



The Tarborough Press,

BY GEORGE HOWARD,

Is published weekly at Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per year, if paid in advance—or, Three Dollars at the expiration of the subscription year. For any period less than a year, Twenty-five Cents per month. Subscribers are at liberty to discontinue at any time, on giving notice thereof and paying arrears—those residing at a distance must invariably pay in advance, or give a responsible reference in this vicinity.

Advertisements not exceeding a square will be inserted at One Dollar the first insertion, and 25 cents for every continuance. Longer advertisements in like proportion. Court Orders and Judicial advertisements 25 per cent. higher. Advertisements must be marked the number of insertions required, or they will be continued until otherwise ordered and charged accordingly.

Letters addressed to the Editor must be post paid or they may not be attended to.

H. Johnston,

BEGS leave to inform his customers and the public, that he has

Received his Fall Supply of GOODS,

Of all the most Fashionable Articles, Suitable for Gentlemen's wear.

SUCH AS

Superfine Cloths, Cassimeres & Vestings, Beaver cloth and Lion skin, for overcoats, Cramlet for cloaks, Stocks, Collars, Bosoms, and black silk Cravats.

Suspenders, of superior quality.

He also has a few

Fine black beaver Hats,

Of the latest fashion. Gentlemen wishing to purchase Goods in his line, will do well to call and examine before they purchase, as he is determined to sell low for Cash, or on a short credit to punctual customers.

Tarboro', Nov. 15th, 1838.

COFFIELD KING,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has received his

Fall and Winter GOODS,

Consisting of superfine blue and black Cloths,

Invisible green and brown do. Striped and corded Cassimeres of various colors,

Plain black and figured Vestings, do black and figured Velvets, Plain and figured Valenciennes, do do Marseilles,

Plain black and fancy Stocks, Umbrellas, Bosoms, Collars, Gloves, Suspenders, &c.

All of which he will sell low for Cash, or on a short credit to punctual customers. He trusts by due attention to business, and his long experience therein, to give due satisfaction to those who may favor him with their orders.

He also will keep constantly on hand an assortment of

Ready made Clothing,

Tarboro', Nov 5th, 1838.

At the cheap Cash Store.

JAMES WEDDELL,

HAS now on hand a large and general assortment of

Groceries, Hardware, cutlery, China, Glass and Earthenware, Cotton Bagging Rope, Twine, &c. &c.

Which he offers cheap for Cash, country produce, or on a short credit to punctual men.

Nov. 24th, 1838.

State of North Carolina,

MARTIN COURT OF EQUITY.

Sophia Griffin }
vs. James Griffin } *Petition for Divorce and Alimony.*

MR. JAMES GRIFFIN: Sir, you are hereby notified personally to be and appear before the Judge of our said Court at the Court House in Williamston, on the first Monday in February next, then and there to answer the several allegations of the petition of the said SOPHIA. And it is ordered, that you be restrained and enjoined from transferring, assigning, or in any way withdrawing from the hands of Asa Robason, adm'r of John Robason dec'd, any estate or effects to which you may be entitled by virtue of your marriage with the said Sophia, unless you enter into bond and security in the sum of one thousand dollars to answer and abide such order and decree as may be had in the aforesaid cause.

Witness, C. B. HASSELL, Clerk and Master of our said Court, at office, the 1st November, 1838.

C. B. HASSELL, C. M. E.

Price adv \$10 00.

45 3m

State of North Carolina,

EDGECOMBE COUNTY.

Superior Court of Equity,
SEPTEMBER TERM, 1838.

Martha and Zilly Scarborough
vs.
Stephen Wooten & Richard T. Eagles, ex'rs &c. et al,

Origin at bill.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John R. Scarborough, one of the defendants in this case, is not a resident of this State: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Tarborough Press, notifying said defendant that unless he appear at the next term of this Court, to be held on the second Monday in March next, at the Court House in Tarborough, and answer, plead, or demur, judgment pro confesso will be entered against him.

Witness, ISAAC NORFLEET, Clerk of said Court, at office, the second Monday in September, 1838.

I NORFLEET, C. M. E.

Dec. 5th, 1838. Price adv \$5 00.

State of North Carolina,

EDGECOMBE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
NOVEMBER TERM, 1838.

State vs.
James E. Lewis, } *Bastardy.*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that JAMES E. LEWIS, the defendant in this suit, is not a resident of this State: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Tarborough Press, notifying said defendant that unless he appear at the next term of this Court, to be held on the fourth Monday in February next, at the Court House in Tarborough, and answer, plead, or demur, judgment pro confesso will be entered against him.

Witness, JOSEPH BELL, Clerk of said Court, at office, the fourth Monday in November, 1838.

JOS BELL, C. C.

Price adv \$5 00. 1 6

State of North Carolina,

EDGECOMBE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
NOVEMBER TERM, 1838.

State vs.
Edwin Ellis, John Ritter } *Bastardy.*
and John Carter, Sr.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that EDWIN ELLIS and JOHN RITTER, defendants in this suit, are not residents of this State: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Tarborough Press, notifying said defendants that unless they appear at the next term of this Court, to be held on the fourth Monday in February next, at the Court House in Tarborough, and answer, plead, or demur, judgment pro confesso will be entered against them.

Witness, JOSEPH BELL, Clerk of said Court, at office, the fourth Monday in November, 1838.

JOS. BELL, C. C.

Price adv \$5 00. 1-6

State of North Carolina,

EDGECOMBE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
NOVEMBER TERM, 1838.

James Norvell, Enos Taylor, Samuel Taylor, Nancy Odom, Elizabeth Norvell, David Norvell, Hezekiah Langly and wife Cherry } *Petition for sale of slaves and distribution*

Stephe Wooten & Ephraim Wooten, adm'rs of Enos Norvell, dec'd, James Taylor, Enos Norvell, Eli Johnston and wife Charity, Exum Revel and wife Patey, James E. Lewis and wife Penny, and Dorcas wife of Josiah Karl,

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Stephen Wooten and Ephraim Wooten, administrators of Enos Norvell, dec'd, James Taylor, Enos Norvell, Eli Johnston and wife Charity, Exum Revel and wife Patey, James E. Lewis and wife Penny, and Dorcas wife of Josiah Karl, defendants in this suit, are not residents of this State: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Tarborough Press, notifying said defendants that unless they appear at the next term of this Court, to be held on the fourth Monday in February next, at the Court House in Tarborough, and answer, plead, or demur, judgment pro confesso will be entered against them.

Witness, JOSEPH BELL, Clerk of said Court, at office, the fourth Monday in November, 1838.

JOS. BELL, C. C.

Price adv \$7 50. 1 6

POLITICAL.

WE copy from the Globe the following remarks, made to the U. S. Senate on Mr. Brown's introducing the

RESOLUTIONS

Of the Legislature of North Carolina.

(concluded.)

Mr. BROWN, in rising to reply to the Senator from Kentucky, [Mr. Clay,] who, with his accustomed delicacy, had, in a very extraordinary manner, presented himself before that body, to arraign the course of his colleague and himself, said: That, in the outset of his remarks, he should protest against, and peremptorily challenge, the right of the Senator to interfere in a question purely between themselves and their constituents. What right had that Senator to assume upon himself the authority thus attempted to be exercised by him? From whom did he derive his authority? Where were his credentials? Who had constituted him their attorney, in fact, thus to arraign the course of members on this floor?

Having felt it to be his duty thus emphatically to except to the assumed power of the Senator, and considering that he had been fairly ousted of the jurisdiction that he had sought to assert, he would now go a step further, and say that he should peremptorily decline, from high considerations of what was due to himself and his own rights; to notice any of the topics introduced by him, or to join issue with him on any one of the questions which he seeks to raise, in reference to the manner of discharging our duties as members of this body. It, however, he had considered it incumbent on himself to refuse to join issue with the Senator on any of the topics raised by him, yet there were some other things which it was his purpose to say to him before he concluded his remarks.

In the first place, his constituents would no doubt feel exceedingly obliged to that gentleman, whose political course had long been distinguished for its peculiar devotion to Southern interests, for having volunteered, on the present occasion, to appear as the champion of their rights. The friends of the great right of instruction will, no doubt, in every part of the country, learn with no little surprise that the Senator has become its advocate and eulogist! What, said Mr. B. the Senator from Kentucky now assuming to pronounce, with oracular certainty and authority, the true doctrine of the right of instruction! How long, he would ask, has it been since that gentleman had entitled himself to become its teacher & expounder? Was it from the eminent services rendered by him to its principles, when instructions were coming from a majority of the States of this Union to their Senators on this floor, directing them to sustain the late Administration in the mighty conflict then waging against it by the Bank of the United States, and the political party acting in concert with it? Who does not remember that gentleman's course on that most important occasion? A majority of the States of this Union believing that a great crisis in our public affairs had arrived, sent resolutions here to their Senators, instructing them directly and peremptorily—not resolutions so framed as to be in effect fraudulent in regard to that right, but resolutions commanding their Senators, in terms plain and unequivocal, to carry out their wishes. Did the Senator then stand forth as their defender and vindicator? Did he exhort the large number of his political friends, then bodily violating and defying positive instructions, to respect that great doctrine? No, said Mr. B., his course was far otherwise. We then heard daily anathemas from his political friends against instructions, the popular voice was scouted, although it had been expressed in some instances twice or thrice to some of the gentleman's friends, in the shape of positive commands, and standing foremost among those who animated them to resist the will of their constituents, and exhorted them to unyielding firmness in that course, was the Senator from Kentucky himself; and yet he now undertakes to become a lecturer to others on the great principle of instruction!

Who did not remember the reception given in this body, during the famous panic session, to the instructions sent by the patriotic State of New Hampshire, to her Senators, the first movement of the kind, directing them to vote for expunging the condemnatory sentence against President Jackson, and to sustain his administration against the war then waged by the Opposition party, and the Bank of the United States? The able Republican Senator, who presented them, was assailed in debate on this floor, his State insulted, and even the common courtesy of printing the resolutions of instruction was refused by the political friends of the Senator, who then held the power in this body. With what propriety, then he demanded could a political party, who had trampled on the right of instruction, scorned and condemned the pub-

lic will, by the most high handed outrages, whenever and wherever they had possessed power, with what propriety could they reproach others, in regard to their course, when no instructions had been given them?

His constituents would, no doubt, be exceedingly obliged for the advice of a gentleman in their affairs who had been conspicuously associated as one of the leading members of what was familiarly known, in this country, by the name of the "Coalition Administration." Judging from their past sentiments in regard to it, he did not believe that they possessed, at this time, any very strong desire to witness its restoration to power in any shape. If one member of that by-gone administration had a right to interfere in their affairs, by offering advice, the great political high priest himself who headed it, may, with the same propriety, claim to offer his. And where now is the head of that famous administration, and what are his daily occupations? Fallen from what was due to the dignity of his former station he is almost daily engaged in the disgusting and wretched pursuit of Abolition agitation!

Where, Mr. B. would ask, were the political friends of the Senator from Kentucky, who resided north of the Potomac, with some honorable exceptions, to be found on that question?—The great mass of them were found, in the two Houses of Congress, and in the Legislative halls of their respective States, pursuing a course in direct hostility to the South. There was not a State Legislature north of the Potomac, in which the political friends of that Senator had obtained power, unless in those where slavery existed, that resolutions attacking the rights and interests of the South on the vitally important question of slavery had not passed! And he said to the immortal honor of the Democratic party of the North, who have been so scandalously calumniated by most of the Federal presses of the South, on that question, that while their Senators and Representatives, in almost an entire body, have sustained our just rights in the two branches of Congress, there is not a single State north of the Potomac, in which the Democratic party have not, in the noble spirit of justice and union, passed resolutions strongly sustaining the rights of their sister confederate States of the South!

The Senator from Kentucky had, to illustrate his view of the right of instruction, referred to his own servant, and his obligations to obey his commands, when given by him. In alluding to his remarks on this subject, it was no part of his purpose [said Mr. B.] to join issue with him, and to debate that point, as he intended carefully to preserve the ground taken at the outset of his remarks, not to admit, directly or indirectly, his jurisdiction on this subject, by joining issue with him on any question which he had thought proper to raise; but he would answer him somewhat after the Yankee manner, by asking another question. Let us suppose [said Mr. B.] that a servant, who desired occupation, had applied three several times to a farmer or planter for employment, and that that farmer or planter had three times, either from a supposed want of honesty or skill in the applicant, in pretty plain and positive language, rejected his importunities to enter his service; what would be the opinion of the world as to the modesty which, under such circumstances, could venture a fourth importunity? He thought this very like the case of a distinguished individual, who had presented himself three times to the American people to be employed in a certain high station, and who had been three times signally rejected; and, if public rumor was now to be credited, was again prepared for a fourth rebuff by the popular voice.

Again, Mr. B. said, his constituents would, no doubt, feel and appreciate a defence, coming from a gentleman whose almost entire public course, for a series of years, had been directly at war with their rights and interests; a Senator whose mis-called American system, until thrown off by determined resistance, had, for a series of years, impoverished and desolated the South, oppressed her citizens, and almost ruined her commerce; a Senator whose favorite system of policy he declared most solemnly, in his opinion, had aimed a more fatal blow at the Constitution and Union of the States, than any other and all other measures combined. A system which had, at one time, shaken the pillars of our glorious Confederacy to their very foundations; and which had created and, he feared, had established those dangerous sectional prejudices and feelings which were destined to endure too long for the harmony and safety of our country.

Mr. B. had now finished saying what he had felt due to himself and the occasion, and due to the interference which his remarks were intended to repel.

Dr. Duncan and Mr. Stanly.—At the close of a powerful and most interesting speech of Dr. Duncan, which cuts as it goes, one of our Representatives, Mr. Stanly, from what motive we shall not un-

dertake to say, but from some motive or other, attacked Dr. Duncan, and insinuated that he was an abolitionist. The Federal presses have anticipated the publication of their speeches, by circulating every where in the South, that Mr. Stanly had "used up" the Doctor. As we thought, at the time, it is the other way. Dr. Duncan asked leave to explain, and being stopped by Mr. Stanly's remarking that he did not give way for a speech, but only for an explanation:—

"Dr. Duncan said, he would yield the floor; but as the previous question was pending, and therefore he could have no opportunity to reply, he must first pronounce the insinuation that he was an abolitionist, a Base Falsehood and a Foul Detraction, whether it dwelt upon the lips of the unprincipled calumniator, or floated on the breeze in the corrupt, poisonous, and slanderous Federal sheets of the day."

We wonder if the Federal presses will circulate the truth with as much alacrity as they have promulgated a falsehood in this matter?—*Raleigh Standard.*

Violent Death.—On Saturday night last, a negro man known as Fellow or Othello Merrick, was killed in our community. An inquest was legally held, and the following is the verdict of the jury:—"That one Nicholas C. Robinson, with a knife or dirk, did give Fellow Merrick a negro man, one mortal wound on the right side of the neck, just above the collar bone, of which wound he instantly died."

Robinson has been imprisoned and will in due time have this charge legally investigated; until then, it is unbecoming in the press to take any step calculated to affect public opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the prisoner.—*Wilmington Adv.*

Produce.—We learn that there is a vast quantity of produce at the several depots of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road ready for market. Indeed it has accumulated faster than the company can transport it, and much dissatisfaction is said to exist in consequence. We are both pleased and displeased at such a state of things. Pleased to see so much marketable stuff, seeking purchasers in our town; and displeased that the Company cannot carry it off as fast as it is brought to them. Rapid exertions are, however, now making to do this; and our country friends are assured that they are suffering a greater inconvenience now than they will ever do again. The Company have just received a small quantity of iron, and an additional locomotive from Philadelphia. More of both is daily expected.—*ib.*

New Southern Mail Route.—The Norfolk Beacon states that an arrangement has been made with the Postmaster General for the daily transportation of the mail between Baltimore and Charleston, via the Portsmouth and Roanoke Rail Road. This change, while it greatly facilitates the transportation between the North and South, will, it is added, enhance the value of the stock of the Rail road, and render the improvement as profitable to the Company as it is useful and valuable to the public. The arrangement will commence on the first of March.

Survey of Beaufort Harbor.—The Newbern Spectator says: We are gratified to be able to state, that the U. S. cutter Experiment, Lieut. Glynn, arrived at Beaufort last week, for the purpose of making a survey of that harbor with reference to its suitability for a national navy yard. The corps awaits but the arrival of a steamboat, now on her passage from Norfolk, to commence operations. The result, we think, cannot be otherwise than favorable to the claims of that noble harbor on the national attention.

Philanthropic.—Mr. John Rex, whose death we publish, made provision in his will for sending his slaves to Liberia. His farm, with all its appurtenances, is to be sold, and also any of the negroes who may refuse to go, and the proceeds divided among those who accept their freedom upon the terms specified. The greater part of the remainder of his estate is to be applied to building an asylum for the afflicted poor of this City, to be erected under the superintendence of trustees to be appointed by the city authorities. 21 acres of land near the Water Works and from 12 to 15 thousand dollars are appropriated to this object. The residue is a small legacy bequeathed to a distant relation in Pennsylvania.

Raleigh Microcosm.

A horrible case of atrocity is related in the Chicago N. Y. Democrat, of the burning at the stake a young Sioux Girl, aged 14, prisoner to the Paunees. While her body was yet tremulous with expiring life, arrows were shot at her, and the flesh taken from the barbs and distributed to the savages, who committed this fiend-like deed.