



TARBOROUGH

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1840.

Democratic Republican State Rights Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT,

MARTIN VAN BUREN.

FOR GOVERNOR.

ROMULUS M. SAUNDERS.

The recent messages of Gov. Porter, of Pennsylvania, and Gov. Seward, of New York, perhaps furnish as correct an illustration of the prevailing spirit of the age, and of the prominent characteristics of the two great political parties of the day, as any that could be given.

These two "empire States" have progressed so rapidly in the career of "Internal Improvement," that they now begin to find it difficult—not to pay the principal of their debts, amounting in each case to about thirty millions of dollars, for that seems not to be thought of—but to borrow money enough to pay the interest on that they have already borrowed.

In this emergency, the Democratic Governor of Pennsylvania, recommends to the people to endeavor to pay what they now owe—the Federal Whig Governor of New York, on the contrary, advises a further extension (if possible) of the credit of that State.

Thus it is throughout the whole country. The Whigs are charging the Democracy with extravagance, yet they would if possible now bring in the credit of the General Government to sustain the tottering credit of the States—not for the purpose of paying the debts of the States—but to enable them to borrow more money to pamper Presidents, &c. of Rail Roads, Canals, Banking companies, &c.

We find the annexed article in an exchange paper. State Debts.—The following extracts (says the Albany Argus) from an article in the New York Herald, under the head "Money Market," is not the less entitled to notice at this moment because it expresses the opinions of a Whig editor in reference to the policy recommended by the messages referred to, and to the probable effect of that policy upon State credits abroad.

"If we look to the probable effect of the messages of Governor Seward and Porter, and the message of the President, we must perceive at once that the first mentioned document, in consequence of the undiminished zeal with which it urges an extension of the improvement and stock system, at a time when the holders in Europe are already staggering beneath the quantity on the market, must exert a very unfavorable influence on the character of the securities. While the two last mentioned State papers take a decidedly opposite ground, and urge a cessation of borrowing and the necessity of finding in some other resources the means of paying the interest already accumulated, Gov. Porter states expressly that the debts of the State now contracted must be paid at all hazards, not by borrowing, but by taxation.

Gov. Seward recommends borrowing \$23,000,000 more, and trusts to an increase of business on the canals to pay the interest. Which doctrine is most likely to find favor with holders of stock, in a glutted market?"

The Washington City correspondent of the Raleigh Standard, gives the following description of the sayings and doings of the Representative in Congress from this district.

Washington City, Feb. 5th, 1840. Sir:—It does really seem to me, that if Mr. Stanly is permitted to hold a seat in Congress, the whole people of these United States must become to be abolitionists. There has been more open and free debating on that subject since his membership, than ever was had on the subject before; and caused principally too, from his blind and unstatesmanlike conduct, in feeble efforts to manufacture abolition Van Buren men. He has endeavored to show that every democratic Governor, Senator, or any other officer elected by any of the non-slaveholding States for the last year or so, are abolitionists.

You know at the last session, notwithstanding Doctor Duncan voted with the South to ally the question in the House, Mr. Stanly would insist on his being an abolitionist. Mr. Tappan, Senator from

Ohio, and who was just about that time elected, you will remember was made out by Mr. S. to be a brother of the celebrated Arthur Tappan of New York, and not less celebrated for his abolition principles.

The recently elected democratic Governor of Massachusetts; (Judge Morton,) was proven by him the other day, conclusively to his mind, to be an abolitionist. In fact, with him every body is an abolitionist except the abolitionists themselves. He and they have one common candidate for the Presidency, and he therefore concludes that as he himself is no abolitionist his coadjutors in whiggery cannot be, and they are only to be found in the democratic ranks. And he has to be sure made search for them in that party throughout the entire non-slaveholding States, and what success his labors have been crowned with can be seen by the following able remarks (which I herewith send you,) of Mr. Tappan on the subject of abolition, delivered in the Senate on yesterday.

Mr. Stanly having found however that he was not likely to hunt up any northern democratic abolitionists, has, I am told, turned his attention towards the South to see what can be done in that quarter; having as I understand made a most tremendous attack upon Judge Saunders, your democratic nominee for Governor of North Carolina.

Now, if Judge Saunders should turn out to be a Mr. Senator Tappan on that subject and what honest and candid man can doubt it, Mr. Stanly, surely should be pitied, as being a most ungracious and unfortunate new beginner in the cause of anti-democracy.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on the 5th inst. the Report on the Assumption of State Debts before the Senate. Mr. Calhoun addressed them at length in favor of the doctrines of the Report—Mr. Preston then moved to lay it on the table. The question then recurring on printing; was carried, 36 to 8. 30,000 copies were ordered to be printed, by a vote of 27 to 18.

The Globe says: The Speech delivered by Mr. Calhoun to day in the Senate, was pronounced by many of the Republican senators to be the ablest he ever delivered in that body. It was certainly distinguished in the highest degree by the peculiar traits which gave so much power to Mr. C.'s eloquence. His extraordinary faculty of generalization and condensation was never more singularly developed. His Speech was a chain of maxims—each link extending and combining the argument, and leading irresistibly to the conclusion—The rapidity of the thought was well seconded by the brevity and force of the expression; and thus, in the course of about three hours, Mr. C. threw out materials sufficient for half a dozen speeches.

We have no doubt that the views uttered in the Senate to day will have an instantaneous, as well as durable, influence upon the country. It may be said to have been a Northern speech, for there its power will be most powerfully felt. We were sorry to observe Mr. Webster was not in his seat—the speech was so well calculated to reconvert him to the early doctrines which he brought with him into Congress. Then recently from New Hampshire, he was the advocate of free trade, hard money—of the agricultural, manufacturing, and commercial classes—not the stockjobbing, banking, speculating gentry. To the former, Mr. Calhoun's speech of to-day will furnish food for much rumination.

The House of Representatives are principally engaged in the reception of petitions, relating to private and local affairs.

Appointment of Judge.—Edward Hall, Esq. of Warren county, was yesterday appointed Judge of the Superior Courts, by the Governor and Council, vice Judge Saunders resigned.—Ral. Star.

Fresh Shad were sold in the Wilmington Market, on the 28th ult.

By a letter recently received from a friend in Halifax county, N. C. we learn, that there are two establishments for silk operations, now building in that county; one by Mr. Thomas M. Pearce, and the other by Col. Andrew Joyner. Both these gentlemen have been some time engaged raising the Mulleolis, and consider it far from meriting the invidious epithet, "Humburgery," so liberally applied by its enemies.—Far. Adv.

From the Washington Republican.

Tison's Store, Pitt Co., 22d Jan. 1840. Dear Sir:—For the encouragement of the North Carolina planters, we send you a statement of the product of one Green county planter's farm for the past year. Mr. Benjamin Streeter's. He run ten ploughs, worked thirty hands, ten of them men, the balance of them women, boys and girls. He has reared 1200 bbls. corn, 32 bales of cotton, 22,790 lbs. pork. We are not correctly informed of the quantity of small grain and turpentine, so we make no mention of it. He will sell, and has sold, together, after reserving sufficient for the support of himself and family, for the present year, from his last year's crop, 500 barrels corn, and 31 bales cotton. We have just purchased from him 66 fat hogs, weighing 14,790 lbs., averaging 223 1/2 lbs.

each, and will have to sell 1000 lbs. bacon. At the low prices which corn, pork, and cotton sell for this year, his sales will amount to \$3000.

We are of the opinion if the people of N. Carolina would give their attention more to the study and practice of farming, and less to political matters, it would be much more profitable to the country, and they would live much more like brothers. For at this time, when politics run so high, it sometimes almost makes us think we are two nations of people. We wish to see all united and happy. Yours, &c.

Fatal Occurrence.—We understand that on Monday last, the boiler of a freight engine burst on the Greensville Rail Road, by which accident the engineer, a (Mr. Hackney,) and the colored fireman were killed. No injury was sustained by others attached to the train, although two were within ten feet of the engineer at the time of the explosion.—Pet. Statesman.

Daniel Webster's opinion of William H. Harrison.—Mr. Webster, when asked in 1835, if he would be placed on the ticket with Gen. Harrison, replied, "I cannot be guilty of any act that shall in the remotest degree, tend to the elevation of a man to the Presidency, who is justly the scorn and ridicule of his foes, and the pity and contempt of his friends."—ib.

The "Resumption Bill" has passed the House of Representatives of the Pennsylvania Legislature by a vote 69 to 24. It is expected that it will pass the Senate. By it, the Banks are compelled to resume specie payments by the 5th instant, or forfeit their charters, and be wound up. Much excitement has been caused in Philadelphia.—ib.

Resumption.—A resolution offered in the Senate of Michigan on the 17th inst., instructing the committee on banks to bring in bills, requiring the Detroit banks to redeem on demand all their issues including post notes and the bills of their branches was, after debate, laid on the table by the casting vote of the Lieutenant Governor.

The Philadelphia Spirit of the Times says that five Banks, viz: the Philadelphia Bank, the Farmers' and Mechanics Bank, the Commercial Bank, the Bank of North America, and perhaps the Mechanics' Bank will resume specie payments, whether other institutions do or not.

The Alabama Legislature has refused to legalize the bank suspension in that State. A bill to that effect in the House was laid on the table by 24 yeas to 40 nays. In the Senate a joint resolution of a similar purport was also laid on the table—yeas 16 nays 10.

It is rumored that the U. S. Bank is willing to surrender its charter and wind up business, provided the State of Pennsylvania will refund the bouns of \$2,900,000 paid.—Norfolk Herald.

Important Decision.—The Federal Court in Mississippi, has decided that all contracts for negroes brought into that State and sold "as merchandise" are illegal, and as such null and void. The decision is based upon a clause in the amended constitution of Mississippi, which prohibits the introduction of slaves into the State as merchandise or for sale, after the 1st of May 1833. It is thought it will have a bearing on Mississippi debts to northern negro traders, to the amount of two millions of dollars.

Our Frontiers.—It is not generally known, that orders have been transmitted by the British Government to the authorities in Upper and Lower Canada and Nova Scotia, to place the whole in an immediate state of defence; and fortifications and redoubts will be erected from Mackinaw to Passamaquoddy. The principal points we have no doubt, will be on the coasts of Lake Erie and Ontario—on the St. Lawrence and the N. E. Boundary. It is already said, that extensive barracks are in progress of erection opposite Detroit; that Fort Malden is to be repaired; two steam frigates built at Chippewa; and other works of importance in the province of New Brunswick. These preparations should admonish this Government, that they are to be met with corresponding preparations on our part. It is evident, from recent opinions and expressions of the British Cabinet, that Canada is to be sustained to the last, and that a free passage from New Brunswick to Quebec must be had, "peaceably if it can, forcibly if it must."

We do not believe, however, that the present position of affairs between the two Governments on these points is overlooked or neglected at Washington. The energetic tone of the Secretary of State, in his correspondence with the British Minister, and the vigilance of the War Department, evidently show that the whole subject is undergoing close attention. Questions of war and peace between governments situated as Great Britain and the United States are, easily spring up on disputed territorial points. They are the most difficult of all points to adjust, from the facts that actual possession, private interest, and national pride, are feelings mixed up and blended throughout the discussion of the whole subject; and war ensues before either party have duly reflected on the consequences. Preparations for such a result—which is always to be avoided—

should therefore be promptly made and, on a scale promising at least security and protection in the event of war.—N. Y. Star.

Methodist Conference.—The North Carolina Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which met in Newbern, adjourned on the 4th instant, after a harmonious session, Bishop Morris presiding. The next Conference will be held at Mocksville, Davie county. The 1st Fridays in May and October, were set apart as days of fasting and prayer throughout the jurisdiction of the Conference. The Rev. H. G. Leigh, Rev. Moses Brock, and Rev. James Jamieson were appointed delegates to the General Conference, which will be held in Baltimore in May next. The following is a list of appointments for the ensuing year.

Raleigh District, H. G. Leigh, P. E. Raleigh, Jno. T. Brame Raleigh Circuit, Alfred Norman Tar River, Joseph Goodman, P. W. Archer

Smithfield, James E. Joiner Granville, David B. Nicholson Person, William E. Pell Hillsboro', C. Featherston Hillsboro' Circuit, Ro. C. Maynard Amos W. Jones P. Prep R. M. C., Ro. O. Burton, Agent R. M. C.

Newbern District, James Jamieson, P. E. Newbern, Jos. H. Davis Snowhill, W. J. M'asters Stauntonburg, Gaston E. Brown Duplin, William H. Barnes Sampson, Henry Alsbaugh Topsail, J. W. Jackson Trent and Newport, William S. Cholson Straits, Cullin Pridgen Beaufort, Sidney D. Bumpass Washington District, Ro. J. Carson, P. E.

Washington, Ira T. Wyche Roanoke, John E. Edwards Tarborough, John Tillet Plymouth, Thomson Garrard Mattamuskeet, Alsa H. Tucker Bath, to be supplied Neuse, Henry Gray Portsmouth and Ocracoke, William M. Wash

Danville District, P. Doub, P. E. Halifax, H. Speck Franklin, John T. St. Clare Alleghany Miss., Grandison Royster Pittsylvania, William Carter Rockingham, William W. Turner Caswell, John A. Miller, Jehu Hank, Sup. Danville, Samuel S. Bryant Leasburg Academy, L. Lee, Principal

Salisbury District, James Reid, P. E. Patrick, Thomas S. Campbell Stokes, Henry H. Tippet Surry, Thomas M. Sharpe Wilkes, John W. Lewis Iredell, William M. Jordan Mocksville, Thomas Jones Salisbury, James D. Lumsden Davidson, Joshua Bethel Rowan, William W. Alhea

Greensborough District, Moses Brock, P. E. Greensborough, Addison Lea Guilford, William Anderson Randolph, to be supplied Chatham, Ro. P. Bibb Haw River, Daniel Culbreth Pittsborough, William S. Johnson Buckhorn, James B. Alford Orange, John Riche Bennet T. Blake, Agent F. College. William W. Kone, Missionary to Oregon.

Petersburg Market, Feb. 6.—Cotton—Since our last report, accounts nine days later from England have been received; by which we are advised of a decline of 4 a 1/2 per lb. Our market is rather dull than otherwise; not above one-half the receipts being sold—we quote 8 to 9 1/2 cents, extreme prices.—Statesman.

Norfolk Market, Feb. 6.—Cotton, 8 a 9 1/2 cents; Corn, 45 to 50 cents; Bacon, (hog round) 10 to 11; Lard, 10 to 12 cents.—Herald.

Washington Market, Feb. 11.—Corn—\$2 00; dull. Bacon—sides 10 cents, hams 11 cents. Pork, \$6 a \$7 per cwt. Naval Stores—New dip, \$2 30; Old, \$2 15. Scrape, 85 cents. Tar, \$1 to \$1 10. Fish—shad, \$7—Herrings, cut, \$5; whole, 2 50 a \$3 00; dull.—Rep.

COMMUNICATED.

Elder P. Pucket is expected to preach on the 27 March at Contentnea m. h.; 28, Toisnot; 29, Union; 30, rest. 31, Lawrence's; 1 April, Tarboro'; 2, Conetoe; 3, Old Town Creek; 5, Autrey's Creek; 6, Tison's; 7, Meadow; 8, Col. Jones's.



MARRIED.

In this county, on Thursday evening, the 6th inst. by Benj. Batts, Esq. Mr. Robert Joyner, of Halifax county, to Miss Elizabeth Dicken.

DIED.

In Nashville, on Sunday last, at an advanced age, Mrs. Drake, wife of Maj. John H. Drake.

[We find the following obituary notice of the recent death of one of our citizens, in the Norfolk Beacon.]

In Tarborough, (N. C.) on Wednesday the 29th ult. Agesilaus S. Foreman, Esq. the subject of this notice was a native of and until recently, had resided on his paternal estate in St. Brides Parish, Norfolk county. With natural endowments to qualify him for usefulness as a member of society, he had been favored with the advantages of a liberal education, and the community in which he lived looked forward with just expectation to enjoy the benefit of his abilities—nor were they mistaken. His efforts to promote the agricultural interests of this district were with equal perseverance and ability directed to that object, and were successful in enlisting in the cause, a large number of intelligent farmers, who formed themselves into an Agricultural Society, and elected him their President. Though since his removal to North Carolina, this Society has ceased to exist, it was instrumental in introducing many valuable improvements into our system of cultivation and rural economy. The papers which he submitted to the Society at its meetings and which were published, carried with them the evidences of much study and research, and were replete with useful information derived from the results of his own experience as well as from other sources. In various ways he evinced his regard and solicitude for the moral and social welfare of his neighbors, and if his health had permitted would have continued his labor of public usefulness; but he became the victim of a wasting disease, which after a period of nearly two years has borne him to an early grave. His manners and disposition were conciliating and amiable, and the general tenor of his life evinced his attachment to those social principles which constitute the foundation of human happiness.

Prices Current.

At Tarborough and New York.

Table with columns for FEB. 11, per, Tarboro', and New York. Lists prices for various commodities like Bacon, Brandy, Coffee, Corn, Cotton, Flour, Iron, Lard, Molasses, Sugar, Salt, Turpentine, Wheat, and Whiskey.



CONETO LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber having more land than he has any use for, offers for sale



5 or 600 Acres,

Or more, if required to suit purchasers. This land lies on the public road leading from Tarboro' to Williamston, about three miles from the former place, and is of superior quality—bordering on the Canal on one side, which has reclaimed a considerable portion of the Swamp part attached to it—but the greater part is ridge, and needs no reclaiming. Another Canal is progressing on the other side and considerably advanced convenient, and with little expense the whole can be reclaimed. There are 60 or 70 acres cleared—the balance heavily timbered.

If not sold privately, it will be offered at PUBLIC SALE, before the Court House in Tarborough, on

Saturday, the 15th of February

Next, reserving one bid. For terms apply to the subscriber, who will show the premises to those inclined to purchase.

MICHL. HEARN.

Jan. 15, 1840.

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Fresh Garden Seeds.

THE subscriber offers for sale a quantity of fresh Garden Seeds, recently purchased from G. S. Thorburn, seedsman and florist, New York,

Among which are:

- Early turnip beet, Early cucumber, White scarety do, Long prickly do, Long blood do, Short do do, Early York Cabbage, Southgate do, May do, Early Lettuce, Battersea do, Cabbage do, Dutch do, Green Head do, Wellington do, Imperial do, Late Drumhead do, Drumhead do, Sugarhead do, Early Frame Radish, Washington Peas, Long Scarlet do, Marrowfat do, White turnip do, Frame do, Dwarf beans, Parsnips, Lima do, Early horn carrot, Scarlet runners do, Long Orange do.

JAS. M. REDMOND.

January 12, 1840.