



TARBOROUGH:

SATURDAY, MAY 4, 1844.

FOR GOVERNOR,

Col. Michael Hoke, of Lincoln.

In a recent editorial we drew a picture of the probable reception of Mr. Clay in Raleigh by the leading Whigs. We intended no personal disrespect in any allusion there made, but only to show the political inconsistency of the Clay party; and that they, themselves, were the propagators and endorsers of the very charges, for the assertion of which the democratic party are now vilified.

If in writing that sketch, we exceeded the bounds of propriety or did personal injustice, we regret it, as it was unintentional. We feel that we have done so, in the paragraph alluding to Col. Manly. He is too young to have taken any part in the scenes of 1824 or '28; and we understand his present political course furnish no grounds for the remarks applied to him. We intended no disrespect, for we felt none; and we could not impute vice or immorality for we knew of none. With a general disclaimer of any personal disrespect in our article, we repeat that our only object was to strengthen our own position by portraying the inconsistencies of our political opponents.

Texas.

The opinions of Henry Clay and Martin Van Buren have each been given in long letters, to the public, on the annexation of Texas.

Mr. Van Buren thinks there is no doubt of the constitutional power of Congress to admit Texas, and with the assent of Mexico expresses his willingness to unite with the American people in annexing to our glorious Union the fertile province of Texas.

Mr. Clay, on the other hand, labors through a long letter to find objections to the annexation; which he has only done by misrepresenting some views and magnifying others. He evidently coincides in all the views and objections of the abolitionists in deprecating the annexation. He not only condemns the present policy of admitting Texas; but shows an unwillingness that it ever should be. How very inconsistent with his former course on this subject.

Col. R. M. Johnson, ever the friend of his country in peace and in war, without guile and independent of party considerations, has avowed himself openly for Texas and the Union, without involving the question in those diplomatic mists and cobwebs, which more subtle politicians have wove around it. His straight forward policy is in strange contrast with those who seem so punctilious about our transgressing our treaty with Mexico, and at the same time say, that before Mexico shall recolonize it or cede it to another power, we will forfeit all treaties and go to war with Mexico and all Christendom. If the pretext of self-preservation should justify such a resort, 'tis precisely the ground now assumed.

It is conceded by all, that our safety and preservation require that Texas should never pass under foreign influence. To enforce this policy may hereafter require vast expenditures of blood and treasure, and violations of treaties; now it can be secured with little expense. Mr. Clay says we only recognised the independence of Texas, regarding her as free de facto and not de jure; have we not attempted to establish our boundary line by commissioners, not with Mexico but with Texas herself? Is the line thus run binding on Mexico? Is not that a violation of our treaty with Mexico? If we can agree with Texas on our southern boundary, may we not agree to establish that line at the Sabine, the Brasos, or the Del Norte, as the parties agree on? Where was then all the refined diplomacy about sanctity of treaties? No, this objection is now raised and insisted on to prevent the annexation, in the absence of other arguments; and not from that punctilious regard for national honor and faith, which slumbers till aroused by some selfish interest.

Did not Mr. Clay in 1825 propose to purchase Texas from Mexico, before Spain had recognized the independence of Mexico; and was not that as much a violation of our national faith and honor, and of this same treaty of 1819, as the present proposal to Texas before Mexico acknowledges her independence?

Mr. Clay says, in objection to annexation, if we take Texas, we must take her with her wars, & incumbrances, and debts. To which we reply, that Texas must in return take our incumbrances, and wars, and debts. In this bargain we get the best of it, for Texas furnishes far more means than debts, and in our wars strengthens all our defences.

The present opportunity of acquiring Texas, was well characterized by Genl Jackson as the golden moment. So we think, and on that ground we still go for the annexation, without regard to the views and political positions of candidates for the presidency. It is the interest of the people, and should take precedence of the advancement of men.

Mr. Clay has announced his decided opposition to the annexation of Texas. The fiat has gone forth, and no whig hereafter will be found yielding to the dictates of his own honest judgment and patriotic feelings in supporting the proposed annexation. The support of Mr. Clay himself is the paramount question, to which all others must yield, whether of national interest or of mere personal judgment. The opinions of Henry Clay form the creed of the whig party, the advancement of Henry Clay and not the public good, their motive of action. With such men and such a party reason is vain, argument useless. But still we must lament to see this man-worship brought to bear on a subject, in which an honest judgment and generous patriotism had enlisted so many whigs in what they believed the cause of their country. It is humiliating to see such men required to put on the Clay collar, and in allegiance to him and his opinions forego their own judgment and wishes.

Too good to be lost.

While Mr. Clay was passing through the "State of Edgcombe" as he was pleased to term it, (prompted no doubt by Mr. Dick Hines,) the cars stopped at Joyner's Depot, where a crowd, exclusively democratic, had assembled. As was his wont, he came down to electioneer with the people. In a few moments they were off again, when Mr. Clay, standing on the outside, shouted at the top of his voice, "Go on, gentlemen, you are engaged in a noble cause and must triumph." In a few moments they were out of sight, and the crowd made the welkin ring with laughter at the blunder of the great Electioneer.

Another.—At _____ Depot, in Warren co., a bevy of "faire ladies" had assembled and Mr. Clay had the pleasure of luxuriating on ruby lips and rosy cheeks or in plain vernacular kissing the gals. One fair damsel, turned of forty, was so perfectly delighted with the operation of being smacked by a great man, that she determined, if possible, to bear away with her some memento of the event; while taxing her wits for this purpose, and in the bustle and stir of the crowd, Col Joyner, sometimes known as the "Earl of Empty Barrels," was thrown exactly where Mr. Clay had been standing. Not perceiving this, the fair charmer stepped up behind the Colonel, and bore off triumphantly a stray hair which had fallen upon his shoulder. Upon exhibiting her trophy a few days after, her mortification was overwhelmed on finding that she had mistaken the Colonel for Mr. Clay.

Virginia Elections.

The Elections in Virginia for members of the Legislature, and for two members of Congress to supply the vacancies of Wise and Gilmer took place on Thursday last. Full returns have not yet been received. But the Whigs have gained in the election of the House of delegates to what extent is yet unknown. The popular vote will still be democratic, and the Democratic majority in the Senate will probably be sufficient to retain a majority on joint ballot for the election of Senator.

As soon as returns are complete we will give the result, until then speculation of probable majorities, and incomplete returns, cannot be relied on.

The Democratic State Convention of Missouri, unanimously nominated Martin Van Buren for the Presidency and R. M. Johnson for the Vice Presidency.

Congress.—In the Senate, on the 23d ult. the postage bill was taken up, and that provision of it requiring all the publishers of papers to keep a register or list of all papers sent by mail, and to certify and return the same quarterly to the Postmaster General, was stricken out.

In the House, on the 23d ult. Mr. White, of Kentucky, the bosom friend of

Mr. Clay, and Speaker of the last whig House of Representatives, was making a speech, and trying to exculpate Mr. Clay from a charge that had been preferred against him, namely, that Mr. Clay had said in 1819, (speaking on the admission of Missouri as a state,) "if you won't let us have black slaves, we must have white ones, for we cannot black our own shoes and put our wives and daughters to work in the kitchen." Mr. White said Mr. Clay never used those words. Mr. Rathbun, of New York, said it could be proved all over the house that he did say it. Mr. White then said, "you can prove a d—d lie then; swallow that, d—n you." Mr. Rathbun rose from his seat and asked Mr. White if he intended to apply the lie to him personally? to which Mr. White replied, "I do, God d—n you;" at which blows passed between them, and a general rush was made towards the combatants. The Sergeant-at-arms was present, and was ordering out of the House a man from Lexington district, Kentucky, who refused to go out, and on being about to be put out by some persons (either members or officers of the house) when he fired a pistol (at whom is not known) and wounded in the thigh one of the police of the Capitol, I. H. Waites, who had to be carried home. The above part of this affair (says the Fayetteville Carolinian) we take from Mr. John C. Rivers' account of the matter; and by the subsequent proceedings in the Globe, we learn that considerable debate ensued as to what course the House should pursue to protect its dignity, in which Messrs. White and Rathbun, (the latter is a democrat) made reciprocal explanations and expressions of regret, and shook hands. The House adjourned without doing any thing further in the matter except ordering that the person who shot the officer, should be imprisoned until further orders from the House.

From the Democratic Signal.

Mr. Clay.

It is impossible for the more considerate and reflecting of the friends of Mr. Clay, not to feel a deep solicitude for his health, under the extremely severe trials to which, of late, he has been exposing himself. Though by nature blessed with a strong constitution, yet the long and arduous course of public service he has undergone, must of necessity have much impaired the vigor of manhood; and the more particularly, as, in the habits of a liberal self-indulgence, he has never been very provident against the approaches of that feebleness, which in the experience of others of his years, he sees to grow more feeble with age. He is now past his sixty seventh year; and it is natural to presume that the exciting scenes in which he has, since the 1st of January, constantly participated; the immense correspondence he has been obliged to carry on; the number of speeches he has delivered—sometimes, as in this place, in open air; and the wear and tear which must unavoidably befall him, in mixing with the hot fiery partisans of his party, who beset him from town to town, and from village to village—are all tasks upon his physical capacity, at once exhausting and cruel. Add to this, the mental excitement which he must suffer, as growing out of the political meetings and parades of his party—himself, a man of ardent impulses—and his situation will be fully apprehended.

From the Democratic Signal.

Mr. Clay.

Mr. Clay, whilst here, we understand, expressed much pain and inconvenience from the fatigues of his route and the speeches he had made; and had determined to make no more long speeches. We confess that, under the circumstances which attended his appearance here, we were astonished at the length of his address, and the manner in which, physically, he sustained himself. If his political friends would rest at a little on the subject, we should think, they must both feel and acknowledge a very great self-reproach in imposing upon him so much labor in the service of their party—as, surely, they will feel it most heavily hereafter, for their open vindication and support of the example he is setting.

From the Raleigh Star.

The Texas Question.—The New York Express gives as news from Washington that the special messenger to Mexico, Gilbert L. Thompson, chief Engineer of the U. S. Navy, had departed for Vera Cruz, with papers to the Mexican Government, and that he is expected to return in twenty days with some propositions from that country, some say for the recognition of Texan independence, and for the sale of California.

From the Raleigh Star.

The Oregon Negotiation.—This negotiation states the (N. Y. Express) has been suspended, all the accounts now concur in saying: It was the wish of this Government to bring the negotiation to a close, and to offer a treaty to the Senate simultaneously with the Annexation treaty. But several difficulties interposed. It is stated that there was a want of power on the part of the British Minister to treat upon the basis proposed by Mr. Calhoun. Mr. Calhoun proposed his ultimatum, to wit: the parallel of 49 as the northern boundary of

the United States. Mr. Packenham's instructions did not allow him to accept it.

From the Raleigh Standard.

We learn from the Washington Spectator, that Wesley Jones, Esq. has been re-appointed, by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, Marshal of the United States for the District of North Carolina.

Alabama Senator.—We are pleased to learn that the Hon Dixon H. Lewis has been appointed by the Governor of Alabama to fill the vacancy in the U. S. Senate occasioned by the resignation of Col. Wm. R. King—ib.

The Warrenton (N. C.) Reporter says that a child was found dead in the woods in that vicinity, on the 11th inst. It had been strangled to death by some person, as yet unknown and unsuspected.

Beware of Counterfeits.—The Wilmington Chronicle, of April 24, says: "We have seen a number of the counterfeit Ten dollar bills of the Planters' and Mechanics' Bank of South Carolina now in circulation; they were passed off about here within a few days. These counterfeits have the letter B; their impression is faint, and the paper has a chalky appearance. There is one difference between the counterfeit and the true bills which will serve to distinguish them easily. At the top of the shaded right hand margin there are eighteen small black spots, or points, in the true bills, and twenty in the spurious."

Awful Death.—Mr. James Campbell, son of Duncan Campbell, of this county, deceased, was killed on Monday last, while in the act of assisting a wagoner to get his wheels out of a rut. The wheels of the wagon passed over Mr. Campbell's body, and separated one of the main arteries, which caused him to bleed to death before a physician could arrive.—Fay Cur.

A serious accident happened at Raleigh on Saturday morning, in firing the cannon in honor of Mr. Clay. The cannon went off before the time, and Mr. McAdams and Mr. Puttick were wounded, one in the face and other in the hands—ib.

Fire!—The Turpentine distillery of Mr. T. L. Blackwell unfortunately took fire on Wednesday last, at about half past 12 o'clock, and the buildings connected with it were entirely consumed. The wind was blowing quite a breeze at the time, and all efforts to save more than the Spirits of Turpentine, &c. were unavailing. Fortunately, the wind was setting in a direction from town, otherwise the destruction might have been extensive. The stills are, we understand, not materially damaged. Very little spirits turpentine or rosin was destroyed. We hear the loss estimated at about \$1000.—Newbernian.

Foreign.

The Acadia arrived at Boston on the 20th April, bringing English dates to the 4th, inclusive. The political intelligence is not of much moment.

The cotton market is dull, and reduced rates have been submitted to. The staple has declined from 1-8d to 1-4d per pound, the article being in limited request. The uncertainty which so long prevailed respecting the new cotton crop is at an end; it is now beyond doubt that the crop will be fully an average one, and to this result the present depression may in a great measure be attributed.

The principal grain markets of the kingdom have been dull, and the duty has declined to 17s. per quarter. In foreign wheat, there has been little doing.

The share market is buoyant, and there is a daily increasing disposition to invest English capital in the French railways. Several new lines in that country have been recently projected. So abundant is money at the present moment, that any channel, which presents a fair prospect of remuneration will find capitalists ready to embrace it.

Washington Market, May 2.—Corn—wholesale, \$1 90 per barrel. Bacon—6 a 8 cents. Lard, 7 cents. Naval stores. New dip, \$2 00; Old, \$1 85. Scrape, 80 cents.—Rep.

We are authorised to announce LOUIS C. PENDER, as a candidate at the ensuing election for the office of Sheriff of this county.

We are authorised to announce JESSE MERCER, as a candidate at the ensuing election for the office of Sheriff of this county.

Notice.

WILL BE SOLD, for Cash, on the premises, on the 20th day of May, 1844, the TRACT OF LAND, on which Thomas Edmondson lately resided adjoining the lands of Arthur Bishop and sold to me by deed bearing date 23d of August, 1842—for purposes mentioned in the said deed.

WM. F. KNIGHT, For S. Whitaker. 22d April, 1844. 17-4

Prices Current, At Tarborough and New York.

Table with columns for goods (Bacon, Brandy, Coffee, etc.), units (lb, bushel, gallon, etc.), and prices. Includes sub-headers for MAY 4 and Tarboro' New York.

New and Beautiful Spring and Summer MILLINERY, &c.

Mrs. A. C. HOWARD, HAS just received her Spring supply of Goods, which with her former stock comprises a general assortment of the most neat, useful and ornamental articles, in the

Millinery line. In her assortment will be found— Beautiful pattern Silk bonnets, Rutland braid, Rutland and bird-eye, Albert and shell, Florence braid, open gimp, and fine straw bonnets, in great variety, Plain and figured silks and satins, Tartan muslins—white and black crapes, Bonnet and cap ribbons—laces and gimps, French and American Flowers, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold on her usual liberal and accommodating terms. Tarboro', May 2, 1844.

William C. Crump, DENTIST,

WASHINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA, WILL visit Tarboro' on the 10th or 12th of next month, when he will be pleased to wait on all that may require his professional services. He is prepared to perform all the various operations upon the Teeth that are necessary for their beauty and preservation—and to treat the gums for the different diseases to which they are subject.

W. C. C. is also prepared to insert the Incorruptible or Mineral Teeth, with Pivots, in the most superior manner, also on Gold Plate from one to an entire set, with springs and clasps, so perfect as to answer the purpose of the natural Teeth in masticating, and so perfectly natural as to escape detection.

REFERENCES:

- Dr. D. C. Freeman, } Washington.
Dr. W. A. Shaw, }
Hon. E. Stanly }
Col. J. Taylor, }
Mr. A. P. Neal, }
Dr. E. H. Goelt, } Greenville.
Mr. Jno. Norcott, }
Dr. W. G. Thomas, } Tarboro'.
Dr. C. L. Dicken, }
Dr. A. McNair, }
H. I. Toole, Esq. }
Col. B. D. Baile, } R. Mount.
Dr. N. J. Pittman, }
Dr. A. F. Telfair, Smithfield, N. C.

P. S. As Dr. C. cannot remain longer than 2 or 3 days, those intending to avail themselves of his professional services, will please leave their address with Drs. Thomas or McNair, and they will be waited on immediately on his arrival. April 18th, 1844. 16

\$10 Reward.

STRAYED, or stolen, from the subscriber, on the 11th inst. a small

BAY MARE, Seven years old this spring, long tail and mane very dark, with a small white spot on her back occasioned by a hurt from the saddle. I purchased her from a person in Greenville about nine months since. The above reward will be given for her delivery to me in Williamston, or if secured so that I can get her again.

JAMES J. KEECH. April 25th, 1844. 17-3

New Crockery Store, In the City of New York,

At No. 270 Pearl Street, second door above Fulton Street.

The undersigned having recently commenced the Crockery jobbing business, has now opened a very complete stock of

China, Glass & Earthen Ware, Newly imported, and comprising the newest shapes and patterns, which will be sold cheap for Cash or approved credit.

Merchants visiting the City are respectfully invited to call and examine the assortment, when such inducements will be offered as will make it their interest to become purchasers.

HENRY STEVENSON, 13-6 270 Pearl Street, N. Y.

Notice.

MRS HOWARD will accommodate a few genteel persons with board by the month or year. Prices according to the times. April 5th, 1844.