



TARBOROUGH:

SATURDAY, MAY 18, 1844.

FOR GOVERNOR,
Col. Michael Hoke, of Lincoln.

FOR THE TARBORO' PRESS.

A meeting of the Democratic party is invited on Tuesday of May Court, to make arrangement for selecting a Democratic elector for this district. The convention, to select an elector, will meet in Tarboro' sometime the latter part of June, and it is the duty of Edgecombe to appoint delegates in time for it.

MANY DEMOCRATS.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE,

House of Representatives, May 13, 1844.

DEAR SIR: I avail myself of the medium of your paper to say to my constituents, that I have returned to Washington and hope now to be able to remain to the end of the session. I have been, as you know, detained at home through the serious and continued indisposition of my family. My father is no more, and my wife still continues quite unwell—though somewhat better than she has been for some time past. I should have regretted my absence the more seriously, but that I find nothing has been done, that my presence could have prevented, in any way affecting the particular interest of our section of country.

I arrived on the very day on which the vote was taken for laying the bill for modifying the Tariff on the table—though I had the opportunity of voting to reconsider, which failed. This was a measure calculated to have lessened existing duties, and at the same time to have increased the revenue—and yet it was defeated by the votes of Southern whigs, who say they are for a tariff for revenue with incidental protection. But I fear they were more disposed to protect and advance their political party than the true interest of the country.

I am happy to find that, should the health of my wife enable me to remain, I shall yet have the opportunity of voting on the important measures of the session, which are now in readiness for action, and which may be disposed of before our adjournment, which will likely be about the middle of next month.

The question of Texas annexation is the great absorbing subject of the day—and the treaty for this object is now before the Senate for ratification, and its fate more than questionable.

It is a matter deeply affecting the welfare of the Union, and the security of the South—it remains to be seen what the people will have to say on the subject.

I find too the question of the Presidency exciting renewed interest in consequence of Mr. Clay's letter against annexation—and that of Mr. Van Buren not favorable; but this matter, it is to be hoped, will be so arranged at our National Convention, which is to assemble in Baltimore on the 27th inst., as to ensure harmony and success to the Democratic cause.

I have thus notified my constituents of my return to my post, where it will afford me pleasure to attend to their demands—trusting, as I confidently do, that I do not calculate too much on their liberal forbearance for my absence, when they shall know the distressing cause of my detention.

Very respectfully,

Your obt. servt.

ARCHLD: H. ARRINGTON.
To the Editor of the Tarboro' Press.

The House of Representatives have refused by a majority of 5, to modify the present Tariff. Thus is the South from year to year to be mocked and insulted, compelled by the onerous Taxation of Government to bear all its burdens. And when justice is demanded or any thing asked for the South, we are taunted on the subject of slavery, and find a sectional influence arrayed against us. The vote stood for reduction of Tariff, 98 democrats, 1 whig—against reduction, 25 democrats, 80 whigs—absent, 12 democrats, 3 whigs.

However much the whigs may admire the political zeal and oratory of Mr. Rayner, they cannot shut their eyes to the fact of his gross inconsistency on the Tariff, not only with his former course but with all his professions.

In the very last whig Congress he refused to vote for the protection tariff bill. In

this Congress he votes to sustain the same tariff, and when the reduction proposed is in favor of his own constituents and in accordance with his former public course. Such we are forced to believe is the corrupting influence of President-making.

Texas.

The opponents of Texas, from Henry Clay down to the most contemptible abolitionist, interpose as the great obstacle to annexation, our national faith and treaty obligations with Mexico. While we think this a mere refinement and a sheer pretext in all who are urging it to cover other objections which are not tenable and which they are afraid to avow, we propose to show that the very authors themselves, (Clay and Van Buren) of this objection, have heretofore acted in direct opposition to it themselves, and never discovered the existence of such an obstacle until it was necessary to protect or conceal their other objections to the annexation. And when the leaders are driven by their own precept and example from this stronghold, their more humble followers may well give it up.

During the years 1825, and '27, and '29, while we had a treaty of friendship and amity with Spain, and Spain had never recognized the independence of Mexico, and was then waging war, invading her lands and waters with fleets and armies, Mr. Clay and Mr. Van Buren each proposed in the above quoted years, during these open hostilities, and in disregard of our treaty with Spain, three several times to acquire Texas by treaty with Mexico. If that was no violation of our treaty and national faith with Spain, then Mexico cannot complain now. If Clay and Van Buren were right then, how can they be right now? Texas was then unsettled, now she is settled by our citizens. Then no foreign interference was threatened to justify any deviation from the straightest paths of honor and justice; now we are almost compelled in self-defence for our institutions to take it, lest it should go under foreign influence to our great disadvantage.

But the case is even stronger still. It is contended by these politicians, that Texas cannot acquire any of the *de jure* rights of a sovereign nation till recognized by Mexico, the mother country. Then surely Mexico, being originally a province of Spain, could not acquire these same rights till recognized by Spain; and she never became the sovereign of her soil till the recognition by Spain in December, 1836, and before that time Texas had revolted and became herself independent, and never did pass under the sovereignty of Mexico.

Our attempt to purchase Texas from Mexico, acknowledges only *our* opinion at that time that it belonged to Mexico. But it certainly does not interfere with or abridge in the least, the rights of Texas, who was no party to the proposition.

These views are ably sustained by "Randolph of Roanoke," a writer in the Richmond Enquirer, from whom we take the following historical facts.

The U. S. & Spain.
The United States recognized Mexico in 1822, and treated with her for Texas in 1829, being seven years thereafter.

Spain having the original "eminent domain" of Mexico, had full capacity to recognize the independence of Mexico.

Spain did not recognize Mexico until December, 1836.

Spain never made war upon or invaded Texas.

Spain recognized Mexico under the title of "New Spain," which never included Texas—which has never been recognized by her.

The treaty of 1829 sought Texas without the consent of, & without consulting Texas.

We publish on our first page a letter from General Hamilton in reply to Daniel Webster's insulting imputations on slavery and slaveholding States. The letter is

written in that spirited and burning style which heretofore characterized the productions of General Hamilton when he had perilled his all in defence of Southern rights, and although we may never realize the forebodings he apprehends, self-respect requires at our hands an instant and constant rebuke for every promulgation of such evil doctrines as Daniel Webster's.

Political Trick.

Among the shrewd devices of certain whig journals to obtain a circulation for their paper, and to retail more extensively the thousand electioneering schemes and falsehoods with which they abound, is their offer of from one to five hundred copies of their paper to as many subscribers, only to be paid on the election of Henry Clay to the Presidency. We know not in what Yankee brain the scheme originated, but we first saw it in the Roanoke Republican, and the Raleigh Register has since caught it up. If this bet or bargain finds acceptors it insures the paper quite a general circulation for the very purpose of promoting the whig cause, and that among persons too who would hardly pay the postage to read either paper. So far they effect their object. And if they lose their paper and ink by the result of the election, there is no doubt some contribution from Clay clubs to remunerate their losses in the common cause.

We hope that no Democrat has been weak enough to suffer this trick played on him to risk his money for a paper which he would not pay postage for, nor even read if laid gratis on his table. A gull taken in this trap would feel as comfortable as a certain economical Doctor, who when his patient declines for any reason to take his nauseous draughts, takes them himself for fear of waste by throwing them away.

Congress.—In Senate, on Tuesday, April 30, the credentials of the Hon. John M. Niles, who was elected by the Legislature of Connecticut a Senator from that State for six years from and after the 4th day of March last, were presented—and being read Mr. Fairbald moved, as the Senator was present, that he be qualified. Mr. Jarnagin in consequence of the rumors abroad that the Senator elect was suffering under some malady, submitted a resolution for the appointment, by the Chair, of a Committee of five, to inquire into his qualifications and capacity, before permitting him take his seat. This course being acceptable to the gentleman whom it peculiarly concerned, was acquiesced in by all sides, without, however admitting the constitutional right of that body to institute any inquiry into the capacity of Senators. The Chair was authorized to appoint the committee; and Messrs. Jarnagin, Benton, Berrien, Wright and McDuffie were designated to constitute it.

In the House, on the 5th inst. Mr. Saunders, from the Select Committee appointed to inquire into the rencounter between Messrs. Rathbun and White, and also into the facts of a breach of order committed by Mr. Moore, in firing off a pistol at one of the members, by which one of the police of the Capitol was wounded.—made a report, stating facts, merely, and recommend that Mr. Moore be returned over to the civil authority. The House resolved itself into Committee of the whole on the Tariff. Mr. Duncan spoke in favor of the bill for half an hour. The committee then rose, and the House adjourned.

From the Raleigh Standard.

Rumors and Facts—Texas.—As we stated last week, Mr. Secretary Spencer of the Treasury has resigned, and it is understood that a serious misunderstanding between him and President Tyler was the cause. Let the truth go before the people. The times demand it; and justice and good government both demand it. If there is blame any where, let there be no mystery, but let the public understand the causes of such rumors. Silence does injury to both the President and the Ex-Secreary.

Mr. Postmaster General Wickliffe, it is said at Washington City, will also retire in a few days or weeks. It is "without a why or a wherefore" that he goes out? Mr. Attorney General Nelson, it is reported, has been notified to quit, but he prefers being dismissed. What does that mean? Mr. Nelson is understood to be a friend of Mr. Van Buren. Mr. Tallmadge, of New York, the Whig Senator and *quondam* nominee of the North Carolina Whigs for Vice President in 1840, has given signs of discontent at Washington City, and report says he is about to be put into the administration of President Tyler! This is another mystery to us at a distance. We have heard these things in a way that justifies us in making them public as credible rumors.

Circuit Court.—It will be seen, by reference to the order of Judge Potter and the notice given by the Marshal in another column, that the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of North Carolina will be held in this City on the fourth day of June next, and not on the fourth

Monday in this month. Jurors and parties concerned will therefore attend accordingly.—ib.

Virginia Elections.—The Enquirer says the Whigs have gained the small majority of two on joint ballot in the Legislature, while the popular democratic vote has been considerably increased. This statement, he says, must be taken with some grains of allowance as to the joint majority, inasmuch as it is reported that Mr. Bakerville, a Whig is pledged to vote for a Democratic Senator; and should that gentleman do so, the result will be a tie. After all, the Whigs have nothing to brag of We shall beat them next fall.—ib.

Trip to Baltimore.—We are requested to say that persons intending to join the excursion to the Baltimore Convention on the 27th instant, should be on the Wilmington Road on the 24th, ready to start at Warsaw, Dudley, Goldsboro' &c. Fare from Weldon to Baltimore and back, eight dollars and found; and from Wilmington to Weldon and back two dollars.—ib.

From the Raleigh Independent.

The Rail Road and Mr. Rives.—The case of Mr. Francis E. Rives, who had some difficulty with the Portsmouth and Roanoke Rail Road, was decided at the last Superior Court of Northampton, Judge Pearson presiding. Mr. Rives was fined twenty-five dollars, and to be kept in custody till fine and costs are paid. The Judge says, in concluding the sentence: "A small fine is imposed because I am satisfied Mr. Rives acted with the advice of counsel in the assertion of what he believed a right, and I have no reason to apprehend a repetition of the offence."

Riots in Philadelphia.—The Philadelphia papers give the particulars of a series of dreadful Riots in that city, commencing on Monday of last week and continuing for several days, during which 13 persons were killed and 39 wounded—and about fifty houses and two Catholic churches, with a large amount of property, were destroyed by fire. The disturbances commenced by a party of Irishmen attempting to disturb a meeting of the Native Americans. The Governor was on the spot, and a number of volunteer companies from the neighboring towns collected, to restore quiet. The heart of every American (says the Richmond Enquirer) must bleed at the recital of the horrid fruits of this supremacy of a mob over law and order. The worst feature of the whole affair seems to be the introduction of a new and fatal element—mean religious fury; which, when once aroused, sweeps every thing like a hurricane.

Jno. A. Murrel, "the Great Western Land Pirate," was discharged from the penitentiary of Tennessee a week or two since, after serving the State as a blacksmith for ten years.

From Havana.—Accounts to the 23d of last month, from Havana, have been received in New Orleans. The authorities were busily engaged in ferreting out the authors and abettors of the recent insurrection. Already more than 200 ringleaders had been executed, and there were still three or four hundred in prison, who will doubtless meet the same fate. Among those implicated are several Englishmen. Six of them were to be hung. The English Consul having claimed their persons, the Captain General replied that he would not have the slightest objection after justice had been done.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

Breach of Promise.—Levi A Bradford, of Cortland Co., has been mulcted in the sum of \$450, for not marrying Celesta A. Miller, whom he visited five years as a suitor. She had her wedding dress prepared, and the wedding day was fixed, when Mr. Bradford changed his mind, and married another lady.

Washington Market, May 16.—Corn—wholesale, \$1 85 per barrel. Bacon—6 a 7 1/2 cents. Lard, 7 cents. Naval stores New dip, \$2 00; Old, \$1 85. Scrap, 80 cents.—Rep.

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

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

DIED.

On the 22d inst. at the residence of her husband in this county, Mrs. Margaret B Parker, wife of M. K. Parker, Esq., in the 45th year of her age. Mrs. P. was from Edgecombe county, North Carolina, and died as she had lived, a sincere and pious christian. Her kind disposition, had greatly endeared her to all who knew her, and especially to those who were nearly related to her, and knew her best. She has left an affectionate husband and four children to mourn her loss.

Sumter Co. (Ala.) Whig.

Prices Current,
At Tarborough and New York.

MAY 18.	per	Tarboro'.	New York.
Bacon,	lb	7	8
Brandy, apple,	gallon	40	50
Coffee,	lb	12	13
Corn,	bushel	30	35
Cotton,	lb	7	8
Cotton bagging,	yard	20	25
Flour,	barrel	\$5 5/8	\$5 1/2
Iron,	lb	5 1/2	6
Lard,	lb	6	7
Molasses,	gallon	35	40
Sugar, brown,	lb	9	12
Salt, T. I.,	bushel	45	50
Turpentine,	barrel	170	180
wheat,	bushel	65	75
whiskey,	gallon	35	40

Coffield King,

Merchant Tailor.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has received From New York, his

Supply of Spring and Summer

GOODS:

In his line of business.

He invites the attention of those who wish to purchase *A good Suit of Clothes*, as they can do so by calling at his stand, where will be found on hand

A good assortment of Cloths, Cambreres, and Vestings.

And also, an assortment of Gloves, Stocks, Bosoms, Cravats, Suspensers, Umbrellas, &c &c.

Tarboro', May 15th, 1844.

No Apology for Wigs.

PLEASE to read without prejudice the following communications, which in addition to hundreds of others equally respectable should remove the doubts of every reasonable person of the uniform and singular efficacy of

Jayne's Hair Tonic.

SHAFTSBURY, Benning county, Vt. Aug. 4, 1841. Dr. Jayne: Dear Sir,—Being acquainted with some of those recommending your HAIR TONIC, to wit: Rev. C. C. Park, Rev. Dr. Babcock, and Rev. L. Fletcher, I purchased two bottles, with a view to make an experiment. I have been quite bald for about four years, and obliged to wear a wig. Indeed it is constitutional with my family to be bald in early life. I confess, I had but little confidence in the attempt, having been long bald, and being near 46 years of age, and that part of my head destitute of hair exceedingly smooth. I, however, commenced agreeably to your directions, and used one bottle faithfully, and with very little effect; but before I had used the second bottle, a very fine fuzzy hair became perceptible, which continued to grow, and now having used the third bottle, I have had three coatings performed, and the prospect is very flattering that I shall again be blessed with a fine head of hair, ornamental and useful. I am extremely gratified with the prospect, and from observations made, many of my friends and acquaintances, who have heretofore regarded the preparation as deceptive, and only a catch-penny concern, are now well satisfied that it is "FAITH—NO FACTORY."
J. W. SAWYER.
Pastor of the Baptist church, Shaftsbury, Vt.

We know Dr. Quigly personally, and there is no man in the country, whose opinion is entitled to more respect. He is on all subjects honest and sincere, and his high character as a Physician can be attested by the first medical men in this city.—Philadelphia Sun.

SHEPHERD'S TOWN, Va. Oct. 10, 1843. Dear Sir,—You inquire of me whether I have used your Hair Tonic, and the effects.

Several years ago my hair began to fall rapidly from the scalp, and I had the prospect of premature baldness. During several years I used various preparations recommended for the hair, from which I derived no benefit. At length a friend recommended your Hair Tonic. I used three or four bottles according to the printed directions, and at the end of six months, my hair was thick set, & since its tendency to turn grey was arrested.

I have never before given a certificate, recommending patent medicines, which indiscriminately used, as they often are, do much injury, but in a case like the present, where I know the article to be beneficial, and that it can do no harm; I have no scruples in stating facts within my own knowledge. Yours, &c. JOHN QUIGLY, M. D. Dr. D. JAYNE, Philadelphia.

JAS. M. REDMOND, Agent.
Tarboro', May 12, 1844.

Contributionship

Fire Insurance Company,

57 Wall St. New York.

Capital 300 000 Dollars.

THE Capital Stock of this Institution is all paid in and secured on first rate Bonds and Mortgages and Real Estate, and numbers among its Directors some of the most influential and respectable inhabitants of the city. It insures against Loss or Damage by fire buildings of every description, merchandise, &c. &c. on terms as favorable as similar institutions.

Policies will be issued on application to

JAMES WEDDELL.

Agent for Tarboro' and vicinity.
Tarboro', May 1st, 1844.

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.

Per S. W. Parker.

22d April, 1844.