



TARBOROUGH:

SATURDAY, MARCH 9, 1844.

FOR GOVERNOR,

Col. Michael Hoke, of Lincoln.

Our County Court was held last week. On Tuesday, the Court determined to re-establish the Special Court, and Messrs. L. D. Wilson, S. L. Hart, J. J. Phippen, Benj. Batts, and Harman Ward, were appointed the Special Court. On the same day, Robert H. Austin was re-elected County Trustee, without opposition. The County tax on land, was fixed at 7 cents per \$100 valuation, and 27 cents on each taxable poll—the Parish tax, 7 cts. on land, and 18 cents on the poll—Patrol tax, 15 cents on each taxable slave.

FOR THE TARBORO' PRESS.

A. CARD.

To the Voters of Edgecombe county. Fellow citizens: The time is fast approaching when we should know who are to be the candidates for the honor of representing the people of Edgecombe in the next Legislature. Honored by your suffrages to fill that station during the last session, it was natural to suppose that I would again become a candidate for that honor; but however much I might desire to do so, circumstances at present forbid it. Duties which the last eighteen months have imposed upon me in my private relations, render it imperative that I should forego whatever hope I may have entertained of becoming a candidate for re-election. Moreover, having disposed of a portion of my freehold, I am constitutionally ineligible. With every sentiment, therefore, of heartfelt gratitude for your past kindness, I most respectfully decline being a candidate for the ensuing canvass.

Did circumstances permit, I confess I would greatly have preferred being a candidate for re-election; because it would have afforded you an opportunity of passing upon my acts done while representing your interests. But we cannot always do as we please, and candidate or not, I hold it to be the duty of the constituents to scrutinize closely the acts of the representative; from such scrutiny I feel that I have nothing to fear, for in reviewing my representative acts I am conscious they contain nothing meriting your censure; while the memory of your past kindness assures me that they would receive the favor of your approbation. In all cases of doubt, I followed the rule of casting my vote on that side which would give the greatest practical effect to our Democratic principles—knowing that if I erred at all, it would be on the safe side. With full confidence, fellow citizens, that your wisdom and sagacity will place our principles and interests in the keeping of hands and heads every way worthy of the great trust.

I remain your most devoted and grateful servant,
R. E. MACNAIR.

Abolition Petitions.

The reception of Abolition petitions, which has created such disturbance and uneasiness in the public mind by its agitation in Congress, and the development of the growing power of the Abolitionists, has we hope been settled. We felt alarmed at the increasing strength of the Abolitionists, and their apparent determination to carry their point at the hazard of all legislation, and of every interest of the country; and were mortified and astonished to see a single Southern man "taking counsel of his fears," or from a worse motive, lending a sanction to them.

But we again breathe freer, for after the most unfavorable and threatening appearance, the whole question was laid on the table by a majority of one vote, leaving the 21st Rule of last Congress, (which excludes Abolition petitions,) in full force—only two Southern men, WHITE, of Ky., and CLINGMAN, of No. Ca., proving themselves on this occasion recreant to their duty and their country.

And while we congratulate ourselves and the country on this result, we must hold up to public censure the unfaithful servant who shrinks from the discharge of his duty, or still more guilty betrays his country to an enemy. Mr. Clingman has credit at home and abroad for much smartness, and we hope it will teach him the difference yet between notoriety and celebrity. If he has any ambition to be distinguished in the councils of his country, let it be as a be-

nefector, not as a curse. He complained recently in Congress that he "was made a public target." True—and if he would enquire into this fact with a candid mind, he might be convinced of his error, and discover that he had made himself a target, by separating himself from all his colleagues, and arraying himself against the interest of his country, as indicated by the course of his predecessors, and of all his fellow members representing that interest. When a young man thus places his inexperienced judgment in opposition to the united voice of older heads, and all his colleagues of whatever political party, he may well expect to be a "public target," and invoke on himself the indignant arrows of an injured community.

On the question of Abolition the South must present an undivided front. We must know no party or division, or we are undone. And whoever proves faithless to his trust on this important question, let both parties, Whig and Democrat, unite to consign him to his merited punishment.

Mr. Barringer.

We always bestow particular attention on the course of the No. Ca. Delegation in Congress; and as we feel it our duty as faithful sentinels, "to cry aloud and spare not," when they err, so it affords us pleasure to notice the good deeds of even our opponents; and a difference of political opinion, shall not prevent us from rendering justice. With these views we refer to the course of Mr. Barringer from this State on the question of abolition petitions. He has not only been true but active on this vital question; resisting, at the threshold and all intermediate steps, the mad career of the abolitionists on the interest of the South; and no doubt his constituents, without regard to party, will honor him for it. Mr. Barringer's course is the more conspicuous, from its contrast with his neighboring Whig colleague, Mr. Clingman, who seems to have forgotten the State and country from which he comes.

Mr. Barringer also voted to restore Gen. Jackson's fine. This vote, whether viewed as an acknowledgment of justice to that veteran patriot, or as expressing the well-ascertained wishes of the people on this subject, is equally creditable to Mr. Barringer; as he has always been an open and consistent opponent of Gen. Jackson's politics, and cannot be suspected of any other bias than that of duty.

"Thrilling speeches were made by Mr. Stanly and F. H. Hawks, Esq."—North State Whig.

We have heard before of these "thrilling speeches" from the same source, but even with the help of Walker and Webster we can't get the "thrill of it" at this distance; and conclude it must be only a fancy phrase the Editor keeps in type to describe the speeches of a certain "gallant politician" thereabouts. It is difficult to imagine the appearance and feelings of the audience under the operation of this oft repeated "thrilling"—suppose however they are used to it.

FOR THE TARBORO' PRESS.

Mr. Editor: In looking over the proceedings of Congress it will be perceived, that our Representative Mr. Arrington has not been in attendance for near three months. His absence is accounted for in the papers by the sickness of a member of his family. I heartily sympathize with Mr. Arrington in any domestic affliction, but it is surely a matter of fair enquiry, how far the public interest can be set aside for private purposes. If business or family affliction require his presence at home for so long a time, he should resign to attend to it, and allow the people to try another Representative.

The most important matters are now before Congress, and the spirit of misrule and agitation busily at work, threatening the dearest interests of the country and the South in particular. And when I saw in the last papers, that the question of the reception of Abolition petitions, involving in itself the very existence of our Union, was only disposed of by a single vote, I trembled to think that any Southern member was absent. The reference of the Tariff has also during this session been decided by a single vote. In such a state of parties, on questions of such momentous interest, the people have a right to require every sentinel to be at his post in full armor. The great interests of the country must not be sacrificed. And if private business or private grief require Mr. Arrington to be at home, his duty to himself and the people require that he do so, and give place to

another Representative who can attend to public business.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

Abolition Petitions.—The House of Representatives, on the 28th ult. decided by a majority of ONE, to retain the 21st Rule, which excludes Abolition Petitions—the vote being 88 to 87. Messrs. Barringer, Daniel, Deberry, Rayner, Reid, and Saunders, of this State, voting for, and Mr. Clingman against it.

The Washington Spectator says: "The whole South, from the Potomac and the Ohio to the Gulf, standing in solid phalanx, with but two exceptions, Mr. WHITE, of Kentucky, and Mr. CLINGMAN, of No. Ca. voted in favor of it; and, on the other hand, the whole North, on the other side of the Potomac, with the exception of eight votes only, voted against it."

Congress.—In the Senate, on the 29th ult. Mr. Rives, of Va. offered a series of resolutions in relation to the late lamentable catastrophe on board the ship Princeton, which were unanimously adopted, and the Senate adjourned until the following Monday.

In the House of Representatives, on the same day the following Message was received from the President of the United States:—

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

I have to perform the melancholy duty of announcing to the Houses of Congress, the death of the Hon. Abel P. Upshur, late Secretary of State, and the Hon. Thomas W. Gilmer, late Secretary of the Navy. This melancholy occurrence transpired on board the United States ship of war—the Princeton—on yesterday about half after four o'clock in the evening, and proceeded from the explosion of one of the big guns of that ship.

The loss which the Government and the country have sustained by this deplorable event, is heightened by the death at the same time and by the same cause, of several distinguished persons and valuable citizens.

I shall be permitted to express my great grief at an occurrence which has thus suddenly stricken from my side two gentlemen upon whose advice I so confidently relied in the discharge of my arduous task of administering the office of the Executive Department, and whose services at this interesting period were of such vast importance.

In some relief of public sorrow which must necessarily accompany this most painful event, it affords me much satisfaction to say that it was produced by no carelessness or inattention on the part of the officers or crew of the Princeton; but must be set down as one of those casualties which to a greater or less degree attend upon every service, and which are invariably incident to the temporal affairs of mankind. I will also add that in no measure detracts in my estimation from the value of the improvement contemplated in the construction of the Princeton, or from the merits of the brave and distinguished Commander and protector.

JOHN TYLER.

Washington, Feb. 29, 1844.

Mr. HOPKINS of Va. rose as soon as the message from the President was read. He should not, he said add one syllable to the message, but content himself with presenting the following Resolutions, which were read at the Clerk's table.

Resolved, That this House has heard with deep sorrow of the dreadful catastrophe which occurred yesterday on board the United States ship of war Princeton, when many valuable lives were lost, and by which, amongst others, the Hon. Abel P. Upshur, Secretary of State, and the Hon. Thomas W. Gilmer, Secretary of the Navy, met a sudden and awful death.

Resolved, That the House will manifest its respect for the memory of the late distinguished Secretaries of State and of the Navy, and its sympathy for their bereaved families by attending their funerals in a body.

Resolved, As a further mark of respect to the deceased, and to manifest our sense of this most melancholy and afflicting dispensation of Divine Providence, that this House will transact no legislative business until after the funeral obsequies of the deceased shall have been performed.

Resolved, That the House will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That a Committee of five be appointed to join with a Committee of the Senate to make preparations for the funeral.

Resolved, That this House do now adjourn until Monday next.

From the Raleigh Standard.

The Cabinet.—The President has officially announced that the Hon. John Nelson, Attorney General of the United States, will discharge the duties of Secretary of State ad interim, until a successor to the Hon. A. P. Upshur shall be appointed. He has also announced that Commodore Warrington will perform the duties of Secretary of the Navy until a successor shall be appointed to Mr. Gilmer.

From the Globe.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

We have received a letter requesting us to publish the day on which the Democrat-

ic National Convention will meet in Baltimore, to nominate candidates for President and Vice President of the United States. Monday, the 27th day of May next, is the day—being the fourth Monday of that month.

The confirmation of Mr. Wise as minister to Rio de Janeiro, after his recent and decided rejection when nominated for France, may strike some people as singular. But Mr. Wise, since his rejection, has been re-elected to Congress in a strong Whig district of Virginia, notwithstanding he was so bitterly denounced for adhering to Capt. Tyler. It was evident that his influence might possibly be sufficient to carry his district, and so perhaps the State, in the wrong direction. Besides that at the time of Cilley's murder, the challenge of Mr. Graves in the hand-writing of a very great man was given to Mr. Wise, in that great man's room, to copy, because some of the party said the writing was not legible enough, and that Mr. Wise did copy it, putting the original in his pocket, where it now is; and that after having been pointed at and denounced by John Quincy Adams as a "blood thirsty murderer," and having kept silence for the sake of his friend, he will not now consent to be sacrificed by the vengeance of that friend. It was supposed, at any rate, that during the approaching Presidential election, it would be quite as safe that Mr. Wise should be at Rio de Janeiro as in Virginia.

N. Y. Jour. of Com.

Maryland Election.—At an election for members of Congress, held in Maryland on the 15th inst., all the members to which that State is entitled, were chosen from the whig ranks.

From the North State Whig.

The villain mentioned in the following, which we copy from the "Old North State," published at Elizabeth City, was in this town a few weeks since, and succeeded in swindling our citizens out of some \$50. Some of the works for which he professed to be an agent, he borrowed of the Post-master here, and carried them away with him. He went from here to Greenville, and has probably gone South.

The papers should give public warning of the impostor.

A SWINDLER.

Some six weeks since, a young man, calling himself *W. G. Burgess* arrived in our town, and called on a number of our citizens, representing himself as an agent for Graham's Magazine, Lady's Book, Columbian Magazine, Saturday Courier, and almost every literary publication in the country. He displayed a certificate of agency from Israel Post and G. B. Zieber, on the strength of which a number of persons subscribed, and the fellow succeeded in raising some 40 or 50 dollars. After waiting a reasonable time, and none of the numbers appearing, one of the sufferers addressed a letter to Mr. Graham, inquiring into the cause, and describing the person who had received the subscription money. Mr. G. in reply, states that the individual alluded to is an arrant impostor—sometimes calling himself Burgess, sometimes Burford, sometimes Stringer, besides a number of other names not recollected.

This Burgess, or Burford, or Stringer, is a genuine Yankee, rather good looking, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, full of talk, knows every thing, and has brass enough for six very respectable people. He said he was a printer by trade, and a most extraordinary smart one.—He has, no doubt, ere this, laid other places under contribution, and left the State.

The same individual also visited this place, and collected, in the same way, some 30 or 40 dollars. None of the publications subscribed for have come to hand except Bennett's New York Herald. He is, no doubt, doing a very good business.

Edenton Sentinel.

From the Raleigh Register.

Counterfeits.—We learn that notes of the "Planter's and Mechanic's Bank of S. C."—10 dollar counterfeits—are in circulation, the general appearance of which, at first glance, is very good. The paper in the counterfeit is of a much whiter appearance than in the genuine—numbering and filling up in a stiff, bad hand-writing—Cashier's name, S. F. Robinson, in a stiff, tremulous hand—President's name, Daniel Ravenel, in the counterfeits is Daniel Ravenses. The Counterfeits, we have seen, are dated 28th May, 1842.

Robbers Detected.—On the 15th January last, Mr. Dickinson, of Knoxville, Tenn. had his trunk cut from the Hillsboro' Stage, near this City, containing considerable articles. No clue to the robbery could be got, until within a day or two, since when, by the sagacious plans of Mr. James H. Murray, City Constable, the robbers have not only been detected, but most of the valuables recovered. Four free persons of color, arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the robbery, have been examined, and fully committed for trial.—ib.

Hardy Carroll.—This notorious scoundrel was captured by a party of gentlemen, on Saturday afternoon last, near this City, and safely lodged in jail. The Watch of Mr. Dickinson, whose trunk was recently

cut from the Stage, and other articles implicating him in the robbery of Col. McLeod's store, at Smithfield, were found upon him.—ib.

Supreme Court.—This tribunal adjourned on Monday, after having been in session 66 days.—Rat. Star.

Small Pox in Pasquotank.—The "Old North State" of Saturday last, admits that "this disease does exist to some little extent about two miles from town."

Why don't the editor come out and tell us plainly, that there are five cases in one family about a mile from town, and two others in another family about two miles from town? We have very good authority for saying that this is a true statement.

Edenton Sentinel.

Death of Nicholas Biddle.—Nicholas Biddle, Esq., so well known as the former President of the United States Bank, died at his country residence in Andalusia, on the 28th Feb. He was a native of Philadelphia, and was born in 1786; being 58 years of age at the time of his death.

Additional Particulars.—A gentleman who was on board the Princeton, at the time of the explosion, states that Captain Stockton fired the gun himself, and that after the explosion, when he had recovered from the shock, he exclaimed he would have been satisfied if he had been the only sufferer. Two gentlemen, between whom a lady was standing, were much injured. The breast of the coat of one of them was torn off, and the hat of the other was carried away, but, strange as it may seem, the lady escaped unhurt. Our informant also states that President Tyler and family, with a large number of ladies and gentlemen in the cabin, were about to go on deck, when a gentleman remarked that one of the ladies would give a toast, and that they must wait for it, which they consented to do. This probably saved many lives.

Mr. Upshur has left a wife and daughter.

Mr. Gilmer a wife and eight children—the eldest but fifteen.

Commodore Kennon has left a young wife, and children by his first wife.

Mr. Maxcy has also left a young wife, and children, and Col. Gardner two daughters, who have been the belles of the city.

The wounded persons are all better this morning. Mr. Benton was only stunned. Captain Stockton's anguish is intense.

The hair breadth escapes I have heard of are marvellous. None of the ladies were seriously injured, though two or three were so near danger as to be covered with the blood of the dying. The faces of one or two were a little scorched.

The gun fired was "the Peace maker," so called. It had been tried twice before that day. The quantity of powder in the gun was not more than 25 lbs. and 45 had been fired. The gun was much heated, however, and it is said had not been approved by the Ordnance Department, any more than its mate, the "Orator."

Baltimore American.

COMMUNICATED.

Rev. Thos. L. Carter will preach on the 1st Sabbath in March at Weldon; 2nd Sabbath and Saturday before at Jackson, Northampton county; 3rd Sabbath, at Lee's Chapel, Bertie county; 4th Sabbath and Saturday before, at Tarboro'; 5th Sabbath and Saturday before, at Hardaway's.

The thorough bred & well known Horse

MARION,

WILL STAND the ensuing season at Redmond Bunn's, Rocky Mount, N. C. Further particulars will appear in the hand bills, which will be issued in a few days.

ROBERT J. HYSLOP.

Feb'y, 1844. 10 3

NOW PUBLISHING,

And will be ready for delivery about the 10th instant,

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

Safety Committee

Of the Town of Wilmington, during the years 1775 and 1776.

With the Joint proceedings of the Committees of the counties of New Hanover, Duplin, Onslow, Bladen, Brunswick and Cumberland—embracing matter of the most interesting character, connected with the early history of the Revolution, that cannot fail to gratify the inhabitants of those counties, as well as the citizens of the State of North Carolina at large.

The Pamphlet is of about 80 pages, neatly done up and covered, the postage on which will not exceed 20 cents, to any post office in North Carolina.

The price is Fifty Cents for a single copy; Four Dollars for Ten copies; and Thirty Dollars for One Hundred copies. Orders addressed to THOMAS LORING, office of the Independent, Raleigh, accompanied by the cash, will be promptly attended to, & the pamphlet forwarded by mail, or otherwise, as may be directed. Raleigh, January 1, 1844.