



### The Tarborough Press,

BY GEORGE HOWARD.

Is 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

## POLITICAL.



From the Washington Republican.

### TO THE PATRONS OF THE REPUBLICAN, AND THE REPUBLICAN PARTY GENERALLY.

To-day closes the fourth volume of this paper, and so far as we have any knowledge, to-day closes the last number of the "Republican." *Want of patronage is the sole and whole cause of this;* this phrase explains the whole matter. Our readers cannot complain, and need not be surprised at this avowal and determination on our part. During the last twelve months, we have from time to time, both publicly and privately told them the paper would go down at the end of the present volume if our subscription list was not considerably increased. In vain have we made these avowals and given these warnings. Over and again and again have we distinctly and frankly laid before them our circumstances and necessities. Each time have we told them that our patronage must be increased, or the Press must go down. Appeal after appeal have we made to the Democratic party of this Congressional District, especially the old portion of it, to rally around this press and support it. In general, these appeals have been made to no effect. Nine months ago, in a circular to them, we laid these views before them freely and unreservedly. Five weeks ago, in another circular to our party in this District, we repeated the same views, and again laid before them the great importance of keeping up a Democratic press in this town, especially at this time, and we then made a forcible appeal to them to come to the rescue, and support the Press, and avert the disgrace which its discontinuance would bring upon the party. These invocations have been unheeded; these admonitions have been disregarded. Our subscription list has not increased. Doubtless this is owing in a very great degree to the hardness and extraordinary pressure of the times; but look at the Whigs—they support their presses even now. What then shall we do? Our whole time, whole energies, and what abilities we possess, have been devoted, since we took charge of the Press, (which was three years and six months ago,) to its own good, and to the good of the Democratic party. Our whole heart and soul, and mind and body, have been constantly engaged in advancing the principles of Democracy. We have injured our health, greatly impaired our constitution, and spent the whole of our means in keeping up this press this long. Its income has at no time been equal to its necessary expenses. What, we repeat, can we do? Is it presumed that we shall draw upon and exhaust our credit, and plunge ourselves into bankruptcy in order to keep up the paper still longer? Shall we make still greater sacrifices, and undergo still greater hardships and anxieties, in trying to keep up the paper? No reasonable man can expect this of us. Therefore, no reasonable man can expect us to continue the paper any longer. Our pecuniary circumstances, and our inability to keep up the press, solemnly admonishes us to abandon the establishment,—we are determined to do so,—and our editorial connexion with it closes to-day.

Efforts are being made now, to continue the paper. Whether they will be successful or not, time of course must show. We sincerely and ardently trust they may be crowned with success. It is of great importance, as we have often before said, that an independent and well conducted Democratic press should exist here all the time; but the present contest in this district, and the great and momentous Presidential struggle now at hand, render it of still more vital importance that this main pillar of the Republican party in this district should not crumble into atoms. It is unnecessary to say, that no one regrets more

than we do that the paper should be discontinued, no one is more anxious than we are that the party should escape the injury of its discontinuance. But we have the consoling consciousness of having done all we could to prevent it,—more we could not do, and more could not be expected of us.

We conceive it proper to make the above statement and also to say what follows, not for the purpose of creating public sympathy in our favor,—for that time is past even if we did not consider such attempts in bad taste,—but we make them in order to present a clear unvarnished statement of facts to the Democrats of the Eighth Congressional District. In their hands—the most proper hands—we leave the matter.

Here we might close after expressing our thanks to our patrons, and bidding them an affectionate farewell; but as we are about taking our leave of public life, we feel constrained to make a few additional remarks.

Few persons have any correct idea of the toils, sacrifices, struggles, anxieties, which we have undergone since taking this press in charge.—They would be difficult to conceive, and much more difficult to express. Our situation has been alike arduous, responsible, and unenviable. Starting in life without the smiles of the great, or the aid of the rich and influential, we have got along so far through life by our own self-exertions. Our progress has been one of constant struggles, turmoils and obstacles. Never having had any other than self-instruction, we assumed the responsibility of conducting the "Republican," under many disadvantages. We have felt them, we feel them yet, but we have done the best we could do. Moreover, since conducting the "Republican" we have been the incessant object of misrepresentation, slander, and persecution. The virulence and malice of some of our enemies, is only equalled by their arrogance and stupidity. Their poisoned arrows of hatred and persecution have fallen harmless at our feet; and oftentimes we have stamped them in the dust, picked them up, and hurled them back barbed, and they have struck. A large portion of our political adversaries, especially those of this town, instead of reciprocating those sentiments of courtesy and social feeling which we have held out to them, have long since turned our political differences into personal rancor and malignity, and that of the most bitter kind.—Be it so. It is all owing to the fact, that we have at all times and under all circumstances spoken "right out" about their men and measures. It is because we have dared to express our opinions fearlessly and above board, and it is because our press has been conducted with independence, if not with ability. Herein lies all their hatred of us,—the source whence has arisen all their anathemas against us and some of our friends. If some of them, if many of them, do not suffer from the agonizing tortures of a guilty conscience, on account of their conduct towards us, then man has no conscience. To their consciences we are content to leave them. It would be ungenerous in us not to forgive them, it would not be human nature for us to forget them.

Had we felt disposed to have pursued a different course than the one we have pursued,—had we cringed to power or influence and truckled to popularity, we should probably have retired from our Editorial duties, not as now, poor, but in affluent circumstances. But our press has truckled to no such influences,—it has scorned the idea. We had much rather live and die poor, but honest and independent, than to be otherwise, and have all the riches of India. As it is, we only feel that we have done our duty,—that we have acted, only as an American on American soil should ever act, and this reflection is of more value than all the praises of men, or millions of gold. We now review our course with a quiet conscience.

"We feel within us  
A peace, above all earthly dignities,—  
A still and quiet conscience."

To our friends who have given us their support, and stood by us with unshaken firmness amid the storms of adversity as well as in the sunshine of prosperity, we owe a debt of gratitude which we know we can never repay. To offer them as we now do, our most heartfelt thanks, is but a poor expression of our feelings of gratefulness towards them. To think of them will be one of our fondest retrospections. To cease to cherish them, and to cease to remember them with the liveliest emotions of friendship and gratitude, will be when the last feeble pulsations of life shall cease to warm our heart, and to sustain our vitality.

Though we retire to private life, we shall continue to feel the deepest interest in whatever advances the good of Democracy, in whatever contributes to the welfare, independence, and fame of our native North Carolina, and in whatever conduces to the glory of our country, and the benefit of the human race. We shall ever esteem it, no less a duty than a pleasure, to do anything

in our power in behalf of those safeguards of our Republic—virtue and intelligence, Education, morality, & religion are the ark of American freedom, and happiness. It becomes every patriot, however humble or great, to contribute his proportionate mite in support and maintenance of these sacred covenants of our national safety and greatness. In North Carolina we desire to see Education spread, and to make an entrance into every hamlet and log-cabin, and to open the stores of knowledge to every child within her borders. On her soil was lighted the first lamp which declared our National Independence. Let this fact increase the love and devotion of every son of hers, and inspire him with the holy trust, that if the cause of justice and liberty shall ever perish, on the soil of N. Carolina may there be heard the latest struggles of expiring freemen.

We believe that upon the success of Democratic principles depend the hopes, the equality, the prosperity and happiness of our people. Thus believing, and believing our cause to be a good and just one, that it is founded upon the rock of eternal truth, and that our people are capable of self-government, we have never doubted for a moment that our principles would finally attain a triumphant and permanent ascendancy. We feel more and more assured that that glorious epoch will ere long arrive, and then all may rest secure that the Constitution, Liberty and the Union are safe, and will be transmitted to all coming ages. In doing what will tend to effect so happy and glorious an end, we shall ever be ready to engage in our own limited sphere, with our political brethren, shoulder to shoulder, in fact as in faith, in heart as in mind.

P. S.—Since preparing the foregoing for the Press, we are proud to state, that arrangements have been made for the continuation of the "Republican," which will prevent even a temporary discontinuance; but as the article fully expresses our feelings and views, on leaving the Editorial department of the press, and also contains a correct statement of facts, we carry into execution our inclination to publish it. A young gentleman of excellent attainments, fine talents, of sterling Republican State Rights principles, and a native of this town, has consented to take charge of the paper. It affords us much gratification to make this announcement. He is a worthy and enthusiastic young Democrat, and we trust the paper, under his control, will receive an extensive circulation. Rally around him then, Republicans, and encourage and sustain him in his laudable enterprise and efforts to advance the welfare, interest and honor of the Democratic party. His introductory card will be found below.

The paper will be sent to all subscribers on our list, and we earnestly invoke them to continue their patronage.

### A CARD.

#### To the Republican Party.

It will be perceived by the readers of the Republican, from Mr. PRICE's farewell address, that he has no longer any connexion with that paper. The Editorial department of the Republican will hereafter be conducted by the subscriber. For several years past the papers in this section have indulged in personalities to an alarming extent,—to the great annoyance of peaceable, orderly, and unoffending citizens. The Editor of this paper wishes it to be distinctly understood, that it is not his desire, nor shall it be his aim, and he hopes not his misfortune, to wound the feelings of any one; nor will he, unless driven into it, engage in these newspaper wars, so common at this day, knowing that they are by no means interesting to readers generally, and particularly to those who may live at a distance from the scene of action. And further he wishes it to be known that the Republican shall not, while under his management, be converted into a vehicle of personal strife. No, his aim shall be higher, nobler, greater. It shall be his endeavor to make the paper useful and interesting to his readers. His motto shall be "*Principia non homines*," principles not men. The Republican as heretofore will support the principles of the Democratic party and discuss those principles, and likewise those of the Whigs at proper and convenient times. Whether by his humble effort he shall succeed in conducting this paper in the manner and spirit calculated to give satisfaction to its readers; whether he shall by untiring industry and perseverance in the great and good cause which he espouses, succeed in furthering that cause, the principles of which he has ever cherished, time alone must be the judge.

JOHN S. TELFAIR.

Washington, June 21, 1843.

Fire.—The citizens of Washington were called to the rescue of their property from fire, about half past 3 o'clock on Sunday morning last. The fire took place on the wharf of Mr. James Ellison; and it is thought to be the work of some incendiary. At first the fire presented quite a formidable appearance, and fears were en-

tertained that a large portion of the Town would be swept, but owing to the timely and well directed labor of our citizens, and particularly to the noble efforts of the Neptune fire company, the flames were soon extinguished with the loss of but little property. About one thousand barrels of scrape turpentine, and some few sheds were consumed. Too much praise cannot be awarded to the Neptune Company, nor must we neglect the spirited juvenile band of the Atlantic, who with judgment worthy of older heads, and a spirit of enthusiasm characteristic of their age, lent very important service on the occasion.—*ib.*

### From the Raleigh Register.

Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road.—The adjourned meeting of the Stockholders of the Company was held on Tuesday last. We were unable to attend, but understand that Reform & Retrenchment were the order of the day. A Committee was appointed, to ascertain in what manner the expenses of the Company can be reduced, and to examine as to the expediency of abolishing any of the existing offices. The Committee subsequently reported in detail, stating that it is inexpedient, under existing circumstances, to dispense with either of the Officers of the Company, but recommending that the President's Salary be reduced from \$2,500 to \$1,750—Superintendent's, from \$1,500 to \$1,200 & Treasurer's, from \$1,000 to \$800—all of which suggestions have been, or will be immediately adopted. The Report pays a deserved tribute to the eminent practical ability & marked fidelity of the three Officers, whose pay is thus curtailed, and the reduction is placed solely on the ground of the embarrassed condition of the Company.

Messrs. William Boylan, Geo. W. Mordecai, John S. Eaton, Patrick Hamilton and John E. Twitty were elected Directors for the current year.

Curious Circumstance.—A dog died in this City on Saturday last, who had been lingering for some time, and who had such peculiar symptoms, that his owner determined to ascertain, if possible, the cause of his death. On cutting him open, a Snake was discovered in the stomach, about 24 inches in length, alive and active, whose appearance denoted that he was a real "blood-sucker!"—*ib.*

Death of a member of Congress.—The Hon. Barker Burnell, of Nantucket, Mass., died in Washington, Thursday night last, of consumption, in his 45th year. He was attacked during the last session of Congress, and has been detained by his illness at the Capitol till his death. The Intelligencer says he came into public life without a reproach: he remained in it to the last, an uncorrupt politician.—*ib.*

The Madisonian publishes the advertisement of the Secretary of the Treasury for a U. States loan of \$6,000,000, or any portion thereof, in sums not less than \$10,000, which will be received until, and on, the twenty-sixth day of June inst. The proposals will state the amount, in cash, which will be loaned for every \$100 of stock, redeemable at the pleasure of the United States at any time after ten years from the issue thereof, bearing interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, and payable semi-annually; and also a stock of 4 per cent.

The sums which may be accepted, will be required to be paid to the depository of the U. States nearest the places of residence of the persons respectively whose offers may be successful, on the 30th day of June instant. And notice of such acceptance will be immediately given; specifying the depository at which the loan is to be paid.—*ib.*

The Warren Springs, &c.—From our advertisements it will be seen that the enterprising proprietors of the Watering places in this county have, with a commendable regard for the health and best interests of our friends who reside in the unhealthy regions of Virginia and North Carolina, again presented to the notice of the public their respective establishments, and have accommodated the prices to the times. We venture the assertion that, in no part of the United States, (we make no exception) are the same advantages of health and pleasure offered at corresponding rates. In deed, to be candid, when we reflect upon the very luxurious fare provided for the guests, the superiority of the benefits to be derived from the efficacious virtues of the Mineral Waters, the excellent attention paid to the every wish and desire of visitors, and the trouble and expense with which such arrangements are attended, we entertain the conviction that the prices are too low. They will ensure, however a large and numerous throng of visitors to our county during the Season, and we anticipate much pleasure from meeting and forming an acquaintance with so many and so respectable strangers from the lower country. They will make by the resort

to our county, when we reflect upon the enormous expense, to say nothing of the suffering incurred by a sojourn in Bilious sections of the State. The "Old North" possesses within her limits almost every thing that the heart of man can or ought to desire. Her staple commodities are equal to those of any other State; her Gold is amongst the best and is abundant; she has a Capital that is at once the pride and ornament of the State; Manufactures are springing up in almost every portion of her territory; her institutions of learning are not surpassed by those of any state; her Mineral Waters rank amongst the finest in the whole country; Religion thrives and grows and increases within her borders; she owes less Foreign debt than any other State we at present recollect, whilst her works of Internal Improvement afford almost every convenience to the traveller he can desire; and her population are as honest and virtuous and talented as are the people of any other State. The visits, during the past week, of some of our Virginia friends who complain with some reason of the enormous taxes they pay in that commonwealth, admonish us to place *lowness of taxes* in the list of advantages which North Carolina presents. One of these respectable visitors, urged by a regard for health and other considerations, is upon the eve of settling himself and family permanently amongst us in our little village. We sincerely hope that others may "go and do likewise." And, yet, some of our short-sighted inhabitants of North Carolina, with all these benefits staring them in the face; are ever and anon, leaving for the South and West. But some of these emigrants, having wasted much of their substance in looking for a better county, finally return with the determination to bury their bones in the land of their fathers. "The Old North State, forever," say we.

### Warrenton Rep.

The great day at Bunker Hill.—Our readers will all be gratified to learn that Saturday last was a fair day, and that, under a serene sky and favoring circumstances, thousands upon thousands of the sons of New England, from far and near, assembled on Bunker's Hill to commemorate the great event in memory of which a fitting monument has been erected on the summit of that hill. Among the persons present on the occasion were the President of the United States and Heads of Department of the General Government, the Governor of the Commonwealth, with his attendants, &c., the most interesting part of the company being surviving soldiers of the Revolution; in number one hundred and eight, of whom twelve were present at the battle of Bunker's Hill.

After an admirable prayer by the Chaplain, (the Rev. Mr. Ellis, of Charleston,) the Orator of the day, Mr. Webster, advanced to the front of the platform, where his appearance was hailed by the loud and prolonged cheering of the immense multitude, and delivered the Oration; which, it may well be imagined, was listened to with rapt attention by all within the hearing of it.

A number of reporters were on the spot; and we have already received reports of it. But of such an oration, however it might gratify curiosity, it would hardly be just to the orator to publish any other report than one which has undergone revision by himself.—*Nat. Int.*

More Boundary Troubles.—In the vicinity of Calais, Me., a few days since, a young man named John Tobin was seized by a party of men who crossed the line from New Brunswick, carried into the province, tarred and feathered, and otherwise grossly abused. Mr. Tobin was suspected (without cause, it seems,) of having given information to collector at St. Stephen which enabled him to seize a quantity of smuggled leather.

Murder.—The Brownsville (Tenn.) Phoenix says that, on the night of the 24th ult. a murder was committed on the body of a Mr. Thomas Branch, a respectable citizen of Haywood county. Four negroes have been arrested, one of whom confesses he struck the first blow, and that the others repeated it. The attack was made in the night while Mr. Branch was in bed and asleep. After the commission of the deed the body was removed to a neighboring cane brake, where it was discovered horribly mangled. The murderers were committed to jail, and will be tried at the approaching circuit court.

The quickest passage from America on record.—The Hibernia steamer, at Liverpool, made the voyage home in the shortest space of nine days and ten hours, which is the quickest passage ever made by any of the Atlantic steamers. She is a newly built vessel. The Columbia also made a quick trip home, her passage having occupied but nine days and twelve hours; and the quickest passage made by the Acadia was accomplished in nine days and fifteen hours.—*Madisonian.*