

upon obvious and palpable demands of the public good.—Of holding all chartered institutions to their undertakings, as the price of privileges granted. Of requiring from all public functionaries, fidelity in public trust, and from the representative a due respect to the public will. Of preserving in undisputed purity the freedom of elections, and yielding a prompt submission to the will of a majority, that great principle of a representative government—and zealously encouraging whatever shall render the people of the State contented and prosperous, her character respected and her institutions flourishing, solid and permanent.

Allow me in conclusion, to tender to you individually, the homage of my respect, for the polite manner in which you have discharged the duty assigned you, and to return to the Convention my profound acknowledgements for the kind partiality which influenced their selection.

With sincere respect and esteem,
Your friend and fellow citizen,
R. M. SAUNDERS.

[By the request of the Convention, that body was addressed by its Nominee, in a forcible and impressive manner, which called forth repeated bursts of applause. The remarks of Judge S. related to his past political history—his devotion to democratic principles and his veneration for the will of the people. We have no notes of these remarks, and are therefore unable to do justice to this eloquent and manly exposition of his political views and career.—Ed. Standard.]

Several gentlemen were called upon to address the Convention, all of whom declined, except Mr. Hoke of Lincoln, who entertained its members for some time with a speech rife with patriotic sentiments, and occasional sallies of wit and humor.

The Committee to whom was referred the Expenditures of the Convention, reported the following resolution as a part of their Report.

Resolved, That 15,000 copies of the proceedings of this Convention, together with 15,000 copies of the Address of the Committee of thirteen, be printed and circulated through the different Counties of the State, by the Editor of the Standard.

On motion of James T. Miller, it is unanimously

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention are due and are hereby tendered to Mr. Smith, for the kindness and liberality he has exhibited, in tendering the use of his Room to the Members of the Democratic Republican State Rights Convention.

On motion,
Resolved, That the thanks of the Convention be given to the President, Vice Presidents and Secretaries, for the dignified and able manner in which they have fulfilled their several stations.

On the adoption of this Resolution, the President adjourned the Convention sine die, in a very feeling and impressive speech.

LOUIS D. WILSON, President.
GABRIEL HOLMES, } V. P's.
HENRY FITTS, }
L. E. Thompson, } Secretaries.
J. C. Dobbin, }



TARBOROUGH:

SATURDAY, JANUARY 25, 1840.

Democratic Republican State Rights Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT,

MARTIN VAN BUREN.

FOR GOVERNOR,

ROMULUS M. SAUNDERS.

We invite attention to the able exposition of Democratic principles contained in the admirable letter of Judge Saunders, embodied in the proceedings of the Democratic Republican State Rights Convention, which will be found in the preceding columns.

The Southern Federal Whigs have suddenly discovered, since the Harrisburg Nominations have been made public, that Gen. Harrison is a genuine Republican, a Southerner by birth, and a Southerner in principle. How far they are borne out by facts, will be seen in the following indisputable evidence of his early as well as late opinions on public measures. In a speech a few years since in the Senate of the U. S., John Randolph of Roanoke thus spoke of Gen. Harrison:

"Now, sir, the only difference between the gentleman from Ohio and myself is this—and it is vital: that gentleman and myself differ fundamentally and totally, and did differ when we first took our seats in

Congress—he as a delegate from the territory Northwest of the river Ohio, I as a member of the other House, from the State of Virginia. He was an open, zealous, frank supporter of the Sedition Law and Black Cockade administration; and I was as zealous, frank and open an opponent of the Black Cockade and Sedition Law administration. We differ fundamentally and totally—we never agree about measures or about men—I do not mean to dictate to the gentlemen—let us agree to differ as gentlemen ought to do, especially natives of the same State, who are antipodes to each other in politics. He, I acknowledge, just now the zenith and I the nadir; but unless there is something false in the philosophy of the schools, in the course of time even these will change their places."

To which General Harrison replied, and acknowledged his support of the Administration of the elder Adams, thus:

"He has been pleased to say, that under the administration of Mr. Adams, I was a federalist, and he comes to that conclusion from the course pursued by me in the session of 1799—1800.

The gentleman had no means of knowing my political principles unless he obtained them in private conversation. As I was on terms of intimacy with the gentleman, it is very probable that he might have heard me express sentiments favorable to the then administration. I certainly felt them," &c.

These were the early opinions of Gen. H. Since then it is well known that he has been and is now an ardent supporter of the Tariff, Internal Improvement, U. S. Bank, and the whole system which the widest and most latitudinarian constructions of the Constitution have brought into practice by the General Government. And, as regards Abolitionism, of which so much of late has been said, the following opinions expressed by Gen. Harrison in 1833, and by Mr. Van Buren in 1834, plainly exhibit their views on this exciting topic.

Harrison.—"Should I be asked if there is no way by which the General Government can aid the cause of emancipation, I answer, that it has long been an object near my heart to see the whole of its surplus revenue appropriated to that object. With the sanction of the States holding the slaves, there appears to me to be no constitutional objection to its being thus applied, embracing not only the colonization of those that may be otherwise freed, but the purchase of the freedom of others. By a zealous prosecution of a plan formed upon that basis, we might look forward to a day, not very distant, when a North American sun would not look down upon a slave."

Van Buren.—Letter to Mr. Gwinn in 1834.—"My opinions on the subject of the power of Congress over Slave Property in the Southern States are so well understood by my friends, that I am surprised that an attempt to impose upon the public respecting them should be hazarded. The subject is, in my judgment, exclusively under the control of the State Governments; and I am not apprised, nor do I believe that a contrary opinion to an extent deserving consideration, is entertained in any part of the United States. The charge, therefore, to which you have had the goodness to call my attention, that I am in favor of an interference by Congress in manumitting your slave property, is destitute of foundation: so far from it I do not see on what authority the General Government could interfere without a change of the Constitution, even at the instance of either or of all the slaveholding States."

We ask of every candid and intelligent reader, that professes to be a Republican, a dispassionate perusal of the above indisputable facts and opinions, and then let him say if he is not also compelled to acknowledge that Gen. Harrison and himself "are antipodes to each other in politics."

Henry D. Gilpin, of Pennsylvania, has been appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, Attorney General of the United States, in the place of Felix Grundy, elected a Senator of the United States from Tennessee.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on the 13th inst. Mr. White, of Tennessee, presented certain resolutions of the Legislature of Tennessee, instructing her Senators to support the measures of the Administration, &c., and after reading a letter, giving his reasons for non-complying therewith, announced his resignation as a member of the Senate.

The Independent Treasury bill has been ordered to be engrossed in the Senate, by a vote of 24 to 18.

The bill for the armed occupation of Florida, is still under discussion in the Senate.

The House of Representatives, by a vote of 118 to 77, decided on the 13th inst. to refer the New Jersey case with all the papers and testimony, to the Committee of Elections.

On the same day, Mr. Pickens of S. C. called the attention of the House to an article in the Madisonian, stating that Gen.

Duff Green had been offered \$10,000 by Messrs. Blair & Rives, of the Globe, for his influence in the election of Printer to the House. Messrs. Blair & Rives, have unequivocally pronounced the article from the Madisonian "to be a tissue of falsehood."

U. S. Senate.—Col. Benton, on Monday the 6th, delivered a most able and conclusive argument against the constitutionality and expediency of assuming or providing for the payment of the State debts, or diverting the land revenue to that object. The reader will find in it a clear historical view of the origin and progress of this distribution, or assumption measure, which commenced some 10 or 15 years ago. The first successful act was the deposit bill nominally—but distribution bill in reality, which passed in June, 1836. The next step is now to assume the State debts, or to secede the public lands to them for that purpose. A direct assault on the constitution has been and will continue to be unavailing—evasion is now the order of the day—having proved so successful in the deposit case, we shall have constant repetitions of the same measure under every variety of forms. The country is indebted to Col. Benton for thus early drawing their attention to the dangers that threaten us from this quarter, and for stripping these insidious schemes of all their disguises.

Halifax Democrat.

Distressing Fire in Wilmington.—A fire broke out in Wilmington yesterday at two o'clock, A. M. near the Court House, which was consumed. We learn by a passenger in the stage last night, that the two most important squares for business, and the value of property were consumed, with the exception of the Cape Fear Bank and two or three other buildings, which were preserved by the great efforts made, in consequence of great rewards offered by the owners.

The two squares burnt, were those North East and North West of the Court House, the latter extending to the river and being that on which was the Custom House and Cape Fear Bank. The former, that on which Reston's Hotel and Dawson's Store were situated.

Fay. Jour. Jan. 18.

Appalling Calamity.—Steamboat Destroyed and nearly Two Hundred Lives Lost!—A slip from the office of the Bridgport Standard, furnishes us with the following most melancholy intelligence of the steamboat Lexington, which left New York on Monday afternoon 13th inst. for Providence, having, it is believed, about one hundred and fifty passengers!!! A large quantity of cotton was placed upon her decks. At 7 o'clock, when about two miles from Eaton's Neck, the cotton took fire near the smoke pipe.

The boat was headed for the shore, as soon as the efforts to extinguish the fire proved unsuccessful. She was provided with three boats—yet such was the panic which took possession of all minds, that they were hoisted out while the boat was still under headway, and immediately swamped.

The engine a few minutes after gave way, leaving the boat utterly unmanageable. The scene which then ensued is described as most appalling. As soon as the engine stopped, the passengers began to leave the boat on boxes, bales, &c.

Capt. Manchester, the pilot, and Chas. Smith, boat hand, and Capt. Hilliard, are supposed to be all that are saved.

Accidents.—Mr. Wm. Alexander, of this place, was shot a few days ago by the accidental discharge of a double barreled gun which he was loading. He lingered in great agony until yesterday morning, when death put an end to his misery.

A Miss Elizabeth Jordan, of this county, was accidentally shot, on the 25th ult. by her brother who was carelessly playing with a loaded gun.

Mrs. Bell, who was so severely burnt a short time since by her clothes catching fire, died last week.

A man by the name of Richd. Stone was killed in this county last week, by another named — Simmons, whom he had attacked with an axe. The Coroner's Jury returned a verdict of justifiable homicide.—Eliz. City Phenix.

Dreadful Accident.—A negro girl, about 14 years of age, the property of Mrs. Mordecai, of this vicinity, was killed on Wednesday last, by the limb of a falling Tree. She was in the new ground, where the hands were clearing, and as a Tree was in the act of falling, was warned of the danger, but she was either not quick enough in her movements, or ran in the wrong direction, and was crushed to death.

Ral. Reg.

Bank of the State.—One of the By-Laws for the government of the Bank of the State requires that, at the General meeting of the Stockholders, a Report shall be made setting forth the amount of indebtedness, as well of Directors, as of Stockholders who are not Directors. At the recent meeting of Stockholders, such a Report was made, and it appeared that out of a debt due the Principal Bank of \$714,000, only \$23,000 are owing by Stockholders, of which \$7,000 are due from Directors, and \$16,000 from Stockholders, not Directors. A paral-

lel to this can be found, we imagine, but in few Banking Institutions.—ib.

A singular disease is said by the Newbern Spectator to be prevailing in Currituck county. It affects the head, in what way not mentioned, and is rapidly fatal. Eight persons died in one neighborhood within the space of a few days.

In consequence of some part of the machinery which connects the locomotive and train giving away, the other day, one of the negro attendants was thrown across the track of the Wilmington & Raleigh Rail Road, and his body severed in twain.—Wilmington Chron.

Death on a Railroad.—Mr. Snyder, the engineer of the Rail Road near Norfolk, fell off the locomotive on the 28th ult. and had both legs severed.

Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road.—We recur to this work with peculiar pleasure as the period for its completion approaches. It is a proud monument to the enterprise and energy of its builders who need no panegyric at our hands. The following facts are from an official source.

From Wilmington to Tar River the road is finished, and the trains run daily over it—distance 125½ miles
From Weldon to Battle's Depot the road is finished and in use—distance 29½ miles

Total amount in use 155 miles.
Amount to be completed and nearly done 6 miles

Total length of road 161 miles

On 21½ miles 650 feet of this road are curved, leaving the unparalleled amount of 139½ miles of straight road in a total of 161 miles. One of these straight lines is 47 miles long; others are 3—4—6—7—8—and 15 miles in length. The shortest radius of curvature used is 5730 feet and most of the radii are 12—20 and 30,000 feet,—the radius of one curve is 68,240 feet in length—which curve is considered equal to a straight line.—The steepest grade on the road is 30 feet per mile—these occur only in approaching the few streams that cross the line—the grades generally are level grades. Locomotives can no where else make such performances as on this line—because of its line and grades as aforesaid. When the unfinished portion shall be completed, if only by the 1st of March,—this work will have been built in the short space of three years from the time the contractors got fairly underway.—Wilmington Adv.

Rencontre.—We learn from the Fayetteville Observer, that in consequence of previous altercation, a rencontre took place in that town on Monday, 30th Dec., between Mr. Duncan MacRae, Jr., and Mr. John W. Ochiltree, in which the latter received a pistol ball in his head. It is feared that the wound is mortal, though Mr. Ochiltree was alive on Tuesday afternoon, and in full possession of his mental faculties. He is about 24 years of age, and his probable premature fate is a subject of deep grief to a large circle of relatives and friends.

Mr. MacRae, (who is still younger than Mr. Ochiltree,) was arrested, having made no effort to avoid arrest, and was undergoing examination before the Magistrate's Court at the last accounts.

Alabama State Banks.—The Legislative committee of Investigation reported that this Bank has \$1,850,756 93 in suit and under protest—and that its losses will not vary much from a million of dollars.

N. Y. Star.

Alarm Facts.—The official report of the Bank Commissioners of Ohio, states that the loans and discounts of the Banks are over \$15,000,000, of which more than one half were made to 932 individuals, and less than 1000 citizens owe every dollar of the whole.—ib.

Shocking Accident.—Seven canal boats were blown up at a landing place on James river 11 miles below Lynchburg, on the 28th December, and four of the hands (free colored men) killed, and one badly injured, by the accidental explosion of 75 kegs of gunpowder, which were on board two of the boats. Fortunately the rest of the hands were absent at the time.

A Michigan paper states that there are in the two Canadas, 3000 colored troops, most of whom are runaway slaves from the United States.

Foreign.

Later from France.—By the packet ship Iowa, Capt. Pell, advices are received from Havre to Dec. 7, inclusive.

The news from Africa is yet more disastrous. Another body of French troops to the number, it is said, of 15,000 men, have been massacred by the Arabs, which caused great sensation in France. Besides the 25,000 conscripts ordered to reinforce the army at Algiers, several regiments have volunteered to go to revenge the death of their countrymen.

Washington Market, Jan. 21.—Corn—\$2 40 a \$2 50; dull sale. Bacon—sides 10 cents, hams 11 cents. Pork, \$5 a \$6

per cwt. Naval Stores—New dip, \$2 25; Old, \$2 05. Tar, \$1 to \$1 10. Fish—shad, \$10—Herrings, cut, \$6 to \$6 50—whole, \$3 00 a \$4 00.—Rep.

Petersburg Market, Jan. 16.—Cotton.—Since our last report of this article, a decline of ¼ to ½ cent per lb. has occurred. We quote it at 9 to 10 cents, as in quality—the latter price for prime only.—Int.

Elder William Jones, of Orange county, will by appointment preach at the following places of worship: On Sunday the 19th, and 20th instant, at Tarborough; Tuesday, the 21st, Hardaway's m. h., near S. L. Hart, Esq.'s; Wednesday, the 22d, Shell Bank; Thursday, the 23d, Falls Tar River; Friday, the 24th, Free Chapel, Nash county; Saturday, the 25th, Nashville; Sunday, the 26th, Sandy Grove near Jno. Taylor's; Monday, the 27th, Leigh Chapel; Tuesday, the 28th, Hepsibah, Wake county.—Com.

Prices Current.

At Tarborough and New York.

JAN. 21.	per	Tarboro',	New York.
Bacon,	lb	11 12½	10 11
Brandy, apple,	gallon	75 100	40 50
Coffee,	lb	13 16	9 13
Corn,	bushel	55 60	57 63
Cotton,	lb	9 10	9 11
Cotton bagging,	yard	20 25	15 21
Flour,	barrel	\$6 6½	\$5½ 6½
Iron,	lb	5½	6 3 4
Lard,	lb	8 10	7 10
Molasses,	gallon	50 60	22 30
Sugar, brown,	lb	10 12½	6 9
Salt, T. I.	bushel	70 75	32 33
Appentine,	barrel	170 175	225 238
Wheat,	bushel	65 75	120 130
Whiskey,	gallon	50 60	42 44

Horses for Sale.

THE Wilmington & Raleigh Rail Road Company, have 80 to

100 Superior Horses for sale.

Apply to the Subscriber, or to Mr. Duncan Ferguson, agent on the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company Sage line.

ALEXANDER MACRAE,

General Agent W. & R. R.

Wilmington, Dec. 14, 1839. 4

Cotton Yarn.

THE subscriber has just received a quantity of Cotton Yarn, different numbers, which he will sell on reasonable and accommodating terms.

GEO. HOWARD.

Tarboro', Jan. 1840.

Fresh Garden Seeds.

THE subscriber offers for sale a quantity of fresh Garden Seeds, recently purchased from G. S. Thorburn, seedman and florist, New York,

Among which are:

Early turnip beet,	Early cucumber,
White scarcity do	Long prickly do
Long blood do	Short do do
Early York Cabbage	Southgate do
May do	Early Lettuce
Battersea do	Cabbage do
Dutch do	Green Head do
Wellington do	Imperial do
Late Drumhead do	Drumhead do
Sugarloaf do	Early Frame Radish
Washington Peas,	Long Scarlet do
Marrowfat do	White turnip do
Frame do	Dwarf beans
Parsons	Lima do
Early horn carrot	Scarlet runners do
Long Orange do	

JAS. M. REDMOND.

January 12, 1840.

Notice.

WILL BE RENTED, for the present year, on Tuesday in February Court week next,

The House and Lot,



In the town of Tarboro', belonging to the Estate of Dr. John J. Daniel, dec'd.

M. P. DANIEL, Adm'r.

Jan. 15, 1840. 16

Notice.

THE subscriber has authorised Mr. Jesse Mercer to collect the debts due the estate of

Dr. John J. Daniel, dec'd,

And also to pay all claims against said estate that may be properly authenticated.

M. P. DANIEL, Adm'r.

Jan. 15, 1840. 36

Pittsboro' Academy.

THE next session of this Institution, will commence on the 13th of January.

Tuition, { Classics, \$18 00

{ English, 15 00

To be paid universally in advance.

J. M. LOVEJOY, Principal.

Dec. 25, 1839. 14