

The Pottawatomie tribe of Indians, near the mouth of the Mississinewa, upon the Wabash, in the State of Indiana, on the sixteenth day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six to a certain half section of land, in and by said treaty granted to them, the children of said Stephen Johnston, has been, or may have been, relinquished to the United States; or that the same never has been selected for, and accepted by them, he, the said President is requested to cause the Commissioner of the General Land Office to issue to the children of the said Stephen Johnston, by their names Stephen Johnston, and Elizabeth Johnston, or to their heirs a certificate, receivable in payment at any land office in the United States, for any half section of land, not subject to pre-emption.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That this act shall continue in force and have effect until the fourth day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-three, and no longer.

APPROVED, July 20th, 1840.

[PRIVATE—No. 68.]

AN ACT for the relief of Boggs and Thompson, Robert and Thomas Hutchinson, and others

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the collector of the port of New York or the collector of the port of Philadelphia, as the case may be, and they are hereby, respectively required to pay to the persons hereinafter mentioned, or their representatives, the drawback of duties on the importations of the goods and merchandise hereinafter mentioned, which said drawbacks were not paid when the same became due, because of the omission on the part of the exporters to take the oath and give the bond within ten days then limited by law, for taking oaths and giving bonds in the cases of exportations for benefit of drawback: Provided, That the said collectors, respectively, shall be satisfied that the said goods were bona fide shipped for debenture, & actually landed in a foreign port, and that the omission to take the oath and give the bond aforesaid was inadvertent or in consequence of misapprehension, viz:

To Boggs and Thompson, of New York, on one hundred boxes of claret wine, exported from New York to Port au Prince, on board the schooner General Andrew Jackson, Ashby, master, and on eighty boxes of claret wine exported from New York to Aux Cayes on board the schooner Favorite, Scoyen, master.

To Cothel and Hoff, of New York, on eight pipes of gin, and one hundred and fifty gin cases, exported to the West Indies on board the schooner Sally, Dominick, master.

To Robert and Thomas Hutchinson of New York, on twenty-one hales of cotton yarns, exported from New York to the Port of Greenock, on board the ship Annisquam, Watkinson, master.

To James Grant Forbes and Ralph B. Forbes, of New York, on sundry hogheads, barrels, and seroons of merchandise, consisting of cocoa, coffee, sugar, gum, sarsaparilla, gum guayacum, seeds and bark, exported to Nantz, on board the ship Brutus, Pendergrast, master, and on nine bales cotton exported to West Indies on board the brig Sussex, Lee, master.

To Joseph Simons, of Philadelphia, on two hundred bags of coffee, exported on board the ship Golden Age, Nye, master, from Philadelphia to Hamburg.

To Jacob Ritter, Jr. of Philadelphia, on sixty-four canisters of sugar, exported on board the ship Fair American, from Philadelphia to Amsterdam.

To John Laval, of Philadelphia, on two cases of jewelry, exported on board the brig Molly, Lee, master, from Philadelphia to St. Pierre, in Martinique.

To Gray and Taylor, and Samuel Tager, of Philadelphia, on one hundred and one chests of Congo tea, exported on board the ship Temperance, Captain Burrough, from Philadelphia to Hamburg.

APPROVED, July 20th, 1840.

[PRIVATE—No. 70.]

AN ACT for the relief of Hyacinth Lassel.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Commissioner of the General Land Office shall issue to Hyacinth Lassel (named in the schedule of grants annexed to the treaty with the Pottawatomie tribe of Indians, on the seventeenth day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, near the mouth of the Mississinewa, upon the Wabash, in the State of Indiana) a certificate under the seal of said land office, authorizing him, the said Hyacinth Lassel, to locate five hundred and sixty acres of land in one tract, at any land office in the State of Indiana; he, the said Lassel, paying the minimum price fixed for such lands, for eighteen acres and fifty-six hundredths of an acre, and parcel of said tract of five hundred and sixty acres.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That such certificate of the Commissioner of the General Land Office aforesaid shall be receivable, from the said Hyacinth Lassel, at any land office in said State of Indiana, at any time prior to the fourth day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-three, or from

the heirs or assigns of the said Hyacinth Lassel in payment, according to the provisions of the first section of this act:

Provided, however, That the entry and location hereby authorized, shall not be made on any lands within the limits of the grant made by the State of Indiana for the Wabash and Erie canal; nor on the alternate sections reserved to the United States in said grant; nor on any lands selected by the State of Indiana for the purposes of said canal.

APPROVED, July 21st, 1840.

[RESOLUTION, PRIVATE—No. 1.]

A RESOLUTION authorizing an examination and payment of the claims of the stone cutters and other workmen upon the Public Buildings.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the commissioners appointed by the President of the United States to superintend the prosecution of the work in the construction of the new Treasury building and the Patent Office building, he, and they are hereby authorized to examine the claims of the stone cutters and other workmen to indemnity for the loss of their time during the suspension of the work upon said buildings, by order of the superintendent of public buildings, in consequence of the want of the necessary means to carry on the said work, and that the said commissioners allow to such of said workmen, respectively, as were suspended from labor, under the assurance that, upon an appropriation being made for the continuation of said work, their labor would again be required by the Government, and who, intermediately, had no opportunity of obtaining employment in the City of Washington, such reasonable indemnity for loss of wages, for loss of wages for labor, during the suspension of the work, as, under the circumstances of their respective cases, justice and equity may require, not exceeding, however, in any case, the average rate of the earnings of said workmen in the employment of the Government for a like preceding period of time.

APPROVED, July 21st, 1840.



TARBOROUGH:

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 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 Follenwider.
- 4th District.—Burton Craig.
- 5th District.—Littleton Gwyn.
- 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. Nebane.
- 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 12th November next.

In our notice of the proceedings of the Superior Court, last week, we omitted stating that Mr. Solomon T. Braddy was appointed Clerk of the Court, in the place of Henry Bryan, Esq. resigned.

Robert W. Haywood, Esq. of Raleigh has been appointed Adjutant General of this State, vice B. Daniel, deceased.

Returns from the Maine election render it doubtful which party has succeeded, as both parties claim the victory.

FOR THE TARBORO' PRES.

ACROSTIC—EXTRAORDINARY.

To a "Hero" in a "cage."  
Great "hero" pray tell me, what is your "position?"  
Eusenced as you are in a "log cabin" rude;  
No one admitted but your Grand Inquisitor,  
E'er watching lest treason in the cage should intrude.  
Receive me, great "hero," in your "log" and slab dwelling,  
And answer my queries, there is no harm in telling;  
Let me know if you be in favor of "MAN SEL-LING."  
With all due respect to your "Grannyship's" age,  
I'd ask you more questions, though coop'd in a "cage."  
Lock'd up or "logged" up, no matter what way,  
Let me ask, how much "cider" you drink in a day?  
I would also enquire of your brave "Grannyship,"  
Although "committee three" has the cure of "Old Tip."

"Mongst all of your preferences, which you prefer, "Hard cider" or champagne, or vinegar or beer? Egad, sir, how long have you been coop'd in a hui. No guests but "hard cider" in a barrel or butt; Restrain'd from expressing yourself to freedom; Your views in regard to the course you'll take when—  
"Hard cider" dislodges M. Van Buren! And I'd also enquire of "Tippecanoe," Respecting the "Ludians" your "Grannyship" slew, Respecting the battles you've passed in review? I would also enquire of the negro man's friend, Some things in regard to your hut at North Bend; O, what will you take for your splendid cabin, "North" of the "Bend," without a "log" or shabbin? Nex I would enquire of the "petticoat" knight, On what battle ground did "Tippe" ever fight? River Raisin, Fort Meigs, or Tippecanoe! Those battles I am told you scarcely did view; How was Fort Stephenson defended by you? Brave Croghan can tell of your deeds of that day, Egad, of guns shot you kept out o' the way, Not venturing so near as to take a "bird's view," (Dreading the bullets that so thickly flew.) "Old Tippe" pray answer this question at least, How will you go, sir, with the south or the east, In case you are crowned second king of the Free, Of "hard cider" memory, the "log cabin" tea?

The British whigs are powerful conjurers. They have "transmogrified" Granny Harrison's splendid mansion at North Bend into a dirty "log cabin," for political effect. This enchanted "log cabin" groans under "coon skins," "skunk skins," and "mink skins," "cider gourds" and clous, strings of "red pepper" pods, and God Almighty knows what. They have changed the "old Granny's" choice wines and exotic liquors by a sort of presto political process into "hard cider" by the barrel, which he draws, swigs and swigs, and draws and swigs agin, from a gourd, or sucks as it were from the bung with a simlin stalk or reel. They have "honey-fuggled" the "old Granny" into a "mon-ser-ations" hero all of a sudden, and have nominated her for the next presidency. They have caged her in a "log cabin" since her nomination, to prevent her from talking with the "huge paws" about "matters and things in general," connected with governmental affairs, lest she might commit herself and throw all the abolition "fat in the fire," being in her dotage, having arrived to the years of superannuation. That the "old Granny" is not very young, is very evident from the circumstance, that she was a full feathered chicken when she bore the "black cockade" during the "reign of terror," and was an office holder under the monarchist John Adams, of "alien and sedition" memory.

The federalists or British whigs have never but once had the ascendancy, since the foundation of the government, which was about forty years ago, under the administration of the elder Adams. But in order that ye the "huge paws" of the present day may form a faint idea of that reign, very aptly termed the "reign of terror," I have thought proper herewith to give ye a few beautiful specimens of their doings while in power; which only lasted one Presidential term, (four years.) The people becoming indignant at such usurpations and tyranny, rose in the majesty of their strength and hurled the would-be despots from their "high estate," at the next presidential election; which resulted in the election of the "great apostle of liberty," the "father of democracy," the immortal Jefferson.

Here follow the specimens of British whiggery, while in power forty years ago, during the "reign of terror;" which will doubtless be revived in the election of "Granny Harrison," should the "huge paws" disregard their own interests so far as to elevate her to the presidential chair. Grannies are all despotic, whether male or female, and always will be, unless there be a change in the nature of man; which is not probable, as long as this world stands.

Specimen, No. 1. On Wednesday, 3rd of April, 1799, about 15 of the Lancaster troop of horse, commanded by Captain Montgomery, came to my house, and having secured my workmen, to prevent their assisting me, observed to them, that if I was desirous to keep or preserve my house, I should fell the pole erected in my yard; which was generally denominated a liberty pole, though destitute of the customary symbols, the cap and flag. Like highwaymen, with a pistol in one hand and a sword in the other, they approached me, threatened to dispatch me instantly if I uttered one word! and forced the tobacco pipe from me with which I was regaling myself, and broke it, saying I had no right to enjoy this amusement.

My wife met with similar treatment, who having by her a child of two years of age, in consequence of her fright occasioned by this their disorderly conduct, fell sick and continued indisposed several days. Another one of my children was kicked and spurned to the ground. They then took my axe and cut down the pole, and afterwards departed, carrying with them the axe, my property. JACOB GOSSIN.

Sworn and subscribed before me, May 18, 1799. PETER NAGLE.

NOTE. Mr. Gossin was a Swiss Republican, a very substantial and much respected citizen; his occupation was that of a blacksmith, he sustained the character of an upright honest man. His residence and workshop were situated in South Sixth street, in this borough, nearly opposite to the tannery owned by Abraham Kerper.

Specimen, No. 2. On the 3rd of April, 1799, a certain person by the name of Brown, came to my house and requested me to give him an axe. I went and bro't him one; as soon, however, as I came to the outer door, I perceived a party of the Lancaster troop of horse, about 16 or 17

in number, assembled there: who as soon as they discovered me, surrounded me with swords drawn, saying to me, you must come away and cut down this liberty pole, which was erected a few yards from my door. I replied I would not do it. Upon this they commanded me to go instantly or they would run their swords through my body, at the same time pointing them at my breast, and cursing themselves, that in case I made the smallest hesitation, they would beat me in a manner that would make me repent my non-compliance. In fine, I was forced to go and cut at the pole. RUDOLPH LAMPE.

Sworn before me, May 18, 1799. PETER NAGLE.

Mr. Lampe was then already a man well advanced in years; he owned and kept the tavern at the first gate on the Philadelphia turnpike, now known as Fry's tavern.

Specimen, No. 3. On the 20th of April, 1799, John Fry, Reichard, and three more of the Lancaster troop of horse, came to my printing office, while I was closely engaged at work. One of them desired to speak a word with me; I stepped aside with him, and begged to know his business; he then demanded the author of a piece, published some time previous in the Reading Egle.

I observed to him, that it was not customary with printers to give their authors' names, unless previously consulted, and their consent obtained. That as I neither consulted with, nor obtained their consent, I did not think myself at liberty to comply with his request. They however insisted upon this information being given them. I persisted in the refusal. When they found I was not to be shaken from my purpose, they desired me to go with them to the captain. I replied, I have no business with the captain, and therefore see no reason why I should wait upon him; and if he has any business with me, I conceive it is his place to call upon me. And further observed, if I had been guilty of any crime or violation of any law, on account of the afore-said publication, our municipal law, has no doubt provided ample redress; let that be pursued, and I will submit to the decision without one word of complaint. Hereupon they damned their souls, that I should be taken to the captain, and drawing their swords, laid hold of me. at the imminent risk of my garments being rent from my body, and with violence forced me out of my office—soldier-like damning themselves if I did not proceed instantly without the smallest resistance, they would, with their swords, split my skull, cut off my head, &c. Terrified by this ruffian-like conduct, and unprepared with any weapon of defence, I was forced to Michael Wood's inn, where the captain lodged; and being ushered into a room, filled with glorious peacemakers, I was accosted thus politely: "Is this the damned rascal? Is this the damned son of a bitch? &c. His throat should be cut; let him be hung; cut him to pieces," &c. The presence of the captain at length relieved me from those pleasing observations; who addressing me, asked whether I would inform him the author's name? I replied, I have no author of whom I can inform you. Well, says he, if you do not comply with this request, we will heat you in such a manner, that you shall feel the effects of our displeasure for six months at least, if not during your life. I returned, I have already told you, that I had no author's name, of which I could make a discovery; and further inform you, that the facts were handed to me by the very people whom the troop had abused and insulted in that manner, which I arranged and gave publicly in my paper. Then the captain ordered his praiseworthy troops to take me to the market house, and ordered the trumpeter, the common whipper, to give me twenty-five lashes. As soon as the orders were delivered, the troop, obedient to the orders of the captain, loaded their pistols and forced me to the market house, and there desired me to strip. I refused, whereupon the greater part of those who had surrounded me, which were if not the whole company, though the greater part of it, with drawn swords, swore if I did not strip instantly they would cut me to pieces. I then pulled off my vest, and the trumpeter gave me to the best of my recollection, six strokes with a cowhide, when one observed, it was sufficient.

JACOB SCHNEIDER.

Affirmed and subscribed before me, May 18, 1799. PETER NAGLE.

Here then, my poor hard working friends of the real "log cabins" of the country, (not of the cities,) are a few specimens of the "reign of terror," the "federal reign," forty years ago, under the administration of the monarchist John Adams, who "Granny Harrison" warmly supported and held office under, and likewise wore the badge of royalty and of loyalty, the "black cockade." Should ye so far disregard (as I've said before,) your own interests, as to elevate the old "petticoat Granny," alias "hard cider," abolition, "black cockade" candidate to the presidential chair, in lieu of Martin Van Buren, the federal "reign of terror" will certainly be revived—at any rate, the attempt will be made. There is living proof of it—stand up Mr. Crittenden and answer: Will not your "gag resolutions" be revived? Echo answers, "be revived," and passed into a law and enforced with four-fold more rigor than ever was the "alien and sedition law," during the black cockade "reign of terror" forty years ago, of four years duration. This was the only

opportunity the federal British whigs have had to show their "loven foot" since the formation of the government; and it is to be hoped, as it was the first, it will be the last of their reign.

The above affidavits of Jacob Gossin, Rudolph Lampe, and Jacob Schneider, taken from "The Magician," a paper printed at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, where the "black cockade" candidate for the next presidency was nominated last November by the abolitionists of the north and east and west, and sanctioned by a large portion of the slaveholders of the south. What think ye of such a "comminglement of contraries," as southern slaveholders taking sides with and sanctioning the acts of their deadly foes, the abolitionists and British blue-light whigs and Hartford Conventionists of the north and east? Are such a combination of abolitionists capable of making a fit president out of a "muck hero," as it were by means of "log cabin" shows, hard cider and coon skins, to preside over a nation of freemen composed principally of farmers and mechanics? I think not. So down with the muck hero of "black cockade" notoriety, and Tippecanoe and Fort Stephenson timidity and imbecility, and retain in your service the friend of freedom and the true institution, Martin Van Buren.

A POOR MAN.

Washington Market, Sept. 23.—Coke Wholesale, \$2 a \$2 10. Bacon—sides a 2 1/2 cents, hams 10 cents. Naval Stores—New dip, \$1 60; Old, \$1 50. Straps, 70 cents. Tar, \$1 00. Fish—shad, 8 a \$2; Herrings, cut, \$4 00; whole, \$2 50; \$3 00.—Rep.

Prices Current,

At Tarborough and New York.

SEP. 26.	per lb.	Tarboro'. New York.
Bacon,	lb	9 10 10 11
Brandy, apple,	gallon	60 75 40 20
Coffee,	lb	13 16 9 10
Corn,	bushel	35 40 57 60
Cotton,	lb	8 9 8
Cotton bagging,	yard	20 25 15 16
Flour,	barrel	\$6 6 1/2 \$5 1/2
Iron,	lb	5 1/2 6 3 1/4
Lard,	lb	9 10 7 10
Molasses,	gallon	40 45 22 10
Sugar, brown,	lb	10 12 1/2 6 3/4
Salt, T. L.	bushel	60 65 32 33
Turpentine,	barrel	150 160 225 230
Wheat,	bushel	65 75 120 120
whiskey,	gallon	35 40 42 44

Notice.

THERE will be application made at the next General Assembly of North Carolina, to pass an act incorporating Hopewell Academy, near Stantonburg, and appointing Trustees to the same. September 14, 1840.

COMMISSION,

Forwarding and Storage,

BY HENRY V. NIEMEYER,

Myers' Wharf,

PORTSMOUTH, VA.  
August 29, 1840. 36 3m

James G. McPheeters,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

Petersburg, Va.

CONTINUES to transact business in his usual liberal and prompt terms, the old stand, formerly occupied by Helderly & McPheeters, Bollingbrook Street, where he will be pleased, at all times, to see his North Carolina friends, and solicit a continuance of their favors.

Refer to Gen. S. F. Patterson, President of R. & W. R. G. R. R.

Gen. Jas. Owen, President of R. & W. R. R.

Also to Brown, Snow & Co who will receive produce directed to them at Raleigh, and forward with despatch by Rail Road to Petersburg.

Sept. 7 37 5

Recommended by the Faculty

Drs. A. & J. Harrell's

CELEBRATED

PREPARED MEDICINES.

THESE NEW AND PLEASANT REMEDIES

COMPRISE

Their Alterative Extract of Sarsaparilla and Blood Root.

This is a valuable remedy in the cure of scrofula or king's white swelling, eruptions in the bones, ulcerous sores, eruptions on the skin, rheumatism, syphilitic and mercurial affections, debility, and all diseases arising from impurities of the blood, impaired constitutions from long habits of excessive dissipation, price \$1 per bottle.

Their Anti spasmodic or Camphor Cordial.

Designed to cure excessive vomiting, diarrhea, cholera morbus, Asiatic cholera, pain in the stomach, cramps, hysterical colics, hypochondria, spasms, convulsions, and muttering delirium in the low forms of bilious fever. It is a fine substitute for peregoric. Price 75 cents per bottle.

GEO. HOIT, JR., Agent.

Tarboro', Nov. 20.