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BY GEORGE HOWARD,

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VARIETY.

From the Globe.

POLITICAL ABOLITIONISM.

The Abolitionists have heretofore been looked upon entirely as a fanatical sect, aiming only at general emancipation, beginning with emancipation in the District of Columbia. But this is too narrow a view. That sect is now political, aiming at political power, and allying itself with the Federalists to carry the elections in the non-slaveholding States. All this is apparent, both in the abolition newspapers, and in the speeches and doings of the leading Federalists. Nothing can exceed the kindness and affection with which the Abolitionists speak of the Federalists; and as for these latter, they fulfil to the letter the instruction which is given to indulgent husbands towards their gentle spouses: "Be to their virtues very kind; be to their faults a little blind." This the Federalists realize every time they speak of the Abolitionists, and with this cooing and billing the Abolitionists are perfectly contented, and extol the Federalists to the skies, while covering the Republicans with calumny and opprobrium. Of this love of one side, and hatred of the other, we present the following specimens from the last Emancipator:

"Rumor says that a talented young member from Kentucky, Mr. Menifee, astounded the convention by a burst of powerful eloquence, in which he deprecated this separate organization—exposed the tendency of the course of certain gentlemen—and reprobated in the most indignant manner every thing that looked, however remotely, to disunion. He gave the meeting to understand distinctly that Kentucky would not hear of a dissolution of this Union, in any event now likely to happen. From all that I learn, I am certain that Mr. Menifee spoke like a true patriot—a friend to free discussion—to the Union—and to the whole country. Mr. Menifee is a slaveholder.

"Kentucky and Tennessee, the two most decidedly Whig States of all the slaveholding section, will indignantly frown upon the undue excitement and violence, which a certain clique appear so anxious to produce. The members from those States will consult with their general committee, composed of one member from each slaveholding State, which has been appointed; but I venture to say, they will go no farther. There are many members also from other States, such as Mr. Preston of South Carolina, Mr. Wise of Virginia, Col. Dawson, and others of the same high character, devoted above all things to the Union and the Constitution; and to them we may confidently look to give such a direction to the proceedings of their associates, as can scarcely be expected from a different set of persons, whose chief aim is to combine the South for political purposes of their own."

"Messrs. Allen of Ohio, Buchanan, of Pa. Hubbard and Pierce, of New Hampshire, Niles and Smith, of Connecticut, Lyon and Norvell, of Michigan, Young and Wright, of New York, Williams, of Maine, doughfaces, had better accept of Executive appointments, if they can get them, for they will be marked by the people, as having prostituted themselves to the pledge of doing all they can to STRENGTHEN SLAVERY!"

"Had the twelve doughfaced Senators voted according to the sentiments of their constituents, the votes would have been the other way, by a majority of two, and had the eight absentees been present also and voted, nullification would have been put down by a vote of 31 to 21."

"So, our doughfaces have degraded

themselves to save the Union for nothing at all, for the Union is not going to be dissolved at any rate. They can't find the seam. Kentucky and Tennessee don't go. And we venture to say, Old Virginia won't go for that. The South presents nothing like the "unbroken front," of which our Congressional spouters and clerical declaimers from the South, and their doughfaced supporters at the North, have so often assured us. Some of them mean to oppose argument with argument as well as they can, and when argument fails, to try words, and if that don't answer, why, they will—"let it rain." We honor their prudence."

The reader will see that every person praised by the Abolitionists is a Federalist; every one abused by them is a Republican; thus showing the complete political line which the Abolitionists observe in their friendships and hatreds. Even States are loved in proportion to their Whigery, or Federalism. Kentucky and Tennessee, says the Emancipator, are the most decidedly Whig States, and therefore, receive their applause. But this applause will be withdrawn. These States are not Federal; at the bottom they are Republican, and as such they will appear; and then they will be honored with the abuse of the Federal Abolitionists.

Having shown that Federalism and Abolitionism are political allies, now contending together to secure the political power of the State Governments and of the Federal Government, we think it material to show what object these Abolitionists have in view. For this purpose, let them speak for themselves. The Emancipator of January 4 says:

"The whole United States can be converted to abolition. The American Anti-Slavery society began four years ago, few in number, and with little personal influence, and with a name enveloped in the thickest clouds of obloquy and misapprehension. If we have gained what this list tells, we can gain the rest. If we can gain New England, we can gain New York and Pennsylvania. If we can gain the East, we can gain the West. If we can gain the free States, we can gain the slave States. And by the blessing of God, keeping us straight in our course, and opening the hearts of men to receive the truth, WE WILL."

"The effect of the 'edict' at Alton has only yet begun to be seen. But we believe that, as blood has begun to flow, slavery's altar will not be dry until victims fail, or the altar itself is overthrown through the power of truth, or by the hands of public virtue."

"CONSTITUTIONALITY OF SLAVERY.—If slavery can stand the test of the Bible and the United States Constitution, it will stand 'for ever.' If finally proved to be contrary to either one, its fall is certain. If both are found to be decidedly and clearly against it, its fall must be very speedy. The argument on our first page will be new to many of our readers, and worth reading by all. Once awakened in the minds of legal men the query whether slavery may not be unconstitutional, and a thousand well trained minds will be on the trail of inquiry, and the subject will be examined in various views, and arguments hitherto undreamed of will be thrust forth and examined. We would suggest to our friends the importance of improving the first favorable opportunity to bring the question of the constitutionality of slavery distinctly before a competent court for argument and adjudication."

Such are the objects of Abolitionism, with which Federalism is now allied. To put down slavery all over the United States, and to make the negro equal to the white man, is their object. No hypocrisy in them in hiding their designs, and cloaking their ulterior plans with the slave trade in the District, and the right of petition. They go the whole figure. It is down with slavery all over the Union. New England is to be gained first, and after that, New York and Pennsylvania. New England, and, in fact, Massachusetts alone, is now the chief seat of Abolitionism, and this results from her being the chief seat of Federalism, and the particular field of operations of the great champion of the Abolitionists—their Orator in the House of Representatives—the Anacharis Chlootz of America, Mr. John Quincy Adams. Looking over the names of the

Journals to the cause of Abolitionism for two months, to wit: November and December, and it is seen that the list of names, arranged by States and counties, make three columns of small print, and the sums given amount to upwards of \$8,000. Of these names, Massachusetts alone presents more than half, and of the \$8,000, about \$4,000 came from that State. All the rest of the Union, with England and St. Domingo added in, do not give as much as Massachusetts alone. Thus it is the State which is most deeply Federal, and which is also the State from which Mr. Adams comes, that is now the seat and soul of Abolitionism.

We repeat, Abolitionism has heretofore been despised, and left to itself it would deserve to be so; but as a political power, allied to Federalism; it is dangerous! and in that aspect the whole Union must now regard it.

The position which Mr. Clay and Mr. Webster hold with respect to the Abolitionists is now an object of national concern; and premising that Mr. Granger, the Abolition candidate for Vice President at the last Presidential election, was their favorite candidate, we recur to other and additional testimony to show their actual position with regard to these Abolitionists. With this view we present to the public the following extract from Mr. Webster's announcement speech for the Presidency, made at New York in March last:

"On the general question of slavery, a great portion of the community is already strongly excited. The subject has not only attracted attention as a question of POLITICS, but it has struck a far deeper toned chord. It has arrested the RELIGIOUS feelings of the country; it has taken strong hold on the CONSCIENCES of men. It is a rash man, indeed, little conversant with human nature, and especially has he a very erroneous estimate of the character of the people of this country, who supposes that a feeling of this kind is to be TRIFLED with or DESPISED. It will assuredly CAUSE itself to be RESPECTED. It may be reasoned with; it may be made willing—I believe it is entirely willing—to fulfil all existing engagements, and all existing duties; to uphold and defend the Constitution, as it is established, with whatever regret about some provisions which it does actually contain. But to coerce it into silence—to endeavor to restrain its free expression—to seek to compress and confine it, warm as it is, and more heated as such endeavors would inevitably render it—should all this be attempted, I know nothing even in the CONSTITUTION, or in the UNION itself, which would not be ENDANGERED by the EXPLOSION which might follow."

So much for Mr. Webster; and that this mode of soothing, encouraging, & strengthening the Abolitionists, is entirely satisfactory to them, we see the proof in all their publications. Now for Mr. Clay. Afraid of being anticipated by Mr. Webster, he has taken the lead at this session in doing every thing they wish done; that is to say, excusing their motives, and claiming for them DISCUSSION on the floor of Congress—getting up a tempest, and then coming in to allay it—first acting the part of the grand disturber, as Mr. Cuthbert told him, that he might afterwards act the part of the grand pacificator. The following article from a late Baltimore Republican shows him as courting the Abolitionists for two years past:

"Daily developments in Congress go far to prove to the mind of every man who is not absolutely stupid, that a scheme is on hand to elevate Mr. Clay to the Presidency, through the agency of the abolition question. In the game which is now playing, the hand of Mr. Clay is plainly to be seen, and the man who does not understand it, must be blind and absolutely incapable of appreciating the conduct and address of political demagogues.

"As early as the month of March, 1836, at a time when the abolition question was first allowed to agitate Congress, Mr. Clay, when a motion to refer a petition, praying for the abolition of slavery & the slave trade in the District of Columbia, took advantage of the times to throw out a bait to the North, and avowed liberty was the boon of every man, no matter what might be his cast or complexion.

"In making this avowal, it was evident to all who noted it, that he leaped to the floor to anticipate Mr. Webster, who, up

to that period, had maintained a profound silence in relation to the abolition question. Mr. Clay looked to the North. He saw that the fanatics were daily gaining converts, and he had made up his mind to throw out a full trap to catch them. As the Presidential election was then on hand, and as Mr. Clay was not a candidate for the Presidency, the position he assumed did not awaken that attention to which it was entitled. By most men it was suffered to pass neglected.

"Mr. Clay, at that period, saw, as plainly as any man could, that Mr. Van Buren would be elected, and therefore he threw out his remarks to have a bearing on the succession. Who can doubt that such was the fact after the incidents of this week have been rendered and noted?

"On the 10th of this month, Mr. Clay presided at the annual meeting of the Colonization Society, and, on taking the chair, addressed that body at some length, and, in the course of his remarks, spoke of the Abolitionists. And how did he speak of them? In the terms of reprobation and reproach? As a body of men who were engaged in a crusade against the Union? As a body of fanatics, unentitled to the consideration of men of sound mind? No: far from it. On the contrary, he spoke of them as well-meaning but misguided men, who, however, much they might be in error, were entitled to respectful consideration. Who could not, or did not, understand and appreciate his objects? Did he not lead the Abolition party?

"And on Monday last, when Mr. Wall of New Jersey presented an abolition petition, which Mr. Calhoun wished to have laid on the table without debate, what was Mr. Clay's course? He sternly and boldly advocated its reception and reference to the Committee on the District of Columbia. Were not his objects palpable? Who can doubt that Mr. Clay is to be the candidate of the Whig and Abolition parties? Since I commenced this letter, we have had a scene of excitement in the House, unparalleled in the history of the country."

RICHARD CRAWFORD THE FORGER.

A STORY OF CONTINUED CRIME.

It is not, perhaps, generally known, that this individual, who has recently been sentenced at Louisville for a forgery, under the assumed name of A. C. Woods, upon Forsyth & Co. was, for some months last Spring, a resident of our city. The following facts respecting Crawford we learn from a gentleman who had with him a personal acquaintance. He is the son of respectable parents in the State of New York. His education has been good, and his manners are accomplished, and those of a man accustomed to refined society. In person, he is finely formed, dark complexion, dark eyes, black hair, and his age cannot be far from thirty. His first debut upon the stage of the world, was at New Orleans, where for some time he transacted an extensive business; and finally wound up his concerns, by swindling a New York gentleman who had furnished him with capital, out of the sum of \$80,000! He then left New Orleans, with the intention of returning to his native State. On his way up the Mississippi, in the Chief Justice Marshall, he met with Miss S., a very beautiful and accomplished girl, daughter of one of the first families in the State of Virginia. A mutual attachment ensued between them, and on reaching Wheeling, they became husband and wife, much against the will of her father.

The next thing we hear of Crawford, he defrauded a gentleman of Petersburg, Va. by the name of Swan of \$4,000, by means of a forged Bill of Lading. The interval between the forgery of the bill, and its period of payment and the consequent detection, was passed by Crawford with his wife in the city of New York, in a wild and extravagant course of life. He was arrested at length at Wheeling for the forgery, but the matter was compromised by a note to Swan from Crawford, for the sum forged, with a responsible endorser. At the instance of his father-in-law, however, he was immediately arrested on behalf of the State, and lodged in prison to await his trial. By the assistance of the friend who had endorsed for him, he released himself, and escaped to this city. Here, by a tissue of deceptions, he contrived to establish himself in the office of Dr. —, as clerk, for which capacity he is said to be preeminently qualified. He boarded at the City Hotel, and was well known to many of our most respectable citizens. While here, a reward of \$100 was offered for his detection by the civil authorities of Wheeling, and his wife's father; and the police officers came on to St. Louis to apprehend him. He became

aware of the fact, and went from the city for a few days, till the police had returned to Wheeling, leaving behind him a note, that it would be impossible to find him. He was for some weeks after this, employed on business in the country, for Dr. —, but finally decamped, taking with him a quantity of stolen jewellery and money. On arriving at Louisville, he perpetrated the forgery on Forsyth & Co. and with the money purchased an elegant carriage and horses, and went on to Wheeling, to visit his wife, who was residing with her father. A reward of \$500 was offered for his detection, and he had been at Wheeling but a short time, when he was arrested. His young wife, notwithstanding his crimes, his deception and neglect of herself, and the bitter hatred of her father, was devotedly attached to her husband, & at the period of his arrest, was in a situation peculiarly delicate and interesting. Her feelings on the occasion may not be conceived.

Crawford was carried to Louisville, and his trial came before the Circuit Court on the 4th December. The evidence is said to have been conclusive as to his guilt, and his own confessions tended to the same result. The forged check and bill were produced at the bar. The case seemed a hopeless one, yet his Counsel Robertson and Thurston, wrought up for him a defence so ingenious, and appealed so powerfully and successfully to the natural feelings of the jury, that though they could not but declare the prisoner *GUILTY*, they sentenced him to only five years imprisonment, instead of ten, as his crime demanded, and as every one who listened to the testimony anticipated. It is said the counsel for the prisoner have obtained time to file a plea for a new trial, and a bill of errors in arrest of judgment.

St. Louis Bulletin.

Very Proper.—A Clergyman, who had been elected to the Legislature of Maine, returned his credentials to the House and resigned his seat, on the grounds, 1st, that he was a minister of the gospel, and in that capacity had duties to attend to, which he considered of more importance than any he could discharge there; 2d, he was elected without his consent, and against his avowed wishes; and 3d, his mind was devoted to such subjects as would render him incapable of doing justice to his constituents.

The Lumbermen's Bank at Warren, Pennsylvania, has broken, or gone down the stream, caused it is believed by three or four of the stockholders obtaining loans to \$200,000, i. e. nearly the whole capital.

A Daughter of the Granite State was to have been married on Thanksgiving day to an M. D. from Massachusetts. The parson was ready, the bridegroom had come, the guests were waiting and all were restraining their mirth till the knot was tied, ready then to break out into the usual festive repartees. Just at this juncture, says the Lowell Advertiser, the worthy and courageous doctor demanded a solemn promise from his fair one, that she would attend no more evening meetings. With an independence which became a woman, she refused to promise or to sacrifice her privileges upon so trivial a point, which so enraged the lover, that he bid her a final adieu, and departed in a coach which stood at the door. She is better without than with a man who cared so little about her as to enact such a petty attempt at tyranny at such a time. It seems that the pair had been in the habit, through their courtship, of attending evening meetings together. A poor fool must the doctor be certainly, but we glory in the bride's spunk, as they say in New Hampshire.

N. Y. Sun.

Artificial Limbs.—If any body could accomplish what is stated below, it must be Mr. Kent of Brooklyn who, in his line has no equal that we know of:

The Long Island Star relates that after several trials, Mr. James Kent, of Brooklyn, has succeeded in manufacturing artificial limbs for a young lady aged 19; residing in Jersey City, who was born without limbs from the knee joint. She is now able to walk some distance with the support of a companion, and expects soon to walk alone.—N. Y. Star.

Tooth Ache.—The following is said to be a cure—an infallible one, some persons think:—"To a table-spoonfull of any kind of spirits, add the same quantity of sharp vinegar, and a tea-spoonfull of common table salt. Mix them well together; hold the liquid in the mouth so that it can enter the cavity or hollow in the tooth. It will give almost instantaneous relief without any increase of pain."