

THE TARBORO' PRESS.

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The Tarborough Press, By GEORGE HOWARD, JR.

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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 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.

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Great Bargains, In Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, At the Cheap Cash Store.

Fish's celebrated Nutria Hats, first quality and newest style,

Black and drab cassimere and brush hats, very cheap,

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A great variety of men's fur Caps, from \$1 to \$2.50—boys fur caps, \$1,

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Ladies Pha. made shoes and slippers,

Women's high and low quartered shoes, in great variety—girls & children's shoes,

Sole and upper Leather, shoe thread.

All of which are well worthy the attention of purchasers, as they will be offered on the most favorable terms by

JAS. WEDDELL.
Tarboro', Nov. 23, 1844.

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 breast, 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.

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

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

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

Geo. Howard, Tarboro'.
April 9, 1845

Information Wanted.

IF there is now living any officer or soldier of the Revolution, or any relative of JOHN ROSS, formerly of North Carolina, who can give any information respecting the service or discharge of the said Ross in the discharge of the Revolution, they will be generously rewarded by communicating such facts as may be within their knowledge to N. J. Thomas, Post Master, Eden, Hancock Co. Maine, where they may hear something perhaps to their advantage.

John Ross enlisted in Capt. Williams' Co. 4th Regiment, in 1777, for and during the war.

Printers of Newspapers in N. C. friendly to the old Soldiers will oblige by copying this in their papers.

Dec. 14th, 1844.

POETRY.



From the Indiana State Sentinel.

LINES

Suggested by the refusal of General Jackson to accept the sarcophagus offered to him by the National Institute.

By Mrs. Sarah T. Bolton.

Firm and unwav'ring midst the strife,
His soul has never falter'd;
And standing on the verge of life,
His feelings are unalter'd;
Its holy light, the gem of mind,
Is brilliantly displaying,
Though the frail casket where 'tis shrin'd
Is silently decaying.

Without nobility or name,
Our country's genius found him,
And kindled in his heart her flame,
And threw her mantle round him.
Undaunted when that country's right
A despot was invading,
He won a chaplet midst the fight,
Untarnish'd and unfading.

Now, where death's silent waters lave
Life's shore, his sun's declining;
But far beyond the gloomy grave,
Immortal light is shining;
For, on the uncreated one,
In humble faith relying,
He trusts, when all his work is done,
Through grace, to triumph dying.

Lay him not in a marble tomb,
Where sculptur'd forms are weeping;
But let him rest in silent gloom,
Where his cherish'd wife is sleeping;
There make his grave, where bright blue
skies,
And glorious stars are shining;
Where bright eyed flowers, in rainbow
dyes,
Are lovingly entwining.

Let no sarcophagus e'er tell
The patriot hero's story;
Imperial splendor ne'er can swell
The measure of his glory.
There is a tide that can't be stay'd,
In noble hearts that love him:
The monument his deeds have made,
The world will place above him.

TO-MORROW.

To-morrow! To-morrow!
How sickness and sorrow
Will too surely follow
The dawning of day.

Some will be dying here,
Some will be sighing here,
Some will be crying here
For friends far away!

Fathers and mothers, too,
Sisters and brothers, too,
Husbands and lovers, too,
Will long rue the day.

For riches are fleeting here,
Happiness seldom here,
Death, too, ever near,
While all appears gay.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Union.

MR. CALHOUN.

The following is Mr. Calhoun's reply to a letter from a committee of the citizens of Mobile, inviting him, with many expressions of regard, to visit their city. We copy it from the Register, of May 27:

Fort Hill, May 15, 1845.

Gentlemen: From some delay in the mail, I did not receive, until a few days since, your letter of the 21st April, informing me that at a democratic meeting held in the city of Mobile on the 14th of the same month, you were appointed a committee to express the cordial approbation of the meeting of my public conduct; their gratitude for my services, and to offer, on the part of the meeting, such other manifestations of their respect and esteem as you might think proper.

I will not attempt to express the gratitude I feel for the warm approbation of my public conduct and services, expressed by the meeting in their resolutions, and the very acceptable manner in which you have performed the duty intrusted to you.

In performing it, you have alluded with particular approbation to my conduct and services in reference to State rights, and during the period I filled, for a short time, the State Department under the late administration.

To no part of my public life do I look back with greater pleasure, than that devoted to expounding and maintaining the relations between the federal and State governments, on which the doctrine of State

rights depends; and it is a great consolation for me to think it has not been in vain.

The federal government, regarded in its federative character, in which States and not individuals are its constituents, is the most remarkable ever formed; and promises, if carried out honestly and fairly as such, a higher degree of prosperity and happiness than has ever fallen to the lot of any people. On the other hand, regarded as a national government, in which individuals and not States are the constituents, it is nothing novel or remarkable about it. Instead of a great federal republic, as it is, it would be in that character a huge, unwieldy democracy, destined to be torn into fragments by hostile and conflicting interests, and to terminate in convulsions. Such being my conviction, I felt it to be my duty to maintain the federal character of the government against the national or consolidative, at any sacrifice and hazard, and shall continue to do so as long as its shall please the Author of my being to spare my life.

The services I rendered during the period I filled the State Department, were performed under great difficulties and embarrassments. Nothing, indeed, but the magnitude of the questions involved in the negotiations in reference to Texas and Oregon, with the difficulties and embarrassments encircling them, and the unanimous call of the country to take charge of the negotiations, could have induced me to leave my retirement, and return to public life. Besides those that were intrinsic, there were many that were of an extraneous character.

Among others, the administration was literally without a party in Congress, and very feebly supported by the people; and the presidential question was pending, which experience had taught me over ruled, in a great measure, all others.

The negotiation in reference to Texas first claimed my attention, because it was the most pressing, and could not be delayed without hazard. In order to avoid the difficulties and embarrassments which I apprehended from the presidential election, I resolved to keep entirely aloof, from the party politics of the day, and especially from questions relating to the election, and to use my efforts to induce the candidates not to commit themselves against annexation.

I had little apprehensions that Mr. Van Buren would, as a great majority of his friends, with General Jackson at their head, had declared for it. The position of Mr. Clay was different. The masses of his friends in the North opposed it, which I feared would sway him. In order to prevent it, if possible, I saw some of his prominent friends, with whom I was on friendly terms, and used every argument I could with them to exert their influence to prevent him from coming out against it.

It was all in vain. His letter in opposition soon after appeared, and Mr. Van Buren's followed shortly after, most unexpectedly to me.

Their effect was great. Mr. Clay's friends were rallied against it to a man, although the great body of them in the West and South were strongly disposed to support it, and not a few of the prominent openly committed in its favor.

It was different with Mr. Van Buren's. The great body of his supporters remained firm in its support; but an active, influential, & not an inconsiderable number, adhered to his course. Indeed, the stand taken by the selected candidates of the two great parties, with the influence of the presidential question and the feebleness of the administration in Congress and the country, seemed, for a time, to render the prospect of success almost hopeless.

To these causes of opposition there must be taken into consideration another, to realize the difficulties and embarrassments that stood in the way of the measure. I allude to abolition. It may, indeed, be truly regarded as the main spring which put the others in motion.

The abolition party in the North and West had taken an early and decided stand against it, and had gone so far as to adopt measures to influence the party in Great Britain, and through them the British government to oppose it, as the most effectual means of abolishing slavery in the United States and throughout the continent. The scheme was to abolish slavery in Texas as the most certain means of doing so in the United States, and that of doing it throughout the continent. To consummate this grand and well-laid scheme, it was indispensable that Texas should be prevented from being annexed to our Union; while the only possible way to defeat it and prevent the mighty consequences which would flow from it, was the annexation of Texas.

The course of the British government at an early stage of the negotiation, made it manifest that it had warmly and fully embraced the scheme. The declaration made by its minister at Washington to our government before it had fairly commenced, (a copy of which was left at the Department of State after I entered on its duties,) left not a doubt on that point. It, indeed, as well as avowed it, by declaring that Great Britain desired to see slavery

abolished in Texas and throughout the world, and that she was using constant efforts to effect it—by inference, that she was using her influence and diplomacy with Mexico to agree to recognise the independence of Texas, on condition that they should abolish slavery.

I saw in this declaration, thus formally made to our government, a confirmation of what I believed to be her scheme of policy in connection with Texas from other but less conclusive evidence in my possession. I saw also clearly that whether it should succeed or not, depended on the fact whether Texas should or should not be annexed; and that, if it succeeded, its inevitable consequences would be the final consummation of her great and deep design, to be followed by the desolation of the South, the prostration of the commerce and prosperity of the continent, with a monopoly on her part of the great tropical products of sugar, coffee, rice, tobacco, and cotton, which are almost exclusively, as far as this continent is concerned, the result of slave labor.

Seeing all this, the question presented to me was, How shall the declaration of the British government be met? Shall it be silently passed over, leaving annexation to be urged on other and different grounds, or shall it be directly and boldly met and exposed?

It is not in my nature to hesitate between such alternatives. My conviction is deep, that truth, honesty, and plain dealing, is the true policy on all occasions in the management of public affairs, including diplomatic; and I resolved, without hesitation, to take them as my guides on this memorable occasion. The defeat of this deep-laid scheme; the success of annexation, (as may now be almost certainly said,) the vindication of the great institution on which our safety depends, and the rescue of the commerce of the continent from the grasp of commercial monopoly, have been the result; and, I may add, as far as I am individually concerned, your approbation, that of the meeting you represent; and, if I may judge from indications, nearly of the whole country now, of my course.

But, at the time, the approbation was not so unanimous. Denunciations then, loud and deep, fell on my head.

I was charged with introducing a new local subject of little importance into the Texan issue, with the base design of injuring the prospect of one of the presidential candidates, and of dissolving the Union? And many, who did not go so far, even southern men, whose all was at stake, thought that I acted injudiciously in introducing the slave question, and giving it such prominence; that it was calculated to have a bad party effect, and to drive off some of the party who were not sound on the subject of abolition, or who desired to obtain the votes of abolitionists. But I pass them without remark or comment now, when time and experience, and the approbation of the country, sanction the wisdom of the course I adopted.

The absorbing character of the negotiation in reference to Texas, did not so engross my attention as to neglect that of Oregon. As soon as the former was sufficiently despatched, and the business of the department brought up, I entered on that. I left it in an unfinished state, and as it is still pending, I am not at liberty to speak of the course I took in reference to it; but I trust, when it comes to be made public it will not be less successful in meeting your approbation and that of the country generally. It is a subject not without great difficulties; and I feel assured I shall be pardoned for expressing a hope that it may be so conducted, by those to whose hands it is intrusted to finish the negotiation, as to bring it to a successful and satisfactory termination, and thus avoid an appeal to arms. Neither country can possibly gain anything by such an appeal, nor can possibly desire it if it can be honorably avoided.

In conclusion, I assure you, and through you those you represent, that it would afford me great pleasure to partake of the public dinner you have tendered me in their name, and of forming the personal acquaintance of my numerous friends in your city; but it is not now in my power. It is probable, however, I shall visit my son, who resides in your State, some time next autumn; and in that event, I will make it a point to visit Mobile, when I shall be happy to meet you and all my friends.

With great respect, yours truly,

J. C. CALHOUN.

To Percy Walker, Thomas Holland, Thomas McGran, William R. Hallet, and J. A. Campbell, esqrs.

From the N. O. Jeffersonian Republican.

GENERAL SAM. HOUSTON.

We regret to see, in the Courier of last evening, an article calculated to give an erroneous impression in regard to the object of General Houston's visit to the United States. Had the editor of that respectable

journal received the information on the subject that we have, he could not have supposed that the venerable inmate of the Hermitage would desire the postponement of this long-promised visit. We are authorized to say, on unquestionable authority, that this visit is made now in compliance with a pressing invitation from Gen. Jackson, which has been most strongly urged since the rapid decline of his health.

But it is intimated that Gen. Houston is opposed to annexation, and that at this "critical period," in the progress of the measure, he ought, as a patriot, to remain at home. Now, we submit that the reverse of both these inferences is the fact. Not only is Gen. Houston not opposed to annexation, but he has been, we have high authority for saying, at every stage of the agitation of the question, its steady and enlightened advocate. And more, we venture to say that when the true and authentic history of this question, in all its aspects, is developed, it will be found that it is more to his influence than to any other individual the United States will be indebted for the glorious accession of Texas to the Federal Union.

Gen. Houston, it is true, if we understood his position correctly, preferred more liberal terms for his country; but he waived these subordinate objections sooner than defeat the great result. A patriot cannot justly be censured for demanding, in the preliminaries of a negotiation, all that possibly can be obtained for his own government.

We do not conceive, either, that there is anything "critical," at the present juncture, in our relations with Texas. It is conceded on all hands, that there is, among the people of Texas, no serious opposition to annexation, and there is no doubt that the Executive will faithfully execute his will. There is abundant evidence, at this time, in the possession of our government.

If Texian patriotism, is to have a victory in the success of this measure, it has been already gained—gained by the calm and argumentative discussions that have taken place between President Jones, Gen. Houston, and the able and discreet American minister (Mr. Donelson) entrusted with the management of the negotiation. The question is settled as far as the Executive of Texas is concerned.

The great Fire at Quebec.—The loss by the great conflagration at Quebec, on Wednesday last, is variously estimated at from \$1,000,000 to \$3,000,000. One account says that between 1500 and 2000 houses were consumed, and about 12,000 persons,—one third of the population of the city,—rendered homeless and in want of the common necessities of life. The hospital, to which a number of sick persons were carried, caught from the flakes of fire wafted from the burning district, and was entirely consumed, with some of its inmates. Twelve bodies had been recovered, and it was feared that many more were buried beneath the ruins—perhaps sixty or eighty. Every exertion was making in Montreal to alleviate the distress of the unfortunate sufferers. The Provincial Government sent down £2000 for their immediate necessities; the Catholic Bishop, Seminary and Hotel Dieu, each forwarded £500, and Lord Metcalfe also sent a donation of £500.—Raleigh Star.

Buried Alive.—On the 18th ult., the whole population of the little town of Angois-e, France, were placed in the utmost alarm and consternation, by a report that mysterious sounds had been heard to issue from the cemetery of that place. At last it was suggested that Pierre Malet, who had been buried the preceding evening, and who twice previously had been thought dead, but had returned to life. Acting on this idea, his friends repaired to the church-yard, when a dull but continuous noise was heard proceeding from Pierre's grave. Spades were speedily obtained, and the coffin dug up and opened, when the unhappy Pierre was found still living, although in a most deplorable state, his hands and feet bleeding from the violent efforts he had made to call the attention of the passers by. The poor youth was not restored to life again for long, as he scarcely breathed fifteen minutes when he rendered up his last sigh, and this time in reality.—Paris Constitutionnel.

Three Hundred Miles per Hour.—The Mechanics' Magazine has an account of a new plan for the rapid transmission of letters and light despatches through tubular passages, at certain intervals, in which is placed air-exhausting machines, to form a perpetual current of artificial hurricanes, by means of which spherically shaped elastic vehicles, or bags, will be blown from station to station. The first cost is estimated by Mr. James at £2,000 per mile, and the working expenses at from £300 to £500 per annum for every 50 miles. This system would enable us to transmit documentary intelligence at the rate of 7,200 miles a day!