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POLITICAL.

To the Freeman of the Eighth Congressional District.

"Nol Pros Cases."

Certainly no one individual ever was the object of such vile and infamous slanders as myself. Charges embracing a violation of the whole decalogue, are made against me, and made with an air of seriousness and a parade of sincerity, well calculated to deceive and mislead. Because, in the capacity of Solicitor, I discharged a certain B. C. D. Eason from an indictment for fighting, upon his paying the costs, the charge of a violation of my official oath is preferred against me. If I was guilty of a violation of my official oath, because of the discharge of Eason, every Solicitor who has ever gone before me, has been guilty of a like violation. For I venture to assert that there is no Solicitor in this State but who has the power and constantly exercises it, of discharging defendants on the State docket upon the payment of costs, or of entering a Nol Pros without costs. The records of Beaufort Superior Court shew that one of the Solicitors who preceded me discharged a man, who had been indicted for forgery, the punishment for which is not merely imprisonment, but whipping and the pillory, upon payment of costs. Yet the charge of a violation of his official oath, was never preferred against the Honorable gentleman who at that time acted as Solicitor and no one ever for a moment supposed he did any thing wrong, much less committed perjury in what he done. Moreover the Editor of the North State Whig, who is most busy in circulating this charge, was indicted some two years ago for a libel upon John S. Telfair, who was at that time Editor of the Republican, & I who was acting as Solicitor, discharged both him and Telfair upon their paying the costs. Nothing was then said by this same Editor or by any other person about corruption. Yet if he believed that such conduct amounted to a violation of my official oath, he should then have exposed the corruption and meanness of such proceedings; or is he willing by his silence then to justify the inference, that he is ready to wink at meanness and corruption, when he is to be the gainer by it.

Again, the corruption in the case of Eason is alleged to exist because Eason was a delegate to the Convention which nominated me, and it is charged that I discharged him, in pursuance of a "bargain" that he was to vote for me in the Convention. Eason was a democrat and was indicted for a fight with a man of the name of Beeman, who was a whig. Now Beeman was discharged upon precisely the same terms with Eason, though Beeman was no delegate and was most bitterly opposed to me in politics, being a whig of the strongest sort.

As to any bargain and intrigue between myself and Eason, I refer you to the testimony of Eason himself, taken on oath. When the charge of "bargain and intrigue" was made against Clay and Adams, we were called upon to disbelieve the charge, merely because they simply denied its truth. Yet here is Eason denying a like charge on oath. Although Mr. Eason is a poor man and does not stand as high as Clay and Adams, yet the neighbors of Mr. Eason, those who have known him for years, say that he is a man of veracity, and will tell the truth. You have below the certificate of Mr. Edmundson, the Sheriff of Greene county—of Mr. E. G. Speight and J. G. Edwards, one the Senator and the other the Commoner from Greene. Three more honorable and worthy men do not live in any community, and they give Eason a most excellent character. Well Eason swears that I never asked him to vote for me, nor intimated a desire that he should do

so; he swears that he never promised to vote for me or gave me to understand, he should do so—he swears that he did not know that I would accept of a nomination. He further swears that when it was concluded to drop his and Beeman's indictments, upon the payment of costs, that it was agreed to in open Court, in the presence of the Judge and all the people and lawyers, and that this arrangement about being discharged upon payment of costs, was made between myself and Eason's lawyers, and not between myself and Eason. And he further swears that no agreement was made to drop the indictments, until two of the cases had been tried, and that when any agreement to that effect was finally made, it was made in open Court. But it is alleged that Eason was heard publicly to say to me, that if I put him in jail, he could not be at Washington to vote for me. If it be true, that he did make any such declaration, (and I confess, I heard none such,) the mere fact that such talk was made "publicly," is the strongest evidence in the world, that there could have been no corrupt agreement between us. For both Eason and myself must have been the biggest fools in the world, to have been engaged in making a corrupt bargain, and then publicly to have proclaimed our own meanness and corruption.

To serve their own purposes, my opponents in one breath represent me as most artful and cunning, and in another breath would have you believe that I am the biggest fool that ever lived. When they speak of the manner in which I obtained the nomination, they say it was obtained by artifice and cunning; yet when they seek to prove that Eason and myself were engaged in a corrupt bargain and intrigue they represent us both, as being guilty of the most egregious folly and simplicity of making the bargain openly and publicly. As the public may be concerned to know why I discharged Eason and Beeman, for recollect I discharged both upon payment of costs, Beeman being a whig, I will briefly state my reasons. I pursued that course because I thought then and still think, that the payment of the costs of the several indictments was punishment enough. For the purpose of running each other to as much costs as they could, they had each summoned some 30 or 40 witnesses—the cases had been standing some two or three terms before they came to a trial, so that the costs were very considerable. Eason swears that the costs which he was made subject to pay amounted to \$301 08. If I had insisted that Eason should have gone to jail, what would my enemies have said then? Why their tune would have been changed. They would then have said, Clark is a cruel, hard-hearted Solicitor—he does not think \$301 08 is enough punishment for a fight, but he must put a man in jail, and that too in the spring of the year when he ought to be at home working for his family.

It is represented that Eason went to the Convention, a strong Clark man. And yet he swears that he together with the other four delegates, cast the unanimous vote of Greene for Arrington.

My political opponents are very prodigal in speaking of my private character. For some seven or eight years previous to April 1842, I was addicted to intoxication. During that time I am free to confess, that like all other drunken men, I did many things which were immoral. Even then however, I did not do one half as bad as my opponents would now have you believe. But since the time of my reformation in April 1842, my conduct has at least squared with the morality of the times. So few are the cases in which the drunkard ever reforms, I had claimed for myself, some little credit for my own reformation. The well regulated mind will give me that credit. The man whose heart is in the right place will cover over with the mantle of charity the irregularities of my former days, and with kindness urge me to forget the past and look only to a better and happier future. It is only the base and infamous who by constant reproaches will seek to drive me back, again to wallow in the mud and mire of intemperance.

Some of my opponents represent me, to be exceedingly cruel and barbarous to my negroes. In answer to this charge I refer you to the annexed certificate of three gentlemen, who have lived with me as

overscers. The first gentleman, E. Vail, is a member of the Baptist church and has lived with me four years. The other two are highly respectable and worthy gentlemen. You see what they say upon that subject. In addition to all this, I would ask who have had a better opportunity of knowing me publicly and privately than the people of Beaufort county. Yet the vote of Beaufort county was cast for me in Convention, and every delegate from the part of the county where I was born and lived voted for me, and finally out of 20 delegates which Beaufort had in the Convention, 15 voted for me. My observation tells me that whenever an attack is made upon a man's character, it is always by some individual who having no character of his own, cannot duly appreciate the value of a good character.

HENRY S. CLARK.

CERTIFICATES.

State of No. Carolina,
Greene county.

Personally appeared before me, Edwin G. Speight, one of the acting Justices of the Peace of said county, B. C. D. Eason who being duly sworn upon the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, deposed and saith that Henry S. Clark never asked him, the said Eason, to vote for him nor expressed any desire that he should do so—that he the said Eason never promised nor gave him—the said Clark to understand that he should vote for him—nor did he know that Clark would accept of the nomination. The said Eason further deposed and saith that when it was agreed to discharge the indictments against him and Beeman, they the said Eason, Beeman and Clark were in the Court House, in the box, before the Judge and in the presence of the Judge and the people and that the conversation about the condition and terms of the discharge was had between said Clark and Eason's lawyer and not between Eason and Clark. And the said Eason doth further swear that his and Beeman's discharge were not owing to any corrupt "bargain and intrigue" but really as he understood and believes, because the said Clark regarded the costs as sufficient punishment, the amount of costs—to which he, the said Eason was subject to pay, being \$301 08. And moreover that no agreement was made to drop the indictments until two of the cases had been tried. And the said Eason further deposes that he together with the other four delegates cast the unanimous vote of the county, on the first ballot for the Hon. A. H. Arrington. Benjamin C. D. Eason.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 10th day of July 1845.

E. G. Speight, J. P.

Greene Co., 10th July, 1845.

The undersigned certifies that he has been intimately acquainted with Mr. Eason, whose affidavit appears above, for fifteen years and that he knows him to be a hard working and industrious man and one of undoubted veracity.

E. G. Speight.

Greene Co., 10th July, 1845.

The undersigned certifies that he has been intimately acquainted with B. C. D. Eason, whose affidavit appears above, for eighteen or twenty years and that he knows him to be a hard working and industrious man and one of undoubted veracity.

H. Edmundson.

Test—Rufus Edmundson.

Greene county, 10th July, 1845.

The undersigned certifies that he has been intimately acquainted with B. C. D. Eason, whose affidavit appears above for the last eight years and that he knows him to be a hard working and industrious man and one of undoubted veracity.

James G. Edwards.

Test—William H. Britt.

We the undersigned do hereby certify, that we have been Overseers for Henry S. Clark, and do certify that his negroes are well fed, better than any other lot of negroes we know of—well clothed & kindly treated. We have known Mr. Clark to hire out some of his negroes to other people, and upon the negro's expressing a desire not to leave home, he has rescinded and broke the bargain in order to gratify the negro—and since Mr. Clark has moved to Washington, some of us have threatened to whip certain of his negroes, when they have run away from his farm and gone to him in town and in every case, they have returned untouched with a letter from Mr. Clark, recommending forgiveness and kind treatment.

E. Vail.

John A. Satterthwaite.

Elijah D. Satterthwaite.

From the Union.

NORTH CAROLINA.

June 26, 1845.

The political waters begin to move, even in the quiet State of North Carolina. Our congressional election takes place this August, and the candidates are already canvassing their respective districts. In the last Congress the democrats had five out of the nine members. At the next election we will hold our own, if we do not gain.

In the first district, (Buncombe,) the late member, J. L. Clingman, who is quite as notorious for his votes with J. Q. Adams, Joshua R. Giddings, and others, as for his bloodless affair with William L. Yancey, in which his honor was easily satisfied, has no democratic opposition; and it may be said that none would avail at this time, since the district is whig by more than 2,000 votes. There is deep dissatisfaction among his own party, and many say that, for his votes on abolition, they would prefer a democrat.

In the second district, (Mecklenburg) the contest is waged with great spirit, and both parties feel confident of success. This district is slightly whig. D. M. Barringer, late member, was elected by 348 votes over his democratic opponent two years ago. The democratic party have nominated Charles Fisher, of Rowan, who has been twice in Congress—an able, indefatigable, and astute man—greatly the superior of his opponent in every point of view. This, too, is the native district of the President, and his friends are confident of success. The Candidates met on the 17th instant at Lincolnton, and had a "passage at arms," in which it was conceded on all hands that the federal candidate, Barringer, came off second best. Should Mr. Fisher be elected—and I have no doubt of it—this will be a gain.

In the third district, (Rockingham, Caswell, and others,) David S. Reid, the late talented member, is opposed by A. B. McWilliam, who is a whig "of great size and little wit." His votes in the last Legislature—particularly in denying a seat to a member who had been unjustly expelled by the vilest party means, and re-elected by a triumphant majority—shows that he is unwilling for the people to rule; and they will decide for him to remain at home, and re-elect Col. Reid by a large majority.

The fourth district is "the dark district," (Guilford, Anson, and others,) no democrat is running here, where a majority of more than 4,000 votes is against us. Two coons are running—Worth, of Randolph county, the regular nominee; and a man who if elected, expects to astonish Congress by "his great strength of intellect, & firmness of purpose," Alfred Dockery. It is seriously to be feared; that in this deadly contest neither will be elected; but, by their fierce combats with each other, like the Kilkeny cats, they will both be "used up."

The fifth district, (Wake and others) was last represented by Judge Saunders, who, to the regret of all, has declined. James C. Dobbin, of Cumberland, goes in without opposition. Mr. Dobbin is not much known to fame; but is represented as being an amiable as well as an able man, enjoying the confidence of his friends, and the respect of his opponents.

In the sixth district, James J. McKay, the late member, and the able chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, is opposed by Mr. Meares, a young federal lawyer; and who will be so badly beaten that in six months he will be forgotten as ever having been a candidate. This district is more than 2,000 democratic.

In the seventh district, (Orange, Warren, Halifax, and others,) the late member, John R. J. Daniel, is a candidate—the hero of a hundred political battles, of great industry, talents, and worth. He has no opposition as yet; and if he has, he will overcome it easily, as the district is more than 800 democratic.

In the eighth district, (Edgecombe, Beaufort, Craven, and others,) Henry S. Clark is the Democratic nominee. This is Mr. Arrington's old district, and the residence of "the conqueror, Edward Stanly," who was so badly conquered by Wise on the race ground at Washington; and by Arrington at home. Mr. Clark has feeble opposition in a Mr. Donnell, and he will be elected, in spite of the ill-natured personal attacks of Stanly, thro' his partisan press at Washington. Mr. Clark is a man of distinguished ability, and will show it in Congress.

The ninth district (Hertford, Bertie, Martin, and others) is Rayner's old district. Asa Biggs, of Martin, is the democratic candidate; and David Outlaw, the whig. There is a whig majority of about 500 in this district, which the ability, industry, and talents of Colonel Biggs, we hope, will overcome. Colonel Outlaw was once of the republican party then a violent nullifier, and is now with the old federal party. "All things by turns, and nothing long." If elected over Colonel Biggs, his disposition is such, joined with a good

share of old-fashioned honesty, he may not be the plant tool that the whigs expect.

In conclusion, we are certain of five, and perhaps six, of the nine members of Congress from the State; and we trust that North Carolina (now the only whig State south of the Potomac) will eschew her alliance with Massachusetts, Vermont, and others, and take her original position in the republican phalanx. MACON.

Texas.—We laid before our readers, on Thursday night, the decision on the resolutions of the United States by the Congress of Texas. They reached us by the extraordinarily quick passage of the Princeton from Galveston. Need we say that they were hailed by President Polk, the members of the government, and the friends of annexation in this city, with a burst of enthusiasm which we have never seen surpassed? The same joyful spirit will pervade the whole land. What energy did it impart to this city on the 4th of July.—ib.

Foreign.

The steamer Acadia, arrived at Boston, brings London dates to the 18th, and Liverpool to the 19th of last month.

The account of the Cotton market to the 18th is, that the demand was steady and animated, but no material change in price.

Frightful Atrocities in Syria.

The following details have come to hand through a private letter, of the atrocities that have recently taken place in Syria:

"A civil war, and one of extermination, reigns at this moment in the mountains, between the Druses and the Christians, and during the last fifteen days the horrors we have seen perpetrated around us are dreadful. On every side the sounds of battle are heard, and nothing is seen but fire and flamed houses, villages, and churches and convents being reciprocally a prey to the flames. At the moment I am writing (May 17) we have before us the appalling spectacle of no less than eleven villages and a number of Maronite churches and convents in flames, and what is worse, when the Christians are victorious, they enter the Druse villages, putting to the edge of the sword, men, women and children; the Druses following the example when they are victorious. All the silk worms of both parties, the sole support of Syrian population, have been burned. The convents of the Maronites and Catholics have been burned, and the bodies of their priests, after death, have been burned by the Druses. Every horror is practised on their enemies—for example, to kill by famine, massacre, and a thousand other acts of barbarism are momentarily committed. The Christians at the commencement were victorious over their enemies; but our Pasha, who is out with his regular troops, as soon as he perceives the Christians victorious, points his artillery against them, loaded with grape, and compels this unfortunate sect to take to flight. The Druses immediately enter their villages, sack them, burning their houses, goods, &c. I do not doubt but the Pasha has secret orders from his Government to destroy and ruin the Christians entirely, or he could not so openly aid and assist their enemies.

"The fanaticism of the Turks on the coast is daily becoming more and more visible, and we are menaced by a terrible revolution. In Syria they rose a few days since to massacre all the Christians, but thanks to some European ships of war, and to Reshid Pacha, who left suddenly for the seat of disturbance, a calm, perhaps momentary, has succeeded. Here, in Beyrouf, a rising also took place a few days ago, to put the Christians to death; but, thanks to the energy of the Consuls, and to some of the rich Turkish proprietors, a calm has succeeded.

"At this moment, with the help of our glasses, we see unfortunate fugitive Christian, women and children, to the number of 600 or 700, on the coast—two ships of war, one French and one Austrian, and five or six small vessels, chartered by the mercantile body, have sailed, to collect and save them from the dreadful death which awaits them from famine. I do not know what so many people will do here to live; or what we all shall do, from the great existing scarcity of water; when the population of our city will be augmented by 15,000 or 20,000 souls.

"This, you may rely on it, is no exaggeration. I do not know how European powers can tolerate such abominations, or the fanaticism of the barbarians, and remain inactive, when a handful of troops of any Christian nation, would suffice to cause their insolence to cease, and to bring them to a proper sense of reason.

May 20.—Fire and battle continue to reign with destructive violence on all sides around us, and the news we have at this moment is, that the Christians have been obliged to fire on the regular troops, which places us in a very alarming position, as we fear a revolution of the Turks against all the Christians.