



The Tarborough Press, BY GEORGE HOWARD,

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PARADE.



TO A BACHELOR.

By a Miss in her teens.

Oh why will you say, In the eye there's a ray, That is charming, bewitching, divine, And yet will disown.

CORSETS.

While thousands fall by clashing swords, Ten thousand fall by corset boards.

POLITICAL ABOLITIONISTS.

Although we have long been satisfied that the Church and State party intended to use the Abolition question, as they did Anti-masonry, for the acquisition of political power, we have not before met with such unequivocal evidence of the fact, as will be found in the letter which we now lay before the public.

After reading this letter, no one can doubt that the New York State Anti-Slavery Society, whatever may have been the original objects of its formation, is now in the field of political warfare, secretly lending all its energies to the success of the federal party in the coming election.

The state has, it seems, been divided into missionary districts, and the four western counties have been assigned as a "field of labor" to the Reverend J. M. Blakesley, who writes from Aurora, Erie county, to one of his supposed partisans in the county of Chautauque. "This Political Priest, instead of obeying the high behest of his Master, to publish the Gospel, says 'The object to which I am lending all my energies, is the holding of county meetings before the coming elections; and he wishes especially to excite Abolitionists to carry their principles to the polls,' and wield all their political as well as moral and religious power."

We are told that arrangements are now made for holding conventions in Niagara and Erie—that "many of the counties have been for a year past holding monthly meetings," and that "they have the prospect of a complete victory" in Genesee, where "the Whigs have nominated for congressman a full-blooded Abolitionist."

to act at this election, on account of this county being the residence of one of the candidates for Governor." This appeal in behalf of the Great Speculator of the West is too plain to be mistaken.

The New York State Anti-Slavery Society has, we believe, county and town executive committees throughout the State, besides ecclesiastical and lay agents, and missionaries without number. Whatever may have been the opinions or wishes of particular members of the society, it must now be apparent that this powerful organization is wielded by the enemies of the democratic party, and that its utmost efforts are to be put forth to sustain the federal candidates in the coming contest.

If it is now manifest that the cause of Abolitionism is to be employed, as the Indian question and the Anti-masonic excitement were, for the uses of the enemies of the Democracy, republicans can be at no loss in choosing their ground. Nor ought we to doubt, when it is seen that the holy cause of Religion is to be dragged into the arena of politics, and to be made a participant in the strife of contending parties, that its true friends, wherever they are to be found, will take the course which shall most significantly rebuke an attempt so well calculated to bring down dishonor upon it, and to impair its influence in its appropriate spheres of exertion.

Aurora, Oct. 5th, 1838.

"Dear Sir—I have just had assigned to me by the Ex. Com. of the N. Y. State A. S. Society, as my field of labour for several months to come, Niagara, Erie, Chautauque, and Cattaraugus counties. The first object to which I am bending all my energies, is the holding of county meetings before the coming election, with a view especially of preparing and exciting abolitionists to carry their principles to the polls, and wield all their political, as well as moral and religious power for the redemption of one-sixth portion of our fellow citizens, who are groaning at every breath and bleeding at every pore; under the crushing weight of American oppression, created and upheld by American law. Now, brethren, what say you? Are you already at your posts in this work in old Chautauque; or are you waiting for some one to lead on? Can you not create a tremendous reaction at this time against a mobocrat Judge Foote, and esq. Waite, and all their southern whiffet dog train? The only way in which we can move the proslavery and doughfaced politicians, is by showing them our political strength; and especially are the Chautauque abolitionists called upon to act at this election on account of that county being the residence of one of the candidates for Governor.

"Arrangements are now made for holding conventions in Niagara and Erie counties. Many of the counties have been for a year past holding monthly county meetings. Genesee has been for some time holding weekly county meetings, expressly for the purpose of effecting an election of candidates who are abolitionists. They have the prospect of a complete victory. The Whigs have nominated for Congressman a full-blooded abolitionist. Now will you call together your executive committee and fix on a time and place for a convention? and let me know immediately, and write letters all over the county; notices given out in the churches! &c. and have town abolition meetings held before the county convention. If you will appoint the county meeting the 26th or 30th inst. I will attend.

Yours for the Crushed Slave, J. M. BLAKESLEY, Agt. N. Y. State A. S. Society."

The Dade Institute.—Every one is familiar with the horrors of the "Dade Massacre" in Florida, being the "bloodiest picture" of the Seminole War. There is scarcely a State in the Union, which does not mourn an honored son on that field of death. North Carolina has to lament a Gatlin, a Keais and a Holloman—names worthy of remembrance. The Territorial Council of Florida, with a view of rescuing from oblivion the memory of those brave spirits who have perished in the sanguinary War with the Seminoles, have instructed their Delegate in Congress to endeavor to obtain the grant of a Township of land, for the establishment in Florida of a charitable Institution, to be called the "Dade Institute," in which the orphans made by the War are to be educated; and efforts are now making to enlist the sympathy of other portions of the Union in the benevolent plan. The orphans of all who have died in Florida, whether Officers, Soldiers or Seamen, are to partake of the benefits of the Institute. The Institution has been incorporated by the Legislative Council of Florida, and Mr. J. A. L. Norman is appointed President, to whom all communications on the subject should be addressed, either at Washington City, or Tallahassee, Florida.—Raleigh Reg.

Capital Conviction.—At the late term of the Circuit Court of Pope county, Arkansas, a man named William Brown was tried on an indictment, charging him with the murder his wife, Mary M. Brown, on the 14th June last. The principal witness against the prisoner was his daughter, a girl of about 14 years old, whose testimony was, however, so conclusive that the jury were out but a few minutes ere they returned with a verdict of Guilty. Sentence of death was pronounced upon the convict in accordance with which, he was hung on the 19th of October.

[We believe that the criminal in this case was originally from this State, and married the daughter of a highly respectable gentleman in Cabarrus County, who was the victim of his diabolical cruelty.—ib.]

Mr. Joseph Lancaster, the founder of the Lancasterian system of Education, was run over in the streets of New York a few days ago, by a frightened horse, and died shortly afterwards of the injury received. He was in his 67th year.

Murder of Judge Dougherty.—The St. Louis Republican says that the annexed letter, in a disguised handwriting; post-marked Natchez, July 14th, came unsealed to the St. Louis Post Office on Wednesday last:

Natchez, Miss., Sept. 24.

"Revenge is sweet. On the night of the 11th, 12th, and 13th, I made preparations, and did, on the 14th, (July) kill a rascal, and only regret that I have not the privilege of telling you the circumstance. I have so placed it that I never can be identified; and further, I have no compunctions of conscience for the death of Thomas M. Dougherty.

[The jury in Baltimore, in the case of Wm. Stuart, charged with murdering his own father, in a most brutal manner, brought in the extraordinary verdict of murder in the second degree! If it was murder at all and by Stewart, how could it possibly have been in the second degree? by which verdict the life of the parricide is spared!—N. Y. Star.

Served right.—In Zanesville, Ohio, some months ago a clergyman was called upon to marry a young couple, and he repaired to the house. The lady was present and all her friends, but the bridegroom did not appear, and the lady in great grief had to dismiss the whole party. Recently the same clergyman had a similar call, and all the parties were present, but when he came to the words "you take this man to be your wedded husband," the lady said very emphatically, "No; I never will marry him; he served me meanly six months ago, and now I have repaid him in his own coin." No entreaties could prevail upon her. It was the same lady who had been jilted, and she returned the compliment in a more decided and notifying manner to the tender swain.—ib.]

Rail Road Bank.—Arrival of Specie. The Oceola, which arrived yesterday from London says the Charleston Patriot of November 2, brings out near half a million of dollars in Gold and Silver, imported by the Directors of the Louisville, Cincinnati and Charleston Rail Road Company, for the use of the South Western Rail Road Bank. The subscription to this Bank will be finally closed on Thursday next. The Stockholders will meet in Charleston in person or by their proxies on the 20th inst. to elect Directors—their Bills are already engraved, a temporary Banking House will be provided; and now that an abundant supply of specie has been procured, the Bank will go immediately into operation under the most favorable auspices.

Texas.—The steam packet Columbia, at New Orleans, brings Houston papers to the 20th ult. Three Texian citizens have escaped from the dungeon of Matamoros and arrived safely at Goliad. One of them is Mr. Carnes, captured about a year ago on the Neucees. They state that Mr. Brennan, the late representative from Goliad, remains behind in prison.

A party of about nineteen surveyors, who had ventured far up into the Indian country, to locate land claims, have been nearly all massacred by the Wacoos, Irons and Keachies. Only four survived. They fought desperately to the last, and fell surrounded by the dead bodies of their assailants.

The editor of the (Texas) Telegraph speaking of the assembling of the Texian Congress, says, "of whom will it be composed?—are the talented, the virtuous, the wise men of our country to compose that august body; or are the miscreants who have brought shame and disgrace on their once fair name—refugees from justice—Men who have felt the icy touch of the Felon's fetters in their native country, and have bowed down their heads in conscious guilt, before a crowd of virtuous and enlightened freemen, to creep like groping reptiles upon our Legislative halls and le-

galize their narrow minded schemes of selfishness and fraud? Alas! we know not! Our legislators have heretofore neglected to throw around the elective franchise, those necessary restrictions which the framers of the constitution had wisely recommended, and the consequence is, felons may yet be found sitting in the high places of government and poisoning with their polluted breath, the very fountains of justice!"

Practical Abolition.—Edward Curd, Sr., recently deceased, of Logan county, Ky., by his will emancipated 15 slaves, two of them unconditionally, and the others on the condition that they emigrated to Liberia and remained there. He left them \$50 each to defray their expenses to that country. They have determined to go.

Late from Florida.—General Taylor writes from South Aspalaya, on the Apalachicola river, under date of October 21st, that he had succeeded in embarking the whole of the Apalachicola Indians on board a steamboat on the 20th ult. the day fixed by the treaty for the removal of that tribe. These Indians, about whom apprehensions were entertained, are now well on their way to their new homes west of the Mississippi.

Tragedy in real life.—A late Paris paper says: Considerable sensation has been excited in Madrid by a murder committed by M. Rodriguez, the Deputy, on the person of his wife, a young and beautiful woman, to whom he was married about two years ago at Seville. M. Rodriguez, who is extremely jealous, accompanied his lady to a masked ball given by M. Vinadores. His wife's brother was amongst the guests incognito, and wishing to cure his brother-in-law of his failing, imprudently accosted him with an inquiry if he was still as jealous as ever. "I am at all events not jealous of you, beau masque," was the reply. "There you are wrong," said the mask, "for you have a very handsome wife, with whose charms I am deeply smitten."—"So much the worse for you," retorted M. Rodriguez. "By no means," said the brother, "for your wife returns my affection, and, as a proof of it, I can inform you that she has a violet mark under her right bosom." At these words M. Rodriguez seized the stranger with the utmost violence by the hand, exclaiming, "Your life or mine! Meet me in a quarter of an hour at my house." He then tore his wife from the quadrille which she was dancing, and, without saying a word to her, hurried her home. On reaching his hotel, he ascended the staircase with his wife still on his arm, dragged her into his cabinet without procuring a light; opened his secretary, and taking from it a loaded pistol, placed the muzzle close to his wife's bosom, and shot her through the heart. At the report, a number of domestics, accompanied by the ill fated lady's brother, who had been the involuntary cause of this frightful catastrophe, rushed into the room with lights. On witnessing the dreadful sight which met his eyes, the brother tore off his mask and proclaimed his near relationship to the victim. The disclosure deprived the wretched husband of his senses, he was hurried from the spot in a state of madness, which the Madrid correspondent whom we quote fears, but we might, perhaps, more charitably hope, he will not survive.

A meeting was held on the 25th ult. at Philadelphia, of citizens of the States of Delaware, Pennsylvania and New Jersey, engaged in the culture of silk, at which the Hon. James Naudain, of Delaware, presided. After adopting measures for the formation of a National Silk Society, reference was made to the suggestion of some Southern gentleman in regard to a Convention to be held in Baltimore on the 28th day of present month, and Delegates were appointed from the several States represented, to attend the same. Of the beneficial consequences likely to arise from the proposed convention, there can we presume be but one opinion. The opportunity which it will furnish for inter-communication between intelligent men from various parts of the Union, and the interchange of opinions on matters of theory or practice, will be the means of eliciting much valuable information. The silk producing interest is beginning to be a very important one, and every method should be used by which its advancement may be promoted.—The attendance on the occasion will of course be large, and such measures will we presume, be adopted, as will furnish a regular supply of information on the important subject. Baltimore Amer.

Improved Carriage Axle.—There was a wagon at the Fair with a separate axle to each wheel, so arranged as in a great measure to take off the shocks communicated to the vehicle in rough roads. The construction is very simple, each separate axle being bent into the form of a crank, and the lower horizontal part allowed to roll in the irons which confine it under the carriage, whenever the wheel encounters any unevenness in the road. One of similar construction was used in this city last summer, and met with the approbation of practical as well as scientific men. Axles of this kind are in use on the immense wagon which is now transporting the Giraffe through the western states, and several gentlemen have ordered them for their own use in this city. Mr. Brower, proprietor of the Broadway omnibus line, has a neat carriage nearly completed, which is intended to run through Eighth street, and has this kind of axles. If on thorough trial this invention should be found worthy of general adoption, some important points in the construction of carriages will be thereby gained. The position of the body may be lower than it is with the common axle, and it is therefore more safe and convenient: all parts of the carriage are less liable to jolting and jarring, and consequently the whole is more durable; and it is not the least part of the advantages derived from this construction that it affords considerable relief to the horse as well as to the passenger. It is the invention of Mr. George Barnard who has taken a patent for it. The carriages are built by him at Newark, N. J. N. Y. Star.

A noble Scot.—One of the oldest and most wealthy citizens of New Orleans, Alexander Milne, died there about ten days ago. Mr. M. was a native of the town of Fochambers, in Scotland, and went to New Orleans about fifty years ago, a perfect stranger, without a penny; but by dint of industry, energy, and strict integrity, he succeeded in business, won the

friendship of his fellow men, and laid the foundations of the large fortune which he subsequently accumulated. By his will, the whole of his immense estate, after deducting legacies to the amount of about \$200,000, is bequeathed to four asylums for destitute orphan children, viz: the Orphan Boys' Asylum of Lafayette, the Poydian Asylum for girls, and two others, to be hereafter incorporated by the Legislature of Louisiana, and established at Milneburgh. The property thus secured for the education of the destitute orphans of New Orleans, is estimated at near a million of dollars. Much of it is said to consist of unimproved real estate, that will rise in value; and in the course of time, no doubt this ample provision will be doubled. To his native town of Fochambers a fund of \$100,000 was bequeathed for the establishment of free schools. A number of legacies were left to his relations, varying in amount from \$100 to \$6,000. A liberal maintenance was allowed also to three domestics who had served faithfully, and administered to his comfort in his old age. A New Orleans paper justly remarks that many a child, rescued from poverty and ignorance, will rise up in after years, and bless the name of Alexander Milne.

We find by a statement of the number of deaths that occurred in Charleston from the commencement to the termination of the late epidemic, that the stranger's of yellow fever has been more extensively fatal than we had been led to suppose. The first death which occurred by the fever was in the week ending on the 8th August, and from that time up to the 31st October, when the epidemic disappeared, the whole number of deaths by it was 352, of which 345 were white and 7 were black persons. During the same period—which is precisely three months—there were 284 deaths by other diseases, making the total number of deaths by all diseases 636, or, at the average rate of about 212 deaths for each of the three months, or a weekly average of 50. The greatest mortality during any one week was in that ending the 19th September, when there were 92 deaths, of which 66 were by the fever. Balt. Amer.

Gamblers.—About four weeks since the Grand Jury of Yalabusha county, Mississippi, returned bills of indictment against seventy gamblers. A letter from Coffeeville, the seat of Government of the county, published in the Louisville Advertiser, states that the desperadoes had assembled in the vicinity of Grenada, armed with shot guns, Bowie-knives, and pistols, and declared their determination to stand to their ground and resist the process of the court, or welter in their blood. One or two unsuccessful attempts had been made to arrest them, but at the last advices the sheriff of the county was preparing to move on them with a force sufficient to overpower them without bloodshed.

The Grand Jury of Philadelphia have presented the practice of betting on elections as "an evil of terrific magnitude," and recommend the passage of a law, disfranchising for a given time, all persons convicted of betting money on the result of elections, and that all persons concerned therein as aiders or abettors, shall on conviction be punished with fine and imprisonment.