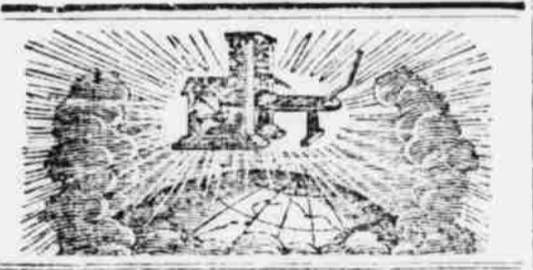


bright sovereignties which compose the confederacy? Which of her sister States was before her in the great contest for redemption and independence from British thralldom? Sir, no people, ancient or modern, ever exhibited more highly the noble qualities of lofty daring and self-abandoning devotion to the cause of justice and liberty, than this State in our Revolution. Not with encouragement of multitudes—not with the cheering voice of acclamation and approval by her sister States; but alone, with her borders filled with traitors and around the terrors of the British name, her people assembled together at Mecklenburg, and first broke the yoke of dependency which made them the subjects of a king; and well at the council board and in the tented field, did they maintain the position they had thus proudly assumed. How should such a people be despised? Were it but for this one deed, in all time shall she be remembered and honored. No, sir! North Carolina is neither despised by Virginia nor South Carolina. She is respected by every free State, & every free man in this extended Union. But I will tell the gentleman from North Carolina, that nothing is so well calculated to bring upon his State the contempt he supposes to exist, as the self-abasing attitude he has gratuitously assumed for her. Self-esteem is half the esteem of others; and nothing great or glorious was ever achieved by a people taught to suspect or acknowledge inferiority. Instead of imagining contempt for his State in others, let him represent her principles and her interests truly, and serve her as she deserves. From South Carolina, at least, no retort will be made on a sister State for the imputations of any of her sons. To assail communities on account of individuals, is always wrong. The innocent are struck for the guilty, and a thousand wounds unjustly inflicted, instead of one deserved. No, sir; let us rather here, responding to the kind and elevated feelings of the people we represent, do justice even amidst wrong and imputation and to North Carolina, our neighbor and our sister, extend the warm hand of friendship and respect. Can the name or fame of any of the old thirteen, be touched by the breath which taints this hall? Who supposes it? Not one.

And Virginia—good old Virginia—she, too, with South Carolina, is arraigned for her imputed arrogance and insolence, and her senseless policy. Sir, how can a southern man find it in his heart to speak disparagingly of this great and glorious commonwealth?—the standard-bearer of our revolution—the mighty mother of States and statesmen—the magnificent donor of five Presidents to the confederacy—the deliverer of the constitution in 1801, when at its last gasp, from the murderous hands of federalism; and she to be twitted and sneered at, for the very policy which makes her glory and fame. Had it not been for the intervention of Virginia in 1798 and 1799, this gorgeous pile would never have been created. The voice of free debate and of censure would alike have been hushed, and the throes of revolutions, or the dread stillness of despotism would have brooded over this fair land. Let the gentleman, then, rail at Virginia. She has secured to him the mighty privilege of speaking freely against herself, by crushing the seditious laws, and planting the standard of republicanism on the battle-ments of the constitution; and beside that glorious standard, fearless and free, she still stands. What a noble spectacle did she exhibit in the late Presidential contest! There she stood, elevated by past deeds, amidst the gaze of her sister States, and the uprising tumult of millions, with the balance of the constitution in her hands—her sons & her pride in the one scale, and principles in the other. That should tell the applause of an admiring people, for her honor unstained, her faith maintained, and the undying principles of liberty which yet play with a gorgeous halo around her brows. And as it is now, whilst the air is yet filled with the echoes of acclamation, and here, on southern ground, from the South, that rebuke and imputation is cast against the Old Dominion, for preferring southern principles to her pride and self love, reflected in the elevation of her sons? Sir, let us venerate devotion to principles wherever it is found, even though opposed to our views of policy. Republics are not endangered so much from erroneous principles as from no principle at all. Let us honor virtue in States, no matter what the deed, or what the effect, as the most difficult and sublimest manifestation of which our nature is capable; and if we must censure and blame, look at the old tyrannies and oppressions which blur the sights, and cover the earth as with a mantle of darkness. But, for Virginia, let us love and defend her fame, as the common, free inheritance of every citizen in the Union, which neither time nor malice can impair. If the gentleman from North Carolina is wearied with his position in the South, and is determined, as he says he is, to cut loose from Virginia & South Carolina, can he not go with quietude and dignity, without clamor or vituperation towards those States of the South he has resolved to abandon? And, when he has carried the good old North State from her ancient moorings on republican southern ground, where will he anchor her? Behind Massachusetts, there to thunder back the cheers of Hartford conventions, raised from the dead by the late elections? If such are his designs, I understand the terms of contempt with which

he spoke of the venerable Macon—a man whose whole political life was a bright exemplification of the mighty force of naked honesty. Why to accomplish his purpose, must he not only cast down his fraternity with the south, but, with unhallowed hands, put out every light in his native State which has burned on the altars of liberty since the Revolution.

Mr. Chairman, I heard with gratification the encomiums of the gentleman on our northern States. The wealth, energy, and enterprise—burdening their rivers, crowning their waterfalls, and gathering into their towns and villages the hum of millions, where latterly the voices of birds only were heard. But, whilst looking over these scenes of luxuriant—beautiful prosperity, and tracing it, as he did, to the legislation of this Government, did he not think of North Carolina, her abandoned wastes, her premature decrepitude, whilst yet in the youth of national existence? No, sir! Then I envy not the feelings of the gentleman from North Carolina. No matter what the cause, the desolation which haunts the spot of our childhood, or which broods over our native land, will hang ever a cloud over a mind of any generosity; and, whether gazing on kindred ruins, or the brilliant contrast which this rising and bursting prosperity of other States present, the heart will still turn to the land of our nativity—our home. I, too, have flown over the rivers and railroads of our northern States, on the fiery wings of steam and felt my spirits rise, as looking around on their mighty lakes, I bounded over the heaving waves. I rejoiced, sir, at what I saw; but whilst I rejoiced, I thought, too, of the South, of South Carolina, and my heart sunk within me at the recollection of the contrast. The open field, clothed in broom grass, with the peach tree blooming beside a heap of clay, where once the hearth fires burned—the solitary chimney, with the swallow twittering from its top—the aged oaks, still casing their venerable shades in long defile, where infancy once played and manhood wooed—these tell more eloquently her complaints and desolation than the voice of wailing, or the harp taken from the willows can relate. Let others leave her for more fertile or more prosperous lands—let oppression track her at every step—let her institutions be assailed by a world in arms, and her sister States faithlessly and basely join in the aggression; yet, while dauntless & free, closer and closer still will I cling to my native State. Even for her persecutions, her sufferings, her wrongs, will I love her, and stand by her to the last; and whilst, I trust, my bosom is large enough to embrace every part of this confederacy in its affections, my "heart of hearts" is hers. I wish for liberty only whilst hers endures, and when she falls, let my name, fame, kindred, perish with her.



TARBORO'!

SATURDAY, JULY 17, 1841.

We invite the attention of the "Republican portion" of the Whig party, to the admirable exposition, given in the preceding columns, of the anti-republican course of Mr. Stanly, the Representative in Congress from this district. If they still can retain "confidence in his republicanism," after witnessing his slavish devotion to the "Federal portion" of the Whig party, in defiance of the best and dearest interests of the section of country in which he resides, as well as his immediate constituents, then indeed have they lost sight of every thing dear to freemen.

Congress.—The Senate have rejected Mr. Rives' amendment to Mr. Clay's Bank bill (requiring the assent of the States to the establishment of branches therein) by a vote of thirty-eight Nays to ten Yeas. Of the yeas, 8 were Whigs, and 2 Republicans. Of the Nays, 20 were Whigs, and eighteen Republican members. The Republican members, it is said, voted against the amendment in the belief that should the bill pass without this provision, it will encounter President Tyler's veto.

The House of Representatives have passed the Land bill by a vote of 116 to 108. A number of Whigs voted against it, among whom were Messrs. Graham, Rencher, and Shepperd from this State. All the Republican members voted against the bill and Messrs. Deberry, Rayner, Stanly and Williams, for it. Mr. Washington was absent.

A Whig correspondent of the Raleigh Register, gives the following account of the doings of the "anti-spoils party" at Washington City:—

The house has now under consideration the Bill for supplying the wants of the Treasury. We may therefore, hope that

in a few weeks Congress will get through with all the business that can come before it; and indeed, this will be an event devoutly to be wished for by the good citizens of Washington. We look forward to the adjournment of Congress as a means of getting rid of the swarm of office seekers that infests the District. With the exception of North Carolina, and to her honor be it recorded, every State and Territory in the Union has at least 100 Representatives here, over and above their Congressional supply—watching the public crib. Disappointed in obtaining offices, many are now employed in hawking about trinkets, pictures, &c. waiting, I suppose, for the moving of the waters.

A Difficulty.—A letter from the Washington correspondent of a New York paper states that Mr. Tyler finds it impossible to perform all the promises made by Gen. Harrison, to give offices to particular individuals, for the rush upon the old gentleman was so great that it was impossible for him to remember all he said, and he sometimes promised the same office to two and three persons.

Charleston Mercury.

It is stated in Washington that 130 Postmasters are removed weekly by Postmaster General Granger, on account of their political sentiments. But this is not all. The Salem Advertiser says: "The list of nominations now before the Senate has been compared with the number of removals, made by Washington, Adams, Jefferson, Van Buren, Monroe, J. Q. Adams, Jackson, and Harrison and John Tyler have made more removals also from office in three months, than these eight Presidents did in 52 years."

Light Ahead!—The Editor of the Old Dominion, now at Washington, writes home, that the rumor prevails at Washington, and is credited generally, that Mr. Tyler stated to a company of gentlemen recently, who were questioning him about his course, "he was a Jeffersonian in politics, and intended to administer the Government on the principles of Mr. Jefferson," and that this rumor has created great consternation in the Federal Whig camp. A correspondent of the Richmond Enquirer also writes—"The President was asked by a distinguished member from South Carolina, whether he would veto a Bill chartering a Bank of the United States of discount and circulation, and he said unequivocally, that he would." Let Mr. Tyler stand firm in this crisis, and his fame will be imperishable.

Mecklenburg Jeffersonian.

We regret to see that the motives of Mr. Ingersoll and other Van Buren members of the House of Representatives, who voted with the South against the reception of abolition petitions, have been assailed with great severity by some of our Whig contemporaries. We ought not to be hasty in imputing motives even when actions are improper, much less should we be so when they are both right in themselves and productive of good. The gentlemen alluded to have acted correctly, and what they have done is favorable to the interests of the South and the peace and happiness of the country; and why should the South not receive their aid in at least a friendly and liberal spirit?

The above is from the Raleigh Star. Well may the Star caution its Whig friends against abusing Mr. Ingersoll and the northern Democrats, who manfully stand out for the rights of the South, now vitally assailed by the incendiary Abolitionists, when our own southern Representatives are recreant to their trust. If we are not mistaken, these southern members who voted to compromise our vital and constitutional rights with the Abolitionists, have thereby incurred political death beyond redemption. And among these traitors, let the people of North Carolina remember Lewis Williams, Edward Stanly, Edmund Deberry, Augustine Shepperd and William H. Washington.

Mecklenburg Jf.

Brigadier General Winfield Scott, Major General by Brevet, has been appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to be Major General, vice Major Gen. Alexander Macomb, deceased.

Rail Road Dividend.—A dividend of four per cent. has been declared by the Petersburg Rail Road Company.

Murder.—A murder was perpetrated in this city on Friday last, by a Shoemaker named James Terry, on the body of a fine boy about 12 years of age, the son of Terry's present wife, by a former husband. It took place in the afternoon and the boy died during the succeeding night. The child's skull was battered with a heavy stone in a shocking manner, with, probably, the most malicious deliberation.—This is the same Terry who killed his former wife, and was acquitted on the ground of insanity—arising, we believe, from mania potu—a convenient plea, by which the most diabolical acts are legalized in this enlightened age.—*Kal. Stand.*

A Warning.—Several newspapers have been placed in the hands of the United States District Attorney by the Postmaster at New York, the margins of which

have been written upon, and a prosecution is about to be commenced against those persons who have, by this act, violated the post office laws.

Money of the Frederick county Bank recovered.—It is said that "negotiations" between the robber of the Frederick county Bank, Maryland, now in New York, and the Directors of that Institution, have resulted in the recovery of the whole of the stolen money—minus \$10,000 in gold—which he retains as his reward. The "negotiation," it is also said, was carried on thro' an attorney in New York. Singular enough, all this.

More Mormon Troubles.—Arrest of Joe Smith.—From recent accounts from the west it appears that another Mormon war is in embryo. At the suggestion of the great Joe Smith about 2000 of the saints have taken possession of a large tract of land opposite Nauvoo, on the Mississippi, which was formerly given by the Government to the Six and Fox Indians, but since purchased and ordered to be divided among white settlers. Smith pretends that God has instructed him to claim it for his tribe and they having taken it on that title, threaten to shoot the commissioners if they attempt to survey and parcel it out for any but themselves. Considerable excitement has been produced, and as Smith has been arrested, a row is confidently looked for. This may prove to be an exaggerated account, & we hope it will be. The St. Louis Republican contradicts the rumor, that Gov. Carlin of Illinois had joined the Mormons.

A Wonderful Animal.—We saw a sow one day last week which had on the previous day littered nineteen pigs. They were promising squeakers. The same animal had in January last the same number, nineteen, at a litter, and at three previous times sixteen each, making in all the enormous number of eighty-six pigs at five litters.—*Wilmington Chron.*

The skeleton of the Missourian—the immense animal found in Benton county, by Mr. Koch—is now being exhibited at Cincinnati. It measures thirty two feet in length, and fifteen in height; the head is six feet in length; the tusk are ten feet long. The tail is remarkably short in proportion to the other parts, being only two feet six inches and a half long.

FOR THE TARBORO' PRESS.

Answer to the Geographical Enigma of last week, (3d inst.) George Washington Georgia. Etna. Omega. Rhine. Genoa. Eaton. Warsaw. Athos. Shannon. Herat. Irwin. Nantes. Green. Tigris. Orange. Nigr.

NIGHT "THOUGHTS,"

Dedicated to "the Opossum Fighter," the coon "Dictator" and his "Fiscal Agent," the "great tusk Opossum," &c.
Tune—"Coon up a tree, 'possum in a hollow."

The coon "Dictator" and his "agent," "opossum,"
Are determined the sceptre to sway;
When snugly in power, 'twill be death for to cross 'em,
Aside, Democ-rats, get out o' their way.
Such a sight there will be the world never saw,
"Coon" and "opossum," sir, ruling a nation;
The "coon" on the throne with a rod in his paw,
Forcing submission to his sov'reign dictation.
The "opossum" in charge of the national money,
Into her pockets she deposits the cash;
It's naurish'd, it grows, but what is d—d funny,
When the "varmint" brings forth, 'tis a "litter of trash."
Thus the sons of Columbia, "the land of the free,"
"The home of the brave," will in future be ruled;
The eagle that nestled in sweet "liberty's tree,"
Will be rob'd of her brood, by "coons" to be befo'ed.
Is this all a dream, sir? I fear it is not,
For the "signs of the times" betoken the fact,
That henceforth and forever 'twill be our lot,
To be hunted by "coons"—"opossums" trading our track.
A DEMOC-RAT.

Washington Market, July 7.—Corn—wholesale, \$2 75. Bacon—sides 7 a 8 cents, hams 9 cents. Navy Stores—New dip, \$2 15; Old, \$1 80. Scraps, 70 cents. Tar, \$1 10. Fish, shad, 7 a 8s. Herrings, cut, \$3 50; whole, \$2 50 a \$3 00.—*Rep.*

COMMUNICATED.

Elder L. J. Puckett will preach at Tison's m. h. on Sunday, 25th July; 26th, at Fork Chapel; 27th, at Cross Roads; 28th, at Log Chapel; 29th, at Pleasant Grove; Wednesday, 10th Aug. at Kehukee; 12th, at Lawrence's; 13th, at Tarboro'; 14th, at Autrey's Creek.

Elders Humphrey Stallings and John Ward are expected to preach on Thursday, 15th July, at Spring Green; Friday, 16th, at Log Chapel; Saturday and

Sunday, 17th and 18th, at Kehukee; Monday, 19th, at Lawrence's m. h.; Tuesday, 20th, at Williams'; Wednesday, 21st, at Deep Creek; Thursday, 22d, at it'sy Swamp; Friday, 23d, at Fishing Creek; Saturday, 24th, at Falls Tar River; Sunday, 25th, at Pleasant Hill; Monday, 26th, at Upper Town Creek; Tuesday, 27th, at Lower Town Creek; Wednesday, 28th, at Tarboro'; Thursday, 29th, at Little Neck; Friday, 30th, at Cross Roads; Saturday, 31st, at Flat Swamp.

CANDIDATES.

Election to be held on Thursday, the 24th of August next.

We are authorized to announce JOHN NORFLEET, as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the County Court of this county.

To the Voters of Edgecombe.
The undersigned, now the Clerk of the Superior Court of said County, makes known through this communication, that he is willing to serve them, as Clerk of said Court, if elected.

SOLOMON T. BRADY,
Tarboro', 8th July, 1841.

Prices Current, At Tarborough and New York.

JULY 17.	per	Tarboro'	New York
Bacon, lb	7	8	10
Brandy, apple, gallon	50	60	40
Coffee, lb	13	16	9
Corn, bushel	40	43	47
Cotton, lb	8	9	8
Cotton bagging, yard	20	25	15
Flour, barrel	\$6	61	\$51
Iron, lb	5	6	3
Lard, lb	8	9	7
Molasses, gallon	40	45	22
Sugar, brown, lb	10	12	6
Salt, T. I., bushel	60	65	32
Turpentine, barrel	150	160	225
wheat, bushel	65	75	120
whiskey, gallon	35	40	32



Land for Sale.

I WISH to sell the Plantation on which I now live, containing 1,200 or 1,300 acres, lying on both sides of Swift Creek, 3 miles below Log's mill, and 2 miles above Battleboro' Depot, in the county of Nash.

This is a valuable plantation, handsomely situated, has a large two story dwelling house and all other buildings necessary for a farm in this country.

I will also sell my mill plantation in the county of Edgecombe, containing 200 acres; it has on it a good grist and saw mill—is well timbered, and the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road runs through it.

A bargain may be had if applying be made soon, as I wish to follow my children to the South.

WILLIAM BELLAMY,
Oak Forest, July 5th, 1841.



Rail Road Stock FOR SALE.

WILL BE SOLD, at public auction, on Tuesday of August Court for the county of Edgecombe, in front of the Court House door.

Fifty-five Shares

Of the Capital Stock in the Wilmington & Raleigh Rail Road Company. In lots of five and ten shares, on a credit of six months. Bond with good security will be required before the title is transferred. A. J. BATTLE, Agent.

ALSO, at the same time and place will be sold.

Twenty Shares

Of Stock in the same Company. Conveyed to us by William Duzer for certain purposes. Terms made known on day of sale.

SAML. W. W. VICK,
A. J. BATTLE
Rocky Mount, July 15th, 1841.

State of North Carolina, EDGE-COMBE COUNTY.

Superior Court of Equity.
MARCH TERM, 1841.

John L. Cotten et al. } Original
vs. } Bill.
Wm. H. Will. & Geo. W. Cotten, adm'rs of Spencer D. Cotten.

It appearing to the satisfaction of said Court, that the defendant John W. Cotten, is not an inhabitant of this State; it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Tarboro' Press, notifying him to appear at the next term of said Court, to be held for said county, at the Court House in Tarborough, on the second Monday in September next, and then and there to answer, plead or demur, or otherwise judgment pro confesso will be taken and the case set for hearing ex parte is to him.

Wm. H. ISAAC NORFLEET, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the second Monday of March, 1841.
I NORFLEET, C. M. E.
Price adv \$5 62 1/2.