

THE TARBOROUGH PRESS.

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The Tarborough Press,

BY GEORGE HOWARD, JR.

Is published weekly at Two Dollars per year if paid in advance—of, Two Dollars and Fifty Cents at the expiration of the subscription year. Advertisements not exceeding a square will be inserted at ONE DOLLAR the first insertion, and 25 Cents for every succeeding one. Longer ones at that rate per square. Court Orders and Judicial advertisements 25 per cent. higher.



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. 7, 1848

DR. GORDON'S VEGETABLE ANTI-BILIOUS FAMILY PILLS.

Only 25 cents per box.

FOR the cure of Headache, Giddiness, Salt Rheum, Rheumatism, Piles, Heartburn, Worms, Dyspepsia, Cholera Morbus, Pains in the Back and Limbs, Liver complaint, Rising in the Throat, Fevers of all kinds, colds, Gout, Gravel, Female Complaints, Nervous complaints, and all other diseases arising from impurities of the blood, and morbid secretions of the liver and Stomach.

Every disease to which the human frame is subject, originates from impurities of the blood or derangement of digestive organs.

Dr. Gordon's Family Pills, being compounded exclusively of such ingredients as nature intended should operate on the impurities of the Human System. Strike at the root of the disease, removing all impurities from the body, opening the pores externally and internally, separating all foreign and obnoxious particles from the chyle, so that the blood, of which it is the origin, must be thoroughly pure and necessarily securing a free and vigorous action to the Heart, Lungs, Liver and Stomach, thereby restoring health, by opening the pores, cleansing the veins and arteries, unimpeding all the natural veins and purifying the blood; they render the system not only thoroughly sound, but also impervious to disease, even when all other means have failed.

Within the last twelve months, more than one hundred cases of the most aggravated forms of Dyspepsia have been cured by the medicine, where rigid dieting, the Blue Pill, and almost every other means had been resorted to without any benefit, and when death stared its miserable victim fully in the face. If Dr. Gordon's Pills were not adapted to the cure of any but this horrid malady, their uniform success in this disease alone would be sufficient to wait on to fame the name of their inventor, as a benefactor of his species. This medicine never fails to cure the worst cases of piles in one week!

For sale in Tarboro' by A. H. Macnair & GEO. HOWARD.

February 8, 1849.

POLITICAL.



From the Raleigh Standard.

FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.

Mr Holden: as your columns are open to a discussion of the alarming acts of the General Assembly, just adjourned, I propose to spread some facts before the people of this State for their consideration. It is well known that the most interesting question of State policy discussed last summer was the indebtedness incurred for the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company. The State had become the proprietor of the Road, and was compelled to make provision to pay the debt which an imprudent Legislature had assumed. The great question was, how can the State relieve herself from this embarrassment with the least inconvenience to the people. Did any candidate propose that this relief could be most prudently obtained by involving the State in a debt five times as large? Such a proposition would have been received with derision! Yet, such is the "entertainment to which we are invited" by this sapient Legislature. A prudent man by misfortune or otherwise becomes embarrassed, and he can relieve himself only by selling a portion of his property. Would any sane man advise him to increase his liabilities fourfold, as the best means of improving his situation? It is true that men of honor and integrity will frequently as directors of a corporation sanction and advise what they would blush to do as private citizens in dealing with their fellow men. So it seems legislators are to act in their representative character by a different rule than the one governing prudent men in their private affairs—Deliver me from any such code of morals or politics! Let the people then know that this Legislature, elected to relieve the State from debt, have authorized a new debt, ostensibly of at least two and a half millions of dollars, but which I think will not be less than five millions. And how, it will be asked, has this been accomplished? Let the truth be told—by a corrupt system of log-rolling, and by undue influences brought to bear upon the vanity or ambition of some of the people's representatives, after their arrival at the seat of government! Representatives unblushingly avowed in debate that they were elected in opposition to Rail Roads—that their success was attributable to a denunciation of that imprudent legislation which had involved the State in debt. They however assumed the responsibility to change their position and misrepresent their constituents. And these avowals were received with applause!

The circumstances attending the passage of the Central Rail Road bill, particularly in the Senate, ought to be known by every voter in North Carolina. It was passed through the House in such hot haste that important blanks were left unfilled. A State debt of two millions of dollars was authorized without providing any means to pay one cent of the interest—even the bonds of the State might be sold under par, if par value could not be obtained. The friends of the bill in the Senate urged that action should be had on it as soon as possible. It was taken up on its second reading, (the time that usually a test vote is had.) The Senator from Wilkes (Mr. Paterson) stated that he had some amendments to offer, but he would decline offering them until the third reading, as it was understood the vote now to be taken was not to be considered a test vote. The Senator from Wake, (Mr. Thompson,) hoped the bill would be permitted to pass this reading without being considered a test vote. The Senator from Johnston, (Mr. Watson,) in voting in the affirmative, stated that he had done so without intending to commit himself to vote for the bill. The Senator from Stokes, (Mr. Reich,) said he voted in the affirmative now, but that he had an amendment to offer upon the third reading, and if that was not adopted, he should vote against the bill. It thus passed its second reading, 22 to 19

—some of the Senators opposed to the bill then declining to vote. Upon the third reading of the bill the Senator from Stokes, (Mr. Reich,) did not offer his amendment, but left the Senate Chamber, accompanied by the Senator from Craven, (Mr. Washington,) and the Senator from Davidson, (Mr. Thomas.) They returned—he did not. It was obvious he had left to avoid voting on the bill. Amendments were offered by Mr. Patterson and adopted—one providing that the bonds should not be sold under par. The Senator from Edgecombe, (Mr. Moye,) offered an amendment to impose a tax to meet one half of the accruing interest. This was opposed and voted down. The Senators from Tyrrell, Chatham, and Bertie, (Messrs. Halsey, Albright, and Thompson,) were absent—the two former were confined by sickness, the latter had left for home. The Senator from Orange, (Mr. Berry,) declined to vote in consequence of his delicate situation—the contested election from Orange was then pending and to be decided the next day. It was well understood that Halsey, Albright, Thompson, and Berry would have voted against the bill, and that Reich would have done the same, if he could have been found. The voting was had: the senate was equally divided—22 to 22. The lobbies and galleries were crowded. Upon the Speaker, (Mr. Graves,) devolved the responsibility of deciding. Democrats, who had stood shoulder to shoulder with him, in resisting that heedless legislation which had so greatly embarrassed the State, felt great confidence—they supposed he was equal to the crisis; but, to their deep mortification and disappointment, instead of that firm, consistent way, a Democratic Speaker, leaping from one position to the other, with wonderful alacrity, is heard to pass the odious measure, against the wishes of a decided majority of the Senate, if it had been full—against the votes of a large majority of that party to which he professed to belong, and wholly inconsistent with his former votes and opinions on this deeply interesting question of policy. A tremendous shout from the galleries and lobbies is heard. A disinterested spectator would have said, "here is popular approbation of one who has had the firmness to withstand all the seductive influences of which the capitol is so prolific, and maintain a consistent and prudent policy."

How mortifying to know that it is the rejoicing of an interested crowd that one more Democrat has apostatized! But the sequel caps the climax. By a rule of the Senate it is in order to move a reconsideration of any vote the next day at any time before 12 o'clock. The Senator from Richmond, (Mr. Rowland,) it was understood had been induced to vote for the bill upon the assurance that an appropriation of \$5,000 or \$25,000 should be made for Lumber River, and, if that failed, he would move a reconsideration. That appropriation did fail on Friday morning. Upon the meeting of the Senate, at three o'clock, he made a motion to reconsider. A message from the Commons was announced by the Speaker, that the amendments proposed to the bill by the Senate were concurred in, and the bill ordered to be enrolled. His motion to reconsider therefore was out of order. He stated that he was a young member, and he had been told by older members that the motion would be in order at any time during the day; and he appealed from the decision of the Chair. The Senator from Craven, (Mr. Washington,) and the Senator from Guilford, (Mr. Gilmer,) admitted that they had thus advised the Senator from Richmond—they regretted that the Senator had been misled; but the rule was plain, and they must sustain the decision of the Chair. The appeal was withdrawn. A motion was made to send to the Commons after the bill. That was laid upon the table. And thus this important bill was indecently hurried through the forms of legislation, against the known wishes and opinions of the Senate. Can the people tolerate such conduct? These are facts the people ought to know; and I deeply regret that they cannot be more generally distributed through the newspaper press. At the risk of being considered censorious, I have determined to say thus much, for the information of some of the people of North Carolina, who have been, as I believe, most grossly misrepresented in this

Legislature. It occurs to me there ought to be no mincing the matter. The great question now in North Carolina must be, whether or not we are to approve a wild and profligate scheme of Internal Improvements, adopted by an abominable system of log-rolling and deception—the result of which is to impose taxation to the amount of five times what we now pay, to liquidate the interest and preserve the credit of the State untarnished, (a consideration dear to every North Carolinian,) and leave to our posterity an enormous State debt. I for one cannot approve the policy, and therefore subscribe myself

ANTI-STATE DEBT.

The Prize Fight—Disgraceful.—The prize fight between Thomas Hyer and Yankee Sullivan, came off on the 7th instant, in Kent County, Maryland; and resulted in the defeat of the latter. They fought seventeen rounds in twenty-one minutes, Hyer whipping Sullivan apparently with the greatest ease—the latter being withdrawn by his friends with the firm conviction that death would be his portion, if the fight continued. Hyer was but little hurt, having a slight bruise or two about the eyes. Sullivan, on the contrary, had to be carried away in the arms of his friends, having one arm broken, his forehead bruised over the left eye, with his eye-brow and upper eye-lash hanging on his cheek, and his face and body horribly broken—every blow from his opponent drawing the blood.

After the fight both parties endeavored to escape, but Hyer has been arrested in Philadelphia, and the telegraphic lightning was hard on the heels of Sullivan. The newspapers state that great excitement, occasioned by this fight between these two blackguards, prevailed in Baltimore, New York, and Philadelphia; and the anxiety to learn the result was intense. And all this on the borders of Christian New England! The intelligent and respectable portion of the Northern people owe it to their own character, and to society generally, to put a stop—at once and by every possible means—to these low, degrading, and savage exhibitions.—ib.

From the Fayetteville Carolinian.

Free Banking.—There are in the State of New York, according to the Comptroller's Report, 104 Free Banking concerns; 53 of which are Free Banking associations, and balance individual Free Bankers. They circulate nearly ten millions of dollars. Their securities, lodged with the Comptroller of the State amount to over ten millions. Individual Free Bankers are required to deposit securities to the amount of \$50,000, and associations \$100,000. Then the comptroller furnishes them with notes for circulation. The comptroller says that from the working of the two systems of Banking in that State, no one can recommend the continuance of both; and he argues strongly in favor of abolishing the charter system of Banking, and the adoption of the new constitution of the State has settled that matter by depriving the Legislature of the power to grant charters conferring special Banking privileges. So that our Vice President Mr. Fillmore, who is the Comptroller of New York, is so far a democrat as to recommend Free Banking instead of chartered Banking.

Liberia.—The Republic of Liberia has appointed the Rev. Wm. McLain to represent it, as Minister resident near the United States. Mr. McLain is well known all over the country as the Secretary to the American Colonization Society.—ib.

Sudden and Startling Death.—Yesterday the Hall of the House of Delegates was the scene of an appalling event. Mr. John W. Thompson, of Botetourt, whilst in the act of rising to speak, fell to his seat and expired in a few minutes. Medical assistance was secured without delay, but was entirely unavailing. Mr. Thompson was one of the most estimable members of the Legislature, and had represented his county for a number of years. Although he was not conspicuous for shining abilities, few members exerted practically more influence in the House; for he enjoyed universal respect, and was a man of much solid worth. His sudden death is

well calculated to remind us of the solemn truth, that "in the midst of life, we are in death."

The House, immediately after this sad event, adjourned.—Richmond Times.

California Stage Line—Through in Eighteen Days!—Eight stages are building in this city, says the New York Sun, to run between Vera Cruz and Mazatlan Steamers on both oceans are to connect with the line, so that passengers can go from New Orleans to San Francisco in eighteen days! or from New York in twenty-seven days! This enterprise will completely annihilate the Panama Route. The stages are to be completed in about six weeks, and until steamers have arrived out in the Pacific, sailing vessels will be employed to carry passengers between Mazatlan and San Francisco.

The Pass Discovered across the mountains of California, by Capt. Lawson, has been pronounced by a meeting of Oregon and California emigrants from the United States, to be one of the "finest in the world." They say they found the ascent and descent to and from the mountains very gradual and easy. In the opinion of the meeting, a most practicable road can be made, with very little labor, through this pass; and this route, they say, will prove of lasting benefit to parties traveling to and from Oregon and California, and from the United States, as it has proved to them. A vote of thanks, in the form of "three cheers," was presented to Captain Lawson.

A Mysterious Return.—Mr. Richard D. Doran, a merchant of Harper's Ferry, whose mysterious disappearance some few years since has been a matter of newspaper comment, returned to his former home on Saturday last. He has been spending most of his time in Glasgow, Scotland. It is a singular case, and will produce some strange judicial proceedings. Supposing that he had either died, or been murdered in Philadelphia, his estate, being a very considerable one, had passed into the hands of administrators, and we presume entirely settled, so far as the agents of the court were concerned, leaving a large surplus just in process of distribution among his legal representatives.

Charleston (Va.) Spirit.

Mr. Doran may now die as soon as he pleases. His estate is settled and his affairs in good order.

The question of emancipation seems to excite much feeling in Kentucky, in connection with the approaching Convention to reform the State Constitution—but on the 3d instant, the Kentucky House of Representatives unanimously adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That we, the representatives of the people of Kentucky, are opposed to abolition or emancipation of slavery in any form or shape whatever, except as now provided for by the Constitution and laws of the State.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

Disinheriting Children—Legal Insanity.—The Cincinnati papers mention an issue lately tried by a jury in that city, of a character somewhat novel. An old resident of the city, named Hathaway, bought thirty-five acres of land, in 1811, for about \$1200, most of which he still owns, and is now valued at \$300,000, lying within the city limits. Within a short time past, he decreed nearly the whole of this large property to his present wife, totally excluding his children by a former marriage, on the pretended ground that they were unfriendly to him, and desired his death.

The children, conceiving themselves wronged and deprived of their legal rights, instituted a proceeding, alleging the insanity of their father, and asking that the deeds of gift to the wife be declared null and void, and that a guardian be appointed to take charge of the property. After an investigation of three weeks, the jury reported the old man to have been insane at a date prior to the execution of the deeds objected to, and consequently a guardian will be appointed to act permanently, or until this judgment be reversed by the appellate tribunal.