



"Forever float that standard sheet,  
Where breathes the foe but falls before us;  
With freedom's soil beneath our feet,  
And freedom's banner streaming o'er us."

**TARBOROUGH:**

SATURDAY, MAY 17, 1845.

FOR CONGRESS,  
HENRY S. CLARK, of Beaufort Co.  
Election on Thursday, 7th Aug.

To the People of the Eighth Congressional District.

Fellow Citizens, we invite your attention to the following resolution passed by the late Democratic Convention at Washington and offered by Mr. Dewey of Craven:—

"Resolved, that the 'Tarboro' Press' from its zeal and devotion to the advancement of the principles of democracy, is entitled to the support of every democrat, and deserves the especial patronage of this Congressional district, as it is the only democratic paper in its limits, and has sustained itself through all its difficulties."

We return our sincere thanks to Mr. Dewey particularly and the Convention generally, for this mark of their approbation and esteem. We have labored arduously in the cause of sound principles and expect to do so still, should a kind providence spare us and should our friends mete out to us the patronage, which the only Democratic paper in the District deserves.

The patronage of the Press is very small, but by proper exertions it may be enlarged. In the mean time, we repeat, that the Press will earnestly advocate the claims of Mr. Clark; because, we believe he was fairly—yes, fairly nominated, and if elected will be an honor and ornament to the District. We hope our friends will exert themselves to extend the circulation of the paper.

To effect this object, we propose to furnish the Press for the ensuing three months at 50 cents the single number, or six copies for \$2.50 to clubs—for a year we will furnish six copies for \$10 to clubs.

Those friendly to our paper are earnestly requested to use their influence in our behalf. Our readers will also bear in mind that no postage will be charged on newspapers, after the 1st of July next, when not carried by mail over thirty miles.

Progress of the Campaign—"Clark and Victory."

Our accounts from every quarter of the district are of the most cheering and animating character. Mr. Clark wins golden opinions wherever he goes. His speeches are characterized by those who have heard him, as the most effective specimens of popular oratory ever listened to. A gentleman, upon whose judgment in such matters we place great reliance, says, that his speech at Nashville was emphatically the speech of the campaign, and says that it produced a degree of enthusiasm almost unparalleled. A letter from Nashville says:

"I saw and heard Henry S. Clark here yesterday for the first time, and if the democratic party are not pleased with him, then they are hard to please indeed. His effort here yesterday, placed him in the front rank of popular speakers, and immeasurably beyond any effort I ever heard, and I have heard the crack ones of the State. I hope old Edgecombe will turn out in all her force at the County Court to hear him. Yours, &c."

To the Publisher of the Tarboro' Press

"Tarboro', 10th of May, 1845.  
Sir, I perceive that I am assailed in various articles in your number of to-day. Of course, I expected a certain or rather uncertain amount of abuse; and am so well accustomed to being abused by the whigs, that my sensibilities are not particularly wounded at being now in turn abused by democrats, altho' a democrat myself. My object in writing this note is not to complain; but to correct a little mistake into which you have inadvertently fallen. You state that I had refused Mr. Clark's proposal that we both withdraw. Now, the simple truth is that Mr. Clark withdrew (not himself, but) his proposal, before any answer was returned by me. I hereby accept Mr. Clark's proposal, (if you are certain it is not withdrawn) as soon as a whig candidate is presented.

There are various other small misrepresentations in your number of to-day, but hardly worth noticing.

As I am a subscriber to your paper and it must be unpleasant to my family to see me abused, you will please send my copy to my address at Pacolus, Pitt county, N. C. instead of my dwelling in town.

I am with great respect,  
Your obedient servant,  
HENRY I. TOOLE.

In reference to the "mistake" above alluded to, we give the following particulars from a reliable and responsible source.

On the 21st of April, 1845, Mr. Houston as the mutual friend of Clark and Toole, presented to Mr. Toole the following proposal from Mr. Clark.

Whereas at a Democratic Convention, held in the town of Washington on the 12th of April, Henry S. Clark was nominated as the democratic candidate to represent the 8th Congressional district in the next Congress of the United States, and whereas on the same day Mr. Henry I. Toole publicly declared himself a democratic candidate to represent the same district.

Now for the purpose of securing the harmony and certain success of democratic principles in said district, and for the purpose of putting an end to a controversy, painful to our friends and gratifying to our opponents, Mr. Clark submits to Mr. Toole the following proposal. He proposes that some other individual be selected or agreed upon, to be run on the democratic ticket and that we both withdraw our names from the canvass, pledging ourselves to the support of such individual.

This proposal was handed to Mr. Toole on the 21st of April last, to which he returned the following written reply.

"H. I. Toole, has read the above. He takes time to consult and consider. In the meantime he enquires of Mr. H. S. Clark, in what manner he proposes 'some other person' shall be selected.

To Mr. Toole's interrogatory as to the manner in which some other individual was to be selected in the event of the withdrawal of both, Mr. Clark never returned any answer, for the reason that he did not believe that it was proper or becoming in him to indicate the manner in which the third individual should be brought out. That was a matter which he very properly supposed belonged to the democratic party, and that it was for them to determine the individual, who was to be brought out as well as the manner in which the selection was to be made.

On the Tuesday of the County Court of Greenville, which was on the 6th day of May, nearly or quite three weeks after Mr. Toole had received the proposal, Mr. Clark addressed the people of the county of Pitt, in the Court House, inferring as was natural and fair, that Mr. Toole had ample time to "consult and consider," and that his failure to make any definite answer to the proposal of withdrawal, was tantamount to a refusal to accede to it. After Mr. Clark closed his speech in Greenville, Mr. Toole followed, declaring himself a candidate, without saying a solitary word about the proposal or about his intention or wish to accede to it. After he concluded, Mr. Clark replied to him and in the course of Mr. Clark's reply, a gentleman, in the crowd, who had heard some rumor about the proposal, asked Mr. Clark if it was true that he had submitted such a proposal. Mr. Clark said it was true, and read a copy of the above proposal which was furnished him by Mr. Toole. Mr. Toole then asked if the proposal was considered as still pending, when Mr. Clark observed that it was not, that Mr. Toole had ample time to "consult and consider," nearly three weeks—that Mr. Toole had just made a speech, declaring himself a candidate, in which he did not utter a syllable about acceding to it, and that he saw no use in continuing the proposal open any longer. Immediately Mr. Toole took from his pocket an instrument of writing, which he had drawn up as a definite answer to the proposal.

That instrument of writing Mr. Toole never gave to Mr. Clark, nor furnished him with a copy. The substance of Mr. Toole's answer, as we gather it from one who heard it, was, that he, Mr. Toole, refused now to agree to the proposal, suggesting with a great deal of modesty that if Mr. Clark was really anxious to secure the harmony of the party, that could very easily be accomplished by Mr. Clark's withdrawing his own name and giving up the field to Mr. Toole, or if Mr. Clark was so rude and uncivil as not to agree to that very modest suggestion, why then Mr. Toole would accede to the proposal, if a whig candidate should be brought out just before the election. Mr. Toole was opposed, as he said, to acceding to the proposal now, because the democratic party would be without a candidate, now when they

would have some two or three months in which to select one, at the same time that he confessed, that he was willing for both to withdraw, if a whig candidate should come out two or three weeks before the election, when there would be no time to bring out a candidate. If any thing were wanting to satisfy the mind, that Mr. Toole, by the course he is now pursuing, is intentionally advancing and subserving the success of the whig party, nothing could certainly be more conclusive than his refusal to accede to the proposal now and his expression of his willingness for both to withdraw, if a whig candidate should be brought out just before the election.

FOR THE TARBORO' PRESS.

Mr. Howard: I was at Greenville last Tuesday and heard Mr. Clark, the democratic candidate for Congress, address the people. He delivered an able speech and defended himself and friends from Mr. Toole's famous charge of "packing." I thought Mr. Toole failed to make out his case, and consequently the verdict of public opinion was against him. After having met and overturned all Mr. Toole's positions, Mr. Clark drew forth a "Speech delivered by Henry I. Toole, at the Court House in Beaufort on the 5th of March," which he turned upon Toole with great effect. He said that Mr. Toole did not probably think that his own speech would rise up so soon, in judgment against him. He then read the following extract. Mr. Toole, in speaking of the last Presidential election, says:—

"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 after thoughts."

Yes, said Mr. Clark, this charge of "packing" is all an "afterthought." A dozen excuses are invented by Mr. Toole, "to explain the cause of" his "defeat"—"foul play among the riders—the bad order of the track—partiality of the judges"—but, said Mr. Clark, with a very laughable expression of face, it is, fellow citizens, all an "afterthought." The truth is, Mr. Toole did not get votes enough! Here I thought the old Court House would tumble down with laughter at Toole's expense. All admitted that it was a capital hit—and that Clark was "into him."

I do not know whether Mr. Toole heard it—but he certainly did not reply to it.

CROSS ROADS.

FOR THE TARBORO' PRESS.

The passage at arms between the Henry's in Nash.

It was our good fortune to be present at Nashville yesterday, and heard the candidates for Congress address the people. Bold Harry the 8th, "defender of the faith," with "bugle note and battle cry," came forward to the hustings at 1 o'clock, and introduced himself to the people of Nash as the Nominee of the late Democratic Convention. He told them he came not there to teach the good people of Nash democracy, for in that they were well skilled; but to compare notes with them, and to do away with the many false reports, so industriously circulated, of his being a whig. He came to prove himself a good and liege subject in the cause of democracy; (which he did in a highly satisfactory manner) and as the official banner bearer of the party, to claim the support of the democracy of Nash.

He defended himself in simple but eloquent language, from the many charges preferred against him and his friends by Mr. Toole in their discussion at Greenville; and to our minds completely unhorsed the "great unpacked" on his favorite hobby of "packed Conventions." Mr. Toole charged him with having a cousin and an overseer in the Convention, and that two of the delegates rode his horses to town the morning of the Convention. On this hangs the tale of "packed." You have heard the bane, now for the antidote. Mr. Clark had a cousin in the Convention, so had Mr. Toole; and if we mistake not, Mr. Arrington likewise had a relative among the delegates from Nash. If there was any thing indelicate or improper in this (which we contend there was not) they all stand on the same footing. Mr. Clark had an overseer in the Convention. This is not true. The person alluded to was befriended by Mr. Clark when a poor boy, and has not been in his employ for eight years. Two delegates did ride to town on Mr. Clark's horses; they were poor men, who walked from their homes to Mr. Clark's house, and who blames Mr. C. for loaning them horses, or they for riding them. It was nothing more than a neighborly act, and Mr. Toole may make the most of it. So these charges are a mere mare's nest after all. But what will Mr. Toole's friends say, when they learn that

he Toole does not deny submitting a resolution through a friend, to the primary meeting held in Washington, instructing the delegates from Beaufort to cast the vote of the county for Henry I. Toole! Oh! consistency thou art a jewel! How illy then does the charge of "packing" come from Mr. Toole, when he commenced the game in Beaufort; and if dame rumor speaks correctly, there was some of it done a little nearer home.

Mr. Clark alluded to the proposition submitted by Mr. Toole the night before, that they should both withdraw in favor of the Hon. A. H. Arrington. He had not considered it seriously, for he knew Mr. A. would not accept the candidature on such terms; but he called the attention of the people to a proposition which he (Clark) had submitted to him (Toole) a few days after the meeting of the Convention, that they should both withdraw and leave the people to select another candidate. This Mr. Toole had declined, after taking three weeks time to consider it.

After completely demolishing the various charges brought up against him, and saddling Mr. Toole with the very things Mr. Toole attempted to place upon his shoulders, Mr. Clark proceeded to the discussion of the great national questions of the day. He took up succinctly the Bank, Tariff, Distribution, and Texas; on all of which subjects, proving himself a well informed politician, a handsome speaker, an able and skilful debater. Mr. C. closed his admirable argument with a beautiful allusion to the "lone star of Texas," now about to unite her destiny with the stars and stripes of our glorious Union.

Mr. Toole then stepped forward and really it seemed to us the former proud and chivalrous bearing of Henry I. Toole, felt humbled at the position he occupied. Once the pride of warm hearted friends as ever man had, he now stood almost solitary and alone, making desperate efforts to sustain himself behind his feeble entrenchments. Some of his former devoted supporters were there, and deeply regretted the unfortunate course he has thought proper to pursue. The best sympathies of our nature was touched, as he labored hard to prove he had been wronged by the Convention, and felt justified in opposing its nominee, his unconditional pledge to the contrary notwithstanding. Were we in his confidence and could gain his ear for a moment, we would call to mind the memorable speech of Wolsey to Cromwell:

Oh, Cromwell, I charge thee fling away ambition.

By that sin fell the angels.  
How can man then, the image of his Maker,  
Hope to win by it?

and beseech him by all the respect he once had for his devoted friends, to reconsider and decline a contest where he has every thing to lose.

Mr. T.'s speech was marked by unquestioned ability, and considering the cause he has espoused, he acquitted himself very creditably. The discussion was conducted very courteously by both gentlemen, and a very respectable audience paid great attention during the whole time. We heard a member of the bar (a competent judge in such matters) pronounce Mr. Clark's speech, the most effective popular harangue he ever listened to. OLD FIELDS.  
Nash Co., May 14th.

FOR THE TARBORO' PRESS.

Mr. Editor: I have been a subscriber to your paper for several years, and I seldom interrupt you with my scribbling; but under the present circumstances I feel inclined to give Mr. Edgecombe some of my views, agreeably to his request. Principles not men—let us carry them out. Sir, I am opposed to any Convention, unless it could reflect the will of the people alone; (viz.) when a Convention should be necessary, for the democratic papers to give notice to the captains of companies throughout the 8th Congressional district of North Carolina, that on such a day to hold polls of election and take a vote on such men as should be spoken of; and said captains to let it be made public, on what day polls would be opened and for what purpose. And after the elections are held, said captains to make their returns to the sheriffs, or clerks of the County Courts; and for them to meet at Washington and compare the votes, and the strongest man go ahead and every democrat support him.

Principles not men--what kind of principles are we to go for? I say, for pure democratic principles; like the noble and gallant TOOLE, who has strove and fought harder in the cause of democracy than any other man in this Congressional district. But it is argued by some, that a democrat should not support him, because the whigs will support him. Is that democratic? Is he not the man who we sent forth in 1844, to canvass this district as elector for Mr. Polk? Was he not the only man the people believed could canvass this district to increase votes for the democratic party? And if he could have gained the whole whig vote at that time, as it is said he will do now, he would have received shouts of glory, and called the greatest man in the world. It surely must be forgotten, that there will be another great struggle in 1848, and how can we expect to carry this State for the democratic party. Can we expect to drive the whigs into our principles? No, sir, now is the time to com-

menre, and accept of every vote we can get for Mr. Toole, and to make every encouragement amongst the whigs we possibly can from now until the great struggle of 1848. CONETO.

Black Tongue.—This fearful epidemic is exciting alarm and consternation in every direction. We learn from the papers, that within a few weeks past, George E. Spruill, Esq. of Warren county, formerly of Halifax, has died with this disease—also his daughter, aged 15—his son Thomas H. aged 25—the manager of his farm, the wife and child of the manager, and several of his servants. There is not now, nor has there been, a case of the disease in this place, excepting that of Mr. Thompson who came from Mr. Ellinger's and died here; but we hear of several cases in this vicinity, of a more or less aggravated nature.

Virginia University.—The Charlotteville Advocate, of Friday, contains a notice from the Faculty, that the disorderly students of the University have been expelled, order restored, and the lectures resumed.

From the Fayetteville Carolinian.

Colleges.—It is stated in the books that there are 179 Colleges in the United States, of which 10 are under the direction of Baptists, 14 under the direction of Catholics, 7 under the direction of Episcopalians, and 12 under the direction of Methodists, the rest are mostly free from any positive religious influence, but the Presbyterian and Congregational probably predominate.

Of these the oldest is the Harvard University, at Cambridge, Mass., founded in 1638, and has 61,000 volumes in the Library, being more than twice the number in any other College Library, except Yale. The Library at Chapel Hill contains 10,000 volumes. The annual charge at the University of North Carolina is \$50 for instruction, \$11 for room rent, &c. \$90 for board, and \$20 for wood, lights and washing, making a total of \$171 per annum. There are but three Colleges in the United States that charge higher than this; they are Harvard, William & Mary, and the University of North Carolina stands among the first institutions in the country.

From the Raleigh Independent.

Fire in the Swamp.—It has been stated that the large swamps in Beaufort, Tyrrell and Hyde are on fire, and that two whole families were burned up in Tyrrell.—The North State Whig, printed at Washington in this State, of the 8th inst says: "The fires spoken of, have been raging for a week or two, and owing to the extreme dryness of the land, occasioned by the excessive drought, have been extensive and furious. In the juniper swamps in this county and in Tyrrell, much lumber has been destroyed. In Hyde, the fire extended even among the plantations destroyed fences and houses, and consuming the soil, in some places, to the depth of several feet. Of the destruction of the families in Tyrrell, spoken of by the Wilmington Journal, we have heard nothing."

The Hibernia arrived at Boston, brings English dates to the 19 April. The news is of little interest—and the only feature worthy of notice is the fact, that the apprehension of difficulties in respect to the Oregon question, appears to have subsided, though the English papers had been speaking in the strongest terms of war. The money and produce markets—which were agitated for a few days, pending and after the debate in Parliament, have become quiet and gone up, or settled down to the peace establishment.

THE BRANDRETH PILLS ARE entirely vegetable, and made on those principles which long experience has proved correct. It is now no speculation when they are resorted to in sickness, for they are known to be the best cleansers of the stomach and bowels, and in all dyspeptic and bilious cases they are a great blessing. Let every family keep these Pills in the house. If faithfully used, when there is occasion for medicine, it will be very seldom that a doctor will be required. In all cases of cold, cough, or rheumatism, the afflicted owe it to their bodies to use these Pills.



CANDIDATES.

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.

We are authorized to announce R. H. PENDER, as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the Superior Court of this county, at the ensuing election.

Religious Notice.

Appointments of Rev. Jacob Frieze—Stantonsburg, Sunday, May 25; Falls of Tar River, Thursday, June 5.