



**TARBOROUGH:**

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 22, 1846.

FOR GOVERNOR,  
**JAMES B. SHEPARD,**  
OF WAKE COUNTY.

*The Subtreasury.*

A friend, adequate to the task, has promised us a series of numbers on the Subtreasury—the first of which appears in this day's paper. We commend it as well as the succeeding numbers to public consideration.

FOR THE TARBORO' PRESS.

**Mr. Editor:** The House of Representatives has just passed the Subtreasury Bill. Against such a law it is frequently urged,

1st. That it enacts one law for the people, and another law for the Government. This is not true and known to be so by those who urge the objection. Every one knows, that the people have the right and always have had it, to demand gold and silver for what may be due them. Herebefore the Government has been compelled to take Bank notes. This Subtreasury Bill proposes to confer upon the Government the same right to demand gold and silver for its debts as the people now have. So far therefore from making one set of laws for the people and another for the Government, it is proposed by the Subtreasury to provide the same law for both. Both by the Subtreasury will have the right to demand gold and silver, whereas the Government is now denied this right.

2nd. It is denounced, as having the effect to provide one currency for the Government and another for the people. The meaning of this charge is that the Subtreasury will furnish gold and silver to the Government and its officers, and the people, with Bank notes. This is not true because as remarked above, the people have always had the right to demand gold and silver, in payment of their debts. The Subtreasury does not propose to take away or to curtail that right. But it is a little remarkable that this objection should proceed from that party, which has always contended that Bank notes were a better currency, than gold and silver. If it were true therefore, that the Subtreasury did furnish gold and silver for the Government and left the currency of Banks, for the people, the people would not certainly be so unjust as to complain that the better currency should be thrown upon them. It must be admitted either that Bank notes or that gold and silver is the better currency. If Bank notes be the better currency, then the people cannot complain that they are to have the best. If gold and silver be the better currency, the people have already the right to demand it, for their debts, and they should not complain if the Government should secure to itself and its officers the right to demand the same. A. Y.

To the Editor of the Press.

Sir: "Many Voters" in your last paper will accept my thanks for their kind intentions and the good opinion they are pleased to express of me.

I have no knowledge—save from rumor—that Genl. Barnes proposes to retire from the public service; and whenever he shall make such intention public, it will be time enough to entertain the proposition of "Many Voters." Under present circumstances then, I cannot permit my name to be used in any way, that may be, in the most remote degree, construed into opposition to a gentleman who has, so far as my knowledge extends, served his constituents faithfully. However much I might feel flattered by the proposed appointment, my desire for a seat in the Legislature is not so great as to prompt me to commit an act of injustice to attain it.

I have deemed this much due, as well to Genl. Barnes as to "Many Voters," whose communication seemed directed to me personally.

In conclusion I will remark that it has been a custom in the county, time out of mind, for candidates to withdraw and others to declare themselves at the May term of the County Court. I see no imperative reason, now, why the custom should be departed from. Genl. B. will probably then make known his in-

tentions. In the mean time I remain theirs and

Yours, very truly,  
W. F. DANCY.

FOR THE TARBORO' PRESS.

*Proscription.*

I see by the Washington Whig, that a writer from Greenville is whining lustily on account of losing, what he calls the first whig Postmaster, at that place—and an outrageous cry of proscription is made against the new Postmaster and Mr. Clark, whom he charges with procuring that removal. This is very strange, as I recollect being in Greenville last Spring or Summer, when it was said that nobody capable of discharging its duties, would have the office, as its emoluments would not pay for house-room. But I have lately heard that the late P. M. is so ignorant of geography that he often sent letters in the wrong direction—for instance, letters directed to the State of Vermont would be sent on a wild-goose chase towards the glades of Florida. It is also stated, that his accounts rendered to the Department, were not only extremely erroneous, but palpably false, making up for the lack of emoluments, by concealing or omitting a large portion of the postages actually received. One would think that this is sufficient to justify his removal—and so it would be, with any other men than the nice whigs of Greenville, who seem to be of a different race from all other people in the world.

I understand further, that the new P. M. did not apply for the office, and only accepts of it until some other person may be willing to take it—thus saving the mail from passing through Greenville without being opened. Oh, what a hard case of grievance to the whigs of Greenville, who no doubt will cry a long time about it.

*Congress.*

On the 16th inst. in the Senate the vote was taken on the Oregon notice, and passed in the form offered by Mr. Johnson of Maryland, by a vote of 40 to 14. As this form differs from that passed by the House of Representatives, it has to come before the House for its decision.

In the House of Representatives, on the 14th, Gen. McKay, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill reducing the duties on imports and for other purposes—the "Tariff Bill." The Bill was read twice and referred to a Committee of the Whole.

*Beware of Counterfeits.*—We were shown yesterday four well executed \$10 bills on the Bank of the State, which had been passed on one of our merchants, among other money. The paper is too white and clumsy for the genuine. In other respects well calculated to deceive. Fayetteville Car.

*From the Washington Whig.*

Quite a commotion was produced among our merchants on Monday night, by the announcement of the failure of Mr. J. Moore Taylor, of New York, who has done a large business with this place. He made a snug fortune, in a few weeks last Fall, by the rise in naval stores, and now, we suppose, he is stramashed by the recent fall in the same articles. "Ups and downs and alterations" are inseparably interwoven with the web of life; and the victims of indiscretion and hazard should bear their reverses with fortitude, and learn wisdom by experience.

There is said to be considerable commercial embarrassment among the merchants of Charleston, S. C. Several mercantile failures have occurred there, and one in particular for a very large amount, by which the merchants of New York and Boston suffer to the tune of \$300,000.—Boston Jour.

*Farming in Edgecombe.*—A late Tarboro' Press gives a flattering account of the recent improvement in farming introduced in the county of Edgecombe, by the use of marl which has been found in large quantities there. We are glad to learn that the farmers of that county have opened their eyes to the great advantages of an improved plan of agriculture, which aided by calcareous and other manures, will doubtless result in great good. They are also turning their attention to the improvement of stock. These are good signs in the Old North State. We have long believed that the low country of our State admits of as great improvement and promises as much under proper culture, as any portion of our widely extended do-

main. It has been matter of surprise to us that Craven farmers have so long delayed to avail themselves of the advantages which they possess in this respect. Shell-rock abounds in the county, which may be very profitably used by first burning it. We have also heard of rich deposits of marl in the county, which ought certainly to be brought into requisition. The great rage for making turpentine, gives an assurance to those who produce bread-stuffs and pork, of a good return for their labor; and surely under such circumstances, our farmers may expend a little means and labor to enrich their lands, by which these articles may be produced at less toil and in greater abundance.—Newbernian.

*Small Pox.*

Small Pox is a complaint more attendant on childhood than at any other time of life; the human species is, however, subject to it at any period of existence. The cause of this disease does really consist in a portion of the worst kind of humors having become mixed with the circulation of the blood, either from contagion or otherwise. It is this humor which produces shiverings, fevers, heaviness, weariness and pains all over the body, because the circulation is impeded, and its natural course disordered by the bad humors. This is the first period.

The blood in this case, as well as in many other appearances of disease, fights against these impurities, and carries them to the capillary vessels in order to cause an eruption, and thus to throw out these humors. This is the second period.

The skin is covered with pustules (mattery pimples) in more or less quantity, according to the previous healthy or unhealthy condition of the body. After these pimples come but the fever subsides, and in about ten or twelve days dry off and fall into dust. This is the third period.

The Small Pox is deadly or mild, according to the malignity of the contagion, or the bad nature of the humors of the patient. If he were sickly before, and his humors in a corrupt state, he is infinitely more exposed to danger than if he had been previously healthy. For, the blood being weighed down by the corrupt state of the humors, has not the power to resist the disease—and in this case, the result is to be feared, provided no preventive course has been employed; for the third period cannot take place, in consequence of the blood not having the power to throw the humors out, so as to form pustules.

*The Preventive Course.*

When the contagion has spread in a city, the sooner every one in it commences purifying his blood the better; for this purpose use two, four or six of Brandreth's Pills, every, or every other night; this precaution is sure to do good, and can do no harm, and should the above symptoms of Small Pox present themselves, take the Brandreth's Pills every twelve hours, so as to produce powerful evacuations. Supposing the fever did not arise from the Small Pox, the patient will get rid of the disease, no matter how called, and the object in view, as to health, will be the same. At the second period, and while the fever continues, even if the various eruptions take place, the pills must be continued so as to produce good evacuations.

This course will not only insure the life of the patient, but will also prevent any scars from being made, or any internal obstructions, or settling of the humors. By this means the crisis takes its course, and whether the humors be slightly corrupted or strongly depraved, the life of the patient is equally free from danger. And in case of any new attack of pain, or any sign of accident from cold or otherwise, the purgation must be repeated, in the interval of the drying of the pimples.

By thus evacuating the corrosive serosity of the humors which produce holes in the skin, and cause such excessive itching, the eruption will leave no marks upon the skin, and the patient cured by this practice will not be exposed to the different inconveniences which are so often the consequence of this disease.

If the principle of purgation were but well understood, no one would be afraid of the small pox, any more than of a common cold: there would be no inoculation or vaccination either; people would be too wise then—they would know that all disorders could be removed effectually, and without danger, by simply evacuating the bowels, and thus purifying the blood, until the disease was cured. Three or four days of this practice—how many weeks, or months, nay, perhaps years of sickness might it not prevent! Fathers and mothers of families, reflect! it is only your duty

to yourselves and your dear children, to reflect upon these things, and be advised in time.

Should vaccination be decided upon, let the body be put into a healthy state first, by the use of the Pills. But for my part, I do not think much is gained by vaccination: however, let the advice above be taken, and no danger can result from it, or inoculation, or the Small Pox.

For sale by Geo. Howard.

Washington Market, April 15.—Bacon, 7 to 8 cents. Lard, 6 to 7 1/2 cents. Corn, \$2 50 to \$2 60. Naval Stores—turpentine, new dip, \$2 25, old dip, \$2 25. Scrape, \$1 50. Tar, \$1 10 to \$1 20. Spirits turpentine, 55 to 60 cts.—Whig.



We are authorized to announce JAMES F. JENKINS, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of this county, at the ensuing election.

*Appointments of Mr. Shepard.*

Mr. SHEPARD will address his fellow-citizens of the State, at the following times and in the following places, to wit: Beaufort, Carteret, 28th April, Kinston, Lenoir, 1st May, Waynesboro', Wayne, 5th May, Wilmington, New Hanover, 9th May, Smithfield, Johnston, 13th May,

After having visited the Eastern portion of the State and especially the Whig Counties, during the Spring, Mr. Shepard will make his appointments for the Summer in the West until the day of election.

**DIED.**

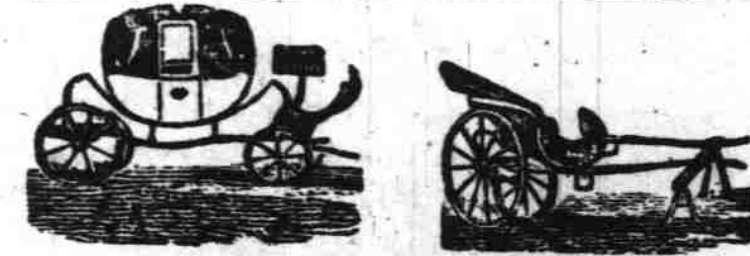
On the 14th January 1846, at his residence, Belle Mont, Nash county, Dr. John F. Bellamy, aged 52 years, of a painful and protracted illness, which he endured with exemplary heroism and Christian resignation and cheering prospects of happiness in the world to come. In the death of this man, it may be truly said that the State has lost one of her best citizens, his children an affectionate father, his servants an indulgent master, and the Protestant Methodist Church a worthy member and one of her most efficient friends; for his heart, his head, his tongue, his pen and purse were all devoted to her best interests, because he believed her the most evangelical in her doctrines and polity of any church in these United States.

He was a member of the Convention which formed her constitution, and was a delegate elect to the ensuing General Conference; but "the harvest is ended, his work is done" and "tho' dead, by faith he yet speaketh" and the writer of this communication is ready to say "from the rocks I see him, and from the hills I behold him! let me die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like his." W. H.

**Notice.**

THE citizens of Tarborough are hereby notified, that until otherwise announced, the stated meeting of the Board of Commissioners will take place at the Court House, at 10 o'clock, A. M. on the first Monday in every month—when and where those having business requiring the action of the said Board, must attend.

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**CARRIAGES, &c., FOR SALE.**

THE Subscriber offers for Sale, a superior Northern-built Carriage, Made in latest style and best materials—  
—a Leather-top Buggy  
—a Cloth-top BUGGY, and a PATENT SULKY,  
—all new, with first-rate harness to them.

ALSO, a second hand barouche, but little worn—and a buggy, very cheap—harness to them.

April 22nd, 1846. GEO. HOWARD.

**Perfumery, Soaps, &c.**

THE subscriber has just received a full supply of the following articles, viz: Fine Windsor, Almond, Rose, Transparent, Italian Chemical, Castile & Fancy

**SOAPS:**  
Cologne, and assorted PERFUMES: Macassar and Bears oils, &c., &c. Also, some Cegars.

All the above articles I will sell on the lowest possible terms.

April 22nd, 1846. GEO. HOWARD.



**Important Sale of REAL ESTATE.**

BY VIRTUE of a decree of the Court of Equity for the County of Nash, made in the case Bennett Perry et al. ex parte, ordering the sale of the real estate of the late Henry Perry, dec'd, for partition amongst the heirs at law, I shall sell on the premises on Monday the 25th day of May next, that

**Valuable Tract of Land.**

Lying in the County of Halifax on the north side of Fishing Creek, containing about

**THIRTEEN HUNDRED ACRES,**

Adjoining the lands of Benjamin Johnson, Samuel L. Arrington and James Carter Nicholson. ALSO, on Tuesday the 26th day of May next, I shall sell on the premises one other

**TRACT OF LAND,**

Lying in the county of Nash, known as the Reedy Point Plantation, containing about

**Five Hundred Acres,**

Adjoining the lands of Willie Powell and others. Bonds with good and able sureties payable in two equal instalments at twelve and eighteen months, with interest from the day of sale, will be required.

B. H. BLOUNT, C. M. E.  
Nashville, N. C., 6th April, 1846.

**Notice.**

THE SUBSCRIBER having purchased of Mr. David W. Bulluck, the small triangular shaped piece of land, which lies on the other side of Hendrick's creek and is bounded on one side by the said creek and on the other two sides by the old and new roads respectively, hereby forwards all persons from taking or removing therefrom, any wood, soil, earth, sand, clay, or any thing else whatsoever.

WM. NORFLEET.  
April 1st, 1846.

**\$20 Reward.**

RAN AWAY from the subscriber about the first of January last, my man

**BILLY,**

A sawyer by trade, and is a rough carpenter. He is about fifty-three years of age, tall and large, of a yellow complexion, upper fore tooth out, a scar on his upper lip; also a scar on his back by the cut of a knife and marks of shot on his back. I expect he has a pass, probably a free pass, and his destination is to some free State. All owners or masters of vessels are forbidden from employing him or taking him as a passenger. He is uncommonly smart, and very religious when drunk. I will give Twenty Dollars, if he is lodged in any jail so that I get him.

WILLIAM M. POWELL.  
Warrenton, N. C., March 24, 1846.

P. S. He may aim for Norfolk or Wilmington. W. M. P.

**\$10 Reward.**

RAN AWAY from the subscriber on the 28th of Dec. last, my negro woman

**MARGARET,**

Of yellow complexion, rather under common height, very fleshy, has a down look when spoken to, speaks one word at a time and turns her face from you, age about 21 years; she has had or lost a child in the last ten days. She is harbored in the neighborhood of Mrs. Ward and William Lewis, by Mr. Lewis's Granville and Samuel Marshbourn's Sam. I will give the above reward for her delivery to me near Battle's Depot, or in Tarboro' jail.

F. H. KNIGHT.  
March 27, 1846.

**Sappington on Fevers.**

THIS work is now offered to the public for sale.

A full disclosure of the component parts of his Anti Fever pills is given in this work, together with directions for making and using them on all occasions.

The price of the Pills is reduced to 75 cents per box—and of the Books to \$1 per copy.

A fresh supply of the above Pills just received and for sale by GEO. HOWARD.  
Tarboro', April 17, 1846.

**Botanic Medicines.**

A FRESH supply just received and for sale by GEO. HOWARD.  
April 13th, 1846.

**Turner & Hughes'**

NORTH CAROLINA

**ALMANACS,**

For 1846,

For sale by GEO. HOWARD.  
Tarboro', Nov'r 7.