

The Tarborough Press,
BY GEORGE HOWARD,

Published weekly at Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per year, if paid in advance—or, Three Dollars at the expiration of the subscription year. For any period less than a year, Twenty-five Cents per month. Subscribers are at liberty to discontinue at any time, on giving notice thereof and paying arrears—those residing at a distance must invariably pay in advance, or give a responsible reference in this vicinity.

Advertisements not exceeding a square will be inserted at One Dollar the first insertion, and 25 cents for every continuance. Longer advertisements in like proportion. Court Orders and Judicial advertisements 25 per cent. higher. Advertisements must be marked the number of insertions required, or they will be continued until otherwise ordered and charged accordingly.

Letters addressed to the Editor must be post paid or they may not be attended to.

H. Johnston,

BEGS leave to inform his customers and the public, that he has

Received his Fall Supply of GOODS,

Of all the most Fashionable Articles, Suitable for Gentlemen's wear.

SUCH AS

Superfine Cloths, Cassimeres & Vestings, Beaver cloth and Lion skin, for overcoats, Cravats for cloths, Socks, Collars, Bosoms, and black silk Cravats.

Suspenders, of superior quality.

He also has a few

Fine black beaver Hats,

Of the latest fashion. Gentlemen wishing to purchase Goods in his line, will do well to call and examine before they purchase, as he is determined to sell low for Cash, or on a short credit to punctual customers.

Tarboro', Nov. 15th, 1838.

COFFIELD KING,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has received his

Fall and Winter GOODS,

Consisting of superfine blue and black Cloths, Lavish green and brown do. Striped and corded Cassimeres of various colors,

Plain black and figured Vestings,

do black and figured Velvets,

Plain and figured Valenciens,

do do Marseilles,

Plain black and fancy Stocks, Umbrellas,

Bosoms, Collars, Gloves, Suspenders, &c.

All of which he will sell low for Cash, or on a short credit to punctual customers. He trusts by due attention to business, and his long experience therein, to give due satisfaction to those who may favor him with their orders.

He also will keep constantly on hand an assortment of

Ready made Clothing,

Tarboro', Nov 5th, 1838

At the cheap Cash Store.

JAMES WEDDELL,

HAS now on hand a large and general assortment of

Groceries, Hardware, cutlery.

China, Glass and Earthenware, Cotton Bugging Rope, Twine, &c &c

Which he offers cheap for Cash, country produce, or on a short credit to punctual men.

Nov. 24th, 1838.

State of North Carolina,

MARTIN COURT OF EQUITY.

Sophia Griffin }
vs. James Griffin } **Petition for Divorce and Alimony.**

MR. JAMES GRIFFIN: Sir, you are hereby notified personally to be and appear before the Judge of our said Court at the Court House in Williamston, on the last Monday in February next, then and there to answer the several allegations of the petition of the said SOPHIA. And it is ordered, that you be restrained and enjoined from transferring, assigning, or in any way withdrawing from the hands of Asa Robason, adm'r of John Robason dec'd, any estate or effects to which you may be entitled by virtue of your marriage with the said Sophia, unless you enter into bond and security in the sum of one thousand dollars to answer and abide such order and decree as may be had in the aforesaid cause.

Witness, C. B. HASSELL, Clerk and Master of our said Court, at office, the 1st November, 1838.

C. B. HASSELL, C. M. E.

Price adv \$10 00. 45-3m

VARIETY.



FOR THE TARBORO' PRESS.

MR. EDITOR: Enclosed are some verses from the pen of George Horton, the coloured bard of Chapel Hill, which I transmit you for publication. The subject was suggested to him by a young gentleman connected with the University on hearing a Virginia lady express a desire to see some of his productions. Yours sincerely, P.

THE LOVELINESS OF RELIGION IN THE FEMALE SEX.

Say, what abounds with equal love,
Or can it be by tongue express'd,
The sacred current from above,
Directed to the female breast?

Her heart is quicker far to melt,
Dissolving in a thousand streams,
When once the touch of truth is felt,
The glance of those eternal beams.

Regardless of admiring beaux,
She smiles o'er every sin forgiv'n,
She scorns their flattery as it flows,
And sets her humid eyes on heaven.

The pow'rs of nature thus subdued
Beneath the renovating blaze;
Upon her heart, who dares intrude,
Whose prayers are all turned into praise?

Rather admire the wond'rous cause,
Who feels the beatific ray,
And join her in divine applause,
Casting all earthly charms away.

Thrice lovely fair, completely tried;
Whose faith the distant prize insures,
With ev'ry flattering bait denied,
The soul that to the end endures.

Such is the loveliness of truth,
With which we can nought else compare,
The constant vigilance of youth,
A perfect sample for the fair.

Whose prayers like morning fumes arise
With fervour from the lonely dales,
Till all created splendour flies,
And more than mortal love prevails.
University of N. C., Dec. 12th, 1838.

CONGRESS.

Abolition put to rest in Congress.

In the House of Representatives, on the 11th ult. Mr. Atherton of New Hampshire presented the following resolutions, which, after considerable shuffling and twisting, were passed, only six members voting against them, viz: Messrs. Adams, Evans, Everett, Potts, Russell, and Slade. We regret to add, however, that there were a few Southern members who refused to vote, among whom was the Hon. E. STANLY, Representative from this District. From the subjoined article it will appear that he has promised to inform his constituents why he did not vote on these resolutions. We trust he will not keep them long in suspense, as they all must be anxious to know why he preferred hanging to the skirts of Mr. Wise, instead of acting with nearly the entire Southern Representatives, of all parties, in settling this disturbing question.

Resolved, That this Government is a Government of limited powers, and that, by the Constitution of the United States, Congress has no jurisdiction whatever over the institution of slavery in the several States of the Confederacy.

Resolved, That petitions for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia and territories of the United States, and against the removal of slaves from one State to another, are a part of a plan of operations set on foot to affect the institution of slavery in the several States, and thus indirectly to destroy that institution within their limits.

Resolved, That Congress has no right to do that indirectly which it cannot do directly; and that the agitation of the subject of slavery in the District of Columbia, or the Territories, as a means, and with the view, of disturbing or overthrowing that institution in the several States, is against the true spirit and meaning of the Constitution, an infringement of the rights of the States affected, and a breach of the public faith upon which they entered into the Confederacy.

Resolved, That the Constitution rests on the broad principle of equality among the members of this Confederacy, and that Congress, in the exercise of its acknowledged powers, has no right to discriminate between the institutions of one portion of the States and another with a view of abolishing the one and promoting the other.

Resolved, therefore, That all attempts on the part of Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia or the Territories, or to prohibit the removal of slaves from State to State, or to discriminate between the institutions of one portion of the Confederacy and another, with the views aforesaid, are in violation of the Constitution, destructive of the fundamental principle on which the Union of these States rests, and

beyond the jurisdiction of Congress; and that every petition, memorial, resolution, proposition, or paper, touching or relating in any way or to any extent whatever, to slavery as aforesaid, or the abolition thereof, shall on the presentation thereof, without any further action thereon, be laid upon the table, without being debated, printed, or referred.

To the Editors of the Nat. Int.

Washington, Dec. 14, 1838.

Messrs. Gales & Seaton: In the Intelligence of this morning I find the following report:

“Mr. Slade introduced the following resolutions:

“Whereas there exists, and is carried on between the ports in the District of Columbia and other parts of the United States, and under the sanction of the laws thereof, a trade in human beings, whereby thousands of them are annually sold and transported from said District to distant parts of the country, in vessels belonging to citizens of the United States; and whereas such trade involves an outrageous violation of human rights, is a disgrace to the country by whose laws it is sanctioned, and calls for the immediate interposition of legislative authority for its suppression,

“Therefore, to the end that all obstacles to the consideration of this subject may be removed, and a remedy for the evil speedily provided,

“Resolved, That so much of the fifth of the resolutions on the subject of slavery, passed by this House on the 11th and 12th of the present month as relates to the removal of slaves from State to State, and prohibits the action of this House on every petition, memorial, resolution, proposition, or paper, touching the same, be, and hereby is rescinded.”

After which, it is reported that “Mr. Dawson called for the reading of the resolution; which having been again read, Mr. STANLY said he wished to introduce an amendment. The Chair said it was not now in order, the resolution not yet being in the possession of the House.”

When Mr. Slade's resolutions were read, and I heard the words “outrageous violation of human rights” and “disgraceful” applied, as I thought, to the slaveholding States, and to North Carolina as one of them, I could not repress the indignation I felt at such language. It was under the influence of this excitement that I wished to “introduce an amendment,” when the Chair said it was not now in order.”

The amendment I wished to introduce was in the words following:

“Resolved, That said resolution is disrespectful in its language, and outrageously insulting to the Representatives of the slaveholding States; that it is calculated to provoke and irritate the members from said States; and that the consideration of said resolution would be an ‘outrageous violation’ of the respect due to the slaveholding States, and would necessarily tend to weaken the bonds of our Union.”

“Resolved, That said resolution is ‘disgraceful’ to the member who presents it, as it evinces a total disregard of the feelings of the Representatives of the slaveholding States of this Union, and does not deserve to be considered by the ‘House.’”

But the rules of order, different at different times, prevented me from introducing this amendment, and I do not now regret it, as the resolution was not considered by the House, and as I have been since satisfied that though the language sounded harshly to the ears of a Representative from the South, nothing offensive was intended, and I write this note now, that my constituents may be informed what my amendment was; waiting for an hour of leisure, when I will inform them more fully why it was that I did not vote upon the resolutions recently offered by a member from New Hampshire.

I have good reasons for refusing to join in the miserable farce which has been played by the instruments of party in the House of Representatives during Tuesday and Wednesday last.

Oblige me by publishing this note.
Very respectfully yours,
EDWARD STANLY.

A Southern ‘Whig’ Champion.—Hon. Ed. Stanly, we perceive, “dodged the question” on Mr. Atherton's resolutions, which assert the rights of the South, and place the matter of Abolition in a Southern position. He had Mr. Wise as a co-adjutor in this recreancy to Southern interests—they were, we suppose, “gentlemen who knew each other by instinct,” as Mr. Wise said on a former occasion—and through “instinct” gave Northern Abolition Federal Whiggery permission to pass unscathed. Mr. Stanly was elected from the 3rd Congressional District in this State, by a majority of 666—a few of which, we opine, will be “among the missing” should he again call on them for their support.—*Raleigh Standard.*

Internal Improvement Convention.

The Raleigh Register states that the following are, in a condensed form, the specific recommendations of the Convention, which are to be brought to the notice of the Legislature by a Select Committee appointed for that purpose.

1. **Resolved,** That the Convention concur in the Report of its General Committee, that the several works of Improvement therein recommended deserve the patronage of the State, and ought to be effected.

2. **Resolved,** That in order to carry out the views of the Convention, and at the same time, to accommodate them to the means and ability of the State, a Loan of three millions of dollars ought to be contracted.

3. **Resolved,** That in the prosecution of these several works, the Convention recommend the following classification:

1. A guarantee by the State of five hundred thousand dollars to the Gaston and Raleigh Rail Road Company.

2. A subscription by the State of four fifths of the Capital Stock of the Fayetteville and Yadkin Rail Road Company.

3. The incorporation of a Company for the opening of an Inlet at the foot of Albemarle Sound, and a subscription by the State of three-fifths of its Capital Stock.

1. A Rail Road from Beaufort Harbour to connect with the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road, and a subscription by the State of four-fifths of its Capital Stock.

2. A Rail Road from Raleigh to intersect with the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road, at or near Waynesborough, and a Rail Road from Raleigh to Fayetteville, and a subscription to each, of two-fifths of the capital stock by the State.

3. **Resolved,** As the opinion of the Convention, that the balance of the subscription by the State to the Wilmington and Raleigh Company ought to be paid without delay; that surveys of Neuse and Tar Rivers, with the view to Steam Navigation, and the survey of a route from Raleigh, via Hillsborough, to Greensborough, in Guilford County with the view to a McAdamsized Turn Pike Road, ought to be made by the State; and if the said rivers should be found such as to justify the use of Steam Boats, the Board of Internal Improvements be authorized to contract accordingly. And that a company be incorporated for the construction of the said Road and a subscription of two-fifths of its capital by the State.

Hon. John Branch.—The following extract of a letter from the Hon. John Branch to a friend, we commend to the consideration of those who, with shame, are “traitors to their principles”:

“The Independent Treasury will and must succeed, notwithstanding the disastrous news from New York. The State Rights portion of the Whigs hold the balance of power, and they must be traitors to their principles if they fail to cooperate, even with Van Buren men, to re-establish them. Our country first, and private bickerings and griefs last. The People masters, Corporations servants—is my motto now, ever has been and ever shall be. Let us then unite as patriots.”

The patriotic sentiments of the above letter cannot fail to impress the minds and affect the hearts of all who love their country. Others will come to the rescue of the Constitution and the assertion of their principles—the few who are determined to sacrifice both, can be spared.

Raleigh Standard.

Hon. Thomas Hart Benton is elected, for the fourth time, to the Senate of the United States, by the Legislature of Missouri, by a majority of 27 votes.—*ib.*

Suicide.—A horrible case of suicide occurred, on the 30th ult., near Winston, in Hertford county.—A man by the name of Kial Jenkins—who had long been a noted drunkard and a pest to the community of which he was a member—while in a fit of intoxication determined to put a period to his existence. This he effected in the following manner: Having loaded his gun, he placed the muzzle under his chin and discharged it; but, owing to some inaccuracy in its position, the effect was not fatal—one side only of his face being blown off by the discharge. Thus not succeeding in his object of self-destruction, he calmly reloaded his gun, and, notwithstanding the interposition of his wife, deliberately applied the muzzle to his head and pulled the trigger—this time with more deadly effect than at first, as by this second discharge his head was blown to atoms. Thus another name is added to that long catalogue of those, who, from being the votaries of liquor, have untimely fallen its victims.—*ib.*

A Baptist Church in Redding, Con. (3 o'clock A. M.) was blown up by a keg of powder placed under the pulpit. An

Abolition lecturer had delivered one discourse there, and had given notice that he should deliver another. Somebody during the night of the 28th ult. resorted to this means of putting a stop to the lecture.
Nat. Int.

A Bank Shaving in Lead.—The Miners' Free Press Nov. 13, of Wisconsin Territory, makes the following serious charge: “We have understood that the greater portion of the lead sent from Wisconsin to Galena, amounting to several millions, has been monopolised by the Galena Branch Bank, through their agents, and that through their influence the greater part of that lead has been purchased at such reduced prices that will average nearly two dollars per hundred below Eastern prices. This bank has been enabled to do by operating on that shaving system, when no business man, smelter or otherwise, could get a dollar, but by making sales of the lead to those agents at reduced prices, even before they purchased the mineral to manufacture it.”

Tennessee.—The Nashville Banner of the 29th ult. says:

The Cotton crop is almost a failure.—Competent judges think that the amount which will be shipped from this point, cannot exceed eight thousand bales. Four thousand is regarded as a liberal estimate of the amount that will go down Elk and Duck rivers. There are conflicting opinions as to the crop of the Western District. Some estimate it at twelve thousand, and others as high as twenty thousand bales. The last is probably nearest the mark.

The Tobacco crop is inconsiderable. After much enquiry we feel satisfied that the corn crop, in the aggregate, is considerably larger than has been supposed. Abundantly sufficient, we think, for home consumption at lower prices than are now anticipated.

Pork is easily procured at \$5 to 5 50. The Banner says that the money market in that quarter is tight beyond all precedent.

Pork.—The Wabash (Ind.) Courier of the 6th ult. says that the price of pork in that market appears to be settling down at \$4 to \$4 50 per 100 lbs.

The late Mail arrangement.—We participate in the joy which pervades our community, in consequence of the contract which has been made between the Post Master General, and the President and Directors of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company, for transporting the Southern Mail—And we learn, with pleasure, that this company, with their usual promptitude have purchased two steamboats at a less cost than \$110,000, in addition to the two already plying between this place and Charleston, to insure a proper discharge of their duties.

We have never doubted that this route, from its greater despatch and cheapness, would finally supersede all others at present in use, but we are free to confess, we had feared from the many and great rival interests which are opposed to it, that this result would not have been so speedily accomplished.—*Wilmington Adve.*

Staging reduced and the Comfort of Travellers advanced.—The section of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road between Faison's and Martin's, 12 miles long, was travelled over yesterday for the first time by the passenger's train. The remaining section—nine miles—between Wilmington and Waynesboro' is finished, except the iron, which will be nailed down as speedily as possible.—The energy and fidelity with which this Company executes its engagements deserves and will receive the substantial patronage of the public. Physical obstacles and pecuniary embarrassments have proved but feeble barriers, and have appeared, but to disappear, like straw on fire.—*ib.*

Eagle Hotel.—We understand that this spacious Establishment has been sold by the Proprietor, Capt. Guion, to Mr. John C. Rogers, for the snug little sum of \$23,000.—*Ral. Itg.*

New Baptist Church.—We learn that the members of the new Baptist Church (so called) have purchased the lot at the corner of Wilmington and ——— Streets, near Mr. Wm. Peck's, where a Blacksmith Shop now stands, and intend erecting a Church with all convenient despatch, to be under the charge of the Rev. Amos J. Battle.—*ib.*

Steam Saw Mill Burned.—We state with much regret that the fine new saw mill belonging to Messrs. Wade, Slover & Sneed, of this place, was totally destroyed by fire on Sunday morning last. The fire was first seen between 4 and 5 o'clock, A. M., and before six the whole fabric was consumed. Nearly if not all insured.
Newbern Spectator.