

THE TARBOROUGH PRESS.

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The Tarborough Press,

BY GEORGE HOWARD, JR.

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CABINET FURNITURE.

FROM the IMMENSE INCREASE of our business, we have been under the necessity of taking the whole up-story over L. Pender's Store, at the sign of Pender & Brother, where may be found

AN IMMENSE Stock of Furniture,

Consisting of the same articles which will be seen advertised at the Old Stand. Persons that have not had an opportunity of seeing a magnificent stock of furniture, are respectfully solicited to call, as prices and quality shall surely suit. Furniture repaired at either place at the shortest notice.

F. L. BOND.

N. B. In order that a man may do himself justice, let him see articles of Furniture before purchasing. No body likes to buy a cat in a bag.

Tarboro', Sept. 29, 1848.

Mrs. A. C. HOWARD,

HAS just received her Fall supply of Goods, which as usual comprises a general assortment of the most neat, useful and ornamental articles, in the

Millinery line.

All of which will be sold on her usual liberal and accommodating terms.

Nov. 2, 1848.

Jayne's Medicines.

Hear the words of an old Soldier.

Philadelphia, August 16, 1846.

To the Public.—When a soldier in the American camp, in 1778, I, with many others (owing to great exposure) had a violent attack of disease of the lungs, by which I was disabled from duty for a long time. Since that period until recently, I have never been free from cough and a difficulty of breathing. Year after year I have expectorated over a gill a day; often much more, and sometimes mixed with blood. For months together, night after night, I have had to sit or be bolstered up to obtain my breath. The weakness and debility caused by such constant expectoration, frequently brought me to a state bordering on death. I have had skillful physicians to attend me, and every thing done that was thought likely to give me relief, without any beneficial effect. Last winter I had another very severe attack of inflammation of the Lungs, which I fully expected would be the last. I then considered my case as past the aid of medicine, when I was advised to use Jayne's Expectorant. I did so with a strong hope that, as it had cured many of my acquaintances of various diseases of the lungs, it might at least mitigate my sufferings. Need I say how gratified I feel? It has effectually cured me. As soon as I commenced taking it, I found it reached my case, and I began to breathe with more freedom. My expectoration became easy, and my cough entirely left me. I now feel as well as ever I did in my life, and am better than I have been for the last sixty years. Now after suffering so long, and finding at last such signal relief from Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, I feel anxious to inform my fellow citizens where relief may be had.

Nicholas Harris, Sen., 28 Lombard St.

Mr. Harris has long been a worthy member, (we believe a deacon) of the First Baptist Church in this city, and implicit confidence may be placed in his assertions.

Sat. Evening Post.

Prepared only by Dr. D. JAYNE, Philadelphia, and sold on agency by Geo. Howard, Tarboro'.

POLITICAL.



From the Newbern Republican.

Mr. Steele's Resolutions.—The resolutions reported by Mr. Dobbin from the Committee as a substitute for those introduced into the Legislature by Mr. Steele, came up for consideration on the 3rd inst. —Although modified from the original resolutions so as to suit the members better, they seem to have created a considerable noise and confusion on the Whig side of the House of Commons. It would seem strange that in the present crisis when unanimity is desired at the South that any opposition should be offered to resolutions embracing no more than Southern grounds on the slavery question, and decidedly moderate grounds at that. —But nevertheless it is the fact. Coming events cast their shadows before. The leading Whig politicians of North Carolina are preparing to fall on the strong side; if Congress adopts the Wilmot Proviso, and General Taylor as President gives it his sanction, the Whig leaders of North Carolina will sustain him. They are now resting in uncertainty, ready to fall on either side that shall hold out the strongest inducements. We copy again the resolutions, and give below the voting on each one:

Resolved, That the States came into the Union as equals; and that the citizens of each State are entitled to equal rights, privileges, and immunities under the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved, That the proceedings of the Convention, by which the Federal Constitution was framed, clearly demonstrate that the institution of slavery was maturely considered; and that the Union of the States was finally secured by incorporating into that instrument distinct and ample guarantees of the rights of the slaveholder.

Resolved, That we view with deep concern the constant aggressions on the rights of the Slaveholder by certain reckless politicians of the North; and that the recent proceedings of Congress on the subject of slavery are fraught with mischief—well calculated to disturb the peace of our country, and should call forth the earnest and prompt disapprobation of every friend of the Union.

Resolved, That the enactment of any Law by Congress, which shall directly or indirectly deprive the citizens of any of the States, of the right of emigrating with slave property into any of the territories of the United States, and of exercising ownership over the same while in said territories, will be an act not only of gross injustice and wrong, but the exercise of power contrary to the true meaning and spirit of the Constitution, and never contemplated by the framers thereof.

Resolved, That while we do not intend hereby to be understood as conceding that Congress has the power under the Constitution to enact a law prohibiting slavery in any portion of the territories of the United States; yet, for the sake of preserving the peace and promoting the perpetuity of the Union we are willing that the basis of the Missouri Compromise should be adopted in reference to the recently acquired territories of New Mexico and California, by extending the line then agreed upon to the Pacific Ocean.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing resolutions be signed by the Speakers of the Senate and House of Commons, and forwarded to our Senators and Representatives in Congress, with a request that they be laid before their respective Houses.

The first and second resolutions were adopted unanimously. The third resolution was adopted by a vote of 107 to 2—Messrs. D. F. Caldwell, and Campbell, voting in the negative.

The fourth resolution was adopted by a vote of 89 to 4—Messrs. D. F. Caldwell

Campbell, Hargrove and Miller voting in the negative. On this resolution, Messrs. Allen, Blow, Bean, Biggs, Cherry, Doak, Hackney, Headen, Johnson, J. M. Leach, Palmer, Rayner, Russel, Satterthwaite, Skinner, Trull, and J. M. Taylor, refused to vote.

The last two resolutions were voted on together, and were adopted, 197 to 2, Messrs. D. F. Caldwell and Campbell voting in the negative. Mr. Stanly asked to be excused from voting, and did not vote at all on any of the resolutions.

[In the Senate, on Monday, the 15th inst. the above Resolutions passed their first reading, and were made the order of the day for Tuesday at 11 o'clock, when they passed their 2nd and 3rd reading with but two dissenting voices—Messrs. Albright and Daniel.]

From the Union.

Meeting of the Southern Members.—It is the duty as well as the interest of the South to present an undivided front, to stave the torrent of abolitionism. Such we have reason to hope, will be the feeling of the great majority of Southern whigs, as well as the democrats. The House of Commons of North Carolina have just adopted strong resolutions by almost an unanimous vote. There are signs that the resolutions of Virginia will be passed in a similar spirit. But there are givings-out that the same degree of unanimity will not pervade the southern whigs in Congress. Doubts have been expressed about the support which some of them (a mere handful, we hope) will give to the address which has been prepared for the convention of southern members, consisting, it is said, of a mere enumeration of grievances, but leaving the "mode and measure of redress," to use Mr. Jefferson's language, to the people and the States themselves. It is said to be moderate in its tone as well as dignified in its spirit. Then why any hesitation on the part of a single southern whig in Congress? It is said that in the last meeting of the committee of fifteen, two or three of the whig members contended that no such action was necessary; and that, with the aid of General Taylor, they could control the movement of the abolitionists. We do not understand that these gentlemen assigned any reasons for their knowledge, as we certainly conceive them bound to do; but if they intended to say that General Taylor would veto the Wilmot clause, then what would the northern whigs, Messrs. Truman Smith, Ashmun, &c., say to the contradictory positions in which Gen. Taylor has permitted himself to be placed? What confidence could they repose in one, who held one language to the North and another to the South? But we do not believe (we say it firmly but respectfully) that any of the southern whigs have any positive reasons to hope for anything from Gen. Taylor's veto. We are satisfied, as we have all along said, that he will waive the exercise of the veto. Else, why was the first Allison letter written? Why did he put forth, as the only article of that creed, his virtual determination not to exercise that power? Why has Mr. Crittenden in his message refused to say one word in behalf of the rights of the South?

Now, then, comes the issue. If any of the southern whig members decline all cooperation with the South in the passage of the address, what a fearful responsibility are they bringing upon their own heads, to sacrifice the rights of the South to party feeling, to attachment to Gen. Taylor, or to an overweening and unfounded confidence in his course? He will surely disappoint them; and how then can they excuse themselves to their indignant constituents? It is our most anxious desire that this whole question should now be divested of all party connexions. If we know ourselves, if we know our party, such is their wish, as it is our own. We most solemnly repudiate every possible motive to promote our party, or to injure General Taylor, by this movement. But we have no doubt it will kill the whigs in the South, if they should assume the fearful responsibility of shrinking from the great duty which now calls upon them to act in behalf of the South, or rather in behalf of the Union.

Important if true.—The Washington Correspondent of the New York Courier, alluding to the recent sectional movements says—

"Whatever may be the conviction of the public mind concerning these developments, it may be assured that every step has been taken after some deliberation upon its consequences, and that the future has been measured so far as the sagacity of a few able and ambitious leaders could reach. It has, indeed, gone so far, that the plan of a Southern Confederacy has been sketched out, and Atlanta, in Georgia, has been designated as the future seat of Government."

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

Important from Baton Rouge.—The Views of General Taylor.

Baton Rouge, Dec. 15, 1848.

I have just made a visit to the "White House," in which resides that good old man we have selected to bring about a much needed reform in the affairs at Washington. I found General Taylor not exactly in camp, but dwelling in a small house of as humble pretensions as himself, in the garrison here.

General Taylor told me that he was already overwhelmed with applications for office, so much so that it occupied all his time not necessarily devoted to business, to read the numerous letters, many of which are long and tedious, so that it is quite out of his power to give answers.

"Besides," says the General, "I am not yet President, and when I am, let these applications be made through the proper departments, and if it is wished to remove an incumbent, let it be shown that he does not answer the Jeffersonian standard for an office holder, and that the applicant does; for as far as lies in my power, I intend that all new appointments shall be of men honest and capable. I do not intend to remove any man from office because he voted against me, for that is a freeman's privilege; but such desecration of office and office patronage as some of them have been guilty of, to secure the election of the master whom they served as slaves, is degrading to the character of American freemen, and will be a good cause for removal of friend or foe. The offices of the government should be filled with men of all parties; and as I expect to find many of those now holding to be honest, good men, and as the new appointments will of course be whigs, that will bring about this result. Although I do not intend to allow an indiscriminate removal, yet it grieves me to think that it will be necessary to require a great many to give place to a better. As to my cabinet, I intend that all interests and all sections of the country shall be represented, but not as some of the newspapers will have it, all parties. I am a whig as I have always been free to acknowledge; but I do not believe those who voted for me, wish me to be a mere partisan President, and I shall therefore try to be a President of the American people. As to the new territory, it is now free, and slavery cannot exist there without a law of Congress authorising it, and that I do not believe they will ever pass. I was opposed to the acquisition of this territory, as I also was to the acquisition of Texas. I was opposed to the war, and although by occupation a warrior, I am a peace man."

Upon the subject of improving our great rivers and lakes, the friends of that measure may rest satisfied that they have a friend in President Taylor.

Gen. Taylor was sixty-four years old last November. He is now hale and hearty, and in the full enjoyment of his naturally strong intellectual faculties.

From the Fayetteville Carolinian.

Bank of Cape Fear.—Our attention has been called to an article in the Wilmington Commercial in regard to the above corporation.

The late statement of the condition of the Bank shows that it has invested funds in U. S. stocks. This has been objected to, on the ground that the Bank, seeing the depressed state of the exchanges, the scarcity of money, &c., should have discounted more freely, instead of investing its funds in government stock.

To this the friends of the Bank reply

that the Bank must have a certain amount of specie to meet liabilities, and that government stock is equivalent to specie, and at the same time draws interest.

To this the writer in the Commercial replies, that the excuse of the Bank will not do; for by referring to the statements of '45-'46-'48 he finds that in the two former years, the Bank had less specie and discounted more notes, than in the fall of 1848. So, of course the Bank must find some other excuse for tightening the money market.

The Wilmington Gazette, two weeks ago, published an article which made the affairs of the Bank look rather blue; and although the Gazette was condemned for the publication, we suspect very strongly, that the Gazette has "let the cat out of the bag;" in other words, has stated what many are afraid is too true, to wit: that many of the debts due to the Bank, and counted among its resources, are not worth a copper; and hence its disability or disincorporation to serve one at the expense of offending another, which it would have to do if loaned to the safe trader, and refused the doubtful one.

Such are the baneful consequences of favoritism, which prevail in banking operations, and act like a blighting mildew upon commercial communities.

Sudden Death.—A very sudden death, by the visitation of God, occurred at New Hope, Iredell county, on Sunday the 12th December last, the particulars of which are communicated by a letter from the gentleman at whose house the solemn scene took place. He says: "Mr. Gries was to have preached at our house on last Sunday evening. He attended, and during prayer, the Lord Almighty preached a sermon more awfully solemn, than any mortal can preach: Miss Ann Higher, a young woman about 20 years of age, was struck dead, almost instantly. She only breathed about two or three times, and her immortal spirit took its everlasting flight to God who gave it. It is believed that she was certainly prepared to go. She has been a member of the Protestant Methodist church some time.

"In the midst of life we are in death."

Mr. Gries was to have preached from the text—"It is appointed unto all men once to die, and after death the judgment cometh." He did not preach, but delivered an exhortation on the shortness of human life, and certainty of death.

Salisbury Watchman.

Fire!—A fire broke out about half past 3 o'clock on Saturday evening in the turpentine distillery of Amos Wade Esq. The distillery being connected with several buildings, the whole were consumed, destroying some 5000 barrels of turpentine and every thing properly belonging to the establishment, and also the rosin oil factory. The alarm was given in town, and the fire engines went out, but of course arrived on the ground too late to save much that was valuable. It was the most extensive establishment in the place. The loss is estimated at nearly \$15,000. No insurance. The fire originated we believe by over heating the still.

Newbern Rep.

Fugitive Slaves.—Mr. Faulkner, in the Virginia Legislature, is urging the importance of some determined action on the part of the State, in regard to fugitive slaves. He says the slave population in some sections of the State is rapidly thinning out, especially since the recent legislation of Pennsylvania, proclaiming protection to all who may cross her borders. He estimates the yearly loss to the States, through the connivance of the laws of the neighboring States, at \$60,000.

The Cholera broke out among the soldiers of the 8th Infantry, at Port Lavaca, Texas, and 135 died in a few days, commencing on 21st Dec. Names not given, except that of Lieut. James A. Deaney.

There have been also a number of deaths at Houston, Texas.

A Dusky Legislator.—M. Louis, a black representative from Martinique, made a speech in the Assembly at Paris, on the 1st of December, in which he claimed for his constituents universal suffrage. His constituents are the lately emancipated blacks.