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BY GEORGE HOWARD,

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POLITICAL.



From the Raleigh Standard.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN WAKE.

It will be seen, from their proceedings in another column, that the democracy of Wake are in motion. We do not remember to have seen, at any time, a more spirited meeting than that held in this city on the 25th instant. It was made up for the most part, of the brave and sinew of the country, and was full of virtue intelligence, and sturdy independence.

The meeting it will be perceived, expressed no preference for the Presidency. This is the true course. Let us give up every thing for the cause, whilst we yield nothing for men. Every democrat, it is to be presumed, has his choice, but it is not expedient, nor is it necessary, that every democrat should say upon whom that choice is fixed. Until the National Convention shall have spoken for the country, let us all talk more about principles, and less about men.

The resolutions adopted by the meeting breathe a spirit of energy and organization; and they call upon the different counties of the State for actual action—prompt, regular and undivided action. And the democracy of North Carolina were never yet called upon in vain. They will arouse and organize; and in the great contest which is approaching, the nominee of the Whiggery will be completely and effectually beaten.

Democratic meeting in Wake.

At a large and very respectable meeting of the Democracy of Wake county at the court-house in Raleigh, on Friday last—on motion, Nathaniel G. Rand, esq., was called to the chair; and Perrin Busbee, esq. appointed secretary.

After some remarks from Mr. Busbee in explanation of the object and purposes of the meeting—on motion of James D. Newson, esq., the following gentlemen were named by the chairman as a committee to draught resolutions expressive of the action of the meeting:

Messrs. J. D. Newsom, G. H. Wilder, Burwell Temple, John M. Fleming, and Anderson K. Clements.

While the committee were out preparing their resolutions, the Hon. William H. Haywood, being present, was called upon to address the meeting. He apologized, on account of his bodily indisposition, (which was apparent to all,) for not making a speech, but consented to give the meeting a "colloquial chat," which, for about half an hour he did, in that style and temper which are so peculiarly his own, and which every man present will doubtless remember as long as he remembers any thing of the course of the Whig party from 1840 to 1843.

After Mr. Haywood had concluded, Mr. Wilder, on behalf of the committee,

reported the following resolutions; which were read, and unanimously adopted:

1. Resolved, unanimously, That the principles of the Democratic party are the true conservative principles of our Republican system of Government.

2. Resolved, That the Democrats of North Carolina are urged to assemble in their respective counties and neighborhoods, and prepare, by concert and harmony in the party, to secure the election of a Democratic President and Vice President of the United States, and a Democratic Governor of North Carolina, at the next election.

3. Resolved, That the Democrats of Wake county do hereby invite the Democrats of the State to elect delegates to a State convention, to be assembled in this city, at such time as may be designated by a committee appointed for that purpose; and that the convention, when assembled, shall consider and determine upon the course of North Carolina in reference to her vote in the Democratic convention to be held in Baltimore, for the purpose of nominating candidates for President and Vice President of the United States; nominate delegates to that convention for the State at large; declare the views and opinions of the Democracy of this State upon the mode of representation and of voting for the State in that convention, or, in their discretion, refer that point to the decision of the national convention, nominate a candidate for Governor of the State at the next election; and adopt such other measures as may be best calculated to unite the Democratic party, and advance the cause of sound Democratic principles in the State and country.

4. Resolved, That the distinguished men whose names have been put before the people as candidates for the Democratic nomination to the Presidency and Vice Presidency, are, each and all, entitled to our confidence and admiration; and, without expressing the preferences we may feel for the one or the other of them, we are of opinion that the State delegates to the Baltimore convention ought to be instructed readily to acquiesce, and heartily to cooperate, with a majority of the body to which they go as representatives of this State.

5. Resolved, That no one should be regarded by Democrats as legitimate candidates for President or Vice President, who does not receive the nomination of the Baltimore convention.

6. Resolved, That no person should be supported as a candidate for Governor, whose nomination is not sanctioned by a State Democratic convention to be held at that purpose.

7. Resolved, That this meeting recommend the following plan for electing delegates to the Baltimore convention from North Carolina:

1st. That each congressional district choose one or more delegates to the said convention, as they may see fit.

2d. That the State convention nominate two additional delegates for the STATE at large.

3d. That if the State convention should at their meeting, determine that one delegate, and only one, ought to be sent from each congressional district, then, and in that case, the persons who have been chosen as delegates shall meet and elect from amongst themselves one to represent said district: it being our opinion that these disputed points about representation and voting in the national convention should be left to the unbiased determination of the State convention.

8. Resolved, That the chairman of this meeting appoint a corresponding committee of twelve, who shall send these proceedings to each county of the State—solicit the co-operation of Democrats therein—invite a correspondence with other county committees—ascertain public opinion in regard to the best time for the assembling of a State convention—and then to publish and make known a day for said convention to meet and perform the general duties of an executive committee until the State convention shall appoint a central Democratic committee.

9. Resolved, That, as soon as convenient after the other counties of this congressional district have expressed their sanction of these resolutions, there shall be a meeting of the Democrats of Wake county, convened by notice to be issued by the corresponding committee, to proceed in executing the same. And it is respectfully suggested that each county in this congressional district shall nominate twice the number of persons the county elects to the House of Commons, as district delegates, who shall meet together and appoint the delegates to the Baltimore convention; yet we are not unwilling to acquiesce in any other mode that may be made acceptable to a majority of the counties in this congressional district.

Under the eighth resolution, the chairman appointed the following gentlemen members of the corresponding committee:

Messrs. Louis D. Henry, G. H. Wilder, Alpheus Jones, Perrin Busbee, William

W. White, Richard P. Finch, Benj. Marriott, Joshua Rogers, William R. Pool, John M. Fleming, James M. Mangum; and, on motion of Mr. Fleming, the name of Nathaniel G. Rand, esq., chairman of the meeting, was added.

On motion, the chairman of the meeting was requested to appoint a Democratic committee of vigilance for each captain's district in Wake county.

On motion, the proceedings of this meeting were directed to be published in the Democratic papers of this city, with a request to the other Democratic papers in the State to copy the same.

The meeting then adjourned.

N. G. RAND, Chairman. PERRIN BUSBEE, Secretary.

From the Democratic Signal.

DEMOCRATS OF N. CAROLINA.

We ask your attention to the proceedings of a meeting in Wake county, published in this day's paper. Is it not time this State was stirring? Is it not high time that North Carolina was preparing to speak her mind, and unite her counsels on the great question of the next Presidency? We look, then, for a hearty and general response to the resolutions of the Wake meeting. Let the people be called together. Let the real Democracy of the State speak for themselves; and not leave this immensely important issue to political managers alone. All true-hearted Democrats desire to know the mind and will of a majority—their sentiments and feelings. Our political enemies are counting on divisions and dissensions; which can be avoided, and will be prevented, by the course suggested by the Democrats of Wake county.

The success of our cause demands that we should meet this danger and not sleep in a false security. The honor of the State requires that she should speak by her own CONVENTION. The welfare of the Republic urges us to active efforts against a renewed dominion of the Federal party. The cause of equal rights and good government calls loudly upon us to prepare, by present union, to make sure the triumph of Democracy in 1844. To every Democrat in North Carolina, therefore, our address is made; and if our means of persuasion were equal to our zeal and anxiety in view of the political crisis at hand, not one should escape this appeal to patriotism. It is their own cause; and surely, in times like these, they cannot, and will not, neglect it.

Look back for a moment at the disgraceful expedients of Federalism in the last campaign, and see the disastrous results of their past success. Recall the experience of three short years. We would not lightly ascribe the events which have occurred to the special interposition of an All-wise Providence, neither should a Christian people blindly close their eyes to the judgments of Heaven. Had we forgotten the imbecilities and political combinations—the violence and falsehoods—the immense meetings and boisterous carousals—the low vulgar minstrelsy, and mummery and humbuggery, by which their power was obtained—still the events which have occurred since the log-cabin era set in might of themselves prove that their power was, in every sense of the word, ill-gotten and therefore dangerous. Their measures and their men are now both prostrate. Federalism has destroyed itself; another such triumph may destroy their country. In less than two years after the reins of government were committed to them, we have seen their majority in Congress pass a bankrupt law, and then repeal it themselves. We have seen them pass a distribution law, at repeal that also themselves. We have seen them pass a bank bill, which an acting president of their own selection could renege; and then refuse to adopt a bank, which the same officer proposed to them. We have seen them repeal the compromise tariff law of twenty per cent, and pass another to double the burdens of the people. We have seen them quadruple the public debt in a time of profound peace, whilst the means of the people to meet its impositions are diminished one half. And they adjourned at last, leaving nothing for the people, by their rule, except more debt and higher taxes; and an administration of the Government which they have themselves, in solemn form, proclaimed to be both weak and wicked.

Gen. Harrison, worn down by their oppressive struggle for the spoils, sunk in a few short weeks after his inauguration. His successor, persecuted, traduced, and despised by the very men who elected him to his high station, the Harrison Cabinet, dispersed and fled in private life—with but one exception (Mr. Crittenden.) Mr. Clay himself, the peer and impersonation of their political theories, withdrawn to Ashland. The "A-like Daniel" Webster, who "stooped to conquer," sent into retirement, and not asking, "Where am I to go?" Mr. Bidwell, who but yesterday was the mightiest of his Federal faction, now so despised and

were his worshippers have become his accusers; and his great bank itself, with all its managers, exposed to the indignant gaze of an injured and betrayed community—the most disgusting wreck of rottenness and corruption that honest men ever looked upon since the beginning of law, order, and civilization. And can it be possible that such a party, and such politicians, will, by the voice of North Carolina Democracy, be allowed again to seize upon the Government of this happy country? Never! no, never!

Respond then in view of these great purposes, to the Wake meeting, for a State convention. It is respectfully made to the entire Democracy of North Carolina. Its objects are confessedly important to an efficient organization. The movement of this State is now looked to with the deepest interest abroad; and will, no doubt, by its noble example of harmony and concession, most powerfully contribute to reconcile all jealousy in the party, and point out the means of its success.

Singular.—Three suicides took place in Siebenville, Ohio, last week. On Friday, a young man named Andrews, of the firm of A. H. Andrews & Co., wholesale grocers, cut his throat with a razor; and on Saturday, a man named J. Norris put a period to his existence in the same manner; and another named Armstrong hung himself.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

Camphine.—The Boston Courier copies from this paper a notice of the death of Caroline Kane, alias Fanny Hyron, in consequence of the explosion of a spirit lamp, and adds,—We learn from a gentleman who had curiosity enough to take note of such occurrences, that this is the forty seventh death which has been caused by the accidental explosion of the camphine oil.

The Fugitive Slave Case.—The negro, whose case we referred to yesterday, was after the decision carried to Princeton, ironed and put in a wagon to be taken off. He, however, jumped out and some attempt was made to rescue him, which was unsuccessful. In the fracas that ensued, some of the students at Princeton College from the South took part, and dirks and knives were drawn. The matter was finally settled by the purchase of the freedom of the poor negro. A lady advanced \$500 to buy his freedom, and other citizens of Princeton agreed to pay the master the balance of his demand, which was about \$100. The negro agreed to serve the lady five years, at the rate of \$100 a year, in consideration of the \$500 she advanced for him.—Philadelphia Gazette, Saturday.

Atmospheric Power.—It is stated that Dr. Drake, of Philadelphia, has lately discovered a scheme by which steam power will be displaced to make way for air force. His machine has been constructed so that the air is let into a cylinder by a tube, and is there rarified, by chemical process, and set the piston a-going.

The horrors of War.—Upon the authority of Col. Morgan, the Texian Commissioner, it is stated that of 11,000 troops sent by Santa Ana to Campeachy to subdue Yucatan, it was ascertained that only 4000 returned. Those of that part who were not slain in battle, died with black vomit and other diseases, except such as deserted.

Grape of the Valley of Canaan.—We yesterday saw a single grape sold for three dollars! It came from the garden of Mr. Lenes. These grapes, thus offered for sale, are the largest we ever beheld, weighing some of them five or six pounds!!! This may appear incredible, but it is strictly true.—New Orleans Courier, July 27.

The above article has travelled and is travelling so fast and so far, in almost all newspapers of the day, that the error in it becomes worthy of notice. In the translation from the French side of the N. O. Courier to the English, the French word grappe was rendered "grape," instead of "bunch of grapes," which is its proper meaning. The error was not a singular one for persons only accustomed to the French language.—Boston D. Adv.

Attempted crime and summary punishment.—We see it stated in the Richmond Compiler, that on the 1st inst. at Columbia, Pennsylvania, a black man, on a canal boat, attempted a diabolical outrage upon a white female passenger.—He was frustrated by the persons near, who hearing her cries, rescued the girl, and had the fellow committed to prison. But in the afternoon, the people assembled, broke open the jail, took the culprit down to the shores of the Susquehanna, tied him to a tree, stripped him of his clothing, gave him thirty seven lashes on the bare back, tarred and feathered him, gave him thirty-nine lashes more, replaced the feathers removed by the lashing, and then left him tied to

the door of a noted abolitionist of Columbia, with his arms pinioned!

Raleigh Independent.

From the Rochester (N. Y.) Democrat.

Arrest of a Forger.—Reverend J. P. Backus, a Methodist preacher, belonging to the Oneida Conference, was arrested on Friday in the town of Gates, on a charge of forging two notes to the amount of \$1400 on one of the banks of Utica. The prisoner it appears has been residing for two years past in the village of Sherburne, Chenango county, where he was engaged in the duties of his profession. About the 1st of June he committed the forgery, and fearing detection he came some weeks after to the town of Gates, in this county. As soon as the forgery was discovered, a letter was addressed to Asa Sprague, of this city, describing his person, and informing him that the wife of Backus had received a letter from her husband postmarked "Gates." Officer Wilkinson, accompanied by C. Fielding, immediately repaired to that place. It was ascertained that Backus had called at the post office for a letter and was expected there again at the arrival of the next mail. The officers concealed themselves in a wood near the supposed place of his concealment [the house of Joel Baldwin, about eight miles from the city;] where they remained all night. In the morning they apprehended him. He was brought to this city, together with two travelling trunks, and searched. About \$9 in money was found on his person, and some unimportant papers. He confessed that he committed the forgery, and gave as his reason for doing so that he was deeply involved in debt and wished to extricate himself.

About \$1000 of the money had been paid to his creditors, and the remaining \$430 expended in lottery tickets, by means of which he hoped to obtain sufficient funds to cancel the notes when due. In his trunk were found some thirty or forty pages in manuscript purporting to be an account of his life, which he intended to finish and then surrender himself to justice. He left for Utica on Friday evening.

More Bibles Burned.—The Protestant Vindicator contains a letter from a clergyman in Mexico, N. Y., in which he states that the ladies in his charge furnished all the Roman Catholic families within their bounds with copies of the Bible, which they received with readiness; but as soon as the priest came, the Bibles were collected together, and publicly burned in the streets.

A Floral Curiosity.—We have often heard of a white black bird, but never till now of a green rose; yet such a one has been produced in Bladen, North Carolina. This change in the color of the flower is supposed to have been effected by setting out a common daily rose bush in the spot from which a sumac bush had just been removed, and it is believed that the roots of the two mingled.—N. O. Picayune.

A Frank Confession.—Dr. Barthiez, a French physician, who effected many wonderful cures, had not faith in his profession. He said that physicians were like blind men with sticks, with which they struck at the patient and his disease, and so much the better for the patient if they hit the malady instead of himself.

Getting a Pardon.—A convict named Green McDonald was recently pardoned by Gov. Shannon, of Ohio. The Cincinnati Sun says a fraud was practised to get him out of the penitentiary. Some time ago a petition was circulated inviting President Tyler to go to that city on a visit, to which the names of many distinguished citizens were attached. So soon as all the names were procured, the heading was taken off and a petition to Gov. Shannon for the pardon of Green McDonald put in its place. The proceeding has created much feeling.

A Colored D. D.—The Hartford Times says:—The Surry University in England, has conferred the degree of "Doctor of Divinity" upon Rev. James W. C. Pennington, the colored Congregational preacher in Hartford. He has been in London, attending the World's Convention, with Lewis Tappan and other Americans.

The ladies' dresses are shamefully long—dragging absolutely in the dust and mud.—This was the invention of some female fashionable with ankles like an elephant's. We hold it to be an unalienable right of mankind to see a lady's foot and face, if she be unmarried. The married ones may wear sacks and masks if they please—but the damsels are marketable, and the young men are always looking about to see where the most inviting goods are to be had.—Hence these miserable long dresses are against all notions of business and fair play. Hitch 'em up a little—do!"