

branch of the public service, other than an exchange for gold and silver; and every such disbursing officer, when the means for his disbursements are furnished to him in currency legally receivable under the provisions of this act, shall make his payments in the currency so furnished, or when those means are furnished to him in drafts, shall cause those drafts to be presented at their place of payment and properly paid according to the law, and shall make his payments in the currency so received for the drafts furnished, unless, in either case, he can exchange the means in his hands for gold and silver at par and so as to facilitate his payments, or otherwise accommodate the public service and promote the circulation of a metallic currency; And it shall be, and is hereby made, the duty of the head of the proper department immediately to suspend from duty any disbursing officer who shall violate the provisions of this section, and forthwith to report the name of the officer, or agent, to the President, with the fact of the violation and all the circumstances accompanying the same and within the knowledge of the said Secretary, to the end that such officer, or agent, may be promptly removed from office, or restored to his trust and the performance of his duties, as to the President may seem just and proper.

Sec. 22. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall not be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury to make or continue in force any general order which shall create any difference between the different branches of revenue, as to the funds or medium of payment, in which debts or dues accruing to the United States may be paid.

Sec. 23. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to issue and publish regulations to enforce the speedy presentation of all Government drafts for payment at the place where payable, and to prescribe the time, according to the different distances of the depositaries from the seat of Government within which all drafts upon them, respectively, shall be presented for payment; and, in default of such presentation, to direct any other mode and place of payment which he may deem proper; but in all those regulations and directions, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, to guard, as far as may be, against those drafts being used or thrown into circulation, as a paper currency, or medium of exchange.

Sec. 24. *And be it further enacted,* That the receivers-general of public money directed by this act to be appointed, shall receive, respectively the following salaries per annum, to be paid quarterly, at the Treasury of the United States, to wit: the receiver-general of public money at New York shall be paid a salary of four thousand dollars per annum; the receiver-general of public money at Charleston shall be paid a salary of two thousand five hundred dollars per annum; the receiver-general of public money at St. Louis shall be paid a salary of two thousand five hundred dollars per annum; the treasurer of the Mint at Philadelphia shall, in addition to his present salary, receive five hundred dollars, annually, for the performance of the duties imposed by this act; the treasurer of the branch mint at New Orleans shall also receive one thousand dollars annually, for the additional duties created by this act; and these salaries, respectively, shall be in full for the services of the respective officers, nor shall either of them be permitted to charge, or receive, any commission, pay, or perquisite, for any official service of any character or description whatsoever; and the making of any such charge, or the receipt of any such compensation, is hereby declared to be a misdemeanor for which the officer convicted thereof, before any court of the United States of competent jurisdiction, shall be subject to punishment by fine, or imprisonment, or both, at the discretion of the court before which the offence shall be tried.

Sec. 25. *And be it further enacted,* That the Treasurer of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized to receive at the Treasury, and at such other points as he may designate, payments in advance for public lands, the payments so made in all cases to be evidenced by the receipt of the said Treasurer of the United States; which receipts so given shall be receivable for public lands, at any public or private sales of lands, in the same manner as the currency authorized by law to be received in payment for the public lands: *Provided, however,* That the receipts given by the Treasurer of the United States pursuant to the authority conferred in this section, shall not be negotiable or transferable, by delivery, or assignment, or in any other manner whatsoever, but shall, in all cases be presented in payment for lands by or for the person to whom the receipt was given, as shown upon its face.

Sec. 26. *And be it further enacted,* That for the purchase of sites, and for the construction of the offices of the receivers-general of public money, by this act directed to be erected at Charleston, South Carolina, and at St. Louis, Missouri, there shall be and hereby is appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of ten thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, who is hereby required to adopt plans for the said offices, and the vaults and safes connected therewith, and to cause the same to be constructed and prepared for use with as little delay as shall be consistent with the

public interest, and the convenient location and security of the buildings to be erected: *Provided,* however, That if the Secretary of the Treasury shall find upon inquiry and examination, that suitable rooms for the use of the receiver-general at Charleston can be obtained in the customhouse now owned by the United States at that place & that secure vaults and safes can be constructed in that building for the safe-keeping of the public money, then he shall cause such rooms to be prepared and fitted up, and such vaults and safes to be constructed in the customhouse at Charleston, and no independent office shall be there erected.

Sec. 27. *And be it further enacted,* That, for the payment of the expenses authorized by this act, other than those hereinbefore provided for, a sufficient sum of money be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 28. *And be it further enacted,* That all acts or parts of acts which come in conflict with the provisions of this act be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

R. M. T. HUNTER,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
R. H. M. JOHNSON,  
Vice President of the United States,  
and President of the Senate.  
APPROVED, July 4th, 1840.  
M. VAN BUREN.



TARBOROUGH:  
SATURDAY, AUGUST 8, 1840.

Democratic Republican State  
Rights Nominations.  
FOR PRESIDENT,  
MARTIN VAN BUREN.  
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,  
RICHARD M. JOHNSON.  
FARMERS' TICKET

For Electors of President and Vice President.  
1st District.—Drury Dobbins.  
2nd District.—George Bower.  
3rd District.—Henry Fulenwider.  
4th District.—Burton Craig.  
5th District.—Littleton Guynn.  
6th District.—R. C. Cotten.  
7th District.—Lanclinn Bethune.  
8th District.—William Berry.  
9th District.—Josiah O. Watson.  
10th District.—William P. Williams.  
11th District.—A. W. Mebane.  
12th District.—Charles E. Johnson.  
13th District.—W. L. Kennedy.  
14th District.—James B. Whitfield.  
15th District.—Wm. S. Ashe.

The election takes place on Thursday, the 13th November next.

No. 4 of "Curator" in our next.

We publish to-day the law respecting the Independent Treasury, and earnestly invite attention to its provisions. This measure has been tortured, twisted, and misrepresented in such a manner by the Federal whigs, that the plain, honest and well-meaning part of the community have been sadly perplexed to know what it means. It will be found to be simply as its title indicates, "An act to provide for the collection, safe keeping, transfer and disbursement of the public revenue." And what man can reasonably object to this act of the General Government, when he remembers that it was suddenly deprived of all its constitutional funds by its faithless depositaries, and compelled to resort to various expedients to sustain its credit and fulfil its obligations. The Independent Treasury has been styled by its opponents a Government Bank, yet the reader will seek in vain for the provisions authorizing the receiving of deposits, discounting, trading in bills of exchange, or issuing notes for circulation, the only prominent features in legitimate banking operations. In fact, all the clamor that has arisen against this wise and salutary measure, proceeds from the bank aristocracy, or their adherents, who are thereby deprived of the funds of the government for purposes of profit or speculation.

We were at Petersburg a few days since, and were agreeably surprised to find business thriving and prices for our staple commodities improving. During the last week Cotton had advanced 1/4 cent per pound, and was quoted at 8 1/2 to 9 1/2 cents; Bacon had advanced 1 to 1 1/2 cents, and Flour \$1 per barrel. Since the passage of the Independent Treasury bill the public mind seems composed as regards monetary affairs, and trade is resuming its wonted

activity. All the banks in South Carolina and the District of Columbia have resumed specie payments, and the Banks in North Carolina and Virginia avow a determination to do the same, as soon as those of Maryland and Pennsylvania resume. All that is now wanting to dispel panics, restore confidence, enable those who are living in log cabins to get into comfortable houses, and prevent those who are living in comfortable houses from being driven into log cabins, is the re-election of Martin Van Buren, which we confidently assure our readers will certainly take place in November next.

### ELECTION RETURNS.

We publish below the votes for Governor given to Messrs. Saunders and Morehead in 1840, and to Messrs. Spaight and Dudley in 1836, which was the last party contest for Governor. Dudley's majority was 5007. It will be seen that thus far the Republican cause is on the increase.

	1840.	1836.
Counties.	Saun's. Mor'd. Spa't. Dud'y.	
Edgecombe,	1298 111 1191 71	
Pitt,	519 625 511 483	
Beaufort,	363 846 236 755	
Washington,	96 379 34 377	
Hyde,*	155 315 157 460	
Nash,	791 73 679 102	
Franklin,	636 383 564 308	
Granville,	760 873 391 977	
Warren,	705 88 673 92	

\*Three districts not heard from.  
Pitt county.—Alfred Moyer, Senate.  
John L. Foreman and John Joiner, Commons. (All Whigs.) State of the Poll: Senate—A. Moyer 340, Macon Moyer (Rep.) 318. Commons—Foreman 630, Joiner 620, John Spiers (Rep.) 531, Marshall Dickinson (Rep.) 520. Sheriff—B. M. Selby, re-elected, no opposition, 929. Governor—Saunders 519, Morehead 625.  
Beaufort.—William Selby, S. S. P. Allen and J. O. K. Williams, C. (All Whigs.) State of the Poll: Senate—Selby 482, Samuel Clark (Rep.) 215. Commons—Allen 854, Williams 849, Henry I. Toole (Rep.) 403. Sheriff—A. Grist, re-elected, no opposition, 932. Governor Saunders 363, Morehead 846. [Beaufort and Hyde vote together for Senator—no doubt of Selby's election.]

FOR THE TARBORO' PRESS.  
ACROSTIC.  
"Old Tippe" sailing up "Salt River."  
"Go ahead," "Tippe," your "cabin" is a going,  
Eleven knots an hour "up Salt River" roaring;  
No one but yourself and your "keepers three" on board,  
Engaged in swigging "cider" from your "hard cider" gourd.  
Rest of your "swiggies" and the "bobalition" clan  
Are all upon the shore "hurling" to a man,  
Looking at your "cabin" skimming o'er the water,  
Mr. Tip, coon skins, and barrels floatin' arter."  
Under steam of "cider" your "cabin" runs a streak,  
Mimicking a steam boat along the Chesapeake;  
Confounding the "small fish" in noisy glorification,  
Humbugging, bamboozling the yeomen of the nation.  
Abolition "blue lights" and Southern "swiggies" all,  
November ensuing will cease for "Tip" to brawl;  
'Cause "fore the "cabin" stops "old Tippe" towed will be,  
Entire "up Salt River," in spite of his "keepers three."

From all accounts there is not a city in the Union, but what has a "log cabin" erected in its most central part. Even Raleigh, our seat of government, can boast of one, placed in ridiculous contrast with our most magnificent Capitol of a half a million of dollars cost, the money to be raised by the laborers of "log cabins" and cottages to pay for its grand construction. For the pampered idlers of marble palaces never raise any thing but panics and distress, or "ery wolf, when there is no wolf," to deceive the ignorant; consequently, the burden falls upon the men of "log cabins," who are mocked and insulted by those who they work for and support in their idleness and extravagance. These political "log cabins" of city location, for the most part are decorated with coon skins and mink skins, cider barrels and cider gourds, strings of red pepper pods, baby clouts, dish clouts, and all the paraphernalia of extreme rural poverty, with the genius of "General Mum," or "Hero of Tippecanoe," the British whig candidate for the Presidency, a proud aristocratic nabob of the first water, as proprietor and landlord swigging hard cider from a long-necked gourd, and munching "hoe cake" and "tatoes in mockery of the poor laboring tenants of the "log cabins" of the country. And now, O ye hard working "huge paws," ye "bone and sinew" of the Republic, who do ye suppose are the ingenious architects of these humble "log cabins," erected in our most sublime and opulent cities, wherein lofty palaces, domes and spires pierce the very clouds and look down with silent derision upon the "log cabins" in their vicinities, and upon you their humble tenants, the "servile rout," as Nick Biddle the bank king termed ye!!! Why, let me tell ye, (don't be astonished,) the architects of these political "log cabins" are no other (with the exception of a few poor gulls,) than "all the wealth, all the talents, and all the decency party," as they style their dignified selves, such as city mayors and aldermen, bank presidents and cashiers, doctors and probably divines, lawyers and purse proud mer-

chants, abolitionists, Hartford Conventionists, commingled with a host of Southern slaveholders, all British whigs and would-be British lords and dignitaries, whereby to lord it over the land and reduce ye to the condition of Russian serfs or vassals, place ye upon a level with the Africans, and paint ye as a natural consequence in all the motley, mongrel beauties of amalgamation.

The object of all this ridiculous mockery of ye, my poor worthy friends of the plough and the jack plane, on the part of the rich and "well born" of the land, is nothing more nor less than to gull ye and cajole ye into their ranks, to enlist your votes by means of "log cabin" shows and "hard cider" for their British whig and abolition candidate, William H. Harrison, of Ohio, whereby to make him President of the United States, and through him to pave the way to a monarchy. To effect this, their first and favorite measure would be to charter another great National Bank, (a monster fourfold more monstrous than the late U. S. Bank.) with a capital sufficient to sway the sceptre of political power, to swallow up our benign constitution with no less voracity, than the whale that swallowed Jonah, and plant a monarchy on the ruins of the American republic, with hereditary kings, lords and nobles, and all the pageantry and trappings of royalty. That their object to bring about such a state of things in our country is more than probable, and should they ever succeed, (which God forbid,) imagine to yourselves ye men of toil, what would be your condition. Why, little better perhaps than the condition of brutes; as I before said, you would be reduced to a level with the sooty Africans in motley mongrel comminglement, the "drawers of water and hewers of wood" together, the "pack horses of the nobility, as is the case in Great Britain, doomed to toil and strive from morn till night and from night till morn to support a "gilded aristocracy," in all the splendor, pomp and circumstance" most congenial to despotism.

"Who's so base as to be a slave,  
Who would fill a "vassal's" grave,  
Poor men, turn and flee."

Yes, ye humble tenants of rural "cabins" and cottages, ye, the main pillars upon which the republic rests, "turn and flee" the proud and haughty ranks of your insidious enemy General William Henry Harrison, alias General Mum, and rally around the standard of Van Buren and liberty in November next. Go to the polls like untrammelled freemen, and boldly and independently cast your votes for the successor of the immortal Jackson, who like that bold and unflinching patriot has battled for ye and the constitution with Herculean "might and main," ever since he has been in your service. Yes, noble yeomen, rush to the polls like a tornado, and sweep British whiggery before ye with the besom of popular indignation. Cleave to Van Buren and the constitution with the hug of death, your liberties call aloud for it, and your posterity demand it.

### A POOR MAN.

William Henry Haywood, jr. Esq. of this city, is appointed United States Attorney for the District of North Carolina, in place of James B. Shepard, Esq. resigned.—*Raleigh Stand.*

The banks in South Carolina have all resumed specie payments—so much for the passage of the Sub-Treasury bill.  
Ports Old Dominion.

Washington Market, Aug. 5.—Corn—Retail, \$2 50. Bacon—sides 7 1/2 a 8 cents, hams 10 cents. Naval Stores—New dip, \$1 85; Old, \$1 75. Scrap, 70 cents. Tar, \$1 00. Fish—shad, \$a \$9. Herrings, cut, \$4 00; whole, \$2 50 a \$3 00.—*Rep.*

Norfolk Market, Aug. 5.—Cotton, 8 1/2 a 9 cents; Corn, 50 to 51 cents; Bacon, (hog round) 10 to 10 1/2; Lard, 12 to 12 1/2 cents.—*Herald.*



FOR THE TARBORO' PRESS.

Mr. Editor: The only excuse we can offer for our intrusion is honestness of purpose joined to the profound respect we entertained for the "departed"—whilst alive.

### On the death of A. C. K.

By a friend and schoolfellow,  
Purpureous spargam stores, et fungar inani Manere—  
Vino,  
Scarce rolls alas! our mortal heads a year,  
But claims afresh the tributary tear;  
Soon each fair hope some lowering cloud invades,  
And all the gay delusive landscape fades.  
Yet why should man at heaven's behest repine,  
Or tax with partial laws the power divine?  
Wise heaven knows all things, all for best ordains,  
Nor sees with careless eye our mortal pains.  
Through the dark vale of tears, our feet must press  
The long, the painful road to happiness;  
A state of trial knows no constant ease,  
Bitter the cup which cures the mind's disease.  
But sure to nature may some tears be given,  
A generous grief must claim the praise of heaven.  
Then let me weep to friendship ever true,  
To friendship, muse, this plaintive lay be due.  
Soon ends, ill-fated youth, thy short career,  
Yet not unwept, shall pass, thy mournful bier.  
To bear a gen'rous and a friendly heart,  
Studios to please and yet devoid of art;  
In life content, by no one vice beguiled,

Of passions gentle and of manners mild;  
Industrious, honest in the charge it bore,  
And rich in every social virtue's store;  
If this be praise, this praise is ever thine.  
And such thy virtues, which we now resign,  
Yet why these tears? such virtues greatly blest  
Must gain the mansions of eternal rest.  
Above the bustle of this earthly sphere,  
And all the business of low-thoughted care.  
Calm flowed, dear friend, thy spring of life away,  
Thy hours were easy, and thy heart was gay:  
Nor broke with sickness, nor o'erwhelmed with

care,  
To thee, life's prospect showed, all good and fair,  
Nor ling'ring came though immature thy death,  
But fate with gentlest hand suppress thy breath,  
And bade her languor o'er thy senses creep,  
Serene and mild as new-born infant's sleep.  
O rest in peace, thou dear departed shade,  
Light on thy limbs, the leaving turf be laid;  
The little loves, with flowers shall deck the ground,  
And strew with broken darts thy tomb around,  
There shall the vernal roses shed perfume,  
And there the constant amaranthus bloom,  
And if of mortal friendship aught remains,  
Or earthly sounds, can reach your heavenly plains,  
When it wanders on the blissful coast,  
These friendly lays shall meet thy list'ning gloom,  
And if this unprom diat-d rhyme,  
Survive the rage of envy and of time,  
When death's eternal night these eyes shall shade,  
And cold as thine my limbs in dust be laid,  
The muse her immortality shall give,  
And in these lines, our names united live,  
The worldly prelate and the gartered cheat,  
The faithful patriot of a falling state,  
The great, the rich, the vernal lay may claim,  
And too successful knavery bribe for fame,  
But long as this my vital pulse shall beat,  
Long as this breast shall feel the sacred heat,  
To social merit shall the strain belong,  
Nor private virtue e'er want a song,  
University of N. C. July 15th, 1840.

FOR THE TARBORO' PRESS.  
Inscribed to the memory of A. S. F.  
He sought in a far distant land for repose,  
From dire persecution and strife;  
For long had he suffered the malice of foes,  
To embitter his moments of life.  
He found an asylum and hoped to enjoy  
Still a portion of happiness here;  
But alas! fell disease, which our hopes oft de-  
stroy,  
Soon ended his mortal career.  
And when he was thus to the mansion em-  
sign'd,  
Whence mortal can never return,  
He left a dear friend and relation behind,  
His premature exit to mourn. PHILLO.  
Tarboro', July 27, 1840.

Elder E. Harrison is expected to preach at Kehukee meeting house, on Saturday and Sunday, 15th and 16th August; Monday, at Conoho; Tuesday, at Cross Roads; Wednesday, at Conetoc; Thursday, at Gum Swamp; Friday, at Tarboro'; Saturday and Sunday, 22nd and 23rd, at Lawrence's.—*Com.*

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

AUG. 8.	per	Tarboro',	New York.
Bacon,	lb	9 10	10 11
Brandy, apple,	gallon	70 100	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 16
Flour,	barrel	\$6 63	\$5 43
Iron,	lb	5 1/2	6 3 1/4
Lard,	lb	9 10	7 10
Molasses,	gallon	45 50	22 30
Sugar, brown,	lb	10 12 1/2	6 9
Salt, T. I.	bushel	70 75	32 33
Turpentine,	barrel	150 160	225 238
wheat,	bushel	65 75	120 130
whiskey,	gallon	50 60	42 44

### Notice.

WILL BE SOLD, without reserve, at public auction, before the Court House door in Tarborough, on Monday the 24th day of August, (Court day)

Eleven Shares of Stock  
In the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company,  
All paid in—on a credit of twelve months, with bond and security. Sale at 1 o'clock.  
LOUIS D. WILSON.  
Tarborough, 3rd Aug. 1840. 32 2

### Ball at Shocco.

THERE will be A BALL at Shocco, on Wednesday the 12th of August. August 1st, 1840.

### To the Public.

BEWARE of trading for a bond payable to the undersigned for the sum of one hundred and seventy dollars or thereabouts, executed by Solomon T. Braddy, and dated sometime in June, 1840—as the said bond has been paid.  
WM. NORFLEET.  
August 6, 1840. 32 3

### \$50 Reward,

FOR the delivery to me of my boy JACOB, or \$20 if put in jail, so I get him again. Jacob robbed the overseer's trunk of some articles of clothing, and ran off on the 24th inst., and will make his way to Edgecombe, where he was raised by a man by the name of Cherry. He has lived in Tarborough and Conetoc, and I believe a man by the name of Dicken owns his mother, who lives in the neighborhood of Doct. Powell's. Jacob is a small black fellow, with a round face and down look; his clothing was a homespun frock-coat and pantaloons, both of a grayish color, and wore a cloth cap speckled—as travelled with me for several years.  
PETER EVANS.  
Egypt, July 26th, 1840. 32 4