

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.

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 'waft 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.

Notice.

For coughs and lung complaints use Dr. Bartholomew's Pink Expectorant syrup.

Sick head ache, though constitutional or incidental, is cured by Dr. Spohn's head ache remedy.

Lin's balm of China, for the cure of all diseases that require external application.

The gray haired will find the Indian Hair Dye perfect and effectual.

For sale by Geo. Howard.

POLITICAL.



From the Raleigh Standard.

Mr Holden: From what I have seen in your paper lately, and particularly from one of your contemporaries, some may be induced to think that I intended to charge the late Speaker of the Senate (Mr. Graves) with a gross act of moral turpitude. It is to disclaim in the most unequivocal manner any inference or intimation of the kind, that I again address you. I know Mr. Graves well, and far be it from me to desire by "invective" or otherwise to cast reproach upon the personal character of that gentleman. The important public acts of the peoples' representatives, and particularly of one occupying the position of Speaker of the Senate, is a fair subject for animadversion and censure; and no man, I dare say, will more cheerfully yield that right to every voter in North Carolina than the late Speaker of the Senate. The measure was an important question of State policy—no less than the contraction of a State debt of at least two millions of dollars without any reliable estimates, even of the costs and profits of the undertaking—a course of policy I venture to say that Mr. Graves has heretofore uniformly opposed. To those who have been reading the recent accounts from the auriferous region, two millions of dollars may be estimated by some as a "small business," (and really the mania that prevailed at Raleigh for incurring debt without a reasonable prospect of benefit, reminded me very much of the celebrated *morus mulicaulis* fever) yet the sober practical citizens of North Carolina are unaccustomed to such extravagance. Is it at all surprising, then, that the casting vote of the Speaker upon a measure of this kind—in opposition to his former course, and known wishes of a majority of his party, and of the Senate over which he presided, if all the members had been present—should excite astonishment and deep disappointment? If it be said the people directly represented in the House of Commons had passed the bill; let it be known that upon its second reading there, it was rejected by several majority—a reconsideration was had immediately—two absent members only were sent for—influences of some kind were brought to bear—and in one hour the bill was carried by a majority of 12. Either the people were misrepresented, first by rejecting the bill, or lastly by passing it. Every constituency did not have the means of communicating with their representatives by magnetic telegraph, to notify them of a change of opinion in one short hour. In the article I prepared for your paper, while it was natural to refer to the casting vote of the Speaker, my object was to condemn the act, and particularly the hasty, inconsiderate, heedless, and objectionable manner of its consummation and passage. The epithets of "demagogue" and "croaker" have no terrors for me. I expect them as a matter of course to be liberally applied; but I want the advocates of the measure to furnish arguments rather than "enthusiasm"—facts instead of "fury" to justify it. It is said our Rail Roads have been unsuccessful because we were guilty of the folly of building two parallel with each other, and consequently rivals and competitors. Does this Central Road remedy this folly? Not at all. When the travel or produce gets from Charlotte to Raleigh—there you have the same bitter competition between the Wilmington and Gaston Roads. Can this Road be completed from Goldsborough to Charlotte for three millions of dollars? I think not. It will in my opinion cost at least five millions. It is well known that the transportation of produce on the Road will not support it, and much of the produce from the upper country will take a southern direction from Charlotte. The passengers will be divided—for the Manchester Road is now being laid down, and that will be in direct competition with the Central Road for the "through" travel. How, therefore, can the stockholders—the State included—ex-

pect any profit in the investment? The stockholders of the Wilmington and Raleigh and Gaston Roads have some feeling experience on that subject!

But I did not commence this article with the intention of going into an argument. That I may not be misunderstood, I state that I am not opposed to Internal Improvements by individual enterprise—on the contrary it would afford me much pleasure to see them made where they can be profitable; and in my opinion when they can be made useful and profitable to justify them, individual enterprise will make them, and much better and cheaper than the State. And then those interested who contribute will enjoy the benefit without taxing others who are not benefited. The State cannot profitably or usefully construct and carry on these works. She will be, as she has been, most shamefully cheated. I use a strong term, but an appropriate one. And situated as our State is, it is most unjust to do, as you are compelled to do, take the earnings of one section of the State to build up, foster, and encourage another section. If I recollect aright in this present fusion of parties, the democratic party used to object to such a policy in federal politics. If true there is a political axiom, it is also true here in State politics.

But I desist. I was, and am, uncompromisingly opposed to the heedless action of the last General Assembly in assuming such a heavy State debt for works of Internal Improvements of doubtful propriety, without a careful examination, and a reasonable prospect of success. I feel a deep attachment to my native State, and have heretofore rejoiced that the democratic party, aided by a portion of the whigs have prevented the State from incurring such a load of debt to be left as a legacy to posterity, and the interest of which now so greatly embarrasses many of our sister States. As an humble citizen, I exercise the privilege of speaking in honest opposition to this imprudent policy. I claim that privilege, although this will probably be my last "scribbling" on that subject. A tilt in opposition to the large body of the newspaper press of the State of both parties, and the "enlightened and liberal men of both parties," is not a contest where one can hope to gain any laurels. He must be content with being set down as a "demagogue," "croaker," and "arrogant scribbler." It is a matter to undergo the revision of the people of the State. I am but one of that body politic, and can bear the ill common to all, and shall certainly rejoice if I am mistaken; but with my present convictions of the injustice and imprudence of the last General Assembly, I shall not fail to express my opinions frankly, and still will subscribe myself ANTI-STATE DEBT.

From the Union.

The President of the United States will leave the White House on Saturday evening, to take up his quarters at the Irving House. He and his lady, and the Secretary of the Treasury—who will go as far as New Orleans with them—will leave Washington in the regular boat early on Tuesday morning. Some of the President's friends will accompany him to Richmond. He expects to arrive at Wilmington (N. C.) on Wednesday, where he will remain the invited guest of the town one day. The ladies of his family, too, will require some repose after the loss of two nights' sleep. On Thursday he expects to arrive in Charleston, to stay one day, and partake of the cordial hospitalities of the common council. They will arrive at Savannah on Saturday, where they will lie by on the Sabbath, and then proceed homeward to Nashville by way of New Orleans. We are confident that no President ever retired from power with a conscience more at ease, and with a higher claim upon the confidence of his countrymen.

Political Matters.—The Joint Committee of the Senate and House of Representatives waited on Gen. Taylor yesterday, to inform him officially of his election as President of the United States. Jefferson Davis addressed him, and the General read his reply, exhibiting much emotion during the time occupied in the ceremony. Messrs. Fillmore and Clayton held a long conference with Gen. Taylor, the

purport of which is of course unknown, but doubtless the subject of who should be selected to fill the various stations in the Cabinet was a matter under discussion, if not concluded on.—ib.

Kentucky.—A bill has passed the Legislature of this State, modifying the slave law of 1833. It provides that men may bring into Kentucky as many slaves as they please for their own use, but requires that they should not dispose of them for five years.

"Murder Will Out."—A most extraordinary instance of the powerful working of remorse, for an irreparable act of crime, has recently been developed here. On Tuesday last, a valuable negro man, Levi, belonging to Alison Wade Sims, residing about three miles from Port Gibson, went to his master, and voluntarily informed him that, some time previous to last Christmas, he had killed a German pedlar, in the cotton field, for the purpose of robbing him of his pack, and had afterwards buried the body in a ravine, in the middle of a lonely canebrake on the plantation. At the bidding of his master, Levi cheerfully proceeded with him to town, having been given up by S., a coroner's jury was summoned on Wednesday morning, and, under the guidance of the negro, who exhibited no reluctance, but, on the contrary, seemed anxious for the investigation, they proceeded to search for the body, which was easily found. The place selected for the burial was peculiarly adapted for concealment. The hill, which rose on either side, had poured the waters of every rain into the ravine at their feet, in the bed of which, well covered up with cane and chunks of decaying wood, and the constantly accumulating sediment washed down by the waters, the body was found. When discovered, it was recognized as that of one David Lubelski, a native of Cracow in Poland—in which city we learn that his wife and seven children reside—who, for the last two or three years, has followed the occupation of a licensed hawk and pedlar in this county. From the voluntary and almost eager admission of the negro, made before them, the jury, without hesitation, rendered their verdict in accordance with the facts stated. Port Gibson (Miss.) Herald, 26th ult.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

Order of United Americans.—A new Society or Association, with this title, has recently sprung up, and already comprises about 6000 members in this city and vicinity. They had a great procession here on the 22d inst., being the anniversary of Washington's birth. About 2000 of the members were out. The procession moved to the Broadway Tabernacle, where an oration was delivered by Daniel Talmage, Esq. We did not hear it, but it is spoken of in very favorable terms. His subject was the character of Washington.

The authorities of New Orleans are taking measures to suppress "model artist" exhibitions in that city. One of the more prominent actors has been committed to prison. A few of the rigors of the law might be applied, with decided advantage, to persons engaged in similar exhibitions in this city. Notwithstanding all that has been said and done by our authorities heretofore, it is notorious that these disgraceful and demoralizing exhibitions are still continued among us.—ib.

Bloody Oyster War in Virginia.—We learn from a gentleman just arrived from the Eastern Shore of Virginia, that a serious collision took place, a few days since, in the neighborhood of Drummondtown between the citizens and depredators from Philadelphia. A fleet of some twenty boats from Philadelphia recently entered that quarter of the Bay, and commenced taking oysters from the Virginia banks with dredging machines, in direct violation of the known laws of the State, which prohibit that mode of taking oysters under a penalty of \$250. The people determined to drive the marauders from their shores. Accordingly five small boats were manned and armed with two pieces of cannon; thus prepared, the Virginians came upon the Philadelphia fleet, and an engagement ensued, in which one oysterman was killed and the mast of one

of their schooners cut away by a cannon shot. The fleet was then driven into the mouth of a creek, where the Virginians succeeded in taking ninety of the party prisoners, whom they conveyed to Drummondtown, in Accomac county, where they were lodged in jail. By some informality in the original warrant, the legal proceedings were quashed, but the magistrates had issued a new process, and strenuous efforts were making to bring the aggressors to justice. In the course of the skirmish, one of the Virginians was shot, the ball entering near the mouth, and coming out at the side of the head, carrying away one of his ears. Our informant states that great excitement prevailed throughout the neighborhood of Drummondtown. Baltimore Amer.

From the Wilmington Journal.

Gold in North Carolina.—The Charleston Courier of the 24th ult. says that a letter from Monroe, N. C. to a gentleman in this city, dated 17th. inst. gives the statement that four men found, in Union county, twelve and three quarter pounds of gold on the Thursday and Friday preceding. Others were finding gold in more or less quantity every day. Gold was found within eight miles of Monroe. The discovery of this rich metal had given an impulse to business in that section of country, and things were looking up. If the No. Carolina mines should continue to yield as plentifully as is above indicated, some of the adventurers to California may change their destination to a point nearer home, where they will be enabled to convert their treasure into coin with more facility, and where there will be no danger of suffering for want of provisions or clothing.

Emigration to California.—From a statement in the New York Herald, it appears the total number of vessels that have left the various ports in the United States for California since the breaking out of the Gold fever is 178, and that they carried out 11,160 passengers, and crew. The greatest number on board any one vessel was 305, in the steamer Crescent City, which left New York on the 5th ult. The average number of persons on board the vessels would be a fraction over sixty two-shewing, as many were of small capacity, that they must have been generally pretty well crowded.

Gov. Smith.—From the Circular addressed by Gen. Smith, the Governor of California, to the American Consuls on the Pacific, we have no doubt he is just the stuff the hero of Contreras ought to be made of, and that he will justify the compliment recently paid him in the Senate, when it was said that "the times in California were pregnant with mischief, but dark and troubled as they may appear, the country may be satisfied that in Gen. Smith, the present Governor of that territory, the Executive has furnished a man, fully competent to meet any emergency." The Governor writes the Consuls, that the Gold Mines are public property, and their violation by foreigners, not citizens of the United States, will be severely punished and prohibited upon his arrival. A meeting of some 300 Americans was held at Panama upon its reception, which passed resolutions warmly applauding the conduct of the Governor, and expressing their determination to support him at all hazards. We shall have some hotter work than mere gold digging out there shortly; but "nous verrons."

The Union.—The Cincinnati Atlas says, that from the Easternmost town in the United States, Eastport, Me., via the St. Lawrence, Buffalo, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and the South Pass of the Rocky Mountains, to Astoria, in Oregon, the distance by the traveled route is 4,517 miles. From the Madawaska, in Maine, by the Atlantic route, via New York, Washington, New Orleans and Galveston, to the mouth of the Rio Grande, 2,923. From New York to the head of Lake Superior, via Detroit and Mackinac, 1,856 miles; thence down the Mississippi to the Gulf of Mexico is 1,824 miles.

The Oberlin institute in Ohio, lately conferred the title of Bachelor of Arts, upon a young lady named Ann Mahan.