



The Tarborough Press,

BY GEORGE HOWARD,

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VARIETY.

Congress.—The following resolutions were submitted to the Senate by Mr. Morris, on the 29th ult. It will be seen that they are a complete counterpart to those presented by Mr. Calhoun:—

Resolved, That in the formation of the Federal Constitution, the States acted in their sovereign capacity; but the adoption of the same was, by the people of the several States, by their agents specially elected for that purpose, and the people of the several States, by their own free and voluntary assent, entered into the compact of union proposed in the Constitution, with the view to form a more perfect union, establish justice, ensure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty to themselves and their posterity; and that the means of attaining all these important objects are fully provided for in the grants of power contained in the Constitution itself.

Resolved, That the people of the several States in delegating a portion of their power to the Federal Government, which they had formerly exercised by their own Legislatures, severally retained the exclusive and sole right over their domestic institutions, which they had not, by the Constitution, granted to the Federal Government, and they reserved to individuals, and to the States in their sovereign character, the full liberty of speech and the press, to discuss the domestic institutions of any of the States, whether political, moral, or religious; and that it would be the exercise of unauthorised power on the part of this Government, or that of any of the States, to attempt to restrain the same; and that any endeavor to do so, would be insulting to the people and the States so interfered with; for each State alone has the power to punish individuals for the abuse of this liberty within their own jurisdiction; and whenever one State shall attempt to make criminal acts done by citizens in another State, which are lawful in the State where done, the necessary consequence would be to weaken the bands of our Union.

Resolved, That this Government was adopted by the several States of this Union as a common agent, to carry into effect the powers which they had delegated by the Constitution; and in fulfillment of this high and sacred trust, this Government is bound so to exercise its functions as not to interfere with the reserved rights of the States over their own domestic institutions; and it is the duty of this Government to refrain from any attempt, however remote, to operate on the liberty of speech and the press, as secured to the citizens of each State by the Constitution and laws thereof. That the United States are bound to secure to each State a republican form of Government, and to protect each of them against invasion or domestic violence, and for no other purpose can Congress interfere with the internal police of a State.

Resolved, That domestic slavery as it exists in the southern and western States, is a moral and political evil, and that its existence at the time of the adoption of the Constitution is not recognised by that instrument as an essential element in the exercise of its powers over the several States, and no change of feeling on the part of any of the States can justify them or their citizens in open and systematic attacks on the right of petition, the freedom of speech, or the liberty of press, with a view to silence either, on any subject whatever; and that all such attacks are manifest violations of the mutual and solemn pledge to protect and defend each other, and as such is a manifest breach of faith, and a violation of the most solemn obligations, both political, moral and religious.

Resolved, That it is the indisputable right of any State, or any citizen thereof, as well as an indispensable duty, to endeavor, by all legal and constitutional means, to abolish whatever is immoral and sinful, and that Congress alone possess the power to abolish slavery, and the slave trade in

this District or any of the Territories of the United States; and the right of petition, of speech, and of the press, to accomplish this object is not to be questioned, and that an act of Congress on this subject would be within its constitutional powers.

Resolved, That the Union of these States rests upon the virtue and intelligence of the citizens in supporting the Constitution of the United States, and not upon any supposed advantages it may afford to any particular State; and that it is the solemn duty of all, more especially of this body, which represents the States in their sovereign character, to resist all attempts to discriminate between the States; and that it would be unwise, unjust, and contrary to the Constitution, to annex any new Territory, or State to this confederacy, with a view to the advantage of any State, or its peculiar domestic institutions; that such an attempt would be contrary to that equality of rights which one object of the Constitution was to secure alike to all the States; and if done to favor the slaveholding States, for the purpose of giving to those States a preponderance in this Government, would in effect, be to establish slavery in all the States.

Resolved, That to regulate commerce among the several States is an express power granted by the Constitution to the Congress of the United States. That, in the exercise of this power, Congress may rightfully prohibit any article, though made property by the laws of a State, from being used in such commerce, if the same would be detrimental to the general welfare.

Resolved, That Congress have possessed the power since the year 1808 to prohibit the importation of persons into any State as articles of commerce or merchandise.

Resolved, That the political condition of the people within the District of Columbia is subject to State regulation; and that Congress, in the exercise of its legislative powers over the District, are bound by the will of their constituents in the same manner as when legislating for the people of the United States generally.

Resolved, That this Government was founded and has been sustained by the force of public opinion, and that the free and full exercise of that opinion is absolutely necessary for its healthful action, and that any system which will not bear the test of public investigation is at war with its fundamental principles; and that any proceedings on the part of those who administer the Government of the United States, or any of the States, or any citizens thereof, which are intended or calculated to make disreputable the free and full exercise of the thoughts and opinions of any portion of our citizens on any subject connected with the political, moral, or religious institutions of our country, whether expressed by petitions to Congress, or otherwise, by attaching to the character of such citizens odious and reproachful names and epithets, strikes at the very foundation of all our civil institutions, as well as our personal safety; poisons the very fountains of public justice, and excites mobs and other unlawful assemblies to deeds of violence and blood. That our only safety is in tolerating error of opinion, while reason is left free to combat it.

From the Globe.

Political Landmarks.—There never has been a day since the time of Mr. Jefferson, when the boundaries of political parties were so accurately defined by landmarks, fixed on measures and on principles, as they were at this. This return to fundamental principles commenced with the outrage upon the public will, in the rejection of General Jackson, and has been advancing and gaining ground ever since. The election of the patriot Jackson, and his administration of eight years, gave him time to re-establish the great landmarks which divided and defined the political parties—Federalists and Republicans—of forty years ago; and the election of Mr. Van Buren, and his already tried and proved firmness, is a pledge to the country that he will not pull down, nor remove, a single political mark which Jefferson established, and which Jackson restored.—Avoiding minute points, and premising that, in speaking of parties, some individual exceptions are always admitted, and we believe that the following principles and measures constitute the political landmarks by which the Federalists and the Republicans of the present can be accurately discriminated:

First. On the construction of the Constitution of the United States—the Federalists going for a *latitude*, and the Republicans for a *strict* construction.

Second. On a National Bank—the Fe-

deralists being for a bank, and the Republicans being against.

Third. On State banks—the Republicans being for *diminishing gradually their number, and increasing their restrictions,* and the Federalists being for *increasing their number, and diminishing their restrictions.*

Fourth. On a gold circulation—the Federalists being *against* it, and the Republicans being *for* it.

Fifth. On the increase of the specie circulation—the Federalists being *against* the increase, and the Republicans *for* it.

Sixth. On the small note circulation under twenty dollars—the Republican for *suppressing* it, and the Federalists being for *perpetuating and extending* it.

Seventh. On the shin-plaster circulation—the Federalists being *for* it, and the Republicans *against* it.

Eighth. On the resumption of Specie payments by the banks—the Federalists, *as a body,* against the resumption; the Republicans almost universally, and without exception, for the resumption.

By attending to these landmarks, the two political parties now in the field can be distinctly recognised, and they establish the identity of the present *soi disant* Whigs with the Hamiltonian and John Adams Federalists of forty years ago.

The Charleston Mercury says—“We understand that the Bank of Charleston has made an arrangement with one of the first Banking Institutions in England, to keep a direct account with them, and is prepared to buy Sterling and Foreign Exchange from purchases of produce, and also to supply Sterling Bills to importers of Foreign Goods. This is the first arrangement of this character ever made by a bank in this city, and we consider it a highly important step towards opening a direct trade with Europe.”

The Dismal Swamp Canal, which connects the waters of the Chesapeake at Norfolk with those of the North Carolina Sound, was never in finer order. Lake Drummond furnishes constantly an ample supply, giving over five feet of water, which is the required depth. No less than 65 schooners, one sloop, and 17 lighters, passed through it in November with full cargoes; and in the same month there went outwards 51 schrs. 3 sloops, and 17 lighters, partially loaded.

We are grieved to learn, that on the 14th ult. Holmes Beatty, eldest son of John D. Beatty, Esq. of Bladen county, lost his life by the accidental discharge of a gun, which fell from his own hand. The charge entered his side, but he was able to reach his father's house, explain the cause of the accident, when he became speechless, and died in a few hours. He was about 15 years of age, of an amiable and manly character.—*Ral. Reg.*

Our brother Swaim, of the Ashboro' Citizen must be doing something for the rising generation. Hear him:

“TO OUR PATRONS—Come, gentlemen, pay up! Another mouth to feed! ha! ha! ha!”

Dreadful Accident.—Near Bethania, in Stokes county, on the 20th inst. a young man by the name of Lewis Glenn, was run over by a wagon wheel and killed. It was supposed he was in the wagon when the horses started to run, and in attempting to get to the saddle horse, missed his footing and fell.—*Carolina Watchman.*

John Duncan's trial took place at Morganton, on Thursday and Friday, 16th and 17th inst. and after a laborious investigation, resulted in a verdict of Manslaughter.—*ib.*

A friend tells a good story of a fellow in North Carolina. Having been put in jail for marrying 13 wives, he made his escape and was seen three or four days afterwards by a gentleman, who recognized him. The gentleman anxious to secure the reward for his apprehension, invited him into his house to dinner, and then slyly slipped out in pursuit of a constable; but great was his horror on his return, to find that the culprit had absconded with his wife!—*Lou. Jour.*

Murder.—A man by the name of Madison Allen was mortally wounded in this place on Friday night last. The wound was inflicted by a knife and terminated fatally in twenty minutes after its infliction. A young man by the name of William Anderson was charged with the commission of the deed, and has been finally committed for trial at the next term of our Superior Court.—*Fayetteville Jour.*

A Tragedy in the Arkansas Legislature. On Monday the 4th inst. the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of Arkansas, (Mr. Wilson of Clark county) rushed from the chair upon Mr. Anthony of Randolph county, with a drawn Bowie Knife, and although resisted by his antagonist with a similar weapon, he almost instantly despatched him. The provocation was a personal remark aimed at the Speaker, by the unfortunate member. Wilson was forthwith arrested by the civil authorities, and his name stricken from the roll of the House, by nearly a unanimous vote.

Horrible Disclosures.—The Quincy (Ohio) Argus furnishes the following account of the discovery of a den of robbers and murderers in that State, which rivals the most horrible legends of Houslow Heath, nor is the development of the horrible account which it contains more striking than that of the remarkable shrewdness of the female through whom it was made, and who exhibited, in her replies to the mounted horsemen whom she met, and who were unquestionably a part of the murderous gang, a degree of self-possession and acuteness which should immortalize her. The Argus says:

A horrible murder was committed, during last week, at a house a short distance this side of Springfield, in this State. The circumstances were as follows:—A poor woman, with two children, was travelling to Springfield, when night overtook her, just as she reached the above named house, where she applied for lodgings until morning, which request was readily granted. A short time after, a gentleman on horseback arrived, and likewise asked permission to stay all night. After supper, the lady was shown to her chamber, where, being wearied with travel, she soon fell asleep. She was aroused in the night by a noise which she thought resembled a person strangling, and immediately after she imagined that she heard blood running on the floor. Her terror was great, but doubly increased when she heard some one in the adjoining room ask, “what shall we do with the old lady?” “Murder her, to be sure,” replied a second voice. “But the children?” inquired the first speaker; “it will be too hard to kill them.” “Well, then,” said the second, “we will ascertain if she is asleep, and if so, we will let her go in the morning, but if not she must go.”

The lady had sufficient fortitude and presence of mind to appear to the murderers, when they entered the room, to be in a sound sleep. In the morning they gave her her breakfast, and suffered her to depart with her children. She had not got far when she met a man on foot, who stopped her, and enquired where she had staid the previous night? She applied at the first house. They were very kind and good to me, she replied. The stranger passed on, and she had not proceeded far, before a second man accosted her with “where she stayed last night?” By this time her suspicions were aroused, and she answered him in the same strain as she had replied to the first. He passed on, and she was met by a third, who proposed similar questions, and received similar answers.

At length she arrived in Springfield, and lost no time in informing the proper authorities all that she had seen and heard. A body of men were procured, and proceeded to the house designated. The murderers were all taken by surprise, and all secured. The house was then searched, and the body of a murdered man was found in the cellar, and also the sum of \$13,000 was found, supposed to be the property of the victim. By next week, we will probably learn further particulars, and the name of the unfortunate man.

Crime in Ohio.—Of 145 convicts in the Penitentiary only 14 are from New England. The surplus of earnings over the expenditures exceeds \$10,000, so the Institution is independent of the State Treasury. Notwithstanding the great increase of population since 1835, there was in that year a greater number of convicts, viz: 150. There is now only one white female in the penitentiary.

Hydrophobia in Baltimore.—A little boy aged 5, died a day or two since with hydrophobia, having been bitten seven weeks since. In his spasms, he bit his tongue to pieces, and was anxious to bite his parents. Three others were bitten by the same dog, and one is said to be down with the disease. What a horrid prospect ahead for the others!

Murder.—The boarders at the public house, No. 90 New Levee, New Orleans, hearing unexpectedly, the evening of the 20th the report of a pistol in the yard, found on going thither the two partners of the house had been taking a shot in a do-

mestic way upon their own premises. The one, Dyckers, was coolly sitting on the steps, the other lying dead in the yard—a ball from the pistol of Dyckers, which he held in his hand, having perforated the heart of his partner, Henry Albers. On seeing the visitants arrive at the spot, Dyckers immediately exclaimed, “I killed him—there he is!” What motive prompted the action is unknown. The offender has been lodged in the Calaboose to await examination.

Great Mail Robbery.—The Express mail has been robbed between Louisville and Nashville, of Drafts and Checks, amounting to nearly seven thousand dollars, and about three thousand dollars in Bank notes. The boys, (riders) Henry J. Cosgrove and George N. Marsh, have been arrested, and nearly the whole amount purloined, has been obtained. An individual, named Peter Vander, has also been arrested for receiving money from the boys. He had \$700 in notes, in his possession. The money and drafts are in the hands of the Mayor. The arrested are in Jail.

A mechanic named David Ritter, of New Haven, has invented an iron horse, that is propelled by springs by the turning of a crank, which the rider does with the greatest ease; the horse is a fac simile of a live one, and will go at the rate of twenty miles an hour. He thinks there will be no use for rail roads, as it will be much cheaper, as the horse will not eat one bushel of oats in fifty years, only a little oiling three or four times a year.

Query: Is the Inventor sure that his horse won't stumble or kick up?

Speaking Machine.—The Abbe Mical, a celebrated French mechanic, constructed two colossal brazen heads, which are said to have uttered not only words, but entire phrases; he submitted these master pieces of his ingenuity to the Academy of Sciences, in July, 1783; but being disappointed of the reward which, on the recommendation of the Academy, he had expected from the Government, he broke them to pieces. A celebrated anatomist (Vico d'Ary) gives the following account of their construction: “The heads covered a hollow box, the different parts of which were connected together by hinges, and in the interior of which the inventor had disposed artificial glotties of different forms over stretched membranes. The air passing through these glottises, was directed on these membranes, which gave sounds of different pitches; and from their combinations there resulted a very imperfect imitation of the human voice.” Sir David Brewster thinks that “before another century is completed, a talking and a singing machine will be numbered among the conquests of science.”

Texas.—We are informed by our London Correspondent, that the Hon. I. P. Henderson, Minister from Texas, had an interview with the Right Hon. Lord Palmerston, Secretary of State for Foreign affairs, on the 13th October, the result of which was not known, but it was rumored that a Cabinet Council was to be called early in November, for the purpose of considering the mission of the Texian Minister, most of the members of the Cabinet being then absent from London. The fact of this interview is stated in the London papers, and we should not be surprised if a recognition of the independence of Texas should be decided forthwith, and some commercial advantages be secured to Great Britain thereby.—*N. Y. Star.*

Indiana moving for Canada.—The following is from the Indiana Journal of the 19th inst:—

Worthy of Imitation.—The Journeymen Printers of this place have formed themselves into a company of volunteers under the command of Capt. Z. B. Gentry, and will take up their line of march for Canada, to assist the patriots in their struggle for liberty, to morrow.

The officers attached to this corps are in every respect capable to fill their respective stations, and may the bold spirits of the enlisted meet with success in every quarter.—*ib.*

General Debility.—An old lady was lately pouring over a quack advertisement, and, on being asked what news she found in the paper, answered that there was a great deal about General Debility, but she wondered who he could be. She had heard of General Harrison, General Washington and General Jackson, but as to this General Debility, she thought he must be a foreigner as she never heard of him before.—*ib.*