



Tarborough,

FRIDAY, MAY 7, 1830.

Town Officers.—On Monday last, Joseph R. Lloyd, Esq. was elected Magistrate of Police, and Messrs. Benjamin M. Jackson, Theophilus Parker, Henry Austin, Henry Johnston and Randolph Cotten, Commissioners of the town of Tarborough, for the ensuing year.

From Washington.—We have been politely favored with a pamphlet copy of a "Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury to the Chairman of the Committee on Retrenchment, transmitting a statement of the receipts and expenditures of the United States, from 4th March, 1789, to 31st December, 1829." As several contradictory statements have appeared, relative to the expences of the Government during the last year of the past Administration, and the first of the present, we extract from this official document the following items:

The total expenditures in	
1828, were,	\$25,459,479 52
1829,	25,071,017 59

In favor of the present, \$388,461 93
It should also be remembered that the appropriations for 1829, were made upon the estimates furnished by the late Administration.

CONGRESS.

SENATE—On the 26th ult. the bill for the providing for an exchange of lands with the Indians and their removal beyond the Mississippi, was read the third time and passed.

On the 27th, several resolutions were presented by Mr. Holmes, calling on the President of the U. States for the reasons of removals from office, and for some other purposes.

On the 30th, the bill to reorganize the establishment of the office of Attorney-General and erect it into an executive department, was, after a debate, finally laid on the table, yeas 29, nays 17.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—On the 25th ult. the House adopted the following resolution, by a vote of 123 to 49:

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to go to the Senate, and at the bar thereof, in the name of the House of Representatives, and of all the people of the United States, to impeach James H. Peck, Judge of the District Court of the United States, for the District of Missouri, of high misdemeanors in office; and to acquaint the Senate that the House of Representatives will, in due time, exhibit particular articles of impeachment against him, and make good the same.

On the 27th, several resolutions were submitted, among which was one presented by Mr. Chilton, requesting the President of the U. States to state to the House the reasons which induced him to remove officers holding public stations, up to the 3d of March, 1829, from the highest to the lowest grades. The yeas and nays being on the motion of Mr. McDuffie, taken on the consideration of this resolution, it was negatived by a vote of 126 to 48.

On the 28th, the bill authorizing a subscription of stock to the Lexington and Maysville Road Company, was taken up; and Mr. HALL addressed the House in

opposition to the bill. He opposed the idea of its being a national work, and referred to the New-York Canal as an instance in point, that those public works were unprofitable and injurious. After some debate, the bill was passed by a vote of 102 to 37.

On the 30th, Mr. Cambreleng, from the committee of commerce, introduced "a bill to amend the navigation laws of the U. States;" which, after some discussion, was laid over until the next day.

Impeachment.—Judge Peck, who is about to be impeached by the House of Representatives, is said to have confined Mr. Lawless, a practitioner at the bar, for eighteen months in a prison with common felons, for a constructive contempt of court, in publishing strictures on his decisions.

Congress.—It will be seen that the bill providing for the removal of the Indians beyond the Mississippi, has passed the Senate. It will probably meet with little opposition in the House, and thus we may consider the destiny of the Aborigines as fixed. We approve the removal of the red men upon the same grounds that we advocate the emigration of the free blacks—in both cases they leave the whites better off, and greatly benefit themselves by going.

It will likewise be noticed, that on Monday last, in the House of Representatives, Mr. McDuffie submitted a proposition to repeal, after June next, the Tariff of 1828, reviving that of 1824—and after a certain period further, a repeal of the Tariff of 1824, leaving that of 1816 in force. This brings the whole Tariff policy in a short way before the House; and we feel anxious to see the speech with which the Chairman of the committee of ways and means accompanied his motion.—*Pet. Times.*

Hon. Jesse Speight and the Tariff.... The following are the concluding passages of a Speech recently delivered in the U. S. House of Representatives, by the Hon. Jesse Speight, of the Newbern district, in this State:

"It is not difficult to see the rapid strides which this Government is making after power; and the only way to check the evil, is to cut off the source from whence it derives this enormous quantity of money. The amount collected from impost, is annually about \$23,000,000, of which the Southern States pay about 16,000,000. And, Sir, for this unequal and unconstitutional system of taxation, we have prayed to be relieved, and from time to time have remonstrated. Our State Legislature has protested against this system. Meetings have been held, in which the unjustness of the tariff policy has been set forth, for which we have been branded with the epithet of disunionists. The South cherish no such feelings; they are as firmly attached to the Union as any portion of the United States.

"But, Sir, let me ask gentlemen to pause and solemnly pause and reflect on the course they are pursuing. A respectable portion of the Union have remonstrated against the unjust system of taxation under which they are made to labor, and this House, has on all

occasions set at naught the petitions. Their remonstrances against an unconstitutional exercise of power towards them has been indignantly kicked out of doors. I ask gentlemen if they suppose the wounded pride and patriotism of the South will tamely submit to such treatment? Sir, we want no disunion, and the charge is a foul aspersion, and I indignantly throw it back. The wish of the South is to cherish unimpaired the principles of the Constitution, venerate its sanctity, and hand it down to posterity unimpaired. But, Sir, when we see that hallowed instrument, subverted to answer the most unworthy motives, when we see that instrument which was made to protect us, and secure to us our liberty, used as an engine to oppress, we have but little to hope for. For my own part I have no hope that the present Congress will do any thing to relieve the grievances of the South, nor do I believe any thing will ever be done until we take a bold and independent stand. Sir, I shall advise no harsh measures, but my own opinion is, from the cruel and unprecedented treatment the South has received, she would be justifiable in throwing her ports open, and declaring the Tariff unconstitutional. And until some such measure as this is adopted, we are doomed to a state of vassalage. When the South acts as one man, and assert their injured rights they will be speedily redressed, and not until then.

"Sir, gentlemen may say this amounts to treason or disunion. But I think not. It would be the exercise of a power reserved to the State sovereignties, and the only alternative which is left an oppressed people driven to desperation by the usurped powers of the General Government. It would in my opinion be that step which if taken by any one of the States would lead to a speedy repeal of the Tariff. And I have no doubt if this House should persist in the high toned career, which has characterized their proceedings this session in relation to this subject, it will sooner or later inevitably lead to it. And I hope when this is the only alternative left us, there will not be found in the whole South a man to collect the duties for the General Government. Sir, I have devoutly prayed that this "cup might pass us." Should it not, and we are forced to drink it, the consequences be upon them, and not upon us."

Dead Letters.—Those lucky dogs, the clerks in the General Post-Office, must have merry times in looking over the dead letters. Upwards of 400,000 were received during the last year. Now among this number there must have been many precious specimens of epistolary gossip, and the perusal must have afforded the Post-Office wags, whole lots of fun. How many love affairs, and amatory intrigues must have passed under mischievous cognizance! What vast quantities of love-sick fustian, and whining nonsensicality has been roared over. Many a dun has been first presented to one of Mr.

Barry's clerks, and many a squib of scandal first brought to light in the General Post Office. Secret denunciation of a political enemy, has probably been read first by that enemy himself, and many a hearty thwack at the department, received, as they always ought to be, by the department itself.

Camden Journal.

Newbern Bank.... We learn that the Stockholders of the Bank of Newbern, in pursuance of a requisition for that purpose, had a meeting on Thursday, the 15th April, which was continued by adjournment until Saturday, the 17th. The Stockholders agreed to accept the restricted extension of Charter proffered by the Legislature at their last session; but determined to refer the question of fixing the price at which stock might be received in payment of debts, to an adjourned meeting which is to take place on the 4th June next.—*Newbern Spect.*

Newbern, May 1.—It is proper to state, that the steamboat Petersburg has for the present suspended her trips between this place and Elizabeth City. Excursions are making and with every prospect of success, to run a line of stages to Fayetteville: when this is accomplished, the Petersburg (or a boat with a more powerful engine) will resume her route.

But the Codorus—the Beaufort steampacket Codorus, over whose every movement and transmogrification we have watched with the solicitude of early love, is laid up in ordinary for the want of patronage.—*Spectator.*

The Hertford Incendiaries.—A letter to the editor of the Norfolk Herald, from a friend in Hertford, says: "The wretch, Allen, is in our jail, in irons, with the ill-fated negro man on whom he prevailed to execute his wicked plans. Behold what a man may come to by a series of bad actions! About three years ago Allen was driving about here in his thousand dollar carriage, and had considerable visible property; but it was ascertained, he was acting on a false capital. He is now a degraded bankrupt, manacled in a dungeon, and charged with the perpetration of a crime of the deepest dye!"

Raleigh, April 29.... A free man of color, named Hammond, was committed to prison in this city on Monday last, for a shocking outrage committed on the previous evening. He was charged with having cruelly beat his mother, and shot another free man of color, by the name of William Holmes, who has been for many years a barber in this city. Altho' Holmes is badly wounded, his physicians think he will recover.—*Star.*

Editorial Change.—Messrs. Paschall & Yancey, editors of the Oxford Examiner, have dissolved co-partnership, and the paper will continue to be published by Mr. R. J. Yancey.—*ib.*

Newspapers.—The publication of the Darien Phoenix, ceased on the 1st ult. Its demise is announced in the following terms: