



TARBOROUGH!

SATURDAY, APRIL 4, 1840.

Democratic Republican State Rights Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT,

MARTIN VAN BUREN.

FOR GOVERNOR,

ROMULUS M. SAUNDERS.

We learn that much excitement exists at Washington City, in consequence of the threatening aspect which the boundary controversy with Great Britain has recently assumed.

We will publish in our next, the details of a most extraordinary sitting of the House of Representatives, while the Treasury Note bill was under consideration, which commenced at 12 o'clock on Tuesday, and continued without intermission until Wednesday evening, 5 o'clock.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on the 30th ult. the Treasury Note bill was read a third time and passed—ayes 25, nays 8.

The Treasury Note bill, authorizing the issuing of five millions of dollars, finally passed the House of Representatives, 115 to 76, at half past 10 o'clock, in the evening of the 28th ult. and the House then adjourned to Monday.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Washington City, March 22d, 1840.

Mr. Editor: Sir, The New Jersey case having been pretty much settled, leaves the whigs but little to go upon; I have said settled, because the lawful members have got their seats and will keep them, there being more illegal votes found to have been cast for the whig ticket than the democratic. The House was yesterday (Saturday) on private bills, and which is considered by the opposition the smallest business it can be engaged in, to give poor individual claimants their just dues, there being but a small chance to raise any Harrison capital out of it; consequently they had an earlier adjournment than usual.

The whigs you know are very strict constructionists in the acts of others, and do almost what you will the act is unconstitutional, unlawful or a usurpation of all usage of power, &c. &c.; but let it touch their party movements disadvantageously in any way by an officer's following a strictly lawful course, and then it is that he can't be too great a latitudinarian for them.

It is true, the whigs have no doubt fifty packages to be transmitted by the mail to one on the other side, but the Clerk's not unlawfully franking them does not prevent their being sent, as they can easily have them put up in small packages to suit their own lawful franking privilege.

opposition battery, and hot-fire kept up against him without cessation for several weeks together.

I think I might truly say of Mr. Garland in regard to the New Jersey case, what Mr. Wise said of Mr. Adams when he was called to the Chair, to create more disorder than already prevailed or ever did prevail in any Legislative body before and is to be hoped ever will again.

To-morrow is resolution day, and if the whigs should not be afraid of running too boldly against the law, you may look out for one touching the Clerk in this matter of franking. They will not be able to rest unless they can manage to raise a little capital out of it, law or no law.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Office House of Representatives U. S. March 18, 1840.

Sir: In consequence of the abuses practised under my name, as disclosed in the following correspondence, I am constrained, respectfully, to decline franking any package for members of Congress. Yours, etc. H. A. GARLAND, Clerk House of Representatives U. S.

Post Office Department, March 11, 1840.

Sir: I deem it as much my duty to you as to the public, to apprise you of the unwarranted use made of your name, as disclosed in the enclosed copy of a letter from the postmaster at Hartford, Connecticut.

Whether your name in this case be a forgery, or whether you were induced to write it by any misrepresentation, I beg your aid in ferreting out the real responsible culprit, that he may be punished, or at least held up for the public scorn.

Very respectfully, Your obedient servant, AMOS KENDALL, Hugh A. Garland, Esq. Clerk of the House of Representatives.

Office House of Representatives U. S. March 12, 1840.

Sir: I have received your letter of yesterday, enclosing one from the post master of Hartford, Connecticut, in which he states: "A gross abuse in relation to franking exists among the members of Congress; in addition to bushels of newspapers and speeches, daily received from our members of Congress, loading down the mails, there are large packages franked 'Hugh Garland, Clerk,' which packages consist of blank franks, and are intended to cheat and defraud the revenue."

If the packages, as he states, are endorsed "Hugh Garland, Clerk," they were certainly not sent by me, for I never sign my name in that way.

I am in the habit of franking packages for members of Congress, under a construction of the law of 1827, which I found prevailing when I came into office.

Under the law of 1825, section 27, the privilege of the Clerk of the House of Representatives, was limited to two ounces. In 1827, it was extended so as to be only limited by a general law which prohibits postmasters from mailing any packages that shall exceed three pounds, except public documents.

My own impression is, that this privilege was intended for the official business of the Clerk's office, and not for the use of members of Congress.

But finding a different interpretation of the law prevailing, and learning that it had been so construed from the beginning, I have yielded to it. If, however, the Post Office Department does not concur in this interpretation of the law, I shall be pleased to know, for the information of the members of Congress, and for the regulation of my own conduct in future.

Yours respectfully, H. A. GARLAND, Clerk of the House of Reps. U. S. Hon. Amos Kendall, Postmaster General.

Post Office Department, March 18, 1840.

Sir: I duly received your letter of the 12th, in reply to mine of the 11th instant, and have re-examined the laws having reference to the franking privilege of the Clerk of the House.

The Department is now for the first time apprised that the act of 1827, extending his franking privilege, had been construed to authorise him to frank packages for members of Congress.

The act of 1825 conferred on him, in common with members of Congress, the privilege of franking letters and packets not exceeding two ounces in weight, except documents printed by order of either House, and so far from authorising the one to frank for the other, imposed on every person possessing the franking privilege, who should frank "any letter or letters other than those written by himself, or by his order, on the business of his office," a

penalty of ten dollars, from which no one but heads of Departments are in any such case exempt. The only change in the law made by the act of 1827, was to remove the limitation of two ounces on the Clerk's frank, so that he may send and receive by mail, packets not exceeding three pounds in weight.

I am gratified to find, that your view of the law does not differ from that entertained by the Department, and that you are ready, on ascertaining this coincidence, to abandon a practice entailed upon you by your predecessors. There seems to be something insatiable in "special privilege," which is ever striving to enlarge itself by all sorts of subterfuges and evasions. It is no less the duty of those connected with the legislation of the country, than with those entrusted with the execution of its laws, to give every grant of privilege which can only be enjoyed at the expense of the people, a strict construction, and confine its exercise to the narrowest bounds.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, AMOS KENDALL, Hugh A. Garland, Esq. Clerk of the House of Representatives.

This Ruined Country.—In a recent debate in the British Parliament, Mr. Colquhoun, an Opposition member, admitted that the trade of England, and the progress of the trade of France, and the trade of the United States, showed some curious results. It appeared that the French trade between 1830 and 1835 had advanced 45 per cent. The trade of the United States had advanced 64 per cent. The trade of Great Britain had advanced only 24 per cent.; and during the last year, to the accounts of which he had access, British trade had fallen 10 per cent.

Yet, while our trade increased fifty per cent. more than that of France, and one hundred per cent. more than that of England, the Opposition here constantly exclaimed, that Gen. Jackson was ruining commerce and the country.—Globe.

Curtailing.—The Globe says that the public expenditures in 1839 were six millions less than in 1838; and those proposed in 1840 are five millions less than the expenses of 1839; showing a decrease of eleven millions in favor of the present year. Nineteen clerks have been discontinued in one bureau alone in the Treasury Department, and all this has been reported to Congress and printed during the present session.—Halifax Dem.

The Revenue.—The New-York Express says: The falling off in the revenues of our Custom Houses, for the last five months are astonishingly great. The amount received in January and February, 1839, was about one million each month. This year, from corresponding months, it is about one quarter, or two hundred and fifty thousand dollars each month. Indeed, the debentures on goods exported have been mostly equal to the receipts, leaving the Government almost minus. Since March came in, there have been more imports. The packets from Liverpool and Havre have brought fair cargoes.

New York, March 19.—A very considerable degree of pressure in the monetary affairs of our city is felt at this time.

There was but little done in the way of Stocks yesterday, matters were heavy and sales limited.—U. S. Bank sold at 78 1/2 a 79; Girard 34 a 34 1/2; Pennsylvania Bank 399; Vicksburg 15 a 15 1/2, and Wilmington Rail Road 42 1/2 a 43.—Cor. Ball. Pat.

The Canvass.—We learn that the candidates for Governor addressed the people at Chatham Court, at great length; and, as our informant states, while Judge Saunders addresses himself to the reason and understanding of the people, Mr. Morehead appeals to their prejudices by urging objections both unbecoming and groundless. When Mr. Morehead was pressed as to what remedies he proposed, and as to his vote for the United States Bank, he was forced to acknowledge that he was then, as he still is, for the Bank; but that he should not go for a United States Bank until such an institution was demanded by the people, that the distresses of the country would soon force them to it, and the sooner the better. We should think, after such a course and such an avowal, Mr. M. ought not to calculate on the support of any candid man. But the fact is, these Bank Whigs know that in Mr. Morehead they have a fast friend, and hence their cry in his behalf. We find Mr. Morehead adopting the Federal doctrine, that the "people must be brought by suffering to submission," and "the sooner the better!"—Raleigh Stand.

Banking Operations.—The United States Bank of Pennsylvania is resorting to the most extraordinary means to sustain its tottering credit. Mr. Jaudon, the agent of that institution, has borrowed in London six millions of dollars, and in Paris and

Amsterdam, upwards of four millions, on pledge of State stock, and at ten and eleven per cent. interest. Can any institution stand such shaving as this? How long will the people be cheated by the disciples of humbug?—ib.

Unparalleled.—Several travellers who passed over the line of the Wilmington and Weldon Rail Road a few days ago, reached New York in 7 days from Cuba. They had 4 days passage from Havana to Charleston, and 3 from Charleston to New York, on the Wilmington and Weldon Road. Wilm. Advertiser.

Resumption of Specie payments.—The Pennsylvania Legislature have fixed upon the first of October next, as the time for the Banks of that State to resume specie payments. Our Banks are ruled to specie payments in 30 days after a majority of those of the North (now suspended) shall have resumed. Should a majority decide on the 1st of October, the Virginia Banks must "shell out" on the first of November.—Norfolk Her.

Petersburg Market, Mar 26.—Cotton.—We have no change to note in the market for this article. The demand is principally from our manufacturers. We quote extreme prices as in quality, 6 a 9 cts.—Sta.

Washington Market, Mar. 31.—Corn—\$2 00 a \$2 10. Bacon—sides 9 cents, hams 10 a 11 cents. Pork, \$6 a \$7 per cwt. Naval Stores—New dip, \$2 25; Old, \$2 00. Scrap, 70 a 75 cents. Tar, \$1 to \$1 10. Fish—shad, \$7—Herrings, cut, \$5 to \$5 50; whole, 2-50 a \$3 00.—Rep.

COMMUNICATED.

Elder Washington Carrowan is expected to preach at Cross Roads, on Monday, 20th April; at night, in Tarboro', on Tuesday, 21st, at Conetoe; Wednesday, 22d, at Gum Swamp; Thursday, 23d, Great Swamp; Friday, 24th, at Greenville; Saturday, 25th, Red Banks; Sunday, 26th, at Swift Creek.

MARRIED.

In Martin county, on Wednesday, 25th March, by the Rev. George N. Gregory, Rev. Robert J. Carson, of the North Carolina Conference, to Mrs. Mary L. C. Williams.

Prices Current,

At Tarborough and New York.

Table with columns for MAR. 30, per lb, Turboro', and New York. Items include Bacon, Brandy, Coffee, Corn, Cotton, Flour, Iron, Lard, Molasses, Sugar, Salt, Turpentine, Wheat, and Whiskey.

List of Letters,

Remaining in the Post Office at Tarborough, the 1st of April 1840, which if not taken out before the 1st of July next, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

- Adams Henry, Richard Jones, Alsobrook David, Knight D & Co 5, Arquer Louis D, Knight Jesse C 2, Bryan Dumpey 2, Knight Daniel, Brinkley Henry, Knight Wm F, Billets Richard, Knight M A Miss, Bullock Edwin, Lancaster Joseph, Bryan Drew, Lawrence Josh or B Anderson, Briggs Otis Rev, Lee Little L, Braswell Wiley, Lancaster J W, Buntin Cath'e Miss, Long John, Blunt C. I, Mooring John M, Biker Wm S, Mayo Allen, Bryan Rbt B, Marks Winney Miss, Bennett Wm R, Maner D W, Bynum Turner, Nettie R A Miss, B. I. Riekey, Petway Wm D 2, Bryan M P Mrs, Powell Jesse H, Bittle Cyrus, Parker Hardy, B. neett Mark 3, Pettibone Charles, Cotten John W, Pamtice Rebecca, Cotten Laura P Mrs, Pitt Joab P, Cherry L R, Patterson Sarah Mrs, Campbell F Miss, Robbins Frederic, Carr Celia Mrs, Robinson John, Davis Henry T, Randolph John S, Dunn Lamon S Dr, Staton Winfield D, Dicken R S Miss, Stuart John P, Exum Eliz'h Mrs, Sheppard J R Rev 2, Ezell Bithey Miss, Sugg P Dr, Fort John, Sawyer Hardy, Filpot E, Shelton Burwell, Gay Elizabeth Miss, Savage James, Garrett John, Siff of Edgecombe, Howell John, Thigpen B A, Hart Robert D, Tillet John Rev, Hearn M, Wilson L D Gen, Hardy Sarah Mrs, Weaver James, Hardy Rufin, Williams S, Hawkins Frederick, Williams Henry F, Hues Susan Miss, Wilkins Mary Mrs, Hadley Wm B, Woodard E H, Hatheway John, Wilkinson Josh L, Hart S L, Williams David, Jones A M Miss, Wooster Edwin, J. S. M. REDMOND, P. M. 101—\$18 164.



Masonic Notice.

THE FUNERAL of bro. Theophilus Cherry, will be solemnized at his late residence, on the 3rd Sunday in April, by

Concord Lodge, No. 58.

A sermon will be preached on the occasion by Rev. William Hyman. The brethren generally are respectfully invited to attend. By order,

T. C. HEARN, Sec'y. March 31, 1840. 14 3

Notice.

THE subscriber purposes starting in a few days to procure her Spring Supply of Goods, and earnestly requests those indebted to her to call and settle as speedily as practicable.

A. C. HOWARD, Tarboro', April 3, 1840.

Notice.

IF early application is made I will take as AN APPRENTICE in the Sadding business, a well grown lad from 13 to 15 years of age. One who has an education would be preferred.

WM CROCKET, Tarboro', March, 1840 13 3



THESE PILLS are no longer among those of doubtful utility. They have passed away from the hundreds that are daily launched upon "the tide of experiment," and now stand before the public higher in reputation, and more extensively employed in all parts of the United States, the Canadas, Texas, Mexico, and the West Indies, than any medicine that has ever been prepared for the relief of suffering man. They have been introduced wherever it was found possible to carry them; and there are but few towns that do not contain some remarkable evidences of their good effects. The certificates that have been presented to the proprietor exceed twenty thousand, upwards of five hundred of which are from regular practicing physicians—who are the most competent judges of their merits.

Often have the cures performed by this medicine been the subject of editorial comment in various newspapers and journals; and it may with truth be asserted, that no medicine of the kind has ever received testimonials of greater value than are attached to this.

They are in general use as a family medicine; and there are thousands of families who declare they have a supply always on hand.

They have no rival in curing and preventing Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Sick Head ache, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Enlargement of the Spleen, Piles, Colic, Female Obstructions, Heartburn, Furred Tongue, Nausea, Distension of the Stomach and bowels, Incipient Diarrhoea, Flatulence, Habitual Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, blotched or Sallow Complexion, and in all cases of torpor of the bowels, where a cathartic or aperient is needed. They are exceedingly mild in their operation, producing neither nausea, griping, nor debility.

The Pills are put up in tin boxes, containing 45 Pills, price 50 cents per box.

From Dr. Eli Todd, late president of the Medical Society of Connecticut, and Principal of the Insane Hospital at Hartford, dated Sept. 8, 1825.

My personal acquaintance with Dr. Joseph Priestly Peters, together with the very favorable impression of his talents & his character, derived from his friends, have satisfied me that he is well entitled to the medical honors he received at Yale College, and that the public may safely confide in his integrity and skill in the exercise of his profession.

FEVER AND AGUE.

Augusta, Ga., Feb 10, 1839.

To Dr Peters. Sir: For upwards of 15 months I have been cruelly afflicted with Fever and Ague, and during that time could find nothing (tho' I had applied to every thing) that gave me any thing like permanent relief. At length, however, your Pills were recommended to me, by one of our best physicians; and I am most grateful and happy in being able to add, that I had scarcely used two boxes when I found that they had restored me to perfect health. Since then various members of my family have used them with equal success and consequently I feel it my duty to apprise you of the fact, and to request you to publish this certificate, as I am anxious to add my public testimony to the almost miraculous virtues of your unrivaled medicine. Respectfully yours, THEODORE JAMES.

The above Vegetable Pills are for sale at the Post Office and Printing Office in Tarboro'. April 1, 1840.