

established, by destroying that which it was intended to protect. Instead of preserving peace and tranquility, it would become an instrument, in the hands of the stronger portion of the Union, for assailing the institutions of the weaker, and engendering thereby the bitterest feelings of hostility, which, in the end, would destroy the Union itself.

Resting on these broad and incontrovertible principles, we hold it to be clear, beyond dispute, that Congress has no right to abolish slavery in this District, with or without a view of abolishing it in the States, or to exercise any of its powers with that intention. Nor do we deem it material, in coming to this conclusion, to inquire what is the extent of its powers over this District; be they what they may, they are all conferred for special purposes, to be exercised, like all such powers, in subordination to the known objects for which they were granted. To pervert them to any other purpose inconsistent with the object of the grant, would be a violation of the Constitution, not the less dangerous because not expressly forbidden.

Thus regarding the powers of the Government, it is sufficient to sustain the conclusion at which we have arrived—that the Government has no right to abolish or interfere with slavery in the States, or to use its powers to give a preference to the peculiar institutions of one portion of the Union over those of another; this admitted, and the conclusion follows as a matter of course. It is on this broad and deep foundation that we bottom the course which we think ought to be pursued by the Government on this agitating and dangerous question. Here, and here only, can a stand be made to arrest its progress, give peace and quiet to the country, and permanency to the Union. If this be surrendered, on no other ground can a stand be made; and we call on all who love the country, and value peace, harmony, and union, to their stand on it, regardless of all minor differences.

In addition to what we have said, we would remind our countrymen of the plighted faith of this Government to the States of Virginia and Maryland, of the sacred rights of property possessed by the inhabitants of this District, when they were surrendered by these States to the protection of Congress. We would also ask an attentive consideration to that state of anxiety and confusion which must exist at the seat of the General Government, when this District shall become the receptacle of the fugitive slaves from all the neighboring States. Some of us have witnessed, and others have heard, with deep regret, the deteriorated condition of the slaves, produced by this disturbing question; and in the name of the Union, we ask our fellow citizens to forbear its further agitation.

Thus, fellow-citizens, we have laid before you a full and frank avowal of our political opinions and principles. It is for you to vindicate and maintain them. We will not say they are free from error; but our honest conviction is, that on their maintenance depend the peace, harmony, and prosperity of the people, and the perpetuity of our glorious confederacy.

Rail Williams, of Maine,
Gorrett D. Hall, of New Jersey,
William Allen, of Ohio,
William S. Fulton, of Arkansas,
Committee in behalf of Republican Senators.

Francis Thomas, of Maryland,
J. W. Jones, of Virginia,
Isaac Toney, of Connecticut,
J. J. McKay, of North Carolina,
W. W. Potter, of Pennsylvania,
John P. Richardson, of S. Carolina,
Amosa J. Parker, of New York,
Isaac L. Barry, of Michigan,
Archibald Yell, of Arkansas,
Committee in behalf of Republican Representatives.



TARBOROUGH:

SATURDAY, AUGUST 25, 1838

ELECTION RETURNS.

From an article in the last Raleigh Standard, we copy the following: "Our returns are not yet quite complete. Our Senate is composed of 50 members, 23 of whom are known and decided friends of the administration, exclusive of any and every 'States Rights' man, (Haywood, Macon and Buncombe still to hear from, where another is probably elected.)

In the Commons, also there are 54 avowed friends of the administration, and known supporters of the President. Besides, there are five counties to hear from, which will, probably, give two more, at least—making 56. Our House of Commons is composed of 120 members.

The result is this: The balance of power in our Legislature, is with the States Rights Party. If they all go with the

"Whigs," then federalism has triumphed. If they, or a small part of them, go with the administration for the principles of the Constitution, the reverse is the fact."

The returns respecting the Governor's election are not so full—seven or eight counties yet remain to be heard from; Governor Dudley's majority at present is said to exceed 13,000.

The Fall Term of the Superior Courts for the 3d Circuit, will commence at Martin county, on Monday 27th inst. Judge Saunders presiding—in Pitt, on Monday, 3d Sept. and in this county, on Monday the 10th.

An inquest was held in this county, on Monday last, on the body of Levi Worrell, which resulted in the following verdict: "that he came to his death by a blow received from Sally Worrell his wife, in self defence, on the 16th inst. and on the 19th inst. of that mortal wound he died."

From the evidence adduced, it appears that the deceased was an habitual drunkard, and was much intoxicated at the time of receiving the blow which caused his death—he had been for several days previous cursing and abusing his wife, and had struck her with a chair expressing a determination to kill her; she took up a piece of fence rail in self defence and struck him on the head—the wound bled profusely and he lingered about three days when he expired. The deceased was about 50 years of age, had but one child, a female who has been married some time. His wife has been bound over, for her appearance at our ensuing Superior Court.

Democratic Republican Address—We are gratified to observe, that this truly patriotic and admirable Address is received with applause and satisfaction by the Democracy in different sections of the Union. The Boston Morning Post has the following article on the subject:—

We take the following extract from a Charleston Mercury which has just come to hand:—

The ground that the most distinguished Southern statesmen have always taken, is that the interests of the Democracy of the North are identical with those of the South; that they are our natural allies. When we say that the Administration has taken Southern ground, we mean ground on which the true and permanent interests of the whole country can be harmonized; ground which the South has ever occupied, in its long and ardent contest for equality; ground clear of all the fortifications and outworks, the mountainous projects and CAVERNOUS PLOTS of the consolidation party; ground on which we can meet the people of the North as brothers, honorably and equally sharing the rich and glorious legacy of the Revolution."

This is stirring language. We echo back the sound. Upon the principles of the *Address to the people of the United States* we can meet the South as brethren, and yet retain our self respect and independence, and not part with a single right, which, under the Constitution, we retain.

Upon these principles this Confederacy of the United States can stand; on other principles than these, in fifty years it has a heap of ruins. And what are these principles? Are they principles new, strange, and untried? No; they are time-hallowed and time-honored; rich in the memory of fights well fought and victories won; baptized with the immortal names of patriots and sages, who have passed from this scene of troubled action; men famous in their own day, and dear to an after age, true, they are not the principles of Alexander Hamilton, but unless we very much mistake the consummate genius of that man, if Alexander Hamilton lived now, with the experience which has accumulated since his death, he, even he, would acknowledge, that on the principles with which he started in his career, this Government could not be held together in coming time. Now, then, join hands ALL, and let us usher in a NEW ERA.

Our words are meant for those who are concerned in the preservation of the confederacy under the Constitution. Merchants, real merchants, manufacturers, farmers, working-men, young men, old men, freemen, one and all, come and join with us in this grand Olympic race of principle. We will win, we will wear, together. Side by side, North and South, went through one revolution, and now, side by side, they will go through another. Up, then, brethren, and be doing. Here, in the face of all New England, we erect our standard, and "fling our banner to the battle and the breeze!"

Senator Strange.—We are gratified to see the report of the intended resignation of Mr. Strange, of the United States Senate, contradicted in the North Carolina newspapers. His powers as a debater—firmness and directness as a politician—ur-

bidity and courtesy as a gentleman, make him a favorite with his own party, while even the general hostility of the Opposition is softened towards him. We should be sorry to lose one from the Senate in those days of party asperity, qualified to give powerful support to the cause to which he is devoted, and, at the same time, to keep down the rancor of the adversary, which such faithful service ordinarily provokes.—*Globe*.

We are authorized to announce Robert C. Hilliard, Esq. of Nash, a candidate to represent the sixth Congressional District, composed of the counties of Granville, Franklin, Warren, and Nash, in the twenty-sixth Congress.—*Oxford Exam.*

Corn and Bacon are much needed in our town. Corn has been selling at \$1 a bushel all summer, and the last sales of bacon were at 16 cents. We hope our country friends will relieve our wants. Last sales of corn 80 cents by cargo.

Wilmington Adv.

While the upper part of our State is suffering from drought, and the hopes of the husbandman are at zero, this immediate neighbourhood has been highly favoured with good seasons. A gentleman, by the cars, informed us that he had seen the finest prospects of a crop between Halifax and Wilmington that had come under his observation between New York and the latter place.—ib.

New Post Route.—It may not be generally known to our citizens and subscribers, that among the various post routes established by Congress at its last session, is one in which they are deeply interested. From Weldon to Halifax, thence to or near Enfield, Waynesboro' and South Washington to Wilmington, thence to Charles-ton, South Carolina. The reader need not be told that this is the route of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road, and that the Company will doubtless take the contract. The rapidity, frequency and certainty with which our mercantile community will be enabled to conduct their correspondence must much enhance their interests and tend greatly to advance the prosperity of this town. After the completion of the rail road to Halifax, they will be enabled to know on Wednesday the condition of the New York market on the Monday preceding, and may receive advices from Europe in fifteen days, via New York.—ib.

Melancholy Affair.—On Saturday night, Mr. George Holmes of this county and some of his friends were in the pursuit of a runaway slave, (the property of Mr. Holmes) and fell in with him in attempting to make his escape. Mr. H. discharged a gun at his legs, for the purpose of disabling him, but unfortunately the slave stumbled and the shot struck him near the small of the back, of which wound he died in a short time after. The slave continued to run some distance after he was shot, until overtaken by one of the party. We are satisfied from all that we can learn that Mr. H. had no intention of inflicting a mortal wound.—*Fay Jour.*

Our Market.—We understand that good Flour and Bacon are in great demand in this City.—*Ral. Reg.*

Of the four negro men convicted for the murder of Mr. Boyle in South Carolina, on the 10th, three were hung. The other was reprieved by the Governor, cause arising since the trial to indicate that he may be perhaps less guilty than the rest.

Rail Road Bank.—The President of the Charleston and Cincinnati Rail Road company has given notice, that Books will be opened at all the places where they were originally opened for subscriptions to the Rail Road, for the purpose of receiving subscriptions to the Bank incorporated by the States of North and South Carolina and Tennessee. The Books will be opened on the 2d Monday in October next, and continue open for 30 days. The Capital of the Bank is restricted to 12 millions of dollars; and no person can hold stock who is not a subscriber to the Rail Road; the number of shares not to exceed the amount subscribed by them to the Rail Road. It is contemplated to put the Bank in operation in November next.—ib.

Eclipse of the Sun.—On the 18th of September next there will be an eclipse, almost total, of the sun, throughout the United States. It will be the last central eclipse seen in the United States until the 30th of May 1854. The next total eclipse of the sun will be on the 7th of August, 1864.—ib.

Attempt at Murder and Robbery.—An attack at highway robbery was recently made in this county. Mr. Ryan, of Wake Forest Institute, on his way from this place to the Institute, after nightfall, stopped at a branch about a mile and a half this side of Powell's Bridge, to let his horse drink. While he was thus sitting in his sulky, patiently waiting for the animal to slake his

thirst, some prowling villain sprang from his hiding place, and made a desperate pass at him across the breast with a knife, which cut through his clothes; but, fortunately, only grazed the skin. Mr. R. had the presence of mind to lay whip to his horse, whose Arabian metal instantly struck fire, and he went off like a true percussion, the wheel of the sulky knocking down the rogue, who was left floundering in the road, while he shot for home at a rate that left no time to chat.—*Microcosm*.

More Murders.—In Florida, on the 29th ult. Mr. Singletary, his wife and two children were shockingly murdered by the Indians. Only one of the family, a little girl 5 years of age, miraculously escaped!

In Georgia, on the 22nd July, a most horrid butchery took place. The cry of Indians was heard near Camp Wilds.—When the troops reached the spot, they found a man, his wife, and four of his own, and two of his sister's children had fallen by the Indians. Among them was a young lady of 15, shot in two places and dived in another, with about 20 hogs around her, and she still alive, in perfect possession of her senses! A more shocking and heart-rending scene could not well be imagined. She died in about 20 minutes. Two children made their escape, who say there was a white man with the Indians. The Indians took shelter in a swamp.—ib.

Specie Payments.—Gov. Pennington has issued a proclamation requiring all banks in New Jersey to resume specie payments within 15 days from August 15, under penalty of the law.

The Banks of Wilmington, Del. resumed specie payments the 13th.

The Banks of Charleston have determined to resume specie payments on the 1st of next month. The Commercial Bank of Columbia will do the same.

The Banks of Savannah have resolved to resume specie payments on the 1st Oct.

The Louisville Ky. Journal of the 7th says, "We are authorized to announce that the banks in this State will resume specie payments on next Monday, the 13th inst. The Banks of Ohio will resume on the same day. Those of Indiana and Illinois, it is understood, will resume on the same day, or in four or five days after.

The Nashville Tenn. Whig of the 5th instant, announces that the Banks of that city will resume on or before the first day of January; and the probability is that that day will be formally fixed upon and officially announced on the return of the Presidents of the Planters' and Union Banks from the East.

The thermometer at Charleston, S. C. July 30th, was at 95 degrees. The summer, it is acknowledged there, has not been so hot in twenty three years. In the North such a summer as we have had for heat, does not exist in the memory of man. Tuesday, as an evidence that an autumnal temperature is approaching, we had the thermometer at 8 down to 58 degrees, and a clear and delightful bracing air. Something of the nature of a phenomenon in these times.

Connecticut River is fordable, and was never known so low. All the small streams which supplied the factories have been dried up.—*N. Y. Star*.

Disturbances at Havana.—The steamship Natchez, from New York, arrived at New Orleans August 9th. While detained at Key West for fuel, she went over to Havana, where, it appears, much excitement existed from a conspiracy which had been detected among the officers and troops of several regiments in the Moro Castle.—Gov. Espeleta closed the gates and hung 80 of the ringleaders on the spot. From the frequent firing which had been heard within the fort by the people of the city opposite, it was conjectured a severe conflict had happened. The conspiracy had been effectually put down. The conspiracy, it appears, was a Carlist affair. The priests are powerful there.

From Bermuda.—*Effects of the Total Abolition System*.—By an arrival at this port we have advices to Aug. 4. The negroes freed in Barbadoes, infested Bridgetown, where they were vagabondizing. The apprenticeship system seems to be generally abandoned, or about to be, from the vexatious interpositions of stipendiary magistrates, and canting meddling emissaries from home. Demerara and Trinidad therefore would also go for Total Abolition, as the affairs of the planters could not be made worse than they are. The French Government have a commission at Cayenne, where the negroes, of course, are restless and wish also to be free; and the Spanish Government, it is believed, will have to adopt the same policy, in respect to Cuba.

Petersburg Market, August 17.—Cotton.—The article is very dull; our manufacturers are the only ones in the market, and they will not buy at a reduced price. Sales on the streets for ordinary to good qualities, 9 to 10 1/2 cents. Holders are firm, and ask 11 to 11 1/2 cents for prime.—Stock light.—Corn, (wholesale,) 4 00—Bacon, (Hog Round,) 11 to 11 50 cents.

Washington Market, Aug. 21.—Time, new dip, \$2,90; Old \$1,85; String \$1 00. Tar, \$1 55.—*Whig*.

Norfolk Market, Aug. 17.—Corn, 73 to 75 cents; Lard, 8 to 9 cents.—*Her.*

Prices Current, At Tarborough and New York.

AUG. 21.	per	Tarborough.	New York.
Bacon,	lb	8	10
Brandy, apple,	gallon	100	125
Coffee,	lb	13	15
Corn,	bushel	55	60
Cotton,	lb	81	91
Cotton bagging,	yard	20	25
Flour,	barrel	\$8	\$8
Iron,	lb	44	5
Lard,	lb	8	10
Molasses,	gallon	50	55
Sugar, brown,	lb	10	12
Salt, T. I.	bushel	60	65
Turpentine,	barrel	175	180
Wheat,	bushel	109	135
Whiskey,	gallon	50	55

**OFFICE OF THE
TARBOROUGH PRESS.**

THE Subscriber having made considerable additions to his Printing Establishment, is now prepared to execute in a neat and expeditious manner, any description of

BOOK, PAMPHLET, AND JOB PRINTING.

He will also keep on hand, an assortment of BLANKS, of the most approved forms, for Clerks of Courts, Sheriff, Constables, &c. &c.

His prices are regulated by those adopted at the Editorial Convention, held at Raleigh a few months since, viz:

Handbills on medium, royal or super royal quarto, for 30 copies, \$2 50, for 50 copies \$3 00, and \$1 for every additional 100 copies.

Horse Bills—for a light one, 30 copies, \$3 00. Larger ones in proportion to the size and number printed.

Small Cards, a single pack \$2, and \$1 for every additional pack.

Large Cards, a single pack \$3 00, and \$1 25 for every additional pack.

BLANKS.

Kept regularly on hand for sale, 75 cent per quire. Blanks printed to special order, for a single quire \$2, for every additional quire under five, \$1; exceeding five quires, 75 cents per quire.

Grateful for past favors the Subscriber hopes to merit and receive a continual patronage.

GEO. HOWARD.

August 24.

Notice.

FOR SALE, the Revised Statutes of the Laws of North Carolina—five of the first volume at five dollars each—of the