



TARBOROUGH:

SATURDAY, APRIL 22, 1843.

FOR CONGRESS,
A. H. ARRINGTON.

¶ We have had a considerable freshet in Tar River, covering most of the low-grounds and throwing our farmers far back again in their spring business. The papers in every direction, complain heavily of the immense destruction of property by freshets, and in some cases loss of life.

The weather was unusually cold the beginning of this week, and particles of snow were seen; the gardens and fruit trees were somewhat injured.

From the Washington Republican.

¶ We observe that the Committee appointed by the late Whig Convention to "prepare an Address to the Whigs of the 8th Congressional District" assert that the Democrats carried the District in 1842, in consequence of the "apathy" of the Whigs; and they state our majority to be only 659. We do not complain because the Address is calculated to deceive the people; but, nevertheless, we contend that the public have a right to be correctly informed on the subject. With this view we publish the following official vote at the last gubernatorial election:

	Morehead	Henry
Beaufort,	750	593
Edgecombe	74	1,185
Hyde,	382	161
Pitt,	572	379
Tyrell,	288	106
Washington,	364	58
Old district,	2,430	2,482
Greene,	274	198
Craven,	549	656
Carteret,	284	242
Nash,	80	765
New portion,	1,187	1,861
	2,430	2,482
Total,	3,617	4,343
Democratic majority,	726.	

The above table exhibits the true vote of 1842. At the Presidential election in 1840 the Whigs carried every thing by storm—with log-cabins, gourds, coonskins, red pepper, cider barrels, &c. &c. But this was no test of the strength of parties, for it was well known that Mr. Van Buren was defeated before the election in this State took place. At the Governor's election in 1842 the Democrats carried the old portion of the district by 52 majority and the ten counties, now composing the 8th district, by a majority of 726 votes, and not 659, as stated in the Whig Address. This was done, too, under every disadvantage on the part of the Democrats; for Governor Morehead visited this portion of the State and made several speeches, when he should have been in the west to meet his opponent. Mr. Henry, it is well known, was prevented from visiting the East on account of sickness; and in addition to this, just on the eve of the election, the Raleigh Register stated a gross falsehood that he had withdrawn from the contest, which was also copied into the Whig organ of this town, and the Federal sheets throughout the State. This prevented many voters who had become disgusted with the notorious deceptions that were practised upon them, from casting their suffrages for the Democratic candidate, which they otherwise would have done.

From the Washington Republican.

¶ Since the Democratic Convention was held in this place, the Bank organ here has been continually harping about "Edgecombe dictation." The charge was so stale and absurd, that we had concluded not to notice it. But as the Whigs are so deficient in slang, their favorite weapon, to bring against the Democrats, as to have to use a thing so puerile as this, it may not be amiss to state its origin. An old gentleman at our elbow gives us the information. In the warm political contest between old Adams and Thos. Jefferson, the federalists were much excited against Edgecombe, because they could make no breach in her ranks, and hence cried out dictation, dictation. The federal party has, from that day to this, continued to use this false slang.

So far from Edgecombe having dictated in the matter, we know full well that the reverse is the case. Edgecombe presented no candidate. Nor did she desire to present any. But we will not dwell in our remarks. We annex an extract from a private letter addressed to us, by a Delegate of the late Democratic Convention held in this town:—

"I see the North State Whig is trying to fan the embers of dissention in our party, and make capital out of our personal preferences. 'Tis the best evidence of his

own weak cause. 'Treachery' is one of their family marks—one of the house-hold words applied to their President and leaders. Democrats may differ about persons, but our principles are all the same, and any of our ranks, though not of our first choice, can be safely trusted without the suspicion of treachery."

"His attempt to preach up 'Edgecombe dictation' is another small matter—petty trick—existing only in his imagination. You know the nomination of Mr. Arrington received in our Convention, its first and strongest support from Craven—Edgecombe acquiescing last, and reluctantly in it—voting against him on first ballot. But now, having received the nomination, her Democracy will rally to the polls, and support the man of our principles, without the fear of 'treachery,' which seems to haunt the movement of the Whigs."

DEMOCRATIC MEETING—MARTIN COUNTY.

A Democratic meeting was held in Martin county, at the court-house in Williamston, on Tuesday, 11th April, 1843, when Lawrence Cherry, esq., was called to the chair, and A. H. Coffield appointed Secretary.

A committee of three, appointed by the chair to wit: Col. Asa Biggs, Dr. Wm. S. Woodard, and Col. Jos. G. Carraway, reported the following resolutions for the consideration of the meeting, and which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting it is proper that a Democratic District Convention be held at some suitable time and place, to nominate a candidate of Democratic principles for the next Congress, for the ninth District.

Resolved, That the chairman of this meeting be authorized to appoint five Delegates to represent this county in such convention.

Resolved, That this meeting will cheerfully support the nominee of a Democratic District Convention, as we believe no one will be selected by our party in convention who is not of the true Democratic faith.

The chairman appointed as Delegates, Dr. Abner Williams, Col. Asa Biggs, Arthur S. Cotton, Esq., Laurence Johnston and Pierre W. Yarell.

For the purpose of giving notice to the other counties in the ninth Congressional District, that we are ready to co-operate with our Democratic brethren,

On motion **Resolved,** That the proceedings of this meeting be published by request in the Washington Republican and N. C. Standard. The meeting then adjourned.

LAWRENCE CHERRY, Ch'n.
A. H. COFFIELD, Sec'y.

Fire in Newbern.—Yesterday's mail from Newbern, brought intelligence that a destructive fire occurred in that town on Tuesday. The fire originated in the Wade Steam Mill, owned by Jno. Blackwell, Esq. at half past 10 o'clock, A. M. raged till about 10 P. M., and destroyed about one hundred houses, stores, warehouses, &c.—*Wash. Whig*

William H. Faulkner.—We understand that this scoundrel, who murdered young Bledsoe, fled to Virginia, and married a second wife, leaving one with five children behind, and who was recently arrested in Virginia, was tried last week at Louisville, for the murder, and convicted of manslaughter.—*Rail. Reg.*

Shocking Murder.—The painful intelligence reached here a few days ago, that Mr. William Foster, of Louisville, was shockingly murdered in Jackson county, Geo., on the 5th instant, by some of his own negroes, while on their way to Alabama. He had forty or fifty in company, but only five or six are supposed to have been concerned in the murder, one of whom entered his tent when he was asleep, and perpetrated the foul deed. They were arrested, and will no doubt soon have to pay for this dreadful crime on the gallows. Mr. Foster has left an interesting family to deplore his premature death.—*Raleigh Star.*

¶ From a Mobile paper sent to this office, with sorrow, we extract an account of the death of Maj. James B. Ransom. He was shot by the accidental discharge of his own gun, at the Waco village, in Texas, whither he had gone with other commissioners to treat with the Indians—Major Ransom was a native of this county but had moved from it about 15 years ago, and was a citizen of Texas for the last 6 or 8 years; he was both active and useful—he was private Secretary to President Lamar during his term of service and contributed not a little to the popularity of his administration. He was afterwards Major in the army and stood high in the estimation of his brother officers. Amiable in his disposition, accomplished in his manners—his intellect cultivated and his fancy vivid, he endeared himself to all he associated with. He died in the 40th year of his age, and but a short time before he had promised to visit once more his aged mother and friends in the land of his birth.—*Warrenton Reporter.*

¶ The Elizabeth City Old North State complains that several Northern vessels loaded with ice are now in the narrows near that place, for the purpose of taking shad, which, when caught, are packed in

ice and shipped to the north, to the ruin of the fisheries on the Albemarle Sound. Our Legislature at its last session adopted measures to preserve the terrapins in Pamlico Sound, and now, it appears, the Northerners are ruining our shad fishery.

Longevity.—A negro man, named Joseph, belonging to Mr. Richard Wilder, of this county, died on Saturday last, aged one hundred and eighteen years. He was one of the witnesses of the Revolution, and was present at the burning of Norfolk. Joseph's wife is yet living, and is one hundred and sixteen years old. They had lived together seventy-eight years.—*Edenton Sentinel.*

Hard to beat.—In an adjoining county, there is a man between 80 and 90 years of age, who never was known to insult, or speak ill of any person whatever, neither has any person ever spoken ill, or intentionally insulted him; he never was sued, warranted, or indicted; in fact, he has never been plaintiff, defendant, or witness in any case; never was but once over 30 miles from home, and yet, he is as active, perhaps more so, than persons are at that age; has from his infancy enjoyed excellent health, never having had occasion to take a dose of medicine, which is unusual in our section of country.—*Wilmington Mes.*

New York Election.—The recent election for Mayor and Common Council of the city of New York, resulted in favor of the Democracy. Morris, the Democratic candidate for Governor, was elected by a majority of about 6000—and the Common Council stands 8 Whigs to 26 Democrats. Last year the Whigs had a majority of 4, in the Common Council.

Commander Mackenzie.—The friends of this noble minded officer—the friends of our gallant navy and its discipline—all who have the honor of the service and the character of the country at heart; will rejoice to learn that Commander Mackenzie has been fully and honorably acquitted by the Court Martial of every charge preferred against him on the late trial respecting the mutiny on board the Somers, and that the decision of the Court has been approved by the President.—*N. Y. Com.*

Exchanges.—The New York Sun says: No better evidence can be had of the condition of trade, than the present state of the exchanges. There are a great number of points where exchange on New York has always been at a high premium; that are now selling at a discount. For instance, exchange on New York in New Orleans is now selling at two per cent. discount. In Ohio, Indiana, and Kentucky, where exchange has heretofore averaged from three to five per cent. premium, it is now selling at par and one per cent. discount.

Foreign Coin.—We understand that at several northern cities, the fractions of a dollar in foreign coin are either refused entirely, or taken only at a certain value. If the Spanish money is received at all, it is at 23 cents for the quarter dollar; 10 cents for the 12 1/2 cent piece, & 5 cents for the 6 1/2.

Money Market.—The late news from England announced an important fact, which is destined to exert a great influence upon the destinies of New York, in relation to its trade with the great West. We refer to the modification of the English corn laws in relation to the United States, so far as to admit the grain of United States' growth into Canada at a fixed nominal duty of 3s. currency per quarter, or 7 cents per bushel. The motive for this measure in England is undoubtedly to test how far the United States are capable of affording a steady supply of the articles of agricultural consumption. Many English statesmen were misled by the effect of the paper system prior to 1837, which so far impoverished the country in the midst of seeming prosperity, that large quantities of wheat were imported into New York from England. This led them to suppose that the United States were subject to occasional scarcity, like other countries. The effect of the new tariff will be to draw through Canada and the St. Lawrence, in British bottoms, the whole produce of the great West, at the expense of New York and New England. English goods arriving in the St. Lawrence in British bottoms, in return for free United States produce, will inevitably pass duty free into all the Western ports, in spite of all the steam cutters that the sapient Secretary will choose to send. The oppressive duty of the present tariff operates as a bounty to divert the trade from the Hudson to the St. Lawrence, notwithstanding the natural disadvantages of the latter channel.—*N. Y. Herald*

¶ It is stated that quantities of pork, bacon, and lard, to the value of \$500,000, were put up at Cincinnati this winter for the English and French markets, now for the first time, opened to this description of American produce.

Millerism.—The wags are making merry at Millerism. Since the appearance of the "Midnight Cry," one editor announces that he has in addition received a copy of the "Noonday Howl," and the "Morning Yell," and a paper has just made its appearance in this city called the "Vial of Wrath and Junk Bottles of Destruction." It con-

tains a large number of prints, and amongst others, the description of the beast of Daniel, with seven heads and ten horns, together with a chronological calculation as reasonable as Miller's, and quite as fanciful. It is as follows:—

The beast had seven heads and ten horns on each head, which makes 70 horns, answering to the 70 weeks of Daniel. Now the tail of this beast was 666 feet long, which is the number of the beast. Multiply this by 7 and it makes 4662, which was the age of the world when the first anti-christian Pope began to reign. Now tie up the beast's tail into three knots, and it will shorten it to 614 feet 4 inches, which, being multiplied by 3, the number of knots, gives 1843 exactly—the year in which the world will be burnt up. But there is another remarkable coincidence: Martin Luther wore boots with tacks in the soles; just 263 nails in both boots, which being multiplied by the seven heads, gives 1841—throw in the two boots, which correspond to Miller and Himes, and it gives 1843.—*N. Y. Express.*

¶ There was ice formed at St. Augustine, Florida on the 24th of March, of one eighth of an inch thickness. The latitude of that place if we mistake not greatly, is 29 48. At all events, such a degree of cold in that part of the territory, is unprecedented at this season of the year.

The Hackley grant of ten millions' acres in Florida.—David Hoffman and Charles F. Mayer, of Baltimore, as counsel for the heirs of the late Richard S. Hackley, who purchased from the Duke of Algor 10,000,000 acres of land in East Florida while that territory belonged to Spain, "notify and admonish all persons whatever, that all the lands, beginning at the mouth of the river Amanura, or Awaxora, where it enters the sea, and running along the right bank of said river to its head—thence by a right line to the nearest point of the river St. John, ascending that river along the left bank of it to the lake Macaco, and from the most southern extremity of said lake to the head spring of the river Hipulos, or Hynholos, along its right bank to its mouth in the sea, and then continuing along the coast of the sea, back again to the mouth of the river Amanura, the place of beginning, together with all the Islands adjacent to said sea boundary," are the property of the heirs & representatives of the said Richard S. Hackley, and as such will be maintained against all persons whatever; and hereby notifying all such persons as may be disposed to settle, or to purchase within said limits, that no sure legal and valid title can be conferred by the Government of the United States, until the same shall be legally adjudicated in their favor, which, as said heirs are confidently advised, is never probable to take place."

Florida.—An expedition to the southern part of the territory lately returned to St. Augustine. They went some distance south of Jupiter inlet. They represent the land as very rich. Frost has never been known, as potatoes, sugar cane, and peas, planted by the Indians, are as green and as fresh as they generally are in the month of June or July. As proof of the richness of the soil these gentlemen brought samples of sugar cane, found growing in the Indian old fields, measuring from six and a half to seven inches in circumference. These stalks of cane are represented to average from twenty to twenty-two feet in length and filled with juice of superior quality.

A heartless Villain.—Scarcely a day passes, says the N. Y. True Sun, in which we do not hear of some awful outrage of the Divine and human law. Seduction, murder, and other crimes stalk through the land, and each new tale seems more dreadful than the last.

A few months since, a fiend in human form, and called a merchant, in Pearl street, became acquainted with a young lady of about 18 years of age, in Brooklyn, and was afterwards received as her avowed suitor. She was an only child. Her mother dead. The villain ruined her; and when her father discovered her situation, he went to the young man, and with tears besought him to make the only possible reparation—to marry the girl; offering him at the same time ten thousand dollars to put him into business.

The young scoundrel refused to have any thing more to do with his victim, and told the broken hearted old man that he was not to be hired to marry a prostitute. The old gentleman, being too feeble to insist upon justice, or take revenge, the seducer escaped punishment and still moves among men. The old gentleman is worth property to the amount of fifty thousand dollars, and has left his home with his daughter, and gone, his friends know no whither.

Foreign.

From Europe.—The packet ship South America arrived at New York, brings Liverpool dates to the 7th March. No material change had occurred in the markets.

The English papers give appalling accounts of the burning of a theatre in St. Petersburg, Russia, by which three hundred lives were lost, having perished in the flames!

Petersburg Market, April 10.—Cotton—duil—cash sales range from 54 to 6 1/2. *Int.*

Washington Market, April 20.—Corn—wholesale, \$3 a \$3 10 per barrel. Bacon—6 cents. Lard, 6 to 7 cents. Naval stores. New dip, \$1 85; Old, \$1 80. Scrape, 70 cents.—*Rep.*

Prices Current, At Tarborough and New York.

APR. 22	per	Tarboro'	New York
Bacon,	lb	7 8	4 5
Brandy, apple,	gallon	30 50	40 50
Coffee,	lb	13 16	9 13
Corn,	bushel	60 65	47 52
Cotton,	lb	6 7	6 8
Cotton bagging,	yard	20 25	15 16
Flour,	barrel	\$5 5 1/2	\$5 5 1/2
Iron,	lb	5 1/2	6 3 1/4
Lard,	lb	7 8	7 10
Molasses,	gallon	30 35	18 20
Sugar, brown,	lb	8 10	6 9 1/2
Salt, T. I.	bushel	50 55	32 33
Turpentine,	barrel	150 160	225 238
wheat,	bushel	65 75	120 130
whiskey,	gallon	35 40	20 25

Edmund D. Macnair,
Attorney at Law,
TARBORO' N. C.
April 18, 1843. 16

NEW CHEAP Cash Store at Rocky Mount, NASH COUNTY, N. C.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the citizens of Nash and Edgecombe counties, and the public generally, that he has just opened

A new Cheap Cash Store, At Rocky Mount, (where B. Bunn, Esq. formerly did business,) where he is prepared, ready and willing, to wait upon all those who may have the kindness to favor him with their patronage. His Stock consists of a

Handsome Assortment of fancy & staple DRY GOODS, Hardware, Cutlery, &c.

Crackery, China, and Glass wares—Boots and Shoes in great variety—Leather, shoe thread, &c. Beaver, Russia, rabbit, and cassimere Hats, of the latest style. Willow, straw and silk Bonnets, a most beautiful article. Together with a general assortment of GROCERIES, consisting of molasses, sugar, coffee, iron, powder and shot, &c. ploughs, plough points, wedging hoes, nails, spades, trace chains, &c. &c.

Ladies and Gentlemen are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves, as he charges nothing for looking.

J. C. KNIGHT.
Rocky Mount, March 21st, 1843.
¶ The Store at his residence, recently known by the name of Tradesville, will also be continued by the subscriber.
J. C. K.

To all the world who use Leather in any form.

Oil of Tannin, Or, Leather Restorer.

A NEW CHEMICAL DISCOVERY. MOST people know, that Skins and hides are converted into Leather by the use of Tannin extracted from certain barks, &c.

When the force and strength of the Tannin is worn out, leather becomes dead, hard, dry, brittle, cracked, covered with a crust, &c. **THIS ALL KNOW.** To restore then *life, softness, moistness, strength, smoothness, and remove all crusts, fly, or blister—restore the tannin.* This substance the leather never can receive the second time; but the whole virtues of it are in this article, **THE OIL OF TANNIN**—which penetrates the stiffest and hardest leather, if it has been twenty years in use; and if it tears easily with the fingers, it imparts at once a strength that is utterly incredible until seen. It becomes like new leather, in all respects, with a delightful softness and polish, and makes all leather completely and perfectly impervious to water—particularly boots, shoes, carriage tops, harness, hose, trunks, and in fact all things made of leather, giving a splendid polish, even higher than new leather has, and at least doubling its wear and durability, in whatever manner the leather is used—**THESE ARE FACTS.**

Those who will wear old shoes, groan with corns, ride with old carriage tops—have old harness and throw them away half used—look filthy themselves, and all about them—expend double what is necessary for articles of leather, to their hearts' content, for what we care, if their prejudices are so strong they will not try a new discovery. We have no favors to ask of them, they are the greatest sufferers, and we beg for nobody's custom or patronage. Now, gentlemen, please yourselves.

None genuine unless with the facsimile signature of **Comstock & Co.** For sale in Tarboro' by Geo. Howard—in Washington, by Dr. F. Gallagher—in Raleigh by Dr. N. L. Stith. April 8, 1843.