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The Tarborough Press, BY GEORGE HOWARD.

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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 pills 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.

REMARKS OF MR. THIGPEN, OF EDGECOMBE.

Delivered in the House of Commons, on the 11th of January, 1848, on the Resolutions in regard to Slavery.

Mr. Speaker, I am disgusted with the course of proceeding in this House of Commons. If we continue such a course, we shall lower the dignity of this body, disgrace ourselves and our good old State. Indeed Sir, our conduct in this hall is not becoming Legislators. Sir, instead of doing the business of our constituents and of the State as we are sent here to do as legislators, we are consuming the time in angry discussions to no purpose. Sir, I should rejoice if every freeman in North Carolina were here, and in this hall tonight, to witness the scenes that have taken place, and my word for it, they would administer a corrective for the evil now practised here. Sir, if that great and good man whose portrait stands behind you, whose name is the pride and glory of every patriot, was here alive—he would blush at the unqualified station of this House of Commons. Yes, sir, he would tremble for the institutions, he and his compatriots handed down to us their descendants. Sir, I do believe that the people would set right to wipe out this stain on the States' character, not to send one of us here two years to come—yes Sir, sweep us all off together, the good and the bad, and myself with them—that they send a new set here that will attend to their business, without so much wrangling and gangling as we have witnessed this night. Sir, there is as much talent out of this House as there is in it, that would be an ornament to the State. Yes, sir, Edgecombe could furnish her with men that would do honor to the State, far above the scenes of this night. Sir, I do hope that all will consider, and in future do the business we are sent here to do. (Here the gentleman from Pitt, Mr. Satterthwaite, said he agreed with the gentleman from Edgecombe in all he had said but one point, and that was he did not think it right to wipe out those who had done their duty with those that had not.) Well, Mr. Speaker, I will say to the gentleman from Pitt, that I am glad to learn that he is with me in all but the one point—Sir, I made my declaration a general one, and still believe the people would do well to sweep out this House of Commons and fill it two years to come with a new set; but Sir, I am willing to confess it seems wrong to turn out gentlemen who had tried to do their duty with those that had not, but Sir, to get clear of the evil, we must act like the rain that falls on the just and on the unjust, or like a national curse that spares neither the innocent nor the guilty—it reaches all.

But Mr. Speaker, those resolutions on your table are not party resolutions as some few gentlemen here wish to make them. It has been said over the way that those resolutions have assumed a party character, and has been as often refuted. The party to which I belong has not made it a party question. Sir, is it a party question? It cannot be. Sir, it is a Constitutional and a Southern question. Yes, sir, it is a North Carolina question, and she should speak out with an unbroken phalanx in a voice like thunder that she might be heard from Maine to Mexico—the crisis demands it. Sir, who introduced the first resolutions into this house? Was he a Democrat? No Sir, the gentleman from Richmond, a "Whig" introduced them. Mr. Speaker, for one I was in favor of adopting them, and if this makes them party Resolutions, then be it so. But sir, this is not true; the resolutions now on your desk are the productions of statesmen of both political parties—the production of a committee appointed for the purpose—now Sir, are they party resolutions? No Sir, they are North Carolina Resolutions, without party—they are Southern Resolutions, and as a North Carolina

I shall support them. (Here the gentleman from Pitt agreed to what I had said.) Good, Mr. Speaker; good! Then I am in hopes the gentleman will not oppose them any more—I say good, Mr. Speaker. Then Sir, I hope the House will not hereafter hear so many long winded speeches, made for "Buncombe with so much chaff and of little benefit to the people." Sir, I voted for the Resolutions introduced by the gentleman from Richmond, and shall vote for the Resolutions that came from the Committee, and it does seem to me that all Southern men should speak out—the crisis calls for it. Sir, I am done.

From the Wilmington Journal.

Letter From Mr. Clay.—The Washington papers contain a lengthy letter from Mr. Clay, on the subject of Emancipation in Kentucky. We avail ourselves of the following synopsis of the letter, which we find in the Charleston Courier: Mr. Clay says that after full and deliberate consideration of the subject, it appears to him that three principles should regulate the establishment of a system of gradual emancipation.

The first is that it should be slow in its operation, and cautious and gradual, so as to occasion no convulsion, or any rash or sudden disturbance in the existing habits of society. Secondly, that it should be an indispensable condition that emancipated slaves should be removed to some colony. And thirdly, that the expenses of transportation to such colony, including an outfit for six months after their arrival, should be defrayed by funds raised from the labor of such freed slaves.

Nothing could be more ruinous than the immediate liberation of all the slaves in the State, comprising both sexes and all ages, from that of tender infancy to that of extreme old age. It would lead to the most frightful and fatal consequences. Any great change in the condition of society should be marked by extreme care and circumspection. The introduction of slaves into the colonies was an operation of many years, and the work of removing them from the United States can only be effected after a lapse of a great length of time. I think (says Mr. Clay) that a period should be fixed when all born after it should be free at a specified age. That period I would suggest should be 1855, or even 1860, for on this or any other arrangements of the system, if adopted, I incline to a liberal margin, so as to obviate as many objections, and unite as many opinions as possible. Whether the commencement of the operation of this system be a little earlier or a little later, is not so important as that it should be permanently fixed, to which we could look forward with confidence to the final termination of slavery within the limits of the commonwealth.—Whatever may be the day fixed for emancipation, whether it be 1855 or 1860, or any other day, all thereafter born, I suggest, should be free at the age of 25, but liable afterwards to be hired out, under the authority of the State, for a term not exceeding three years, in order to raise a sum sufficient to pay the expense of transportation to the colony, and to provide them an outfit for six months after their arrival there.

From the New York Tribune.

Very Important from California.—Astounding quantities of gold.—The mines inexhaustible.—High wages and prices for goods.—We give below some extracts from letters received from San Francisco by one of the oldest, largest, and most respectable houses in Pearl street, and communicated for the Tribune by the parties to whom they were addressed. It will be seen that they fully confirm the most exciting accounts as to the richness of the mines and the quantities in which the gold has been procured by individuals. The writer has been for eight or ten years the California correspondent of the house in question, and, as we are assured by its head, is a man of the most sound, cautious, and reliable character. We add that any persons wishing to know the names of the parties can have them by applying at the publication office of the Tribune, and so commend our readers to the consideration of the letters:

San Francisco, December 1, 1848. Friend—The prices obtained for goods here are enormous. Were I to quote, it would not be credited.

You will undoubtedly have heard of the great discovery of gold in this county—a discovery which is destined to produce a greater excitement throughout the United States, if not throughout Europe also, than any event which has happened for a century.

The amount of gold obtained are truly astonishing, and the quantities every day brought to this place equally so.

Every article of food and necessity is of course very high at the mines. Flour has been sold at \$2½ the lb; four quarts of wheat for a horse have brought \$8; boots, \$75 per pair; pork, \$250 per barrel.

The wages of carpenters are \$10 per day; common laborers earn \$8 a day or \$1 an hour; a cook, \$60 to \$100 per month.

Brandy fetches 4 oz. gold for a bottle; bread is \$2 per lb; blankets, \$80 per pair; washing is worth \$8 a dozen; clerks, \$3,000 per annum and found.

Emigration is pouring in from all quarters of the Pacific, and it is quite impossible to find a place to put one's head in.

A room at a hotel rents for \$200 per month. The commonest hotel or shanty you can imagine brings \$20 to \$60 per month.

The gold is inexhaustible, and for years to come immense quantities must continue to be got out, and a great trade must be carried on between this and all parts of the world.

The cargo I brought from—cost \$9,000. The gross amount of sales from it has been \$31,000. My partner came with two cargoes, and we have cleared over \$100,000.

San Francisco, Dec. 23, 1848.

Real estate has gone up here, as well as everything else. A store and lot I paid \$17,500 for yesterday.

Lumber is worth \$150 per M, and the carpenter can earn \$10 per day.

The entire population of Oregon have abandoned their crops and homes, and are coming here. The Sandwich Islands are deprived of all their foreign population. Every vessel from any port on this coast is filling with passengers for this place.

Mr.—formerly Consul at— informs me that two of his servants left him when the news first came. They have just returned with \$75,000.

Captain—of the navy, who returned last evening from the mines, informs me of one locality which has been found where gold is so abundant that there is no necessity for washing the earth; \$700 per day is the amount obtained by each man.

Sheath knives are used to dig the gold, and have sold at the mines for \$50 each.

I have conversed with many old friends of mine who have been at the mines, and gathered large quantities; they all say that they only want two months more the next summer, and they shall have enough.

Although this country and town are filled with gold, no vegetables can be had. We eat but little else but beef and bread; all agricultural operations have ceased entirely.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

Passenger Carriages for California.—The enterprise of the West has already taken hold of the California excitement, to run passenger carriages to that country. We see by the last Quincy (Ill.) Whig, that Henry Root and Co. of that city will start on the 15th of April next, twenty passenger carriages for the gold mines. Fare, \$200—through in fifty days. An express line to California, from Independence, is also proposed by Hanspro, and Peacock, of St. Louis, in forty-five to fifty-five days, at \$300. Before many days we shall probably hear that private enterprise is surveying the ground for a railroad to the valley of the Sacramento.

An Incarnate Fiend.—We learn from the Danville (Va.) Register, that on Saturday week, a negro woman, belonging to Dr. John James, of Wentworth, N. C., brutally murdered his only child, an interesting little daughter, about three years old, and also a negro boy belonging to the same gentleman, and a few years older than the little girl, by cutting their throats

with a case-knife. She enticed the children into the woods, and whilst sawing upon the boy's throat, who she afterwards had the coolness to declare, "kicked mightily," the simple but touching appeals of the innocent little girl were pleading for his release. The little girl was staggering about with the blood streaming from her mangled throat, when the inhuman wretch left the bloody scene. The citizens turned out en masse and arrested her, and it was feared for a while they would lynch her. Her excuse is, that her master had threatened to sell her, for a misdemeanor.

From the Fayetteville Carolinian.

Marrying in haste.—The hurry to surrender the bonds of matrimony is so great, that the chancery docket of the Common Pleas of Hamilton Co., Ohio, is mainly made up of this business. Twenty couples were unyoked last week, and about a hundred are waiting for their turn.

Rail Roads.—In a recent number of the London Times newspaper, it was said that, one hundred million pounds sterling, or five hundred millions of dollars had been lost in England alone by the construction of railways. It was further stated, in another number of the same Journal, that nothing since the South Sea bubble, has been so disastrous as speculations in the railway.

Frightful loss of life in a Theatre.—

On the night of Saturday, the 17th ultimo, the Theatre Royal, in Glasgow, (Scotland,) took fire in the upper gallery, from a leakage in the gas pipes. The fire was soon extinguished, but such was the alarm of the people that in the rush to get out, sixty-five persons perished. The panic was principally in the upper gallery, where there were about five hundred people. The price of admission being only three pence. The crowd rushed down the stairs in the terror of some undefined calamity, and fell one over another at the foot, thereby making a barricade of a compact mass of prostrate human beings against the only means of egress. Independent of the pressure of human beings upon each other, this flight of stairs soon became a second Black Hole of Calcutta, from the intensity of the heat. The weak were trampled down by the strong, the latter only to be trampled down in turn by the furious crowd in the rear. The noise of the stifled cries and groans, and the struggles for life which came from this horrid staircase, were most agonizing. Relief to the living was finally obtained by cutting through the partition. By 9 o'clock all the rooms in the Garrick Hotel, opposite the theatre, were filled with the dead—Scarcely any of the bodies presented external wounds. They generally exhibited placid aspect, and seemed as if death had been caused by pressure on the heart.

There were many painful cases, one was that of a poor woman who found her husband and two children among the dead—one of the latter a girl only three years of age. Sixty-five were taken out dead; several died on their way to the hospital, and many of the wounded will probably die.

Splitting Paper.—

We mentioned some weeks since an invention of recent date, by which a sheet of paper could be split. The London Globe shows that this operation has been performed in a manner quite alarming to those whose wealth consists in bank notes. The governor and directors of the Banks of England having been informed of extraordinary ingenuity of Mr. Baldwin, and that he was able to split not only a bank note, sent for him in order to test his skill. That his task might be as difficult as possible, they picked him out one of the old £1 notes, which are printed on paper much thinner than the notes of the present day, and told him to split it if he could. Mr. Baldwin took the note home with him, and returned it the next day in the state he had promised. The paper was not in the slightest degree torn, and seemed as though it had just returned from the manufactory, so little was its appearance affected by the operation. The directors remunerated Mr. Baldwin for his trouble, but could not elicit from him the means he employed. The discovery is considered of much importance in connection with the paper currency of the country.