

for the people pervades that party throughout the Union.

And what have we seen at the present session of Congress? The House of Representatives kept in a state of disorganization for weeks by an attempt to force into it, as members, five men from New Jersey, when five other men, notoriously and confessedly, had a majority of the votes given at the election: The "broad seal" of the Governor, though covering a known and acknowledged fraud, was held by them more sacred than the people's right of suffrage, and was considered a better title to a seat in Congress than a majority of the people's votes? This was not a Pennsylvania scene, probably because the Harrison party here had no Governor Ritter under their control to back the "broad seal" with "backshot and ball," but the contempt for the people, and the will to trample on their rights, were in both cases the same.

Freemen of the United States! Your liberties are not so safe as you may suppose. Think you, if Harrison was President, the army of the United States would have been refused to his friends in Pennsylvania? Think you, that in such a condition of things, the people of that State could have maintained their right to a Governor and Legislature of their own free choice, but by wading thro' rivers of blood? It was at Harrisburg, on the very scene of the Ritter usurpation, and by the influence of the leaders in that desperate effort, that the nomination of Harrison was effected! If elected, Ritter's advisers will be his advisers; the profligacy and daringness of that faction will be transferred to Washington; and their spirit pervade the administration of the General Government. What have you to expect from it, but what you have seen it attempt? What, but that corruption and fraud in elections will pervade every State? What, but that minority candidates will be thrust into the State Legislatures, and "broad seal" members into Congress, at the point of the bayonet.

A flood of demoralization has swept over our land; and upon some States it rests in stagnant pools, contaminating the atmosphere of liberty, and threatening death to every thing virtuous, noble, and free. It is to the monster Bank, which, having struggled in vain, by its blandishments, its corruptions and its terrors, to overcome the fearless and incorruptible man then at the head of the General Government, turned to the State Legislature where it found no difficulty in buying up Senators by the dozen, that the people of Pennsylvania were indebted for the profligacy exhibited in the attempt to subvert their liberties by the sword. To means furnished by the same and similar institutions, or those directly connected with them, if not even to the bankers of Europe, are the people of the United States undoubtedly now indebted, not only for the deprivation of morals which threatens to break up the foundations of society, but for a large portion of the means which enable the "Executive Committee" at Washington to prosecute their war against an honest and democratic Administration. It was by violating moral obligations and plundering their own people through the Bank of England, that the British Government was enabled to keep the world in arms during the scenes of the French Revolution; and the British party in America are profiting by the profligate example. Laws are violated with impunity; moral obligations are scoffed at and derided; knavery walks the streets with the bold face of honesty; plunderers of the public and of public institutions obtain sympathy and forgiveness; and the Administration, which sternly sets its face against these evils and their authors, is sought to be made the victim of its firmness and integrity. If bad men are to be permitted to overthrow it, by means so profligate and with motives so corrupt, what is to be expected but that they will proceed to aggrandize themselves upon the ruins of our free Government, and the enslavement of our people!

It will be my endeavor, as far as necessary, to vindicate the Administration from the foul aspersions cast upon it, and earnestly to inculcate— That in the practice of a rigid morality alone, can men or nations justly look for happiness and safety: That there is but one code of morals for private and public affairs: That pure morality is true democracy, conceding to every one his right, and seeking advantages of none: That every freeman has a right to know the political opinions of any candidate who is presented for his suffrages; and to deny him that right, is a wrong and insult which strikes at the root of representative government, and is the adoption of a kingly principle: That the cause of morality, freedom, and law; the interests of agriculture, manufactures, and commerce; the peace of the country; the rights of the people and the safety and improvement of their institutions, will be best promoted and secured by the re-election of Mr. Van Buren; And, finally, that it is the indispensable duty of every man who wishes to preserve the blessings of an honest representative government, the rights of property, the faith of contracts, the honor of his country, and the freedom of man, to oppose, by all honorable means, the election of General Harrison, who already sets the people at

defiance, while his friends mock and insult them by a childish and ridiculous mummery, fit only to amuse the wild natives of Africa.

The ferocity of the Harrison party is equal to their folly. In every moment of rising hope they cannot restrain their shouts of exultation, and groans of insult. While holding a high public station, I have seen my children spring in terror from their beds at the dead hour of midnight, in the belief that guns were fired into the windows of their chamber. It was the cannon of Federalism in the street where its myrmidons had collected to exult over and insult their father with mock music, firing, and groans.

The God of Liberty forbid that this spirit should ever get possession of our Government! And does not every true Republican say AMEN?

Let us rally to the rescue. Send light among the people and the Republic is safe. For myself, if it be possible that the people of this country can throw themselves into the arms of a candidate without principles to announce, a party already mad with the hope of power, though relying for success on nothing but their industry and skill in deluding the people; and if my feeble powers shall enable me to do any thing to prevent it, I shall esteem the day of my resignation of the Post Office Department the most fortunate of my life, as it has been already one of the happiest.

Democrats! I invoke your aid and cooperation. AMOS KENDALL.

P. S. Every Democratic editor in the Union is respectfully requested to publish this address, with the annexed prospectus.

Every friend of Democracy and an honest Administration is invoked to active efforts to extend the subscription, forwarding the names and money to me, postage paid, or through postmasters, who are permitted by the post-office laws and regulations to do so in letters written by themselves.

#### PROSPECTUS FOR THE EXTRA GLOBE.

This paper will be published until the Presidential election in November, 1840, with one number afterward giving the result in detail and an index.

Twenty-six numbers will be issued. A large surplus of the first numbers will be printed, and all persons subscribing immediately, whose names and money are received before that surplus shall be exhausted, will receive all the numbers.

Terms: One copy	-	\$1
Six copies	-	5
Twelve copies	-	10
Twenty-five copies	-	20

and at the same rate for a greater number. Mr. Kendall, late Postmaster General, will contribute to this paper until November.

The names of subscribers procured upon this Prospectus, and the money, should be sent directly to him, postage paid, or through postmasters, who are authorized by the Post Office laws and regulations to frank letters written by themselves, enclosing money for newspaper subscriptions.

Bank notes current in the section of country where a subscriber resides, will be received, provided they are not more than ten per cent. below specie in value.

No paper will be sent unless the money be actually received.

Subscriptions for the above received at the Office of the Tarboro' Press.



#### TARBOROUGH: SATURDAY, JUNE 6, 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.

The annual Examination of the students in the Tarboro' Female Academy, was held on Tuesday and Wednesday last, and was attended as usual by a large auditory of ladies and gentlemen. The pupils in the various classes exhibited their wonted proficiency in their different studies, equally creditable to their application and to the indefatigable attention of their talented instructress, Miss A. M. Ragsdale.

A complimentary ball was given to the students on Thursday evening, which terminated the exercises on the occasion in an agreeable manner.

We invite attention to the soul-stirring Address of the Hon. A. Kendall, in the preceding columns; and we ask the candid and dispassionate reader to weigh well the facts and arguments set forth therein. Then let him call to mind the numberless outrages recently committed by the Federal Whigs at Washington City and elsewhere, and he must unquestionably reiterate the declaration, "Freemen of the United States! Your liberties are not so safe as you may suppose." Nay, he cannot avoid the conclusion, that had the flagrant frauds attempted to be practised by the Federal Whigs in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, been permitted to pass unresisted, that the people, the honest yeomanry, the Democracy of those States could not again have acquired the ascendancy, unless they had also resorted to "backshot and ball cartridges."

We earnestly hope that every sound Democrat will endeavor to procure a copy of the Extra Globe, that he may be correctly informed of the stratagems and devices by which the Federal Whigs are endeavoring to mislead the people, in the vain hope of again acquiring the ascendancy in our National and State Governments.

We give below the particulars of another fracas at Washington City, from which it will be seen that again the assaillant is a Federal Whig. We regret that our limits forbid the introduction of the letters referred to, as they clearly indicate that Mr. Rayner got worsted in the argument as well as he did in the fight.

#### From the Globe. Washington, D. C. May 30, 1840.

Messrs. Blair and Rives: I must ask that you will publish the whole of the letters of K. Rayner and myself in your paper this evening, with a statement of what occurred in the Capitol this day. When the House took a recess, but while still in session, I left my seat, passed through the hall to the post office, deposited some papers, to be sent to my lodgings, and was going thro' the passage to join my company in the Rotunda. A man, who was standing, or meeting me, in the passage, seized me by my right arm, and at the same moment struck me a blow with a large cane, without my knowing who inflicted it. I turned round and discovered that it was my colleague, K. Rayner, with a large cane, which afterwards turned out to be a sword cane. I struck him with a small cane I had in my hand, not as large as my finger, which broke into several pieces the first blow I struck. A fight ensued between us for some time, until we were separated; he with his sword cane, and I with a small piece of my cane. I have no doubt my colleague had placed himself there for the purpose of attacking me. I had no sword cane, or arms of any kind, not supposing my colleague would be guilty of the cowardly attempt at assassination, in which I fear, from his conduct, I was mistaken. Had I anticipated this attack, I might have been prepared. His conduct has been that of a mean, cowardly scoundrel, first, in attacking me thro' the columns of the Globe, and when his conduct is there exposed, his only resort was, not that of an honorable man, but that of an assassin, waylaying, and without the slightest notice, with a weapon prepared for the purpose, seeking to take his revenge, cut-throat like. From his cowardice, or some other cause, he was unable to hurt me. He lost his sword from his cane in the fight, which he loudly called for several times after we were separated; and I broke my cane into many pieces over his head. He has acted the part of a base coward and an unprincipled scoundrel. I proved the facts upon him. (See the letters below.) He has therefore failed as yet to injure me, while he has, by his own conduct, disgraced himself, by waylaying and attacking me with a deadly weapon; and I have inflicted chastisement upon him by breaking my cane over his head. He is, therefore, welcome to all he has gotten so far, and to all he can in any way gain hereafter. Yours, W. MONTGOMERY.

#### CONGRESS.

In the Senate, a message was received from the President in relation to the presents of the Imour of Muscat (consisting of horses, pearls and other articles of value.) He suggests the adoption of some legislative provision, pointing out the course which may be proper for the Executive to pursue in that and all future instances where offers of a like kind may be made, without the risk of giving offence.

The Independent Treasury bill is the prominent subject under consideration in the House of Representatives.

North-Carolina Manufactures.—A Convention of all who are interested in the Manufacturing business in this State, is proposed to be held in this City, on the 13th day of June prox. for the purpose of

arranging the Domestic Market of Cotton Yarns, and to take such steps as may be deemed of importance in circulating information calculated to show the usefulness and propriety of a more extensive operation. All papers friendly to the cause will please to notice the above. Raleigh, May 25th, 1840.—Reg.

The Raleigh Beacon contains a list of the newspapers published in this State, which we copy below, excepting some slight alterations and additions.

#### LIST OF PAPERS Published in North Carolina—their terms, &c.

Carolina Beacon & Metropolitan Omnibus, published every week in Raleigh, by Edmund S. Zevely, Editor and Proprietor. Price \$2.00 per annum in advance. Independent, and Miscellaneous.

Raleigh Register, and North Carolina Gazette; in the same place, issued weekly and semi-weekly, by Weston R. Gales, esq.; for the semi weekly \$5.00 per annum; for the weekly \$3.00. Whig. Raleigh Star, and North Carolina Gazette; also in Raleigh, issued weekly by Thos. J. Lemay—Hugh McQueen and Thomas J. Lemay, esqs., editors—price per annum, \$3.00 Whig.

North Carolina Standard, by Col. Thos. Loring, published in Raleigh every Wednesday at \$3.00 per annum. Republican.

Biblical Recorder, in Raleigh, weekly, by Rev. T. Meredith, at \$3.00 per annum. Secularian.

The Microcosm, in Raleigh, by Mstr. Leonidas Lemay, weekly, at \$1.50 per annum. Miscellaneous.

Fayetteville Observer, issued every Wednesday from Fayetteville, by E. J. Hale, esq., at \$2.50 per annum. Whig.

Southern Pulpit, (pamphlet,) same place, semi-monthly, by Wm. S. Potter, at \$1.00 per annum. Secularian.

Greensboro' Patriot, by Swain and Sherwood, is published weekly at Greensboro', price \$2.50 per annum. Whig.

Washington Whig and Republican Gazette, at Washington, every week at \$3.00 per annum, by Henry D. Machen, esq., Whig.

Washington Republican, same place, weekly, by Alfred L. Price, esq., at \$3.00 per annum. Republican.

Southern Citizen, by Benjamin Swain, esq., at Ashboro', price \$2.00 per annum. Weekly. Whig.

Albemarle Sentinel, published weekly at Edenton, by Taylor and Brown, at \$2.50 per annum. Whig.

Carolina Watchman, Salisbury, every week, by Pendleton and Brauer, at \$2.50 per annum. Whig.

Western Carolinian, same place, by Dr. Austin and C. F. Fisher, esq., at \$2.50 per annum. Calhoun.

Charlotte Journal, at Charlotte, by T. J. Holton, weekly, at \$2.50 per annum. Whig.

Western Whig Banner, at Lincolnton, by H. W. Guion, esq., at \$2.50 per annum. Weekly. Whig.

Lincoln Republican, same place, by Robert Williamson, jr., at \$2.50 per annum. Republican.

Western Star of Liberty, at Rutherfordton, by T. W. Young—weekly, at \$2.50 per annum. Whig.

Warrenton Reporter, at Warrenton, by Robert N. Verell, esq., weekly, at \$3.00 per annum. Republican.

The Phoenix, Elizabeth City, by F. S. Proctor, esq., published weekly, at \$3.00 per annum. Whig, "literary and commercial."

Roanoke Advocate, at Halifax, by Charles N. Webb, weekly, at \$3.00 per annum. Whig.

North Carolina Democrat, same place, every week by C. F. Cloud, at \$2.50 per annum. Republican.

The Rubicon, at Yaneyville, by H. E. Howard, weekly, at \$2.50 per annum. Republican.

Tarboro' Press, Tarboro', by George Howard, weekly, at \$2.50 per annum. Republican.

Primitive Baptist, same place, by same publisher, semi-monthly, at \$1.00 per annum. Secularian.

Newbern Spectator, at Newbern, by Pasture & Moore, weekly, at \$3.00 per annum. Whig.

Wilmington Advertiser, F. C. Hill, every week at \$3.00 per annum. Whig.

Wilmington Chronicle, same place, every week, by A. A. Brown, esq., at \$2.50 per annum. Whig.

Hillsboro' Recorder, at Hillsboro', weekly, by Dennis Hearty, at \$2.50 per annum. Whig.

Farmer's Advocate, at Jamestown, by J. Sherwood, at \$1.00 per annum. Monthly. Agricultural.

Horrible Accident.—As one of the Locomotives belonging to the Petersburg and Roanoke Rail Road was returning with a train of empty cars toward Belfield, on Tuesday evening, it ran off the track and caught the Engineer under it, scalding him so dreadfully that no hopes are entertained of his recovery. The name of the engineer is Walthall, a very deserving young man, and only married about six weeks ago.—Pet. Star.

Adjustment of the Boundary Question.—The N. Y. Journal of Commerce,

2d edition of Saturday, says: "It is with heartfelt satisfaction we find that the intricate and difficult question of our Northern Eastern Boundary, is, in all probability, adjusted. It appears that the award of the King of the Netherlands, which makes the river St. Johns the boundary between the two countries, is to be the basis of the new arrangement, and that as an indemnity to Maine for any supposed rights she may possess to land north of the St. Johns, the British Government is to pay her £200,000."

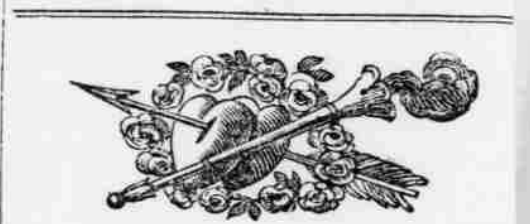
Natchez, Miss.—Has recently been visited by a violent tornado; which unroofed several houses, and prostrated others. About 60 flat boats lying in port, were driven from the shore and sunk. The ferry boat was sunk with all on board. The steamboat Hinds was sunk with her crew.

Almost every house sustained some injury; and what is still more afflictive, several persons were buried in the falling rain. About 20 lifeless bodies had been extracted when the steamboat Vicksburg left. The tornado followed the course of the river for eight miles below Natchez, prostrating the Court House in Vidalia, and killing the parish Judge.

Later accounts state the number of killed, 37 whites, 4 blacks; wounded, 4 whites. Loss on buildings, \$1,023,800; damage to goods, \$45,500. The number of boats destroyed is stated to be 60, about 250 persons lost from the different flat and steamboats. Six or seven thousand dollars had been collected in aid of the sufferers, two thousand of which had been sent from New Orleans.

Washington Market, June 2.—Corns—\$1 80 \$2 00—dull. Bacon—sides \$1 cents, hams 10 cents. Naval Stores—New dip, \$2 00; Old \$1 90. Scraps, 70 cents. Tar, \$1 00. Fish—shad, \$7—Herrings, cut, \$4 00; whole, \$2 50 a \$3 00.—Rep.

Petersburg Market, May 28.—Cotton—he market for this article remains in the same dull state as formerly, and prices are nominal at 6 1/2 a 9 cents.—Statesman.



**MARRIED.**  
In this place, on Thursday evening last, by C. G. Hunter, Esq. Mr. Lorenzo D. Bell to Miss Julia Bell.

#### Prices Current, At Tarborough and New York.

JUNE 6.		per Tarboro'.		New York.	
Bacon,	lb	9	10	10	11
Brandy, apple,	gallon	70	100	40	50
Coffee,	lb	13	16	9	13
Corn,	bushel	40	45	57	61
Cotton,	lb	7	8	8	21
Cotton bagging,	yard	20	25	15	6
Flour,	barrel	86	63	\$34	91
Iron,	lb	5 1/2	6	3	4
Lard,	lb	9	10	7	10
Molasses,	gallon	50	60	22	30
Sugar, brown,	lb	10	12 1/2	6	9
Salt, T. I.	bushel	70	75	32	33
Turpentine,	barrel	170	175	225	230
Wheat,	bushel	65	75	120	130
Whiskey,	gallon	50	60	42	44

#### WARRENTON Male Academy.

THE second session of this Institution will commence on Monday, the 20th of July, and close on the 18th of December following. The annual EXAMINATION of the pupils will commence on the 15th of December, and continue until the expiration of the session.

A competent teacher of the Modern Languages will be employed as an Assistant, whenever the number of students shall require the aid of another instructor.

TERMS for the Session of five months: Senior Department, embracing the Ancient and Modern Languages and Mathematics, \$20 00. Junior Department, embracing the ordinary English branches, \$15 00.

BOARD may be had in the town or its vicinity at \$8 00 per month.

ROBT. A. EZELL, A. M. Principal. Warrenton, N. C. May 30, 1840.

#### Notice.

THE subscriber avails herself of this method to inform her friends and the public generally, that she has erected a new house on her tavern lot with four comfortable rooms—her tavern is undergoing a thorough repair, which will be completed by the 15th of June, when she will be prepared to take boarders during the Summer Season—families from the lower country are invited to give her a call, as she flatters herself they can be provided with pleasant rooms. She will spare no pains to render those who may give her a call comfortable during their stay. Price of board will be as moderate as can be afforded.

J. ANN BELL, M. Y. Warrenton, N. C. May 30, 1840.