



TARBOROUGH:

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1840.

We omitted mentioning, in the statistics of this county, published in our last paper, that there were in this place 1 gunsmith's shop, and 2 blacksmith shops—also, 3 churches; a public church, a Baptist church, and an Episcopal church; there are four congregations, 2 Baptist, 1 Methodist, and 1 Protestant Episcopal—in 1830, there were but 1 public church, and 1 Baptist, & but two congregations, both Baptist.

Consecration.—On Sunday last, in this town, Calvary church, of the Protestant Episcopal denomination, was consecrated by Rt. Revd. Bishop Ives, and Revd Messrs. Singletary, Drane, and Macrae. The ceremonies were witnessed by a large and attentive congregation, and several interesting and impressive discourses were delivered by the clergy on that and the preceding day.

THE ELECTION.

The following is the official statement of the votes given in the different districts in this county on Thursday last, for fifteen Electors of President and Vice President of the United States; for Martin Van Buren and Richard M. Johnson, on the Democratic ticket, and for William H. Harrison and John Tyler on the Federal Whig ticket.

Table with columns: Districts, Van Buren, Harrison. Lists 17 districts and their respective vote counts for both candidates.

Van Buren majority, 1244

The above result shows that here, as well as elsewhere, the Democratic vote is but moderately increased, while the Federal Whig vote is swelled considerably. In July last, Gen. Saunders, the Democratic candidate for Governor, received 1298 votes in this county; and Mr. Morehead, the Federal Whig candidate, received but 111 votes, the same as given to Mr. Stanly in the Congressional election last year.

Presidential Election.—Unofficial statements leave no room to doubt, that the States of Maine, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Ohio, and Georgia, have cast their Electoral votes for Gen. Harrison—these, with the other States that will doubtless vote for him, render it morally certain that he is elected. New Hampshire and Virginia are said to have given Mr. Van Buren a majority. In our next paper, we will probably be enabled to give the majority in several of the States. We copy the following relative to the result, from an article in the Richmond Enquirer:

The Present State of the Campaign.—The game is pretty nearly at an end—and if the last returns from New York are conclusive of the vote of the Empire State, and unless some extraordinary turn should take place in our favor, in the States which are now to come in, Gen. Harrison will be the next President of the U. S. He will be indebted for this singular elevation to a combination of circumstances, which no human foresight could have predicted four years ago.—What faction, what engine, what interest, and what humbug have we not had no encounter?—The state of the markets has been insidiously used against Mr. Van Buren—The Banking interest has been exerted against him—Men, desperate in fortune, who look to "change" as their solace, and who idly hope for remedy from a National Bank—the friends of a National Bank; of a Protective Tariff; of a wild system of Internal Improvements—The old Federal party, and their modern associates, who discard the State Rights school, and adopt the Latitudinous Theory of construction of the Constitution—Ambitious aspirants of the odds and ends of every school except the State Rights Democratic Party, with

all their humble followers—Office-seekers of various hue and description—in addition to these, are the shameless apostates who have abandoned the Republican party, which once cherished them, but who have gone off under the impulse of the passions; instigated by the spirit of revenge or tempted by precocious ambition—With these, the small band of anti Masons; and worse, even worse than all these various descriptions, is the fell faction of Abolitionists; to whom Gen. Harrison was indebted for his nomination in December last, and to whose votes he is now mainly indebted for his election. What the Democratic Convention of February so emphatically, that he was the candidate of the Abolitionists, and that he would not be elected without the aid of their votes in New York and Ohio, has been literally confirmed by the events of the last few days—Where did he run worst in New York? In the Southern and Middle Districts—but the moment he entered the eighth or infected District, which is the Asylum of the anti-Masons and the Abolitionists, his vote immediately increased into a majority, and his success was insured.

It seems from the results both in Ohio, in New York, and in Pennsylvania, that there is almost a perfect co-operation between the votes of the Whigs and the Abolitionists. Yet the Southern Whigs have not disdained to avail themselves of the votes of this abominable faction—and to them, will William H. Harrison be indebted for his success! Let those rejoice in it, who may. We look forward to it as a forerunner of an illud of woes from that detestable crew.

Now, we shall see some of the consequences which the infuriated Whigs of the South have brought upon us. Now, we shall see the veil gradually thrown aside by some of the ringleaders—a Bank of the United States urged upon the nation—the proceeds of the public lands distributed among the States—and a new Protective Tariff attempted to be put upon us, for the purpose of supplying the vacuum in the National Treasury. Let those, who bring upon us these consequences, be held answerable for them. For the Republican Party, their skirts are clear.

We may be beaten by Gen. Harrison. The distinguished and accomplished man, who now presides over the Government, who is so largely entitled to the gratitude of the South, may be driven to retirement—and his own State has contributed to remove her own son; the ornament, not only of his own State, but of the whole Union. But there is one circumstance of the campaign, which softens our disappointment, and inspires a sentiment of pride, which swells the heart of every Republican. Virginia has stood up for her principles, and for the Right. She has stood as immovable as her own mountains—and she now stands the object of universal admiration—trusted by all her friends, feared and respected even by all the enemies of the Democracy. She (God bless her!) has seen star after star shooting madly from their spheres, whilst she stands unshaken; prepared again to fly the banner of State Rights, and to become the Flagship of the Union.—What Republican of Virginia is not proud of the reputation she has won, and of the destiny which awaits her? The Whigs could not carry her with all their arts and all their exertions. She is with us. The Whigs have Gen. Harrison with them. We have Virginia with us. And who has the better bargain?

Is it not so?—The Amoskeag Representative, one of the unwavering organs of democracy in the "Granite State," makes some excellent remarks upon the present state of things, which we copy below.

Ask a whig if his crops are good, if he has not enough and more than enough, to eat and to drink. Ask him if it is not a time of unusually good health for his family and friends.—Ask him if his country is not free from war; if his countrymen are not respected abroad, and as happy as the people of any country on the face of the earth at home, and he will say, "Yes!" most heartily to all these questions, which affect his dearest and best interests and hopes. Ask him, then, what is the matter with him? what makes him so miserable, surrounded with so many blessings—"Oh the currency, the awful currency!"—well, "what of the currency?" Do you want more paper money? "Oh no;" he will answer. Well what do you want! more silver and gold? so do the democrats. We agree then. "Yes," he will reply, "but the exchanges are so bad."—Well, what made them bad? If a man owes me in New Orleans, why do I have to receive bad money for my pay; or in other words, why are exchanges so much against New Orleans and the West? Is it not simply because the New Orleans and Western banks do not pay for their promises in specie? And is it not the great end and aim of all the measure of the present administration, to compel the banks every where to pay specie? If you make a new bank, and issue more paper money do you not increase the evil? Have we not, in all conscience, enough and more than enough of paper money already? Now that we have passed through the ordeal; now that we have got so nearly out of the trouble and perplexity, which we have been suffering for these twenty years, would it be well to return again to the

same foolish extravagance, which had brought us so near to utter destruction? We trust that the sober minded people of this country will pause long and reflect seriously, before plunging themselves again into this sea of troubles from which they have escaped with so much difficulty.

The exact majority in this State for Mr. Morehead as Governor, according to an official report in the Raleigh Star, is 8,080.

The following is one of the cheapest and most useful publications in this country. We earnestly commend it to the patronage of our Democratic friends.

Prospectus for the Congressional Globe and Appendix.

These works will be published by us during the approaching session of congress. They have had such a wide circulation in the United States, and their usefulness and cheapness are so universally acknowledged, that we deem it unnecessary to give a detailed account of what the future numbers will contain. Suffice it to say that they will be invaluable to all who feel an interest in the proceedings of Congress. No other publication gives them so full, nor half so cheap. It is, indeed, the cheapest publication in the United States—perhaps in the world. Our position at the seat of Government enables us to print them at so low a rate. We are compelled to publish the proceedings of Congress in detail, for our daily paper. This done, it requires, comparatively, but a small additional expense to change them to the forms of the Congressional Globe and Appendix. If it were not for these circumstances, we could not publish them for four times the sum charged. In some parts of the United States, the white paper, upon which these works are printed, would sell for as much as we charge for the publications.

The Congressional Globe is made up of the daily proceedings of the two Houses of Congress, and the speeches of the members condensed. The yeas and nays on all important subjects are given. It is published as fast as the business of the two Houses affords matter enough for a number. Each number will contain sixteen royal quarto pages, of small type. We expect to publish three numbers every two weeks of the session. The Appendix contains the speeches of the members, at full length, written out by themselves; and is printed in the same form as the Congressional Globe. It is published as fast as the speeches can be prepared by the members.

Each of these works is complete in itself. But it is desirable for every subscriber to have both; because, if there should be any ambiguity in the synopsis of a speech in the Congressional Globe, or any denial of its correctness, it may be removed at once, by referring to the speech in the Appendix.

Indexes to both are sent to subscribers as soon as they can be prepared after the adjournment of Congress.

TERMS:

For one copy of the Congressional Globe \$1 One copy of the Appendix - - - \$1 Six copies of either of the above works will be sent for - - - \$5, twelve copies for \$10, and a proportionate number of copies for a larger sum.

Payments may be transmitted by mail, postage paid at our risk. The notes of any incorporated bank in the United States, current in the section of country where a subscriber resides, will be received.

To insure all the numbers, the subscriptions should be here by the 14th of December next, at farthest.

The Democratic papers with which we exchange will please give this prospectus a few insertions.

No attention will be paid to any order unless the money accompanies it.

BLAIR & RIVES.

Washington City, Oct. 26, 1840.

Suicide.—Mr. Joseph Scranton, aged 43 years, tailor, a native of Derby, Conn. but for the last twelve years a resident of this town, put an end to his existence on Saturday morning last, by shooting himself in the mouth. Mr. Scranton had been afflicted for several years with a severe rheumatic affection, and was suffering under that complaint at the time he committed the rash act. He was a quiet, peaceable citizen.—The Masonic Fraternity, of which he was a member, and the citizens of the town generally followed his remains to the grave on Sunday last. Washington Whig.

Suicide.—John Huffines, a citizen of Guilford County, on Sunday, the 18th ult shot himself dead in his own house with a rifle. Cause not known.—Ral. Reg.

Money Matters.—The Resumption.—The Philadelphia Inquirer of Monday says, that the arrangement between the Banks of Philadelphia was finally made on Friday night. The sum to be loaned to the Bank of the U. S. is five millions, and a committee has been appointed to proceed to the Eastern cities, and endeavor to make a satisfactory arrangement there.

on it by which process they buy in their own notes at about ten per cent. discount. What would we think of a man who refused to pay his note, because he could make a more profitable use of the money. Phil. Spirit of the Times.

Washington Market, Nov. 11.—Corn Wholesale, \$2 a \$2 10. Bacon—sides 9 a 10 cents, hams 12 cents. Naval Stores—New dip, \$1 90; Old, \$1 80. Serape, 75 cents. Tar, \$1 10. Fish—shad, 8a \$9. Herrings, cut, \$4 00; whole, \$2 50 a \$3 00.—Rep.



DIED. In this county, in the 4th inst. Mr. Wilson Howard, in the 87th year of his age. He was a revolutionary soldier, and was in two hard fought field battles. He continued a firm friend to republican principles until his death, was a respected citizen, and was a member of the Baptist church upwards of thirty years.—Con.

Prices Current, At Tarborough and New York.

Table with columns: Item, per lb, Tarboro', New York. Lists prices for various goods like Brandy, Coffee, Cotton, Flour, Iron, Molasses, Sugar, etc.

Look sharp at this, And what follows, be cautious.

I HEREBY prohibit all persons from working, fishing, or hunting on my Ryan Cokey, or Hatchie Swamp lands, without my consent, under the penalty of the law; fox hunting excepted, provided they leave my fences as they find them, up or down. I NORFLEET. Nov. 10th, 1840.

For sale, or exchange.

I HAVE a neat Saddle and Harness, nearly new—a Barouche with harness for one or two horses, but little soiled—and a good harness Horse—all of which I want to sell or exchange for mules. W. M. H. WILLS. 12 Nov. 1840. 46 3

To Timber getters.

ON TUESDAY of November Court week will be let out to the lowest bidder, the getting of the Timber on a New Bridge over the Tar river at Tarborough. Terms, &c. will be made known on the day. Any information on the subject may be obtained on application to Lewis Bond, Tarborough. THE COMMISSIONERS. Nov. 10 1840.

Notice.

I WILL SELL OR LEASE, for a term of years, the following Real Estate, to wit: That valuable Plantation and Tract of Land on Swift Creek, whereon I formerly lived, containing about 870 acres, of which 100 acres are low grounds; with the improvements thereon, consisting of a Dwelling house, kitchen and other out houses, with extensive orchards and a great variety of fruit trees, and one of the best mill seats on the creek. The land is situated in the most healthy part of the county, being blessed with excellent water and lying on the road leading from Halifax to Raleigh, three miles west from Hillardston.

Also, another Tract adjoining the same, containing 750 acres, with the improvements thereon, consisting of a Dwelling house, kitchen and smoke house and orchard. This land has also 50 acres of low grounds.

Also, one other Tract on Sappony creek, whereon Jno Lewis now lives, containing 200 acres.

Also, my Houses and Lots in the town of Nashville, with the improvements thereon, consisting of a two story Dwelling house, 80 feet in front by 26, containing 15 rooms and 13 fire places, with every necessary out house for such an establishment, together with all the household and kitchen furniture belonging to the same.

As no person will buy or lease, without first viewing the premises, it is thought that a further description of them is unnecessary. The terms will be made suitable to purchasers, & made known on application to JNO. H. DRAKE, Sen'r. Nashville, N. C. Nov. 6th, 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 Fall and Winter GOODS, VIZ:

Superfine blue and black Cloths, " Green and brown do. " Blue and Black pilot do for overcoats, " Plain black and fancy London Coats, " Plain black and fig'd velvet Vests, " Figured woollen and merino do. " London, Valencia, and Cashmere, " Plain black and fancy Stocks, " Bosons, 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. Orders from a distance will be punctually attended to. Tarboro', Nov. 10th, 1840.

Notice.

I DO hereby certify, that all persons whatsoever are forbid hunting on the enclosed lands, under the penalty of the laws of North Carolina. W. M. T. ELLINGER. Oct. 7, 1840.

Notice.

THE Subscriber offers for sale on very moderate and accommodating terms, A good Cotton Gin, Of 37 saws—it is in prime order and ready for immediate use. Also, one of Harman's Patent Threshing Machines, which with one horse will thresh from 125 to 150 bushels of wheat, 175, cats and rice, and from 100 to 200 bushels of peas per day. GEO. HOWARD. Tarboro', October 21.

State of North Carolina, EDGECOMBE COUNTY, Superior Court of Equity, SEPTEMBER TERM, 1840.

Wm. Clark, pte vs. Frederiek Rose, Willis L Hunt, Weeks Parker and Amos Clark, debtors.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Amos Clark, one of the defendants in this suit, is not a resident of this State: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Tarboro' Press, notifying said defendant that he appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Tarborough, on the second Monday in March next, then and there to answer, plead or demur to plaintiff's bill, or judgment pro confesso will be taken against him. I NORFLEET, C. M. E. Price adv \$5 00. 40 6

MOFFAT'S Vegetable Life Pills And Phenix Bitters.

THE high celebrity which these excellent medicines have acquired, in curing almost every disease to which the human frame is liable, is a matter familiar with almost ever intelligent person. They became known by their fruits—their good works have testified for them—they do not thrive by the faith of the credulous. In cases of Costiveness, Dyspepsia, Bilious and Liver affections, Asthma, Pleurisy, settled Pains, Rheumatism, Fevers and Agues, Obstinate Headaches, impure state of the Fluids, Unhealthy appearance of the skin, Nervous Debility, the sickness incident to females in delicate health, every kind of weakness in the Digestive organs, and in all general Derangements of health, these medicines have invariably proved a certain and speedy remedy. They restore vigorous health to the most exhausted constitutions. A single trial will place the

Life Pills and Phenix Bitters.

Beyond the reach of competition, in the estimation of every patient. Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, at WM. B. MOFFAT'S Medical Office, 375 Broadway, New York.

N. B. None are genuine unless they bear the fac simile of John Moffat's signature. The Life Pills are sold in boxes—Price, 25 cents, 50 cents, and \$1 each, according to the size; and the Phenix Bitters in bottles, at \$1 or \$2 each, with full directions.

For gratuitous distribution—An interesting little pamphlet, entitled "Moffat's Medical Manual." Designed as a domestic guide to health—containing accurate information concerning the most prevalent diseases, and the most approved remedies—by Wm. B. Moffat. Apply to GEO. HOWARD, Agent. Just received, a fresh supply of above invaluable medicines. Tarboro', Oct. 1840.