



**TARBOROUGH:**

SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1840.

**Democratic Republican State Rights Nominations.**

FOR PRESIDENT,

**MARTIN VAN BUREN.**

FOR GOVERNOR,

**RONULUS M. SAUNDERS.**

We learn, verbally, that the Democratic District Convention assembled at Washington on Monday last—that it was organized by the appointment of Gen. Wyatt Moyer of this county, President, and Jas. R. Hoyle, Esq. of Pitt, Secretary. There were a large number of delegates in attendance, and the proceedings were conducted with the utmost harmony and unanimity. Wm. L. Kennedy, Esq. of Beaufort, was unanimously nominated Elector for this district on the Democratic Presidential Ticket—and one delegate was selected from each county to represent this district in the Baltimore Convention, viz:—Henry I. Toole, Esq. of Beaufort, Sherrod Tison, of Pitt, — Satterthwaite, of Hyde, — Rogers, of Tyrrell, — Armistead, of Washington, and Charles G. Hunter, Esq. of Edgecombe. The Convention adjourned on the same day. We shall probably be enabled to give a detailed account of the proceedings in our next paper.

We tender our thanks to the Hon. R. Strange, B. Brown, and W. Allen, of the Senate, and J. A. Bynum, W. Montgomery and A. Duncan of the House, for several interesting Congressional documents and speeches.

We regret to see that another fracas has occurred in the House of Representatives, the Hon. J. A. Bynum having been first struck by R. Garland, another member of the House. Happily for the country, the Democracy have a Representative, that is still unterrified, and rights his wrongs wherever given. Much as we deplore the present ill-timed and undignified collision, we yet rejoice that there a few undaunted spirits that present an unyielding front to the violence, frauds and chicanery practised by the Federal whigs; which, if successful, are but the precursors of a second "reign of terror."

**CONGRESS.**

The Senate have passed the Bill for the manufacture of small silver coin, and also, by a full vote, the General Pre-emption Bill.

The House is still engaged on the civil and Diplomatic list.

On the 21st ult. great confusion prevailed in the House, arising from a personal rencontre between Messrs. Rice Garland and J. A. Bynum. The combatants were immediately separated by the interposition of other members, amidst great noise and confusion. The Speaker resumed the Chair, and the following Resolution, offered by Mr. Underwood, of Ky. was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That a Committee of five be appointed to investigate the facts relative to the disorder and personal violence which has just taken place between two of the members, to-wit, Rice Garland and Jesse A. Bynum, and that said Committee have power to send for persons and papers; and that it report with all practicable dispatch the facts of the case.

It would seem, from the following statement, that the two principal qualifications of Gen. Harrison, on which the Federal whigs appear most to rely for his elevation to the Presidency, are rather questionable—that is, his living in a log cabin and drinking hard cider:—

In the House of Representatives, on the 10th inst., says a contemporary, Mr. Duncan, of Ohio, occupied the whole of the day in refuting the slanders, and correcting the errors of Graves and others. In the course of his remarks he took occasion to say, that Gen. Harrison was one of his constituents, and he felt bound to defend him from the slanders and falsehoods which had been fabricated against him by the Whig party. He said it was not true that the General lived in an old log cabin and drank hard cider. That was a falsehood of one whom he knew well; and as his neighbor he was determined to answer the charge, and see that no erroneous im-

pressions should be made of his injury. He assured the House that Gen. Harrison lived in as splendid a house as any man on the floor had ever seen for a private residence. And as to his living, no man in Congress or elsewhere, fared better than he did; and that he would consider it an insult which he would resent, to be asked to drink hard cider.

From the Globe.

The Committee of Guardians and their Letter, setting forth Harrison's indentures, confessed.—Harrison's organ at Cincinnati, the Gazette, admits the existence of the committee of keepers, who have relieved their candidate, not only of the labor of writing, but of acting or thinking for himself. It admits the verity of the correspondence of Messrs. J. C. Wright, Gwynne, and Spencer, with the Oswego Association, which the Federal press in New York, Pennsylvania, and elsewhere, together with the New York adjutant and correspondent of the National Intelligencer, have pretended was a hoax. The whole body of Harrison's supporters out of Cincinnati, sensible of the degradation to which the facts apparent on the face of the letter of his committee would reduce him, have endeavored to avoid the consequence, by throwing doubt on the arrangement: but it is now acknowledged by the Cincinnati Gazette, that the committee which dictates the policy, and takes the responsibility, for Harrison, exists: & a poor attempt is made to deceive the people as to its functions. From the texture of this article, it will be seen that it is prepared by the committee itself. It contains the identical excuses for denying Harrison the privilege of speaking for himself, that is given in the Oswego letter:

"At a public meeting of the opponents of Mr. Van Buren's administration, held in this county some time since, an 'Executive Committee' was appointed. This body subsequently appointed a corresponding committee, to confer with committees and individuals in other places, having the same objects in view. There was nothing secret or confidential in the appointment of this committee. The names of the individuals were published repeatedly in the newspapers of this city. They are 'good men and true,' laboring openly and honestly to effect a change in the Government of the country.

"Since the nomination of General Harrison by the Harrisburg Convention, he has been literally overrun by letters from all parts of the Union, asking for information on various points connected with his public career; and for documents illustrative of his views on certain political questions.

"For a while General Harrison endeavored to answer these letters himself. But he soon found that to do so would occupy all his time, to the entire neglect of his farm and his other private business.

"The committee make no new issues between General Harrison and the party in power—they exercise no surveillance over him—he needs no keepers, and is too independent, too frank, and too honest to have any. All they have sought to do, is to relieve him from the oppressive labor of answering thirty or forty letters a week, most of them asking for information with which to rebut the vile calumnies that the supporters of Mr. Van Buren are promulgating in distant places against the fair fame of one of our best men. And in this work the committee intend to persevere, however much it may disturb the sensibilities of such Loco Foco presses as the Washington Globe, the Ohio Statesman, and the Cincinnati Advertiser."

From the Fayetteville Journal.

The mark.—The Democrats of the Rockingham Convention have urged "The Test" with effect. See below President Van Buren's answer to Mr. Leak's letter. Here is no evasion. No equivocation. No Subterfuge. But plain Republican dealing, answering a plain question so that no voter can have a shadow of doubt when he reads.

Harrison puts himself in the keeping of a committee, to answer the enquiries sent to him by the hundred, from the people; asking him to publish his views on politics. He is too busy to write for himself, and the committee informs the public, that he will not answer such enquiries. The public therefore, must find out his opinions as they can.

How different the course of the two candidates for the Presidency. Mr. Van Buren comes out openly and explicitly on all subjects. General Harrison will not express any opinion, to be printed "for the public." He dare not offend the Abolitionists of Ohio, New York and Vermont. Mark! as we have often said before, he dare not do it. Here follows Mr. Leak's letter, and the prompt reply.

Rockingham, Richmond Co. }  
March 21, 1840. }

To His Excellency, Martin Van Buren: Dear Sir,—At a meeting of the Democratic Republican party, held in this place, on Tuesday the 17th instant, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:— Resolved, That the Chairman of the Democratic District Convention, be directed to address a letter to Martin Van Buren and General William Henry Harrison, in which he shall propound to each, the following interrogatory: "Are you, or are you not, opposed to the abolition of slavery in the United States, in any and every shape, form, or fashion, except as the owners of the slaves may themselves desire."

Resolved, That although we have no cause to suspect, either an union of sentiments, or of action between the Abolitionists and Martin Van Buren, yet, we are firmly persuaded that the highly excited and sensitive condition of the public mind at the South, require at his hands a renewal of the same sentiments, as were contained in his letter of the 6th of March, 1836, to Junius Amis and others.

Resolved, As Southern Citizens, and as Southern Democrats, we cannot, nor will not support any man for the Presidency, who does not give the South satisfactory assurances, that he is opposed to the wild and mischievous movements of the Abolitionists.

Resolved, That as soon as the Chairman shall receive an answer from either, or both of the gentlemen, to whom the above interrogatory is put, that he publish the same in the "North Carolinian."

In discharging, sir, the duty devolving on me, as Chairman, I respectfully submit the interrogatory, contained in the first resolution, for your consideration, and ask of you an early reply.

I should, however, be doing injustice, not only to my own feelings, but to the Republican brethren I represent, were I to withhold from you, the expression, that the above interrogatory has not been propounded from any suspicion as to your integrity, in carrying out the assurances and pledges formerly given; but from the increased and increasing importance of the subject to the South; and from a desire on the part of your friends, to remove every vestige of doubt, arising from a lapse of time, as to your sentiments upon this question.

I remain, sir, with sentiments of the highest consideration,  
Your most obt. serv't.  
WALTER F. LEAK.

Washington, March 27, 1840.

I have received your letter of the 21st inst. and can have no objection to say in reply, that the sentiments expressed in my letter to Junius Amis, and others, on the 6th March, 1836, and substantially repeated in my Inaugural address, ARE NOT ONLY STILL ENTERTAINED BY ME, BUT HAVE BEEN GREATLY STRENGTHENED, BY SUBSEQUENT EXPERIENCE AND REFLECTION.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obt. serv't.  
M. VAN BUREN.

To Walter F. Leak, Esq. Chairman, &c.

We have received a few returns from the elections in Virginia. So far as heard from, the Whigs appear ratherto have gained an accession of strength.

University.—The Public Anniversary Examination of the Students of North Carolina, will be held at Chapel Hill on Monday the 25th day of May next, and be continued from day to day until Thursday the 4th day of June, being the first Thursday in the month, which last mentioned day is appointed for the Annual Commencement of the College.

Rail Road and Capitol Celebration. We understand that Wednesday, the 10th of June, has been fixed on as the day for celebrating the completion of the Raleigh and Gaston Road, and of our State Capitol. Ral. Reg.

The Fair.—On Monday and Tuesday evenings of last week, The Episcopal Benevolent Juvenile Association held a fair in Society Hall. The genius of woman presided on the occasion, and her taste, her beauty, and her blandishments ruled the hour and almost converted it into one of enchantment. Her beguiling influence was felt by all whom curiosity, or a better motive led to the gay bazaar; and we are happy to learn, that the products of the tiny fingers of these young devotees of charity equalled \$400. May God bless them! and grant that this sum may be multiplied to them an hundred fold in a purer and better world.—Wilmington Adv.

Newspaper Sale.—The Baltimore Post was sold on Wednesday, to Duff Green, Esq. for the sum of \$425. This, of course, did not include the press, type, fixtures, &c. The former brought \$1,375, and was bought by the same gentleman.

Pet. Statesman.

Washington Market, April 21.—Corn—\$1 80 \$2 00—dull. Bacon—sides 9 cents, hams 10 to 11 cents. Naval Stores—New dip, \$2 40; Old, \$2 00. Scrap, 75 cents. Tar, \$1 to \$1 10. Fish—shad,

\$7—Herrings, cut, \$1 50, whole, \$2 50 a \$3 00.—Rep.

Petersburg Market, April 23.—Cotton The market for cotton remains the same, and no changes in price since our last report. We continue our last quotations at 6 to 8 1/2 cents extreme prices, and general sales of fair quality at 7 1/2 to 8 cents.—Stat.

Norfolk Market, April 23.—Cotton, 7 1/2 cents; Corn, 45 to 50 cents; Bacon, (hog round) 10 to 11; Lard, 10 to 12 cents.—Herald.

**Prices Current,**

At Tarborough and New York.

MAY 2.	per	Tarboro', New York.
Bacon, lb	8	9 10 11
Brandy, apple, gallon	75	100 40 50
Coffee, lb	13	16 9 13
Corn, bushel	40	45 57 62
Cotton, lb	7	8 8 9
Cotton bagging, yard	20	25 15 21
Flour, barrel	86	6 1/2 85 1/2 61
Iron, lb	5 1/2	6 3 4
Lard, lb	8	10 7 10
Molasses, gallon	50	60 22 20
Sugar, brown, lb	10	12 1/2 6 9
Salt, T. L. bushel	70	75 32 33
Turpentine, barrel	170	175 225 238
Wheat, bushel	65	75 120 130
Whiskey, gallon	50	60 42 44



**Important Sale.**

WILL BE SOLD, on a credit of six months, at the late residence of William W. Wood, dec'd, in Martin county, on Tuesday, 12th day of May next, from eighteen to

**Twenty-five likely Negroes.**

Three beds and furniture, one Horse, between 80 and 100 barrels Corn, and several other articles.

Will be sold, at the same time, on a credit of twelve months with interest after six months,

**One Tract of Land,**

Between three and four hundred acres. Bonds with approved security will be required, before the property is changed.

EDW. G. HAMMOND, Esq.  
April 18th, 1840. 18 2



**Masonic Notice.**

THE Funeral ceremonies of Brother Dr. Thomas W. Blount, will be performed in Nashville, on Sunday, the 10th day of May next, by

**Morning Star Lodge.**

When and where the Officers and members of said Lodge, as also of all adjoining Lodges, are respectively invited to attend. By order of the Lodge.

SAML BROWN, Sec'y.  
Nashville, N. C. 26th April, 1840

**Notice.**

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of

**D. Knight & Co.**

is this day dissolved by mutual consent. D. KNIGHT,  
J. C. KNIGHT,  
F. H. KNIGHT.

Tarboro', April 27, 1840.

Hereafter the business will be conducted under the firm of

**D. & J. C. Knight,**

At the same old stand opposite the Court House—and hereafter as heretofore, we hope to receive a share of public patronage.

D. KNIGHT,  
J. C. KNIGHT.

Tarboro', April 27, 1840 18 2



**Sports of the Pit.**

A MAIN OF COCKS, showing 31 on each side, will be fought at Tarboro', commencing on Wednesday, the 13th of May, and continue four days—Edgecombe against Halifax—\$200 the main, and \$20 the odd.

April 23, 1840. 18 2

**Cotton Gins.**

THE Subscriber offers for sale on very moderate and accommodating terms,

**Two Cotton Gins,**

One of 37, and the other of 40 saws—they are both in prime order and ready for immediate use. GEO. HOWARD.  
Tarboro', August 1.

State of North Carolina,  
HALIFAX COUNTY.

**COURT OF EQUITY.**

Benja. T. Ballard and others, }  
Ex Parte. }

PURSUANT to a decree of the Court of Equity for the County of Halifax, Spring term, 1840, I shall offer for sale on the premises, on the 23 day of June next,

**A Tract of Land,**

Adjoining the Lands of M. H. Petway, William Branch and others, and lying on Butterwood Creek; containing about eleven hundred acres. Terms of sale, one, two and three years, with bonds well secured.

JOS. L. SIMMONS, C. & M. E.  
Apr 1 24th, 1840. 18 4

**MOFFAT'S**

**Vegetable Life Medicines.**

THESE medicines are indebted for their name to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and enduing them with renewed tone and vigor. In many hundreds of certified cases which have been made public, and in almost every species of disease to which the human frame is liable, the happy effects of

**MOFFAT'S**

**Life Pills & Phenix Bitters.**

Have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefited, and who were previously unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

**The Life Medicines**

Recommend themselves in diseases of every form and description. Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them, and to remove the hardened faeces which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these, and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhoea, with its imminent dangers. This fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudice of these well informed men against quack medicines—or medicines prepared and heralded to the public by ignorant persons. The second effect of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means, the liver & the lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely thro' the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn and Headache, Restlessness, Ill-temper, Anxiety, Languor and Melancholy, Costiveness, Diarrhoea, Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsies of all kinds, Gravel, worms, Asthma and Consumption, Scurvy, Ulcers, Inveterate Sores, Scarcite Eruptions, and bad complexions, Eruptive complaints, Sallow, Cloudy, and other disagreeable Complexions, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, common Colds and Influenza, and various other complaints which afflict the human frame. In FEVER AND AGUE, particularly, the Life Medicines have been most eminently successful; so much so that in the Fever and Ague districts, Physicians almost universally prescribe them.

All that Mr. Moffat requires of his patients is, to be particular in taking the Life Medicines strictly according to the directions. It is not by a newspaper notice, or by any thing that he himself may say in their favor, that he hopes to gain credit. It is alone by the results of a fair trial.

**Moffat's Medical Manual,**

Designed as a domestic guide to health.—This little pamphlet, edited by W. B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York, has been published for the explaining more fully Mr. Moffat's theory of diseases, and will be found highly interesting to persons seeking health. It treats upon prevalent diseases, and the causes thereof. Price, 25 cents—for sale by Mr. Moffat's agents generally.

All post paid letters will receive immediate attention.

Agents.—The Life Medicines may also be had of the principal druggists in every town throughout the U. States and the Canadas. Ask for Moffat's Life Pills & Phenix Bitters; and be sure that a fac simile of John Moffat's signature is upon the label of each bottle of bitters or box of pills.

These valuable medicines are for sale by  
GEO. HOWARD, Agent.  
Tarboro', April, 1840.