



**TARBORO, N. C.**

SATURDAY, AUGUST 15, 1835.

**ELECTION RETURNS.**

**Nash County.**—Samuel L. Arrington, *Senate*. Samuel Brown and Ford Taylor, *Commons*. State of the poll: for Senate, no opposition; for Commons, Brown 640, Taylor 546, Holman Arrington 116. For Congress; Hawkins 597, Crudup 161.

**Congressional Election.**—We learn that Gen. Speight is re-elected in the Newbern district by a considerable majority.

Warren district, Gen. Hawkins has been re-elected by a large majority. The following is the state of the polls:

Hawkins. Crudup.	
Granville	709 872
Warren	720 63
Franklin	514 426
Nash	597 161

Majority for Hawkins, one thousand and eighteen votes.

The Globe of the 8th inst. contains the "Address to the Democratic Republicans of the United States," by the Committee appointed for that purpose by the Baltimore Convention. It occupies upwards of ten columns of that paper, closely printed, and consequently is of too great length for insertion in our paper, which we extremely regret, as it enforces in a happy and energetic manner, the urgent necessity of harmony and union in the approaching Presidential contest. We may, however, give some extracts from it hereafter.

**Riots in Baltimore.**—We learn from the Baltimore Republican of Monday last, that that city had been for some nights previous, a scene of the most alarming and extensive riots. The riots commenced on the preceding Wednesday night, and originated, it appears, from the management of the affairs of the Bank of Maryland, which had closed doors, and the indignation of the mob was directed against the property of the President and directors of that institution, two of whom had their houses broken open and the furniture destroyed.

We learn further, from a gentleman direct from Baltimore, that the police being insufficient to disperse the mob, the Mayor called out the military, and that 30 or 40 persons were killed or wounded. The city had not become quiet, when our informant left.

The excitement in Mississippi, in regard to the contemplated insurrection, appears to be subsiding. The Clinton (Miss.) Gazette states that five white men had been hung, and some ten or fifteen negroes.

**Lynch Law Operations.**—The Cincinnati Whig of July 23d, says, "a gentleman of respectability in this city, has to-day received a letter from Madison, (Miss.) which states that eighteen more of the gambling crew have been taken, after a severe chase, (in which some of the pursuing party were killed) and were waiting execution under the same laws as those put in force at Vicksburg."

A meeting of Southern gentlemen was held in New York a few days ago, for the purpose of taking such steps as might be deemed necessary in regard to the operations of the anti-slavery Societies, of which a number have recently been established in the Northern and Eastern States.

The principal subject brought before the meeting is embraced in the following resolution reported by a committee:

"Resolved, That a committee of two be appointed by the chairman of this meeting to correspond with the intelligent and distinguished individuals of each slave-holding State, requesting them to call meetings and to nominate Delegates to meet at some suitable time and place, to take into consideration the proper course for the slave-holding States to adopt in the present alarming crisis."

This resolution was opposed by Mr. Foster Georgia, and others, and after considerable debate, rejected, and the following substitute adopted, with only two dissenting voices:

"Resolved, That whether slavery in our country be an evil or not, is a question belonging solely to the State in which it is tolerated, and whether it shall be continued or abolished, is also a question which belongs solely to those States to determine."

"Resolved, That the People of the South cannot for a moment indulge any serious apprehension that the efforts of the abolitionists on the subject of slavery can seriously affect public opinion, even in the North; and that we rely with confidence on the intelligence of our Northern brethren to frustrate and defeat the mischievous schemes of designing demagogues and deluded fanatics. But should a crisis, which we earnestly deprecate, unhappily arrive, we warn our fellow citizens that our rights of property are sacred, and will be maintained."

These resolutions breathe a spirit which we believe will meet with the hearty concurrence of the whole South, and cannot be objectionable to our Northern brethren.—*Fay. Obs.*

**Petersburg Rail Road.**—We learn that there is a constant increase in the business of the Petersburg Rail-Road, as will be seen by the following statement. The receipts of the Company:

In July, 1833, were	\$2,452
July, 1834	4,951
July, 1835	9,875.

We perceive by the Philadelphia papers that sales of stock in this Road have been made in that city at \$115.—*Petersburg Int.*

A meeting of Storekeepers was recently held in Charleston, S. C. at which a resolution was adopted pledging the individuals composing the meeting "not to purchase from, or traffic directly or indirectly with any Abolitionist." The preamble to the resolutions, remarks that "the Merchants of Charleston cannot reconcile it to themselves to transact business with Abolitionists, when they know, that, by so doing, they add fuel to the fire that is intended to consume them. They have therefore, assembled in a body, for the purpose of forming an Association, the object of which shall be to discontinue all commercial connexion whatever with the enemies of their country; and such we consider the Abolitionists. The Merchants of Charleston are fully aware that the course of these Fanatics cannot be stopped by the adoption of these measures, unless similar meetings are held by the merchants of all slave holding States opposed to an open violation of their rights. We hope to see our example generally followed, and if we mistake not the feelings of the South, it will be."—*ib.*

The Richmond Whig of Saturday, contains the annexed letter from the Postmaster General addressed to the Postmaster at Charleston, S. C. in relation to the transmission of incendiary newspapers and pamphlets. We did not suppose that the Postmaster General possessed the power to authorize the detention of these papers. It will be seen, however, that he has wisely left the matter to the discretion of the Postmasters; and we have no doubt that they will put an immediate stop to the circulation of those vile and seditious publications. The Postmaster General justly tells them that "we owe an obligation to the laws, but a higher one to the communities in which we live, and, if the former be perverted to destroy the latter, it is patriotism to disregard them." Let them, therefore,

cease to forward any Abolition paper to its destination, and they will find themselves supported in the act by the entire South.—*ib.*

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, }  
August 4th, 1835. }

P. M. Charleston, S. C.

Sir: In your letter of the 29th ult. just received, you inform me that by the steam boat mail from New York your office had been filled with pamphlets and tracts upon slavery: that the public mind was highly excited upon the subject: that you doubted the safety of the mail itself out of your possession: that you had determined, as the wisest course, to detain these papers: and you now ask instructions from the Department.

Upon a careful examination of the law, I am satisfied that the Postmaster General has no legal authority to exclude newspapers from the mail, nor prohibit their carriage or delivery on account of the character or tendency, real, or supposed. Probably, it was not thought safe to confer on the head of an executive department a power over the press, which might be perverted and abused.

But I am not prepared to direct you to forward or deliver the papers of which you speak. The Post Office Department was created to serve the people of each and all of the United States, and not to be used as the instrument of their destruction. None of the papers detained have been forwarded to me, and I cannot judge for myself of their character and tendency; but you inform me, that they are, in character, "the most inflammatory and incendiary—and insurrectionary in the highest degree."

By no act, or direction of mine, official or private, could I be induced to aid, knowingly, in giving circulation to papers of this description, directly. We owe an obligation to the laws, but a higher one to the communities in which we live, and if the former be perverted to destroy the latter, it is patriotism to disregard them. Entertaining these views, I cannot sanction, and will not condemn the step you have taken.

Your justification must be looked for in the character of the papers detained, and the circumstances by which you are surrounded.

**Gambling.**—Public attention seems to have been directed lately, in Baltimore, to the proceedings of some gambling scoundrels, who are said to be making fearful mischief in that city. They have their regular decoys, and all the arts and appliances of a finished London hell. A writer in the Chronicle says that there are 500 professional gamblers now in Baltimore, who carry on their nefarious business nightly with great profit to themselves, but ruin to many unwary victims. Drive them out, Baltimore!—drive them out! They are almost as great a curse to a city as intemperance. *N. Y. Com. Adv.*

A mysterious paragraph, which appeared in a Baltimore paper a day or two ago, is fully explained by the subjoined letter, from a correspondent of the Boston Atlas.

**Baltimore, July 23, 1835.**—Would you like a piece of gossip this sultry weather? Our city just at this time is full of it. There is a man residing in Baltimore by the name of Captain—. He is perhaps thirty odd years of age—has a family—is tolerably well looking—is said to be fascinating in his manners—can spout French and Italian very fluently—has for some years past run a great rig in Baltimore, in the way of keeping a young ladies' riding school, running omnibusses, until he ran them out of sight and himself out of funds—getting into private broils, quarrels, fighting, having duels, getting kicked out of lyceums, and so forth. He has been almost the terror of the town. Every body, almost, despised him; and yet every body, almost, has been afraid of him. He has had a whipping at last, however,

a severe one, almost as severe as it was just.

Capt.—formerly boarded with a Mrs. S.—who has for a long time kept a respectable school for young misses. One of the young ladies attending this school is a Miss W.—from Washington. Yesterday, her guardian, Mr. Baylies, of Washington, being in this city, called at the house of Mrs. S.—who has been for some time confined to her house with indisposition, to see his ward. He was told that she was not then in, but should be sent for. A person was sent; Baylies also took his hat and went out. He overtook the girl who was going after Miss W. and asked her where she was. The girl at first refused to tell him. This created suspicion, and he soon prevailed upon her to show him the house, which was none other than Capt.—'s; who, although his family is staying in the country, still occupies or has occupied, a house in town. Mr. Baylies rang; a servant came to the door, he asked for Captain.—The servant said he was sick, and could not be seen. Mr. Baylies said he would see him—pushed the servant aside, and entered the house. He was proceeding up stairs when he met B—; words were exchanged—and so were blows! Magistrates and citizens, attracted by the noise, rushed in. Miss W.—and a daughter of Mrs. S.—made their appearance in grand dishabille! The combatants were separated; B—ran into his room, got his pistols, and aimed one at Baylies, which was no sooner done than the latter rushed upon him like a tiger, beat him down, and smashed the life almost out of him; the spectators standing by and rejoicing to see the "Devil get his due!"

B—delivered himself into the hands of the law last night, and went to jail for safe keeping. Medical aid had to be sent for and, so severe was his beating, that he had a number of fits last night. If he had not gone to jail, he would have been killed by the enraged populace, who assembled in multitudes round his house to demolish it, and to tar and feather B—. The excitement to day is very great. The wretch will surely be killed if he ever makes his appearance here again. His seduction of these two young girls has capped the climax of his crimes. Mrs. S.'s school, upon which she depended for support, is broken up,—but, oh heavens, what must be the inevitable fate of her daughter and Miss —?

I have another astonishing case of seduction to inform you of. The wife of a high dignitary of this state, who has figured in the councils of the nation, and of his native state, with much honor to himself and his country—his wife, I say, a smart, buxom mother of more than half a score of children, has been seduced by, or has seduced, a young lawyer of this State. "Tell it not in Gath! Publish it not in Askalon!"

**More metamorphosing of the sexes.**—A black being called Sarah Thompson, and dressed in female apparel, was taken to the upper police on Saturday, charged with stealing a purse, a ring and pocket-book, the property of Mrs. Lozier, No. 55 Renwick street. The prisoner had lived with the above lady for some time, as chamber maid or maid of all work, until the period of the robbery; suspicion falling upon Sarah, (so called) an arrest took place, and the lynx-eyed officer discovered a small sprouting of down on the upper lip of the prisoner, which seemed too sturdy to appertain to the petticoat tribe; and on further investigation the said Sarah turned out to be Mr. Peter Thompson, a full-blooded he-negro, nineteen years of age, who confessed his crime and was committed. He was raised, as he says, in Tarrytown. *N. Y. Courier.*

**The Abolitionists.**—A friend has transmitted to us a No. of the New York Morning Herald, from

which we extract the following startling paragraph, stating the immense printing resources of the Abolitionists.—*Pet. Con.*  
**Abolition movements.**—The Abolitionists of New York, have an immense printing establishment in Nassau street, constantly engaged in throwing off tracts, newspapers and pamphlets for gratuitous distribution through the U. S. mails. Three large power steam presses are at work day and night. They possess lists of every lawyer, every merchant, every person of consequence in the Southern States. It is supposed that this single establishment circulates by mail more papers throughout the slave-holding States, than the whole domestic press of that region does.  
The Abolitionists are certainly increasing.

**FOREIGN.**

**Latest from Europe.**—By the packet ship Sheffield, London papers to the 8th July, and Liverpool to the 9th, have been received at New York. The prices of American Cotton, had experienced a small decline in the Liverpool market.

The most important item of intelligence is the raising of the siege of Bilbao in Spain, and the entrance into it a large reinforcement of the Queen's troops. Preparations are making, both in France and England, to aid the Queen of Spain, with a considerable naval and military force.

The Law for carrying into execution the Treaty between France and the United States, was officially published in the *Moniteur* on the 7th June.

Wm. Cobbett died in London on the 18th June, in the 73d year of his age.



**Republican Nomination.**

FOR PRESIDENT,  
MARTIN VAN BUREN, of N. Y.  
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,  
RICHARD M. JOHNSON, of Ky.

**MARRIED.**

In this county, on Tuesday evening, the 4th inst. by the Rev. Wm. Hyman, Mr. Thomas Grimes to Miss Nancy Best.

**Prices Current,**

At Tarboro' and New York.			
AUG. 10.	per	Tarboro'.	New York.
Bacon,	lb.	10 12	10 11
Beeswax,	lb.	18 20	19 20
Brandy, apple	gall'n	60 70	40 45
Coffee,	lb.	13 16	10 13
Corn,	bush.	70 75	85 87
Cotton,	lb.	16 16 1/2	16 19
Cotton bag'g.	yard.	20 25	24 28
Flour, superf.	bb'l.	700 750	600 650
Iron,	lb.	4 1/2	3 4
Lard,	lb.	9 10	9 11
Molasses,	gall'n	35 40	25 34
Sugar, brown,	lb.	10 12 1/2	7 1/2 10
Salt, T. I.	bush.	60 65	40 43
Turpentine,	bb'l.	250 275	325 350
Wheat,	bush.	80 90	100 125
Whiskey,	tbl.	45 50	27 28

**PROPOSALS,**

For publishing by subscription.

**The Debates**

IN THE

Convention of N. Carolina,  
Which assembled at Raleigh,  
June 4, 1835, to amend the  
Constitution.

IN consequence of the numerous applications on the subject, the Subscribers have determined, if sufficient encouragement be given, to publish in a neat volume, with all convenient dispatch, *The Debates in the Convention*, which recently met in this city. For the purpose of ascertaining whether a sufficient number of Subscribers can be obtained to justify the undertaking, these Proposals are issued.

The volume, which will probably make from 300 to 400 pages, will be printed with a handsome type, on good paper, and will be furnished to Subscribers, bound in boards, at *Three Dollars* a copy, payable on delivery.

JOS. GALES & SON.

Raleigh, Aug. 1st, 1835.  
Subscriptions to the above book received at this Office.

**H. B. Gwathmey,**

OF NORFOLK, AND  
Robert B. Tompkins,  
OF THIS CITY,

HAVE entered into Copartnership, under the firm of

**Gwathmey & Tompkins,**

For the transaction of a general

COMMISSION BUSINESS

At Mobile, Alabama,

To be commenced in the month of October next. They tender their services to their friends and the public generally, and will endeavor to give satisfaction to all who may intrust their interests to them.  
H. B. GWATHMEY,  
RO. B. TOMPKINS.  
Richmond, Va. Aug. 7, 1835.

**REFERENCES.**

- Richmond, Messrs. Rogers, Harrison & Gray, R. & T. Gwathmey.
- Norfolk, Mr. Samuel D. Rawlins.
- Petersburg, Messrs. Murdecau & Osborne.
- Halifax, N. C. Mr. F. S. Marshall.
- Edenton, N. C. Messrs. Houghton & Booth, Joseph B. Skinner, Esq. Joseph H. Skinner, Esq. Dr. James Norcom.
- Plymouth, N. C. Messrs. J. C. & W. R. Norcom.
- Tarborough, N. C. Messrs. R. S. D. Cotten.
- Murfreesborough, N. C. Messrs. Southall & Johnston.
- Weldon, N. C. Messrs. Wyatt & Smith.
- Charleston, S. C. Mr. Benjamin R. Smith, Messrs. Chesbrorough & Montgomery.
- Savannah, Ga. William Easton, Esq. Josiah Cumming, Esq.
- Augusta, Ga. Mr. R. H. Husgrave.
- Macon, Ga. Messrs. Hamilton & Hayes.

**ATTENTION,**

Edgecombe Cavalry.

YOU will muster at your usual parade ground, in Tarboro', armed and equipped, on Saturday, the 5th of September next.

By order,  
C. C. KNIGHT, 1st Surg't.  
Aug. 12, 1835. 33 3

**Bacon for Sale.**

A QUANTITY of prime Bacon can be had on reasonable terms by applying to

I. B. BRADY.  
Aug. 12, 1835.

**State of North Carolina,**

MARTIN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions.

JULY TERM, 1835.

Mary W. Yarrell

vs. The Heirs at Law of Thomas Yarrell.

*Petition for dower.*

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that James Britton and wife Polly, John B. Smithwick and wife Isabella, Simon D. Whitley and wife Mary, Gervard G. Yarrell, and Pierce W. Yarrell are not residents of this State: It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Tarboro' Press for six weeks, notifying the non-resident heirs as above, to appear, answer, or plead at the next term, or the petition will be taken pro confesso as to them and heard accordingly. Test,

JOS. D. BIGGS, Clk.

Price adv \$2: 75. 33 6

**State of North Carolina,**

MARTIN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions.

JULY TERM, 1835.

Joseph Reddick

vs. Watson Read.

*Attachment.*

James Harrison

vs. The Same.

*Attachment.*

King Harrison jun.

vs. The Same.

*Attachment.*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant Watson Read, is not an inhabitant of this county: It is ordered that publication be made in the Tarboro' Press for six weeks, notifying him that his land is levied on. Test,

JOS. D. BIGGS, Clk.

Price adv \$2: 75. 33 6

**Constables' Blanks for sale**

AT THIS OFFICE.