



TARBOROUGH:

SATURDAY, JULY 27, 1844.

FOR PRESIDENT, James K. Polk, of Tennessee.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT, George M. Dallas, of Penn.

FOR GOVERNOR, Michael Hoke, of Lincoln.

ELECTORAL APPOINTMENTS.

We are requested by HENRY I. TOOLE, Esq., the Democratic Nominee for Elector of President and Vice President in this (2nd) Electoral District, to publish that he expects to address the people of the several counties composing the District, as follows: At the Court House of Nash Co. 13th Aug. Edgecombe, " 27th Aug. Tyrrell, " 3rd Sept. Washington, " 10th Sept. Martin, " 15th Oct. Reaforth, " 29th Oct. Hyde, " 5th Nov. Pitt, on the day of Presidential election, being 14th Nov. The Washington Whig and Raleigh Standard are requested to copy the above appointments.

It will be perceived that the above appointments alone involve a large amount of uncompensated labor, and will therefore constitute a satisfactory reply to the several requests received to address the people at their gatherings in detached sections of counties.

We understand that the letting out the building of a new Jail in this place, advertised to have taken place on Thursday last, was postponed until next Saturday, the day on which the polls of election will be compared.

TO THE FREEMEN OF EDGE-COMBE.

GALLANT COMRADES! The hour for battle is at hand! Before the close of another week the day will be lost or won. Are you ready? If not, we beseech you haste to make ready. No time is to be lost. Delays are proverbially dangerous. The coon squadrons are marshaling their forces for the fight, and will make a desperate struggle. They are scattering falsehoods broadcast over the State. If they can display zeal in so bad a cause, how much more ought you, who have truth, justice, and right on your side. In the person of Col. Hoke you have a leader worthy of your cause, and worthy to be your standard bearer. He is a bold and fearless Democrat. His competitor, Wm. A. Graham, is a Federalist of the rankest stamp. He voted against giving the election of Governor to the people, and is now seeking the office at their hands. Will the people sustain him? Will they vote for him, who has always been foremost against them? We cannot—will not believe it. Come forth then in all your strength, and vote for Col. Hoke. Edgecombe expects every man to do his duty. The eyes of the State are upon you.

Watch the little Federal clique in Edgecombe. Their leaders we believe are gentlemen—high-minded gentlemen—and would scorn any underhanded measures; but their little swaggering understrappers, stuck here and there about the county, are unscrupulous and will resort to any means. Descendants of Johnson and Irwin! gallant sons of a revolutionary ancestry! where are ye now? Your forefathers fought for liberty—we fight to preserve it; they fought against British taxes—we fight against the taxes of Northern plunderers. Rouse up and rally in all your force. Go to the Polls, every man of you—bring out your neighbors. Animate the lukewarm, encourage the faint-hearted, and confirm the wavering. Democrats of the South side! you who have never known what it is to falter—stand forth and vindicate your principles. Democrats of the North side! friends of freedom and equal laws! your country calls. Give one day to her. Put on the whole armor of Democracy, and go forth conquering and to conquer. If you fall—fall with your arms in your hands. If the gallant ship of State is to go down,

let her go down with her flag nailed to the mast. Set every threadbare sail, and give her to the God of storms!"

FOR THE TARBORO' PRESS.

Mr. Howard: The communication of Macon, in the last press, makes some important and startling developments in relation to our humbug Rail Road system and financial affairs. It is much to be regretted, that it was not in the power of the gentleman to have gone generally into a development and exposure of the financial matters of the State. But it is very difficult to get behind the scenes in any government. And this is one of the reasons, why it is so difficult and always has been, to have for any length of time a good government in practice, however excellent in theory. Another and a very natural cause of the degeneracy of every government, no matter whether free or despotic is, that, there must be of necessity a large number always interested in having as lavish expenditures as possible. And being under all governments a very influential class, it will serve to account for the many abuses and excesses by which the people, the furnishers of the money are abused and their rights in regard to their money concerns trampled on. You will readily perceive that I allude to those who consume or live upon the revenue,—the tax-eaters. No doubt it is much easier and more pleasant to live by the sweat of others brows than our own. With the class alluded to, every plan, every humbug, no matter what its absurdity or impracticability to any useful purpose, will always find support because it will add to their revenue means of enjoyment.

If Macon could have turned back a few years, he would have found much to lament, in the management of our affairs. You, sir, are very well aware of the boasts that have frequently been made even recently, that the State owed nothing. It is now shown that our debt is much larger than any good citizen would desire, and the means of getting out of it very inadequate; notwithstanding the notorious fact, that only a few years since the State was in funds, if the public documents made correct statements, of some millions without much if any debt. Where are those millions gone? to the four winds, or rather gone to the use and behoof of a number of corporations, without in some instances having even done them much good. In some other instances, it has been of use, to those passing it. I mean that portion which went to the banks, and it is to be presumed they will be able to make some remuneration for its use. What is the situation of nearly a million and a half of the surplus money deposited by the Federal Government with the States? Is that too to be numbered with the things that have been? Was there ever a greater instance, or a more useless and unjustifiable case, of humbug legislation, to call it by no worse name, than the Distribution Act? And with the statement of the Secretary of the Treasury, at the time that the surplus was more apparent than real, and that it would all be wanted very soon. Was he right? Less than two years verified what he said, in the Whig debt to somewhere about the same amount. And but for the tying up of his hands by Congress, it would have been called for to pay the necessary expenses of the Federal Government. That Act deserves to be placed in a category of immoral acts that it is not necessary to mention.

Macon makes rather an unfavorable exhibition of the prospects of the so called Free School fund. The following statement, in connexion with this subject, may not be amiss.

From an official statement, published by authority, it appears that the sum applicable to all the counties for school purposes, the conditions of the act being complied with, was for one year from Sept. 1st, '42, to Sept. 1st, '43, \$90,847 22. One of the requirements of the act, if rightly understood, is, that the counties receiving their proportion shall raise by taxation a sum not to exceed one-half of the sum to be received from the Literary Fund. This sum by taxation if for all the counties would, being added to that sum, make for the State, if no mistake in the estimate, \$136,270 83; consisting of \$90,847 22, of the people's money previously accumulated from various sources, and the half of that sum in addition, by a new tax making the aggregate for the year as above. Let us compare this amount with the public tax, the State tax collected by sheriffs. In round numbers, from looking into public documents, without giving fractions or the precise amount, it will be found to be about \$80,000—supposed for '43, the last year, \$83,757 05. If all this be correct, and there is no intentional error, we find the sum for school expenditures, if the law is fully complied with, larger than the whole amount of public or State revenue from taxation, by the difference between the sums here stated. And the people for the sake of getting what is acknowledged to be their proportion of the public money belonging to them in the Literary Fund, must tax themselves to more than one-half of the whole amount of revenue from public or State taxes. This is one among other requirements, without which they are not to get that which is their acknowledged portion of the public money.

The amount here mentioned from the proceeds of the tax is supposed to be equal to the one-half the \$90,847 22, as the law

authorizes. According to the statement alluded to, the quota of Edgecombe is \$1,765 30, which she cannot get without the additional sum of one-half that amount, or \$882 65, by additional tax. Now all this may seem very fair, very liberal, and very moderate, and withal a very good bargain for the people. But it does not so strike me. Perhaps the people may like it and the system which it is to support. But at present it is not tho't the best possible. If there is really a surplus of public money under the control of the Legislature, and they cannot find a valuable use or investment for it, they may get clear of it in one of two ways, or if the amount is very large by both. There is really but one way so far as I see, that an equal distribution of a surplus of public revenue can be made; that is, to pay the necessary public expenses with it, and repeal in proportion the public tax. The other, next perhaps in equality, is to distribute to the counties in proportion to Federal numbers, and let it be applied to county purposes, for which the people pay, and to primary schools by the people themselves in such part or wholly as they may see fit.

If Macon is correct, what is to become of the school system after the expenditure of many thousands? It will be a lesson to the Legislature as well as to the people, not to rush blindfold upon every proposition which may be gotten up to rob them—to tax them. I could give further caution by referring to several of the States, but this from Illinois may serve, if it is not too late, for further caution. The State debt of Illinois stands as follows:—

Table with 2 columns: Amount of debt, \$14,703,849; Amount of interest, \$82,225; Population in 1840, 476,183; Proportion of debt per head, 30 75; Proportion of interest per head, 1 97.

The annual interest on this debt cannot now be much less than \$900,000. The debt will be increased the amount of the loan, swelling the total indebtedness to more than \$16,000,000, requiring nearly one million of dollars annually to pay the interest. The estimates and calculations made as to the future receipts from the canal, we can safely set down to be full one hundred per cent. more than will be realized. This has invariably been the case in the public works of all other States, and we have seen no superior judgment exercised by the government of Illinois, in their internal affairs, to destroy the impressions that the same mistakes will be made in this instance. It is gratifying to see the delinquent States making every effort possible to meet the interest on their debts, but when we see an additional loan contracted, when we see the already large debt made still larger, upon terms that cannot be fulfilled, we cannot quietly look on and see the people of that State pressed down deeper than they now are.

One of the greatest curses to the human creature is, a blind credulity which makes them give implicit faith to every imposture which may be thrust at them. And fools rush in where angels fear to tread. The principal object of this little communication is to recal the attention of the people to the communication of Macon, for which we ought all to be much obliged to him. PHILO MACON.

Louisiana Elections.—Elections were recently held in Louisiana for members of Congress, State Legislature, and a State Convention. The results so far as ascertained are—the Democrats have elected 3 members of Congress, the Whigs 1—the Democrats have a majority of 1 in the State Senate, and the Whigs it is conjectured will have a small majority in the House of Representatives, which will give them a majority on joint ballot, as they had last year—and the Democrats have elected a majority of the members of the State Convention. The principal changes are, the Whigs have gained one member of Congress, and lost 3 members of the Legislature from New Orleans. Notwithstanding the popular vote is decidedly against the Whigs, they exultingly proclaim the result as a "glorious victory," and set down Louisiana as certain for Henry Clay!! Truly they endeavor to make the most of "small favors."

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

Mexico, the United States, and Texas. The documents which we publish to-day on the subject of the annexation of Texas, possess a good deal of interest. In the first place, we have a batch of suppressed correspondence, consisting of letters from distinguished men in Texas to members of the U. S. Government, the object of which was to apprise our government of the efforts which were making by other nations to prevent annexation, and the probable course of events in case the treaty should be rejected. These letters, one of which is from President Houston to Gen. Jackson, gives us a clearer insight into the policy of Great Britain in regard to Texas than we had before seen able to obtain, and show how much we are sacrificing, in a commercial point of view, by allowing the markets of Texas to be monopolized by others, when we might have had them almost exclusively to ourselves. We do not exactly understand how the Madisonian came into

possession of these documents, after the Senate had decided against their publication; but it shows that there is somebody somewhere who is ready to "take the responsibility."

Extract from General Houston's letter, President of the Republic of Texas, to General Jackson, dated February, 16, 1844.

A special minister, together with our resident Charge, has been appointed with full powers, to consummate the work of annexation. But that you may be the more perfectly informed of everything interesting connected with the subject, I have directed my private secretary and confidential friend, W. D. Miller, Esq., to convey my personal salutations and embraces to you, with authority to communicate upon every subject. Mr. Miller is a young gentleman who has been with me in my office since the commencement of my present Administration. He knows all my actions, and understands all my motives. I have concealed nothing from him, nor will he conceal anything from you. Mr. Miller bears despatches, and has been appointed secretary to the secret legation at Washington. If you should desire to send any communication to Washington, you will find him a ready writer, and he will take pleasure in serving you as an amanuensis.

Now, my venerated friend, you will perceive that Texas is presented to the United States as a bride adorned for her espousals; but if, in the confident hope of the Union, she should be rejected, her mortification would be indescribable. She has been sought by the United States, and this is the third time she has consented. Were she now to be spurned, it would forever terminate expectation on her part; and it would then be only left for the United States to expect that she would seek some other friend, but all Christendom would justify her in a course dictated by necessity and sanctioned by wisdom. However adverse this might be to the wishes or the interests of the United States, in her present situation she could not ponder long.

The Dissolution of the Union.—The Boston Atlas, the leading whig paper in New England, says:

"We shall certainly consider the annexation of Texas, or any other foreign state, to this country as a virtual dissolution of the Union, and we apprehend that such a vast addition to our territory and population would so far change the nature and circumstances of the connection as to dissolve the dissenting states from any further obligation under the original contract of Union."

Astonishing effects of Fright.—A daughter of Peter Fisher, of Philadelphia, about twelve years of age, who from her infancy was unable either to walk or speak, in the evening of the extensive conflagration in Cadwalder street, during the riots, entirely gained the faculty of speech and the power of locomotion from the effect of fright. Her father's house was burned in the conflagration, and the family had to flee to the woods. The editor of the North American has seen the girl and says she now speaks with distinctness.

It is stated in the N. Y. Tribune, that the Cashier of the Bank of Stamford, Conn., is a defaulter to the extent, it is feared, of \$20,000, and is out of the way. The capital of the bank was originally \$90,000, but the failure of a banking house in New York, reduced it some years since to \$60,000. The examination of the accounts is not yet complete, and the precise amount of the deficiency is not known.

Foreign.

The steamship Hibernia has arrived at Boston, making the passage from Liverpool to Boston in twelve days and nine hours. She brings news twelve days later than that brought by the last steamer; but nothing of importance to this country, except that the cotton market is very brisk, and prices rising.

Liverpool Cotton Market, July 3.—The transactions in cotton since the departure of the Great Western have been on an extensive scale; at no period has the demand slackened, the trade purchasing with unabated confidence, and speculators operating to a large extent. American sorts and Surats are fully 1 3d per lb. higher, as will be perceived by the above report, and the market altogether has a firm, healthy aspect. The business done this week has been large; the sales have averaged from 7,000 to 8,000 bales each day, and amount altogether to about 29,000 bales. Prices of all descriptions are very firm. American 4d to 6 1/2d.

Washington Market, July 25.—Corn—wholesale, \$1 50 per barrel. Bacon—7 1/2 cents. Lard, 8 cents. Naval stores. New dip, \$1 95; Old, \$1 70. Scrap, 85 cents.—Whig.

PETERS' PILLS.

A FRESH supply of Peters' Pills just received and for sale by GEO. HOWARD. Tarboro', July 19.



COUNTY CANDIDATES.

We are authorised to announce Gen. LOUIS D. WILSON, as a candidate for re-election to the Senate, at the ensuing election for members of the General Assembly of this State.

We are authorised to announce Gen. JOSHUA BARNES, as a candidate for re-election to the House of Commons at the ensuing election for members of the General Assembly of this State.

We are authorised to announce ROBERT R. BRIDGERS, Esq., as a candidate for the House of Commons at the ensuing election for members of the General Assembly of this State.

We are authorised to announce WM. D. PETWAY, as a candidate for re-election at the ensuing election for the office of Sheriff of this county.

We are authorised to announce LOUIS C. PENDER, as a candidate at the ensuing election for the office of Sheriff of this county.

We are authorised to announce JESSE MERCER, as a candidate at the ensuing election for the office of Sheriff of this county.

Prices Current,

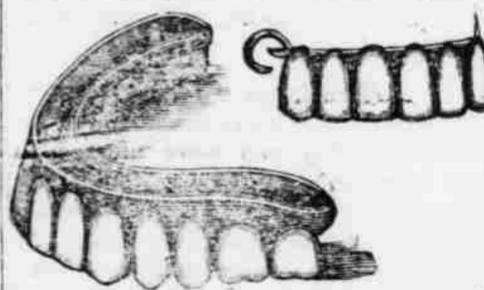
At Tarborough and New York.

Table with 4 columns: Item, Unit, Price per unit, and Location (Tarboro' or New York). Items include Bacon, Brandy, Coffee, Corn, Cotton, Flour, Iron, Lard, Molasses, Sugar, Salt, Turpentine, wheat, and whiskey.

Dr. Duffy's ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS AND TONIC MIXTURE.

JUST RECEIVED, a supply of Dr. Duffy's Anti-bilious Pills and Tonic Mixture, an effectual remedy for Ague and Fever, &c.

GEO. HOWARD, Agent. Tarboro', July 16.



R. D. Addington, D.D.S. (Surgeon Dentist.)

FROM NORFOLK, VA.

VERY RESPECTFULLY acquaints the Ladies and Gentlemen of Tarboro' that he arrived on the 20th July, and located himself (for a short time) at the Hotel of Mr. S. Pender. He operates in all the various branches of his profession, viz: Extracts, plugs, and cleans the teeth. He is prepared to set or apply artificial teeth to any case whatever; duplicate specimens of his operation may be seen at his room. Old plates altered and repaired. The decayed teeth of indigent persons extracted without charge.

Town references—W. F. Dancy and R. R. Bridgers, Esqs.

Notice.

THE subscriber, being desirous to remove to the west, offers his lands for sale. The tract on which he lives contains 700 Acres,

situated in the county of Nash, lying on the North side of Swift Creek, on the road leading from Enfield to Hilliardston, 12 miles No. East of Nashville, and 6 East of Hilliardston. The place is healthy, the water good, the houses comfortable, orchards select, & the farm in excellent repair.

ALSO, one other tract, adjoining the above, containing 500 acres, lying in the aforesaid county; it has a dwelling and all necessary out houses, excellent water and remarkably healthy.

ALSO, one other tract, lying in the county of Edgecombe, situated on the North side of Swift creek and within one mile of the W. & R. R. Road, containing 700 acres; it is well timbered, has a good dwelling and necessary out houses. All of the above farms are well adapted to the culture of corn, cotton, wheat, oats, &c. Persons wishing to purchase land in this country, would do well to call and examine for themselves immediately. WILLIAM F. BATTLE. July 15th, 1844. 29-5

Constables' Blanks for sale, AT THIS OFFICE.