



TARBOROUGH,

SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1837.

Republican Nomination.

Election on Thursday, 27th July.

FOR CONGRESS. Gen. LOUIS D. WILSON.

County Candidates.

For Clerk of the County Court. Col. JOSEPH BELL.

Clerk of the Superior Court. JAMES W. CLARK, Esq. Capt. DAVID C. BELL.

FOR THE TARBORO' PRESS.

Mr. Howard: You will please state in your paper, that SPENCER L. HART, Esq. will be voted for at the election as Senator from this County, by MANY VOTERS.

TO THE POLLS!

On Thursday next, the polls will be opened in this Congressional district for the purpose of electing a Representative in the next Congress of the United States. We would earnestly impress upon the minds of our readers the vast importance of a general attendance. The delegation from this State in the last Congress, was nearly equally divided, and the election of one member may decide whether or not a majority of the Representatives of the people of this State will aid the present Republican Administration in its endeavors to curtail the power of a Bank aristocracy that hitherto has had unlimited control over the value of the labor and property of the country. To the polls then, fellow citizens, and evince by your votes your determination not to tolerate any longer this outrage upon the Constitution, upon your rights, and upon your liberties.

We are charged by the Editor of the Washington Whig, with declining "to argue, or even to affirm, the propriety of the vote," given by Gen. Wilson upon the organization of the State Convention—and seek to palliate it by stating that some whigs also voted with him. The Editor contends that the vote cannot be justified, and confidently asks, "if he was not elected to represent the people of Edgecombe in the Convention, pray what was he elected to do?" In the commencement of this controversy we questioned the competency of a whig to decide correctly upon democratic principles, and the Editor's demonstrations on the votes of Gen. Wilson clearly indicate that our position was correct. In fact, he who argues that an agent of the people should be guided in his public course by "a will of his own," and not by "the will of others," or his constituents, for surely none others would attempt to direct him, sets at defiance the first principles of democracy. In so doing, the Editor has manifested his utter incompetency correctly to appreciate the votes of Gen. Wilson. In reply to the Editor's last question we state, that Gen. Wilson was elected by the people of Edgecombe to represent their sentiments on the subject of the Convention, & as they had manifested by their votes a decided opposition to holding the Convention, it was his bounden duty to defeat it if possible. We have urged that the vote alluded to was a truly democratic vote, and one of the most

acceptable to his constituents (including ourself of course) that the General had ever given—still we are charged with shrinking from the main question. As evidence that it was also acceptable to a majority of the people of this district, we adduced the votes of their delegates—and this is tortured into seeking to palliate it. Yet the Editor has accused us of want of candor and fairness. If he can produce a vote of Gen. Wilson, that was not in accordance with the will of his constituents, then we will frankly admit that it was "a manifest desertion of principle in a democrat."

But no attention is paid by the Editor to our enquiries respecting the Whig candidate. Not one particle of evidence has been adduced of his mental or physical exertions in the cause of the people. True, we have been told that he is "a promising young man"—but are long tried, faithful and approved public services by a candidate still in the meridian of life, to be set aside for mere promising qualifications in a young and inexperienced man, in this difficult and trying crisis? The election on Thursday next must decide.

The correspondent of the Washington Whig appears not to be satisfied with our reply to his enquiries. He states that the election of Gen. Wilson was "so much the worse for the character of the county"—mentions several other cases—instances a "county where they elect Jacks sometimes"—says he "will not further publish the disgrace of our State"—and proceeds to "furnish instances enough out of it." We presume, from his wholesale denunciations of his fellow citizens at home and abroad, that Publicus is one of those "enlightened" patriots who deem the people unworthy to be trusted—and that they are their worst enemies. The circumstances to which he alludes transpired in this county, the parties were generally known, and all the facts and arguments submitted to the people for their decision—can a more just or impartial tribunal be selected?

COMMUNICATED.

More matter for the reflection of "Pitt."

The remarks in the Washington Whig over the signature of Pitt, confirms us in the propriety of having referred the public mind to the agency which Gen. Wilson had in rescuing our noble river from the fangs of monopoly: For the writer asks, "How happens it that the people of Pitt never heard of this before?" Although twenty years are well calculated to dim the memory of even a generous people, yet the people of Pitt are not so forgetful nor ignorant as the writer who assumes their name: for there are many who "can answer this with pride." They will tell him with grateful exultation that Gen. Wilson, with their immediate representatives, was in the front of that contest for principle; that if he had thrown his weight against them all would have been lost; that his conduct on that occasion was long kept bright in their memories, and is still cherished with pride.

They will tell this unworthy assumer of their name, that they are not like him "surprised" at the truth, because it tells of the public virtue which adorns individual character, nor tortured by the furies of malice whenever they witness such instances; but that they delight to behold them, to honor and reward them, as traits which redeem and elevate our species. They will further tell him that simply stating a fact, justly honorable to Gen. Wilson, cannot detract any thing from the merits of the members from Pitt; that no person has said they took no

"steps to save their noble river," or that they were "asleep," for no one doubted that they nobly did their duty. With the finger of scorn pointed at this whig detractor they will exclaim, "Alas! how wretched is that man who seeks to rob others of their laurels," not even to wear them himself.

The people of Pitt will reflect that all monopolies are the same in principle; that they violate the letter and spirit of our institutions; that whether their form be that of a Navigation Company, or of a United States Bank, their power is so much taken from the people, and is a power to tax; and when they remember their glorious triumph in 1818, we cannot believe they will abandon their principles or their friends, merely to make themselves the miserable dupes and victims of factious monopolists, whose constant employment is to disorganize the people and derange their government.

PHILO PITT.

The attention of the reader is directed to an able article on our first page, from the Globe, explicitly correcting the misrepresentations which the whig presses have urged as to the course of the recent and present Administrations in regard to the currency.

By an advertisement in this paper it will be seen, that Mr. Ryan has been dangerously ill and consequently unable to fulfil his engagements. He has postponed to the week of our Superior Court exhibiting his unrivalled performances in this place. In a letter he says he intends "travelling the 3d Circuit, commencing at Martin county, on the 28th of August"—and remarks: "for the disappointments I have given the inhabitants of Edgecombe, I hope my late severe sickness will be a sufficient apology."

We learn from the Raleigh papers that, the time of holding the proposed Editorial Convention in that city, has been changed from the 1st Monday in September, to Wednesday the first day of November next. This is a favorable change for those Editors residing in the lower section of the State, and doubtless will insure a more general attendance.

A hem!—We find the following toast among those given at the recent celebration of the 4th, at Weldon, as published in the Halifax Advocate:—

"Sent; the glorious seventy-five of Edgecombe; that gallant little band which has twice contended, with more than spontaneous firmness, (hey! what?) against the hosts of their country's foes; let them not abate their zeal for constitutional liberty, and they will soon obtain a splendid triumph over the Myrmidons of power."

Nathaniel Macon.—We copy from the Globe and Enquirer, the following obituary notices of this venerated individual.

From the Globe. From the annexed obituary notice, it will be perceived that this pure and unbending patriot is no more. Like the State of which he was, and will ever be, justly the pride, unpretending probity, inflexible republicanism, clear-sighted intelligence, and well-possessed independence, (founded on self-denial and a noble scorn of those petty indulgences & gratifications that emasculate the mind,) were the striking characteristics that distinguished him. To the latest hour he preserved and exercised, for the good of his country, the influence which his long life of unswerving and discriminating patriotism acquired for him. His opinions were freely given to the late President on subjects of high import, in the trying periods of his administration, and were always received with the greatest consideration. In the last mo-

ments of General Jackson's career, he made known the gratification he felt in the results of his principal measures, and especially signalized his approbation of the stand he had taken to arrest the attempt of federalism to establish a power above the Constitution, through the omnipotence to be obtained from an absolute control of the currency.

Mr. Macon's expressions of satisfaction of the course adopted by the late administration on this subject, communicated through a letter to a common friend, were felt by the late President as the most gratifying evidence of having faithfully and usefully discharged his duty to his country. Such was his estimation of the judgment and patriotism of one whose associate he had been in public service in early life, and whose principles he revered as the purest of that school which resisted the innovations of Hamilton and others upon the simple plan of the Government, through the corruptions of an organized moneyed influence, associated with it through a banking system.

From the Richmond Enquirer. The Warrenton N. C. Reporter of Saturday last, comes shrouded in mourning for the death of one of the most virtuous and illustrious men, who graced our country. The Reporter announces the melancholy intelligence in the following simple terms: "It is with feelings of deep regret, &c."

The whole nation will sincerely share in this deep regret. Mr. Macon was one of those patriots who fill a vast space in the nation's eye. He was a long time a member of Congress from the State of North Carolina. He was in the House of Representatives in the trying crisis of '98-'99—and for many years afterwards. He was once Speaker of the House—and he subsequently served as a member of the Senate of the United States. At all times he was the firm Republican—the pure Patriot—the excellent citizen—the honest man. No one ever more completely realized the elevated character of the Roman poet, "Justum et tenacem propositi virum." But we forbear—we leave it to abler pens to do justice to Nathaniel Macon.

He was the bosom friend of Jefferson and of Madison—no one was more devoted to him, than John Randolph—no one had formed a loftier opinion of him, than he did upon the most intimate acquaintance. In the paper which he wrote for his last will in January, 1832, he leaves the following memorable tribute in honor of his friend:—

"To Nathaniel Macon I give and bequeath my oldest high silver candlesticks, my silver punch ladle with whalebone handle, a pair of silver cans with handles, and my crest engraved thereon, my hard metal dishes that have my crest of J. R. in old English letters engraved thereon, also the plates with the same engraving, the choice of four of my best young mares and geldings, and the gold watch by Roskell, that was Tudor's with the gold chain; and may every blessing attend him, the best and purest and wisest man that I ever knew."

The Postmaster General has issued a Circular to the Postmasters who open the Express mail, directing them not to send letters by the Express mail to the President of the United States, or any of the Heads of Departments, unless the postage is paid.

Death by Lightning.—The McMinnville (Tenn.) Gazette of the 1st inst. notices the death of Pleasant Henderson, Esq. at that place, in the 53rd year of his age, who was killed by lightning on the 28th June, while sitting in the portico of his house. His death was almost instantaneous. The only words he uttered were, "give me some water," and he immediately expired. Mr. Henderson was one of the most estimable citizens of McMinnville, and his death is much regretted. He has left a wife and ten children to

mourn his loss. Some of our readers will recollect that Mr. Henderson was an emigrant from North Carolina.

Raleigh Standard.

Alabama.—The Legislature of this State has adjourned after a laborious session of three weeks. It seems that a relief law has been passed, which promises effectual assistance to debtors. It provides one, two and three years for the payment of the debts of all the Banks, and authorizes a loan of five millions of dollars for the same time, and upon an enduring basis, for the relief of individual debtors. This extension and loan, the Alabama papers say, will place the citizens in possession of funds to pay their foreign debts by the fall, and gives assurance to creditors abroad, which will maintain the commercial character of the State. Five millions of money, it is computed, will pay fifty millions of debt, whilst it will put into circulation the five millions of money now lying idle and unproductive in the State. These means, aided by the promising crop now maturing, will render the pecuniary circumstances of the people of Alabama as easy as they well be.—Raleigh Reg.

New Jersey.—The Legislature of New Jersey have passed a bill for the stay of execution on judgments, wherever the prosecutor shall demand gold or silver in discharge of the same. The "stay" to continue until he ceases to demand specie. Also, a bill for the protection of the banks.

Wilmington Adv.

Trouble in Maine.—New England boundary.—In consequence of the arrest by Capt. McLaughlin, agent of the British Crown Lands, of Mr. E. J. Greely, at Madawaska, while acting under the authority of the State of Maine; the Governor has issued a proclamation, dated June 27th, to the militia, calling them to be in readiness to repel an invasion of the State by the British authorities of New Brunswick: The Governor says he looks to the General Government for redress.

Steamboat Muir.—The northern papers contradict the loss of this boat. She was only lost in a fog.—Globe.

From Trinidad.—By the brig Marcia, at New Haven, from Trinidad, and 10 days from St. Thomas, we learn that an insurrection had broke out among the black troops at St. Josephs, 8 miles from Port Spain. They assaulted the officers and got possession of the Arsenal; the latter rallied a force and killed 15 or 20, dispersing the rest. The Marcia brought \$19,000 in specie.

Washington Market, July 18.—Turpentine, new dip, \$1 70;—Old \$1 60. Tar, \$1 00.—Whig.

Petersburg Market, July 11.—Cotton—No advance in prices; but some activity in the market. Sales at 9 to 10 cents.—Con.

COMMUNICATED.

Elder Joseph Barnes is by appointment to preach at Cross Roads m. h. on Monday, the 31st of July; Tuesday, 1st of August, at Log Chapel; Wednesday, 2d, at Kehokee; Thursday, 3d at Vaughan's; Friday, 4th, at Deep Creek; Saturday, 5th, at Lawrence's; Sunday, 6th, in Tarboro'; Monday, 7th, at Williams's; Tuesday, 8th, at Falls Tar River; Wednesday, 9th, at Pleasant Hill; Thursday, 10th, at Upper Town Creek; Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, at Old Town Creek; Monday, 14th, at Little Creek; Tuesday, 15th, at Gum Swamp.

The Rev. Alfred Norman and Benjamin Watson are expected by divine permission to hold a two days meeting on the fourth Saturday and Sunday, 22d and 23d of the present month, at the Old Church in Tarboro'.—Com.

To the Assessors of Edgecombe county.

A uniform principle should prevail in the valuation of Lands in Edgecombe County, and as great confusion would result if the same system is not pursued all in making the assessment and paying the Tax list, we would respectfully request you to observe the following REGULATIONS.

- 1st. Value all the Lands lying within the respective Districts by the acre, when practicable state the number of acres.
2. When the same person owns different tracts in the same district not adjoining, value each separately.
3. When the District line runs through a tract of land, the assessment should be made by the Assessors of the District which the residence of said land is in.
4. The Assessors should make a list of their appraisement and sign it.
5. The Justice should take a separate list of taxable property.
6. Where the same person owns land in different districts, he should be required to state how many acres in each district, and if the Tracts in the same district are not adjoining, he should state how near as may be the number of acres each tract, and the Justice should assess them separately, specifying the amount of each district.
We propose that the Assessors meet at the Court House in Tarborough on the third Monday of August next, to assess, if the valuation has been proposed, the different districts, if not, that the assessors who have not observed the above proportion may consider whether or not they will change the same or not.
The Justices can then by referring to the different assessments fill up the lists in their lists with the proper valuation of the lands given in, but not lying in the districts. By this course we believe the valuation can be made more uniform throughout the County, and the Tax made perfect.
Assessors for District No. 1. Tarboro', July 21st.

Notice.

MR. RYAN most respectfully informs the inhabitants of the surrounding counties where he has been advertising, that he has been unable to perform for the last few weeks, and has not fulfilled his engagements, that if it is his neglect or forgetfulness that has prevented it, he is at present, and has been for the last seven weeks, confined to his apartment at the United States Hotel, Edgecombe, June 1.

Nashville Hotel.

The subscriber begs leave, most respectfully to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has taken possession of the above Establishment, formerly occupied by Maj. Jas. C. Blount, nearly

Opposite the Court House.

And having for some years past been engaged in like business, feels confident of being able to give entire satisfaction to those who may favor him with their patronage. His table will be furnished with the best market can afford. His tables are new and in good order, and will be attended by the best cooks. Suffice to say, that nothing on his part will be wanting to make those comfortable who may call on him.

A. C. Patillo. Nashville, No. Ca. July 17th, 1837.

Notice.

FOR SALE, at Tarboro', the following works, by Jas. Osburn: Old School Sonnets, price 50 cents; Present Dark and Sickly State of the Church of Christ, 25 cents; Fac Simile, or the Religion of New England portrayed, 125 cents. (North Carolina or northern money and can be received in payment.) Apply to Coffield King.

Notice.

A GENTLEMAN who has been in the habit of paying heavy doctor's bills for himself and family, besides suffering from the pains of sickness and constant distress from full levers, can now at a small price secure to himself and family the blessing of health and a perfect exemption from those fears, which always harass the minds of persons living in sickly settlements. To any gentleman suffering from this I would sell at a moderate price.

A small Tract of Land.

(55 Acres) with a very comfortable and Convenient Dwelling House. All necessary out houses, yard and garden, well enclosed, in a neighborhood of moral, intelligent, and wealthy citizens, situated immediately on the road from Mr. H. Sims's to Lousburg, 2 miles from the former. Apply to subscriber at his son's Bridge.

L. S. Sims. Nash county, July 14, 1837.

Corn Fans.

An excellent new Corn Fan, made by Mr. John Wilson, of Hamilton, can be had on reasonable and accommodating terms, on application. At this Office. Tarboro', July 21.