



**TARBOROUGH:**  
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1840.

**Democratic Republican State Rights Nominations.**  
FOR PRESIDENT,  
**MARTIN VAN BUREN.**  
FOR GOVERNOR,  
**ROMULUS M. SAUNDERS.**

We tender our acknowledgments to the Hon. R. Strange, of the Senate, and the Hon. A. Duncan and Hon. J. A. Byrum of the House, for several interesting Congressional documents.

We invite attention to the articles on the first page, relating to the Hon. J. A. Byrum and his assailants in Congress. It is somewhat difficult which to admire most, the sagacity or the prudence of those chivalrous personages, that so nicely draw the line of distinction in Congress, between those that will not notice them, and those that they will not notice, as to avoid personal responsibility no matter how violent or abusive their conduct may be towards their opponents. We also find in the proceedings of the House on the 14th inst. the following brief notice of the movements of Mr. Stanly, the member from this district:

Mr. Briggs moved a verbal amendment to the report of the committee, which the Chairman [Mr. Hopkins] accepted.

Mr. Petrikin was here proceeding to show that the adoption of this amendment, making more privileged questions, would have a tendency to retard the transaction of the business of the House; when he was interrupted by Mr. STANLY, and called to order.

Mr. Petrikin. I am in order. He hoped the gentleman would always ascertain whether he was himself in order, before he interrupted other gentlemen;—and thought the House ought to adopt a rule to prevent insolent interruptions on every occasion, by persons who did not even understand the question before the House, or what the gentleman he corrected was speaking about.

Mr. Stanly. I never do, except when the gentleman speaking does not understand what he is speaking about himself.

Mr. Petrikin. The interruptions of some gentlemen were so frequent and so insolent, that they were scarcely worth noticing.

**The \$10,000 Affair.**—The expose of this singular proceeding, which was pronounced by the Madisonian as "more shocking than any thing that has yet met the public eye," when it was applied to Messrs. Blair & Rives, of the Globe, now turns out to be merely a "fair business transaction," (if the Federal Whigs could only be believed,) when applied to Messrs. Gales & Seaton, of the Intelligencer. It seems that Mr. Mitchell, of New York, had written a letter to Gen. Duff Green, urging him to be a candidate for the office of public printer, and representing to him that, as Messrs. Gales & Seaton could not be elected, the Whigs would throw their votes for him, in preference to Messrs. Blair & Rives of the Globe—and that by employing Gales & Seaton to do the printing, Green might put \$10,000 in his pocket, without any trouble to himself. This letter Gen. Green sent to Mr. Fisher of this State, who showed it to the Speaker and several others, who expressed their disapprobation of its contents, and denounced it as an overture of bribery. The Madisonian got wind of it, and made it public. Mr. Stanly also, it seems, misapprehended the affair, when he stated in Congress, that one of the "two Administration candidates" for the public printing, had offered the other \$10,000 to withdraw his claims. It also appears that Mr. Allen, the nominal public printer to the last Congress, received from Messrs. Gales & Seaton \$3000, as his share of the profits, they having done all the work. This is another beautiful illustration of the Federal Whig doctrine that "all is fair in politics."

**EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.**

Washington City, Jan. 24th, 1840.  
Sir: The House of Representatives is inflated with abolition. It is not my intention to treat upon the matter at large, but only to make a short statement of facts, in regard to the ridiculous position the southern Whig members of Congress have pleaded

themselves in, in going to the support of Harrison. General Harrison is to all intents and purposes the Federal Anti-masonic Abolition nominee for the Presidency, in opposition to Mr. Van Buren, the Democratic Anti-United States (broken) Bank candidate, and who stands pledged against the Anti Southern doctrine of the Northern fanatics. I wish also to expose the unprincipled part the Southern Whigs have to act in the House, to gain the General a little political capital in their quarter.

To show that Gen. Harrison was not popular with the Southern Whig gentry, and that he was unanimously looked upon by them as obnoxious, and that they have yielded up all principle in taking him, it is only necessary to mention the one most notorious fact, that not a slave holding State the Union gave him her vote in the Convention. They wanted Mr. Clay, but the Antimasons & abolitionists mustered too strong for them in the Convention, and defeated them in their choice. The Tappan & Garrison principle prevailed, and their favorite, General Harrison, got the nomination. All being pledged, however, to support the nominee whomsoever he might be, as well as sworn to "uncompromising hostility" to Mr. Van Buren, they (the Southern delegates) were bound to throw up their caps and cry, "huzza for old Tip." And I would now ask, who is this nominee? The Whig papers are filled with sketches of his many virtues, great patriotism, valuable services and daring bravery; all of which for aught I know, may be sprinkled with the truth. But let us take a peep on the other side of the picture, and see what is to be found there. Is not this General Harrison the same gentleman who in the Legislature of Ohio was in favor and advocated and supported a measure to sell white men for debt? And is he not the same General Harrison too who is so warmly in favor of the Government raising a surplus revenue to be applied to the emancipation of the slaves? Or in other words, a high tariff to filch money out of the pockets of the producers—owners of slaves, for the purpose of placing it in the hands of the Abolitionists, whereby it may be used for Abolition purposes. In payment for your property, offer you your own money. Money which was unjustly taken from you, to be returned provided you will surrender the means by which you were enabled to make it. Give you what already belongs to you, if you will turn Abolitionist and set your negroes free. I again ask, if this is not the same General Harrison?

It is contended by Harrison's friends that he is no Abolitionist, and it is not my wish to unjustly accuse him of it; but really it seems to me that to be in favor of any measure tending to distract the relation between master and slave is an intrusion on the constitutional rights of the South, and very closely approximates the doctrine of abolitionism, and shows at least a very considerable taint. And can any one pretend to deny that General Harrison is in favor of such a measure, in the one above alluded to? Will it be contended by unprejudiced persons that he does not advocate measures which go far to strengthen the fanatical notions of the Abolitionists?

If to be in favor of enslaving white men and selling negroes free, is not outstripping even the fanatics themselves, it is a wonder to me. It is common for the Abolitionists to pray for the abolition of slavery among the colored people, but I have yet to learn that they have ever prayed for the enslaving of white men. So it would appear that the "Hero of Tippecanoe" is justly a favorite of the Abolitionists—goes their doctrine of freeing negroes, and then goes one step farther, to enslave white men.

I will now in as short a manner as possible undertake to show that the Southern Whigs in the House are acting with the Northern Abolitionists for the benefit of General Harrison, and hence it is the whole subject of Abolition is now fully before the House and freely discussed. Their object is to oppose every wholesome proposition of the Administration party to quiet the subject—in fact to do anything that they may think will have a tendency to transfer that odium which they are so notoriously and justly entitled to over to the Administration party—namely, the coalition with the Abolitionists.

It is as alarming as it is astonishing, that the very man who but a few sessions ago threatened Mr. Adams with the law for his attempting to bring about a free discussion of this subject in the House, and who also was one of the many who threatened to withdraw from the House and go home to their constituents rather than submit to such a state of things, is the very individual who has now brought about the whole discussion.

Mr. Waddy Thompson, of South Carolina, for he is the gentleman alluded to, knows best why he has so acted, and may be able to reconcile it to his own conscience; but I doubt much whether he will not find it as difficult to satisfy the American people of the propriety of his inconsistent course as it will be difficult for him to deceive them in his motive. "Uncompromising hostility" is at the bottom of all this mischief. Had Mr. Coles' amendment to the Rules passed, the question would have been settled. But unfortunately Mr. C. was a Van Buren man, and his proposition could not be supported by the northern abolitionists nor the southern whig Harrison men.

It was amusing to hear Mr. Alford deliver his President-making speech. He said he was an untrammelled man of the forest. That he could not be persuaded or drove into Mr. Van Buren's ranks. That he would oppose him as long as he done wrong, and when he done right, he (Mr A.) would go home. He however at first did not seem to be willing to avow himself in favor of Harrison—"Old Tip," as he called him. But as it had to be done before he yielded the floor, he summed up his courage (of which no one will accuse him of being deficient) and made one lion bound, nor did the rugged and stupendous Alleghenies interrupt his leap, being found safely landed at the celebrated point on the Ohio river, called the "North Bend"—took a glass of "cider" I suppose with the old General in his boasted "log cabin;" after which in a twinkling he was next to be found in the State of Georgia, urging his constituents to lend a hand in removing the old man from his residence in the "log cabin" to the White House. Though he acknowledged that he did not believe there was force enough in the Union to eject the present incumbent, Mr. Van Buren. In fact, Mr. Alford became so desperate before he got through, that he seemed to be perfectly reconciled to General Harrison and willing to shout amen at his success, regardless of the consequences that might follow. To see the doctrines of internal improvement and high tariff, or even abolitionism itself fastened down upon the South, was but a feather to him so as the democracy of the country could be defeated in electing the man of their choice, M. Van Buren.

Thus you see how matters are going here, and we shall also see whether the honest yeomanry of the South will follow such leaders.—Men who are willing to sacrifice their interest for party purposes, that they may make some figure in the affairs of the nation, provided they can succeed in their opposition, cannot expect to carry with them the more honest part of the community.

**CONGRESS.**

The Independent Treasury bill, the great measure of deliverance and safety, passed the Senate on the 23d ult. by the following vote:

**Ayes**—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Brown, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay of Alabama, Cuthbert, Fulton, Grundy, Hubbard, King, Lion, Lumpkin, Mouton, Norvell, Pierce, Roane, Sevier, Smith of Connecticut, Strange, Tappan, Walker, Williams, and Wright—24.

**Nays**—Messrs. Betts, Clay of Kentucky, Clayton, Crittenden, Davis, Dixon, Henderson, Knight, Merrick, Nicholas, Phelps, Prentiss, Preston, Robinson, Ruggles, Smith of Indiana, White, and Young—18.

Three Democratic Senators, Messrs. Nicholas, Robinson, and Young, under instructions, voted against the bill.

On the 20th, the bill for the armed occupation of Florida, was passed—ayes 24, nays 15.

On the same day, Mr. STRANGE submitted the following resolution:

**Resolved**, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to enquire into the expediency of so amending the several laws upon that subject, as to allow all the newspapers in the respective States to publish the laws passed at each session of Congress as is now done by the three newspapers selected in each State, and in consideration thereof, and as the only compensation to be received by any newspaper therefor, be allowed to circulate within their respective States free of postage.

The House of Representatives is principally occupied in debating abolition questions.

**Mr. Stanly Abroad.**—Bell's New York New Era says: "Mr. B. num's card to the publishers of the Globe, has created some fluttering in the Federal ranks. It is rather caustic for the appetites of gentlemen of Mr. Stanly's calibre, who dare insinuate, but dare not make direct and open charges. This young gentleman's consistency (Mr. Stanly's) must be a truly unfortunate one—but there is no disputing about tastes."

From the Raleigh Standard.

**Proceedings of the Demo. Republican Central Committee.**

January 8, 1840.  
The Central Committee met this morning according to previous notice, when it appeared that Asa Biggs, Wesley Jones, Perrin H. Busbee, William S. Ashe, William R. Williams, Cadwallader Jones, jr., Weldon N. Edwards, Thomas Loring and James B. Shepard were present.

On motion of Asa Biggs, Weldon N. Edwards was called to the Chair, and, on motion of Wesley Jones, James B. Shepard was appointed Secretary. After organization, the Committee adjourned over to Thursday at 9 o'clock, to await the action of the Convention.

January 9, 1840.  
The Committee met according to adjournment, when William P. Williams offered the following resolutions:

**Resolved**, That we recommend to the people of the several Electoral Districts, to hold meetings and appoint Electors for the Republican ticket.

**Resolved**, That we recommend to the people of the several Electoral Districts, to take into consideration the propriety of appointing delegates to the National Republican Convention, at Baltimore.

**Resolved**, That this Committee appoint William H. Hayward, jr., James B. Shepard, Perrin H. Busbee, and Weldon N. Edwards, to prepare and publish an address, on behalf of this Committee, to the people of the State on the subject of the next Presidential election.

On motion of Cadwallader Jones, Jr., it was ordered that the proceedings of the Committee be published in the North Carolina Standard, and other papers friendly to the Republican cause.

The Committee then adjourned.  
WELDON N. EDWARDS, Chm'n.  
James B. Shepard, Secretary.

**Great Fire in Wilmington, N. C.**—A slip from the office of the Wilmington Advertiser, furnishes us with the following particulars of an extensive conflagration, which occurred at that place.

*Wilmington Advertiser—Extra.*  
Wilmington, N. C., January 17th, 1840.

With a heavy heart we set down to the task of making a brief record of one of the most disastrous fires, with which our devoted town has ever been visited. At about 2 o'clock this morning the alarm sounded and proved to proceed from the store occupied by John Dawson at the north-east corner of the Courthouse. The Courthouse itself was soon on fire, as were also the buildings adjoining Mr. Dawson's. The flames progressed thence, with terrific fury, in an easterly and northerly direction of the square in which the fire originated, and in a few minutes caught the buildings across Front street, in a westerly direction. The progress of the fire was then in every direction from a common centre. South, however, nothing was burnt but the Courthouse. In other directions indicated, no barriers could be interposed until the two squares immediately N. W. and N. E. of the Courthouse were entirely destroyed, with the exception of the Bank of Cape Fear, and two small houses next north of it, on the former square, and three brick buildings on the N. W. angle of the latter.

The whole number of buildings destroyed is about one hundred and fifty, including the offices of the Advertiser and Chronicle, the Custom House, and the Clerken and Restor's Hotels. The following is a list of sufferers, as accurate as it can be made amidst the confusion of the moment:

**Stores, Offices, &c. on Market Street.**  
—John Dawson, Chas. W. Brown, G. C. Hotchkiss, G. & C. Bradley, O. Fennell, (Snooby), F. C. Miller, Dr. Terry, Dr. Poisson, Owen Holmes, C. Shelton, H. W. Bradley, Jacobs & Fitnam, Peter Smith, B. Solomon, J. Petteway, F. C. Hill, (Adv. Office), Dr. Russell, sr., Iver McCallum, Wright & Savag, S. M. West, W. A. Williams, Thos. Howey, W. & Z. Lattimer, Owen Holmes, jr., Drs. McKee & Anderson, John Wooster, James Anderson, Samuel Snuter, Brown & De Rosset, Christopher Miller, Kelly & M'Caieb.

**On Water Street.**—Hathaway & Peckham, A. V. W. Hewlett, W. Giles, W. H. Lippitt, Custom House, M. McKay, James M'Gary, Hood & Stanton, Aaron Lazarus, J. I. Bryan, A. A. Wanet, H. R. Savage.

**On Front Street.**—J. G. Wright, H. W. Fanning, J. T. Miller, W. A. Wright, A. A. Brown, (Chronicle Office), J. C., Yopp.

**Families.**—Joseph Everett, Mrs. Lord, sen., Mrs. Hatridge, Captain Davis, Daniel Sherwood, Mrs. Reston, I. Peterson, Horace Burr, Mrs. Coxter, J. Petaway, Mrs. Miller, P. Bassatier, John Wooster, C. Dudley, Mrs. Jones, Dr. Poisson, Dr. Berry, A. Bryan, R. F. Purnell, B. Gardner, Peter Harris, B. F. Mitchell, Mrs. Griffith, —Piner, —Gordon.

Suffers by the loss of buildings not included in the foregoing.  
John A. Taylor, Estate John Lord, Estate Wm. McKay, W. C. Bettencourt, E. Bettencourt, B. Baxter, Mrs. Wright, Mrs. Canhada, Mrs. C. Harris, John Owen, Mrs. Rivera, Thomas H. Wright, Samuel Potter, Thos. Hill, Rev. W. M. Green, Estate McLeran, Estate R. Bradley, Jun. W. Huske, C. P. Mallett, Estate W. W. Kings, Estate J. McElhany.

The Press and a considerable portion of the materials were saved from the Advertiser office, and with them this slip is printed, after the delay consequent upon a hasty removal of the contents of a printing office. From the Chronicle office nothing was saved but the account books.

A great deal of goods and furniture were gotten out of the houses and stores, although the loss of property of those kinds, is immense. Many of the buildings on the two squares were among the most valuable in town, and on these two was done probably three-fourths of the business of the place. We have heard no critical estimate of the aggregate loss, but are inclined to think that it will sum up to nearly five hundred thousand dollars. What portion is insured, is unascertained.

Thus has Wilmington received another blow to her prosperity, that many years will not serve to recover her from. She had just gotten over the effects of similar visitations of former years, and had taken up a load, in the construction of the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad, that almost staggered her strength, when this misfortune came, and nearly paralyzes her energies and hopes. Add to this, the unpropitious state of trade generally, and our lot seems most unhappy. But we are neither dismayed or disheartened. We look to

the future, to redeem the present and the past, and by the favor of Heaven, will struggle with redoubled diligence.

(The Advertiser of the 24th, gives the following additional particulars:)

In estimating the loss of property destroyed, we are happy to say, we would suppose \$300,000 would cover the whole; and of this, about \$140,000 are covered by insurance, here and abroad. This however, still leaves us severely burthened.

We record with pleasure the prompt liberality with which the City Council of Charleston transmitted \$2000 for the relief of the sufferers by the late fire.

An attempt was made to burn the town on Wednesday night, but it was fortunately discovered before any injury had been accomplished. A volunteer guard should patrol the streets for a season.

**Newbern Spectator.**—The publication, the 'Newbern Spectator' is suspended for the present. The Editor, Robert G. Moore, Esq. intimates that its publication will be resumed in the course of a few weeks in an improved sheet.

**Petersburg Market, Jan. 23.**—Cotton—The market has been fairly supplied with this article for the past week, and purchasers have brought freely of prime qualities at 10 cents, while other descriptions have not been so active at 9 to 9 1/2 cents; and inferior at 8 to 8 1/2 cts.—States.

**Washington Market, Jan. 23.**—Corn—\$1 90 a \$2 00; dull sale. Bacon—sides 10 cents, hams 11 cents. Pork, \$6 a \$7 per cwt. Naval Stores—New dip, \$2 30, Old, \$2 10. Tar, \$1 to \$1 10. Fish—shad, \$10—Herrings, cut, \$6 to \$6 50—whole, \$3 00 a \$4 00; dull.—Rep.



**DIED.**  
In this place, on Wednesday last, Mr. *Agnes S. Foreman*, leaving a wife and an only son, his loss.  
In this county, on Sunday last, aged about 19 years, *Andrew C. Knight*, son of Jesse C. Knight, Esq.  
Also, recently, Mrs. *Obedience Brown-ridge*, relict of the late George Brownrigg, aged sixty seven years.

**Prices Current,**  
At Tarborough and New York.

JAN. 28.	per	Tarboro'	New York.
Bacon,	lb	11 1/2	10 1/2
Brandy, apple,	gallon	75	100 40 50
Coffee,	lb	13	16 9 13
Corn,	bushel	55	60 57 62
Cotton,	lb	9	10 9 11
Cotton bagging,	yard	20	25 15 21
Flour,	barrel	\$6 6 1/2	\$5 1/2 6 1/2
Iron,	lb	5 1/2	6 3 4
Lard,	lb	8	10 7 10
Molasses,	gallon	50	60 22 30
Sugar, brown,	lb	10	12 1/2 6 9
Salt, T. I.	bushel	70	75 32 33
Turpentine,	barrel	170	175 225 238
Wheat,	bushel	65	75 120 130
Whiskey,	gallon	50	60 42 41

**Notice.**

AGAIN give notice to all those that may have claims against the estate of **Duncan L. Flowers, dec'd**, to present them between this and Saturday before Edgecomb County February Court, 1840, or this and former notices will be plead in bar of the recovery.  
**W. D. PETWAY, Adm'r.**  
January 27th, 1840 5 2

**\$25 Reward.**

RAN AWAY from the subscriber in February last, my **Negro man LOB**, Commonly called Amazon hopping Bob, well known in the neighborhood of Stanton-burg. He has a fine woman for his wife, one of old Stephen Mitchell's daughters. She and old Mitchell live in the neighborhood of Theophilus Eason, in the edge of Greene county, where it is supposed Bob is lurking about. All persons are forbidden supplying, harboring or giving him aid, or countenance him in any way, under penalty of the law. I will give the above reward of \$25, and all reasonable expenses paid, to have him confined in any jail so that I can get him again—or delivered to Mr. William Barnes, on White Oak, in Edgecomb county.  
**JOSEPH J. M. BARNES.**  
January, 1840. 5

**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. 1 5