



TARBOROUGH:

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1844

FOR PRESIDENT, James K. Polk, of Tennessee.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT, George M. Dallas, of Penn.

Democratic Electors.

- First District Thomas Bragg, Second do. Henry I. Toole, Third do. A. W. Venable, Fourth do. George Whitfield, Fifth do. William S. Ashe, Sixth do. David Reid, Seventh do. Joseph Allison, Eighth do. D. W. Courts, Ninth do. W. J. Alexander, Tenth do. George Bower, Eleventh do.

(Election on Monday, 4th Nov. 1844)

Among the recent published decisions of the Supreme Court we find the following:—

Also, in State v. Lane, from Edgecombe reversing the judgment below, and ordering a peremptory mandamus to issue.

This doubtless seals the fate of Harry Lane, convicted of the murder of John Bedford, whose case will be again brought before our Superior Court, to be held next week, for final decision.

The reader will find on our first page a piece from the Baltimore Republican, containing matter of fact eloquence which will if freely circulated, do more good to enlighten the people than a dozen speeches in Congress against the tariff. We hope it may be generally read, and used at public meetings by our public speakers.

Clay changing his position on Texas.

Mr. Clay has written a third letter on this subject, and is coming round fast. He seems to have no fixed principles except the single one of self-promotion, and that is sought by the sacrifice of all others.

His first letter was in decided opposition to the annexation, so viewed by friends and foes, and he summed up in forcible array the views in opposition to it; declaring it "subversive of the integrity of the Union," thereby adopting the disunion threats of John Quincy Adams and the abolitionists, and plainly courting the abolitionist aid by declaring his determination to stand to his opposition as long as "a respectable portion" would back him.

His second letter to the South aimed to explain his first, to lessen its ambiguity; but it only mystifies his position, for it enables the Texas men of the South to say, that his opposition to it is by no means such as his first letter indicated, and that he will yield his position more readily, and that "the respectable portion of the people" means a different thing. When a politician writes so ambiguously and confused as to leave doubts about his views, you may rely on it, that concealment is his design; and when he undertakes to explain and modify, you may be equally certain, first, that he feels self-convicted of his errors; and secondly, that the public see it also and require such confession. Such is the sad predicament of a politician, who gives out to the people, not the honest convictions of his mind, but such opinions guardedly expressed, as will impose on the community, pointing in any direction his own interest or their inclination may direct.

His third letter has now made its appearance, still explaining what ought never to have been left in doubt, his first manifesto; and modifying his opposition to such a point, as may at once satisfy the friend and the enemy of the annexation of Texas. He now openly says he is "personally in favor of it," but he cannot give it his political support. Now can any person justify this double dealing? was there ever such barefaced dishonesty? first in favor, then in opposition, then half and half. The South to support Mr. Clay because he is "personally in favor of it;" the North, because he is politically opposed to it. All his good wishes are for Texas, but his acts against her. Surely, Mr. Clay ought to have one of Gen'l Harrison's committees to hold his creed, or adopt his other motto, "no opinion for the public eye."

Mr. Clay's first letter influenced thousands against Texas, who had avowed their open support of it. He now abandons them, and jumps on the fence to await further developments. Mr. Clay must again explain. Such is the fate of dishonest politicians. And we may truly say of Mr. Clay on the Texas question, that he

"Wires in and wires out, And leaves the people still in doubt, Whether the snake which made the track Was going South or coming back."

The Raleigh Register.

The Raleigh Register has replied to our notice of "his orders to the Legislature," and his reply shows how sensibly he felt the remarks applied to them. We have seldom seen such unblushing "effrontery" displayed in any article, as to notify the members elect (as soon as a whig majority was ascertained) to form no preferences for candidates for office, but to be at Raleigh at the earliest moment for action, or in other words put themselves under "Raleigh influence."

He heads his reply "Effrontery." 'Twas well titled if badly aimed, for he leaves it quite equivocal whether the term is applied to "his orders," or our remarks on them.

Our paper is called "little patent machine." It is a term of very general meaning. No doubt he intended it to be a severe one of some sort. If so, we must take the intention for the deed, for that constitutes its only smartness. But it is "published in Edgecombe—done in the sloughs of Locofocoism." This we suppose is intended to be still more severe, so we must pardon his taste, and again give him credit for his bad (or worse) intentions. Perhaps Locofocoism as well as Coonism has its sloughs, and those in Edgecombe have damped the bright hopes of aspiring coons as effectually as they ever were done elsewhere. Edgecombe is dreading, hence she is vilified and slandered and ridiculed; and in her turn claims the privilege of exposing these vilifiers and jesters, one of whom happens to be the Raleigh Register.

The article which is headed "Effrontery," concludes with a line from a nursery song.

"Hush a by, baby, on the tree top."

This is a decided specimen of grannyism. If our infantile efforts require the aid of a nursery lullaby, we may then consider the merits of Granny Gales; till then he had better spare his readers the little songs his own domestic "responsibilities" may have taught him.

But to be more serious. The Register says the whigs are "independent and think for themselves." If so, your late "orders" were in direct contradiction to this; for it called on them expressly not to think for themselves, but wait till they arrived in Raleigh. And if they have not "independence" to resent this wrong done them, then they are indeed fit subjects for your "orders." And while you call them "independent," you may issue your "orders" and "think for them" too.

But the most important part of the subject you are silent on, viz: the scramble for office, and the great preparation for the "division of spoils," when there is but one fish and no loaf to divide. Truly if ever a party earned the appellation of spoils party by hard and faithful work, you merit it. Loaves and fishes are your principles, down to one fish and one principle.

You speak of our article springing from a feeling of "disappointment." From whatever source it may have sprung, it is at least true; and disappointment may yet preside over your feast, when one dish is served to so many appetites.

FOR THE TARBORO' PRESS.

Mr. Howard: I had the pleasure of hearing HENRY I. TOOLE, Esq. address the freemen of Pitt county in the Court House at Greenville yesterday, in a masterly manner. He took up the different points at issue between the two great parties of this country, and manfully and eloquently stript Federalism of its humbuggery and disguise, and laid bare their evil deeds and designs before the people; not one particle of constitutional ground did he leave federalism and its whole train of constructive measures to rest on. He first showed the identity of Federal whig measures with those of King George the 3rd of England, that the grievances complained of by our fathers of the Revolution in fact and principle, were the very same that the Federal party have imposed from the days of the elder Adams's alien and sedition laws to the dictator's reign of 1841, &c. when they had control of the government. He held up to view their promises in 1840, their reckless course after they came into power, their repudiation of contracts, the distribution law, the iniquitous bankrupt

law, the two United States Bank bills which President Tyler vetoed, and showed plain that all their measures were anti-American and anti-Republican, and were all doubtful powers, which Washington warned the people of this government not to exercise. He took up the bank question, drew its picture, showed it was not wanting in this country to regulate exchanges, that exchanges are as good now as they were in the days of the bank and better, that it could not be the object of the whig party—they wanted a bank to regulate purses, politics, and politicians of the country, such as D. Webster and H. Clay; when it was said he received from the old U. S. Bank forty or fifty thousand dollars, &c. before this he was an anti-bank man, afterwards a bank man of the darkest kind—that Clay wants another bank just (as rotten and stinking) like the old one.

Mr. Toole next took up the Tariff, drew its picture and laid before the people the impositions and burdens it lays on our section of the country to place wealth in the laps of the manufacturer and monopolist. He next took up the bankrupt law, and showed the people its fallacy—that it was shapen in sin and brought forth in iniquity, and the object of it was fraud on the honest people of this country—that it was repudiation of the darkest hue. He next took up the abolition of the veto power from the federal constitution, and showed the cause why Henry Clay attacked the constitution. The cause was, that Honest John Tyler could not violate his oath and conscience, which bound him to support the constitution—that our patriotic fathers of the Revolution saw the necessity of it, (the veto,) and placed it in the hands of the President to arrest hasty and reckless legislation, &c.—and that if the veto power was abolished, that the number of free States were fourteen, the slave twelve—that the free States had four majority in the Senate, and forty and upwards in the House—he then drew the picture and showed plain, if the veto power was abolished from the constitution, that the South and southern institutions would be endangered, and challenged successful contradiction. He next adverted to the Texas question, showed the advantage it would be to the United States, the North as well as the South in a national point of view, and then showed the strength it would add to the South and southern institutions, &c. &c. and in all points at issue defied successful contradiction.

It was reported in the streets, that Gov. Dudley was going to reply to Mr. Toole, but he did not; he could not stand to hear Mr. Toole throughout. Mr. Toole arraigned him, and Gov. Morehead, and others, and showed their anti-tariff measures of 1824 and '28, and their resolutions in opposition to Mr. Van Buren, because he was too much of a tariff man—that they were in favor of Mr. Barbour, who was against the tariff—and asked, where are they now? all tariff men! These tariff men cannot endure to come to the light, because their deeds are evil; hence Gov. Dudley showed not his head. Mr. Allen, who it was expected would reply if the Ex-Governor would not, showed not his head in defence of coonism.

Sir, I say to you if all the democratic Electoral candidates are as active in the cause of liberty and the constitution as Mr. Toole is, we shall carry this State on the 4th November next with ease. Let each county add to her democratic vote twenty-eight, and it will turn the scale in favor of Democracy in this State, Polk and Dallas will be elected, and the coons will return to their hollows for half a century to come. If perchance they should rally again, it must be under another name beside whig, which they have polluted. Then rally, Democrats, once more, and carry your whole strength to the polls on the 4th November next, and victory is yours; while the stripes and stars will again wave over the land of the free—when the lone star of Texas will be added to our banner, and our brethren of Texas shall participate and enjoy the freedom our revolutionary fathers achieved. A VOTER.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE,

No. 3.

Red Sulphur Springs, Monroe Co., Va. Aug. 20th, 1844.

To the Editor of the Press:

In my last from the Hot Springs I was in the valley of Virginia and now in the great Mississippi valley of the union, having retraced my steps, crossing again the Alleghany Ridge one of the great Back Bones of America.

Leaving the White Sulphur where we tarried a night and were badly accommodated at Mastin's Hotel, we commenced our day's journey, the beautiful turnpike for several miles keeping company with Howard's Creek, a lively little mountain stream.

With regret we left the Turnpike, which leads to Lewisburg, Blue Sulphur and Guyandotte and turned off on the badly constructed road to the Salt Sulphur, the dinner house for passengers to the Red.

These springs enjoy, in common with the rest, a goodly reputation for the cure of several diseases. The establishment is well fitted up and the table d'hote was well supplied with all the good things the mountain market affords and served up in a style superior to any thing I've seen.

The breads (an all important article for

invalids) were cooked in the very best manner.

The water in taste and smell is hard to distinguish from the White Sulphur. The dinner (and such a one you do not meet with at every place in the mountains) being despatched, we bid adieu to several old acquaintances and reached the Red Sulphur at sunset.

The ride was cheered by beautiful scenery and some fine farms after getting into Monroe county, which to me was quite a treat, having for four weeks past been completely blockaded by mountains. The greater portion of the Road between this and the White Sulphur passes through a limestone region and as is generally the case the soil is fertile. Union, the county seat of Monroe Co., is surrounded by a beautiful country, and the village it seems (from several brick houses going up) in a flourishing condition. Glad indeed were we when we "hove in view" of the sequestered spot, having been exposed the greater part of the day to the scorching rays of an August sun.

Delightfully situated in a very narrow valley, overlooked on either side by high mountains is the celebrated Red Sulphur Springs, famed for the alleviation and in many instances cure of pulmonary consumption or as the young M. D.'s would pompously call it "phthisis pulmonalis."

The first use made of this water was by the neighbors for itch, sore legs and other cutaneous eruptions; but when its sedative effects were made known and its peculiar property of reducing the pulse discovered, it became at once a resort for consumptions and since that time has performed some astonishing cures in other diseases, particularly in chronic diarrhoea, chronic inflammation, affections of the liver, kidney, bladder, &c.

Persons at a distance would treat as incredible, that a few glasses of this water will reduce a highly excited pulse down to its natural number of beats per minute, were it not well authenticated. Such is the fact however, that it does exercise a mysterious influence over the circulation of the blood, possessed by no other known water in the world.

The water is delightfully cool, temp. 56, cooler perhaps than any sulphur water in the mountains and on that account far more palatable. The accommodations are sufficient for 350 persons and the Proprietors have an efficient and gentlemanly manager in the person of Mr. King, whom every body recollects at the White Sulphur.

This place is tastily ornamented with promenades, shade trees and grass plats. The large buildings and rows of cabins are arranged for comfort and convenience. Mr. Burke (the former Proprietor,) displayed no little skill in making improvements on this once rugged mountain side. The property was sold last summer at auction and brought \$20,000. It is now owned by A. Beirne & Co. In my next I propose to give you an insight into the way they manage things at the watering places. Yours truly, BUCK TAYLOR, At the Red.

Foreign.

The Great Western arrived at New York, from Liverpool with advices from that place to the 17th inclusive.

There has been no change in cotton-tendency, however, in favor of buyers. There was a good trade demand.

The intelligence of the English crops is very favorable to England, and unfavorable to America.

Accouchement of the Queen—Birth of a Prince.—The birth of another Prince—the Duke of York we presume to call him by anticipation—has relieved every solicitude as to the personal welfare of Queen Victoria, and has given a new security for the direct succession to the crown.

The Duc de Bordeaux has addressed a circular to the Governments of Europe, announcing his seniority in the House of Bourbon, since the demise of the Duc d'Angouleme; he declares himself the only heir to the throne of France, according to the ancient right of succession.

Liverpool Cotton Market, Aug. 16 — The demand has moderated this week, and the transactions are below the weekly average. The range of prices has also been in favor of buyers during the latter part of the week by 4d per lb.

Elder S. I. Chandler will preach on Tuesday, 1st October, at the Falls Tar River; on Wednesday, at Hardaway's; Thursday, at Tarboro'; Friday, at Lawrence's—on his way to the Kehukee Association, to be held at Kehukee meeting house, Halifax county, commencing on Saturday before the first Sunday in Oct.

MARRIED,

In Raleigh, on Thursday morning 28 ult. by the Rev. Dr. Mason, Hon. J. R. J. Daniel, Representative to Congress from the Halifax District in this State, to Miss Frances Stith of Raleigh.

DIED.

At his residence in Johnston county, on Saturday morning last Ransom Saunders, Esq. Senator elect from that county to the ensuing Legislature.

Very recently, in Greene county, James Harper Esq. member elect from that county to the House of Commons of the next Legislature.



ELECTORAL APPOINTMENTS.

We are requested by HENRY I. TOOLE, Esq., the Democratic Nominee for Elector of President and Vice President in this (2nd) Electoral District, to publish that he expects to address the people of the several counties composing the District, as follows: At the Court House of Nash Co. 13th Aug. Edgecombe, " 27th Aug. Tyrrell, " 3rd Sept. Washington, " 10th Sept. Martin, " 15th Oct. Beaufort, " 29th Oct. Pitt, on the day of

Presidential election, being 4th Nov.

It will be perceived that the above appointments alone involve a large amount of uncompensated labor, and will therefore constitute a satisfactory reply to the several requests received to address the people at their gatherings in detached sections of counties.

Fishing Creek Land FOR SALE.

THE subscriber, being desirous to remove to the West, offers his Land for sale. The Land is situated on the south side of Fishing Creek, 7 miles from Edgefield, 20 from Tarboro', and 12 from the Rail Road. This tract

Contains 1692 Acres.

It is so situated that it can be sold in tracts from 500 to 700 acres with a



Comfortable Dwelling-House

On each tract. It is unnecessary to say any thing as to the quality of the Land, as no person will purchase without examination. Those that wish to purchase Land in this county, I will take great pleasure in shewing them the Land as I am sure they cannot be better suited as to the Land, location, or society. Terms will be accommodating. WILLIAM D. BRYAN, August 22nd, 1844. 35



Head Quarters, Tosnot Depot, Aug't 12th, 1844.

Brigade Orders.

THE Colonel's Commandants of the several Regiments composing the 5th Brigade North Carolina Militia, will parade their several Regiments at their respective parade grounds, equipped according to law for General Review, (as follows): The 14th (Upper) Halifax Regiment, at Walker's Roads, on Tuesday the 8th day of October next.

The 16th Regiment, at Jackson, on Wednesday, the 9th ditto.

The 15th (Lower) Halifax Regiment, at Dawson's Roads, on Thursday, the 10th ditto.

The 15th Regiment, at Williamston, on Saturday, the 12th ditto.

The 21st (Lower) Edgecombe Regiment, at Tarboro', on Thursday, the 17th ditto.

The 20th (Upper) Edgecombe Regiment, at Bridgers's, on Saturday, the 19th ditto. By order,

JOSHUA BARNES,

Brigadier Gen. 5th Brigade Militia, N.C.

JNO. P. SHARPE,

Aid de camp.

The Roanoke Advocate will insert above until 8th Oct. and forward acct to this office for collection.

\$50 Reward

WILL BE PAID for the apprehension of my fellow LEWIS,

Who absconded about the 4th of July last. He was purchased of Mr. Josiah Taylor; but I have understood since, his owner's name was Kinchen Taylor. Lewis is a stout, able-bodied fellow, about 5 feet 10 inches high and about 23 or 24 years of age. The above reward will be paid on his being lodged in the Wilmington Jail and notice given me to that effect, or \$60 if delivered to me in Charleston S. C., at my residence, No. 60 Tradd Street.

JOHN T. MARSHALL, Charleston, (S. C.) Aug 26, 1844. 35-6

Groceries, &c

THE subscriber offers for sale, on his usual liberal & accommodating terms: Molasses, sugar, coffee, pepper, spice, cloves, Brandy, whiskey, rum, gin, wine, soap, candles, Cups and saucers, plates, dishes, pitchers, bowls, Tumblers, window glass, jugs, wrapping paper, Letter paper, different colors, ruled and not ruled, Writing paper, blank cards, quills, ink powder, Black and red lead pencils, &c. &c.

GEO. HOWARD

Tarboro', Aug. 20, 1844.