



**TARBOROUGH:**

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1844.

FOR GOVERNOR,

**Col. Michael Hoke, of Lincoln.**

We will attend to the North State Whig in our next.

**General Jackson's Fine.**

Congress has at length passed the bill to refund General Jackson's fine. It has been twice rejected by a Whig Congress. But the voice of a grateful people has compelled a reluctant Senate to bow to its mandates, and sacrifice their party feeling at the shrine of justice.

Mr. Mangum, the Whig Senator from this State, has yielded to the wishes of his constituents, or to a slow sense of justice, & changed his vote for its passage. We hope it will not be the last error he will have the magnanimity to confess, and that it is a presage of his course in future more in accordance with the will of his constituents, and of those principles which he formerly advocated with such credit.

Mr. R. D. Addington, Surgeon Dentist of Norfolk, Va. contemplates visiting Tarboro' on or about the 26th inst. Mr. Addington comes well recommended as a Dentist.

**FOR THE TARBORO' PRESS.**

Mr. Howard: I have been a constant subscriber to the Press, ever since it was established in Tarboro'; therefore, I hope you will have no objection to inserting a few lines touching who is to represent this old tried county in our next Legislature. The time is fast approaching, when our citizens should be thinking on the subject and selecting for themselves suitable persons to represent them in the House of Commons. The writer has no particular objection to either of the gentlemen who last represented us; yet, it is thought that another might fill one of these stations as well if not better; that gentleman is HENRY T. CLARK, Esq. What say you, fellow-citizens? CONETOE.

**White Headed or Bald Eagle.**

We have recently had the rare pleasure of personally examining this noble bird—the *Falco Leucocephalus* of the Naturalists, and which, for its prowess and strength has been adopted as the emblem of the United States. It was killed by Mr. James S. Morgan of this county, on the Strabane Farm of F. L. Dancy, Esq., and sent to this place as a curiosity. Of the great number who saw it and who expressed their admiration of its beauty and powerful proportions, we do not believe there was a single individual who had ever before had the pleasure of personally inspecting this royal bird of Jove. It measured two feet eight inches from head to tail, seven feet from tip to tip of expanded wings, and weighed fourteen pounds. While viewing this fallen monarch of his tribe, calmly reposing in death, those exquisite lines of Byron, wherein he compares the premature death of Kirke White to the fallen eagle, presented themselves forcibly to our mind.

"So the struck eagle, stretched upon the plain, No more thro' rolling clouds to soar again, Viewed his own feather on the fatal dart And winged the shaft that quivered in his heart. Keen were his pangs but keener far to feel, He nursed the pinion which impelled the steel, While the same plumage that had worm'd his nest, Drank the last life drop of his bleeding breast."

Wilson, in his elegant treatise on American Ornithology, has so graphically described, (from page 89 to 100) the habits and character of this distinguished bird, that we extract copiously from him.

"This bird has been long known to naturalists, being common to both continents, and occasionally met with from a very high northern latitude, to the borders of the torrid zone, but chiefly in the vicinity of the sea, & along the shores and cliffs of our lakes and large rivers. Formed by nature for braving the severest cold; feeding equally on the produce of the sea, and of the land; possessing powers of flight capable of outstripping even the tempests themselves; unawed by any thing but man; and from the ethereal heights to which he soars, looking abroad, at one glance, on an immeasurable expanse of forests, fields, lakes and ocean, deep below him, he appears indifferent to the little localities of change of seasons: as in a few minutes he can pass from summer to winter, from the lower to the higher regions of the atmosphere, the abode of eternal cold, and from thence descend at will to the torrid or the

arctic regions of the earth. He is therefore found at all seasons in the countries he inhabits; but prefers such places as have been mentioned above, from the great partiality he has for fish.

In procuring these he displays, in a very singular manner, the genius and energy of his character, which is fierce, contemplative, daring and tyrannical; attributes not exerted but on particular occasions; but when put forth, overpowering all opposition. Elevated on the high dead limb of some gigantic tree that commands a wide view of the neighboring shore and ocean, he seems calmly to contemplate the motions of the various feathered tribes that pursue their busy avocations below; the snow white Gulls slowly winnowing the air; the busy Tringæ coursing along the sands; trains of Ducks streaming over the surface; silent and watchful Cranes intent and wading; clamorous Crows, and all the winged multitude that subsist by the bounty of this vast liquid magazine of nature. High over all these hovers one, whose action instantly arrests all his attention. By his wide curvative of wing, and sudden suspension in air, he knows him to be the Fish-Hawk, settling over some devoted victim of the deep. His eye kindles at the sight, and balancing himself, with half opened wings, on the branch, he watches the result. Down, rapid as an arrow from heaven, descends the distant object of his attention, the roar of its wings reaching the ear as it disappears in the deep, making the surges foam around! At this moment the eager looks of the Eagle are all ardor; and levelling his neck for flight, he sees the Fish-Hawk once more emerge, struggling with his prey, and mounting in the air with screams of exultation. These are the signal for our hero, who, launching into the air, instantly gives chase, soon gains on the Fish-Hawk, each exerts its utmost to mount above the other, displaying in these rencontres the most elegant and sublime aerial evolutions. The unincumbered Eagle rapidly advances, and is just on the point of reaching his opponent, when with a sudden scream probably of despair and honest execration, the latter drops his fish; the Eagle poising himself for a moment, as if to take a more certain aim, descends like a whirlwind, snatches it in his grasp ere it reaches the water, and bears his ill-gotten booty silently away to the woods.

The appetite of the Bald Eagle, the habituated to long fasting, is of the most voracious and often the most indelicate kind. Fish, when he can obtain them, are preferred to all other fare. Young lambs and pigs are dainty morsels, and made free with on all favorable occasions. Ducks, Geese, Gulls and other sea fowl, are also seized with avidity. The most putrid carrion, when nothing better can be had, is acceptable; and the collected groups of gormandizing Vultures, on the approach of this dignified personage, instantly disperse, and make way for their master, waiting his departure in sullen silence, and at a respectful distance, on the adjacent trees.

The nest of this species is generally fixed on a very large and lofty tree, often in a swamp, or morass, and difficult to be ascended. On some noted tree of this description, often a pine or cypress, the Bald Eagle builds, year after year, for a long series of years. When both male and female have been shot from the nest, another pair has soon after taken possession. The nest is large, being added to and repaired every season, until it becomes a black prominent mass, observable at a considerable distance. It is formed of large sticks, sods, earthy rubbish, hay, moss, &c. Many have stated to me that the female lays first a single egg, and that after having sat on it for some time she lays another; when the first is hatched the warmth of that, it is pretended, hatches the other. Whether this be correct or not I cannot determine; but a very respectable gentleman of Virginia assured me, that he saw a large tree cut down, containing the nest of a Bald Eagle, in which were two young, one of which appeared nearly three times as large as the other. As a proof of their attachment to their young, a person near Norfolk informed me, that in clearing a piece of woods on his place, they met with a large dead pine tree, on which was a Bald Eagle's nest and young. The tree being on fire more than half way up, and the flames rapidly ascending, the parent Eagle darted around and among the flames, until her plumage was so much injured that it was with difficulty she could make her escape, and even then, she several times attempted to return to relieve her offspring.

The flight of the Bald Eagle, when taken into consideration with the ardor and energy of his character, is noble and interesting. Sometimes the human eye can just discern him, like a minute speck, moving in slow curvatures along the face of the heavens, as if reconnoitering the earth at that immense distance. Sometimes he glides along in a direct horizontal line, at a vast height, with expanded and unmoving wings, till he gradually disappears in the distant blue ether. Seen gliding in easy circles over the high shores and mountainous cliffs that tower above the Hudson and Susquehanna, he attracts the eye of the intelligent voyager and adds great interest to the scenery. At the great cataract of Niagara, already mentioned, there rises from the gulf into which the falls of the Horse-shoe descends, a stupendous column of smoke, or spray, reaching to the heavens, and moving off in large black clouds,

according to the direction of the wind, forming a very striking and majestic appearance. The Eagles are here seen sailing about, sometimes losing themselves in this thick column, and again re-appearing in another place, with such ease and elegance of motion, as renders the whole truly sublime.

The White-headed Eagle is three feet long, and seven feet in extent; the bill is of a rich yellow; cere the same, slightly tinged with green; mouth flesh colored, tip of the tongue bluish black; the head, chief part of the neck, vent, tail-coverts and tail, are white in the perfect or old birds of both sexes, in those under three years of age these parts are of a grey brown; the rest of the plumage is deep dark brown, each feather tipped with pale brown, lightest on the shoulder of the wing, and darkest towards its extremities; the conformation of the wing is admirably adapted for the support of so large a bird; it measures two feet in breadth on the greater quills, and sixteen inches on the lesser; the longest primaries are twenty inches in length, and upwards of one inch in circumference where they enter the skin; the broadest secondaries are three inches in breadth across the vane; the scapulars are very large and broad, spreading from the back to the wing, to prevent the air from passing through; another range of broad flat feathers, from three to ten inches in length, also extend from the lower part of the breast to the wing below, for the same purpose; between these lies a deep triangular cavity; the thighs are remarkably thick, strong and muscular, covered with long feathers pointing back-wards, usually called the femoral feathers; the legs, which are covered half way below the knee, before, with dark brown downy feathers, are of a rich yellow, the color of ripe Indian corn; feet the same; claws blue black, very large and strong, particularly the inner one, which is considerably the largest, soles very rough and warty; the eye is sunk under a bony or cartilaginous projection, of a pale yellow color, and is turned considerably forwards, not standing parallel with the cheeks, the iris is of a bright straw color, pupal black.

The male is generally two or three inches shorter than the female; the white on the head, neck and tail being more tinged with yellowish, and its whole appearance less formidable; the brown plumage is also lighter, and the bird itself less daring than the female, a circumstance common to almost all birds of prey.

The Eagle is said to live to a great age, sixty, eighty, and as some assert, one hundred years. This circumstance is remarkable, when we consider the seeming intemperate habits of the bird. Sometimes fasting, through necessity, for several days, and at other times gorging itself with animal food till its craw swells out the plumage of that part, forming a large protuberance on the breast. This, however, is its natural food, and for these habits its whole organization is particularly adapted. It has not like men invented rich wines, ardent spirits, and a thousand artificial poisons in the form of soups, sauces and sweetmeats. Its food is simple, it indulges freely, uses great exercise, breathes the purest air, is healthy, vigorous and long lived. The lords of the creation themselves might derive some useful hints from these facts, were they not already, in general, too wise, or too proud, to learn from their inferiors the fowls of the air and beasts of the field."

Congress.—In the Senate, on the 14th inst. the bill refunding the fine imposed on Gen Jackson was finally passed by a vote of 30 to 16—Messrs. Mangum and Haywood, of this State, both voting for it. If Mr. Porter, who did not vote, and Messrs. Woodbridge, Miller and Dayton, who voted against the bill, had voted for it as they were instructed to do, it would have passed by a vote of 31 to 13. The debate on the Tariff bill is still continued.

In the House of Representatives, the discussion on the 21st Rule has not yet been brought to a close—and nothing else of public importance has been recently transacted.

**From the Raleigh Standard.**

**DEMOCRATIC**

**State and Central Committee.**

Appointed under the order of the Democratic State Convention which assembled in this city on the 14th of December last:—

- Dr. Josiah O. Watson, of Wake, Perrin Busbee, Esq. "
- Hon. Weldon N. Edwards, of Warren, William W. Holden, Esq. of Wake, Gen. Joseph Allison, of Orange, Dr. Thos. N. Cameron, of Cumberland, Gabriel Holmes, Esq. of New Hanover, William R. Poole, Esq. of Wake, Burton Craige, Esq. of Catawba, Hon. Charles Fisher, of Rowan, Alpheus Jones, Esq. of Wake, Gen. George Whitfield, of Lenoir, Thos. Bragg, Jr. Esq. of Northampton, James B. Shepard, Esq. of Wake, Hon. Louis D. Wilson, of Edgecombe, Benjamin B. Smith, Esq. of Wake, Hon. Louis D. Henry, " William White, Esq. " George W. Thompson, Esq. " John Clayton, Esq. of Henderson, Wilson W. Whitaker, Esq. of Wake, Hon. John Hill, of Stokes.

Council of State.—We learn that this

body adjourned on Monday last, not having been able to form a quorum, as only Messrs. Cameron, Fitts and Watson were in attendance. Of course no appointments were made. It will meet again on Monday, the 18th of March. Public rumor is silent as to the gentleman upon whom the mantle of the lamented Gaston will make its temporary descent.—ib.

The British Minister to this country, Mr. Packenham, has arrived at New York. He is said to be invested with full power to settle the Oregon question.—ib.

We learn that Mr. Wilkins, of Pennsylvania, has been appointed Secretary of War, and Mr. Gilmer, of Georgia, Secretary of the Navy.—ib.

A duel was fought this morning, (Feb. 17.) about nine o'clock, in Virginia, near the Chain Bridge. The principals were Mr. Julian May and Mr. Joseph Cochran, of this city. At the first fire Mr. Cochran fell mortally wounded, the ball of his antagonist having entered his brain just above the right eye. The unfortunate victim of a silly and barbarous code was still breathing at sunset, though his death was momentarily expected. We have had various and contradictory accounts of the cause of the quarrel, the publication of which would be both unnecessary and improper.—Washington City Spec.

**From the Washington Republican.**

Fire.—A fire broke out in the Whig printing office, about 7 o'clock on last Thursday morning. But by the timely aid of the Neptune Fire Company, it was soon extinguished. It is believed to have caught from a box in which ashes and fire had been thrown.

Another.—On Friday morning last, about 5 o'clock, our citizens were aroused by the alarm of fire, which was soon ascertained to be on the wharf of John Myers, Esq., Commission Merchant. Before the flames could be extinguished, about 1,600 barrels of turpentine, 50 bales of cotton, several bales of hay and rags, together with the sheds under which they were placed, were consumed. By the timely aid of the Fire Companies, and the citizens generally, (for every one exerted himself to the utmost,) together with a favorable wind, further damage was prevented. The loss, we are informed, is estimated at about \$5,000. The cotton and a part of the turpentine being owned by two gentlemen in Edgecombe. The fire companies deserve great credit—the citizens deserve credit—indeed praise is due to all who were present, (for no one was idle,) for their active exertions in suppressing the flames.

Wholesale Swindling.—A dashing young fellow from Cincinnati recently procured from the merchants of Vicksburg, Miss., discounts to the amount of \$100,000 on foreign bills of lading, and then sloped. He passed under the name of Gen. Igle Hart, of the house of Igle, Hart & Co. of Cincinnati. He procured the advances on the sales of flour, provisions, &c., which he pretended were on the way down the river. He also borrowed \$200 from the boarders at Union Hall in Vicksburg, the house at which he put up. He played a similar game at Jackson, Miss. Philadelphia Gazette.

**Foreign.**

By the packet ship Roscius, arrived at New York, London and Liverpool dates to the 14th of last month are received.

There had been another advance in cotton of 1-8d, with tremendous large sales.

The news carried out by the Liverpool and New York sent up the price of cotton.

Trade was very prosperous in England. Every thing looked remarkably favorable.

France was full of revolutionary spirits. The ministry was on the eve of a downfall.

Affairs in Ireland were approaching a crisis.

The State trials were to begin in less than 48 hours after the Roscius sailed.

Later.—The packet ship Europe, arrived at New York, brings dates from Liverpool to the 16th January.

Cotton had advanced since the foregoing accounts full 2 3d of a penny sterling—being one cent per pound in one week. In the previous fortnight the aggregate advance in cotton was 2 cts. per pound, being equal to an advance in the value of the Cotton of America fully twenty millions of dollars.

Washington Market, Feb. 22.—Corn—wholesale, \$1 60 per barrel. Bacon—7 cts. Lard, 7 to 7 1/2 cts. Naval stores. New dip, \$1 65; Old, \$1 65. Scrape, 65 cents.—Rep.

**COMMUNICATED.**

Rev. Thos. L. Carter will preach on the 1st Sabbath in March at Weldon; 2nd Sabbath and Saturday before at Jackson, Northampton county; 3rd Sabbath, at Lee's Chapel, Bertie county; 4th Sabbath and Saturday before, at Tarboro'; 5th Sabbath and Saturday before, at Hardaway's.

**MARRIED.**

In Pitt county, on Thursday, 15th inst. by Benj. F. Eborn, Esq. Mr. William Tuft to Miss Louisa Van Noorden.

**POSTSCRIPT**

**DISTRICT CONVENTION.**

We stop the press to announce that the Democratic Convention for the Electoral Congressional District met in Washington on Thursday last, (the 22nd) We were through a delegate, that four counties were represented, viz: Beaufort, Craven, Pitt, and Edgecombe. Genl. Pasteur Craven, was called to the Chair, and W. B. Rodman, Esq. of Beaufort, acted Secretary. Genl. W. M. A. BLOUNT, Beaufort, was unanimously selected as delegate to the National Convention in Baltimore, and HENRY T. CLARK, Esq. of Tarboro', alternate. Genl. Blount addressed the Convention for half an hour in reference to the nomination, expressing the necessity of union and action in the coming contest, and pledging himself to support the nominee whoever he might be. A Resolution was unanimously adopted, calling a Convention in Tarboro' immediately after the adjournment of the Baltimore Convention, to appoint an Elector for the District. The Electoral District is composed of the counties of Nash, Edgecombe, Pitt, Beaufort, Martin, Hyde, Tyrrell, and Washington.

**Prices Current,**

At Tarborough and New York.

	FEB. 21.	per	Tarboro'.	New York.
Bacon,	lb	8	9	4
Brandy, apple,	gallon	40	50	40
Coffee,	lb	13	15	9
Corn,	bushel	30	35	47
Cotton,	lb	6	7	6
Cotton bagging,	yard	20	25	15
Flour,	barre	\$5	5 1/2	\$5 5/4
Iron,	lb	5 1/2	6	3
Lard,	lb	6	7	7
Molasses,	gallon	35	40	18
Sugar, brown,	lb	9	12	6
Salt, T. I.,	bushel	45	50	32
Turpentine,	barrel	140	150	235
wheat,	bushel	65	75	100
whiskey,	gallon	35	40	20

**TARBORO'**

**Male and Female School.**

THE Subscriber avails himself of this opportunity to call public attention to the above mentioned Institution, of which he has charge as Instructor. Instruction will be given in any and all the English branches, to any extent required; also in the Hebrew, Greek, Latin, and French languages. Students, desiring to enter our University, will be taught the course of studies recommended by the Faculty in their Catalogue.

The present session commenced on 2d Monday in January, and will end on Friday before the 2d Monday in June. Students may enter at any time during the session, and pay for the time sent.

**TERMS.**

English branches per quarter, \$5. Languages do. 7.50

Payable quarterly. Refer to the Trustees of the Male Academy.

J. H. BROOKS, Principal.

Feb. 10th, 1844. 6

**NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!**

**Taft & Brother,**

WOULD inform the citizens of this place and the public generally, that they now have on hand a very desirable and magnificent assortment of

**Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS,**

Hats and Caps of the latest style and very best quality—Boots and Shoes—Hardware, Cutlery, Crockery, Glassware,

**GROCERIES, &c.**

Purchasers of the above articles will find it to their interest to examine their stock. Even if they do not purchase of us, they will at least have the advantage of learning the lowest market prices. Tarboro', Feb. 1st, 1844. 5

**Horses and Vehicles.**

THE Subscriber having replenished his stock of Horses and Vehicles, now offers them for hire on the following

**Terms per Day.**

- For Barouche, two horses, and driver, \$4 00
- " Barouche and harness, 1 50
- " Carryall, two horses, and driver, 3 50
- " Carryall and harness, 1 00
- " Buggy, and horse, 2 00
- " Buggy, and harness, 1 00
- " Gig, and horse, 1 75
- " Gig, and harness, 0 75
- " Sulky, and horse, 1 50
- " Sulky, and harness, 0 50
- " Horse, saddle and bridle, 1 25
- " Horse, 1 00
- " Horse and cart, 1 25
- " Cart and gear, 0 25
- " Horse, and plough, 1 25
- " Plough and gear, 0 25

Draught wagon and dray, per contract. The above charges are for an ordinary day's travel—longer or shorter distance by special contract.

GEO. HOWARD,

Tarboro', Jan'y 10.