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BY GEORGE HOWARD,

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VARIETY.



LIFE'S MEMORIES.

I remember, I remember,
When my life was in its prime,
Yet untouched and unscorped
By the blighting hand of time;
When the flow'ret and the sunshine
Were companions of each scene,
And Hope was in its vigor then,
And Pleasure in its green.

I remember, I remember,
When the storm of sorrow came,
And extinguished, and forever,
All the glory of life's flame:
When one by one the blossoms
Of affection dropped away,
And despair came with the darkness,
And affliction with the day.

I remember, I remember!
But ah! 'tis vain to mourn
For the bright hours and the loved ones
That will never more return!
Let the present have its torture
And the past its store of ill;
To the future, to the future
We will look with gladness still!

From the Raleigh Register.

REPORT.

The SELECT COMMITTEE, who were required, by a Resolution of this House, "to obtain from the Governor, as President ex-officio of the Literary and Internal Improvement Boards, the names of the several debtors of the said Boards, from the period of the first loan up to the present time—the amount due from each—and the security taken for the payment of said loans, specifying particularly when the several debts that are paid were discharged, and the several amounts now due, and the names of the debtors and their securities, and whether any loss has ever been sustained by either of said Boards, and by whom, and when; and to report the names of the borrowers to this House, and in full on all the subjects contemplated," have discharged the duty, and ask leave to

REPORT:

That, heretofore, they have obtained a list of the debtors to said Boards, from His Excellency, and submitted the same to the House, which has been printed; and, in pursuance of the duty imposed by the other branch of the Resolution, they have carefully examined & compared the books, which have been regularly kept by the Governor, and each and every bond specifically, and find them to correspond with the statements heretofore furnished by the Governor, and printed.

The testimony of David W. Stone, Esq taken before the Committee, satisfies them that the statement C, (heretofore submitted,) is a correct list of notes delivered to Governor Morehead by his predecessor; and upon his evidence, and others, which was perfectly satisfactory, the Committee have no doubt that all the bonds now due, to both Boards, are well secured; and altho' some of the principals are doubtful, yet, the securities place the bonds beyond exception; and that nothing has been lost, by either of said Boards, since their organization, in 1837.

The committee have also examined the Treasurer's receipts, taken by the Boards, and find them all correct; and, since Gov. Morehead's administration, (beyond which they did not go in this particular enquiry,) the moneys received by the Boards have been promptly paid over to the Treasurer, or deposited in Bank.

The Committee have also examined the Rail Road bonds, in which a portion of the Literary Fund has been invested; they find that the Board, in 1840, invested in the bonds of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company, under their corporate seal, \$60,000, due in 1845, and \$25,000, due in 1850; for the security of which, with some other debts, a deed in trust, in

September, 1840, was executed by the Company, conveying all the property then owned by the company. The Committee are informed that the other debts secured in said deed are paid off, and that the property conveyed is amply sufficient to secure the bonds. The interest thereon is paid up to 1st January, 1842. That, since 1840, \$2000 has been invested in the bonds of said Company, endorsed by the State, and due in 1847. That \$140,000 were invested in 1840, in the bonds of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company, endorsed by the State, and since 1840, \$25,300 of said bonds, due from 1845 to 1852.

The Committee ascertain that the Literary Board was organized by Gov. Dudley, President ex officio, on Feb 16, 1837, by the appointment of Ebenezer Pettigrew, David W. Stone, and Alfred Jones, Esqs.; that on the next day, Mr. Jones having declined, Charles Manly, Esq. was appointed in his place. That on May 30, 1837, Mr Pettigrew having declined, Wm. A. Blount, Esq. was appointed in his place. That on Feb. 16, 1839, and on Feb. 10, 1841, Messrs Blount, Stone, and Manly were re appointed. That Mr. Blount declined, upon his re-appointment by Gov. Morehead, in 1841, and, in April, 1841, Gov. Dudley was appointed in his place. That Mr. Stone resigned on June 50, 1841, and Weston R. Gales, Esq. was appointed in his place, and the Board now consists of Governor Morehead and Messrs. Dudley, Manly, and Gales.

In 1837 and 1838, the Internal Improvement Board consisted of Governor Dudley, Messrs. C. Jones, and Wm. D. Moseley. In 1839, Mr. C. P. Mallett was appointed in the place of Mr. Moseley, and so the Board continued for 1840. In Feb. 1841, Governor Morehead appointed Messrs. C. Jones and Gov. Dudley. In April, 1841, Gov. Dudley resigned, and the vacancy remained for that year; and, in 1842, the Board was composed and now consists of Gov. Morehead, Messrs. C. Jones, Sr. and Jesse Harper.

The Committee, in conclusion, take pleasure in stating, that the Governor afforded to the Committee every facility and aid necessary, and in his power, for the satisfactory discharge of the duty imposed on them. The Committee ask to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

ASA BIGGS, Chairman.

January 11, 1843.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE.

The bill to district the State into nine Congressional Districts, being under consideration and Mr. Cooper, of Martin, having moved to amend the bill, by striking the county of Martin from the 9th district, and add in its place, the counties of Washington and Tyrrell, and adding Martin to the 8th district, in the place of Washington and Tyrrell carried to the 9th—Mr. STANTON, in reply to Dr. Moore, spoke as follows:

Mr. Speaker: Knowing the deep interest which my constituents feel, in the adoption of the amendment proposed, by the Senator from Martin, I should be recreant to the duty I owe them, were I to permit the question to be taken, without submitting some remarks; and the objections which have been urged by the Senator from Hertford, as Chairman of the Committee, in the report which he made, and which has been printed, declares that "it is important that we approach as near as possible, that ratio of representation, in an act passed by Congress, for the apportionment of representatives among the several States." I am not a little astonished, that the Chairman of the Committee had not discovered, that the proposed amendment would come nearer the object he had in view, than the plan he had submitted. The ratio for a representative is 72,788. The 8th district in the Report, contains a Federal population of 76,400, which is 3612 over the ratio. By taking off of Washington and Tyrrell, containing a Federal population of 7,927, and adding Martin, containing a Federal population of 6,511, it will make the Federal population of the 8th district, 74,984, which is only 2196 over the ratio, and brings the Federal population of that district 1,416 nearer the ratio. The 9th district in the Report, contains a Federal population of 69,183, which is 3,605 less than the ratio. By taking Martin from that district, and adding Washington and Tyrrell, the deficit will be only 2189, and brings that district 1416 nearer the ratio.

On examining the Report of the Chairman, it will be found, that another object had in view was, "to unite all in the same representation, whose interests are identical, and to consult the convenience of those who are clothed with the elective franchise." Now, Sir, I contend that, if this be the object in view, it will be much better accomplished by the proposed amendment. Those who are at all acquainted

with that portion of the State, are well aware, that there has always been and always will be, a deep interest felt in the Nags' Head project, or some improvement to the navigation of the Albemarle Sound. The counties north of that Sound, and the counties I have the honor to represent, are the only ones that feel much interest in that work. All their trade and commerce are through the Albemarle Sound, and that is one united interest, it ought to be represented together in the National Councils. The counties of Washington and Tyrrell, are also deeply interested with the northern counties in the inland navigation, as much of the produce of all that region of country, is carried up the Pasquotank River, through the Dismal Swamp Canal, and thence up the James River and Chesapeake Bay. A large quantity of the produce of Washington and Tyrrell, is sold in Elizabeth City and Edenton, and there are daily communications from one to the other. Not so with Martin. She is no way connected with the northern counties, has no trade or intercourse, and scarcely any acquaintance with them. By attaching her to that district, you break up all her old associations, and place her where she has no common interest, and where her representative protests against going. By keeping Washington and Tyrrell attached to the 8th district, you will place their representative in the unpleasant position, of representing two or more, separate, distinct, and conflicting interests. What sort of interest can there exist between Nash county and the extreme eastern counties of Tyrrell, Hyde, Carteret, or Craven? Can any sympathy of feeling or common interest be pointed out? What farmer of Nash, ever sent any produce for sale or shipment, to any of the towns of Newbern, Washington, or Plymouth? I contend, that a gross injustice has been done to Nash county, by attaching her to the 8th district. She will be better off, by the proposed amendment, in this: that two of the extreme eastern counties, Washington and Tyrrell, having separate and distinct local interests, will be taken off, and Martin county, which lays nearer and has a common interest, will be added. So much for "identity of interest."

The Senator from Hertford contends, that the Edenton district, now embraces some of the most difficult portions of the State for a candidate to canvass; that he will have to encounter the difficulty of Nott's Island, Roanoke Island, and the Banks. If he had, at all, consulted the convenience of candidates, he would not have arranged the 8th District, as it is. It extends from within 17 miles of this Capitol, to Cape Hatteras, includes the whole sea coast, from Bogue Inlet to New Inlet; two-thirds of the coast of North Carolina; embraces the remote counties of Tyrrell, Hyde and Carteret, and will require more than four times the labor to canvass it, than it will the Senator's own district. The convenience of the candidate, is a matter of minor importance. My great objection to the plan is, that it unites in the 8th district, separate, distinct and conflicting interests, which will be all harmonized by the adoption of the amendment. The Senator contends, that "the God of nature has separated, by a sheet of water," the counties of Washington and Tyrrell from the north counties, and he implores the Senate "not to unite what God has separated." Is not Martin still further separated from Currituck, Camden, Pasquotank, Perquimons and Chowan, than Washington and Tyrrell are? Are not the counties of Washington and Tyrrell, nearer to those counties than Martin? Is not Martin separated from them by the same "sheet of water"? I beg to refer the Senator to the map, for he seems entirely unacquainted with the country. But the Senator contends, that Martin is only separated from Bertie by the River Roanoke, scarcely 200 yards wide. Does not he know, that Washington County, is only separated from Bertie by the same River? Much has been said, about the difficulty of crossing the Sound, and getting over to Washington and Tyrrell. Mr. Speaker, this is no objection. There are daily conveyances, from each of the north Counties, to Washington and Tyrrell. The Sound and River are constantly covered with vessels and boats, going from one side to the other. There is also, a fine Steamer, which plies regularly between Edenton and Plymouth, and there are regular ferries, kept up from each of the prominent crossing places. We belong to the same Judicial Circuit. Nearly all the members of the Bar, who attend the Courts of Washington and Tyrrell, reside in Edenton, and they are never deterred from crossing. Suits are constantly being removed, and suitors and witnesses find no difficulty in passing. But if this argument of the Senator carried any force, it operates much more strongly against attaching Martin to the 9th District. The difficulties which the Senator has imagined, in crossing to Washington and Tyrrell, are not obviated in getting to Martin. The same Sound will have to be crossed. But it is urged that Martin is separated from Bertie, only

by a narrow river, and that it is easily crossed. To this I reply, that Washington is separated from Bertie, by the same River, and the convenience of crossing is equally as good.

It does appear to me that not one of the positions which has been taken against the adoption of the amendment, has been sustained, and every argument which has been adduced why it should not prevail, proves still more conclusively that it should.

The Senator from Hertford has threatened us, that if this amendment prevails, the whole plan submitted by him will be destroyed. We are told of the labor it has cost, the time it has occupied, and that it is a compromise between the ultras. Sir, it is no compromise. Much time has been spent, and, doubtless, much labor too, by a few members, to make this plan, and the especial object was to make it to suit the convenience of those few. Their object must be accomplished, let whatever injustice may be done others. Are we to understand this as the report of the Committee? Have not many members of the Committee protested against its being recognized as their report? I am not to be intimidated by the fear that if this amendment prevails, the whole plan will be rejected. Satisfy me that amendment is right, and I will vote for it. Show me where injustice has been done to any County, and I will vote to remove it. But should the amendment prevail, and should it have the effect predicted by the Senator—be it so; we cannot get worse off. But it will not have that effect. I protest against being compelled to take this plan as a whole. We are told that if this amendment prevails, it will have the effect to cause the plan submitted by the Senator from Wayne (Mr. Exum) to be adopted. I protest, also, against this issue. The question is not on the adoption of that plan. "Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof." When that plan comes up, I shall be prepared to vote on it.

Mr. Speaker, there is an historical fact which goes far to show that this amendment ought to prevail. In 1792, an Act was passed to lay off the State into ten Congressional Districts, that being the number of members the State was entitled to at that time, and in that Act, Chowan, Perquimons, Pasquotank, Camden, Currituck, Gates, Tyrrell, and Bertie constituted one District; Tyrrell county has since been divided, and Washington county was formed out of a part of it.

State Bank of Illinois.—The committee of finance in the Illinois House of Representatives, have reported a bill according to which the bank is to go into liquidation under the supervision of two commissioners, one of whom is to be appointed by the Governor, and the other by the Directors. The bill was framed in view of an arrangement between the Governor and the bank and there is no doubt of its passage. It provides that the bank is to deliver up to the state 2,050,000 dollars of her bonds, the state retaining 50,000 dollars in stock. The specie now in bank is to be forthwith paid out to bill holders pro rata, and certificates to be given for the balance. These certificates are to be receivable in all debts due the bank, and for any property she may have to sell. In this settlement, the state's indebtedness is reduced over two millions of dollars.

The Tariff.—A statement from Saml. Lawrence, one of the principal manufacturers at Lowell, represents cotton goods on the average as at least ten per cent. lower since the new tariff than for the three months immediately before its passage. If this be correct, may not the fall be attributed to the increased difficulty in obtaining a cargo to bring back to a profit in return for cotton goods exported, in consequence of the higher duties imposed on various foreign articles not produced in this country, and of which the consumption is in some proportion to the cheapness.

So far, the new tariff appears to have benefited neither the farmer nor the manufacturer.

Hard Times.—The Galena Gazette thinks that it is a great mistake for the merchants to cry out about the hard times. They can sit by their stove half a day at a time, smoke their cigars, and indulge their cogitations thence arising, without fear of being disturbed by customers. This is certainly very easy times.

The tailors are threatened with the loss of trade, and the thimble and goose to be superseded by the shuttle and loom. Messrs. G. Martin & Co. have introduced into Philadelphia the English invention for weaving coats and pantaloons, and one of the papers speaks of one of their articles as being as comfortable an article of the kind as one could desire for common wear. Drawers and shirts have been woven in that city for some months.

A Fire Caused by Water!—We learn from the Portsmouth Journal, that on the

30th ult. a grist mill at Newcastle, N. H. was destroyed by fire. In the storm of that day, says the Journal, the strong easterly wind caused the tide to rise to an unusual height, and, surrounding the mill, cut off all communication with the land. The water at 11 A. M. coming in contact with a barrel of lime, set it on fire, and soon the whole building to the water's edge, was in flames. About fifty bushels of grain or meal were consumed.

From Mexico.—We learn from the New Orleans Bee that a revolution broke out in Tampico on the 18th ultimo. Like that at San Luis, of which we had news a few days ago by way of New York, the aim of the revolutionists appears to be directed against the National Congress, and in favor of the Santa Anna dynasty. The military and principal authorities were engaged in it.

Sixty of the Texan prisoners captured at San Antonio by General Wall, after tarrying at Saltillo for more than two weeks, left that place on the 9th November for Mexico, all apparently in good health and spirits. It is stated that they are well treated. John Cunningham, one of the party, died of fever on the road from San Fernando; at which place Messrs. Van Ness, Fitzgerald, and Hancock were left, for whose fate some fears are entertained on account of their having been formerly captured among the Santa Fe prisoners.

Globe.

Connubiality.—Mr. Simon Wilcox, in a communication to the editor of the Boston Courier, very pathetically sets forth his experience in matrimonial life. Poor Mr. Wilcox! his case is a solitary one. He says:

"I have been married only eight weeks. For the first fortnight after my marriage, we (that is, my wife and I) did very well. We had only to amuse ourselves, without encountering any of the cares of married life. Every thing was in perfect order; all was new and clean; nothing was required but to please and be pleased, to play and not to work, and to enjoy all the sweets without any of the bitters of life. Even for two or three weeks after this, all went on smoothly. My young wife would sit with me in the evening, with her work, while I read to her, or we beguiled the time in pleasing conversation. If there were any stockings to mend, or the like, that was the time for doing it. If a button was missing from my vest, my coat, or my shirt, she would immediately perceive it, and kindly remedy this deficiency. About the fifth week, however, on taking from the drawer a clean pair of hose, I perceived a hole, and mentioned it. A few days after, a similar circumstance occurred. She rang the bell for the girl, and desired her to repair the rent. A day or two after, I lost a button from my vest, but she took no notice of it. I mentioned it. She looked serious and dignified, and inquired why I did not leave the garment at my tailor's for repair? My hose were now always sore, when taken from the drawer, to have holes in them; and the excuse was, that she really had so much to do in ironing her laces and collars, and other nice articles of her own, and so many calls to make and receive, that she had no time for any thing else. The servant girl, too, was so much occupied in washing and ironing her dresses, &c., that even she had no leisure to darn stockings. In most of the evenings, also, when I went home fatigued with my day's business I found that my lady had gone to some friend's a mile or two distant, and that I was expected to follow her, in the course of the evening, in order to attend her home. Frequently, at dinner time, I found no dinner, the cook having become displeased, and taken French leave; and as for my wife's undertaking to broil a steak or boil a pot, she could not think of doing such a servile thing. On my gently remonstrating with her, and reminding her of her former labors in her father's family, she replied that she "married in order to better herself, and was not going to soil her hands with family drudgery." In short, she has become, after only eight weeks, a mere fine lady, entirely valueless as a wife, without any disposition to be useful, or to contribute in the least to my happiness. I will here conclude by warning my sex of the craftiness and the selfishness of woman."

SIMON WILCOX.

Two slight shocks of earthquake, says the Columbia Carolinian, were distinctly felt in this town last night (the 4th inst.) about 9 o'clock. The same were sensibly felt in Cincinnati, at the same hour exactly.

To catch Rats.—An Ohio paper states that as many as thirty-six rats have been taken one night by the following plan:—Take a smooth kettle, fill it to within six inches of the top with water, cover the surface with chaff or bran, then place it in the evening where the rats harbor.