

For the purpose of throwing dust into the eyes of the farmers, the Bill further proposes the following impost duties, viz: on beef and pork, two cents per pound; on bacon, three cents per pound; on butter, five cents per pound; on flour 50 cents per 112 pounds; on wheat, twenty-five cents per bushel.

These are but a few of the new taxes the Whig leaders in Congress now propose to lay, but they are enough to show the people what is intended, and what they may expect if the Whigs continue in power. The object in imposing these taxes is, and the effect will be, to raise the prices on whatever the farmers have to buy, and to lessen the prices on whatever they have to sell (remainder in our next.)



TARBOROUGH:

SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1842.

Democratic Republican Nomination.

FOR GOVERNOR,

LOUIS D. HENRY,
OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Election on Thursday, 4th Aug.

"FREE TRADE—NO TAXES FOR PROTECTION—NO MONOPOLIES, OR EXCLUSIVE PRIVILEGES—BANK REFORM"

L. D. Henry's letter to Com'ee.

Fourth of July.—The 67th Anniversary of our National Independence was celebrated in this place on Monday last, in an enlivening and enthusiastic manner. At day break the roar of cannon and the ringing of bells commenced, and the "Star Spangled Banner," was unfurled. At 11 o'clock, the citizens and visitors, comprising a large number of Ladies and Gentlemen, assembled at the Baptist church. An impressive prayer was made to the Throne of Grace, by Rev. Wm. Pearce, and an appropriate Hymn sung by an amateur Band. The Declaration of Independence was then read by Mr. Nathan Mathewson, in a spirit-stirring and patriotic manner—and was succeeded by the popular song, the "Star Spangled Banner." The Orator of the Day, Wm. F. Daney, Esq. then arose and delivered a chaste, classical, and historical Oration, which was followed by the National Song, "Hail Columbia." A federal salute closed the morning exercises.

A dinner having been prepared at Mrs. Gregory's Hotel, in her usual profuse and sumptuous manner, George Howard was called to preside, assisted by Henry T. Clark, Esq. The following are the regular Toasts:—

1. The 4th of July—Our political Sabbath: May its votaries ever breathe at its altar the spirit of '76
2. Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, 20th May, 1775: North Carolina then kindled the first spark in that bright blaze which lighted our path to glory and independence.
3. George Washington, (drank standing.)
4. Jefferson and Adams—the author and the advocate of the Declaration of Independence: While we celebrate our liberty we celebrate their fame.
5. The Constitution of the U. States—the magic circle which binds our political existence: Its purity and permanence constitute the strength and durability of our Government.
6. North Carolina: We are proud of her institutions at home and of her character as a member of the Confederacy.
7. The Star Spangled Banner:
Forever float that standard sheet,
Where breathes the foe but falls before us;
With freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And freedom's banner streaming o'er us.
8. Our foreign relations: Amidst our internal dissensions may we all be unanimous with our country in her foreign relations.
9. The President of the U. States.
10. Governor of North Carolina.
11. Our Country: May every citizen consider himself the special guardian of her honor, liberty and interest.
12. Our University: She proudly points to the Senate, the pulpit, and bench, as the highest proof of her excellence.
13. The Ladies:
They are as good as they are fair,
None on earth above them;
As pure in thoughts as angels are,
To see them is to love them.

The following were among the Volunteer Toasts:
By the President—The day we celebrate: May it ever be exempt from party contentions, political bickerings, and personal strifes.
By the Vice President—The Orator of the Day: We congratulate him on his success to-day; we hope he may attain that eminence, that the State may be as proud of him as he is of the State.

By the Orator of the Day—Popular Intelligence: the only antidote against political demagoguism.

By F. R. Cotten—North Carolina: First to declare, may she be the last to surrender her independence.

By R. Chapman.—Sixty-six years of American Independence is better than whole ages of colonial bondage.

By Robert Norfleet—The memory of the Revolutionary heroes of Edgewood: "The first to snuff the very approach of tyranny in the tainted breeze, and the first to lay down their lives in defence of their altars and their firesides."

By Henry S. Lloyd—The Union of the Union: A harp with every string well tuned—let no rude hand touch it.

By H. T. Clark—The Constitution of U. S.: Preserved from the constructions and misconstructions of the designing and ambitious, it will long guide us on to prosperity and happiness.

By F. R. Cotten—Wm. F. Daney: His Oration eloquent and elaborate, it deserves to be printed.

By John Norfleet—The Star Spangled Banner:

"Oh, long may it wave,
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave."

By Wm. F. Daney—To One, As a writer in the Press says:

Her lips are like roses, but fresher, I ween,
Like a dish of ripe strawberries, all smothered in cream.

By K. H. Lewis—Woman:
Last form'd in Eden's bowers,
Midst humming streams, and fragrant healthy flowers;
Thou art, mid life and gloom, thro' good and ill,
Creation's glory, man's chief blessing still.

Juvenile Celebration.—The boys in this place, being equally desirous with their seniors to exhibit their patriotism, determined also to celebrate in a public manner our National Anniversary. Accordingly a miniature cannon was procured, and a "Star Spangled Banner,"—with which in the afternoon they formed a procession at the Court House, under the direction of John B. Ross, whence they proceeded to the Male Academy, where a large number of Ladies and Gentlemen had assembled. The Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence was read in an emphatic manner by Joseph Baker—the National Declaration was read with manly emphasis by Wm. H. Johnston, and an eloquent and appropriate Oration delivered by George Howard, Jr. The ceremonies were enlivened by the occasional discharge of musketry and cannon—After which, they again formed in procession, and marched to the dinner table, which had been prepared in the Grove near the Academy. We are pleased to add that nothing occurred to mar the festivities of the day.

Congress.—The President has signed the Apportionment bill, but with a conditional approval, which has been filed in the State Department, and is thus described by the Globe of the 5th inst:

Every body knows that the President's signature is necessary to the validity of an act of Congress, (save those which are passed by two-thirds) and in this case, the signature is given with a proviso which kills the act. The President, in the paper officially filled with the act in the Department of State, declares that he only signs it as an advisory act—as an act advising the States to district themselves. Thus, as an obligatory law, he has refused to sign it; and as for the advice, it is gratuitous, unasked, and uncalled for; and will find its fate in the application of an old adage, made for the rebuke of self-constituted and intrusive counsellors.

The President has Vetoed what was called the Little Tariff Bill, which repealed the provision in the Distribution law, that restored to the Treasury the proceeds of the sales of the Public Lands, when it became necessary to increase the duties above 20 per cent. The following is the MESSAGE.

To the House of Representatives:
I return the bill which originated in the House of Representatives, "An act to extend, for a limited period, the present laws for laying and collecting duties on imports," with the following objections:

It suspends—in other words, abrogates for the time—the provision of the act of 1833, commonly called the "compromise act." The only ground on which this departure from the solemn adjustment of a great and agitating question seems to have been regarded as expedient, is the alleged necessity of establishing, by legislative enactments, rules and regulations for assessing the duties to be levied on imports, after the 30th June, according to the home valuation; and yet the bill expressly provides that "if, before the 1st of August, there be no further legislation upon the subject, the laws for laying and collecting duties shall be the same as though this act had not been passed." In other words, that the act of 1833, imperfect as it is considered, shall in that case continue to be, and to be executed, under such rules and regulations as previous statutes had pre-

scribed, or had enabled the Executive Department to prescribe for that purpose, leaving the supposed chasm in the revenue laws such as it was before.

I am certainly far from being disposed to deny that additional legislation upon the subject is very desirable; on the contrary, the necessity, as well as difficulties, of establishing uniformity in the appraisements to be made in conformity with the true intention of that act, was brought to the notice of Congress in my message to Congress at the opening of its present session. But however sensible I may be of the embarrassments to which the Executive, in the absence of all aid from the superior wisdom of the Legislature, will be liable, in the enforcement of the existing laws, I have not, with the sincerest wish to acquiesce in its expressed will, been able to persuade myself that the exigency of the occasion is so great as to justify me in signing the bill in question, with my present views of its character and effects. The existing laws, as I am advised, are sufficient to authorize and enable the collecting officers, under the directions of the Secretary of the Treasury, to levy the duties imposed by the act of 1833.

That act was passed under peculiar circumstances, to which it is not necessary that I should do more than barely allude. What may be, in theory, its character, I have always regarded it as imparting the highest moral obligation. It has now existed for nine years, unchanged in any essential particular, with as general acquiescence, it is believed, of the whole country, as that country has ever manifested for any of her wisely established institutions. It has insured to it the repose which always flows from timely, wise, and moderate counsels—a repose the more striking, because of the long and angry agitations which preceded it. This salutary law proclaims, in express terms, the principle which, while it led to the abandonment of a scheme of indirect taxation founded on a false basis, and pushed to dangerous excess, justifies any enlargement of duties that may be called for by the real exigencies of the public service. It provides "that duties shall be laid for the purpose of raising such revenue as may be necessary to an economical administration of the Government."

It is therefore in the power of Congress to lay duties as high as its discretion may dictate, for the necessary uses of the Government, without infringing upon the objects of the act of 1833. I do not doubt that the exigencies of the Government do require an increase of the tariff of duties above 20 per cent; and I as little doubt that Congress may, above as well as below that rate, so discriminate as to give incidental protection to manufacturing industry—thus to make the burdens which it is compelled to impose upon the people, for the purposes of Government, productive of a double benefit. This, most of the reasonable opponents of protective duties seem willing to concede; and, if we may judge from the manifestations of public opinion in all quarters, this is all that the manufacturing interests really require. I am happy in the persuasion that this double object can be most easily and effectually accomplished, at the present juncture, without any departure from the spirit and principle of the statute in question. The manufacturing classes have now an opportunity, which may never occur again, of permanently identifying their interests with those of the whole country, and making them, in the highest sense of the term, a national concern. The moment is propitious to the interests of the whole country, in the introduction of harmony among all its parts and all its several interests. The same rate of imposts, and no more, as will most surely re-establish the public credit, will secure to the manufacturer all the protection he ought to desire, with every prospect of permanence and stability which the hearty acquiescence of the whole country, on a reasonable system, can hold out to him.

But of this universal acquiescence, and the harmony and confidence, and the many other benefits that will certainly result from it, I regard the suspension of the law for distributing the proceeds of the sales of the public lands as an indispensable condition. This measure is, in my judgment, called for by a large number, if not a great majority, of the people of the United States; by the state of the public credit and finances; by the critical posture of our various foreign relations; and, above all, by that most sacred of all duties—public faith. The act of September last, which provides for the distribution, couples it inseparably with the condition, that it shall cease—first, in case of war; second, as soon and so long as the rate of duties shall, for any reason whatever, be raised above 20 per cent. Nothing can be more clear, express, or imperative, than this language. It is in vain to allege that a deficit in the treasury was known to exist, and that means were taken to supply this deficit by loan when the act was passed. It is true that a loan was authorized at the same session during which the distribution law was passed; but the most sanguine of the friends of the two measures entertained no doubt but that the loan would be eagerly sought after and taken up by capitalists, and speedily reimbursed by a country destined, as they hoped, soon to enjoy an overflowing prosperity. The very terms of the loan, making it redeemable in three years, demonstrate this beyond all cavil. Who, at the time, foresaw or imagined the possibility of the present real state of things, when a nation that has paid off her whole debt since the

last peace, while all the other great powers have been increasing theirs, and whose resources, already so great, are yet but in the infancy of their development, should be compelled to haggle in the money-market for a paltry sum not equal to one year's revenue upon her economical system? If the distribution law is to be indefinitely suspended, according not only to its own terms, but by universal consent, in the case of war, wherein are the actual exigencies of the country, or the moral obligation to provide for them, less under present circumstances, than they could be were we actually engaged in war? It appears to me to be the indispensable duty of all concerned in the administration of public affairs to see that a state of things so humiliating and so perilous should not last a moment longer than is absolutely unavoidable. Much less excusable should we be in putting with any portion of our available means, at least until the demands of the treasury are fully supplied. But, besides the urgency of such considerations, the fact is undeniable, that the distribution act could not have become a law without the guaranty in the proviso of the act itself.

This connexion, thus meant to be inseparable, is severed by the bill presented to me. The bill violates the principle of the acts of 1833 and September, 1841, by suspending the first, and rendering, for a time, the last inoperative. Duties above 20 per cent. are proposed to be levied, and yet the proviso in the distribution act is disregarded. The proceeds of the sales are to be distributed on the 1st of August; so that, while the duties proposed to be enacted exceed 20 per cent., no suspension of the distribution to the States is permitted to take place. To abandon the principle for a month, is to open the way for its total abandonment. If such is not meant, why postpone at all? Why not let the distribution take place on the 1st of July, if the law so directs? (which, however, is regarded as questionable.) But why not have limited the provision to that effect? Is it for the accommodation of the treasury? I see no reason to believe that the treasury will be in better condition to meet the payment, on the 1st of August than on the 1st of July.

The bill assumes that a distribution of the proceeds of the public lands is, by existing laws, to be made on the 1st day of July, 1842, notwithstanding there has been an imposition of duties on imports exceeding 20 per cent. up to that day, and directs it to be made on the 1st of August next. It seems to me very clear that this conclusion is equally erroneous and dangerous; as it would divert from the treasury a fund sacredly pledged for the general purposes of the Government, in the event of a rate of duty above 20 per cent. being found necessary for an economical administration of the Government.

The bill under consideration is designed only as a temporary measure; and thus a temporary measure, passed merely for the convenience of Congress, is made to affect the vital principle of an important act. If the proviso of the act of September, 1841, can be suspended for the whole period of a temporary law, why not for the whole period of a permanent law? In fact, a doubt may be well entertained, according to strict legal rules, whether the condition, having been thus expressly suspended by this bill, and rendered inapplicable to a case where it would otherwise have clearly applied, will not be considered as ever after satisfied and gone. Without expressing any decided opinion on this point, I see enough in it to justify me in adhering to the law as it stands, in preference to subjecting a condition so vitally affecting the peace of the country, and so solemnly enacted at a momentous crisis, and so steadfastly adhered to ever since, and so replete, if adhered to, with good to every interest of the country, to doubtful or captious interpretation.

In discharging the high duties thus imposed on me by the Constitution, I repeat to the House my entire willingness to cooperate in all financial measures, constitutional and proper, which in its wisdom it may judge necessary and proper to re-establish the credit of the Government. I believe that the proceeds of the sales of the public lands being restored to the treasury—or, more properly speaking, the proviso of the act of September, 1841, being permitted to remain in full force—a tariff of duties may easily be adjusted, which, while it will yield a revenue sufficient to maintain the Government in vigor, by restoring its credit, will afford ample protection, and infuse a new hope into all our manufacturing establishments. The condition of the country calls for such legislation, and it will afford me the most sincere pleasure to cooperate in it.

JOHN TYLER.

Washington, June 29, 1842.

Rhode Island.—Governor Dorr has fled again, and his army at Chepachet, his late headquarters, has dispersed. Some accounts state that one or two men have been killed; though the better opinion is, that the war has been bloodless, as far as regards men,—but that a sound republican principle has been wounded.—Globe.

Dinner to Mr. Calhoun.—The Democrats of this county, aided by those of the adjoining counties, have tendered to this distinguished Statesman a public entertainment to be given him on his return from Washington City, after the adjournment of the present Session of Congress, which, it affords us pleasure to state, he has accept-

ed. The day on which the festival will take place will be made public, as soon as the time of adjournment is ascertained. Our citizens in this section of the State are making every effort to render the entertainment worthy of the great Senator and Statesman, and of the cause which he so ably espouses. Many other distinguished Democrats will, it is understood and believed, honor the festive occasion with their presence. It is to be, we learn, a truly Democratic festival—the people of both parties are to be invited.

Warrenton Reporter.

Washington Market, July 6.—Corn—wholesale, \$2 50 a \$2 60. Bacon—6 to 6½ cents. Lard, 6 to 6½ cents. Naval Stores New dip, \$2 30; Old, \$1 90. Scrape, 70 cents. Tar, \$1 00. Fish, shad, 6 a \$7. Herrings, cut, \$2 75 a \$3 00; whole, \$2 25 a \$2 50.—Rep.

In consequence of the resignation of Brig. Gen. L. D. Wilson, we are authorized to announce B. D. BATTLE a candidate for Brig. Gen. in the 5th Brigade N. C. Militia.

The Halifax Advocate will insert the above till the election, and forward account to this office.

We are authorized to announce Gen. LOUIS D. WILSON as a candidate to represent this county in the Senate of our next General Assembly.

We are authorized to announce Col. JOSHUA BARNES as a candidate to represent this county in the House of Commons of our next General Assembly.

We are authorized to announce RALPH E. MACNAIR as a candidate to represent this county in the House of Commons of our next General Assembly.

We are authorized to announce WM. D. PEIWAY as a candidate for Sheriff of this county.

COMMUNICATED.

Elder George W. Carrowan is expected to preach at Tarboro', on the 15th July; 16th, at Old Town Creek; 17th, at Autrey's Creek; 18th, at Meadow; 19th, at Travel; 20th, at Jones'; 21st, at Beaver Dam; 22nd, at Salem, (or Meadow); 23rd and 24th, at Muddy Creek; 25th, at Richland Chapel; 26th, at South West; 27th, at Stone's Bay; 28th, at Yop m. h.; 29th, at Wardsville; 30th, at North East; 31st, at White Oak; 1st Aug. at Hadnot's; 2nd, at Newport; 3rd, at Slocumb's Creek; 4th, at Travel; 5th, at Swift Creek.

Louisburg, N. C.

THE MALE SCHOOL at this place, will commence again, under the same Principal, on 4th July next. Board may be obtained at the rate of 50 dollars per Session, tuition included, with the principal; and in other Families in the village, at prices but little variant from the above.

This Institution is flourishing, having had, the last Session, besides children of the Town, many Boarders from a distance, and there are already several young men from different counties awaiting the commencement of the School.

BY ORDER.

22nd June, 1842.

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List of Letters,

Remaining in the Post Office at Tarboro', the 1st of July 1842, which if not taken out before the 1st of Oct. next, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

Battle James S	Lea William C 2
Bridgers Robert R	Morgan Henry 2
Bryan Henry H	Mayo Thos
Baker Moses	Moore Elijah
Barnes Joshua	Mandalbaum Henry
Boag William	Oakley D W
Cromwell Epenetus	Pervis Louis & Dinah
Campbell Francis	Pippen Spicer
Cobb Mary	Powell Willie
Curtis Moses A Rev	Parrish Daniel
Cohoon P A R C	Parker Arthur
Downs Julia Ann	Rayner Kenneth
Dew Zebariah	Robson Robert
Edwards B-nja	Ruffin Lemón or
Everett Rebecca	John Ellis
Foreman Nesby	Speight John F
Garrett John	Smith Thos
Harrell B-nja F	Simpson Jesse
Hopkins Julia	Savage James
Hedgpeh Rich'd R	Staton Adolphus
Hopkins Henry A	Shurley Henry
Harvey Joseph	Thomas Lucinda
Hamlet Spencer	Thomas Jesse
Jenkins James F	Worsley Mayo
Knight D & J C	Woodard Sarah B
Knight Charles	Williams Henry
Knight Jesse C	William Sarah
Killbrew Joshua	Watson Stephen E
Leggett Levin	Williams Benja
Lawrence Joshua 2	Worsley Geo W

62 SAML E. MOORE, P. M.

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.
GEO. HOWARD.
Tarboro', June 3, 1841.