

THE TARBORO' PRESS.

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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 2 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 CHRISTIAN Parlor Magazine.

The Christian Parlor Magazine is issued monthly, and contains 32 royal octavo pages, making a volume of 384 pages, embellished with a steel and colored engraving, music, &c. Price, \$2.00 a year in advance \$2.50 if paid after six months.

Any individual sending us five names may have the sixth copy gratis, and in the same proportion for a greater number.

The co-operation of clergymen, and others, favorable to the circulation of such a work, is respectfully solicited.

Communications adapted to the object of the work, will be favorably received.

Newspapers advertising the work and sending us a copy of the advertisement may have the Magazine for one year.

All communications respecting the work may be addressed to D. Mead, No. 148 Nassau street (Tract House.)

Individuals ordering the work will be particular to direct to the office of The Christian Parlor Magazine, 154 Nassau street, New York.

The N. C. Standard,

W. W. Holden, Editor and Proprietor.

When the undersigned took charge of the Standard, on the 1st of June, 1843, its list numbered about one thousand subscribers. Since that time this number has considerably increased, but it is still insufficient to support such a paper as the democracy of the State desire to have at the seat of government. All the friends of the paper, with whom the undersigned has conversed and corresponded on the subject, think that the list may be increased to at least four thousand. Cannot this be accomplished? The undersigned respectfully submits whether, out of 40,000 democratic voters in North Carolina, there cannot be obtained for the Central Journal a permanent circulation of four thousand copies?

It is needless, perhaps, to say that the Standard will be constantly devoted to the support and promulgation of democratic principles, and that its Editor will labor, month by month, & year by year, with whatever abilities he may possess, to destroy the odious and dangerous doctrines of the Federal party. And it may not be improper to state here, that at a late meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee for North Carolina, a Resolution was passed heartily and entirely approving of the Standard since it has been under the control of the undersigned, and recommending to the party throughout the State the importance of increasing its circulation. The Standard will continue to give attention as heretofore, to miscellaneous reading, and to the general news of the day; and no efforts nor pains will be spared to render it an useful and interesting sheet. To those who, at the commencement of his labors, gave to the undersigned a generous support and confidence, and who continue to cheer him by their patronage and friendship—and indeed to the whole democratic party of the State—he tenders his sincere thanks.

Terms of the Standard.

For a single copy, three dollars per annum in advance. One copy for two years, or two copies for one year, for five dollars in advance. For four copies five dollars; for ten copies twenty dollars—in advance. Any person procuring and forwarding five subscribers with the cash (\$15) will be entitled to the paper one year free of charge.

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN.

April 23d, 1845.

Notice.

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 breasts, rheumatic pains, tetters, eruptions, chilblains, whitlows, bites, piles, corns, and external diseases generally.

The subscriber has just procured a fresh supply of this invaluable Ointment, direct from the Patentee, which he is enabled to sell at greatly reduced prices.

Geo. Howard, Tarboro'.

April 9, 1845.

POETRY.

Black and colored plain and figured Silks, India Satin, rich Cashmere d'Ecose, Chusans, Alpine Plaids, Crasse de Laines, Alpaccas, plain and figured, A great variety of Calicoes, very cheap, Furniture Calicoes, Earlston Gingham, Shawls, Ladies' Cloaks, men's Overcoats, Fancy points, cravats, and handkerchiefs, Bonnet, cap and neck ribbons, Needle-work'd collars, Linen cambric and lawn handkerchiefs, Corded & Victoria skirts, corsets, bonnets, Thread & Lisle laces, edgings & insertings, Thread bobbin, laces and edgings, Black and white Netts, green barge, Muslin edgings and ins-rings, gimp, Cords and tassels, hair pins and necklaces, Silk and cotton umbrellas, hosiery & gloves, Cassimeres, tweeds, satinetts, Kentucky jeans, white, red & green flannels, Canton flannels, kerseys linseys, Whitney, Mackinaw, duffel, & negro blankets, cotton osenburg, bed ticks, Bleached & brown domestics, Irish linens, Long-lawns, damask table cloths & napkins, Bird's eye diaper—Cambric, jaconnet, Swiss, book, and mull muslins, Plaid, striped, and figured muslins, with almost every other article in the

FANCY AND STAPLE

Write! Write! Write! Tho' fancy soar on a tired wing, She must still her tribute celestial bring, Nor own a weary flight! And Reason's powers & Memory's store, Must prove their strength & bring the lore, Antique, and sage, and mystic:— For these, to the utmost thought and parables, Must go in to-morrow's "leading article"— Of argument—wit—statistic!—

Liel Liel Lie! If he happens to be a party hack, He must echo the yell of the greedy pack, And shout the demon cry! To Honor's appeal he must never hark, But aim, like Death, at a shining mark, As he speeds the poison'd dart! And then, when the battle so fierce is o'er, And the victors apportion the captur'd store

Their thanks shall be his part! Clip! Clip! Clip!— No "cabbaging" shears his hand doth hold, But those with which the current gold, By lawful right he'll clip.— The "Devil" is gone, but he will not fail Of a prompt return with the "morning's mail"— A basket full of "exchanges"— And then the editor opens and skims— Accidents—deaths—discoveries—whims— As over the world he ranges!

Paste! Paste! Paste! With a camel's hair brush, a broken cup, He gathers the scattered paragraphs up, And sticks them on in haste! The "Devil" appears with a grin & bow— "Please sir they're waitin' for 'cop,' now." He says, in accents solemn: "The foreman thinks he'll soon impose The outside form with scraps of prose— And the leader may be a column!"

Pay! Pay! Pay! The "world" is done work on a Saturday night, And bounds with a step of gay delight To his wife and babes away! But round the Editor, set! a score Of honest "jours," who tease him sore— And he may not be unheeded!— Tho' bright is the wit that can furnish there, The means to relieve them all from care, By shelling them out the "needful!"

POLITICAL.

From the Washington Union.

TO THE PUBLIC.

We cannot assume the editorial chair that has been so gracefully vacated by our worthy predecessors, without paying them the tribute to which we think them so justly entitled. Public gratitude demands this expression at our hands. Our private feelings could not be satisfied without pouring them forth. We cannot dismiss the editors of the Globe to the genial shades of private life—to which they are about to retire—without saying, in the presence of the grand inquest of the nation, that they deserve the verdict of their approbation. Mr. Blair has had a stormy sea to encounter. Questions of the highest importance to the destinies of our country have necessarily come under his supervision. He may have committed some errors; he may have offended some politicians; but his general course has been distinguished by great firmness of purpose, as well as great ability in the execution of his high office. We are aware of the dangerous contrast to which we are about to expose ourselves. We cannot expect to rival his ability, or acquire his repu-

tion. Yet this, at least we can do: we bring for our trying task a zeal, an industry, & a conscientious disposition to discharge our duties, which are, at least, equal to his own. His epitaph stands recorded upon the monument of the Globe. Time is yet wanting to write our inscription upon "The Union."

But how can we do justice to their manly and magnanimous and liberal conduct towards ourselves? Messrs. Blair & Rives have transferred their office into our hands, in a manner that serves to enhance the merit of the act. No men have acted in a higher style of disinterestedness than themselves. They have not sold the office as an establishment. They have charged nothing for the good will of the paper. They have not placed an expensive value upon the office, and then reduced us to the unpleasant alternative of compelling us to come up to their standard, or of endangering the union and harmony of our party by a competition among rivals. Nothing of this little and selfish spirit it has mingled itself in the whole transaction. From the first to the last act, we have found every thing that was disinterested and manly in their conduct. "Give us," they said, "the present value of our materials! Let them be estimated by impartial valuers—and we are content." Upon this simple principle the whole matter has been conducted; and as some idle speculation has been indulged in the newspapers, about the amount of the valuation, and as we see, no necessity for throwing a veil over part of the transaction, we say at once that the copious materials, and the valuable printing office in which the Globe has been published, are estimated at \$35,000. We should not hesitate, with equal frankness, if it were necessary or proper, to unveil every scene of our relations with these gentlemen. But how can we better manifest our sense of the liberality which they have displayed, than by quoting the words of Mr. Van Buren himself, in his letter of the 24th April, to Mr. Rives?

"If any thing could have added to your credit in the transaction, it is to be found in the liberal spirit by which it was characterized. You did not higgler for high prices, or indulge in censures of the conduct of those whose views you were about to promote, as is too often the case on the part of those who are called upon to postpone their own for the supposed interests of their party; but you evinced throughout an earnest and obviously sincere desire to carry the arrangement into effect upon terms, and in a spirit which would be most likely to enable your highly esteemed successor to sustain himself in an undertaking confessedly not free from hazard. In all this, Mr. Blair and yourself have acted in perfect consistency with your past characters, and have shown to all—that what has been long known to me—that your devotion to the democratic cause was not assumed for the occasion; but real, and of a nature which made you always ready to postpone your interests to that of your party, regarding the latter as second only to those of your country. For all this you will, in time, receive from the democracy of the nation the credit to which you are so well entitled."

But it is time for us to dismiss the mere personnel of the matter. A few words more and we have done with the subject. We take the chair with a determination to discharge its duties to the best of our abilities. We were not exactly prepared to commence our labors this evening. We were somewhat wearied from the arduous field of the Virginia election. The soldier would have desired a short furlough for recreation and repose. But we never flinch from our duty. The Globe ceased on the 30th April. There shall be no interregnum in the office; and though the editor of "The Union" has not been twenty-four hours in this city, and is about to tread the boards of a new and more conspicuous theatre, without any rehearsal of the character he is about to fill, yet he throws himself at once upon the generosity of his countrymen. He is unaffectedly conscious of his own deficiencies; he has much to learn; he has a new and more extensive alphabet to acquire; he has new characters to study, and new duties to perform; he has scarcely twenty acquaintances in the city; but he will strive to avail himself of all the lights which he can obtain, that he may guide his new bark over the wide ocean that is spread before him. He has, above all, to study those great foreign relations which are particularly confided, by the theory and the letter of the constitution, to the guardianship of the federal government. We shall at least do the best we can. Our opponents are pleased already to predict "a splendid failure" in the new enterprise in which we have embarked. It may be so! "Man proposes, but Providence disposes;" but if an unflagging zeal in the public service can in any degree supply the place of experience or of other qualifications, we shall not be altogether wanting to the task we have assumed. We have no mistrust on the score of age, of

which the political critics have so often been kind enough to remind us. We know our capacity for labor; and we are prepared to meet any sacrifice but that of our principles. As for the rest, it is in the hands of Providence & the people. "Give us an honest fame; or give us none!"

From the Raleigh Standard.

We were somewhat anxious to launch "The Union" on the 9th day of May, the anniversary of the day on which, forty-one years ago, the editor of this press started the "Richmond Enquirer." But we have launched it, perhaps, on a more agreeable day, the first of May, or May-day, strewn as it is, with roses; the eve of the day, too, when, according to the agreeable custom of this metropolis, three generations are assembling at Carusi's Saloon to celebrate the beauties of the season.—*ib.*

RETRENCHMENT AND REFORM.

We have had no President since the foundation of the government, who has gone more systematically than Mr. Polk to the great work of reforming the Departments and retrenching their expenses. The following Circular, just issued by him to the Heads of the Departments at Washington, is a good and sufficient answer to whole volumes of Whig talk. Read it, and preserve it!

Washington City, April 11th, 1845.

Sir: In executing the laws, there is no duty which appears to me more imperative, than to take care that officers who receive the public money shall promptly and fully perform the duties for which the law appropriates their respective salaries. Justice to the public, and a proper regard for the clearly expressed will of Congress, require that this shall be done. Those who come to the seat of Government on public business, should not be unnecessarily delayed by the negligence or inattention of Heads of Bureaus, or Clerks connected with the Executive Departments. I therefore, invite your attention to the thirteenth section of the act of Congress approved on the 28th of August, 1842, entitled "An act legalizing and making appropriations for such necessary objects as have been usually included in the general appropriation bills, without authority of law, and to fix and provide for certain incidental expenses of the Department, and for other purposes," and to the 12th section of the "Act to reorganize the General Land Office," approved on the 4th of July, 1836.

I desire that you will cause the monthly reports required by the act of 1842, to be regularly made, and that you will transmit them to me.

The law contemplates that in the distribution of labor the clerks shall bear a fair proportion to their compensation, and it is unjust that the meritorious and faithful should have to perform the duties of such as may be found to be negligent, idle or incompetent. To prevent this injustice, it is essential that each clerk shall attend regularly in his office, and discharge his own appropriate duties. It is desired that each Head of a Bureau shall cause to be kept a daily statement, showing the absence of each clerk from his duty during office hours—the causes of such absence, as far as he may be able to ascertain them; and that this statement accompany the monthly reports.

I also desire, that you will accompany the monthly reports with a statement of any complaints which may be made to you of any clerk in your office, who may have contracted debts since his appointment, and does not pay them agreeably to his contract. Disclaiming any right to interfere with the private affairs of officers of Government, I am yet unwilling that they shall be embarrassed in the performance of their public duties, by the just importunities of disappointed creditors, who trusted them on the faith of their compensation from the Treasury.

Believing that the duties required of the officers and clerks employed in the several Executive Departments are by no means unreasonable, and impressed with the importance of a prompt and efficient despatch of the public business, I desire that you will take the measures for the due execution of the laws to which I have called your attention.

Respectfully, yours,
JAMES K. POLK.

From the Raleigh Register.

Execution.—Hardy Carroll, a notorious offender, was hung at Louisburg on Friday last, pursuant to sentence, in the presence of a large crowd. Perhaps, there never was a case, which more strongly illustrated the want of a Penitentiary, than this. He had a monomania for stealing, and had been convicted capitally, we believe, three several times, for Horse stealing, but escaped each time, either by braving the bene-

fit of Clergy, or through some defect in the record. He was finally hung for Grand Larceny, the article stolen, we think, being a pair of suspenders from a store!

From the Washington Whig.

BEAUFORT SUPERIOR COURT.

A large number of cases were disposed of during the session of this Court last week. We mention a few of them that excited the most interest.

Howard Wiswall recovered of Robert Primrose, of Newbern, \$330, for damage sustained by the upsetting of the stage coach, caused by a pile of dirt thrown into the street at Newbern, by Mr. Primrose. A lesson people should profit by who are in the habit of obstructing the streets.

In the case of the State vs. Selby, Clark and others, the defendants were found "guilty." They were members of the patrol at Pungo and were indicted for an assault on Mr. Respass, who, they allege, undertook to prevent them from whipping a free negro they found on his premises. The fines imposed by the Judge were light—\$20 the highest and \$2 the lowest.

Judge Settle presided throughout the fastidious labors of the week, with his usual dignity, courtesy and impartiality.

Important Trial.—A trial of a very interesting character, took place at Beaufort Superior Court last week, Judge Settle presiding. It was the case of the State vs. Willis F. Riddick, for causing the death of his wife, by administering to her different tinctures, small doses of strychnine.

We learn that after an absence of 15 minutes, the jury returned a verdict "not guilty."—*Old North State.*

From the Fayetteville Carolinian.

Relief.—We are informed that at a Town meeting held on Saturday last, the sum of \$250 was appropriated for the relief of the Pittsburg sufferers. That will serve to let the Pittsburgers see that the Fayettevillians have not forgotten them. Pittsburg, we are informed, sent about \$650 here after the fire of 1831.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

Noticed in Brooklyn.—Mrs. Mary, wife of Thomas Judd, about 80 years of age, residing in Nutria Alley, between Adams and Pearl streets, committed suicide by taking laudanum on Wednesday last. She was the mother of a large family, and much respected by all who knew her. No cause for the act is assigned.

Murder.—A Cherokee named Hiswass, was killed on Saturday night last, in Flint District. Two persons, the Doctor and the Harrow, have been arrested.

Cherokee Advocate.

A Model County.—The Tallahassee Floridian says: "It is remarkable that Washington county, in this Territory, with a population of 1200 souls, equal in industry and integrity to that of any other, has not a physician, lawyer, judge, court house, a single store where ardent spirits are sold, no jail, and consequently has no taxes to pay, except, perhaps, a small pitance for territorial purposes."

Poisoned.—We learn, says the Richmond Star, that a lady was poisoned in New Kent, Va, on Friday by a colored girl about 14 years of age. The fatal drug was sifed upon some turnip tops, served up for dinner, of which the unfortunate victim partook freely. A physician was called as soon as possible; but it was found unavailing to save her, and she died in great agony in a short time. What was the reason that induced the girl to commit this horrid crime, was not known.

Tolerable Improper.—The Editor's Table of the Knickerbocker has the following morteau. It is a nice little story with a point and we believe we recognize it as an old one in a new dress.

"A young gentleman, a member of our college, was expelled for the crime of drawing young ladies up to his room at night and letting them down in the morning, by means of a rope and basket arranged from his window. Of course a great deal of gossiping conversation was the consequence. The following colloquy occurred between two young ladies:—Jane, do you really believe that the students draw girls up to their rooms? 'Certainly my dear; more than that, I know they do.' 'How?' 'Well I was going by the college one morning; it was just before light; 'twas very early in the morning; and I heard a noise in the direction of one of the college buildings. I looked that way, and as plain as I see you now, I saw a girl in a basket about half way from a three story window to the ground; and just then the rope broke, and down I came!' Oh, Jane!