

# THE TARBORO' PRESS.

Whole No 974.

Tarborough, Edgecombe County, N. C. Saturday, November 2, 1844.

Vol. II. No. 44.

## The Tarborough Press, By GEORGE HOWARD, JR.

It 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.



## Prospectus of the Wilmington Journal.

Our Country, Liberty, and God.

DAVID FULTON, Editor.  
ALFRED L. PRICE, Printer.

Terms—\$2 50 if paid in advance; \$3 00 at the end of three months; \$3 50 at the expiration of the year—No paper discontinued until all arrears are paid, except at the option of the publishers.

HAVING been induced, at the solicitation of some of the members of the Democratic party, to take charge of the Republican Press in this place, we will hereafter, on every Friday morning, issue a Democratic paper, under the above title, at the office of the late "Wilmington Messenger," in the town of Wilmington.

As we have given a brief outline of the principles the "Journal" will advocate in our first number, we think it unnecessary again to reiterate the political doctrines it will be our constant and earnest endeavor to inculcate. On the present occasion, therefore, we will merely state, that the "Journal" will be the uncompromising opponent of each and every "link" in the whole of the "great chain" of Whig measures—a United States Bank—a Protective Tariff—the Bankrupt Act—Internal Improvements by the General Government, &c. &c.—While on the other hand, it will, so far as our humble abilities will enable us, be the firm friend and supporter of the Constitution as it was left us by our fathers; and of a strict construction of that Constitution, thereby enforcing the rights of the several States which compose Confederacy. But we set out with the idea of not going into details. It would be a needless tax upon the reader's time. Suffice it to say, that the "Journal" will be a DEMOCRATIC PAPER, and will always advocate Democratic men and Democratic measures.

Although the "Journal" will be a political paper, yet, in order that it may also be agreeable to the general reader, its columns will always be open to such items of intelligence as will be interesting to the Farmer, the Merchant, the Mechanic, &c. Agriculture, Trade, the state of the Markets, &c., together with a slight glance at political literature occasionally, will receive our attention.

We hope we will not be considered too "personal in our remarks" when we offer a few suggestions to our friends touching the necessity there exists for keeping on foot a Democratic press in the town of Wilmington.

In the first place, Wilmington is a place of the greatest commercial importance of any in the State; it is situated in a Democratic district; there is a great deal of influence carried on by the citizens of the lower portion of the State with this place, and consequently a Press here would be calculated to do as much good, in diffusing information, as perhaps at any other point in the State. Again, there are, we believe, three Federal to every one Democratic paper in the State, and this we feel confident, is the reason why North Carolina placed a Whig in her Gubernatorial Chair at our recent election; for we feel assured that it only requires a fair comparison to be instituted between the policy of the Federal and Democratic parties to ensure for the latter the most triumphant success. Well now, it is impossible for a Press to be kept up unless our friends will patronize it by subscribing themselves and inducing others to "go and do likewise." For, gentle reader, we suppose you are aware, and if you are not, we will tell you, that Printers and Editors are so far like other mortals that it requires something more than air to feed and kind wishes to clothe them. Therefore, we hope that every Democrat into whose hands this Prospectus may fall, will do all he can to insure the success of the "Journal" and the cause of Democracy.

DAVID FULTON,  
Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 21, 1844.

## POETRY.

From the Boston Post.

### A NEW DEMOCRATIC SONG, FOR THE CAMPAIGN OF 1844.—TUNE— "Old Dan Tucker."

The coons are fleeing in dismay,  
And at their head old Harry Clay—  
From Baltimore the news has come,  
That seps them to their final doom.  
Hurra! Hurra! for POLK and DALLAS—  
To hope and victory now they call us!  
How is it that the fed'ral host  
Already give up all as lost?  
Why are their leaders backing out,  
As though they'd now begun to doubt?  
Hurra! hurra! for POLK and DALLAS—  
To hope and victory now they call us!

The people in their might are risin',  
In spite of Clay and Frelinghuysen—  
And, speaking by their ballots, soon  
They'll put to flight that "same old coon."  
Hurra! hurra! for POLK and DALLAS—  
To hope and victory now they call us!

Then on to victory let us go,  
United—firm—against the foe,  
In one unbroken brotherhood,  
Pledged to promote our country's good.  
Hurra! hurra! for POLK and DALLAS—  
To hope and victory now they call us!

With Tennessee's thrice honored son,  
And Pennsylvania's gallant one,  
We're coming to the contest all,  
From field and town—for cot and hall!  
Then hurra! hurra! for POLK and DALLAS—  
To hope and victory now they call us!

\*In a recent speech delivered at Trenton, New Jersey, Daniel Webster declared that he should not hereafter address the whigs during the presidential contest.

## POLITICAL.

From the Globe.

### DOUBLE PLOT OF THE DOUBLE FACES.

Of all the ingenious intrigues to which the difficult game Mr. Clay has undertaken to play has given birth, that through which the abolition candidate has been appropriated to their purposes is the most subtly contrived and adroitly managed. Mr. Birney's attitude as the stubborn candidate of the abolitionists, who would listen to no treaty or bargain under which he was to resign his pretensions, and private ly consign his interest in the abolition struggle to Mr. Clay, has led to the most novel mode ever adopted to turn him as a candidate to their account against his will. The plan is twofold—looking, as usual, to Mr. Clay's interest, North and South. The first object was to destroy the confidence of Mr. Birney's own party in him—the necessary consequence of revolt from him being a rally on Mr. Clay. The second point was to convert Mr. Birney's relations with the abolitionists into the means of inspiring southern confidence in the northern democracy, and consequently lessening Mr. Polk's influence, and increasing Mr. Clay's in the same proportion, in the South.

The scheme devised for accomplishing these ends, so indispensable to the success of whigery, if it were possible to succeed in the coming contest, was worthy of the Machiavels of federalism. Mr. Birney lives in a remote new county in Michigan, called Saginaw. There are only about 125 votes in that county. It was easy, therefore, in a slender meeting called by the democrats to nominate a legislative candidate for a sufficient number of coons, in the garb of democrats, to turn the scale in favor of the candidate whom they had secretly conspired to nominate. This candidate was Mr. BIRNEY. We learn from the Detroit Free Press, and from the protest of the democratic party in Saginaw, that they had expresses ready, and started them off in all directions, to spread far and wide, in the neighboring States, the nomination of Birney as made by the democrats, before the mass of the party could get together and disavow the proceeding. The near approach of the presidential election, too, rendered it impossible to arrest the effect of the imposture, which was seized upon by the Clay clubs and Clay presses everywhere, to work out the design of the conspiracy—for which they were prepared in advance. We now see, in the different sections, how ingeniously this party of tricksters play it for their purposes. In Albany, and in other places where the abolitionists are to be driven off for Clay, his partisans get together, assume to be an abolition meeting, & denounce Birney as a deserter from the cause; declare a want of confidence in him, and absolve all abolitionists from voting for him; and they bring unanswerable proof (if it were true) to establish the fact. If he were taken up by the democrats as their candidate, no other evidence would be wanting to con-

vince the abolitionists that he could not be depended upon as their man. Then, in the South, what more could be necessary to satisfy the people there that they could not put their trust in the northern democracy, than the simple fact that they had entered into a coalition with the candidate of the abolitionists, and were supporting him? and, while this would shake all faith in the democracy and its candidate, it would absolve Mr. Clay in the South from the taint of the intrigues which he has been carrying on from the beginning of the canvass, through his emissary, Cassius Clay, with the help of his partisans. Giddings of Ohio, Seward of New York, State of Vermont, Adams of Massachusetts, and others. Thus this piece of chicanery is calculated to strip Birney of the vote of his own party, so far as the imposture prevails, and turn their support over to Clay; and on the other hand, it goes to relieve Clay of his burden in the South on the score of his supposed coalition—which it ostensibly dissipates, while in reality it is the very means of cementing it.

We perceive that several of the abolition presses understand the artful manner in which their party is to be entrapped, and are laboring to throw off the coil which is to identify them in the fate of federalism. The fortunes of this party (which has encountered nothing but defeat and disgrace from the time of Adams the elder up to this hour) are not so tempting at this moment as to induce that whole sect, which has undertaken to found itself on the principles of the declaration of independence, to forfeit its high pretensions, to fall with Mr. Clay—who, while, as a slaveholder, he insults Mr. Mendenhall for meddling with his slaves, and promises every thing to the South, sends his relative, Cassius, to court the abolitionists to his embraces, by promising every thing to them. The Utica Liberty Press holds out for Birney against all the cheats and seductions to which the party it supports has been subjected in the late artful appeals of whigery. It denies, on the authority of Mr. Birney, the statements made by the Clayites as to his being an anti tariff man, a Texas man, or the candidate of the democratic party for any office:

"Here again, (says the editor) the whigs will overdo, as they are accustomed to do. In their attempts to prove Mr. Birney a traitor to liberty, and an ally of the locos, they betray not only their malignity, but the falsehoods to which they can resort to make out a case. And mark it, reader, they will persist in these statements until after the election!"

"But more than this, (says the Boston Chronicle, of October 15:) WE ARE AUTHORIZED BY MR. BIRNEY TO SAY, THAT THE STORY IS FALSE—no such remarks ever having been made, and no conversation ever having taken place, with Mr. Fitzhugh or with any other person, out of which such a story could, by any distortion, have been manufactured. It is a Rootback affair, from beginning to end."

It next repels Clay's advances, (made by his proxy Cassius,) unless he can give some "guaranty" to make good his promises to the abolitionists. The Liberty Press says to Cassius:

"Now we frankly confess, that, give us the guaranty that Henry Clay, by his election, would liberate all the slaves, and we will vote for him! And we assure Cassius that the failure of his mission will turn, not upon the stubbornness of the liberty men in refusing to vote for a man who they know would liberate ever slave, but in his failure to show that either Henry Clay or his party has any design or aim at abolition!"

Now here is the rub. Mr. Clay's pledges down South stop the mouth of Cassius with a demand for security. Give us "the guaranty" (say the abolitionists) that your friend will fulfil your promise to "liberate all the slaves," and we go for him. We should not be surprised to hear, before the end of a week, (if the Birney intrigue fails,) that Cassius gives bond and security for Henry to the abolitionists.

**Affray and Death.**—A fight occurred between W. W. Rives and Charles Tait, in Wilcox county, Ala., on the 14th, in which Rives was mortally wounded. Tait made his escape eastward. This brutal butchery is thus commented on by the "Columbia Gazette":—"This affair would be revolting enough to nature even were it entirely disconnected with it. So far as we have been able to learn, they were briefly these: Mr. Rives was engaged to be married to Miss Sarah Tait, daughter of Capt. J. A. Tait, and sister to Dr. Charles Tait. The consent of all the family, except perhaps Dr. Tait, had been given, and the father had given Rives a certificate to obtain, which he did, the marriage license. The marriage was to take place at 8 o'clock on Saturday morning. Accordingly on that morning Mr. Rives, accompanied by one or two friends, went to Capt. Tait's to

have the ceremony performed. On arriving at or near the door of Capt. Tait's dwelling, he and his friend were met by Dr. Tait, and after passing friendly salutations, the friend of Rives was invited to pass into the house, and Rives requested to step aside, that he, the said Tait, might speak a few words with him. After stepping aside a short distance, Tait commenced an assault on Rives with a cane, which Rives soon wrested from him, when he drew forth a revolving pistol and shot Rives through the lower part of the stomach, from which wound Rives died on Monday morning. We learn that after Rives had been carried into the house, the marriage ceremony was performed. We have been acquainted with Mr. Rives for 12 or 13 years, and a more correct and worthy young man we have never known. In his death, the community in which he lived has lost a useful, enterprising, most worthy citizen; his father, mother, sister, and brothers, a kind, dutiful, and affectionate son and brother; and far greater than all the fond hopes and cherished expectations of a long life of happiness are forever lost to his young and bereaved widow. Thus has the happiness of three families perished."

From the Raleigh Register.

**Mail Robbery.**—The mail between Salisbury and Cheraw, was robbed a few days since of \$700. A stage driver, by the name of Conrad Festerman, or Fessender, has been arrested, and after examination, was bound over to trial at the next term of the United States Court in this City.

At a discussion on the 8th inst., at Henrico county C. H., Va., between Mr. Botts and Mr. Jones, late Speaker of the House of Representatives, a quarrel ensued, and a regular fight took place between them.—ib.

**Lost Mail.**—The Postmaster at this place informs us that the mail, the driver, nor the horse or sulky, which was due here from Wilmington on Wednesday last, have been heard of. No one can tell what has become of them. This is a truly singular circumstance; but the only conclusion is that the driver and horse were drowned. The mail due on Friday morning last, arrived, and the driver says that nothing had been heard of the missing one up to that time. The driver is said to be an elderly man, with a family, and not likely to run off with the mail. Fayetteville Car.

**The Siamese Twins.**—We extract from the letter of a correspondent of the South Carolina "Spartan" the following account of Chang & Eng, and their families:

**Palmyra, Wilkes Co. (N. C.) Sept. 2.**  
You may be aware that some few years since, the Siamese Twins, Chang, and Eng, retired from the public gaze, and settled down in this county (Wilkes) as farmers. You will also recollect, that during last year it was published in some of the newspapers that they had married two sisters. This notice was treated as a hoax by some of the journals, & I incline to think public opinion settled that the twins were still living in single blessedness. To my surprise I find that the supposed hoax is a literal fact; and that these distinguished characters are married men! Mrs. Chang and Mrs. Eng are well known to several of my personal acquaintances, and are said to be very amiable and industrious. Each of the Ladies has presented their particular "lord" with an heir, in the person of a fine, fat, bouncing daughter!

It is said that Chang and Eng, with their wives and children contemplate making a tour through this country in the course of a year or two. The twins enjoy excellent health—are very lively, talkative, and apparently happy; and will doubtless prove more interesting and attractive in their second tour than they did in their first over the civilized world. Having families to provide for, as prudent husbands and fathers, they may think their bachelor fortune insufficient for all the little Changs and Engs of which they have the promise."

**Reported flight of the Governor of Arkansas.**—Gone to Texas, with all his Property.—The Arkansas Times and Advocate, of the 16th September, states that it was rumored that Governor Conway, of that State, had sloped for Texas, carrying all his negroes with him—the negroes which the United States Government had levied upon to secure a judgment for upwards of \$12,000, appropriated to pay volunteers in 1836, but which the Governor had appropriated to his own purposes.

**Morals and Religion—Economy!**—The distilleries of New York and Brooklyn cities now consume about eight thousand bushels of grain daily, or upwards of two and a half million of bushels a year—making about eight millions gallons of whiskey, amounting, at thirty-two cents a gallon, to about two and a half million of dollars!—N. Y. Jour. of Com.

**Sale of the Morris Canal.**—This work, offered for sale by Judge Whitehead, Master in Chancery, at Newark, under a decree of foreclosure upon a mortgage given for a loan obtained in Holland, was purchased by gentlemen in New Jersey, understood to represent large capitalists elsewhere, for a million of dollars,—about one-fourth of its original cost. It is said to be in contemplation so to enlarge the Canal, as to admit of the passage of the Pennsylvania coal boats direct to this city.—ib.

## Polk & Dallas.

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3rd. Abraham W. Venable, of Granville.  
4th. George Whitfield, of Lenoir.  
5th. William S. Ashe, of New Hanover.  
6th. David Reid, of Cumberland.  
7th. Joseph Allison, of Orange.  
8th. Daniel W. Courts, of Surry.  
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