and India satin damask," with silk tassels, thirty-five dollars a pair, and all by democratic orders! There is nothing equal to it, sir, except the rooms of Eastern monarchs, or the fashionable parlors of pet Sub-Treasurers!

Then, sir, go to the Senate—the democratic Senate—and look at the Vice President! Look at the distinguished man from the Great Crossings! There he sits, sir, as happy as Governor Sancho, with a canopy over his head, and a golden eagle, who seems to be endeavoring to wing his flight out of such company. This eagle and canopy, I learn, sir, cost more than two thousand dollars! Poor bird! fluttering like a chicken in apprehension of a hot gridiron! These tawdry ornaments are revolting, are disgusting, I might say, to plain American taste. It is to be regretted, however, sir, that they did not bring their damask covering a little lower down, so as to screen the occupant of that chair entirely from observation. There seems to have been a desire, in the arrangement, to keep him back a little—to put him out of the way.

I could not but make another melancholy observation, Mr. Speaker, as my eyes rested on this flaunting exhibition of loco foco taste. The picture of the Father of his country—of Washington—is removed from the place now occupied by the iron bars which hold the gilded bird; is taken away from its position and placed back in the gallery, among the people, out of sight, sir, as his precepts are of a majority of that body. Before, one who visited the Senate was involuntarily forced to say, "look on that picture, and on this." Well, might the friends of the present occupant of that seat shrink from such a comparison!

But, Mr. Speaker, I fervently hope and believe that the time is fast coming when the character of that great man (Washington) will be dear to the Representatives of the People, as it has been, and still is, to the people themselves. Then, sir, locofocoism will disappear, and our republican institutions will be renovated; then, sir, and not till then, will our Government be honestly administered.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the House for its kind indulgence: I did not intend to have trespassed half so long. But for frequent interruptions I should have been less excited, and therefore would have said less.

I promised the gentleman from Pennsylvania to move the Previous Question. I do this, therefore, sir, because I made the promise. I do it with great reluctance, and shall vote it against it myself. If the gentleman will permit it, I will most cheerfully withdraw it. [Mr. Petriken would not consent.] I regret, sir, to deprive the Representative from Ohio of an opportunity of replying. I thank the gentleman from Pennsylvania for the courtesy extended to me, and move the Previous Question.



TARBOROUGH:

SATURDAY, MARCH 23, 1839.

We conclude in this paper the remarks of Hon. E. L. Stanly. Much as we object to the manner and matter of this speech, we determined to give it publicity, that our readers might duly appreciate this impotent attempt to make the worse appear the better reason. Strip this speech of its rank abuse, and what does it amount to? Simply that Mr. Stanly could not vote for anti-abolition resolutions, though supported by nearly the entire Southern delegation, because they were also sustained by a northern member, who in reply to queries propounded to him at home by abolitionists, had given a highly colored picture of what he conceived to be the moral and physical effects of slavery, at the same time that he deprecated the conduct of the abolitionists—and because the brother of a public officer is an abolitionist. This is the head and front of Mr. Stanly's justification of his extraordinary conduct on that occasion. Mr. Stanly can vote with his whig friends on "all sorts of subjects," although he admits that "some of them are abolitionists;" and can treat with courtesy and respect the "gentleman from Massachusetts," and the "gentleman from Vermont," notwithstanding their active exertions in favor of the abolitionists, and against the most vital interests of his constituents—but when a northern democrat presumes to sustain South-

ern interests, Mr. Stanly can hunt up, with the assistance of the aforesaid "gentleman from Vermont," a document prepared for a different place, can torture expressions applied to the effects of slavery so as to apply to abolitionism, suppressing those parts directly relating to that subject, and abuse him in an outrageous and insulting manner. Had this document been professedly a speech delivered in Congress, the ire of Mr. Stanly might have been justly roused; but it being addressed to abolitionists and non-slaveholders, we are of the opinion, that Mr. Stanly's remarks were entirely misplaced, as well as being impolitic and unjust. But we will insert in our next paper, the opinions of Mr. Duncan on this speech and its author, as published in the Globe, he being prevented from replying to it in Congress—and will follow it with Mr. Stanly's rejoinder, that our readers may have the whole matter before them.

Mr. Stanly eulogizes Hon. Henry Clay, and speaks of him as a "favorite of the South." Mr. Clay may be a favorite of the Southern federal bank whigs, but he is not, nor never will be, of the Southern democracy. They cannot forget that he was the father of the American System, embracing an oppressive tariff and expensive internal improvements; which operated so disastrously on the South, that it brought the country to the verge of a civil war—and which must be again brought forward for further action in the next Presidential term. Nor can they forget his exertions in favor of the late U. S. Bank—nor his recent declaration in favor of a fifty million bank, of which he can with propriety claim the paternity, should it ever have existence. Mr. Clay may not now be an abolitionist, but the following extracts from his "Life," as published by his friend and biographer, Mr. Prentice, will show that from his early exertions in favor of the "eradication of slavery," he may in truth and verity also claim the paternity of abolitionism; and mount it as a hobby for the Presidency, as he has done the American System and now does the bank question, should it be considered so available for that office, as it is at present in the Northern States for State offices and for Congress. Mr. Prentice says:

"The commencement of Mr. Clay's political career may be dated as far back as the year 1797—a period at which he had scarcely begun the practice of law. The people of Kentucky were then about to elect a Convention to frame a new Constitution for the State; and one feature of the plan, which had been submitted to them was a provision for the final emancipation of the slave population. The strongest prejudices of a majority of the people of every part of the State, were arrayed against this measure, and Mr. Clay was aware of the fact, but his sentiments and his feelings were on the side of emancipation; and without taking a moment's heed to his popularity, he entered into the defence of his favorite policy, with all the deep and unquenchable ardor of his nature. His vigorous pen was busy in the public journals, and his eloquent voice was raised in almost every assemblage, in favor of the election of men to the Convention, who would contend for the eradication of slavery."

"The struggle was a fierce one; but the advocates of slavery prevailed, and the young champion of liberty and equal rights, who made the aristocrats of the land tremble for their ancient prerogatives, became unpopular on account of the part he had acted. The true principles of slavery were not then understood. The idea of emancipation was new. It alarmed the prejudices of the multitude, and Mr. Clay's powerful vindications of it were regarded by many, as the brilliant but wayward efforts of a young votary of ambition, striving to attract their attention by the startling and paradoxical character of his opinions, than the result of a calm and deliberate conviction of right. This was unquestionably a mistake. His sincerity in opposing negro servitude was manifest from every act of his life—from his professional no less than his political exertions. Whenever a slave brought an action at law for his liberty, Mr. Clay volunteered as his advocate; and it is said that in the whole course of his practice, he never failed to obtain a decision in the slave's favor. A passion for the liberty of mankind seems to have, at that early period, been a portion of his being and has never changed since. He has been the slave's friend through life. In all stations he has pleaded African freedom, without fear from high or low. To him, more than any other individual, is to be ascribed that great revolution which has taken place in the public sentiment; a revolution, whose wheels must continue to move onward till they reach the goal of universal freedom. A conviction of the expediency and necessity of emancipation, has been spreading farther and farther among our countrymen, and taking deeper root in their minds, and it requires not the spirit of prophecy to foretell the end. This rapid and continued triumph of the principles, which it was the object of Mr. Clay's

first political labors to establish, may well be a source of pride to him, and honest exultation to his friends."

The Washington Republican of Tuesday last, contains the proceedings of a public meeting of the Republicans of Beaufort county, held in that place on the 8th inst. at which delegates were appointed to attend the proposed Convention in this Congressional district. We shall soon give the proceedings a place in our columns. It is quite cheering to see such a resolute and determined spirit manifesting itself among the Republicans of the district.

We have received the first number of the "Wilmington Weekly Chronicle," recently established in that town, by Mr. A. A. Brown. The Editor says, his preferences are with the whig party.

The troubles in Maine we are happy to state, have been arrested in their progress, and will await the action of the governments.



[BY AUTHORITY.]

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES, PASSED AT THE THIRD SESSION OF THE TWENTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

[PUBLIC—No. 6.]

AN ACT to provide for the location and temporary support of the Seminole Indians removed from Florida

Be it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and hereby is, authorized to provide a suitable location, west of the States of Missouri or Arkansas, for the Seminole Indians who have been or may be removed from Florida; and to provide for their support until they shall be removed to such location; and that, for these purposes, the sum of ten thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

JAMES K. POLK,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

RH. M. JOHNSON,

Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

APPROVED, February 13th, 1839.

M. VAN BUREN.

[PUBLIC—No. 7.]

AN ACT making appropriations for the payment of the revolutionary and other pensioners of the United States, for the year eighteen hundred and thirty-nine.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, in addition to former appropriations, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the pensioners of the United States, for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine:

For the revolutionary pensioners, under the several acts, other than those of the fifteenth of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty eight; the seventh of June, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two; and the fourth of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six; three hundred and twenty-six thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

For the invalid pensioners, under various laws, three hundred thousand six hundred and eighty-five dollars and sixty-three cents;

For pensions to widows and orphans under the act of the fourth of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty six, four hundred and ninety thousand and eighty-four dollars and fifty-two cents;

For five years pensions to widows, per act seventh July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty eight, one million three hundred and seventy-two thousand dollars;

For half pay pensions, payable through the office of the Third Auditor, ten thousand dollars.

APPROVED, February 13th, 1839.

[PUBLIC—No. 8.]

AN ACT to repeal the proviso to the second section of an act approved the third of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, which authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to compromise the claims of the United States against certain banks.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proviso to the second section of "An act to authorize the proper officers of the Treasury Department to credit the account of the Treasurer of the United States with the amount of unavailable funds standing to his debit on the books of the Treasury, to transfer the amount to the debit of banks

and individuals indebted for the same, and to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to compromise and settle said claims," approved third of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, which prohibits the Secretary of the Treasury from compromising the claims of the United States against the Alleghany Bank of Pennsylvania, be, and the same is hereby repealed; and that the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to compromise and settle the claim of the United States against said bank.

APPROVED, February 16th, 1839.

[PUBLIC—No. 9.]

AN ACT to amend "An act to re-organize the District Courts of the United States in the State of Mississippi," approved June eighteen, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the court of the Northern District of Mississippi, besides the ordinary jurisdiction of a district court, shall have jurisdiction of all cases, except appeals and writs of error, cognizable by law in a circuit court, and shall proceed therein in the same manner as a circuit court.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That defendants residing in said Northern District shall not be sued in the circuit court held at Jackson, except in the cases and in the mode prescribed by the fourth section of the act to which this is an amendment.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That all appeals and writs of error from the decisions of the said district court, when exercising the powers of a circuit court, shall be directly to the Supreme Court of the United States, in the same manner and under the same limitations and restrictions that they are now allowed by law from the circuit court.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That the Marshal of the several districts in the State of Mississippi, in addition to the several sale days now allowed by law, may be authorized to sell property at the Court House of each county on Monday of each week, and on the first and second days of each term of the district court, and that he may, at the written request of the defendant, change the sale of property to the place where the United States court for his district is holden: Provided, in the opinion of the Marshal, the interest of the plaintiff would not be compromised thereby.

APPROVED, February 16th, 1839.

[RESOLUTION—PUBLIC—No. 1.]

A RESOLUTION for the purchase of the island at the confluence of the St. Peters and Mississippi rivers.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized to contract with J. B. & J. Ferriault, for the purchase of the island at the confluence of the St. Peters and Mississippi rivers, and to report his proceedings to Congress, subject to their approbation or rejection.

APPROVED, February 13th, 1839.

Norfolk Market, March 11.—Cotton, 13 1/2 to 14 1/2 cents; Corn, 80 to 81 cents; Bacon, (hog round) 11 to 12; Lard, 12 to 12 1/2 cents. Cotton—We have heard of no operations worthy of note, and therefore continue our previous quotations.—Herald.

Petersburg Market, March 15.—Cotton. The market has been languid, for the past week, for this article, and the sales have been small—holders prefer waiting for next English advices, than to sell at the views of the buyers. We quote 13 to 14 cents, as in quality.—Int.

FOR THE TARBORO' PRESS.

"THE MINSTREL BOY."

"The minstrel boy" to "Tarboro' town" come, In the streets of the village we found him; With cymbal and quills sweetly playing "Sweet Home,"

He drew all the citizens around him.

Like Orpheus of old so sweet were his strains, The cattle and swine went to prancing; The horses in ecstasy threw up their manes, And the cats and the dogs went to dancing. Minstrel, farewell! too short did you tarry, Your music began to awaken "love's dream;" Old bachelors who had neglected to marry, A faint ray of love from their eye 'gan to beam.

Minstrel, farewell! good fortune betide thee, Wherever you go sound loudly thy quills; Grind like a hero thy cymbal beside thee, And wake up the "gals" as you pass o'er the hills. And wake up old boys from their wretched condition, Let thy music inspire them with love for the fair, Being alone in this world is earthly perdition, From which let thy strains rescue their gray hair.

FAREWELL.

The sick are all taking Gœlicke's Matchless Sanative, which is astonishing Europe and America with its mighty cures.

A perfect cure of Asthma, fifty four years standing, effected by the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans.—This is to certify, that I was attacked with the Asthma in the ninth year of my age, and from that time until the present year, a period of fifty four years, I have been subject to that disease. For the last five years, I had it almost incessantly—not being exempt from it more than twenty four hours at any one time. I had consulted the most skillful physicians, and tried

many remedies without any relief. In June last, I commenced using Dr. Wm. Evans' Vegetable Medicine, not with the expectation of effecting a cure, for I believed my case hopeless and my dissolution near, but with the hope of obtaining momentary relief. Before I had used two packages, I was entirely relieved; and I have not been attacked with it since. I can now say that I am permanently cured of the disease, and I can confidently commend it to all who are afflicted with this distressing complaint.

SARAH SIMMONS,
Prince George, Va., Nov. 10,
J. M. REDMOND, Agent, Tarboro'.



DIED,

In this county, on Friday, the 15th inst. after a lingering illness, Mr. John P. Manning.

Prices Current,

At Tarborough and New York.

MAR. 19.	per	Tarboro',	New York.
Bacon,	lb	10 1/2	10 1/2
Brandy, apple,	gallon	80 100	44 45
Coffee,	lb	13 16	9 12
Corn,	bushel	65 70	95 97
Cotton,	lb	12 1/2	11 1/2
Cotton bagging,	yard	20 25	13 1/2
Flour,	barrel	\$7 8	\$8 1/2
Iron,	lb	4 1/2	5 3/4
Lard,	lb	10 10 1/2	13 1/2
Molasses,	gallon	50 55	35 41
Sugar, brown,	lb	10 12 1/2	7 1/2
Salt, T. I.	bushel	69 65	48 50
Turpentine,	barrel	225 250	275 280
Wheat,	bushel	100 125	180 190
Whiskey,	gallon	65 70	42 44

Notice.

THE subscriber having more blooded stock on hand than he desires to keep, offers for sale his half of the celebrated American

Race horse Red Wasp.

This horse will make his stand the ensuing season at Raleigh, N. Carolina, where it is expected and believed he will receive a very liberal patronage, sufficient at least, to constitute seventy five or a hundred mares. If early application is made, a bargain will be granted to the purchaser.

He will also make sale of his almost unrivalled mile horse called CRAVEN, and in the sale will grant a bargain. He has been in low order some time ago, but all the liveliness of action and vigor of spirits that he once had, he now possesses.

JOHN J. DANIEL.

March 13th, 1839.

The Raleigh Standard will please insert three weeks, and forward account to this office for collection.

\$30 Reward.

RAN AWAY a short time since, three negroes named NED, HARDY, and JACK, belonging to John S. Redolph, who recently removed from this county to Florida. These negroes are supposed to be lurking about Tarboro', and are so well known that it is deemed unnecessary to give a description of them. I am authorized to offer the above reward for their apprehension, or \$10 for each, if delivered to me or secured in any jail so that their owner can get them again. All persons are forbid harboring or carrying off said negroes, under penalty of the law.

D. RICHARDS.

Tarboro', March 14, 1839.

Morus Multicaulis.

Battle & Brothers,

HAVE just received two boxes of this valuable plant, which they are selling at 3 cents per bud. When a quantity is taken, 10 per cent. discount will be allowed. Those who want, had best apply early, as they are rapidly selling.

Rocky Mount, Feb 27th, 1839. 9 4

Notice.

THE subscriber lost, early on Friday morning the 8th inst. in Tarborough, or on the road leading to Stantonburg,

A large Sheepskin Pocket Book, wrapped with a cotton twine string, containing the following Notes of Hand: one vs. Asa Amason, for \$1,000, dated June, 1835 or 6—one vs. Samuel Speight, the subscriber security, payable to Lemuel Deberry, for \$519, dated November, 1838—one other vs. Samuel Speight, for \$31, same date—one vs. Abner Eason, for \$15, same date—and several other dated January 4, 1838—and several other small notes, receipts, tax lists, and other papers—no money in it. All persons are forewarned trading or trafficking for the above papers. A reward of Five Dollars will be given, on delivery of the Pocket Book and contents to Geo. Howard, Tarboro', or to the subscriber, near Oak Grove.

ELBERT AMASON.

March 8, 1839.