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BY GEORGE HOWARD.

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POLITICAL.



From the Southern Press.

Highly Important from Georgia.—We received late last night, by Telegraph, the following Proclamation of the Governor of Georgia, calling a Convention of the people of the State.

The language of this State paper is solemn, dignified and determined. It indicates the profound revulsion of sentiment with which the recent measures of Congress have been received in that State.

The point of endurance has been passed.—The destiny of the South is decided. She will not submit. And now we call upon the North to lay aside the feelings of party, and of section, and to reflect seriously, and to determine whether she will prefer the preservation of this Union on the basis of an equality of the States, or to rend it by sectional aggression. The cotton growing States will all unite with Georgia. So will the rest of the slaveholding States; self preservation requires it. We ask now the North to reflect calmly and seriously on this momentous crisis, which determines the fate of the Union. As for the employment of force it is folly and madness. And we advise the North to reflect calmly, to discard the schemes of party, the prejudice of a section, and the arrogance of a majority; and looking to its faith and to its duties, with a solemn recognition of the consequences of fatuity in such an exigency, to renounce the aggressions it has undertaken.—May the grace, the mercy, and the wisdom of the Most High God prevail in our councils.

PROCLAMATION OF GOV. TOWNS,
To the Electors of the State of Georgia.
Macon, Georgia, Sept. 23—10 o'clock p. m.

Below I forward the Proclamation of Governor Towns, of Georgia:

George W. Towns, Governor of said State, to the electors thereof, greeting: Having been officially informed that the Congress of the United States has admitted California into the Union of the States of the Confederacy upon equal terms with the original States—a duty devolves upon me, in the performance of which I shall trespass upon the public briefly. An unfeigned deference for public opinion, and the profound regard I entertain for the wisdom, firmness, and patriotism of my fellow-citizens of Georgia, will not justify, me in a paper of this character, in repeating my known and unchanged opinions as to the duty of the South in repelling Free-soil encroachment, and arresting by all proper means, usurpation by Congress. Whatever is compatible with the honor and obligations of the people of this State to the country, its laws, and its institutions, I doubt not will receive their warm support, in an hour of danger, when your institutions are in jeopardy—your feelings wantonly outraged—your social organization derided—your honor deeply wounded, and the Federal Constitution violated by a series of aggressive measures, all tending to the consummation of one object,—the abolition of slavery. The common territory of all which you have an equal right to occupy and enjoy, has been denied you in the solemn form of law, under pretenses the most shallow—it well becomes you to assemble, to deliberate and counsel together for your mutual

preservation and safety, whatever it may cost. The extraordinary events by which we are encompassed and the measures will demand or justify, must be left, as it should be, to the patriotism, firmness, and prudence of the people themselves.—Upon them devolves the duty of redressing present wrongs, and providing other safeguards for future security—neither the one nor the other of which, however, will ever be effectually accomplished, until by patriotic efforts, perfect harmony and concord of feeling are restored, and concert of action produced among the people of the South.

In view, therefore, of the atrocious Free-soil sentiment and policy, not merely of the non-slaveholding States, but of the Government—of the imminent peril to which the institution of slavery is reduced by the act of Congress, admitting the State of California into the Union with a constitution containing the principle of the *Wilmot Proviso*, and in defiance of our warning and earnest remonstrance.

In view of the deplorable fact that some diversity of opinion exists in some of the Southern States, as to the proper mode of redressing the wrongs and avoiding the dangers, which all must see and feel; let me, fellow-citizens, earnestly entreat you to cultivate for each other, a deep and abiding sentiment of fraternal regard and confidence, and approach the task from which there is no escape, of deciding upon your duty to Georgia and the country, with a firm step, but not without calm, deliberate and patient investigation, consulting neither fears or dangers on the one hand, nor permitting yourselves from exasperated feelings of wrong on the other, to be rashly urged to Extreme Measures, which have not received the full sanction of your judgment. Then I shall not despair of seeing the whole State as one man proposing nothing beyond what the emergency may demand, or failing to perform whatever patriotism, honor, and right may require at your hands. The General Assembly of this State, by an act approved the 8th of February, 1850, having required me upon the happening of certain events, one of which is the admission of California as a State into the Union, to issue a proclamation ordering an election to be held in each and every county for delegates to a Convention of the people of this State, to take into consideration such measures as comport with the extraordinary posture of our relations to our co-States, and to decide upon what measures are necessary and proper to be taken compatible with our honor, and constitutional obligations, as well as more effectually to secure our right of property in slaves, and to arrest all aggressions by one section of the Union upon the free enjoyment of the constitutional rights of the other; and lastly, to preserve, inviolate, the equality of the States of the Union, as guaranteed under the Constitution; therefore, be it known that I, Geo. W. Towns, Governor of the State of Georgia, by the authority and mandate of the law, do issue this, my proclamation, ordering and directing that the qualified voters for the most numerous branch of the General Assembly do meet at the several places of this State, holding elections, as fixed by law, in the several counties of this State within the hours fixed for voting, on Monday the 25th day of November next, and then and there, by ballot to elect two delegates in each of the counties now entitled to one representative in the General Assembly, and four delegates in such of the counties as are now entitled to two representatives; the managers of said election are required to certify, and forward to this Department, the names of such, elected in the manner prescribed by law for the election of representatives in the General Assembly; and be it further ordered, that such delegates as may be elected by a majority of their representative counties, be convened at the Capitol of said State, on Tuesday the 10th day of December next.

Given under my hand, and the seal of the Executive Department at the Capitol in Milledgeville this 23d day of September, in the year of our Lord 1850.

GEORGE W. TOWNS, Governor.
J. W. PATTON, Secretary, Executive Department.

Tall Candidates.—Judges Johnston and Wood, and the Rev. Mr. Edwards, are the whig, democratic, and Free-soil candidates for Governor of Ohio. The three met at Cleveland a short time since, and it was found that they measured nine-tenth feet.

From the Raleigh Times.

The Fugitive Slave Bill.—This important bill, as it has passed Congress, is stringent. It is made the duty of all United States Marshals and Deputy Marshals to obey, and execute all warrants for the arrest of fugitives, and should the fugitives escape, the Marshals are liable to be prosecuted under their official bonds. If they decline diligently to execute the warrant, they are subject to a fine of \$1,000. Any persons obstructing or hindering the claimant from arresting the fugitive, is also subject to a fine of one thousand dollars.

Mrs. Myra Clark Gaines has applied to the legislature of Mississippi for a pension, in consideration of the military services of her late husband, Gen. Gaines. What a sad reverse for the lady, who, a year or two ago, was believed to be the wealthiest woman in America.—ib

The Central Road.—The surveys upon this route are progressing rapidly. We learn, with pleasure, that after a careful reconnaissance of the whole country over which the Road will pass, Major Gwynn, the able and accomplished Engineer, is fully of opinion, that three millions of dollars will be amply sufficient to put it into thorough operation. He pronounces the country, we understand, to be, almost without exception, the most favorably adapted to the construction and success of Rail Roads of any that has ever come under his inspection.

Raleigh Register.

From the Fayetteville Carolinian.

Nearly every officer returned from the Mexican war has had a sword presented to him, for his gallantry, the money being contributed generally by good natured friends, aided, in some instances, by the recipients of the present. One of the journals proposes now to present each volunteer private with an axe and a hoe, and show them where they can be used to the best advantage. Society, we think, would be much better benefitted by adopting this suggestion.

Hungarians Coming.—Alexander Lukacs, a member of the revolutionary congress of Hungary, arrived at New York a few days since and departed immediately for the great West, where he intends to reside. He is commissioned to purchase a large tract of land for three thousand of his countrymen from Central Hungary, all farmers, and strong robust men. Mr. Lukacs was one of those outlawed by Windishgratz, when he entered Hungary at the head of his army, in December, 1848. After the overthrow of the Hungarian army, he secreted himself in Hungary until March last, when he escaped. The proposed colony will probably be in Illinois or Iowa.

Balloon Ascension—Snow Storm.—On Saturday afternoon Joshua Pusey ascended with a balloon from Reading, Pennsylvania. He started at half past 4 o'clock, and descended at Haddington, a few miles west of the Schuylkill river, about half past seven. He says that during his voyage, and when at an altitude of two miles, he was overtaken by a snow storm, and what was strange to him, and will perhaps be so to every body, was the fact that the snow flakes ascended.

From the Wilmington Journal.

Hog and a half.—Most Hogs are quadruped, at least such is the classification of that animal, but there is at present on exhibition in this town a hog with six perfect legs. Its front parts are precisely similar to those of any other hog; but it has two perfect sets of hams, two tails, etc.; in fact all its "stern realities" are duplicate. "Walk in, gentle-men, the greatest natural curiosity in the world. Only 15 cents for seeing "the whole hog,

two tails and all." It weighs about 300 pounds, and is *some pork.*"

Andrew Brand, known as the Kentucky Fat Boy, died at Albany on Wednesday last, aged 16 years.—He was probably the largest human being in existence, weighing no less than 537 pounds.—ib.

North Carolina Woolens.—Having heard the "home-made casimeres," at the store of J. & R. Lindsay, frequently spoken of the last few days, we called yesterday to see them, and frankly say that the half had not been told us. They are from Rock Island Manufactory, Mecklenburg county, N. C. For a softness, fineness of texture, and elegance of finish, they are "good enough for kings to wear." And in this one particular they are better than any similar quality of goods from the North, to wit: they are *made at home.*

Quietly and steadily to encourage and raise up manufactures of this sort among us—developing our own resources, and employing and rewarding the skill, enterprise and labor of our own people—is infinitely better than to be eternally grumbling and passing indignation resolutions against the North; while we are at the same time pouring all our means into the laps of Northern manufactures, to buy what we can as well make ourselves. It is foolish to talk about *Southern independence* while we are *above working for ourselves.*—Greensboro' Patriot.

From the Fayetteville Carolinian.

New Iron Foundry.—In our opinion, we have long needed an iron foundry in Fayetteville, and we are glad to see Mr. Henry G. Hall is erecting one; in the west end of the Town.

We learn from Mr. Hall that the owners of mills in this State heretofore ordered their castings from northern foundries, because of the great delay in furnishing them in this State. Mr. Hall intends to remove this cause, and to ensure good substantial work, will import his iron from New York, the best Scotch No. 1.

He has procured an engine lathe, to swing 26 inches, turn 10 feet, and cut screws from $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch to the size of cotton screws. Another engine lathe for small work; a hand lathe to swing six feet, and turn any length under 20 feet; and a small hand lathe, &c. &c.

The cupola to the foundry will melt 2500 to 3500 pounds of iron. The blower is constructed to melt that amount in 30 minutes, making 2000 revolutions per minute.

The machinery is driven by Burdon's celebrated horizontal engine.

The foundry will be ready in about three weeks to furnish iron, brass, or composition castings.

HERDSMAN'S SONG.

Known as the Echo Song.

SUNG BY MD'LE LIND.

Come hither, come hither, my pretty herd
Huah, huah, huah, huah, huah.

Come, ox and cow and weaning brood,
And hasten to taste of the morning food,
For night with her shade creeps darkening on,

Ring shrill horn on the mountain round,
And follow my cattle the welcome sound,
Huah, huah, huah, to grateful abundance
my flock speed ye.

Long beside where hearth-fires burn,
My love has awaited my return.

Soon I clasp the treasure,

In an ecstasy of pleasure,

Paradis'd upon her arm,

No care can grieve, no ill can harm.

Extinction of a Whole Family.—A family called Kaufman, consisting of five members, part of whom reached this city last week, have all with the exception of one died since leaving their home in Germany, a period of fifty or sixty days. As they embarked at Havre for this country, an older son, who had just finished his education for the practice of medicine, fell overboard and was drowned. Three or four weeks after, as the vessel neared New Orleans, the father, Mr. Philip Kaufman, fell a victim to ship fever. The mother, immediately on reaching the city, brought her youngest son, a boy about twelve years of age to the hospital, laboring un-

der the same disease, and the day following she and a young daughter, the only surviving child, accompanied his remains to the cemetery. Three weeks only elapsed and the two had got to this city, when the fell destroyer again made his appearance. The mother expired last Saturday of a violent typhoid fever induced and much aggravated, it is believed, by her sorrow. A little girl, five or six years of age, homeless and penniless, is all that is now left of the family. Mr. Samuel Lumsden, a worthy mechanic, has adopted the child, and intends, we learn, to raise it as one of his own.—St. Louis Intelligencer.

From the Newbern Republican.

An article in the last Westminster Review States, that the average cost of railways in the United States has been about \$10,300 a mile;—while that of the English railroads has been nearly \$200,000 per mile, including the sums squandered during the mania of 1845—6. In fact, the annual expense of a railroad in England is more than the original cost of one in the United States.

From the Portsmouth Pilot.

Dangerous Exploit.—At Baltimore, on Thursday afternoon, Herr Ryninger accomplished the feat of walking on a single wire from the roof of the Powhattan House, foot of Broadway, to the European House, on Thames street, below Broadway. The wire was about the thickness of those used on the telegraphic line, and extended about four hundred feet, commencing at a height of forty feet, and gradually descending to the ground. This wonderful feat was performed with the greatest ease and facility and apparently with as much confidence on the part of the performer as if he were walking on the ground.

A Finished Place.—The Dutchman says that the only finished place in this country is Lansingburg. For the last twenty years there has not been a board added or a nail drove in the whole place. A man undertook to repair his stoop last week, and he was promptly arrested and sent to jail. The whole village still believes that DeWit Clinton is Governor of the State. That is the place to which a person ought to go for a finished education.

The Capitol of the United States is to be improved very greatly, as will be seen by the following from the Union:

The Senate were yesterday engaged on the civil and diplomatic appropriation bill. They added an amendment providing \$100,000 for erecting two wings to the Capitol, for the purpose of making more convenient halls for the two houses of Congress—an arrangement which we trust will be executed without delay, for the present hall of the House of Representatives is decidedly one of the worst in the world for hearing; and, secondly, they appropriated \$10,000 for the accommodation of the Turkish ambassador, who has recently arrived in the United States.

He is now in this city, dressed neatly, but in the extravagant style of the Turkish costume. He visited the hall of the House of Representatives yesterday, and received a cordial welcome.

Machine for Milking Cows.—A very curious but simple apparatus for milking cows was exhibited at the recent State Fair in Albany. The milking of his cows costs a dairyman much time, trouble and embarrassment. This contrivance gets rid of all the labor, and spare nine-tenths of the time. It consists of a little India rubber bag, through the bottom of which passes a small silver tube about two inches long; part of this is inside of the bag and part outside. The bag is turned up on the cow's teat, and the top of the tube introduced to the milk passage. The mouth of the bag gently presses the teat, and by means of a small piston, a vacuum is created in the tube, the milk consequently rushes out and flows on in four uninterrupted streams, until the cow is milked dry, which occupies, it is said, no more than four or five minutes.

Scientific American.