

**TARBOROUGH:**

SATURDAY, MARCH 1, 1845.

WE are authorized to announce E. D. MACNAIR, Esq. as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the Superior Court of this county, at the ensuing election.

On our first page will be found an interesting article from the Raleigh Register, touching places and things in this region. Also, the law recently passed respecting Ca. Sa.'s.

Our County Court sat this week, but there was no case of particular interest on the civil or criminal docket.

The following taxes were laid, viz: For the county, 20 cents on the Poll and 7 per cent. for every \$100 valuation of Land.

For the parish, 15 cents on the Poll and per cent. on \$100 valuation of Land. For Patrol, 15 cents on each taxable slave.

Under a new commission from the Governor, the following new Justices of the Peace were qualified.

- District No. 1. Louis D. Wilson.  
 2. William J. Armstrong.  
 3. Joshua Barnes.  
 4. Larry D. Farmer.  
 5. Robert Bynum.  
 6. William Y. Moore.  
 7. Wright Barnes.  
 8. Kenneth Thigpen.  
 9. Jesse Harrell.  
 10. William R. Cherry.  
 11. Arthur K. Barlow.  
 12. John F. Speight.  
 13. William D. Bryan.  
 14. David Barlow.  
 15. Charles Harrison.  
 16. John P. Sharpe.  
 17. Lamson S. Dunn.

Gen. Louis D. Wilson was unanimously re-elected Chairman of the Court.

It was then resolved, that a Special Court of five members be appointed to hold the Courts. When the following Justices were elected by ballot: Louis D. Wilson, Esq., Spencer L. Hart, Esq., Joseph J. Phippen, Esq., Benjamin Batts, Esq., and Lunsford R. Cherry, Esq.

Robert H. Austin was re-elected, without opposition, county Trustee.

The following persons were then appointed and qualified as Constables for the several Districts:

- No. 1. Weldon S. Hunter.  
 2. Reddin S. Petway.  
 3. Jesse Robbins.  
 4. John Dew.  
 5. John Gardner.  
 6. William Ellis.  
 7. Watson Harrell.  
 8. Jacob Byrum.  
 9. Blunt Bryan.  
 10. John W. Pope.  
 11. John R. Pitt.

four, or five of one, and one of the other.

Terms. For the Congressional Globe, \$1 per copy.

For the Appendix, \$1 per copy. Six copies of either of the above works will be sent for \$5; twelve copies for \$8, and so on in proportion for a greater number.

Payments may be transmitted by mail postage paid at our risk. By a rule of the Post Office Department, postmasters are permitted to frank letters written themselves, containing money for subscriptions.

The notes of any bank, current where subscriber resides, will be received by us at par.

To insure all the numbers, the subscriptions should be in Washington by the 10th of December next, at farthest.

No attention will be paid to an order unless the money accompanies it. BLAIR & RIVES, Washington City, Nov. 11, 1844.

**Botanic Medicines.**

JUST RECEIVED, an additional fresh supply of **Thomsonian Medicines**, viz: Lobelia, seed and pulverized—Composition, Myrrh, African Bird Pepper, Nerve powder, Spice bitters, Golden seal, Poplar bark, Bayberry, Green asler, Unicorn root, Barberry, Wake root, Skunk cabbage, Woman's friend, Slippery elm, Pond Lily, witch hazel, Prickly ash, Rheumatic tincture, No. 6. &c. &c. For sale on reasonable terms by **GEO. HOWARD**, Tarboro', May 17, 1844.

**The Inauguration.**

Next Tuesday is the 4th of March, and our new President will be sworn into office. Several of the citizens of the Democratic "State of Edgecombe" are going on to attend the Inauguration; and we feel great pride in stating that in this county, which gave Polk 1300 votes to 100, there is not a single office seeker or applicant for presidential patronage. Edgecombe demands no other reward from her public servants than they shall discharge their duties as faithfully and honestly as she has done hers.

**A Convention.**

We have had an opportunity during the week of consulting public opinion on our Congressional candidates, and we are glad to perceive all is right. The people are determined there shall be no split or division in our ranks. Guided by the maxim of "measures not men", they will, if there is more than one democratic candidate, take the matter in their own hands and decide for themselves. Should such a collision occur among our friends, we go in openly and unreservedly for a Convention to select a suitable candidate for the Democracy.

The objection stated against the last Convention in our paper was not against the propriety of the Convention, but against the particular mode in which that was conducted—contrary we believe to any Convention, whig or democrat, that ever assembled in this State. We mean that of permitting two candidates to come before the Convention—one whose hands were tied up by a pledge to abide, unconditionally, the choice of the Convention and the other not; and then deciding in favor of the candidate who had refused to commit himself—Such a course was a great injustice to the candidate, who had generously confided his whole cause to the Convention, and a still greater injustice to the party, in setting an example by which in any future dispute, the decision of a Convention might be obeyed or not; and thus inviting the very division in our party, with which we are now threatened.

It is the cause of the people, and not of the candidates, that is to be attended to. We should lay aside all personal considerations, preferences, as well as prejudices, and go for the candidate who can support our cause and principles, and whom our party can support.

Let there be a Convention called and the name of no one presented to it, who will not unconditionally pledge himself to abide its decision.

FOR THE TARBORO' PRESS.

The Communication, over the signature of Tosnot, to say the least of it, is uncourteous to Mr. Arrington as the Representative of the District, disrespectful to the time-honored usage of the Democratic party, of holding Conventions to settle the claims of rival candidates, subversive of the great maxim "union, harmony and concession, every thing for the cause, nothing for men," which has so often led us to victory.

We do not wish to be recognized as the friend of Mr. Arrington. Far from it. We denounced his course, his Parthian arrow letter to the Edgecombe delegation and did all we could to defeat his nomination. We befriended Mr. Toole in Convention, called to mind his fine abilities, his bold onslaughts upon the whigs, his devotion to sacrifices in the cause of the party, thought him the man for the times, preferred him over all others to give Mr. Conqueror Stanly a Waterloo defeat. The Convention after due deliberation nominated Mr. Arrington and we submitted, with what grace we could, to the will of the majority.

We yet believe (maugre Tosnot's bold assertions to the contrary) that a large majority of the people of Edgecombe are for a Convention. We know the veteran leaders of this county well, and cannot for a moment believe them such schismatics as Tosnot would have us to do.

Any reflecting mind, it seems, could see at a glance the impolitic course Tosnot recommends Mr. Toole to pursue. We hope he will see it and save himself and the party.

We arraign Mr. Tosnot for his unfair analysis of the Convention of '43 as well calculated to deceive the public. "Let him tell it," and Mr. Toole received a majority over Mr. Arrington of 26 votes, whereupon the convention declared Mr. Arrington the nominee. Tosnot represents Beaufort as giving 30 votes, while Edgecombe only gave 13. Was that fair? Tosnot knows it was not and that such was not the case. If memory serves me right each county was entitled to one vote for every hundred democratic votes given at the last test of parties—the gubernatorial election of '42 serving as the guide. Facts are stubborn things, and topple to the ground Mr. Tosnot's theoretical con-

clusions about the vote of the Convention. Too much credit cannot be awarded to Mr. Toole in yielding to the voice of the Convention. His friends battled for Mr. Arrington, as if their own favorite champion had been in the field; and to them does he owe the seat he now holds. Let the same wise policy govern them now, call a Convention, submit his claims, and we doubt not he will be justly dealt with. But should all his friends be of the same opinion as Tosnot, we bid them beware. We tell them, we honestly believe their course will defeat their friend and the party.

Tosnot says he is not "afraid to write his name to this communication." We hope not, for there was certainly nothing belligerent in the remarks of Fishing Creek.

We must confess we do not like the idea of being brought to a "show," we have not turned Rooster yet.

Tosnot's little N. B. shows that busy-bodies are abroad. We wonder which is the busiest-body, Tosnot or Fishing Creek?

With the best feelings, we bid adieu to Tosnot, reminding him not to Toss any more of his notes at us, or we may again attempt to swamp him in

**FISHING CREEK.**

FOR THE TARBORO' PRESS.

**To the People of Edgecombe.**

Mr. Editor: We propose to address through the columns of your paper to the people of Edgecombe some considerations, which in our estimation should determine them to favor the calling of a Convention to nominate a candidate to represent this district in the next Congress. There are numerous general considerations which address themselves with great force to the people of your county, which should incline her in our opinion to be disposed, nay, anxious to go into Convention.

It will be remembered that just before and up to the time when Mr. Pettigrew was elected to represent the old district, Edgecombe had uninterruptedly enjoyed the honor of furnishing the Representative for the sixteen or eighteen previous years. Edgecombe was then accused by the enemies of democracy of dictating to the other counties of the district and this seeming disposition of hers to monopolize the representation was referred to in corroboration of the charge. By a dextrous use of that accusation, thereby appealing to the pride and independent feeling of the other portion of the district, our opponents succeeded in uniting with them enough democratic voters to return a federal Representative to Congress. And from that time until the alteration of the old and the formation of the new district, our opponents succeeded in returning their candidate to Congress.

Now if the county of Edgecombe, so soon after our party has acquired the supremacy in the district, should again manifest a disposition to monopolize the representation by arbitrarily putting forth a candidate and turning a deaf ear to the calls for a Convention which may be made by the other counties, is there not every reason to fear that sooner or later there will be another re-action in favor of our opponents, similar to the one which called Mr. Pettigrew into political life?

If Edgecombe agrees to meet her sister counties in Convention, and there submits to the judgment of the delegates assembled from every portion of the district, a name within her limits whose talents and availability cannot be questioned, and who proves acceptable to a majority of the delegates, there can be no room for cavil or dissatisfaction. He then becomes not the candidate of Edgecombe, but the candidate of the Party, and will receive, so long as called out in that way, the hearty support of the whole party. But depend upon it, if Edgecombe persists in naming the candidate, without consultation or advisement with the democracy of the remainder of the district, we fear the most serious injury to the cause.

The democracy of each county in the district should feel that they stood in need of the co-operation of the democracy of every other county, and that without this co-operation our cause must go down. This co-operation cannot long be had without each county is allowed to participate in bringing out the candidate who is to represent us; and this participation can only be had through a Convention, where all may be represented if they desire. The very success of democratic principles in this district depends therefore upon the display on the part of Edgecombe of a spirit of conciliation and concession, and a disposition to advise and consult with her sister counties.

All the while, however, we have been penning these suggestions here set forth, we could not but feel that our labor was all lost—we could not but feel that we were doing injustice to the "Gibraltar of Democracy," in intimating in the most distant manner that she was meditating any other course than what would most certainly secure the union and harmony and lasting interests of the party. We really feel that we owe her sterling sons an apology for harboring a suspicion even, that her citizens were unfavorable to a Convention; and we know that but for a communication in a late number of your paper over the signature of "Tosnot," we should not have allowed ourselves to doubt her soundness upon that point.

"Tosnot," with the object of making

Conventions odious, charges the last District Convention which nominated Mr. Arrington, with a grievous wrong to Mr. Toole. Let us look a little into that matter, not however with a view of vindicating the gentlemen who composed that Convention. Men of sterling integrity and honesty, they need no vindication at our hands. A stronger case must be made out against them than is made by "Tosnot," or they should not be called upon to even answer any of the heavy accusations which are brought against them by him—and we are sorry to say, endorsed by you. From the tenor of "Tosnot's" communication it would seem to be his opinion that a majority of the delegates in that Convention should have decided who should be the candidate, without any regard to counties. But let us see how that would have worked, and see if there would be any fairness in that. By the statement contained in "Tosnot's" communication, it appears that Beaufort had thirty delegates in that Convention, whilst all the counties of Edgecombe, Nash, Pitt, and Craven, had but twenty-seven. It is thus to be seen at a single glance, and by the most simple statement, that if a bare majority of delegates were to control the nomination without any regard to counties, that Beaufort with her thirty delegates would have outvoted all the other counties represented in the Convention, and thus single-handed could have controlled the whole matter. Would this have been right? would there have been any fairness in that? Would it have been right and proper that Beaufort should have carried into the Convention more weight than the counties of Edgecombe, Pitt, Craven, and Nash, united, when Edgecombe alone polls nearly or quite three times as many democratic votes as Beaufort. Yet to make good his accusation of wrong, "Tosnot" must assume this revolting proposition. Why in that way and according to that doctrine, Beaufort would always appoint the nominee. The Convention being held in Washington, as it always will continue to be an account of its central position, Beaufort will have nothing to do but appoint all the democracy of the county delegates, and thus out vote all who may find it convenient to come from the remote counties.

In that Convention each county represented was allowed to give as many votes as she had election districts; thus Edgecombe gave 17 votes, and Beaufort 14, and so on with the other counties. Even this arrangement was most highly favorable to Beaufort, because by it Edgecombe was enabled to give but three more votes than Beaufort, whereas she had three times as many democratic votes. By this arrangement Beaufort and Pitt, which were the only counties which voted against Arrington, gave 26 votes—9 more votes than Edgecombe gave; whereas Edgecombe gave nearly or quite as many democratic votes as both Beaufort and Pitt united. A way with such charges of unfairness. They are unjust to the delegates of that Convention, are without any foundation in truth, and do no credit to the party.

**BEAUFORT.**

**Congress.**

The bill providing for the admission of Florida and Iowa into the Union as States, passed the House Representatives on Thursday week last—ayes 145, nays 46. So far as the question of slavery is concerned, the abolitionists cannot complain, as Iowa is a free State.

The Senate is still engaged with the Texas resolutions—and the House with the Appropriation bills. The session terminates by constitutional limitation, on Tuesday next.

**Foreign.**

The steam-ship *Hibernia*, arrived at Boston brings files of Liverpool & London papers to the 3d and 4th inst.

We have no change whatever to notice in prices of cotton.

The money market is very easy.



**MARRIED.**

In this county, on Thursday evening last, by L. D. Wilson, Esq., Mr. James Lawrence to Miss Adeline Eason, daughter of Mr. Jona. T. Eason.

**\$100 Reward**

WILL BE PAID for the apprehension of my fellow

**LEWIS,**

Who absconded about the 4th of July last. He was purchased of Mr. Josiah Taylor; but I have understood since, his owner's name was Kinchen Taylor. Lewis is a stout, able bodied fellow, about 5 feet 10 inches high and about 23 or 24 years of age. The above reward will be paid on his being lodged in the Wilmington Jail and notice given me to that effect, or if delivered to me in Charleston, S. C., at my residence, No. 60 Tradd Street.

JOHN T. MARSHALL, Charleston, (S. C.) Jan. 31, 1845.

**Prices Current,**  
At Tarborough and New York.

	per	Tarboro'	New York
Bacon, lb	7	8	5
Brandy, apple, gallon	40	50	40
Coffee, lb	12	13	9
Corn, bushel	25	30	47
Cotton, lb	5	6	5
Cotton bagging, yard	20	25	5
Flour, barre	\$5	5 1/2	16
Iron, lb	5 1/2	6	5 1/2
Lard, lb	6	7	3
Molasses, gallon	35	40	7
Sugar, brown, lb	9	12	18
Salt, T. I., bushel	40	45	6
Turpentine, barrel	170	175	225
wheat, bushel	60	65	100
whiskey, gallon	35	40	20

**Wanted to hire,**  
**FIFTEEN ABLE-BODIED NEGROES.**

To work on the repairs of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Roads. Application made to the subscriber at Wilmington, N. C., on, or before the 25th March proximo, will meet with prompt attention.

MERRE SWIFT, Eng'r & Supt. W. & R. R. Feb 22d, 1845.

**Notice.**

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of Jesse Barnes, Sen'r, by note, will come forward and renew their Bonds or make payment immediately.

Joshua Barnes, } Execut's.  
 Elinus Barnes, }  
 William Barnes, }  
 Feb. 26, 1845. 93

**Hilliardston**  
**FEMALE ACADEMY.**

THE subscriber has engaged the services of Miss Webster from Baltimore, who comes well recommended, having served as Governess in Baltimore for several years, and is further recommended as being perfect in Music and the French Language. The School will commence on Tuesday, Jan'y 23th.

**TUITION;**

FOR A SESSION OF 5 MONTHS, as follows: Spelling, Reading, Writing and Arithmetic, \$8 00  
 Grammar, Geography, Philosophy, Rhetoric, &c. 10 00  
 Music, 15 00  
 French, 5 00  
 Hilliardston is noted for its health and good society.

The subscriber is prepared to take several boarders at \$6.50 per month, and promises to leave nothing undone that will add to the comfort and promotion of children put under his care.

**E. B. HILLIARD.**

N. B. As the school is late commencing no charge made, except from the time of entering school. E. B. H. Hilliardston, N. C., Jan. 24, 1845. 55



**Masonic Notice.**

THE FUNERAL of brother Theophilus Eason, will be solemnized, by **Joseph Warren Lodge, No. 93**, At his late residence in Greene county, about five miles east from Stantonburg, on Sunday the 2nd day of March, being the first Sunday. Members of other Lodges and the fraternity generally are requested to attend.

A funeral Sermon will be delivered on the occasion by the Rev. Seth Speight. By order of **JOSEPH WARREN LODGE**, Stantonburg, Feb. 7th, 1845.

**DR. HULL'S**  
**VEGETABLE FEVER AND AGUE**  
**AND ANTI FEVER**  
**PILLS.**

A certain and effectual Cure for Ague and Fever; also used successfully in the treatment of Bilious Fever, Nausea, General Debility, and Nervous Weakness.

JUST RECEIVED, a fresh supply of the above invaluable Pills. Also, for sale, Hull's celebrated Head-ache, Cough and Worm Lozenges. Dr. Spencer's vegetable Pills—and Ague and Fever Pills.

**TOOTH ACHE**

Dr. Lacount's vegetable Tooth Ache Elixir. Dr. Phelps's celebrated tomato Pills. Professor Vesprini's specific Pills, for the cure of diseased urinary organs attended with a discharge, &c.  
 Geo. Howard, Agent, Tarboro'. Dec. 13, 1844.