

will not buy; and if we refuse to take sugar, molasses, and rum, from the West India planters, we must of necessity refuse to take our flour, beef, pork, fish and lumber for the same means of paying for them but with sugar, molasses, and rum—RAGUET.



TARBOROUGH:

SATURDAY, JANUARY 20, 1844.

FOR GOVERNOR,

Col. Michael Hoke, of Lincoln.

Speech of Mr. Toole.

We invite the attention of our readers to the speech of Mr. Toole delivered in a Democratic meeting, in Washington, which will be found on our first page. It is by far, the most eloquent appeal to the Democratic party we have yet seen. The bold and unprincipled character of the great Whig leader, Mr. Clay—the strength and influence of the aristocratic interests, which are banded in his support—and on the other hand the necessity for the most perfect union and harmony in the ranks of the Democracy, are delineated in a masterly manner.

The exhortation to his party to discard preferences for men, and for the sake of their principles, to rally as one man on the nominee of the Baltimore Convention, is replete with a force and pathos, which, while they thrilled the hearer, evinced the heart-felt sincerity of the speaker.

Mr. Toole, it will be remembered is one of Mr. Calhoun's warmest admirers, and we therefore hail his speech as one of the many signs of the disappointment, to which the Whigs, who so fondly calculated on our divisions, are destined.

We must not permit the occasion to pass however, without taking issue with Mr. Toole on that portion of his exordium, in which he seems to attribute the defeat of Mr. Van Buren in 1840, to the mummies of the Whigs.

We are not of those who for base and selfish purposes, profess to believe in the infallibility of the people—so far from it, experience has fully satisfied us, that they often err, and we are free to admit, that the election of 1840, was the most signal and glaring instance of popular mistake, that has come under our observation. But we have always believed and still think, that the result of that election was to be attributed more to the pecuniary embarrassments of the people, than to all other causes put together.

At the close of General Jackson's administration, the country was left in a state of unexampled prosperity, as it was supposed—just after the commencement of Mr. Van Buren's, the revulsion, which naturally succeeded the artificial state of trade produced by the inflated paper system then in full operation, (the effects of which were mistaken for the evidence of prosperous ness) took place—every body remembers the shock of the explosion—the whole country was prostrated from its centre to its circumference. Mr. Van Buren like a wise statesman, instead of resorting to quack remedies, which would have had the effect speedily to set the commerce of the country on its legs again, only to be knocked down a second time, preferred to leave the cure, with such aid as sound legislation might afford them, to the more tardy but effectual operation of the natural laws of trade, knowing that relief thus obtained would be healthy and permanent.

It followed that in 1840, the country though gradually recovering, was still suffering under the effects of the revulsion and even now, it has not fully recovered.

Thus matters stood, when Mr. Van Buren was brought forward for re-election, unfortunately for the cause of sound principles, not only the non-producing classes, who constitute the main body of the Whigs, but a large proportion of the producing classes also, who are generally the supporters of Democracy, had become involved in the ruin consequent on the rage for speculation, which like a tornado had swept over the land.

The Whigs, well knowing the proneness of mankind to endeavor to fix upon others, the responsibility of the difficulties they have brought on themselves, and that no arguments are so convincing as those which operate on the pocket nerve, took advantage of the distresses of the people, to persuade them that the mal-administration of Mr. Van Buren had been the cause and the sole cause of their misfortunes, a term implying the absence of any thing censur-

able in their own conduct and to promise them relief, if they would intrust the reins of government to their hands.—At all events said the Whigs the state of affairs is as bad as it can be—matters cannot be rendered worse, by putting us in power—Let us therefore, have a change!

By such arguments and such promises a sufficient number of the producing classes, the natural friends and allies of Democracy, were won to the Whig cause, to ensure its success and hence the defeat of Mr. Van Buren.

We know, that this reasoning implies a deplorable popular weakness—but it is a weakness which belongs to human nature—a weakness, which alas! it is to be feared, will too often be used to subserve the purposes of wicked and designing politicians. But thank heaven! already has the "sober second thought" of those who were thus deceived, only to be betrayed, convinced them, of their error and they may now be seen as heretofore standing by their arms in the ranks of Democracy, ready and panting to battle for the constitution and their country.

Mr. Clingman again.

Several weeks ago we took occasion to animadvert upon the course of the Hon. T. L. Clingman of the Mountain District, in voting with Adams, Giddings & Co., rank abolitionists, to rescind the 24th (formerly the 21st) Rule, which our readers know excludes the reception of abolition petitions.

We denounced him as a renegade to the South and as recreant to the interests of his constituents. This gentleman has recently had the floor again on the same question, and has enclosed us the National Intelligencer containing his remarks. It seems that our friendly missive has had but little effect in mending either his manners or his principles. He pronounces our article "slang," says he "does not care" for such attacks and intimates pretty plainly, we think, his intention to pursue his own suggestions, regardless of the interests of his constituency. We have neither time nor inclination to enter into a controversy with Mr. Clingman on this subject. It is one which public sentiment has settled at the South—and we think rightly—and he who hesitates, in his Representative character, to carry out that sentiment, is doomed—he who "doubts is damned." Mr. Clingman may effect a stolid indifference to public opinion on this vital question—he may sport with the interests of his constituents, he may become the Congressional Bobadil, if he chooses, and like Edward Stanly (whom his constituents have crushed to the earth) play "tissen boy" to Adams & Co.—he may laugh to scorn the patriotic fears of his sectional brethren—but his constituents will remember him and reward him according to his deserts.

Mr. Clingman "does care"—his protestando to the contrary notwithstanding—*Lethalis arundo hæret lateri!*

Gov'r Morehead—Raleigh Standard.

We make the following comments on Gov'r Morehead's administration and his bearing towards the Democratic party, without any apology. We have all due respect for the high officers of the Government, be they Whigs or Democrats; but a still higher respect for the people, the great source of their power, justifies and demands a severe scrutiny into their conduct. And there is no fairer field of criticism than a comparison of performance, with prior pledges and promises.

The Whig warfare on the Editor of the Raleigh Standard, we first regarded as a personal controversy, an attack on men not measures, and such a contest should be left to the taste and abilities of the combatants. But, if the Standard Editor stands really as low with the Whigs as they represent, they act inconsistent in complimenting him with such constant and extraordinary notice; and in the conflict any candid observer will admit, that they have received as severe blows from him as they themselves have inflicted. Their darts have been hurled back with true and deadly aim. But when the Governor of the State enters the arena, and becomes one of the Whig gladiators to assail a gallant knight who is contending single-handed with a host, and bringing into the conflict the influence of executive patronage, it assumes a new aspect. 'Tis an insidious attack on the principles and party of which he is one of the advocates and organs, and we claim the right to expose it.

When Jas. M. Morehead ascended to the Chair of State, doubting the permanency of the Harrison excitement in which he rode into power, and having another term

in prospective, he came breathing "peace and good will," great veneration of popular power, and a solemn declaration to discharge his office faithfully and impartially. In his own words, "to be the Governor of the State and not of a party." Such high and uncalled for promises savored too strong of the demagogue not to raise suspicion. The general disregard of the Whigs for their promises, and the recollection of the remark of a noble Roman, "that there was a remarkable difference in the professions of a candidate seeking popular favor, and in the practice of the same individual in power," prompted our suspicions. Time rolled on. His administration at first mild and conciliatory. The second election came on, and with his *no party declaration* fresh in the people's mind he was re-elected, but with a diminished majority. He is hardly warm in his seat before the Legislature assembles, and now when he can be no longer held responsible at the bar of the people, he shows the deceit and cunning of his nature; no longer Candidate Morehead but Governor Morehead, safely in his seat, no favors to ask, the voice of the people never reaches his ear but thro' the Federal parasites that surround him. But he has seen Mr. Badger, conversed with him, heard him develop his system of policy, hung with rapture on his lips as he discoursed on the "incapacity of the people for self government." He has also learned a little aristocracy. Raised among the plain population of Guilford, he was essentially *green* in the walks of aristocratic life. In his amazement wonders how these Raleigh politicians with such principles or notions ever came to hold the destinies of the State in their hands. Wonders how he himself ever entertained such heretical dogmas as popular sovereignty, or omnipotence of majorities. The scales fall from his eyes, and he rouses himself from the simple delusions of his youth. The more he sees of Mr. Badger the more he admires him. His systems of policy are grand, his aristocracy sublime. He doffs the popular gown hanging so loosely around, and the impartial and conciliatory candidate sinks into the unscrupulous partizan.

Accordingly his message is transmitted to the Legislature, in which magnificence, extravagance, and the vain grasps at similar ethereal elements compose this mighty fabric of statesmanship—such a lecture does he read to the President and Congressmen at Washington, about Banks, tariffs, distributions, rail roads, turnpikes, as it in his Gulliverian travels he had "headed the Captain" and usurped his seat. During his electioneering campaign he had recited till he learnt by heart, the notorious Ogle speech on Presidential furniture, gold spoons, etc. And to show his proficiency under his great master, he sent forth to the Legislature his bill of Furniture—French bedsteads, punch bowls and refug-rators &c. A worthy disciple indeed. But his partizan feelings still triumph over every other, and he enters the ring again in the columns of the Register under the stolen signature of "a Republican Democrat" and by assuming the colors of his political opponent, attempts to disseminate discord in their ranks, particularly seeking to discredit and misrepresent the Raleigh Standard. (This charge is found in the strictures of the Democratic Signal, on the Nos. of the Republican Democrat so pointed and severe under the very eyes of Gov'r M. that his silence is a fair acquiescence.)

This attempt in the Standard failing, he brings to bear his Executive *fron* by withdrawing the publication of the Treasurer's report. A remarkable small business for so great a man.

John M. Morehead mistakes the principles and strength of the Democratic party if he seeks to crush them by such warfare, and even he may yet be taught that the people have not changed if he has.

We most respectfully call the attention of the Town authorities to the condition of the streets generally and "that hole" at the foot of the Bridge in particular—Like the dog's tail it "looks very dangerous"—very.

The Tarboro' Male Academy has again opened under the auspices of Mr Josiah Brooks, a graduate of Wake Forest College and we believe for some time Tutor in that institution. Mr. B. comes highly recommended as a gentleman of literary attainments and we hope will meet with liberal encouragement.

We see some tall speculations in the papers respecting large turnips, particularly one which weighed 6½ pounds. A gentleman informs us that he recently took from the garden of Edwin G Spaight, Esq. of Greene county, a turnip weighing twelve pounds. If this is beaten, our informant says he will try again, as he thinks he can get one that will weigh over fifteen pounds.

Epitaph on a love torn cobbler.
Bootless he sued, till hope all past,
His closing end waxed dun,
His thread-bound soul was loosed at last,
His clay lapped 'neath this stone.

Rev. Thos L Carter is expected to preach in Tarboro', on the third Sabbath in February and Saturday before—Tuesday following the above, at Hardaway's meeting house, near Mr. S L Hart's residence.

MARRIED.
In this county, on Thursday night last, by Rev. Wm. Hyman, Mr. Benjamin C. Mayo to Miss Evelina Jones, daughter of Mr. Allen Jones.

Also, on Thursday, 11th inst. by Har-

man Ward, Esq. Mr. William R Leggett, to Miss Cinderella Nelson, daughter of Mr. Jonas Nelson.

DIED.

In Marióna, Florida, a few weeks since, Mr. Isaac L Battle, formerly of this county. In the bloom of life, and the vigor of manhood, he has been stricken down, deeply lamented by his numerous relatives and friends.

Prices Current,

At Tarborough and New York.

	JAN. 20.	per	Tarboro',	New York.
Bacon,	lb	8	9	4
Brandy, apple,	gallon	40	50	40
Coffee,	lb	13	15	9
Corn,	bushel	30	35	47
Cotton,	lb	6	7	6
Cotton bagging,	yard	20	25	15
Flour,	barre	\$5	\$5	\$5
Iron,	lb	5	6	3
Lard,	lb	8	9	7
Molasses,	gallon	35	40	18
Sugar, brown,	lb	8	10	6
Salt, T. I.	bushel	45	50	32
Parpetine,	barrel	160	170	225
wheat,	bushel	65	75	100
whiskey,	gallon	35	40	20

The Resolution was postponed until the ensuing Monday.

In the House, on the 10th instant, General McKay, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, submitted a series of Resolutions on the subject of general retrenchment.

On the 11th, the question of abolition was agitated. Mr. Rhot made a bold and manly speech in favor of Southern rights, and in the course of it, took occasion to give a just and severe execration to Mr. Clingman of this State.

From the Washington Republican.

Mr. Arrington.

The Newbernian endeavors to create the impression, that Mr. Arrington purposely absented himself from the House when the three votes were taken on the question of reducing the present tariff. We do not know where Mr A. was, but we are satisfied that he was "necessarily absent." For his "abomination" of the tariff is the same as when he was a candidate for Congress. And the most "abominable" of all abominables was that same tariff. The people of the 8th Congressional district could not swallow it. The Newbernian need not trouble itself about "our Congressman," for though a small man, he can take care of himself better than a great many who have been Congressmen. 'Nough said.

Since the above was in type we have received intelligence of the death of the wife of Hon. A. H. Arrington.

From the Raleigh Standard.

The Senate has rejected Mr. Profit as Minister to Brazil, and confirmed the appointment of Mr. Rencher to Portugal.

The appointment of the Hon. Green W. Caldwell as Superintendent of the Branch Mint at Charlotte, has been confirmed by the Senate.—ib.

Cotton.—We learn from the Fayetteville Carolinian, that Cotton is selling in Fayetteville at from 8½ to 9½, and one small lot brought nine and a half cents per pound. It was worth from 8½ to 8½ in Petersburg at the latest dates.—ib.

From the Raleigh Register.

Rail Road Disturbance.—We understand there has been a serious disturbance in Northampton County, caused by the destruction of a portion of the Portsmouth Road, effected by a detachment of laborers from the Petersburg Rail Road, under the direction of a Mr. Rives, who became the purchaser of a judgment vs the Portsmouth Company. A large party arrived from Portsmouth and Norfolk on hearing this, and many of the citizens of Northampton County repaired to the scene of disturbance. Mr. Rives and several others were arrested at once, and we learn, arrived here on Wednesday, in charge of the Sheriff, to await the issue of a writ of Habeas Corpus in the case, returnable before the Supreme Court now in Session.

Washington Market Jan. 11.—Corn—wholesale, \$1 75 per barrel. Bacon—7 cents. Lard, 8 to 10 cents. Naval stores. New dip, \$1 65; Old, \$1 65. Scrape, 65 cents.—Rep.

Epitaph on a love torn cobbler.
Bootless he sued, till hope all past,
His closing end waxed dun,
His thread-bound soul was loosed at last,
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