



**TARBORO, N. C.**

SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1836.

**Republican Nomination.**

FOR PRESIDENT,  
MARTIN VAN BUREN, of N. Y.  
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,  
RICHARD M. JOHNSON, of Ky.

**DISTRICT ELECTORS.**

1. ROBERT LOVE, Haywood Co.
2. GEORGE BOWERS, Ashe.
3. JOHN WILFONG, Lincoln.
- 4.
5. JOHN HILL, Stokes.
6. JONATHAN PARKER, Guilford.
7. WM. A. MORRIS, Anson.
8. ABRAM VENABLE, Granville.
9. JOSIAH O. WATSON, Johnston.
10. NATHANIEL MACON, Warren.
11. WM. B. LOCKHART, Northampton.
- 12.
13. LOUIS D. WILSON, Edgecombe.
14. WM. P. FERRAND, Onslow.
15. OWEN HOLMES, New Hanover.

FOR GOVERNOR,  
RICHARD D. SPAIGHT.

**COUNTY CANDIDATES.**

Election on Thursday, 28th July.

**General Assembly—For Senate,**  
THOS. H. HALL.

**House of Commons,**  
JOHN J. DANIEL,  
JAMES GEORGE,  
JOS. JNO. PIPPEN.

**For Sheriff,**

WILLIAM D. PETWAY.

FOR THE TARBORO PRESS.

To the qualified Voters of the County of Edgecombe.

FELLOW CITIZENS: The period of a new election is fast approaching when you will be called on to select persons to represent you in the next State Legislature. Having had the honor to be one of your representatives in the last Legislature, there is no doubt but you are expecting a final decision on my part whether I will be a candidate or not. This I should have long since let you know, but owing to obstacles (of a private nature,) which have prevented me from deciding in my own mind until the present time. These being in a measure removed, and having the strongest reasons to believe that it is the wish of a large portion of the citizens of this county for me to become a candidate, I hereby offer you my services in the next Legislature in the House of Commons. Having as before stated, had the honor to be one of your representatives in the last session, I trust that you on a large majority of you are satisfied with the course I pursued. This I know, and my conscience justifies me in the assertion, that I endeavored to serve you faithfully; and if I did any thing that was contrary to your interest it was not purposely done, but for want of better abilities. To the good old way I stuck, and that is the track I intend to follow until something more than I have seen from the opposition convinces me to the contrary; which I feel confident never will be the case. It is well known to most of you what will be the leading and most prominent business that will come before the next Legislature. I have no doubt but it will be a long session, and business of vital importance will be transacted. Among other important business we have a U. S. Senator to elect; who will be the candidates is somewhat uncertain, except Mr. Mangum—he is certain to be a candidate, but should we be so fortunate as to have a majority of good old Jackson Van Buren there, (which there is little doubt of,) we will give him such instructions as he will be compelled to obey. But I am extending my remarks to a greater length than I at first intended, and must come to

a close by assuring you that should you again elect me, that nothing shall be wanting on my part as far as my ability will admit, to promote your best interest. During the heavy rains which have put my farm in the grass and thrown me back, it will be impossible for me to visit you at the public places as much as if it was otherwise; but should I not come among you it will not be for want of a desire to do so, and hope none will think amiss as we are tolerably well acquainted with each other. With grateful acknowledgments for past favors, I subscribe myself your humble serv't.

JOS. JNO. PIPPEN.  
June 30th, 1836.

The past month, we have no doubt, will be long remembered as the "wet June of 1836." From every direction we hear of heavy rains, (sometimes accompanied by hail,) freshets, and damages sustained by mills, fences, crops, &c. Our vicinity has not escaped the destructive visitation, and prospects for the agriculturist are indeed gloomy.

**CONGRESS.**

**Senate.**—The President transmitted a message (with a report and documents from the Secretary of State, on the subject of Texas,) concluding with this: "Not having accurate and detailed information of the civil, military and political condition of Texas, I have deemed it expedient to take the necessary measures now in progress to procure it, before deciding upon the course to be pursued, in relation to the newly declared government."—The Secretary in his report, merely states the fact, that he had received communications from the Texian commissioners announcing themselves as official agents, but that no answers to these communications had been given by the Departments. The documents transmitted consist of letters from Messrs. Wharton and Childress, the Texian Commissioners—the declaration of Independence and Constitution of Texas, and the official account of the battle of St. Jacinto enclosed in a letter from Mr. Childress of the 20th June. After the documents, &c. were read, on motion of Mr. Clay, the subject was made the special order of the day for Wednesday next.

The bill providing for a new organization of the Navy, (embracing the rank of Admiral, came up for consideration in the Senate, and was laid on the table (rejected,) by a vote of 15 to 18.

The bill to re-organize the Post Office Department, and the bill to fill up the ranks of the army, were severally read a third time and passed.

**House of Representatives.**—A joint resolution to authorize the erection of a Monument, to the memory of David Williams, one of the captors of Major Andre, was passed.

Mr. Adams presented the protest of several Cherokee Chiefs, against the recent treaty made with that nation. Referred to committee of the whole.

The bill regulating the surplus revenue, and providing for its distribution among the States, passed the House by a vote, 155 to 38.

The Senate having sanctioned the resolution of the House for adjournment on the 4th inst. the session will terminate on Monday next.

We copy the following article from the Petersburg Constellation. We also contemplate with gloomy forebodings, the introduction of this new system in the fiscal operations of the General Government; which we cannot but regard, (setting aside all constitutional objections,) as highly impolitic, and fraught with the most pernicious consequences to the purity of our National and State governments, as well as to the harmony of the people.

**The Deposit Bill.**—Our readers have already been apprised of the passage, by large majorities in both houses of Congress, of the Bill regulating the Deposits of the Public money.—We have now to announce to them, the important fact the Bill has received the signature of the President, and of course is a law of the land. Had the approbation of the Executive been withheld, such was the immense weight in favor of the passage of the Bill, both in the Senate and the House of Representatives, that if persevered in, its ultimate success, by a constitutional majority, was quite certain. We regret, most deeply regret, that such was not the course pursued. On Congress alone should have rested the entire responsibility of a measure, we have ever viewed, even in its most modified aspects, as one of great hazard to the people as a whole, and to the States separately. That portion of the Bill fixing the amount and manner of the Deposits with the several States, of the surplus funds of the Country, reads as follows:

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted,* That the money which shall be in the Treasury of the United States on the first day of January, 1837, reserving the sum of five millions of dollars, shall be deposited with such of the several States, in proportion to their respective representation in the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, as shall by law authorize their Treasurers or the competent authorities to receive the same on the terms hereinafter specified; and the Secretary of the Treasury shall deliver the same to such Treasurer, or other competent authorities, on receiving certificates of deposit therefor, signed by such competent authorities, in such form as may be prescribed by the secretary aforesaid, which certificates shall express the usual and legal obligations, and shall pledge the faith of the State for the safe keeping and repayment thereof, and shall pledge the faith of the States receiving the same, to pay the said moneys and every part thereof, from time to time, whenever the same shall be required by the Secretary of the Treasury, for the purpose of defraying any wants of the public Treasury beyond the amount of the five millions aforesaid: *Provided,* That if any State declines to receive its proportion of the surplus aforesaid, on the terms before named, the same shall be deposited with the other States agreeing to accept the same on deposit, in the proportion aforesaid: *And provided further,* That when said money or any part thereof, shall be wanted by the said Secretary, to meet the appropriations made by law, the same shall be called for in rateable proportions, within one year, as nearly as conveniently may be, from the different States with which the same is deposited, and shall not be called for in sums exceeding ten thousand dollars, from any one State, in any one month, without previous notice of 30 days for every additional sum of \$20,000, which may at any time be required.

We look on this DEPOSITORY SYSTEM as indeed but another name for "gift by distribution" of the Public Revenue; but, as the harbinger of fixing permanently on the South an odious tariff, *odious* although its weight be but as a feather; as a tax in the price of our public lands, levied on the hardy yeomanry of the Atlantic states, who are the pioneers and the peoplers of the great West; as a permanent bar against a system of defences on our sea coast, and the establishment of lines of outposts to guard against the inroads of a savage and reckless foe on our frontiers, called for by the soundest maxims of national policy towards foreign powers, and by the most wise and pure principles of philanthropy towards our own daring and enterprising citizens, who have nerved their arms and bared their bosoms to the dangers which must ever attend the adventurer who seeks to advance and people the uncultivated limits

of his country, by braving the difficulties and dangers of the far west. Thus thinking, we deem it a duty we owe that portion of the people of Virginia, who have fostered, sustained, and cheered us on by their patronage, in what we respectfully deem to have been a patriotic, as well as democratic course, to avow to them, that we without hesitation or qualification on our own part, *condemn*, on the part of Congress, the passage of, and on the part of the President, the approval of a Bill which never should have been conceived or brought forth in a Republican Country. We annex with pleasure, for the perusal and consideration of our readers, an explanatory editorial article, from the Globe of Friday, on this subject. Our own strictures are cut short from want of room, and necessarily deferred until another day.

**The Deposit Bill.**—The deposit bill has been approved by the President. The most important feature in this act is that which makes the several States the depositories of all the public moneys which may be in the Treasury on the first of January next, over the sum of five millions of dollars, on their passing laws, pledging the faith of the States respectively to pay the warrants of the Treasury in the manner prescribed. By an amendment introduced by an overwhelming majority of the House of Representatives, all the features of the bill which went to make the proposed transfer of the money to the States a loan or gift, were struck out, and as the act now stands, they are to be mere depositories, like the banks in which the public moneys are now kept.

We hazard nothing in saying, that had the bill passed as it went from the Senate, as anxious as the President was to see the public deposits regulated by law, and as painful as it would have been to separate on any subject from many of his most valued friends, it would have received his decisive veto. We have been surprised that any one who has read his annual message of 1829, and his veto messages on the Maysville road bill, and Mr. Clay's land bill, would for a moment anticipate any other result.

We are equally warranted in saying that the President has approved the amended bill, not because he thinks it judicious to make the States the depositories of the moneys of the United States, but because the plan is not obnoxious to constitutional objections; because it has been presented by a majority of the people's representatives, to whom the question of expediency on this subject peculiarly belongs; and because, by settling the question in relation to the public deposits, it disarms faction, and renders it more difficult for the money power to reorganize itself under the charter of a new national bank.

He thinks it impolitic and unsafe to mix up the affairs of the United States with those of the several States, and that the chances of perpetuity for our admirable system of Government are increased in proportion to the clearness with which the lines which separate their several powers, duties and interests, are defined and maintained. It is probable he will take some fitting occasion to make known to his countrymen, in detail, the views he entertains on this vital subject. It is only necessary now that they should know, that in approving the deposit bill he does not intend to countenance, in the least degree, the idea of raising money by the General Government for distribution among the States, thus lessening the responsibility of the State Governments in taxing the people, and at the same time encouraging extravagant expenditures; making the States, instead of independent sovereignties, the mere stipendiaries of the General Government; perverting the power of taxation given in the constitution to purposes never thought of by its framers; corrupting the sources of legislation; tending to consolidate

tion; and ultimately destroying all that is pure and valuable in the structure and administration of our political system.

The President believes that it is bad policy, as well as unconstitutional, to raise money from the people for the purpose of distributing it among the States. He believes that when the revenues of the General Government shall produce more than enough to supply its legitimate wants, it is the duty of Congress forthwith to reduce the taxes upon the people. To collect for the purposes of distribution, is neither politic nor economical. It is not politic, because it necessarily increases the corps of public officers, and consequently the influence of the Government. It is not economical, because the people have to pay the salaries of those who manage the process and guaranty their integrity. Is it not better that the farmer's dollar should be left in his own pocket, than that it should be taken out by taxes, direct or indirect, and, after a year's detention, be handed back to him or to his State Legislature, with a deduction of twenty cents to pay collectors and clerks who have been employed to take it away and bring it back? The same principles apply to all classes of society and to society itself, with the exception of those only who profit by high taxes.

Such, we are warranted in saying, are the views of the President in relation to this interesting subject.—*Globe.*

The Richmond Enquirer contains a note signed by F. W. Pickens and W. H. Brockenbrough, 25th June, as follows: "The undersigned take great pleasure in stating, that the affair of honor between Mr. L. P. Wigfall of S. C. and Mr. C. F. Hamer, of Miss. has been honorable and satisfactorily adjusted."

**Duel in Washington.**—On Wednesday evening a duel was fought a short distance from Washington, by two Midshipmen of the Navy, viz: John H. Sherburne, and Daniel Key, son of Francis S. Key. Young Key was shot through the body and died on the field. His remains were brought to the residence of his family, giving them the first intimation of this heart rending affair. No particulars could be learned. Not a whisper was heard of the business until all was over. The carriage was met on the avenue bringing in the dead body.  
*N. Y. Jour. Com.*

**Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road.**—We are gratified to learn, that the Engineers on this road, have completed a survey of one entire line, running between the N. E. River and Long Creek, through Waynesboro' to Halifax; and a part of another line from Goshen down on the west side of Long Creek. They are now engaged on a line, on the east side of the N. E. river by Rockfort, on the Neuse, through Tarborough. They report favorably of the face of the country through which it passes; and the only difficulty, is to select the best from two most excellent and unobjectionable routes. The feeling of the people on the line, and throughout this section of the country is decidedly strong in favor of the enterprise, as is manifested in a variety of ways. There is no doubt of its accomplishment.—*Wil. Adv.*

**Columbian Repository.**—We have received the first number of the Columbian Repository, printed at Chapel Hill, Hugh M. Queen, Editor. It is a handsome sheet, and its typographical execution is creditable. Its political character is opposed to the present administration.—*Ral. Stand.*

**North Carolina Indians.**—We learn from the Rutherfordton Gazette of 16th inst. that considerable excitement and alarm has been produced in the counties of Haywood and Macon, in this State, by the movement of the Cherokee Indians, since the ratification of

the late treaty by the Senate. A large portion of the nation are opposed to its adoption, and a delegation has been sent to Washington to remonstrate against it. A letter from a gentleman in Franklin, Macon co. to the editor of the Gazette, states that the Indians are collected in companies, consulting with one another, and have purchased all the powder they could get from the Merchants in that country. Volunteers are preparing to be in readiness at a moment's warning.—*ib.*

**INDIAN WAR.**

We have still nothing decisive from the seat of war. The papers contain merely numberless rumors of skirmishes, movements of troops, &c.

**TEXAS.**

The latest accounts inform us that Gen. Houston has resumed his command in Texas, having nearly recovered of his wounds—and that the Mexican army had evacuated Texas, and that hostilities have entirely ceased.

**Petersburg Market, June 24.**—Cotton.—The receipts are small and the article in fair demand at 15 to 16 cents; prime lots command 16 1/2; holders are firm and not disposed to meet the buyers at present prices. The sales this week are about 300 bales; stock on hand 4900 bales.—*Con.*

June 27.—Cotton.—Demand good, and sales rather more extensive at 15 a 16 1/2 cts. holders are yet unwilling to meet the views of operators freely.—Stock in first hands about 4500 bales.—*Int.*

**MARRIED.**

In this county, on Wednesday evening last, by L. R. Berry, Esq. Mr. Joseph John B. Penley, of this place, to Miss Elizabeth Mason, granddaughter of Mr. Benjamin Coffield.

Also, on Thursday evening the 23d ult. by Benj. Batts, Esq. Mr. Elias Bradley to Miss Mary Bradley, daughter of Mr. Willis Bradley.

**Notice.**

IN consequence of a personal injury sustained by Mr. Smith on his route in this place, the School to be under his superintendence in the Williams-ton Academy will not commence until Tuesday, the 5th July next.

C. B. Hassell, Secy.

To the Board of Trustees  
Williams-ton, 22d June, 1836.

**Pitt's Grove ACADEMY.**

THE Examination of the Students of this Institution will take place on Friday, 15th July, at which time the papers of the School and all those desirous to education, are respectfully invited to attend.  
June, 1836.

**List of Letters,**

Remaining in the Post Office at Tarborough the 1st of July, 1836, which if not taken out before the 1st of Oct. next, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

- |                     |                      |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| Adams Henry 2       | Hough Patrick H      |
| Alsbrook Dreyer     | Jones Elizabeth Mrs  |
| Atkinson A B        | Johnson Robert       |
| Atkinson Joel       | Jones Fred A         |
| Bellamy S Mrs 2     | Johnson Jos of Ind   |
| Bryan Dempsey 2     | Jones Cath Mrs       |
| Bullock Joshua      | Kay William          |
| Bullock J W         | Lawrence John        |
| Bryan Henry         | Lane Levi            |
| Boag William        | Lawrence M F Mrs     |
| Bell Lorenzo D      | Lewling Stephen      |
| Barnes Willie       | Lodge Sic Concord    |
| Batts Sally Ann Mrs | Lodge Wm J Master    |
| Bell Olliv Mrs      | of Mr Marsh          |
| Brown Susan         | Mitchell Sally       |
| Brown John          | Morgan Reeling A     |
| Bell Roderick       | Merzer John          |
| Cotten John W 3     | Nettles John E       |
| Crowell Ezra        | Norvell Eans         |
| Carter John         | Porter Martha Mrs 2  |
| Dancy & Lawrence    | Pender Elizabeth Mrs |
| Dicken Richard      | Robards Wm H 3       |
| Dorth Isaac F       | Rolley John C        |
| Evans George N      | Rauer Allen H        |
| Elliott John        | Sh W of Edgecombe 2  |
| Ford Margaret Mrs   | Summerville W B 3    |
| Foxhall Robert      | Spruill B J          |
| Ford Henry          | Suggs Joseph         |
| Grimes Tabitha Miss | Savage Alston        |
| George James        | Shelton Burwell      |
| Hopkins Daniel 2    | Taylor Stephen       |
| Hughes Albert F     | Widdiam Cannon       |
| Hines B R           | Wilson & Muller      |
| Howard Wilson       | Wilson & Lawrence    |
| Hollans Robert      | Waller James         |
| Heart Benjamin      | Warren John          |
| Harrell L v         | Wamble Enoch         |
| Hicks Starling      | Warner Smith C       |

Jus. M Redmond, P.M.  
86—\$15 64.

Constables' Blanks for sale  
AT THIS OFFICE.