



TARBOROUGH!

SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1841.

TO THE POLLS!!

The Polls of Election will be opened at the different districts in this county, on Thursday next, the 13th inst. We perceive by the following article from the Washington Republican, that the name of H. I. TOOLE, Esq. of Pitt county, is presented to the Democracy of the district as a suitable person on whom to bestow their suffrages. The Federal policy in calling an extra session, and the necessity of anticipating the usual period of election, prevents a regular nomination and canvass of the district. Mr. Toole is well and favorably known as the unflinching champion of Democratic principles, and we hope that no Democrat will stay from the Polls.

From the Washington Republican.

HENRY I. TOOLE ESQ.

We publish below a letter of Henry I. Toole, Esq. to ourselves, declining to be a candidate for Congress. The reasons Mr. Toole assigns fully justify his determination. He will not be a candidate; he will not present his name to the district; he will not consent to stand in so unequal a position, under present circumstances, towards Mr. Stanly. Mr. Toole refers in his letter to our knowledge of himself—and we venture to say, upon that reference, that nothing could give that gentleman more pleasure than an equal contest with Edward Stanly. We do know him, and thus knowing him, we dare to say, that whilst he would bring into a contest of that sort, a talent and a spirit equal to his adversary, he would enjoy that superiority which a sound cause and a sincere heart always impart. He is a warm-hearted, enthusiastic, open-breasted, States Rights Republican, one who, on the eve of the last Presidential election, unprompted, unpaid, lent the aid of his abilities, in the darkest hour to the cause of Republican freedom, and maintained ably and boldly, even by the confession of adversaries, the post of Standard Bearer of the Republican party of North Carolina. Whatever may betide him, we believe that he may yield to no Republican of his age in North Carolina, much less to Edward Stanly! This is, perhaps, the language of eulogy, but Mr. Toole refers, in his letter below, to our knowledge of him, and we will not miss the occasion to speak our sentiments. We speak, however, not only our own sentiments, but those of the entire Republican party of North Carolina.

We see in this hurried and premature election, the policy of the Federal party. Unwilling to rely upon the full expression which the people would render in August, after their crops are laid-by, and their attention could be directed to measures of Government, they seek to take the public mind by storm, and force down the throats of the people, without discussion and without the opportunity of deliberation, the most odious and unjust measures, such as a protective Tariff, a British Bank of the United States, an enormous Public Debt, &c. Such is the policy—such are the measures, of which Mr. Stanly is the mere agent. The wireworkers, the master-federalists, know very well that the strength of their party resides in the towns & villages and country shops, and that it is only necessary to give the word, march! and march, it is. Whilst on the contrary the Republicans generally, are plain, laborious, hardworking people, living by the sweat of their brows, engaged in the agricultural or mechanical pursuits, and who abandon their avocations with reluctance in the middle of May. Can it be possible that the country will not perceive the real secret of the Extra Session, however it may be disguised under false pretences. The real object is to secure a Federal Congress. It is impossible, at this late day, to organize a regular opposition to Edward Stanly, the late incumbent from this District. As we informed Mr. Toole in our letter to him, a reply to which is published below, the opinion of our party pointed to him. He declines an unequal contest, but we are sure that if the district should choose to command his services, he would not refuse to serve. We make this declaration simply upon our knowledge of the man. As it is too late to start a candidate, and as such we learn, is the purpose of many of our party, we suggest that all Democrats, who attend the polls, vote for HENRY I. TOOLE, of Pitt County.

At Home, 26th April, 1841.

Dear Sir: I have received your letter in which you inform me that you have received letters of inquiry, &c., about having a Democratic Candidate for Congress, and that I (you) seem to have been selected by

all," and you add, that you "think" I "ought to consent to run."

I reply:—I cannot consent to be a candidate, without assigning any other reason, it is sufficient to say, that the time between this and the election is too short to allow me to canvass the District, and do justice either to my principles, or to myself. I feel much flattered at the evidence you furnish me of the regard entertained for me by the Republicans of the District, and especially yourself. I feel sure that all, at least all who know me as well as yourself, will acquit me of any backwardness in supporting those great principles which I inherited, have advocated with the enthusiasm of youth, and my faith in which has been fortified by the reasoning, and observations of riper years.

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
HENRY I. TOOLE.
To Mr. Alfred L. Price.

On Wednesday last, Mr. John Williams was re-elected Magistrate of Police of the town of Tarboro', having declined qualifying as such within the legal time after the regular election held on the first Monday in last month.

FOR THE TARBORO' PRESS.

The Opossum Fighter's thoughts.

When I was a boy, George, my comrade boys and myself were used to opossum hunting all night. Next morning by day break, we would arise and have an opossum fight. This was done by tying the two tails together, and hanging them across a stick; one of the boys holding each end of the stick. Such fighting, George, you perhaps never saw. As they have not much nails to fight or scratch with, they fight altogether with their mouths until the stronger prevails by the sullenness of the other. You would laugh to see a fight of this kind.

Now, George, this puts me in mind of the present crisis of American affairs; for the Legislatures of the States have tied the tail of self-interest of Bank stockjobbers and incorporated companies to the tail of the interest of the people, and one is on one side of the pole of the Legislature, and the other on the other side. Then is it any wonder, that there is through the States pen and mouth fighting by the citizens, now the Legislatures hold the pole, if the people will go on in the dark of their sovereignty? For no opossum likes his tail of self-interest to be tied to the tail of another, for every opossum likes to have his tail free. And the best way that I ever could find to part them was, to make the boys that held the pole throw it on the ground; & I saw then it was the nature of the beast to pull by the tail, so that they would soon quit fighting and each put his head in an opposite direction. So then, let the Legislatures throw down the pole that divides the tail interest of Banks and corporations, for they are both of the same unconstitutional bad breed, against the interest of the people, and fighting will cease among opossums.

But once more, George. We boys one night caught rather an over-grown fellow, whose tail was about one inch and a quarter long. We found from trial, out of the other four opossums, that he whipped all one after the other; and the reason was, his long tail and size. I then thought to myself, old fellow you shall have a whipping before I leave this grit. Making the boys hold the tails of the four, I tied all their tails together and then tied all their tails to the big one, put all four on one side the pole, and the big one on the other. And I tell you, George, this fight was worth a Jew's eye; for in about half an hour, they laid the old fellow out as dead as a herring.

Now, then, should there be an United States Bank chartered, this great tusk opossum the State Banks need not fight him singly; but have all your tails of self-interest tied together, against one big tail of self-interest, and then you can stand this curse of nations, the poor, and the people. The only relief from this monster, or the best is, that no State should suffer a Branch of the United States Bank within the limits of the State. (See sections 1, 2, 3 and 4, of the Bill of Rights of this State.) For the truth is, if this old tusk opossum fights any of the State Banks single handed, he whips the best of them, by reason of his size and tusk; but have all your tails tied together on one side the pole, and you can stand a good fight and lay the old fellow out as dead as a door nail. For if every State is not a sovereign within the limits of her own territories, old Lawrence is a fool in political tactics; for no State has any power but what is delegated from the people, and Congress has no power but what is delegated from the States and the people. And what will settle all this is, I think myself equal in point of rights to any man in any State in the Union since the formation of the Constitution in 1789; if not in point of talents and delegated offices, yet in point of rights, equal to any man, or set of men.

Now, George, I want the States to remember the four opossums' tails tied together, and in a way of conclusion I would say, that the United States has no power over any State but by her consent, for to establish a Branch Bank in any State in the Union. This right, I think from the Constitution, is respectively reserved to

the States, as well as others that they claim a right to. But remember, George, that opossum tails have no fur nor meat worth skinning for and I have never seen a man or dog feed on them. And so I can't feed on State Banks, or a United States Bank; or Corporations of exclusive privileges; to me they are worse than opossum tails, without fur or meat, fit only to lie on the dunghill and rot. However, let every body think for themselves and let me think for myself.

For, the interest of State Banks and Corporations, and the interest of the people, is like tying two opossum tails together, they must fight because their tails hurt. So with State and a United States Bank, the tied tails of self-interest hurt each other, therefore they must fight. Mark what I tell you, George, for you know I do not write for gold or silver; but opossums will fight, when their tails of self interest are tied in opposite directions.

So then, George, I tell you opossum tails will do, when men have the meat, hide and fat; so Banks will do for them that get from 7 to 10 per centum on their capital stock, as a monopolizing power of exclusive privileges; but not for poor folks, who in time of war are the bulwark of the nation. And I should think that the poor farmers and mechanics would swallow an opossum's tail, little end foremost, with all its scales, as vote for a Bank man representative. As for my part, I had rather swallow eel skins, than swallow the banking system. And corporations, where the State takes part of the stock, is of the same cursed breed; for if the stock taken falls through, the people must pay it. Deny this, ye stockjobbers.

Next time, George, I shall be a little more serious and take better aim at the hub.
JOSHUA LAWRENCE.

Washington, April 26.—President Tyler received the Diplomatic Body on Saturday, at two o'clock, at the President's Mansion.

In the absence of the British Minister, Mr. Fox, (who, we are sorry to say, was kept away by indisposition,) the Russian Minister, Mr. Bodisco, appeared at the head of the Corps.

As the members of the Body were respectively presented, the President spoke to each of them of the relations, present or past, between his country and the United States, and of his hope of the continuance of amicable relations; and received from all congratulations, and the assurance of the desire of peace and amity with his country.

In these short conversations with gentlemen, mostly strangers to him, the President was particularly happy, and this, his first official intercourse with the Representatives of other Nations, was, we doubt not, exceedingly satisfactory. Nothing, indeed, could be more appropriate, or in better taste than the President's remarks, and the replies of the several members of the Corps.

National Intelligencer.

University of North Carolina.—William H. Haywood, Jr. Esq. has accepted of the appointment of this body, to address the two Literary Societies of the University of North Carolina, on Wednesday, the 2d of June next, being the day before the Annual Commencement.

Southern Citizen.—The publication of this paper has ceased, for a time at least. The Editor says:

This number completes our 4th volume and will probably be the last paper we shall ever issue as a weekly periodical. The matter however depends altogether on the success we may have in making collections.—There are now due to this office over three thousand dollars, which we shall endeavor to collect forthwith, in order to pay up our own debts. We should like that our exchanges would continue till the first Monday in August next, at which time we shall resolve permanently on our future course as to the publication of a paper here. We are willing to resume the "Citizen" at any time when we have the necessary assurance of being well paid for it.

Great Expedition.—Value of our Rail Road.—We are informed on good authority, that Mr. W. C. Tucker, a Merchant of this City, shipped a part of his Spring Stock of Goods at New York, on Wednesday, the 14th inst. and that they were delivered in this City, through the agency of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, on Wednesday, the 21st—being just eight days from New York, although they were detained one day in Petersburg. The distance between Raleigh and New York is five hundred miles! This seems like annihilating both time and space.—Rat. Reg.

The Independent Treasury.—Uncle Sam formerly was or felt competent to take care of his own funds without depositing them in banks for safe keeping. An act to establish the Treasury Department was passed by Congress and approved by Washington, the 2d of September, 1798. Here are a couple of sections from this act:

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Treasurer to receive and keep the money of the United States, and to disburse the same, &c. He shall at all times submit to the Secretary of the Treasury and the Comptroller, or either

of them, the inspection of the money in his hands.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the duties and fees to be collected by virtue of this act shall be received in gold and silver coin only."

After this connection between the government and the first U. States Bank took place, which Jefferson recommended to be discontinued, but it was left for Van Buren to bring about "a consummation so devoutly to be wished." Dare the federalists renew this unholy alliance? The Extra Session will settle the question.
New Era.

More of the St Louis Murder.—By the steamboat Embassy, which arrived last evening, we have the St. Louis Republican of the 19th instant, (Monday last), containing the detail of the horrid affair which we noticed yesterday. For want of time, we condense the principal fact. On the night of Saturday, (or rather morning of Sunday), flames were seen bursting from the windows of a store on the corner of Pine and Water streets, occupied in front by Simonds and Morrison, and in the rear by Mr. Pettus, as a banking house. It had been fired in several places. The alarm was given, the doors of the banking house forced, and the body of Jacob Weaver, a clerk of Van Phul and McGill, found, dreadfully mangled with a hatchet or bowie knife, and the skull penetrated by a pistol ball.

Near him lay the hat and handkerchief of Jesse Baker, clerk of Simonds and Morrison; but as his body could not be found, it was supposed that it was consumed in the flames. The two young men were in the habit of lodging together in Pettus's banking house. Both were young men of excellent character, about 22 years of age.

The house in which the fire originated was consumed. Mr. Pettus lost all his books. At great personal risk, he saved a drawer containing his bills receivable, amounting to \$200,000. His large vault was enveloped in flames, and could not be approached. Simonds and Morrison's loss was 40 or \$50,000. The store of Kennett, White and Co. was partly burned; loss from 10 to \$15,000. A wall fell upon Ansel S. Kimball, chief engineer of one of the fire companies, and crushed him to death.

The excitement was intense. A public meeting was held, and a reward of \$5,000 offered by the Mayor, and \$300 more by the St. Louis Fire Company, for the detection of the perpetrators of the horrible deed. The Republican says that several suspicious persons were taken up and examined on Sunday, but discharged, and that no clue had yet been found to the real murderers.

From a private letter we learn, in addition to the above, that Mr. Pettus has obtained access to, and opened his vault, and finds every thing safe. Simonds and Morrison's iron safe also was unbroken.
[Louisville Public Advertiser.]

A Slight Cold.—Let not those complain of being bitten by a reptile which they have cherished to maturity in their very bosoms, when they might have crushed it in the egg. Now if we call a slight cold the egg, and pleurisy, inflammation of the lungs, asthma, consumption, the venomous reptile, the matter will be more than correctly figured.—There are many ways in which this egg may be deposited and hatched. Going suddenly, slightly clad, from a heated into a cold atmosphere, especially if you can contrive to be in a state of perspiration; sitting or standing in a draft, however slight—it is the breath of death, reader, and laden with the vapor of the grave! Lying in damp beds—for there his cold arms shall embrace you; continuing in wet clothing, neglecting wet feet—these, and a hundred others, are some of the ways in which you may slowly, imperceptibly, but surely, cherish the creature that shall at last creep inexorably inward, and lie coiled about your very vitals. Once more again!—again—again—I would say, attend to this, all ye who think it a small matter to "neglect a slight cold!"—Diary of a late Physician.

Foreign.

New York, April 24.—The Great Western made her appearance in our harbor between one and two o'clock, bringing late news from England and the Continent, but nothing of much importance. The imprisonment of McLeod has almost ceased to be a subject of serious comment in the English newspapers, and so far as the public voice is heard, it seems to be for continued peace. The political intelligence from the East is unimportant. From all parts of the Continent the news is later, but we see nothing, in a hasty reading, which can be regarded as of the least importance.

The commercial intelligence, being but four days later than received by the Columbia at Boston, is not important. The Cotton market was dull, but no change in prices.—The Havre Prices Current speak of improved prices. The Grain market was dull.

Washington Market, May 5.—Corn—wholesale, \$1 75 a \$2. Bacon—sides 8 a 9 cents, hams 11 cents. Naval Stores—New dip, \$1 90; Old, \$1 75. Scrape, 70 cents. Tar, \$1 00. Fish—shad, 7 a \$8. Herrings, cut, \$4 00; whole, \$2 50 a \$3 00.—Rep.

COMMUNICATED.
Elder P. Puckett is expected to preach at Red Banks, on the 3d day of June; 4th, at Greenville; 5th, at Swamp; 6th, at Conetoe; 8th, at Tarboro'; 9th, at Town Creek; 10th, at Upper Town; 11th, at Tossnot; 12th, at Conetoe; 13th, at Old Black Creek; 15th, at Pleasant Plains; 19th and 20th, at Swamp Bottom.

Elder Wm. Burns, from Virginia, is expected to preach at Richland Chapel, on the 24th May; 25 h, at South West, on the 26th, at the Bay; 27th, at Yopp's m.; 30th, at Stump Sound; 31st, at Warrentonville; June 1st, at North East; 2d, at White Oak; 3d, at Hadnot's Creek; 4th, at Bell's; 5th, at Newport Chapel; 6th, at Slocumb's Creek; 8th, at Swift Creek; 9th, at Galloway's m. h.; 10th, at Red Banks; 11th, at Greenville; 12th, at Green Swamp; 13th, at Conetoe; 14th, at Tarboro'; 15th, at Town Creek; 16th, at Upper Town Creek; 17th, at Falls Tar River.

Prices Current, At Tarborough and New York.

MAY 8.	per	Tarboro',	New York,
Bacon,	lb	9 10	10 11
Brandy, apple,	gallon	50	60 40
Coffee,	lb	13	16 9
Corn,	bushel	40 45	47 30
Cotton,	lb	8	9 8
Cotton bagging,	yard	20	25 15
Flour,	barrel	\$6 61	\$54 54
Iron,	lb	5 1/2	6 3/4
Lard,	lb	9 10	7 1/2
Molasses,	gallon	40	45 22
Sugar, brown,	lb	10	12 1/2 6
Salt, T. L.	bushel	60	65 32
Turpentine,	barrel	150	160 225 225
wheat,	bushel	65	75 120 120
whiskey,	gallon	35	40 22 24

Negroes at private Sale.
THE subscriber wishes to sell 25 or 30 very likely slaves of various ages and of both sexes. He prefers to sell such persons as wish to purchase for their own use. The prices are such as suit the times. Gentlemen wishing to purchase are invited to call at the residence of Henry I Toole, Esq. near Potosol P. O. Pitt county, No. Ca. who will show them.
HUGH TELFAIR.
1 May, 1841. 19 3

Notice.
LOST, or mis-laid, a Note of Hand payable to Loui-iana Knight, Admin'r of C. C. Knight's estate, for \$65, due July 1842, given by John W. Purvis as principal and Gabriel Purvis as security. Such note was given for the hire of a negro the present year, and is the property of the late Charles C. Knight. All persons are forbid trading for the above Note. Any information respecting the same will be thankfully received by
A K BARLOW.
May 1st, 1841. 19 3

PIANO FORTE
And MUSIC STORE.
THE Subscribers respectfully announce to their friends and the public, that they are now opening at their Store, on Sycamore street, a large assortment of Pianos, of superior quality.
FROM THE MANUFACTORY OF
Messrs. NUNN & Clark,
NEW YORK,

Which they submit to the examination of their friends and the public. They have also on hand the largest & best selection of American and European Music. That has ever been exhibited here. Also, superior Guitars, Violins, Accordions, Flutes, Fifes and Drums—a large assortment of Roman, French & English Harps, Guitar and Violin Strings.

They will receive weekly from the Northern Cities, every new publication of Music, intending to keep at all times the largest and most complete assortment. And being both of us Teachers, and having some experience in selecting Musical and Musical Instruments, we hope to be enabled to keep such an assortment as will be pleasing, agreeable and useful to those who will favor us with their patronage. We are glad to have purchasers of our Pianos keep them for a reasonable time and pay for them, before paying for them, and we will take back any Piano paid for, if proved to be defective, even after 12 months trial. Any Piano sold in Town or its environs, will be kept in tune for 12 months gratis.
CHARLES BERG & CO.
Petersburg, April 1, 1841. 18

Notice.
THE subscriber having associated with him in business James D. Hedden, the business in future will be conducted under the firm of
James Weddell & Co.
JAMES WEDDELL.
N B. Those indebted to the subscriber are earnestly requested to call and settle their respective dues, as he is anxious to close his old business as speedily as possible.
Tarboro', Jan'y 23d, 1841. J. W.