



TARBOROUGH

SATURDAY, AUGUST 29, 1840.

Democratic Republican State Rights Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT,

MARTIN VAN BUREN.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

RICHARD M. JOHNSON.

Our County Court was held this week, but nothing of importance occurred. On Monday, eleven shares in the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road, for which \$100 per share had been paid in, was sold at public auction for \$45 1/2 per share, at twelve months credit without interest.

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. The statement is not official, but it is presumed, is nearly correct, being taken from various sources. Morehead's majority is 5253, which is altogether a sectional majority, as will be seen by the majorities in the western Congressional districts, viz: Graham's about 4400, Fisher's 3200, Williams's 2700, &c. The immense increase in the popular vote cannot fail to arrest attention, and excite suspicion that northern whig tactics have been extensively introduced by the whigs among our honest and unsuspecting people.

Table with 4 columns: Counties, 1840, 1836, and a fourth column. Lists counties like Anson, Ashe, Beaufort, etc., with corresponding vote counts.

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So far as heard from, the Republicans have gained 1 member of Assembly in Columbus, 1 in Greene, 1 in Craven, 1 in Sampson, and 1 in Yancy; but have lost 3 in Halifax, 1 in Bertie, 1 in Northampton, 1 in Granville, 1 in Currituck, 1 in Carteret, 1 in Orange, 1 in Moore, 1 in Ro-

beson, 1 in Buncombe, 1 in Rutherford, 1 in Ashe, and 1 in Burke—being a Republican gain of 5, and a loss of 17 members—giving the whigs a majority of 4 in the Senate, and 38 in the Commons.

We were presented, a day or two since, with a fine piece of sturgeon by Mr. David Barlow, of this county. Mr. Barlow, we understand, has been very successful in catching this huge fish in Tar river, by means of a trap. In one day he took 23, weighing about 1600 pounds; at another time, 15, &c.

FOR THE TARBORO' PRESS.

Observations on Mr. Badger's Granville Speech.

No. 6.

The hopes of the whig party, fellow citizens, to get possession of the government appear to rise exactly in proportion to the distress and ruin of the country which they conjure up. The trading classes in the Atlantic cities undoubtedly suffered great distress and bankruptcy, during the general convulsions brought on by the banks; but these were not the people, these were but a small proportion of the American community. It cannot have escaped the observation of reflecting men, who have paid any attention to the movements of the great whig party, that they enjoy with evident delight and proclaim with the highest satisfaction, the ruined condition of the country. The great mass of agriculturists have never been able to discover the horrible distress so enthusiastically portrayed by the learned Granville orator.

Every farmer and planter knows, that the average price of all the necessaries of life is as low or lower than "eleven years ago." Iron, salt, molasses, sugar, coffee, (the learned orator's sympathetic beverage) domestic goods, were never lower, and even foreign goods; but the derangement of the currency by banks, will foreexist, raising or lowering prices, until they are reformed and rendered subordinate to law. Until then, there will be periods of excessive circulation, when prices will rise and money will be said to be plenty; at other times, a reduced circulation, when prices will fall and money will be said to be scarce. At present, the banks are withdrawing the circulation, and money will be scarce, and distress may become great and general by reducing the circulating medium to an inadequate amount for the purposes of the community. But without the intentional bad management and the despotic oppression of banks, the great mass of agriculturists will realize for the products of their industry a price regulated by the demand for them.

Hear what the Secretary of the Treasury says in his report of 1839, page 8th: "It is an interesting fact, that during the last three years more than \$6 millions annually, or an average of nine-tenths of the whole domestic exports have been derived from agriculture. More than seven-tenths of our whole population are probably employed in this useful pursuit."

Let agriculture refrain from the mania of speculation, and from trading with banks, and its productive energies cannot be kept down even by the burthen imposed upon it by our execrable legislation, or the rottenness and oppression of our wretched banking system; which hang upon our prosperity like a millstone about the neck of the drowning man. Agriculture is but a beast of burden at the present day. It is the ass, not between two, but an hundred burthens. It has to bear the burthen of monopolies, exclusive privileges, bounties, charters, contracts, sinecures, salaries and incomes; the natural progeny of the worst State and General legislation, of which it is the victim; to be insulted, plundered, swindled, and trodden under foot, and to have its rights and privileges fleeced from it by a purse-proud aristocracy of bank, commercial and manufacturing capitalists. It is this great respectable and useful class composing seven-tenths of the whole population, that the whig party is endeavoring to excite against the government of its own choice, because it stands forth on the part of the people and of popular rights to prevent a Federal, bank, abolition, whig government from being fixed and fastened upon you forever.

It is no secret at this day, that Alexander Hamilton, the great apostle of the federal party and his associates, the representatives of the commercial and associated wealth of the country, advocated in the convention which framed the constitution, a government of king, lords and commons; or a government to foster the interests of the few, at the expense of the rights of the many. A government which would condemn the poor to labor perpetually for the rich; a government of monopolies and exclusive privileges for the wealthy. Such is still the object of the great whig party, if we except perhaps royalty, which they know to be impracticable; but we have abundant causes of solemn reflection and painful regret, in observing the strides which this party has made and is making by encroachments upon the conservative features of the constitution, and the violation of the principles of morality and justice. We see that a species of "monied despotism" is already established, to which the country is tributary to the amount of 35 millions of dollars annually; which aided by the whole Whig party, seeks to control

your elections, and now requires the people to withdraw the support of the State from Mr. Van Buren and bestow it on the Federal bank whig abolitionist Harrison.

With the statements which I presented for your consideration in the two last numbers therefore, I appeal to you, fellow citizens, to say whether it is possible to avoid the following plain and incontestible deductions:

1st, That the exaggerated position assumed by the Granville orator, "that the administration is the cause of the distressed condition of the country," is false and unfounded, nay ridiculous.

2nd, That the United States Bank has been the real producing cause of the unprosperous condition of the country.

Another conclusion follows, as clear as the sacred light of heaven, that this abused administration has faithfully and patriotically discharged its duty to the American people, in defending by its wisdom and vigilance, the national credit against the assaults and oppressions of banks, and our free institutions against the attacks of the whole combined Whig party.

Why should I spend time in endeavoring to prove the self-evident truth, "that the fluctuation in the prices of labor & produce" is attributable entirely to the action of banks? The learned orator has pointed at the low price of cotton as the act of the administration. He cannot be ignorant, for every one knows, that the administration and Congress have uniformly labored for the promotion of all the producing interests; that the whole diplomatic body, has been regularly instructed, to omit no opportunity, to relax no exertion, to remove the restrictions of European governments upon the introduction of our tobacco, rice, cotton, flour, and manufactures into those countries. He cannot be ignorant that the price of cotton is fixed by the great consumer England in the absence of artificial regulations, by an invariable law of trade, viz: the relative proportion which "production & consumption" bear to each other. If we produced more than Europe can consume, especially when we have rivals in the production of this article in Egypt and the East Indies, the most ordinary understanding will perceive that the price will go down to the cost of producing it. If we cannot supply the European demand, of course the price will always be a fair one. In other words, the price of this commodity like every other, must be governed by the law of "supply and demand." It can never differ in character from other commodities. It is not money, it is not exchange, whatever character some of our wise Southern political economists may wish to invest it with. But the price of cotton, has I admit, been affected by unnatural and artificial causes, not however resulting from, or dependent on, or connected with any act of the administration, but traceable unerringly to the action of banks; and there are few men of the slightest intelligence unacquainted with the fact. For example, The Bank United States of Pennsylvania, in the plenitude of her power, or her weakness, attempted to monopolize the crop of 1837, with a view to hold it back both in England and the U. S., & force up the prices upon the English manufacturers. These consumers could not remain uninformed of this design upon their interests, and of course took measures to counteract the blow, which necessarily in the end had a fatal effect upon the price of this article. In 1838, a Southern convention of political economists of a new school, very wisely made an effort, to renew the "Bible experiment" through the instrumentality of bank capital, and bank advances, in the very teeth of demonstration, and common sense. It has been estimated that the planters deluded with the liberal advances of depreciated notes by the banks upon their cotton, and trusting to the high promises of the bank schemes, after paying interest, freight, insurance, brokerage, commissions, damages, losses, &c. realised something like five or six cents per lb. for their cotton; when they could have sold it in the usual way for nine, ten or eleven cents. Such must ever be the effect of bank interference, with the great products of the country, arresting the natural course of trade; and thus another position of the great whig orator is shown to be as false as the "baseless fabric of a vision."

It will be recollected, that some years since the whole country was in commotion with "commercial conventions," held here there and every where. These conventions assumed for their object the establishment of a direct trade with Europe in the southern States to concentrate State resources, protect State industry, &c. Eloquent speeches, eloquent reports, emanated from them in redundant profusion, but what was the invariable result of their labors? Why the amount of their conclusions, was, the same every where; more bank capital, more banks! more banks! more of the same panacea, which had already destroyed the best prospects of the country, paralysed industry, corrupted our morals, and kept down prosperity. More banks, give us, more bank capital, unlimited bank capital, was the cry of unfortunate Mississippi, and if ever any State was blessed or rather cursed with the gratification of their wishes, surely this State was. Let the history of this interesting and ruined State speak to us in a voice of thunder, beware of banks. It will ever be, fellow citizens, that the march of irresponsible and uncontrolled banking in any country (I mean our execrable and infamous American system, will be marked through its whole

route by the wrecks of the property, of the morals, and of the prosperity of that country. Let us not be deceived. It is as true as that the shadow will follow the substance. If we would regain the prosperous condition to which our resources and industry entitle us, we must begin by reducing the bank capital of the country to the lowest point compatible with the existence of a sound and stable mixed currency. Such a point well ascertained, the banks should be held in the strictest subordination to the laws, so that the poorest and most ignorant man in society could claim a certain remedy against any attempted oppression.

(to be concluded in our next.)

CURATOR.

Mr. Stanly—Gov. Bradish—the Abolitionists.

"The New York State Whig Convention was held at Utica on the 12th instant, and was attended by an immense concourse of people. Among the Speakers were the Hon. N. P. Tallmage and the Hon. Mr. Stanly of North Carolina. The Convention unanimously nominated Governor Seward and Lieut. Gov. Bradish for re-election."—Rul. Reg.

Such is the intelligence which the Register gives to its readers, and that with approbation. The Hon. Mr. Stanly of North Carolina attending a "whig" Convention and uniting in the nomination of an avowed and open abolitionist—a man who has had the boldness to declare himself in favor of abolishing all distinctions from color, and to proclaim his desire to see negroes elected to the U. States' Senate—and Mr. Stanly attends a public meeting and unites in the nomination of such a man. What an insult to the people of the State! And yet Mr. Stanly is the man to talk about Mr. Tappan and Dr. Duncan being abolitionists!

That the "whig" party have been secretly courting the co-operation of the abolitionists, we have not for a moment doubted. But we had not expected to see such an open union, and that, too, proclaimed in their leading Journal.—Raleigh Stand.

Suicide.—Mrs Brooks, wife of the Rev. Warren Brooks, of Chatham county, hung herself on Friday last.—Rul. Reg.

Judge Toomer has resigned his seat on the Superior Court bench. The cause is continued ill health. The Governor and Council will meet on the 27th, to fill the vacancy.—Wilm. Chron.

Dreadful Thunderstorm.—On Friday evening the 17th instant, an awful destruction of life was produced by a thunderstorm which passed over Combahee, in South Carolina. In the moment of alarm, twenty negroes belonging to the Hon. Henry Middleton, repaired to a house as a place of refuge and were struck down by a vivid flash of lightning, of whom four escaped entirely unhurt, five were stunned, two were severely shocked, and horrible to relate, nine were killed on the spot.

Late from Europe.—The Steam Ship President arrived at New York on the 18th, and the Steam Ship Acadia at Boston on the 19th, both from Liverpool, with intelligence as late as the 4th of this month. The last named made her run across the Atlantic in 10 and a half days, the shortest passage yet. The European news is in some respects important. There is a possibility of a war between England and France. England, it seems, has in conjunction with Russia, Austria and Prussia, concluded a treaty involving a settlement of the difficulties in the East between the Sultan of Turkey and the Pacha of Egypt. France alleges that this treaty not only contravenes her interests in Asia, but that it was made privately and in violation of her rights as one of the leading powers of Europe. Hence she has taken umbrage, and warlike preparations are active in every part of that Kingdom. The crops in England are coming in very good; grain consequently on the decline.

The Cotton market was active and prices continued without any material change. Money was plenty, and the Illinois State loan for a million of dollars had been negotiated without any difficulty.

Washington Market, Aug. 12.—Corn—Retail, \$2 50. Bacon—sides 7 1/2 a 8 cents, hams 10 cents. Naval Stores—New dip, \$1 60; Old, \$1 50. Scrap, 70 cents. Tar, \$1 25. Fish—shad, 8 a \$9. Herrings, cut, \$4 00; whole, \$2 50 a \$3 00.—Rep.

FARMERS' TICKET

For Electors of President and Vice President.

- 1st District.—Drury Dobbins.
2nd District.—George Bower.
3rd District.—Henry Fulewider.
4th District.—Burton Craig.
5th District.—Littleton Guyn.
6th District.—R. C. Cotten.
7th District.—Lauchlin 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.



DIED.

At the residence of Mr. Davis, in Greenville county, Va., at the junction of the Petersburg and Greenville Rail Road, on Thursday the 16th ult., Mrs. Harriet Battle, consort of Jas. S. Battle, of Nashville, N. C., in the 36th year of her age, after a severe and protracted illness of many months.—The death of this amiable and interesting lady has excited the deepest sympathy and regret among her numerous friends and acquaintances, and cast a gloom over the hopes and happiness of a disconsolate husband and bereaved family of children and relatives. To estimate the character of this most excellent woman; to trace her pure and spotless life; to depict her amiable demeanor and fascinating manners, would exceed the limits of an obituary notice. She had been endowed by nature with a lovely person, whilst her disposition, feelings and affections, were of the softest and gentlest mould; imparting to her character a purity and intent that captivated and endeared all who came within the circle of its influence. At the head of a numerous family of children and relations, she seemed to shed the mild and placid light of her own disposition on those around her; and thus within her household all was joy, harmony and peace. Her husband and friends had fondly hoped (after the entire failure of medical skill) that a trip to the Virginia Springs might resuscitate her decaying system; but the great and good Judge of all the Earth had otherwise decreed. In a few minutes after leaving the cars she entered the "dark valley of the shadow of death," and without a struggle was wafted away, we hope, to a world of bliss. Let not her friends weep as those having no hope; but say, as one of old—"The Lord gave, and the Lord taketh away. Blessed be the name of the Lord!"—Com for Rul. Stand.

Prices Current,

At Tarborough and New York.

Table with 4 columns: Item, per, Tarboro', New York. Lists items like Bacon, Brandy, Coffee, etc., with prices.

Negroes for Sale.

On Wednesday, the 16th day of September next, it being during Superior Court week, I shall offer at public sale,

Seven Negroes,

All of which are negro men, except one negro girl. These negroes are sold under an order of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Edgecombe county, issued at August Term, 1840.

Terms of sale, six months credit, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

DUNCAN FERGUSON, for

Martha P. Ferguson, Adm'r. August 27, 1840. 35 3

Notice.

THE subscriber wishing to settle with all his creditors, wishes to sell

A TRACT OF LAND.

Containing between four and five hundred acres. There are a comfortable dwelling house and necessary buildings for a family; also, one other small framed house, with a good brick chimney; on the same are orchards, &c. Those that wish to purchase will call on the subscriber, they can view the premises when called on, and I will give a bargain.

W. D. HOPKINS.

August 12th, 1840. 33

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

Caution to the Public.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against trading for or receiving the following Notes in any way, that is: One note of hand given to Martha Bruce for fifty dollars, payable the 8th day of September 1840, and bearing date the 8th of September 1838, with Benjamin Moore a subscribing witness; and one other note given to Martha Bruce for fifty dollars, dated the 8th September 1838, and on demand 8th September 1841, with Benjamin Moore a subscribing witness; which notes I do not intend paying until I know who is the proper person to pay to, as they were fraudulently obtained.

ELISHA FELTON.

July 24th, 1840. 33 3