



TARBOROUGH!

SATURDAY, AUGUST 19, 1843.

ELECTION RETURNS.

We have not yet received official returns of the votes in the several Congressional districts in this State, but our intelligence renders it certain that the Democracy have elected FIVE out of the nine members to which this State is entitled. Last year we succeeded in electing a Democratic Legislature, this year a majority of members of Congress, next year we shall in all probability elect a Democratic Governor and a Democratic Presidential Electoral Ticket—what then? why, the Federal Whigs will still proclaim as they have done and now do, that North Carolina is "Whig to the core."

The following are the returns, so far as received:—

- 1st district, Mr. Clingman is elected by a majority of 907 votes over Mr. Graham, both Whigs.
- 2nd. Mr. Barringer, Whig, 366 over Mr. Craig, Dem.
- 3rd. Mr. Reid, Dem., 393 over Mr. Mitchell, Whig.
- 4th. Mr. Deberry is said to be elected over Mr. Mendenhall, both Whigs.
- 5th. Gen. Saunders, Dem., 141 majority over Mr. Miller, Whig.
- 6th. Gen. McKay, Dem., a large majority over Mr. Leach, Whig.
- 7th. Gen. Daniel, Dem., 155 majority over Mr. Nash, Whig.
- 8th. Mr. Arrington, Dem., 548 over Mr. Stanly, Whig.
- 9th. Mr. Rayner, Whig, 840 over Dr. Moore, Dem.

Of the Whigs, Messrs. Rayner and Deberry were in the last Congress—Messrs. Clingman and Barringer, are new members. The Raleigh Standard observes:—

Four out of the five democratic Members were Representatives to the last Congress—Col. Reid being the only new democratic member. He is a strong, an able and an inflexible democrat, and his career, whilst a member of the Legislature of the State, was such as to give bright promises for the future. He will go into Congress the servant of the people of one of the finest sections of the State—and we consider him peculiarly fortunate in being the Representative of a District so intelligent and patriotic.

Gen. McKay, the member from Wilmington District, is a man of whom his constituents may well be proud. Long tried, he has always proved faithful; indefatigable in his attention to business, he has earned for himself a high reputation in the councils of his country. Long may he continue to enjoy that reputation and to serve the people of the State.

Mr. Daniel first went into Congress as the Representative of the Halifax District; he now represents the Orange District, which includes Warren, the county of the great and good NATHANIEL MAGON. He is still in the prime of life—ardent, and gifted with a strong and logical mind, and his friends may reasonably predict for him a useful career.

General Saunders, the Representative from the Wake District is well known to the democracy of the country. He entered public life at an early age, and has been for about thirty years an approved and faithful servant of the people. No man, we are persuaded, will go before him in Congress in deep devotion to the interests of his country, or in efforts to serve and truly represent the people who have again honored him by a seat in the halls of the National Legislature.

Mr. Arrington, the successful competitor of Edward Stanly, is a democrat of the sternest and most unyielding character, and the possessor of all those virtues which so eminently dignify the farmers of North Carolina. In the late contest he fought hard, but he has triumphed gloriously. Immortal honor to the people of the Edgecombe District!

Under the former apportionment the Whigs had eight members of Congress, now the democrats have five, and the Whigs four. In the late contest only two democrats have been defeated; and how many aspiring Whiggies, gentle reader, do you suppose have been used up? SEVEN. This shows who it is that scrambles for the spoils.

The Raleigh Register and Raleigh Star have both in their last No. published an old forged letter of Mr. Jefferson, pretending to make him an advocate of Henry Clay and the Tariff, and admit in the same paper that it is a forgery. The Star adds at the conclusion of the letter, it has since it was in type discovered it was a for-

gery. The Register having discovered the same fact, very disingenuously announces it to the reader in an obscure part of another page. When they discovered the fraud, why not notify at the beginning of the article? The same announcement could be made there as elsewhere. But no, they publish it with an approving editorial, impress the reader of the value of such sentiments from Mr. Jefferson, then leave him to find out afterwards if he can, that they have imposed on him.

This letter was first published about twelve years ago by a Federal paper of Rhode Island, to prop the tottering fortunes of Henry Clay and his Tariff system. But the style and sentiments were so different from Mr. Jefferson's, it was at once by his friends pronounced a cheat, and the parties were compelled to confess it. It was then laid by, consigned it was hoped to the receptacle of all such calumnies and frauds; when lo, the Whigs of 1843, to sustain that same man and cause, resort again to this forgery and have the effrontery to attempt a second time the vile trick.

If they have any fairness or honesty, and prize Mr. Jefferson's opinions so highly, or think they will have any weight or influence with their readers, let them publish his real sentiments. They can easily procure the genuine opinions of that distinguished Republican. His opinions on banks, currency, tariff, revenue laws, and the financial policy of the country, have been written with the pencil of light. His statesmanlike views on the policy of our Government, have been tested by time and proved his sagacity and foresight; and his able defence of the great truths of Democracy and Republican liberty, has transmitted his name to the reverence of posterity as the Apostle of Liberty.

If these Whig Editors of Raleigh did not design a cheat, let them show their sincerity by publishing the true opinions of Thos. Jefferson; and if his name has any virtue or influence among their readers, let it be exerted in behalf of those sentiments and truths, which constitute his reputation as a statesman, a philosopher, and philanthropist.

The following is the official statement of the Poll in the 9th Congressional district.

	Rayner.	Moore.
Martin,	316	508
Bertie,	423	391
Hertford,	287	257
Northampton,	476	330
Gates,	354	351
Chowan,	249	203
Perquimans,	406	156
Pasquotank,	594	165
Camden,	443	91
Currituck,	171	431
	3719	2879

Majority for Rayner, 840.

Mississippi.—We learn from the Mississippi, that the Democratic State Convention of Mississippi, was held at the Capitol in Jackson, on the 10th ult. Gen. JESSE SPEIGHT, of Lowndes county, was chosen by acclamation President of the Convention. Gen. A. G. Brown was nominated as the candidate for Governor—and Messrs. Jacob Thompson, Wm H. Hammet, T. M. Tucker, and R. W. Roberts, for Congress. The Convention very judiciously pressed no preference touching a candidate for the Presidency, but made provision for sending delegates to the National Democratic Convention.

Gen. Speight, President of the Convention, is a genuine son of the old North State, and has repeatedly stood amongst the foremost of her sons in the State and National Councils, in the support and defence of Southern interests and Democratic principles. He still, it seems, is the uncompromising and fearless advocate of those interests, and of "the great landmarks of our party." On taking the Chair he addressed the delegates in substance as follows:—

I should consider myself guilty of ingratitude, were I to omit the present occasion to make acknowledgments to the convention for this distinguished and unexpected mark of respect conferred on me.

It has often been my lot to receive evidences of respect and confidence from my fellow citizens of the Democratic party. In reviewing those scenes and events, my mind is naturally thrown back to transactions and recurrences of by-gone days, having commenced my political career in early life.

I can in all the truth and sincerity of my heart, declare that, on no occasion have my feelings been more gratified than on the present occasion, in finding myself placed in this chair, to preside over this numerous and talented body, representing as it does the true, and I trust the untrifled Democracy of the State of Mississippi.

Let me ask you, fellow-citizens, what are the principles of this great party? A strict construction of the constitution, as set forth in the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions, which denies to Congress the exercise of any powers but such as are specifically set forth in the compact and such as result from necessary implication, without which, the delegated power cannot be carried into effect. Not what is convenient, but what is absolutely indispensable.

Those resolutions, in which I undertake to declare are contained the true fundamental principles of our party, deny to Congress the right to create a protective tariff, whereby the South is robbed and plundered in due form of law, to enrich the North. They deny power to create a bank, or corporations of any description. They deny the right to collect revenue from the pockets of the people, for any other purpose than that for the support of an economical administration of the government.

They deny to Congress the right to seize on the public domain and divide it among the States, thereby subsidizing and rendering them mere stipendiaries at the foot stool of the Federal Government. They deny the right of the general government to assume the debts of the States, or in any manner to interfere with the rights of property.

These, gentlemen, are the great landmarks of our party. It is the faith and order of our church. In those matters we all agree. There is no difference of opinion. Could I, fellow citizens, say this much in reference to matters of a domestic nature, it would afford me much pleasure. But the reverse is the picture. We seem to have forgotten that we have an enemy, powerful in numbers, talent and moral worth, to contend with. We seem to have grounded our arms, turned our backs on the enemy, to settle intestine divisions and commotions, while the bayonet is charged at our backs and sudden destruction yawning just ahead of us. May I not invoke the spirit of Washington and those patriots of the revolution, who watered the tree of liberty with their blood, may I not invoke the spirit of Jefferson, whose principles are ours, to inspire us with one heart and one mind, to throw down our personal piques and prejudices, and unite at the altar of pure and devoted patriotism, in support of one common and good cause.

Let each member of this convention ask himself how much is at stake, and how much may depend upon the defeat of the Democratic party of this state. Let each and every one who comes into this convention come prepared to concede all that is possible for him to do, without a compromise of his principles. Let local objects and considerations be forgotten, and let us look ahead to those great principles which form the basis and structure of our political fabric. Let me exhort you to meet as a band of brothers, and consider not the interest or advancement of this individual or that individual, but the good of the Democratic party.

By such a course as this, and this only, can we hope to succeed in the great struggle which is fast approaching, and in which every democrat is expected to be at his post and do his duty. Permit me gentlemen (as I do not wish to detain you) again to make you a tender of my acknowledgments.

The following is a rare instance of disinterested patriotism and commendable self denial, in these office-seeking times.

On Wednesday afternoon, Gen. JESSE SPEIGHT resigned the office of President of the Senate, and on the 9th balloting Gen. ARTHUR FOX, of Lawrence, was elected in his stead. The reasons which induced the resignation of Gen. SPEIGHT are understood to be that he did not wish to wear the gubernatorial robes, which it is said Gov. Tucker contemplates abandoning. In the event therefore of Gov. Tucker's resignation, the patriotic Fox will be the Governor.

Much regret was expressed by the Senators at the resignation of Gen. Speight; for although the chair was worthily filled, all agree that Gen. Speight is unsurpassed as a presiding officer.—Mississippi.

From the Raleigh Standard.

THE WHIG LEADERS.

There never was, in "the tide of time," such a jumbled up and contradictory set of politicians as the leaders of the Whig party in North Carolina. First and foremost, there is George E. Badger, the Ajax of the party. And what is he? A Federalist out and out. Not one of the Hamiltonian school in the strictest sense, but a worse and more dangerous one than the worst Federalist in the days of Hamilton. That great man and his political associates believed in the cardinal truth that the people are capable of governing themselves; George E. Badger has no belief of this sort: he holds the people in contempt, and regards the masses as too weak or too corrupt to take care of themselves, and would provide a ruler and a master for them. And where was this same Ajax during the palmiest days of Jackson? In the Raleigh ranks. Why was he there? He was looking for office; the Attorney-Generalship glittered before him, but he never grasped it; old Hickory knew him too well to give him office, and the very natural conse-

quence was, that he fell back to his old position in the Federal ranks—He was a Jackson man till he lost an office, and a Tyler man till he got an office. He is now the Whig Commodore in North Carolina.

And there is Governor Iredell. Once he was the fast friend of General Jackson and Mr. Calhoun; now—but we ask his pardon—he is said to be a Tyler man. But where was he in 1840? In the log-cabins—the hero of political heroes, rearing and charging against Mr. Van Buren, and using such mis-rable humbugs as the Hooe case, the Standing Army, and the gold spoon story, to get the people to vote the Whig ticket. Now he is a Tyler man; and he can't be a whig, for the whigs denounce Mr. Tyler. Who has changed? Is it the Governor or the party he acted with in 1840?

Number three on the list is William A. Graham—a politician of the Murphy and Stanly school. Is he a Whig? We should think not, if the Bankrupt Law and Tariff are to be regarded as test questions, and we believe he voted against both these measures. What is he doing in the Whig ranks? Is he willing to play second fiddle to the Raleigh clique? Is he—a better, a purer and an abler man than George E. Badger—willing to be held in leading strings by George E. Badger? Mr. Graham owes it to himself to take and maintain an independent stand; he cannot remain where he is without subjecting himself to the imputation of being a mere politician.

And where is Robert B. Gilliam, the Whig successor, as Speaker, of Mr. Graham? Some say he is a Whig—in the ranks—up to his eyes in Whiggery, whilst others say that cannot be the case, because he is utterly opposed to a National Bank. That he is opposed to a Bank, on constitutional grounds, is well known; and how, with the restraining fetters of this all absorbing question upon his limbs, he can act freely with the Whig party, is a mystery to us. We know nothing of Mr. Gilliam's opinions upon the tariff question, but presume he is not a high-tariff man. If not, he is not a true Whig; and we should not be astonished to see him speak out like a man when he again enters the political arena.

Here, then, are four men selected out of scores, who have seen, and who are now antagonized upon almost every question; who have been Jackson and Clay men, who have been and are now, opposed to a high tariff—opposed to a Bank, and in favor of a Bank; and in fine, who have no great political principles in common with each other. And yet these men are at the head of the Whig party; they, consistent politicians, rule their party with a rod of iron, or rather, George E. Badger gives forth the orders, and the orders are obeyed. Are the plain, honest Whigs of North Carolina prepared to submit to this state of things? Are they cattle in the market, held up to the highest bidder, to be bought by the smiles and lashed by the whip, of George E. Badger into any measure or direction he may wish to indicate? We call upon them to come out from amid the abominations of this political Babylon; to shake from their garments the dust and the filth of partizan idolatry; and to stand up like men upon the ancient and imperishable platform of sound Democratic Republican principles.

Fine prospects for good crops, both off and on the Roanoke.—The Crops off the River, so far as we have been able to learn, were never better, and their condition is improving from the recent rains.

The Crops on the River, we profess to know something about, from personal observation. It is true that the high noles suffered somewhat from the late drought—but where the light sandy ridges suffered—the low bottoms were thereby benefited. So the dry weather, so far from being injurious to the River lands generally, was greatly beneficial.—And upon the whole, we are brought to the conclusion, there will be better Crops made the present year, both off and on the River, than has been for the last twenty.—Halifax Republican.

CORN CROP.—We were visited on Monday last by a heavy rain, which has undoubtedly knocked \$1 50 off the barrel of the growing crop. Old Corn had run up from \$2 to \$2 37, at which price it sold readily—but sellers finally demanded \$2 50 to \$2 75, and had the drought continued eight days longer, there is little doubt that corn would have sold for \$3 50, if not \$4 per barrel. As the case now stands, the growing crop will be large, and Corn must fall again to \$2 per barrel, if not below this price.

Our exchange papers, from every direction, speak of recent rains, and promising Corn Crops.—Milton Chronicle.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—We understand, says the Charlotte Journal, that a sad accident occurred at Davidson College on the 26th ult., which must have considerably marred the festivities of Commencement. While some of the young men of the College were making arrangements to set off a fire balloon, a pan of spirits turpentine caught fire, and in the hurry of throwing the turpentine out to extinguish the flame, nearly the whole contents of the pan was thrown on Marshall Kennedy, a son of the late Mr. T. C. Kennedy, of this county, and the fire communicating immediately to his clothes he was so badly burnt that he

expired about 12 o'clock the next day. Several others were burnt, but none seriously injured. This should be a warning to others.—Salisbury Watchman.

Col. Gardner, father of the young man who stabbed Mr. Wickliffe, was appointed through his influence, Secretary to the Cherokee Commissioner, with a salary of \$1500, and still holds the appointment.

Violent Storm.—Baltimore, Philadelphia and the adjoining country, were visited by a violent storm on Saturday the 5th inst. Much damage was done to shipping, buildings, goods, bridges, &c.—particularly in Philadelphia. The rain commenced early in the morning with a fresh gale from E. N. E. and continued with occasional intermissions throughout the day. In the evening about 6 o'clock, it set in with increased violence, attended with vivid lightning, tremendous peals of thunder, and a high wind.

FOR THE TARBORO' PRESS.

Anecdote of Shenstone.

Shenstone was one day walking through his romantic retreats in company with his Delia (her real name was Wilmot.) they were going towards the bower which he made sacred to the ashes of Thomson, our harmonious countryman. Would to heaven (said Shenstone pointing to the trees) that Delia could be happy in the midst of these rustic avenues! He would have gone on, but was interrupted. A person rushed out of a thicket and presenting a pistol to his breast demanded his money. Shenstone was surprised, and Delia fainted. Money (says he) is not worth struggling for—you cannot be poorer than I am. Unhappy man. (says he, throwing him his purse,) take it and fly as quick as possible. The man did so. He threw his pistol into the water, and in a moment disappeared.

Shenstone ordered the footboy who followed behind him, to pursue the robber at a distance and observe whether he went. In two hours time the boy returned and informed his master that he followed him to Hales Owen, where he lived; that he went to the very door of his house and peeped through the key-hole; that as soon as the man entered he threw the purse on the ground, and addressing himself to his wife, take (says he) the dear bought price of my honesty. Then taking two of his children, one on each knee, he said to them, I have ruined my soul to keep you from starving; and immediately burst into a flood of tears. Shenstone inquired after the man's character, and found that he was a laborer, honest and industrious, but oppressed by want and a numerous family. He went to his house, where the man knelt down at his feet and implored mercy. Shenstone carried him home to assist at the buildings and other improvements which made himself so poor; and when Shenstone died, this poor laborer wet his grave with the tears of gratitude.

Immortal benevolence! the richest gem that adorns the human soul, without these kings are poor; and in thy possession the beggar is immensely rich. ANON.

"A miss as good as a mile"—"I prefer the miss," as the gentleman said to a sprightly widow, the mother of a lovely daughter just sweet sixteen.

Foreign.

Late from Europe.—The steamer Acadia arrived at Boston on the 2nd inst having made the passage from Liverpool to Boston in 14 days. The Cotton market was unusually active at the last dates. The weather was considered decidedly favorable for a beautiful harvest in all directions, but the Corn market was rising rapidly. The political intelligence is not of an interesting character.

Washington Market, Aug 17.—Corn—wholesale, \$2 75 per barrel. Bacon—8 cents. Lard, 7 to 8 cents. Naval stores. New dip, \$1 90; Old, \$1 65. Scraps, 70 cents.—Rep.

MARRIED.

In this county, on Tuesday evening last, by Wm. C. Leigh, Esq. Mr. Allen Dupree to Miss Mary Thigpen, daughter of Mr. Wm. Thigpen.

DIED.

In Pitt county, on the 8th inst. Mrs. Ann Dupree, consort of Rev'd Thomas Dupree, in the 69th year of her age, having lived 51 years one month and three days in matrimonial life with her present husband. The deceased lived respected and died regretted by all that knew her.

Also, on the 14th inst. at the residence of Mrs. Mary Ruffin, in this county, Mrs. Esther Atkinson, widow of the late Rev. John A. Atkinson. The deceased was of respectable parentage, which she never dishonored.

We to the silent awful grave with every step make haste,
The tomb contains the prince and slave
and that must be our place;
No more the tender mother's seen to please
the children's eyes,
And one has left a husband dear to weep
alas! in vain,
For dust is laid into the earth forever to remain.—Communicated.