

THE TARBORO' PRESS.

Whole No. 960.

Tarborough, Edgecombe County, N. C. Saturday, July 27, 1844.

Vol. XI. No. 30.

The Tarborough Press, By GEORGE HOWARD, JR.

Is published weekly at Two Dollars per year, if paid in advance—or, Two Dollars and Fifty Cents at the expiration of the subscription year. Subscribers are at liberty to discontinue at any time on giving notice thereof and paying arrears. Advertisements not exceeding a square will be inserted at One Dollar the first insertion, and 25 cents for every continuance. Longer advertisements at that rate per square. Court Orders and Judicial Advertisements 25 per cent. higher. Advertisements must be marked the number of insertions required, or they will be continued until otherwise directed, and charged accordingly. Letters addressed to the Editor must be post paid, or they may not be attended to.

POETRY.

From the Ohio Statesman.

ADDRESS TO THE DEMOCRACY.

Fling out your banners, freemen, now!
Aye, fling them to the breeze;
To no base tyrant's power you bow,
Nor quail to his decrees.
Fling out your banners pure and bright
Inscribed with "LIBERTY!"
For principles alone you fight—
That all should equal be!

For country, home, and altars free,
For justice and for law,
To vote and worship as men please,
And none to overawe.
These are the mottoes of the band
Who go for LIBERTY!
Who here have come from every land,
That they might equal be!

UP! then, your banners to the breeze,
Your station's in the van;
You fight for Heaven's just decrees,
The equal rights of man!
No selfish hopes your hearts inspire,
No bigot's zeal controls;
One free resolve, one proud desire,
Swells high in all your souls!

UP! then, our country must be freed,
From persecution's stains;
Her free born sons long since decreed,
That here we forge no chains!
No chains to bend the upright mind,
To fetter reason's will!
No chains man's thoughts or hopes to bind
Or his free spirit kill! AGATHA.
Worthington, Ohio.

POLITICAL.

From the Kentucky Yeoman.

GENERAL JACKSON'S LETTER.

We call attention to the patriotic letter below, from the

Hermitage, June 25, 1844.

Gentlemen: I have had the honor to receive the invitation you were pleased to address to me on behalf of the democracy of Kentucky, to be convened at Harrodsburg, on the 12th and 13th July next.

The state of my health making it impossible for me to undertake a journey of that distance, I can do no more than thank you for the honor conferred upon me, and express my regret that I cannot have the gratification of meeting my democratic friends on that occasion.

The issues involved in the approaching presidential election are great and important, and not the least of them, in my judgment, is the question of annexing Texas to our Union.

On the latter subject, you are aware that my opinion has been before the public for nearly two years. It was founded mainly on the importance of that territory to our safety in a military point of view; and it gave me pleasure to see that the measure is sustained by the great majority of those who have examined the subject. But it appears that opposition to the measure is sought to be justified by the supposed right of Mexico, who yet maintains a quasi war with Texas, to be first consulted. This opinion has been so conclusively refuted by your learned Judge Bibb, and other able Jurists, that I think it has ceased to be a shield for those who oppose the acquisition of that territory. The opposition at last will be found to rest on no other grounds than such as have been disclosed in the British Parliament, and Mexican consent will turn out to be nothing more nor less than permission from Great Britain; and this permission, as has been indicated by Lord Aberdeen, will be withheld, unless slavery can be abolished in Texas.

This is the true question, and it is useless to disguise it. Shall the United States fail to adopt measures admitted to be essential to her safety, unless she can obtain the consent of Great Britain, who, without any authority, or the pretence of any, becomes a voluntary meddler in the matter?

Texas is as independent of Mexico as the United States are, and all who know the true condition of the two countries, will admit that this independence cannot be altered, without the interference of foreign powers.

If the question of the annexation of Florida or Louisiana to our Union were reserved for our consideration and action at this day, England would have as much right to thwart it as she now has the an-

nexion of Texas; and she undoubtedly would exercise the right, if we were timid or foolish enough to allow her.

Let us not be deceived by false appearances. If slavery be an evil, there are other evils more to be dreaded by us; and one of these would be unquestionably an interference with the subject, so far as it is incorporated with our federal system, by a foreign government. But is slavery the evil which England wishes to eradicate? Do the principles of religion, or the suggestions of philosophy, teach her to overlook the starving condition of her own people, until she can teach us that the relation subsisting between the white and black races in this country and in Texas must be changed or modified? It is more rational to suppose that her highest and first object would be to feed and clothe her own people, and that the anxiety of her statesmen on this subject leads them to overlook the interest of other nations while they are advancing that of their own.

However this may be, let us do what is right in itself, and necessary to the protection and security of our free institutions. The annexation of Texas will do no wrong to any other nation. It will give our Union strength in the same manner that Louisiana and Florida did so. In the same manner, also, it will extend our agricultural, manufacturing, and commercial resources.

There are other and equally cogent reasons in favor of annexation of Texas to our Union, but I have not the time to trace them here, nor is it necessary. My object in noticing your reference to the subject is simply to assure you that I deem it now worthy of the serious attention of the American people, whose judgment, I doubt not, will be wise and just.

Respectfully, your servant,

ANDREW JACKSON.

Hon. T. P. Moore, and others, Committee.

From the Hartford Times.

THE TEXAS TREATY.

We have heard surprise manifested by some persons that the Texas treaty did not receive a stronger support in the Senate. We take it that a part of the votes, at least, cast against the treaty, were given for other reasons than those drawn from the merits of the simple question of annexation.

The constitution declares that "new States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union." But it does not empower the treaty-making department of the government—the President and Senate—to admit new States. The question of unconstitutionality consequently arose, and senators very naturally believed that "the Congress" alone, in accordance with the provisions of the constitution, had the power to admit Texas. Therefore, they voted against the treaty, though they were in favor of the annexation.

We like this provision of the constitution. The Congress, embracing the House of Representatives, fresh every two years from the people, is the body to decide upon a question involving the annexation of territory. The people are thus made to have a voice in the matter, which is all important in a government like ours. Even if there were no constitutional objections to the annexation of Texas by treaty, we should desire that it might come before Congress as a public resolve, and after the people had considered and acted upon the question. If the people decide against it, the thing is settled; but if they favor it, then the question can be maintained with happy results, and in a proper manner.

We desire the annexation of Texas. It is a part of the great Mississippi valley, and belongs naturally to the United States. Its location, its resources, its influence, are all important to this country; and especially injurious would it be to the United States, were another power to gain a foothold and controlling influence in Texas; in that case a serious blow would be struck at our revenue laws—our home and foreign markets; and New England, with the great West and South, would read the bitter consequences. We say that we want Texas. The interests of our people demand that she should be united to us. But let the people arrange the matter by all means.

Texas owes, probably, some \$13,000,000. She has rich lands to pay with; those lands may be incumbered, but to what extent we are unable to say. We see strange rumors about her debt, set afloat by federal papers for electioneering purposes. Untrue rumors; for they are contradictory in themselves. However, the fact is evident that Texas is somewhat in debt, but not so deeply as some of the States. Even if the United States were to assume her debts, the bargain would not be a bad one, for her revenues, and the advantages derived from her, under the laws and protection of this nation, would soon recom-

pense the outlay. But these are matters for "the Congress" to inquire into, and we feel satisfied that they can be arranged satisfactorily to the people of the United States and Texas. We doubt not that Texas will cheerfully agree to provide for her own obligations, and not tax the Union a cent on account of them, though the advantage of annexation, to the States, will eventually be to the amount of hundreds of millions.

From the Globe.

Southern Convention.

The Richmond Enquirer, speaking of the proposition to hold a southern convention at Richmond, makes some good suggestions. It says that—

"Before the proposition can be adequately considered, it should be modified in two material respects—first, to change it from a southern convention into a convention of all the States who are favorable to speedy annexation; and, secondly, to disclaim, as our correspondent does in his private letter, every design to disturb the Union. The sectional character of those movements in South Carolina, which Mr. Calhoun regrets and reprobates, and to which Mr. McDuffie alluded with concern and disapprobation in his speech at Richmond, have given the whigs a flimsy apology for screening their obedience to Mr. Clay under cover of a panic about the Union. It is necessary, therefore, to the success of the movements, when Virginia comes to consider the propriety of her co-operation, that the character of the convention should be better defined, and stripped of the objections which have been urged, and the chimeras which have been conjured up against it. As soon as these modifications have been made, and, perhaps, not until then, will the people of Virginia consent to advance to the consideration of this proposition. They will then, in all probability, deliberate upon the measure; and if they should determine in favor of it, then they will decide upon the best mode of carrying it out—whether by appointing delegates to the Richmond convention, or by instructing their delegates in the Charlottesville convention as to the course which they think it best to pursue. For our own parts, we wish to have as little sectional character about the matter as possible; and we wish the measure stripped of all fear of dissolution.

"But a convention is one thing—the primary meetings, and their cheering appeals to the people of Texas, is another. Whatever becomes of the proposition for a general convention, we must not fold our arms. We hope every democratic association—every county in the State—will speak out at once, and in the most decided terms, in favor of immediate annexation. Otherwise, the 'golden moment' may be lost; and Texas lost to us forever, or recovered only by millions of treasure and by 'oceans of blood.'"

Good—Most Excellent.—Excursion through the Slave States, from Washington on the Potomac to the Frontier of Mexico; with Sketches of Popular Manners and Geological Notices. By G. W. Featherstonhaugh, F. R. S., F. G. S. New York. Republished by Harper & Brothers.

This is a new and improved edition of the works of Trollope, Hall, Fiddler, Dickens, and all the other fortune-hunters who have visited our shores, to make money by abusing us in book form, after they had left our shores. This fellow was more fortunate than all his contemporaries, and consequently he is superior to them all in his concentrated abuse and misrepresentation. For thirty years he was the recipient of the bounty of this Government, as "United States Geologist," and as such pocketed some \$100,000, for which he rendered no material service, and is now exhibiting his gratitude. His book shows him to be a self-sufficient parvenu, of the genus, hog—the only subject on which he dilates, knowingly, is eating. His wit is composed of the provincialisms and vulgar flash sayings of the negroes and most ignorant class in the South, and we believe, if it was analyzed, the greatest half of his book would be found to be comprised of them. He is dreadful severe upon democracy, yankees, presbyterians, gamblers, and the South generally, and dirty tavern keepers in particular. His book is not worth denouncing—every body will read it, and denounce the author and the English, and the next puppy that is imported, will be worshipped as the preceding ones have been.—*Portsmouth Old Dom.*

The Crops.—The Crops both on and off the Roanoke have been very promising the whole of the season. At least three weeks earlier than the Crops of any previous year to our knowledge. The late Rains have greatly improved their condition, though they were suffering but little; and we may now look upon them as being made. Nothing is to be feared now but a Fresh-

et or Gust, which we sincerely hope we may not have.

We are informed that the Crops on the Farms of the Messrs. Burgwyn's, Devereux, Johnson, Austin, Long, Day, and many others on the River, will yield at least a third more than they did last year, which by the bye, afforded us an abundant harvest.—*Halifax Rep.*

Good News.—A gentleman recently from Alabama, informs us that the crops are thriving & the harvest will be abundant. Respecting politics, he says every body is for Polk and Dallas in Alabama, and the same with respect to every body's uncle in Georgia.—*Fay. Car.*

From the Quincy Herald Extra, of the 29th ult.

THE MURDER OF JOE AND HYRUM SMITH.

Gov. Ford arrived in this city this morning, much worn down by travel and fatigue, having left Carthage yesterday. It is now certain that only Joe and Hyrum Smith are killed, and they were murdered in cold blood. It seems that while Gov. Ford was absent from Carthage to Nauvoo, for the purpose of ascertaining satisfactorily the strength of the Mormon force, an exciting mob assembled near Carthage, disguised themselves by painting their faces, and made a rush upon the Jail where Joe and his fellow prisoners were confined. The guard placed by the Governor to protect the jail were overpowered by superior numbers, the doors of the jail forced, and Joe and Hyrum both shot. Hyrum was instantly killed by a ball which passed through his head. Joe was in the act of raising the window when he was shot both from without and within, and fell out of the window to the ground. Richards, whom we supposed yesterday was dead, escaped unhurt by shutting himself up in a cell in the Jail. Mr. Taylor, the editor of the Nauvoo Neighbor, was in the room with the Smiths, and received three balls in his leg, and one in his arm. He is not considered dangerous. Three of the assailants were slightly wounded.

It will probably never be known who shot Joseph and Hyrum Smith—but their murder was a cold-blooded, cowardly act, which will consign the perpetrators if discovered, to merited infamy and disgrace. They have broken the pledge to the Governor—disgraced themselves and the State to which they belong. They have crimsoned their perfidy with blood.

The Governor has issued orders for the raising of troops to be in readiness in case of emergency. This is certainly a discreet & provident movement. For, although quiet reigns at present in Nauvoo and vicinity, the prejudice and excitement is so great, it is no knowing how soon another outbreak may occur.

[A press had been set up at Nauvoo, "the Nauvoo Expositor," which was exposing the licentious life of Smith. He had it destroyed, and he then declared Martial Law in his town. The Governor of Illinois demanded the surrender of those who had destroyed the press, the demand was resisted, and Smith demanded to have them tried in his own court. Upon which the Governor, (Ford,) determined to enforce the laws of the State, and insisted upon the Mormons giving up their arms. On his arrival at Nauvoo the Smiths surrendered to the Governor and were confined in the jail at Carthage, &c.]

Self-moving Machine.—Mr. Foster, a practical mechanic, residing at Oswego, Tioga county, N. Y. has, after 20 years of labor and experiment, succeeding in manufacturing a machine which is self-moving, and will continue to move until some parts wear out. The machine is simple, consisting of a single wheel; and its movement, after being started is easy, regular, and uninterrupted. It is "perpetual motion," indeed so far as perpetual motion can be attained with materials that are not indestructible. The model wheel, which the inventor now has with him is made of wood, and is about 18 inches in diameter. It will carry a small block with ease and precision.

Mr. Faber, the inventor of the talking machine, during a temporary fit of insanity at Philadelphia, has destroyed his wonderful machine. A model, however still exists.

From the Raleigh Register.

The Western Floods.—We have had, for some time, alarming accounts of tremendous Freshets in the Western waters, by which death and destruction were dealt out on all sides. Our latest intelligence is, that the flood was gradually subsiding. The water commenced falling on the 28th of June, and on the evening of the 29th had fallen about 12 inches. At Lexington, the Missouri had fallen seven or eight feet, but was not within its banks by four or five feet. A large portion of the land in the bottoms (says the Lexington Ex-

press) is ruined by the heavy deposits of sand for several years at least. The sand has settled from one foot to five feet on the lands which were formerly tillable. A few spots may be excepted. At Lexington, several houses were gone, and from the direction of the current, much damage was feared. At De Witt, the tops of only a few houses were visible. Not a solitary house was left in the bottoms between Lexington and Weston on the North side. The Alton Telegraph says that thousands of acres of corn crop have been swept away. At Nashville on the Missouri, only seven houses remain in the town. The papers give accounts of numerous cases of drowning. The loss of life must have been very considerable, and never can be distinctly ascertained. On the 24th ult. about one acre of land at Lexington, slid off into the river, carrying on it five dwelling or store houses. Full three hundred persons were encamped on the Bluffs beyond the American bottom opposite and above St. Louis—many of them in a destitute condition. The town of Kaskaskia was from ten to twenty feet under water. The river has been higher, it is said, by several feet than it was in the memorable flood of 1785. An immense number of cattle have been drowned. Chester was inundated—the stores on the river were full of water. The steamboats ran through Main street. All the farms below Kaskaskia were destroyed. The St. Louis Republican remarks: "It may safely be said, that millions of dollars cannot restore Missouri and Illinois to the prosperous condition which they enjoyed before this flood, and it will require great patience, forbearance and prudence, to mitigate, in any degree, the great calamity."

Daniel Thomas, the negro arrested in Hartford for a violent outrage on a Mrs. Ensign, has been bound over for trial by the Court of Inquiry, in the sum of \$1,000. Daniel Champlain, another negro arrested on the same charge, was dismissed.—*ib.*

In Jail.—T. C. Lord, keeper of the Vermont House, at Brattleboro', was brought before a Justice a few days since on a charge of selling intoxicating drinks without a license, and after a full hearing, required to give bail in the sum of \$75 for his appearance at the next County Court, and although he could, according to the Phoenix, have obtained a hundred men to give bonds for him, he refused to recognize, and is now "rusticating" in the county boarding house at Newfane. *Greenfield Gazette.*

Awful and Fatal Accident.—An event of a most deplorable character on Tuesday last, startled the citizens of Centerville, Anne Arundel county, and threw a gloom over the proceedings of a day which had been devoted to an assembly of both political parties in that town, from all parts of the county. It appears that in consequence of an attempt some time since to rob the store of Messrs. Arthur Emory & Co., a young man had slept in it, and for his protection a large horse pistol had been very heavily loaded and deposited in the store. On Tuesday last a young man about 16 years of age named Daniel Newman, son of a lumber merchant, a wealthy & most highly esteemed citizen of that place,—being in the store, took up the pistol, and on doing so was warned not to touch it, as it was very heavily loaded. He remarked, however, that it was not primed, and on attempting to cock it, found it too firm to yield; he then turned the muzzle towards his person, and pushing the cock back with his thumb, it suddenly gave way, his hand slipping, the contents were discharged, the whole load in one solid mass entering his body and lodging in and about the liver. He exclaimed, "I am shot," and rushing forward toward the door, where he was met by Mr. John N. Denning, who had been attracted by the noise, and sunk in his arms. A physician was immediately summoned, and as soon as he had examined the wound, he was asked by the young sufferer, "Shall I die, Doctor—tell me shall I die?" Mr. Denning begged the doctor to tell him, and he was accordingly informed that he would die in a few minutes. The unfortunate youth immediately addressed himself to prayer, in which he continued until he expired within fifteen minutes after the accident. The deceased was committed to the tomb at two o'clock yesterday afternoon, the funeral being attended by an immense concourse of people from all parts of the county.—*Baltimore Sun.*

Heavy Damages for Libel.—Mr. Rust, of Syracuse, has recovered \$7,300 against James Watson Webb, Esq., of the Courier & Enquirer, for the publication of articles in the Courier, at the time of the robbery of Pomeroy & Co's Express, implicating Mr. Rust in that transaction. Mr. Webb is now in Europe, and made no defence at the trial. It is presumed that he will appeal from the decision of the Syracuse jury, to a higher tribunal.