



TARBOROUGE!

SATURDAY, MAY 9, 1840.

Democratic Republican State Rights Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT,

MARTIN VAN BUREN.

FOR GOVERNOR,

ROMULUS N. SAUNDERS.

We are requested to state, that the election for County Court Clerk, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Jos. Bell, E. q. will take place on Tuesday of May term next.

The candidates that have been announced, it will be recollected, are Messrs. John Norfleet, Louis C. Pender, Henry T. Clark and James L. Cotten.

CONGRESS.

The General Appropriation bill has passed both Houses of Congress.

The House of Representatives, on the 27th and 28th ult. had another protracted session of two days and a night, under the management of Messrs. Graves, Rice Garland, and Stanton.

The committee appointed by the House of Representatives, to investigate the affair between Messrs. Garland and Bynum, made a report merely stating the facts of the case, without recommending any action. The consideration of it was postponed until Monday.

From the Washington Republican.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

According to appointment, the delegates for appointing a Republican Elector for this Electoral District, and for appointing delegates to the Democratic Convention to be held in Baltimore in May next, met at Washington, on Monday, April 27th, when on motion, Wyatt Moye, Esq., of the county of Edgecombe, was called to the chair, and James R. Hoyle, of the county of Pitt, appointed secretary. On calling the delegates the following answered to their names, to wit:—From the county of Edgecombe, Col. B. Sharpe, Wm. S. Baker, Robert D. Hart, Chas. G. Hunter, Jesse C. Knight, Col. Jo. P. Pitt, R. E. Macnair, Chas. W. Knight, Dr. P. Sugg, & Wyatt Moye; from the county of Pitt, Me M. Staton, Rippon Ward, Wedegan Moore, Williams I. Stancill, R. E. Rives Geo. W. Tison, S. S. Harriss, Sherrod Tison, Wm. May, L. P. Beardsley, Jas R. Hoyle, Norfleet Tyer, Peter Rives, John Randolph, Ransom Buck, Samuel S. Moore, and Wm. S. Tyer; from the County of Beaufort, Benj. F. Latham, Henry Hodges, Martin Willard, Sr. Gen. Wm. A. Blount, Wm. B. Roelman, J. Waters, Jesse Wilkerson, John W. Latham, Sam'l Smallwood, T. I. Bowen, John R. Carmer, J. T. McSwain, H. F. Hancock, Benj. M. Selby, Jr. Wm. L. Kennedy, W. B. Windlev, Arnet Waters, Noah Gaskill, J. W. Williams and Lodowick Redditt.

On motion it was unanimously Resolved, That William L. Kennedy, of the County of Beaufort, be nominated as elector for this electoral district.

On motion, Chas. G. Hunter of the County of Edgecombe, Sherrod Tison of the County of Pitt, Matthew Shaw of the County of Beaufort, Benj. Sanderson of Hyde, T. S. Armstead, of the County of Washington, and — Rogers, of the County of Tyrrell, were appointed delegates to the Baltimore Convention. Mr. Kennedy being called upon addressed the Convention in a brief but forcible style, in which he accepted the nomination for elector: Mr. George Houston being likewise called upon, addressed the Convention.

After which the Convention on motion adjourned.
W. MOYE, Chairman.
JAS. R. HOYLE, Sec'y.

Public Meetings.—The Democratic candidate for Governor, Judge Saunders, has been induced to make some change in his appointments, so as to accompany his opponent to as many places as may be in his power. He will visit the counties at the times and places which follow, where he will be happy to see as many of his fellow-citizens as may find it convenient to attend:—

Tyrrell C. H., Thursday, April 30.
Washington, at Plymouth, Saturday, May 2.
Chowan, at E'nton, Monday, May 4.
Perquimans, at Hertford, Wednesday, May 6.
Pasquotank, at Elizabeth City, Thursday, May 7.
Gates C. H., Saturday, May 9.
Bertie, at Windsor, Tuesday, May 12.
Martin, at Williamston, Wednesday, May 13.
Greene, at Snow-Hill, Thursday, May 14.

Pitt, at Greenville, Saturday, May 16.
Halifax, at Halifax town, Monday, May 18.
Granville, at Oxford, Wednesday, May 20.
Wake, at Raleigh, Friday, May 22.—ib.

The passage at Arms.—Yesterday, (Monday) the Republican candidate for Governor, Judge Saunders, and his federal competitor, J. M. Morehead, addressed the public at the Methodist Church in this town. Some persons say that they can scarcely conceive any thing more ridiculous than competing candidates for the chair of State becoming popular prize-fighters. Upon this point we shall not now pause to express our opinion. We are satisfied with the particular result. The exercises were commenced at 1 o'clock by a speech from Judge Saunders. We have not time to notice, or space to publish, the substance of his argument, or even to recapitulate the heads. He is well known to the people of North Carolina, in the several capacities of a statesman in the legislative councils of the country, an attorney at the bar of justice, and a Judge on its bench. They can form a just idea of his argument and his manner when we add, that those most familiar with his previous reputation and performances, think that on this occasion he exceeded himself. The argument seemed to us to be open, candid, and fair; his facts indisputable; his manner courteous, gentlemanly and eloquent, occasionally rising to impassioned eloquence; and not infrequently he indulged in bitter invective, general and personal, the severity of which was obviously mitigated by his good nature, and pity for his opponent. He spoke about two hours. We observed Mr. Morehead during the remarks of Judge Saunders, but did not perceive the slightest effect upon his solid countenance. We should have mentioned that the people, having bestowed rather uproarious applause on Judge Saunders in the early part of his speech, were admonished, that it was not proper in a Church. The countenance became the only index of opinion and feeling, and we observed the faces of the people generally beaming with joyous expression at his flights, and many whig wights put on their most lachrymose looks. But there is an end to all things, and so there was to the torture of the Federal whigs. Mr. Morehead rose in an ungainly and embarrassed manner. The whigs, trusting to the representations of their presses, had formed a very high opinion of the oratorical powers of their candidate. They were doomed to a signal mortification—less overwhelming, however, because his appearance had, in some measure, corrected their previous impressions. They looked for an Hyperion and they saw a Satyr. He commenced by replying, not to Judge Saunders, but to US. We shall notice that matter at length in our next number, and expose his mean prevarications, and therefore pass it over for the present. He replied also, to the articles which have appeared in our paper, over the signature of "Hyde," concerning the draining of Mattamuskeet Lake, which the author will no doubt notice. We will only remark in passing, that his reason for voting against that measure, in 1826, is his allegation that the intention of the Bill was to benefit private individuals at the expense of the State—that a personal bonus was hidden under a public appropriation. He will, no doubt, be answered sufficiently upon this point. So far, the great Federal Goliath excited only disgust. He was reminded by coughing and hemming to seek new topics: he did so. He then entered into a disingenuous and elaborate defence of his course, in having been a supporter of Gen'l Jackson, and even an Elector on the Jackson and Van Buren ticket, and his present position by the side of John Quincy Adams and Clay, Webster, and Harrison. Let it be recollected that John M. Morehead voted for Jackson and Van Buren after the Proclamation and the removal of the deposits. Such tergiversation is outrageous. His defence was miserably lame, and we very much regret that we cannot now examine it in detail. He next attacked the present administration on the subject of the public expenditures. He did not specify one single item of improper expenditure, but dealt in general and enormous charges. He even, in his ignorance, or in his malice, misstated the gross amount. He stated that the federal expenditure for the first three years of Mr. V. Buren's administration was about 37,000,000 dollars annually, exclusive, &c. This is untrue, and was so demonstrated afterwards. He then made some remarks upon the subject of Harrison and Glory, and Abolition, which are too stale and trashy to be noticed, even in this hasty editorial. His style of remark in all this was low and ad captandum. He now became more coarse and blackguard in his remarks, and personally assailed his competitor, chiefly on account of his numerous public services. He concluded after about three hours' talk, amid the applause of the boys and free negroes and the disgust of the more decent part of his friends.

Judge Saunders replied, and step by step, demolished the few points in his speech, which he intended for arguments, and returned his personal assaults with compound interest. The night put an end to the contest. Mr. Morehead

concluded in a very few words, which he begged the people to stop and hear. Mr. Morehead repeatedly informed the people that he had been a very poor man, but was now rich. He had no doubt, he said, he had as many negroes as any man of the same age in the house, whose beginning was so humble. We believe no man who heard Mr. Morehead yesterday will doubt his declaration that his earlier associations were humble; for it is very clear that at present, to the art and education of a lawyer, he adds the manners and habits of speech of the rowdy. He assured the people that he had very little doubt of his election, an opinion formed upon his own good opinion of himself. He more than once exhibited the most disgusting egotism. He seems to have a monomania on the subject of Toby Watkins, as he elegantly phrased it. This pronunciation of the name Tobias was one of his many attempts at wit which have given him the name of the funny candidate. We will give one more witticism of the gentleman: replying to our correspondent "Hyde," he said that "the people of Hyde had hides too thick to be gulled," &c. Verily, a second Joe Miller hath appeared! Our space is out.—ib.

FACTS TO BE REMEMBERED.

1. John M. Morehead voted to allow to free negroes the right of suffrage.
2. He voted against the bill to prevent the migration of free negroes into this State.
3. He voted against the bill to prevent the education of slaves and free negroes.
4. He voted against the bill to restrain trading with slaves.
5. He voted against the bill for draining Mattamuskeet Lake.
6. He voted against annual sessions of the Legislature.—ib.

Virginia Elections.—We received by yesterday morning's mail returns from all the counties in the State, by which it appears upon the face of the returns, that the Administration party have gained 1 vote in the House of Delegates, and have lost 2 in the Senate. Two of the impracticables have been extinguished, which will enable the Whigs to elect their Senators next winter, unless the complexion of the Legislature should be changed by the final decision of the contested elections, of which there are said to be ten.

Eight Whig members in the neighborhood of Richmond have been returned by majorities varying from 1 to 8 votes.—Many spurious votes, it is said, were given in, and all these seats will be contested:—until the decision in regard to these seats, it will be impossible to determine which party has the majority.

A decided majority of the popular vote has been cast in favor of the Administration this Spring, and there is no doubt about the result in the Fall.—Halifax Dem.

Hard Times and Low Prices.—It is a well ascertained fact, from the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, that in one year the Banks contracted upwards of TWENTY-EIGHT MILLIONS OF DOLLARS! Is not this sudden contraction, with abundant crops, enough to produce low prices? It is all fudge, to cry out about Van Buren and the Sub-Treasury.—ib.

Town Elections in New York.—The Albany Argus gives a statement of the town elections, in the State of New York, for the present year, and compares it with the official returns of the vote in the same towns in the general elections of last fall. This comparison shows, according to the Argus, that there is, in favor of the Democracy, since last fall, "a difference of fifty-four towns, or one-seventeenth of the whole number—or, if calculated by aggregate majorities, and one-seventeenth assumed as the ratio, the gain is upwards of 20,000 votes, or a difference to the Democratic party, beyond the Federal majority last fall, of more than 16,000 votes."

The aggregate Federal majority last fall, was 3,600.—Globe.

Gen. Gratiot's Case.—We perceive, from the St. Louis papers, that a judgment has been obtained against Gen. Gratiot for upwards of thirty-one thousand dollars—the amount of the defalcation for which he forfeited his office in the Engineer Corps.—ib.

The "Whig" Harbinger.—The harbinger, the log cabin, the whiskey, and other matters which make up the sum of qualifications in the federal available, are backed by an incident which may be considered as a harbinger of the times we might expect if Harrison were President. A Washington Correspondent of the Richmond Enquirer says: "It is a fact no less astounding than true, and the archives of the government will place it beyond controversy, that J. C. S. Harrison, the son of General Harrison, and a receiver of public money at Vincennes in Ohio, was removed from office by President Jackson, because he was a defaulter to the amount of \$25,000 to the Government; and a large balance still remains due to the Government, notwithstanding General Harrison was his security." Behold the auspices of the new Administration! Behold the harbinger of Harrisonian reform!—Raleigh Stand.

Strong resolution.—The following Res-

olution was adopted at a recent meeting of the Democratic Republican citizens of Baltimore. It is what may be called a clincher."

Resolved, That a Million and a Quarter of Dollars stolen from the Government by Samuel Swartwout, (a Whig,) fifty thousand stolen from the Manhattan Bank by Newbold the First Teller, (another Whig.) A Million of Dollars stolen from a bank in Philadelphia by Cashier Levis, (another Whig,) and Eight Hundred Thousand Dollars stolen from the Bank of Virginia by William Beverly Dabney (another Whig)—not to say any thing of the Bank of Maryland, the Savings Institution and Dr. Dyott, (more Whigs,) show that if the Whigs have "all the decency" and "all the talents," they have not all the honesty.—ib.

Execution.—Thomas H. Christmas was hung at Warrenton, on Friday last, pursuant to sentence.—Ral. Reg.

Great Freshet.—The tremendous Rain last week, by swelling the water courses, has done immense damage in this and adjacent counties. We hear of Mills and Bridges in every direction, carried away.—ib.

Petersburg Races.—The Jockey Club Purse of \$700 was contested for by Boston and Andrewetta. The first heat was won by the latter, in the quickest time ever made over that course. Boston took the second, and then Andrewetta was drawn.—ib.

Conviction for Murder.—At the recent session of the Superior Court of Guilford county, N. Carolina, sentence of death was pronounced on John Willis, for the murder of James D. Taylor. The execution is to take place on Friday the 19th. The parties were both drunk when the murder was committed.

We learn that a most brutal murder was recently committed in Person county, on the person of a white man named Cheatham, by a negro man, the property of Mr. Trotter; they had been drinking and gambling together.

Danville Reporter.

Important Discovery.—Capt. Chauncey Threat, of East Hartford, has discovered a complete remedy against the ravages of the canker worm, simply by encircling the apple tree at the surface of the ground with Scotch snuff. The writer of this has examined the trees on Captain Threat's premises, and found the circle of snuff completely fringed with thousands of dead worms. These trees were all tarred, and where the snuff was used no worms appeared on the tar, and where the snuff was omitted the insects nearly covered the tar.

Foreign.

Arrival of the Great Western.—Fifteen Days Later.—This fine steam-ship, which left Bristol on the 15th ult. arrived at New York on Sunday morning.

Cotton is a shade lower, the poorer qualities having fallen off 1/4 per lb. The demand, however, was quite brisk, and the market animated.

The money market looks much better. Money was easy, and consols had advanced considerably.

Orders have been issued by the British Government for making reprisals upon Chinese commerce. Active preparations are making for prosecuting the war against China both by sea and land.

Parliament adjourned April 15th, to the 20th.

Washington Market, May 5.—Corn—\$1 80 \$2 00—dull. Bacon—sides 9 cents, hams 10 a 11 cents. Naval Stores—New dip, \$2 25; Old, \$2 00. Scrape, 70 cents. Tar, \$1 to \$1 10. Fish—shad, \$7—Herrings, cut, \$4 00; whole, \$2 50 a \$3 00.—Rep.

Norfolk Market, May 5.—Cotton, 8 1/2 cents; Corn, 45 to 50 cents; Bacon, (hog round) 10 to 11; Lard, 10 to 12 cents.—Herald.

DIED,

In this county, a few days since, Mr. Jacob Thomas.

Prices Current, At Tarborough and New York.

MAY 9.	per	Tarboro'.	New York.
Bacon,	lb	8	9 10 11
Brandy, apple,	gallon	75	100 40 50
Coffee,	lb	13	16 9 13
Corn,	bushel	40	45 57 62
Cotton,	lb	7	8 8 9
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 44

Notice.

THE Subscriber has just procured a fresh supply of Thomsonian Medicines, which he will sell on reasonable and accommodating terms.

GEO. HOWARD.

Tarboro', May 6, 1840.

Notice.

THE Subscriber takes this method to inform the public and travellers generally, that he has taken the stand formerly occupied by Dr. M. F. Randolph, in this place, and that he is now prepared to furnish accommodations to private boarders and travellers upon the most reasonable terms.

All who may please to patronize his House are assured, that all pains shall be taken to render them comfortable and pleasant, that his Table shall be furnished with the best the country can afford.

And that his Stables shall at all times be well supplied with provender, and every necessary attention paid to Horses by a good Hostler. W. R. JONES, Snow Hill, N. C. April 24th, 1840.

Notice.

THE Subscriber informs her customers and the public, that she has just returned with her Spring Supply of Goods, comprising her usual variety.

A. C. HOWARD.

Tarboro', May 7, 1840.

New Goods, New Goods!

Greater Bargains than ever, At the Cheap Cash Store.

JAMES WEDDELL,

Is now opening a large and most splendid assortment of

Fancy and Staple

DRY GOODS,

Bought principally for Cash, at the Auction sales in New York, at wonderfully low prices, and will be sold at a very small advance to cash purchasers—his motto still is, "The nimble sixpence better than the slow shilling." Those desirous of purchasing Goods, CHEAP, and at the same time have a

Large, New and Fashionable

ASSORTMENT OF

Seasonable Goods

To select from, will unquestionably find it to their interest to give him a call.

In his Assortment will be found—

70 pieces figured and plain colored Silks, at 50 cents and upwards,
10 ,, black figured and plain do. very cheap.

6 ,, handsome plaid silks, for aprons,
Black and colored Mouse de Laine and challys, cheap,

40 pieces printed muslins, 20 cents and upwards,

30 ,, printed lawns, handsome and cheap,
20 ,, French calicoes, do. do.

40 ,, Gingham, at 15 cents, formerly sold at 30 cents,

6 ,, yard wide gingham, suitable for aprons,
90 ,, calicoes, at the low price of 5 cents and 6 1/2 c n s,

200 ,, calicoes, at 8, 10, and 12 1/2 cents, warranted fast colors,

150 ,, ditto, at 15 cents and upwards, handsome patterns, good qualities, and cheap,

60 ,, furniture calicoes, 10 cents and upwards,

120 ,, 3 unbleached domestics, at 5 and 6 1/2 cents

250 ,, yard wide do. do. at 8, 10, and 12 1/2 cents, the greatest bargains ever offered,

150 ,, yard wide bleached Domestic, at 6 1/2 and up to the first made,

100 ,, unbleached Jeans, 10 cents,
30 ,, bed tick, at 10, 15, 17, and 20 cents very cheap,

20 ,, yard wide apron checks, at 10 cents and finer,

40 ,, Irish linens, at 25 cents to \$1, a great bargain,

50 ,, brown linen at 12 1/2 cents and upwards,

22 ,, linen drill, plain and striped, cheap,
38 ,, striped and printed jeans, law,

200 Jackets, vests, and pants, very cheap,
Flag silk handkerchiefs, at 25 cents and upwards,

200 needle worked collars and capes, from 30 cents to \$8,

150 tanned do. do. 12 1/2 to 25 cents,
Ladies fancy hdk's and scarfs, in endless variety,

Cambric, jaconet, swiss, book and mull muslins, very cheap

Bishop lawn and x barred muslins, cheap,
Bonnet and cap ribbons, in great variety, cheap,

Ladies and misses Bonnets, handsome and cheap

Men's and boys summer hats, of every style,

Black and drab fur hats, of every quality at low prices,

Boots and shoes of every size, style and quality, astonishingly cheap.

ALSO,

A general assortment of Cutlery, Hardware, China, Glass, and Crockery ware, GROCERIES, &c. &c. &c.

The above, with every other article usually kept in similar establishments, will positively be sold cheaper for cash than ever before off red.

Please call and see.

Tarboro', May 6, 1840.