

# THE TARBORO' PRESS.

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## The Tarborough Press, By GEORGE HOWARD, JR.

Is published weekly at Two Dollars per year if paid in advance—or, Two Dollars and Fifty Cents at the expiration of the subscription year. Subscribers are at liberty to discontinue at any time on giving notice thereof and paying arrears. Advertisements not exceeding a square will be inserted at One Dollar the first insertion, and 25 cents for every continuance. Longer advertisements at that rate per square. Court Orders and Judicial Advertisements 25 per cent. higher. Advertisements must be marked the number of insertions required, or they will be continued until otherwise directed, and charged accordingly. Letters addressed to the Editor must be post paid, or they may not be attended to.

## DR. D. JAYNE'S Family Medicines.

THESE medicines are recommended and extensively used by the most intelligent persons in the United States, by numerous Professors and Presidents of Colleges, Physicians of the Army and Navy, and of Hospitals and Almshouses, and by more than five hundred Clergymen of various denominations.

They are expressly prepared for family use, and have acquired an unprecedented popularity throughout the United States; and as they are so admirably calculated to preserve HEALTH and cure DISEASE, no family should ever be without them. The proprietor, of these valuable preparations received his education at one of the best Medical Colleges in the United States, and has had twenty years experience in an extensive and diversified practice, by which he has had ample opportunities of acquiring a practical knowledge of diseases, & of the remedies best calculated to remove them.

Names and Prices of Dr. D. Jayne's Family Medicines, viz:

Jayne's Expectant, per bottle,	\$1 00
" Hair Tonic " "	1 00
" ALTERATIVE, or Life Preservative, per btl.	1 00
" Tonic Vermifuge " "	0 50
" Carminative Balsam, 25 and 50	
" Sanative Pills, per box,	0 25
" American Hair Dye,	0 50

All the above mentioned Medicines are prepared ONLY by Dr. D. Jayne. Inventor and Sole Proprietor, No. 20 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa. who has no hesitation in recommending them to the community as preparations worthy of their entire confidence, and is fully persuaded from past experience, that they will be found eminently successful in removing those diseases for which they are severally recommended. For sale in Tarboro' by

JAS. M. REDMOND, Agent.  
July 12, 1845

## Jayne's Ague Pills,

Are WARRANTED to make a perfect and lasting cure of Fever and Ague.

These Pills are put up in vials containing from 25 to 30 Pills each, and being thus excluded from the air, never deteriorate or undergo any change, and are WARRANTED, if used according to the directions, to be an INFALLIBLE REMEDY for

### Fever and Ague.

During twelve years extensive practice in a low marshy district of country, where Fever and Agues were very prevalent, the Proprietor was always enabled to effect radical cures, of the most inveterate cases, by the use of these Pills.

Messrs. Jayne & Pencoast of St. Louis, Mo., found these Pills so uniformly successful in curing Fever and Ague, that they sold several hundred bottles to various persons in Missouri, Illinois, &c., agreeing to return money in all cases where they failed to effect a cure, and such was the universal satisfaction the Pills gave of their value that they were never called upon to refund for a single bottle.

These Pills may also be used in all cases where a tonic or strengthening medicine may be required. Prepared only by Dr. D. JAYNE, No. 8 South Third Street, Philadelphia.

JAS. M. REDMOND, Agent.  
Tarboro', July 12, 1845.



## Dr. Duffy's

### ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS AND TONIC MIXTURE.

JUST RECEIVED, a supply of Dr. Duffy's Anti-bilious Pills and Tonic Mixture, an effectual remedy for Ague and Fever, &c.

GEORGE HOWARD, Agent.  
Tarboro', July 16.

Constables' Blanks for sale,  
AT THIS OFFICE.

## POETRY.



[SELECTED.]

### MY COUNTRY.

By an American.

I love my country's pine-clad hills,  
Her thousand bright and gushing rills,  
Her sunshine and her storms;  
Her rough and rugged rocks that rear  
Their hoary heads high in the air,  
In wild fantastic forms.

I love her rivers deep and wide,  
Those bright streams that seaward glide  
To seek the ocean breast,  
Her smiling fields, her pleasant vales,  
Her shady dells, her pleasant dales,  
The haunts of peaceful rest.

I love the forest dark and lone,  
For there the wild bird's merry tone  
Is heard from morn till night,  
And there are lovely flowers I ween  
Than e'er in eastern lands were seen,  
In varied colors bright.

Her forest and her valleys fair,  
Her flowers that scent the morning air,  
Have all their charms to me;  
But more I love my country's name,  
Those words that echo deathless fame,  
"The land of Liberty."

## POLITICAL.

From the Union.

"THE TARIFF—IT MUST BE REDUCED TO THE REVENUE STANDARD."—Robert J. Walker's letter to the editor of the Mississippiian.

Messrs. Bancroft and Walker have just struck a blow—one for the "revenue limits," and the other for the "revenue standard,"—which is calculated to command the attention of the nation. We said, some weeks ago, that the tariff system must "be reduced to the revenue standard;" and that the tariff of 1842 "can scarcely stand as the permanent system of this great country. It is too unequal in itself—too oppressive upon some interests, too partial to others—too favorable to the rich, too burdensome to the poorer classes of the community. The sooner it is reduced, the better for all. It is better even for the manufacturers themselves to understand on what they calculate. It is better for the rich capitalists to have moderate and stable duties, than those which are too high, and, on that account, never fixed, but always unpopular and always fluctuating. It is better for the tranquillity of the administration—better for the prosperity of the whole people."

We had determined, most respectfully, but in the frankest spirit, to follow up the remarks of these two distinguished secretaries with a few observations from our own pen, in this evening's paper, and to republish the substance of an article which we find in the "Clarksville (Tennessee) Jeffersonian," and to produce two very interesting facts which we find—one in the "Richmond Times," and the other in the "Philadelphia Inquirer." We had these several articles on our table for our immediate use to day. We intended to show that the tariff of 1842 "must be reduced to the revenue standard;" that it was calculated to pamper the manufacturing or favored interests of the country, at the expense of the farming, the commercial, or the oppressed interests; that, whilst the manufacturers were deriving excessive profits from the tariff monopoly which they enjoyed, the farmers were burning their candles at both ends, receiving smaller prices for their productions, and paying higher prices for their manufactured goods. In the support of this single proposition, we have invoked the statistics of the article which we republish this evening from the "New York Evening Post." We were about to make these appeals to an enlightened people, when suddenly a new ally appears in the field. This morning, we find the following article in the columns of the "National Intelligencer." We lay it before our readers, with some thanks to that paper; which are the more cheerfully offered, because we are so seldom under obligations to that journal for valuable and liberal political articles of this description. We thank it for calling our attention to the debate at all. Since reading the sketch of it in the "Intelligencer," we have glanced our eyes over the last "New York Albion," (which has just opened an exchange with the Union,) and we find the whole debate in its columns, from which the "National Intelligencer" has, probably, made its abstract. (Our own exchange with the principal London journals is now in a train of arrangement but not yet completed.) We find many more speeches in the Al-

bion than are noticed in the Intelligencer; and those of Sir Robert Peel and others reported more *in extenso*. We shall probably hereafter give further extracts. We also find the following interesting remarks from the editor of the "N. Y. Albion," upon the position of the English Premier, and upon the results which may be expected to be developed by the great movements of the British people, & the liberal opinions of the Prime Minister. We put these remarks of the "Albion" in the foreground, because they furnish a key to the position of parties in England, and the anticipated results of these great questions of free trade and the protective system.

From the Albion.

### LORD JOHN RUSSELL'S RESOLUTIONS.

On reperusing our files by the last steamer, we see no subject of so much importance, or that seems so big with events of the future, as the subject of debate which took place on Lord John's resolutions. It is true that many of the London papers pronounce this debate a mere piece of party manoeuvre, and intended to show off my Lord John and his whig adherents in a sort of grand field-day exercise, rather than as portending any marked result from the debate itself, or the vote taken on it. Such, indeed, was the opinion entertained of it by members of Parliament themselves; for we find that, on the second night of the discussion, the House was on the point of being "counted out," as the phrase is, because less than forty members were present.

But in the course of the speeches that were made, opinions were given, and admissions made by Sir Robert Peel in relation to his views on free trade, that have astonished the conservative party, and brought with them the direct apprehensions of the future. Bell's Weekly Messenger, always a steady conservative paper, and high in the confidence of the party, particularly that portion of it representing the landed property of the kingdom, takes a most serious view of the state of affairs; denounces the Premier for having deserted the party that put him in power, and calls on that party to abandon him, seek another leader, and trust no more to his promises.

It should be borne in mind, that "Bell's Messenger" is by no means a violent paper; on the contrary, it has always been liberal and considerate in its views and its language; but it unquestionably speaks the sentiments of the Duke of Richmond and the landed aristocracy. This want of confidence in Sir Robert Peel has been gradually reaching its present height; but it is the declaration of the Premier and of Lord John Russell in the debate, that has spread so much consternation in the conservative ranks. Sir John Tyrrell said that Sir Robert Peel had lost the confidence of the conservatives. "If that be the case," said Sir Robert, "I will not beg back that confidence by the slightest expression of regret for the course I have taken." Turning to Lord John Russell, he said, "I fully admit all the principles involved in the second and third resolutions. Now, these resolutions declare, first, that all laws imposing protective duties impair the efficacy of labor; and, secondly, that the present corn laws check improvements in agriculture. These are bold declarations; but what says Lord John Russell, the whig leader, to Sir John Tyrrell? 'Let not Sir John Tyrrell and the agricultural members imagine, if they should propose a vote of want of confidence in her majesty's ministers, that I should support it. Again he said, 'I know that the best present mode for carrying out my principles, is to leave the present party in power.' From these bold and decided expressions, on the part of the leader of the two great parties of the country, it is inferred that a coalition between them may, at no distant day, be formed. We ourselves believe that, in the event of any great desertion of the Premier by the conservatives, he would resort to such an alliance, rather than forego the completion of the great changes in the policy of the country which he contemplates. At present, however, he seems strong enough to carry out his own system. The diminished hostility of the whigs makes him more independent; and the paucity of talent and influence of the landed aristocracy in the lower house of Parliament—or rather the want of a leading man, who combines all the great requisites of a leader of a great body—will render it difficult for the landholders to pit a champion of adequate power and energy against him. The conjunction of circumstances is a marvellous one. Here is a statesman placed at the head of the country by a party whose power he uses all his efforts to destroy, whose policy he on all occasions thwarts, and whose remonstrances he treats with indifference. In spite of all of what are termed his unpopular acts, he still retains his majorities in the grand council of the nation; and is able to bring in, discuss, and carry the very measures on which his predecessors

were shipwrecked. That he is absolute in his determination to carry out his whole system, there can be no doubt; this is apparent enough from the debate that is before us; and it is equally apparent that the malcontents have not the power of arresting his career. He seems to be an agent with irrevocable powers, acting in defiance of his instructions, and following the full bent of his own will.

These considerations have induced many thinking men to examine his measures with a view of ascertaining if a policy so vigorously adopted and pertinaciously adhered to, be not in reality the true one;—whether Sir Robert Peel be the master spirit of the age, or the victim of selfish expediency, prompted by jacobin tendencies and inclinations? The result of these inquiries, we believe, has been, that most of the men of business throughout the three kingdoms are converts to his policy; and hence the secret of his success. The merchants, the bankers, the fund-holders, and the manufacturers, or the bulk of them, approve of his system, and encourage him to proceed. No do a large portion of the most eminent politicians—men of such distinction as the Duke of Wellington and Lord Lyndhurst, for example. We do not see, then, that any change of measures can, at present, take place, on the contrary, we may expect the Maynooth bill, and the bill for establishing new colleges in Ireland, to become laws ere the present session closes. And in the next session, should the peace of Christendom remain undisturbed, may look forward to further relaxations in the commercial code, to fresh concessions to Ireland, and to a continuance of those measures which Sir Robert Peel deems essential to the safety, honor, glory, and prosperity of the British empire.

And now, we respectfully ask, whether, amid these signs of the times, here and abroad, of the flourishing condition of manufactures in the United States; amid the extravagant profits they are reaping; amid the profitable exportations of our manufactures abroad, to compete with foreign unprotected fabrics, and the labor-saving machinery which we are inventing; amid the reduced prices of our agricultural productions; amid the advances in England, among her people and their ministers, to a free and more liberal system; while freedom from artificial shackles seems stamped upon the age itself, and promises to become the great law of the highest improvements of civilization,—can we stand quietly reconciled to the act of '42? Can we regard it as immutable as the laws of the Medes and Persians? Or, shall we not say, the act of '42 "can scarcely stand as the permanent system of this great country. It is too unequal in itself—too oppressive upon some interests, too partial to others—too favorable to the rich, too burdensome to the poorer classes of the community?"

Or shall we not rather say with Mr. Walker, "The tariff—it must be reduced to the revenue standard?"

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

Privileges of Post-masters.—We have just seen a letter from the pen of the Post-master General, under date of July 12, from which we make the following extract:

"When subscribers refuse to take Pamphlets or Newspapers from the office, Post-masters are now, as heretofore, required to notify Editors, &c., and may frank letters containing such notice."

From the Milton Chronicle.

Shabby Treatment.—On Tuesday last a couple of candidates for wedlock, (both of whom live in Virginia) came to this town to be married. They tied their horses to the rack, and the man escorted the woman to the Milton Hotel, there to remain in a state of single blessedness until he could step out and bring in one of the half dozen Squires that live in town.—The news of a "runaway match" soon spread over town, and a crowd of the curious soon assembled to witness the marriage ceremony. Of course we were there, watching the "course of things." Well, after waiting until we thought the fellow had sufficient time to see all the Squires in the place, we began to grow impatient about his prolonged absence. He had been seen to go into a grog shop, opposite the tavern, and we made bold to send a boy over there with instructions to tell him to come along and not be keeping the woman "in suspense." The tapster sent back word that he was not there—that he had got a tickler filled with whiskey, cut out at the "back-door," and had not been seen from that time—half an hour previous.—Now we got sight of the lady's face & a thought struck us her "intended" had taken fright and sloped. After waiting some time, she concluded to go out and look after him—she repaired to the place where they had hitched their horses, and finding her lover's horse gone, she remarked that "he had no business to treat her so mean," and that "having a horse of

her own she reckoned she could go where she come from," and off she rode. It is our deliberate opinion that a man who will thus hoax a woman ought to have his name published to the world, and we hereby give it to the world as that of John Arnett, and advise all women in search of husbands to slap the fellow in the mouth if ever he dares to mention courtship to them.

Portsmouth and Roanoke Railroad.—The Portsmouth New Era says, that the Portsmouth and Roanoke Railroad have renewed the connexion with the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroads, which had been broken off for some time, through the enterprise and public spirit of Willis Sledge, Esq., and others, who have put on an excellent stage line to fill the hiatus occasioned by Rives' purchase.

Another Terrible Steam Boat Disaster.—The Steamer Marquette, burst both her boilers as she was putting out from the wharf at New Orleans on the 1st instant, bound for Louisville. At the moment of the explosion, Captain Turpin had just given the word to go ahead, & was walking on the hurricane deck to see that her steam was clear, when after one or two revolutions of the wheels he was thrown about ten feet in the air, and fell on the deck about the same distance aft, escaping with a slight bruise on the leg. The pilot at the wheel, Mr. Olander, was blown, it is stated, over 100 feet in the air, and fell upon the deck of the steamer Yazoo City, lying alongside at the Levee, dislocating one of his hip joints.

The captain and first engineer have been held to bail in \$2,000, at New-Orleans, after an examination before Judge McCaleb, to await the action of the grand jury.

It now appears that the whole number of persons on board this ill fated boat at the time of her awful explosion, at New Orleans, was seventy-one. Twenty eight are known to have been saved, eleven dangerously wounded and now under medical treatment. There have died since the explosion, and twenty nine are still missing so that the probability is that forty-two persons have perished by this single disaster.

Great Fire in the City of New York.

A very destructive fire occurred in the city of New York, on Saturday, the 19th inst. in which about 310 houses were destroyed, and the loss in buildings and merchandise computed at not less than \$6,000,000,—on which there was insurance to the amount of about \$4,500,000. The Journal of Commerce says:

On the east side of Broadway every building from Exchange Place, commencing with the Waverley House, to Market field street, is utterly consumed, also, three or four dwellings below Marketfield. The house on the corner of Stone and Whitehall streets, and two or three dwellings north of Stone street, remain comparatively uninjured. Thence to Broad street is the boundary. Through Broad street, from Stone to the public stores, within two or three doors of Wall street, the buildings on both sides are all destroyed. A line drawn from the public stores to the Waverley House, is the limit on the northwest. In Beaver street all the buildings on both sides are consumed, from the Bowling Green to within five or six doors of William street. On the west side of Broadway the buildings are all destroyed, from Morris street to number 13, occupied by Mrs. Barker as a boarding-house—this last included.

The explosion which set this most disastrous conflagration in motion, we have no doubt, was from the reservoir gasometer of the Manhattan Company, situated in New street, caused by the heat of the neighboring fire. There was nothing else which could have made it; and that could. In corroboration of this, the gas lights in our office went out instantly upon the explosion.

There was a quantity of saltpetre in the store of Crocker & Warren; but a store full of it was burned ten years ago, and there was no explosion. Gunpowder is spoken of, but without evidence that any was present.

The explosion was tremendous, and produced the utmost consternation throughout the low part of the city.

[The explosion was heard, it is said very distinctly at the highlands, which are forty-five miles from the city.]

Another third of Quebec Destroyed by Fire!—On the 28th May, Quebec was visited by a fire, which destroyed, it was said, a third part of the city; and on the 28th ult., this ill fated place was again scourged with a similar calamity, by which 1300 dwellings were destroyed, and 6000 persons rendered homeless! One was killed in blowing up a house, and two were burned—two died from fright, and two from their sick beds.