

THE TARBORO' PRESS.

Whole No 995.

Tarborough, Edgecombe County, N. C. Saturday, March 29, 1845.

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.

THE Columbian Magazine, FOR 1845.

PROSPECTUS FOR THE SECOND YEAR.

At the close of his second volume, the magazine having been commenced on the first of January, 1844, the publisher finds himself irresistibly called on to express the satisfaction and gratitude with which he has been filled by the brilliant and unexampled success that has attended his endeavors to win the public favor. Notwithstanding the difficulties, disappointments and vexations that almost invariably follow the establishment of a new periodical, in the production of which there must be the harmonious co-operation of many heads and many hands—notwithstanding occasionally short-comings, especially in the pictorial department, which no care or diligence could avert and no expenditure prevent, the Columbian Magazine has gone on steadily increasing in support and popularity from the opening number, and if the unbought unsolicited testimony of the press may be received as unswayed by partiality and unbiassed by friendship, the efforts of contributors and editor have been satisfactory to the public and accepted as fulfilling the promises made for them at the commencement of the enterprise.

The publisher undertook the work with a firm conviction that the great city of New York was the best and the true home for a magazine of general literature; that notwithstanding the failure of many previous attempts to establish such a work, there could be no impossibility of success with sufficient capital, perseverance and the right system of management both by publisher and editor; stimulated by this conviction he embarked in the enterprise and the result of the first year has proved that his judgment was correct.

It has long ceased to be necessary, or reasonable, that we should speak of the Columbian as an experiment. At all events, it is now an experiment substantially tried. We feel ourselves upon as firm a basis as any similar journal in the world. Our principle cares now regard not so much the securing what ground we have gained (for we consider this sufficiently secure) as the extension of our sphere of action and utility—not so much, even, the mere enlargement of our subscription list, as the most suitable modes of catering for the amusement (and shall we say occasionally for the profit?) of our subscribers in the present and in the future—the many whom we have, and the many more we shall undoubtedly have as time rolls on.

We have made arrangements which will enable us to present our friends with embellishments of very superior taste, style and finish. In this respect it is our firm purpose, if possible, to outvie all competition. Our music and engravings, we confidently believe, will not be equalled—very certainly they shall not be surpassed in real merit by those of any other magazine. We propose to give each month two or more superb engravings, independently of two pages of music, by the most eminent composers, and a plate of authentic fashions.

Regarding the literary and editorial conduct of the Columbian, the publisher does not feel called upon to say more than a very few words. The general management of this department is, as heretofore, entrusted to a gentleman possessing every qualification for the task, and who has given abundant evidence, not only of the highest ability to put forth a meritorious magazine, but of the ability to put forth a magazine exactly adapted to the tastes of our readers. The publisher, therefore, has every confidence that what has already been done for the literary value of the journal will be done again. We are perfectly willing that our future in this respect shall be estimated by our past. The subjoined list of those who have furnished articles for the Columbian during the by-gone year will satisfy, we feel assured, the most fastidious that we are resolute to spare in no particular neither exertion or expense.

Mrs L H Sigourney T S Authur
Mrs Kirkland H P Grattan
Mrs A S Stephens The Author of the
Mrs F S Osmond "Widow of Bruges"
Mrs E O Smith
Mrs A C Mowatt H T Tuckerman
Mrs E F Ellet James F Otis

Mrs M StLeon Loud Robert L Wade
Mrs J G Brooks S D Patterson
Mrs J Hull E S Gould
Mrs M P Hunt Seba Smith
Mrs H Lighthipe T S Fay
Mrs C H Butler C Fenno Hoffman
Mrs E C Embury C D McLeod
Mrs Cary Wm H Willis
Mrs E R Steele Walter Whitman
Mrs M A Erving Rev F C Woodworth
Miss M L Lawson Isaac F Shephard
Miss Colman T B Read
Miss Isabel Jocelyn Wm O Bourno
Miss M Russell R G White
Miss Emily E Chubbuck H A Clark
Miss L M Brauner C Wilkins Eimi
Miss F Forester E J Porter
Miss M G Quincy E Parmly
Author of "Summer Frolicking" H Myers
M C Hill
J K Paulding M E Wilson
Wm C Bryant J Boughton
Fitz G Halleck C McLachlan
E A Poe Wm Russell Jr
John Neal The Author of "Time's Boings"
Henry W Herbert A M Ide Jr
H H Weld O G Warren
Park Benjamin Augustus Snodgrass
Wm Cox J T Heatley
Geo W Kendall F L Hagadorn
H S Schoolcraft H B Hirst

With the aid of these contributors, (of whom it is needless to say one word in the way of commendation,) and of numerous others perhaps equally meritorious if less celebrated, who have promised us their support, we flatter ourselves that, as a literary work, the Columbian need be under no apprehension of being excelled.

But what we have already before the public, who will not fail to judge us with impartiality; and in respect to what we intend to do, it will be both wiser and more becoming (albeit less fashionable) not to boast. We may be permitted to assure our friends in brief, however, that we have matured numerous plans (for the third volume) with which we feel confident they will be pleased. It is our purpose to put forth every energy; and it will be no fault of our own if the Columbian shall not be found at least equal to any magazine, of any class or price, in America.

DEALERS IN PERIODICALS throughout the United States and the Canadas who wish to become agents for the Columbian Magazine will please apply to the publisher immediately. The usual discount will be made to them.

Editors who will insert this Prospectus and send a copy marked and addressed to the Columbian Magazine, shall have a copy sent to them for one year.

Terms of the Columbian Magazine.

One copy one year in advance, \$3
One copy two years, 5
Two copies one year, 5
Five do do 10
Eight do do 15
Eleven do do 20
Address, post paid,

ISRAEL POST, 3 Astor House, N. Y.

PETERS' PILLS.

A FRESH supply of Peters' Pills just received and for sale by **GEO. HOWARD.** Tarboro', July 19.

APPROVED Patent Medicines.

GRAY'S invaluable Patent Ointment, for the cure of white swellings, scrofulous and other tumors, ulcers, sore legs, old and fresh wounds, sprains and bruises, swellings and inflammations, scalds and burns, scald head, women's sore breast, rheumatic pains, tetters, eruptions, chilblains, whitlows, bites, piles, corns, and external diseases generally.

Compound Chlorine Tooth Wash, for preserving the teeth from decay, protecting the gums, &c.

Dr. McNeil's Acoustic Oil, a certain cure for deafness.

Spohn's Ague and Fever Pills, a never failing remedy if taken according to directions which accompany them.

Judkins' Specific Ointment, for the cure of white swelling, sore legs, felons, chilblains, tetters, eruptions, &c.

Roach and bed bug bane, an effectual antidote against these noxious insects.

Condition Powders, for the cure of yellow water, botts, worms, &c. in horses.

Bullard's Oil Soap, for cleansing coat collars, woolen, linen and cotton goods, from spots occasioned by grease, paint, tar, varnish, and oils of every description, without injury to the finest goods. It also possesses very healing and penetrating qualities, and is used with perfect safety for bathing various external complaints upon man or beast.

For sale by **GEO. HOWARD.** Tarboro', June, 1844.

POLITICAL.



SUBSTANCE OF A SPEECH Delivered by Henry I. Toole, at the Court House in Washington, Beaufort county, on the 5th of March, 1845.

Gentlemen—It is scarcely four months since I addressed the people of Beaufort on public affairs. I am again before you with a similar purpose. I appear however in quite a different capacity. I then spoke for another, and therefore spoke with freedom; I now speak for myself, and it becomes me therefore to speak with modesty.

The great contest in which we were so recently engaged was in several respects the most imposing which our republic has witnessed. It was so from the number engaged, from the discipline of their array, from the great questions discussed and decided, and from the remarkable closeness and doubtfulness of the issue. And it derived peculiar interest from the fact that it was generally conceded to be the last throw of a very remarkable man, who has attracted the eyes, and disturbed the politics of the country for a quarter of a century. He had during this time by the fascination of his manners, not less than by the splendour of his eloquence, and the boldness of his action, acquired a personal (as distinguished from political) influence and popularity among the sub-leaders of the people, hardly equalled in our history. The attachment of his partisans every where partook of a sentiment of personal devotion: to an extent, I may be permitted to say, scarcely sate in a free government. But "I come to bury Caesar, not to praise him," or to abuse him. Whatever of pleasure or of excitement I enjoyed in the chase of the Lion; I should derive neither from kicking his dead carcass. It was a Barbarian who thrice dragged the dead Hector around the walls of Troy, and I know too well the gentlemanly sentiments of the Beaufort Democrats to suppose that I should secure their applause by thrusting my little dagger again and again into the body of one already slain; as I appreciate too highly the courtesy of those Whigs who have done me the honor to come here to-night to repay their kindness by unnecessarily wounding their sensibilities. To return—Against this statesman (thus abounding in personal fascinations, thus eloquent, thus bold, thus gifted, the opposite party, that to which I have the honor to belong, presented an antagonist comparatively new to the politics of the country, who had scarcely taken his degrees at college when his opponent was first a candidate for the Presidency; with few of those oratorical arts and personal attractions which distinguished his competitor, a man of useful rather than showy talents, distinguished indeed by sound practical sense, by steady application to business, by a firm moderation and uncommon dignity. Such were the disadvantages under which the Democratic party went into the contest. And yet we triumphed. But if any person, Whig or Democrat, believes that this was a personal triumph—a triumph of Polk—he is sadly deceived. It was nothing like it. It was a triumph of Democracy—nothing more—nothing less—a grave and solemn decision of the Confederate Republic in favor of the measures and principles announced as watchwords by the Baltimore Democratic Convention, against those announced by the Baltimore Whig Convention—all of one set against all of the other set of principles and measures—nothing less—nothing more. Now "we are apt to shut our eyes against a painful truth," and hence it always occurs that after a great struggle, a dozen excuses are invented by the vanquished to explain the cause of defeat: every thing is alleged but the truth: just as when a horse is beaten, the owner will never admit that it was fairly done; foul play among the riders—the bad order of the track—partiality of judges—and the like are alleged and for a time believed. So in the matter before us, we hear of Abolitionism and Nativism and the Empire Club. But, gentlemen, these are all afterthoughts. The simple and naked truth is that under the greatest disadvantages Democracy triumphed. The result furnishes nothing for personal gratulation to Mr. Polk except that he worthily bore, as he was at Baltimore pronounced worthy to bear, the banner. Nor can there be any ground of personal chagrin to Mr. Clay. If a fault lies at his door it is that his part was overdone—he more than did his duty—an error, if error it be, explained by the ardor of his temperament. I say this is no false spirit of generosity: I speak what I believe to be the truth. The victor can afford to be generous, it is said, but I do

solemnly declare that if I believed the gallant spirit of Mr. Clay, chafe tho' it must under defeat, did suffer the pangs of personal mortification, whilst it diminished my respect for the man, 't would cloud my joy at the result. I gave as hearty a vote for our Ticket as any man who went to the polls last November, but I gave it not for Polk so much as for Democracy—not against Clay so much as against Whiggery. We, brother Democrats of Beaufort, have no triumph over our friends, the Whigs of Beaufort—our principles only have proved stronger than theirs. What those principles and measures are which I suppose to have been clearly established, I shall hereafter endeavor to explain. Let me first explain why I am now before you.

I am a candidate to represent you in the next Congress.

This is my first public announcement; and I have chosen to make it in Beaufort, because I have mingled more in the politics of this county than of any other; its people have witnessed my humble political labors—and have had the best opportunity of estimating my claims (if I have any) to station to which I aspire.

This announcement may seem premature. The term of Mr. Arrington expired only yesterday. Under ordinary circumstances I should myself so regard it. But it is notorious that the agitation of the subject was commenced several weeks ago in the public press. It was done without consultation with me, and without my consent, and against my wishes. If fault there be, it lies elsewhere. I deemed it uncivil to agitate the matter before the term of the present incumbent expired. I was satisfied that such agitation proceeded from no quarter friendly to myself or to Mr. Arrington. And I take this opportunity to say that I have no unkind feeling towards that gentleman.

I come now to the point which I am told most interests the public. How am I as candidate? I reply that I am in the hands of the people, and especially of my friends. My hands are now untied, and I shall not tie them. But, will I submit to a Convention? Yes, assuredly I will, if such is the will of the people. If the people will a district convention, and they are fairly represented, and their will fairly expressed, most assuredly I will submit to it. I have always said so: I say so now. I am no man to oppose myself to the wishes of the people in such a matter. But I am opposed to all secret dealing—to all attempts to defraud the people of their just voice in such cases. When their true voice is heard I bow in humble submission. Such is the duty of a patriot; but it is equally the duty of a patriot to oppose all attempts to mislead (to perjure, if I may coin a word) the honest voice of an honest people. This is plain language. Let me repeat, to prevent all misapprehension, that I am in the hands of the people. If they call a Convention I will abide its decision.

Now, I might, not without reason, complain of the last District Convention, and arguing from the past to the future, refuse to submit myself again to any Convention. But I have no resentments to indulge. It is true (and how could I help it) I felt myself wronged. In that convention, of the men whose names were sent up by the people, no man's hands were tied but mine, and I was pitched overboard because my hands were tied. Advantage was taken of my disinterestedness, and I was made a sacrifice to party harmony. Perfectly apprised of all the circumstances; I submitted with what cheerfulness I could; but in a spirit of devotion. I had made sacrifices before, and the trial was not new to me, however severe. But, gentlemen, I will not submit to a sacrifice when a sacrifice is not necessary. I will not again submit to any such Convention as that. I will only submit to a convention which shall truly represent the wishes of the people.

I will not however anticipate the future. It is sufficient to say that I will submit to a fair Convention, truly representing the people. Of the people's sentiments I know something. During the last Summer and Fall, as Electoral candidate I addressed and mingled with the people of the larger portion of the District. To the Democrats—it does not become me to speak of what claims I may have upon your support. To the Whigs—I have no claims upon you—none. I have done you all the harm I could. But my opposition has always been open and candid. I have never sneaked. If any Whig is willing to distinguish in favor of a fair opponent and may bestow his vote upon me on that ground, I shall thank him.

Until the people speak, I am a candidate to represent you in the next Congress of the United States; and in that capacity I proceed to discuss several political questions which I presume will engage the attention of the next Congress.

(Remainder next week.)

The Rev. Dr. Hawks, late of New York is now at New Orleans, having so-

nds and Mortgages and Real Estate, and members 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 WEDDALL.** Agent for Tarboro' and vicinity. Tarboro', May 1st, 1844.

Sappington's Pills. Just received; Sappington's Pills, together with a fresh supply of his Pills. Geo. Howard. Tarboro', Jan. 1845.

Tin Ware. The Subscriber has just received a fresh supply of TIN WARE, manufactured at Washington; in this State, consisting of

Five Pails, of different sizes—Buckets, Basins, Funnels, Pans, Tinners, Dippers, Clips, Pails, Sk strainers, water Ladles, blow Holes, Tubs, flour and sugar scoops, bake cutters, needles, pepper boxes, graters, &c.

which will be sold on reasonable and accommodating terms.

Old copper, brass, composition water, beeswax, tars, &c. will be received in barter.

Orders for gutters, conductors, and pipes. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That in addition to the property now by law exempted from execution, there shall hereafter, in favor of every house keeper, be exempted from execution, on debts contracted after the first day of July next, the necessary farming tools for one laborer; one bed, bedstead and covering, for every two members of the family; four hogs; and all necessary household and kitchen furniture, not to exceed fifty dollars in value.

Sec II. Be enacted, That whenever any poor debtor shall apply for the benefit of this act, it shall be the duty of the Justice of the Peace to whom such application shall be made, to appoint three respectable freeholders, disinterested and unconnected with the parties, to lay off and assign to such poor debtors the portion to which he is entitled under the provisions of this act, and to make report thereof to the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the county in which they reside.

Sec III. Be it further enacted, &c. That all and every conveyance, by deed of trust, or otherwise for the payment of any debt or demand whatsoever, of the property hereby exempted from executions, shall be deemed and held to be hereby declared to be null and void and of no effect.

[Ratified this 2nd January, 1845.]

An Act to prevent frauds in levying executions issued by a single Magistrate, and to encourage and facilitate the practice of taking security for the forthcoming of property seized under execution.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, That hereafter when any execution shall be levied upon personal chattels, and bond and security taken for their forthcoming on the day of sale, it shall be the duty of the officer making said bond and taking said bond, to specify in said bond the property levied upon, and, moreover, to furnish, under his hand & seal, to the security, a list of the property levied upon, attested by at least one credible witness, and stating therein the day of sale; and all the property so levied upon shall be deemed in the custody of the security for the forthcoming bond, as the bailie of the officer; and all other executions thereafter levied on said property, shall create a lien on the same from and after the said respective levies, and shall be satisfied accordingly out of the proceeds of said property; but said officer thereafter so levying shall not take the said property out of the custody of the said security for the forthcoming of the same on the day of sale; provided, that all such sales shall take place within thirty days after the said levy: provided further, that if such sale shall not be made within the time aforesaid, any other officer who may have levied upon said property may sell the same.

[Ratified this 8th day of January, 1845.]

An Act to prohibit the levying of executions upon growing crops, until said crops are matured.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That it shall not be lawful for any sheriff, coroner, constable or other officer, to levy an execution on any growing crops.

[Ratified the 7th day of Jan. 1845.]

Constables' Blanks for sale, 47 THE PRESS.