


For contingent expenses of said Territory, three hundred and fifty dollars;
For pay and mileage of the members of the Legislative Assembly, pay of officers of the councils, printing, furniture, stationery, fuel, and other incidental expenses, thirty-four thousand and seventy-five dollars;
For compensation to the Governor, Judges, and Secretary of the Territory of Iowa, nine thousand one hundred dollars;
For pay and mileage to the Legislative Assembly, pay of officers, printing, furniture, stationery, fuel, and all other incidental expenses, twenty-seven thousand and fifty dollars;
For defraying the expenses of an extra session of the Legislative Assembly of said Territory, seven thousand dollars;
For the payment of the printing the laws and other contingent expenses of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Iowa, being a deficiency in the appropriation made for the year eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, fourteen thousand dollars; Provided, no part of this appropriation shall be used for the payment of the members of the said Legislative Assembly for per diem wages, or mileage, or extra services, or for the payment of the members thereof or of its clerks, or for stationery for their individual use;
For compensation of the Governor, Judges, and Secretary of the Territory of Florida, thirteen thousand five hundred dollars;
For contingent expenses of said Territory, three hundred and fifty dollars;
For pay & mileage of the members of the Legislative Council of said Territory, pay of the officers of the Council, printing, furniture, rent, stationery, fuel, and all other incidental and miscellaneous expenses, twenty-nine thousand three hundred and twenty-five dollars;
For compensation of the Chief Justice, the Associate Judges, and District Judges, of the United States, ninety-three thousand nine hundred dollars;
For compensation of the Chief Justice, the Associate Judges, of the District of Columbia, and of the Judges of the Criminal and Orphans' Courts of said District, twelve thousand seven hundred dollars;
For compensation of the Attorney General of the United States, four thousand dollars;
For compensation of clerk and messenger in the office of the Attorney General, one thousand five hundred dollars;
For contingent expenses of said office, five hundred dollars;
For purchasing law books, one thousand dollars;
For compensation to the reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court, one thousand dollars;
For compensation to the district attorneys and marshals, including those in the several Territories, fourteen thousand four hundred and fifty dollars;
For defraying the expenses of the Supreme, circuit, and district courts of the United States including the District of Columbia; also for jurors and witnesses, in aid of the funds arising from fines, penalties, and forfeitures incurred in the year eighteen hundred and forty and preceding years; and likewise for defraying the expenses of suits in which the United States are concerned, and of prosecutions for offences committed against the United States, and for the safe-keeping of prisoners, three hundred thousand dollars;
For the payment of annuities and grants by special acts of Congress, nine hundred dollars;
For survey of the coast of the United States, including the compensation of the superintendent and assistant, one hundred thousand dollars;
For compensation of two keepers of the public archives in Florida, one thousand dollars;
For salaries of registers and receivers of land offices where there are no sales, three thousand five hundred dollars;
For expenses of surveying and marking the boundary between the United States and Texas, ten thousand dollars;
For salary of the Commissioner of said survey, two thousand five hundred dollars;
For salary of the surveyor, two thousand dollars;
For the salary of the clerk, twelve hundred dollars;
For buildings and machinery for the branch Mint at Charlotte, North Carolina, being a balance due to the commissioner appointed to superintend the erection of the buildings, twelve thousand and twenty cents;
For discharging the balance due to the contractors for building the branch Mint at Dahlonega, ten thousand dollars;
For allowances to the law agent, assistant counsel, and district attorney under the acts providing for the settlement of private land claims in Florida, five thousand dollars;
For the support and maintenance of light-houses, floating lights, beacons, buoys, and stakes, including the purchase of lamps, oil, wicks, buffskins, whitening and cotton cloth, transporting oil, &c., keepers salaries, repairs, improvements, and contingent expenses, four hundred and thirty-one thousand nine hundred and eighty-seven dollars and twenty-six cents;
For continuing the construction of the New Treasury Building, including the arrears due for materials furnished and labor performed on the said buildings, certified

by the Commissioner of the Public Buildings, to amount, on the fifteenth of April, eighteen hundred and forty, to the sum of fifty-three thousand one hundred and ninety-four dollars and six cents, one hundred and five thousand dollars;
For continuing the construction of the New Patent Office Building, including the arrears due for materials furnished and labor performed on the said buildings, certified by the Commissioner of the Public Buildings, to amount, on the fifteenth of April, eighteen hundred and forty, to the sum of forty-two thousand four hundred and eighty-one dollars and eighty-three cents, one hundred thousand dollars;
For continuing the construction of the New General Post Office Building, one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars;
For alterations and repairs of the Capitol, and incidental expenses, fifteen hundred and fifty-one dollars;
For lighting lamps, purchasing trees, shrubs, and compost, for keeping in order the public grounds around the Capitol, the iron water pipes, and wooden fences, six thousand eight hundred and sixty dollars;
For attendance at the western gates of the Capitol, five hundred and forty-seven dollars and fifty cents;
For salary of the principal gardener, twelve hundred dollars;
For alterations and repairs of the President's house and furniture, for purchasing trees, shrubs, and compost, and for superintendance of the grounds, three thousand six hundred and sixty-five dollars;
For payments to the artists engaged in executing four historical paintings for the vacant panels of the rotunda of the Capitol, eight thousand dollars: *Provided*, the paintings are in such state of progress as in reference to the whole sum to be paid to the artists respectively, for their execution, shall, in the opinion of the President of the United States, render it proper to make such payments;
For payment to Luigi Persico and Horatio Greenough for statues to adorn the two blockings, east front of the Capitol, eight thousand dollars: *Provided*, the work is in such state of progress as in reference to the whole sum to be paid to the artists respectively, for their execution, shall, in the opinion of the President of the United States, render it proper to make such payments;
For the support and maintenance of the penitentiary of the District of Columbia, fourteen thousand five hundred and three dollars and fifty cents;
For payment of the expenses of the sixth census, including the enumeration and returns, necessary blanks, clerical services, &c., seven hundred and forty thousand dollars;
For surveying the public lands, to be apportioned to the several surveying districts, according to the exigencies of the public service, in addition to the unexpended balance of appropriations, two hundred and fifteen thousand dollars;
For closing the surveys of the public lands in the State of Mississippi, chiefly relinquished contracts, at a rate not exceeding eight dollars per mile for township lines, eighteen thousand six hundred and forty dollars;
For retracing certain old surveys in the State of Mississippi, at a rate not exceeding six dollars per mile for section lines, & eight dollars per mile for township lines, seventeen thousand two hundred dollars;
For completing the surveys of unfinished portions of townships, islands, lakes, &c., in Florida, at a price not exceeding five dollars per mile, ten thousand dollars;
For surveying in the State of Louisiana, at a rate not exceeding eight dollars a mile, and to be applied, if hereafter found expedient, for retracing and correcting certain old surveys in said State, ten thousand dollars;
For completing the custom-house building at New York, one hundred and eighty-three thousand seven hundred and forty-three dollars;
For the construction of the new custom-house at Boston, one hundred and twenty-one thousand dollars;
For repairing the public works at Staten Island, twenty-nine thousand seven hundred and twenty dollars;
For repairs of the custom-house building at New Bedford, five hundred dollars;
For repairs of the custom-house building at New London, one thousand seven hundred dollars;
For repairs of the Marine hospital at Norfolk, four thousand dollars;
For the payment of expenses incurred by the collector of New York, under the act of seventeenth July, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, to remit the duties upon certain goods destroyed by fire at the late conflagration at the city of New York, one thousand three hundred and fifty dollars;
For salaries of the ministers of the United States to Great Britain, France, Spain, Russia, Prussia, Austria, and Mexico, sixty-three thousand dollars: *Provided*, That the sum of nine thousand dollars, or such part thereof as may be necessary, may be applied to the outfit and salary of a Charge d'Affaires to Spain in lieu of a Minister;
For salaries of the Secretaries of Legation to the same places, fourteen thousand dollars;
For salary of the Minister resident of the United States to Turkey, six thousand dollars;
For salaries of the Charges des Affaires to Portugal, Denmark, Sweden, Holland, Belgium, Brazil, Chili, Peru, New Granada, Venezuela, Texas, Naples, and Sardinia, fifty-eight thousand five hundred dollars;
For contingent expenses of all the Missions abroad, thirty thousand dollars;
For outfits for a Minister to Russia, and of Charge d'Affaires to Sardinia, thirteen thousand five hundred dollars;
For salaries of the Consuls of the United States at London and Paris, four thousand dollars; and twelve thousand dollars for the expenses and salaries of diplomatic agents, to be employed under the direction of the President of the United States in attending to the Tobacco interest of the United States, in Europe;
For the relief and protection of American seamen in foreign countries, forty thousand dollars;
For clerk hire, office rent, stationery, and other expenses in the office of the American Consul at London, per act of January nineteenth, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, two thousand eight hundred dollars;
For interpreters, guards, and other expenses incident to the consulates in the Turkish dominions, five thousand five hundred dollars;
For the salary of the principal and two assistant Librarians, pay of the messenger, and for contingent expenses of the Library, four thousand three hundred and eighty-seven dollars and fifty cents;
For the purchase of books for the Library of Congress, five thousand dollars;
For compensation to William Gibbs McNeill, being an excess of expenditure over and above the appropriation for surveys made under his direction, of the East pass of the Apalachicola Bay, one hundred and fifty dollars and twenty-nine cents;
For the payment of certain certificates, being part of the balance of a former appropriation for that object, carried to the surplus fund, December thirty-first, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, fifty dollars;
For the service of the General Post Office, for the year eighteen hundred and forty, in conformity to the act of the second of July, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, five millions one hundred and twenty-six thousand dollars, viz:
For transportation of the mail, three millions five hundred and twenty thousand dollars;
For compensation of Postmasters, one million and ninety-seven thousand dollars;
For ship, steamboat, and way letters, forty-three thousand dollars;
For wrapping paper, twenty-five thousand dollars;
For office furniture, five thousand dollars;
For advertising, thirty-six thousand dollars;
For mail-bags, forty-six thousand dollars;
For blanks, thirty-three thousand dollars;
For mail locks, keys, and stamps, twelve thousand dollars;
For mail depredations, and special agents, twenty-two thousand dollars;
For clerks for offices, two hundred and twenty thousand dollars;
For miscellaneous, sixty-seven thousand dollars: *Provided*, That the President and the Postmaster General shall have the same power to transfer funds from one to another head of appropriation, between the foregoing appropriations, made for the service of the General Post Office, as the President and any other head of an Executive Department now have to transfer funds appropriated under one head to the service of another, in any other branch of the public service.

R. M. T. HUNTER,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
RH. M. JOHNSON,
Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.
APPROVED, May 8, 1840.
M. VAN BUREN.



TARBOROUGH:
SATURDAY, MAY 30, 1840.

Democratic Republican State Rights Nominations.
FOR PRESIDENT,
MARTIN VAN BUREN.
FOR GOVERNOR,
ROMULUS M. SAUNDERS.
GENERAL ASSEMBLY—SENATE,
LOUIS D. WILSON.
HOUSE OF COMMONS,
WILLIAM S. BAKER,
JOSHUA BARNES.

Our County Court was held this week. On Tuesday, Mr. John Norfleet was elected Clerk of the Court, in the place of Jos. Bell, deceased. The vote stood, for Norfleet 19, Henry T. Clark 16, Louis C. Pender 1. There was but little business before the Court, and it finally adjourned on Thursday. Perhaps it may be worthy of remark, that notwithstanding the pressure of the times, not a sheriff's nor constable's sale took place during Court.

The candidates for the General Assembly having given their consent for their names to be made public, we have accordingly arranged them above.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, the bill to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy, is the principal subject under consideration.

In the House of Representatives, the Independent Treasury Bill has at last been taken up, and is now in discussion.

Appointments by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.—Churchill C. Cambreleng, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Russia. Aaron Vail, to be Charge d'Affaires of the United States to Spain.—*Globe.*

We find the following remarks, relative to the Independent Treasury Bill and Mr. Bell's "gag bill," in the *Globe*. Mr. STANLY, member from this district, was among the 53, who sustained Mr. Bell on this occasion, and we feel in duty bound to mention this fact, as his name was unaccountably omitted by the *Globe* when enumerating the ring streaked and speckled worthies at the close of the following article.

Independent Treasury Bill.—Our paper of yesterday conveyed to our readers the gratifying intelligence that this most important bill of the session was at last reached. Mr. Bell's gag bill, a bill of obstructions—misnamed a bill "to secure the freedom of elections"—was disposed of by a call of the previous question, which brought the proposition to decision in a way best calculated to excite sympathy for the unhappy author of it. The question was not the usual one—Shall the bill be read a second or third time—but "Shall the bill be rejected?" And without further reading, in this ignominious way, the bill was rejected by a vote of 108 to 53, several of the federal members voting against it, and many of them absconding. They did not choose to commit themselves on the record, in voting to disfranchise any class of citizens, having the remembrance of the fate of the dynasty of the Adamses in their eye, and cautioned, too, by the fact that Mr. Adams himself would not venture to lead off as usual in favor of a measure which proceeded upon the ultra principle which proved fatal to his father. The Hartford Convention members, and the rankest of the abolitionists, deserve credit for the tenacity with which they adhered to Mr. Bell; as besides showing the boldness with which they stood out for the worst Federal doctrines, it proves the gratitude they entertain for one who has abandoned, at this session, the ground taken against them on former occasions, and who has thus shown that he was willing to be inconsistent to serve them, too, at the expense of the interests and feelings of his constituents.

Actuated by this double motive, we find Mr. Bell supported in his darling measure (it was his originally, Mr. Crittenden only adopting the offering to give it a trial in the Senate) by Mr. Saltonstall, the mover of the Hartford Convention in the Legislature of Massachusetts—by Messrs. Slade, Giddings, Truman Smith, Fillmore, and several others of the Abolition connection.

From the Raleigh Standard.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.
No choice having been made at Baltimore between those who were named for the Vice Presidential Chair, it has become necessary to call a Convention in each State to select an individual as a candidate to fill said office, whose tried patriotism is the surest guarantee that its important functions will be discharged with ability and decision. The Central Committee have therefore resolved to call a meeting of such as espouse the cause of the Republic in North Carolina; and they express the hope that each County, will forthwith appoint its delegates to assemble in Raleigh, on Thursday the 9th day of July, 1840.

JAMES B. SHEPARD,
Sec'y to the Central Committee.

From the Halifax Democrat.

JUDGE SAUNDERS IN HALIFAX.
Agreeably to appointment, Judge Saunders attended at this place on Monday last, and addressed a large and respectable audience of both political parties, in a forcible & impressive manner. After advertising to the charge of Abolitionism made against him, and clearing it up in a manner that ought forever to disarm his adversaries, and setting himself right in regard to some measures of State policy, he entered the field of general politics, and in the course of his remarks, triumphantly vindicated the present Administration, against the charges of extravagance, and the pressure of the times, made by the federal presses. He demonstrated as we thought, from the very facts assumed by his opponent when here, in connection

with others, which may be regarded as matters of history, that the pressure of the times cannot, upon any legitimate principles of reasoning, be ascribed to the Administration of Mr. Van Buren; but must be attributed to the vast quantity of Bank paper thrown into circulation by the Banks—and the excessive spirit of speculation and overtrading, thereby engendered. He passed in review the political course of his opponent—he adverted to the fact that he claims to have been a Jackson man of the "original panel," having voted for him three times, although Mr. Van Buren the last time was the candidate on the ticket for the Vice Presidency; while he (Judge Saunders,) was a new recruit only; having been a Crawford man. He admitted the fact—showed the propriety of his course; subsequent support of Genl. Jackson;—presented in a strong light, Mr. Morehead's inconsistency, in opposing the Administration of Mr. Van Buren, after having voted three times for Genl. Jackson; and said, he "had rather be a new recruit, than a deserter." He adverted to the nomination of Gen. Harrison, by the Harrisburg Convention, and demonstrated, as we thought, that he was forced upon the South, by the Anti-Masonic and Anti-Slavery feeling of the North. In reply to the eulogy bestowed on Gen. Harrison by his friends, that "he had never eaten the bread of idleness; and quit the army because he had nothing to do,"—he said that Gen. Harrison received his appointment in May, 1828, as Minister to Bogota, and remained at home until November following; and that the victories achieved, and the unfading laurels won by General Jackson, his immediate successor in the war, which Gen. Harrison abandoned,—furnished full and convincing proof, that the defence of the country then required the ablest and most energetic services in the field.

We have but briefly touched upon the topics we have noticed, passing over many which we would gladly advert to, if time and space would permit. Suffice it to say, that upon the whole it gave ample satisfaction to his friends, and we have no doubt, laid open to every intelligent and reflecting opponent, the weak points of the desperate cause in which they are engaged.

Petersburg Market, May 21.—Cotton—we have no change to notice in this article since our last report. The same inertness that has prevailed in the market, still exists—consequently we continue our former quotation of 6 1/2 a 9 cents, extreme prices.—*Statesman.*

Pocket Book Lost.
LOST, on Sunday evening the 21th inst. a leather pocket book, containing nine dollars in money, two drafts for \$750 each, accepted by Pope & Baskerville of Petersburg, in favor of, and endorsed by Samuel L. Arrington, payable sixty days after date and dated on or about the 13th of April,—one note vs. J. C. Drake, payable to Joseph Mason or order for about \$109, dated some time in 1838, besides some receipts and other papers of no use to the finder. A liberal reward will be paid for said pocket book and papers, if delivered to us in Nashville, or to Mr. Bennet Bunn, Rocky Mount.
WM. H. SMITH & CO.
N. B. All persons are forbid trading for the above drafts or notes, as steps have been taken to prevent their payment.
W. H. S. & Co.
Nashville, N. C. May 25th, 1840.

COFFIELD KING,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
TAKES this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has just received his splendid Assortment of Spring and Summer GOODS,
VIZ:
Superfine blue, black and green Cloths, Black and olive darp d'ete, for summer coats, Black and ribb'd Cassimeres, Black Macedonias, and green summer cambler, Black and light drab cassimers, Hard Times and buff do. White and col'd thread drills, Drab and col'd Gambroons, Plain black and fig'd satin Vestings, Plain and figured chally do. Plain and figured Quiltings, do. Plain black & fig'd satin Stocks with bows, do do bombazeen, do Bosoms, Collars, Gloves, Suspenders, &c.

He invites an inspection of his Goods, as he is confident they cannot fail to give satisfaction as respects quality and price.

Gentlemen who wish their clothes made up, can have them made and trimmed in the most fashionable style. All orders from a distance will be punctually attended to.

Tarboro', May 5th 1840.

Notice.
THE Subscriber has just received a fresh supply of Dr. Evans's Medicines, which he will sell on reasonable and accommodating terms.
GEO. HOWARD.
Tarboro', May 20, 1840.