



TARBOROUGH

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1841.

Another Suspension.—The Pennsylvania Bank of the United States, gave notice on the 4th inst. that it would suspend specie payments, having since the 15th of January last, paid out an amount little if at all short of six millions of dollars, in coin or specie funds. In consequence of this announcement, its stock fell at New York, on the 6th, to 32, and its notes, 10 to 15 per cent. discount. Several of the Philadelphia banks still redeem their notes in specie, but most of them have suspended, as well as all the banks in Baltimore. The Richmond banks had not suspended on the 9th. It is to be hoped, that the Virginia and North Carolina banks will break the torrent of suspension, and leave the "Great Regulator," and its subalterns, to regulate their concerns to the best advantage.

Congress.—The pre-emption bill, which has so long occupied the attention of the Senate of the United States, passed that body on the 2d inst., by a vote of 31 to 19 as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Anderson, Benton, Buchanan, Clay, of Ala., Fulton, Henderson, Hubbard, King, Linn, Lumpkin, Mouton, Nicholas, Nicholson, Norvell, Pierce, Porter, Robinson, Sevier, Smith of Conn., Smith of Indiana, Sturgeon, Tallmadge, Tappan, Walker, Wall, Webster, White, Wilkerson, Wright, and Young—31.

Nays—Messrs. Bayard, Calhoun, Clay of Ky., Clayton, Crittenden, Dixon, Graham, Huntington, Ker, Knig t, Mangrove, Merrick, Phelps, Prentiss, Preston, Rives, Roane, Ruggles, and Southard—19.

In the House, on the 6th inst. Mr. Rayner, on leave, presented the resolutions of the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, on the subject of the public domain and the re-opening of Roanoke Island, which were laid upon the table, and ordered to be printed.

The Adjutant General's Returns, laid before Congress on the 1st inst., gives the following as the number of the Militia in the respective States and Territories:

Maine	46,338
New Hampshire	28,762
Massachusetts	90,857
Vermont	27,307
Rhode Island	4,491
Connecticut	43,176
New York	162,172
New Jersey	79,171
Pennsylvania	202,281
Delaware	9,229
Maryland	46,864
Virginia	105,522
North Carolina	65,218
South Carolina	48,817
Georgia	57,312
Alabama	41,332
Louisiana	14,808
Mississippi	36,084
Tennessee	60,982
Kentucky	82,335
Ohio	146,428
Indiana	53,913
Illinois	27,306
Missouri	34,856
Arkansas	2,028
Michigan	5,476
Florida Territory	827
Wisconsin	5,223
Iowa	
District of Columbia	1,249
Total	1,492,414

Apportionment of Representation.—The total population of the United States, according to the Census, will stand about as follows: whites 14,250,000, free colored 400,000, slaves 2,354,000—total 17,000,000. The ratio of 60,000 which has been proposed as the basis of representation, would deprive many of the states of part of their present representation, and leave very large fractions unrepresented in a majority of the States. The New York Express contains a table showing the effect of such a ratio compared with the present. By this it appears that the 13 non-slaveholding States, which under the present ratio of 47,700 have a representation in the House of Congress of 142 members, would by the ratio proposed have such representation increased to 154 members, while the 13 slaveholding States which have now 100 would be decreased to 95, making 249 members in the House.—A ratio of 50,000 would increase the House to about 300 members.

Newark Daily Advertiser.

The State Dehors & the Whigs.—During the session of the last Legislature, a Resolution was passed, calling on the Treasurer for the names of the debtors to the Literary and Internal Improvement Funds. The whigs at first, were alarmed at the proposition, and evinced a great deal of

horror at exposing the names of the debtors; but finding it would operate greatly against them to vote down the Resolution, they consented by tacking on a Resolution, to appoint a Committee to inquire into the solvency of the debtors. But mark the duplicity of whigery.—They made a great flourish in passing the Resolution, knowing that they had a door to creep out at. The Treasurer reported that he had not the Bonds, and therefore could not give the names. The Resolution was then reconsidered and laid on the table. The "whigs" had, during the electing canvass published the fact where it was known that Democrats had borrowed of this fund, and greatly exaggerated the case; but when they had the power to mete out even handed justice, they faltered, because justice would not suit their purposes of deception and humbug. The Treasurer would have had no difficulty in obtaining the information from the Governor's Office; as we understand he had on other matters. The people had a right to know the names of the debtors; it is their money, and the creditor certainly has a right to know the name of his debtor. But this would not suit the "whigs," as the members of their party are undoubtedly the largest borrowers, and they could not think of exposing their own electioneering falsehoods by their own Legislative acts. *Ral. Standard.*

Thomas Loring, Esq., Editor of the Standard.—We call upon you, at the request of many subscribers, to publish the act passed by the late Whig Legislature, which empowers the Governor to appoint an agent to collect the Cherokee Bonds. We learn the Bonds amount to \$300,000; but the act allows the agent a commission of 3 per cent, which would give a salary of \$9,000!! If this be true, it out-Herods Herod!!! It would be the largest salary in the United States, save the President's, that we can call to mind. It increases the patronage and power of the executive, by establishing a Sub Treasury Department of the State government, and conferring the power on the Governor, of appointing the sub Treasurer, and reposes a dangerous discretion in the officer, for purposes, no doubt of electioneering and corruption.

The Treasurer and Literary Board have heretofore, and can always manage such a fund, and thus we would save this enormous salary, and prevent a dangerous innovation upon our old republican usages. What is there to do in it, but either to receive the money into the Treasury, or sue the debtors in Wake Superior Court, under the very nose of the Treasurer?

We want also to know why the names of the debtors to the Boards of Internal Improvement, and Literary Fund, were not published. We want to see the action of the Legislature and its progress on this subject. You touched upon it in your last paper; can you not probe it to the bottom? Depend upon it there is something at the bottom which our federal friends are afraid to let see the light.

Also whether the Legislature through their committee, made an actual, personal examination into the condition of our Banks. We know the committee pronounced certain questions on paper to them, and their Presidents answered in the same way, but that is not the thing. Paper statements will not do; they can make every thing look very fair on paper; we want a bona fide examination of their books by a committee. This is the very fault of the Bank of the United States; Congress appointed a committee to examine into their affairs, and they did examine in part, but when they came to certain books, the Bank refused, and said they had no right to pry into private affairs!!

We would like to know, too, whether our Legislature took any action on the subject of abolition, to which it was invited by the government of Virginia; especially the controversy between that State and New York.

In fine, many of our democratic friends are looking up to you, because of your superior opportunities in Raleigh, to expose—to drag to light, the wholesale and shameful extravagance of the last Whig Legislature—its proscription, and corrupt abuse of the spoils of office—its omission of duty—its ignorance and blunders, and the bold usurpations of the late Whig governor. Speak out bold! Give us the names and acts of these log cabin hard-cider demagogues, who have cheated the people by professions of honesty, and are now enjoying the spoils of office.—*Fay. Cur.*

Mr. Wise.—The recent course of this gentleman in Congress, has somewhat astonished the log cabin gentry, and put them all agog to know what's the matter.—The N. Y. Herald says that Mr. Wise is pouting because his father-in-law John Sergeant, is left out of the cabinet. And again, that Messrs. Wise and Pickens found for an alliance, in opposition to the coming administration. Be this as it may, Mr. Wise has certainly broken from the Whig traces, to the utter discomfiture of those who hold the reins. The idea of a called session—the distribution of the proceeds of the sales of public lands among the States—the tariff proposed by Mr. Webster on wines and silks, &c. has started him from the track. Mr. Jenifer, of Maryland has been reading him a lecture, and will probably be followed by others. We are much gratified to see that Mr. Wise does not look at every measure of Messrs. Clay and Webster through Whig Spectacles.—

New York Poudrette Company.—A Company has been formed by the Legislature of New York for preparing a Manure of a superior kind, which is offered to Farmers, Gardeners and Florists, who desire a cheap and convenient fertilizer of the soil, which contains no foul seeds, is inodorous, and may be carried on board vessels or steamboats, in barrels or bags, without offence. It has been used by farmers on Long Island, in New Jersey and New England, for three successive seasons, with great approbation and success.—The Poudrette is a preparation from yard or stable

that he has rubbed the grease and dirt from the glasses, and takes a clear view before he nods assent. We love independence; it is one of the brightest jewels, and Mr. Wise shews that he prizes it highly.—*ib.*

Hons. Duncan & Johnson.—In our Congressional proceedings of last week, we reported Dr. Duncan, as having called Mr. Johnson, "a base liar, a contemptible puppy, a scoundrel, and an infamous coward," in consequence of Mr. Johnson's having been reported in the Intelligence, inquiring of the chair, while Dr. Duncan was speaking on a former occasion, whether "it was in order for an individual to charge Gen. Harrison with cowardice, who had himself been branded as a coward on this floor?" Dr. Duncan asserted that no such language had been used by Mr. Johnson, and the chairman, and a gentleman who sat near Mr. Johnson, said the same. Mr. Johnson affirmed that he did use the language as reported in the Intelligence. Dr. Duncan in the course of his remarks applied the above epithets to Mr. Johnson, as reported in the Globe. Next morning Mr. Johnson denies that Dr. Duncan used any such language as was reported in the Globe, and produced a letter from the Reporter, saying that Dr. Duncan revised his remarks, before they went to press; but this letter was from the reporter, in justice to himself. Dr. Duncan said he did use the language reported in the Globe, and supported his assertion by several witnesses, and he then reiterated it to the gentleman's face. He repeated that he used every word of the language, and that he would publish it and put his name to it. Mr. D said the duelling law of the District had as little terror for him, as it appeared to have to others. He said he should trouble the House no more with this matter. If he noticed it again, it would be out of the House. He would address the public through the columns of the newspapers.—*ib.*

Cotton is quoted in the Fayetteville Price Current, at from 8 to 10 1/2 cts per lb.

Alfred M. Slade, of this State, United States Consul at Buenos Ayres, died at that place on the 25th of November. *Ral. Reg.*

Casualty.—Mr. Richard H. Young, of Mattamuskeet, Hyde County, aged about 51 years, was killed on the 16th ult. He was thrown from his horse, and afterwards kicked on the head by the animal. When found, he was lying with his face in a ditch of water. He died probably, in less than five minutes after being thrown. He left a family of several children to mourn his loss.—*ib.*

Latest from Florida.—On the 8th of January, Col. Harney captured and killed in the Everglades, 12 Indians. On the 10th, at Indian River, the command under Maj. Childs, (Lieuts. Taylor, Steptoe, Van Vliet, and Dr. Simmons,) captured 34 Indians and negroes, killed 4.—On the 11th, on the St. Johns, Lieuts. Taylor and Van Vliet captured 5 Indians, killed 1. Col. Harney had to return for additional force, and is again in pursuit of the enemy.—*ib.*

Gallipolis Bank—Explosion.—We are informed that the Cashier of Gallipolis Bank has absconded, and that the President is under arrest on charges preferred against him. An indictment is also preferred against the Cashier. The heaviest creditors prefer taking the best of the discounted paper, to any other chance of payment. We deeply regret this result, though well assured it must occur.

The Board of Directors, we are assured, are honest men, entirely deceived, and perhaps the greatest sufferers. The real rogue we suspect has escaped.—*Cincinnati Republican.*

Alabama.—The Huntsville paper states that the Legislature of Alabama was adjourned. The banks are authorized to suspend specie payments until the 15th of next November, on which day the Legislature meets again. No provision was made for the payment of the State Bonds, \$811,000 of which fall due in 1842.

The Marshal of the State of Mississippi states in his returns, that he received for Fees last year, the enormous sum of Eighty-seven Thousand Dollars!!!

Distressing Accident.—A little child of Mr. David Akard, of this county, was burnt to death a few days ago. Its mother had gone from home, and left it and three other small children in the house; and while she was absent, its clothes took fire and burnt off, before it could be extinguished. The child lived but a few hours after. *Lincoln Republican.*

New York Poudrette Company.—A Company has been formed by the Legislature of New York for preparing a Manure of a superior kind, which is offered to Farmers, Gardeners and Florists, who desire a cheap and convenient fertilizer of the soil, which contains no foul seeds, is inodorous, and may be carried on board vessels or steamboats, in barrels or bags, without offence. It has been used by farmers on Long Island, in New Jersey and New England, for three successive seasons, with great approbation and success.—The Poudrette is a preparation from yard or stable

and other manures. It is sold at 35 cents a bushel, and shipped to order, by D. K. Minor, 120, Nassau street, New York. A gill of this prepared manure put into a hill of Corn produces a wonderful effect, and it answers well in all other crops, and is especially proper for the improvement of Gardens.

A distinguished Patriot gone home.—We have the melancholy duty to inform or announce to our readers, the death of the Rev. John Leland, of Cheshire, Massachusetts, aged eighty six. He was the steadfast friend of Thomas Jefferson, during his whole political life. No man has ever lived probably, who was more sincerely opposed to banks and other monopolies, than this distinguished divine; none more firmly devoted to the cause of equal political rights. He was a brilliant light in the Baptist denomination. He rests from his labors, and his works will follow him. *Old D. m.*

The Mormons.—This sect appears to be in a very flourishing condition, despite all the persecutions it has experienced. The society now publishes a newspaper, replete with information in regard to their success and prospects. By it we learn that they have 255 members in Philadelphia, 210 in New York, 69 on Long Island, 151 in New Jersey, 135 in Chester county, Pennsylvania, 84 in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and several in sundry other places. The increase in England has been more rapid than in this country, and at a late meeting in Preston 1800 members were present. The society believed that the time of "gathering" had arrived, and accordingly have selected certain points where the "Latter Day Saints" are to congregate. A large body are in the neighborhood of Nauvoo, Ill, and this paper states them to be in a flourishing condition. When they locate a place, they call it establishing "a stake," and accordingly, they have just established one at Ramus Ill. This place is eight miles north east of Carthage, the county seat of Hancock county, Illinois.—*Fay. Cur.*

An honorable example.—The following we find in the Maysville Eagle. It is related of Mr. Craddock, a member of the Kentucky Senate from the counties of Hardin and Meade, who had been making a speech on the Bank question:

"Sir, said Mr. C. what I have said here to day has been said in a rough way, and if it has wounded any Senator, I hope he will attribute it to no unkind feelings, but to my want of the polish of education. Sir, your Superintendent of Common Schools has said, that there are many men of family in this Commonwealth, who can neither read nor write, and it is but too true; my own marriage bond has my mark to it, and my son, who now sits in the other House, was a stout boy when I learned to read.

"Mr. C. is now not only a respectable Senator, but a good lawyer. What more need be said in his praise?"

Erasing an Endorsement is Forgery.—The Supreme Court of Ohio decided, recently, that an endorsement on a note purporting that a partial payment had been made, and which endorsement was written by the maker in the presence, with the concurrence, and by the direction of the payee, is a receipt the alteration or erasure of which by the payee will be forgery.

Foreign.

From Europe.—The packet ship Emerald, at New York, from Havre, brings dates three days later, up to Jan. 9th. The Cotton market is unchanged.

The substance of the news by the above and former arrivals is this: The complete success in the objects of the British expedition to China.

The offer of the Emperor to treat with Admiral Elliot, either at Canton or Ningpo.—The promise of an indemnity of three millions sterling, the island of Chusan to be held till it is paid. The disgrace of the High Commissioner Line. A reported forcing of the Borea Tigris, and attack upon Canton.

The Cabul and Afghanistan war is also terminated. Dost Mahomed, after another defeat, is, in the hands of the British. The Beteoches beaten every where. Khetal re-occupied by the British. In short the British are omnipotent in India. Nor has the British arms less success in Africa, for Meshemet Ali seems now but a British vassal.

The effect upon the markets was electric too. Tea fell seven pence sterling per pound in a single day, which fall will ruin many in London, and take a million or millions from the pockets of importers in the United States. East India cotton also had a rise.

Washington Market, Feb. 10.—Corn—wholesale, \$1 75 a \$2. Bacon—sides 9 a 10 cents, hams 12 cents. Naval Stores—New dip, \$1 90; Old, \$1 80. Scrape, 70 cents. Tar, \$1 15. Fish—shad, 8a \$9. Herrings, cut, \$4 00; whole, \$2 50 a \$3 00—Pork, \$4 50 a \$5 00.—*Rep.*

DIED.
At the residence of Mr. Moses Beckwith, in this county, on the 29th ult. Mr. Alfred Joiner, son of Mr. Howell Joiner.

Prices Current,

At Tarborough and New York.

FEB. 13.		per	Tarboro', New York.
Bacon,	lb	9	10 1/2
Brandy, apple,	gallon	60	75 40
Coffee,	lb	13	16 9
Corn,	bushel	35	40 9
Cotton,	lb	8	9 47
Cotton bagging,	yard	20	25 8
Flour,	barrel	\$6	63 15
Iron,	lb	5 1/2	6 8 1/2
Lard,	lb	9	10 3
Molasses,	gallon	40	45 7
Sugar, brown,	lb	10	12 1/2
Salt, T. I.	bushel	150	125 6
Turpentine,	barrel	150	65 32
wheat,	bushel	65	75 120
whiskey,	gallon	35	40 82

Notice.
THE subscriber having associated with him in business James D. Howell, the business in future will be conducted under the firm of

James Weddell & Co.
JAMES WEDDELL.
N. B. Those indebted to the subscriber are earnestly requested to call and settle their respective dues, as he is anxious to close his old business as speedily as possible. *J. W.*
Tarboro', Jan'y 23d, 1841.

Notice.
THE subscriber intends commencing the Butchering business in Tarboro' early in the coming spring; and will be prepared to furnish the inhabitants with a week with fresh meats of every description, suitable to the season. Those having beefs, hogs, mutton, lamb, &c. for sale on foot, will please apply to
SAMUEL S. PYATT
Tarboro', Feb. 10, 1841.

Cotton Yarn.
THE subscriber has just received a quantity of Cotton Yarn, different numbers, which he will sell
At Reduced Prices,
On reasonable and accommodating terms.
GEO. HOWARD
Tarboro', Jan'y 1840.

Notice.
ON the 26th inst. I shall proceed to sell to the highest bidder, at the residence of Mrs. Esther Johnson, de'd, all the household and kitchen furniture, stock of horses, hogs and sheep, corn, fodder, oats, farming utensils, &c. At the same place I shall also offer for sale.

Four valuable Negroes, belonging to said estate. The sale to continue two days, and the Negroes to be sold the last day of sale (the 27th). Terms, six months credit with approved security.
JONAS J. CARR, Executor.
Edgeville Co. Feb 2d, 1841.

For Sale.
10 CORN FANS, of a superior quality, by B. F. HAYES, Washington, Beaufort County, Va. }
January 5th, 1841.

Stop the Thief!
FIVE DOLLARS REWARD will be given by the subscriber for the recovery and delivery of my son's express which was stolen from my house on the night of the 30th of January last. The cover is a cloth one, with velvet on the collar, cuffs and pockets; the best of the east is fixed with velvet on the cover on the buttons behind is a gold cuff. At the same time, was stolen a gold clock, with a velvet collar (the collar is a watch) belonging to my overcoat, also my wife's riding coat. To the above sum will be added a sum of five dollars for the taking of the thief.
BENJAMIN SILVER
2d of February, 1841.

Wanted,
A TEACHER, qualified to teach various branches of an English education, to take charge of the
Tarboro' Male Academy
Immediate application is requested by
THE TRUSTEES
February 4, 1840

Fresh Garden Seeds.
THE subscriber has opened and offers for sale his supply of Fresh Garden Seeds, among which are:—
Early turnip beet
Early York Cabbage
Long blood do
Butterbean do
Cucumber
Wellington do
Early frame do
Dutch do
Short prickly do
Late Drumhead do
Early flame Radish
Sugarloaf do
Long scarlet do
Drumhead Lettuce
White Naples do
Imperial do
Turnip do
Large green head do
Early horn Carrot
Early do do do
Lima pole beans
Red Onion
Dutch runner do
Salsify
China dwarf do
JAS. M. REDMOND
Tarboro', Jan. 6, 1841.