

THE TARBOROUGH PRESS.

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The Tarborough Press,
By GEORGE HOWARD, JR.
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CHEERING NEWS FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

Miss *Julia A. Woodford* says, in a letter to Dr. *Jayne*, dated,
Naugatuck, Conn., Sept. 30, 1846.
"I am using your **ALTERATIVE** with good effect for a Scrophulous affection under which I have been suffering for the last ten years." And after describing her situation, and asking for further advice, goes to say: "We have used a great deal of your medicines in my father's family, and have known them to make great cures. About five years since, my brother was very sick with what was supposed to be CONSUMPTION. The best physician in the place was called in: (we were then in Cabotville, Mass.) and he came I do not know just how long, but for a great many days, and brought with him other physicians—but still he grew worse. They at last gave him over, said they could do nothing more for him—that he must die. We watched over him hour after hour, expecting that every breath would be his last. At length one night a gentleman called to see him, and spoke of DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT: said that he thought that he was too far gone to live, but that there could be no harm in trying it. The same night we sent to Springfield and obtained a bottle, and commenced giving it to him with but little hope of its having any effect. His physician called next day at his usual hour, and the moment he entered the room pronounced him better. We sent for more of the Expectorant and gave him that and nothing else until he was entirely cured. He took twenty-seven bottles, and his health has been better since than it was before his sickness. He is now in Hopkinton, N. H., attending to his business. Respectfully, yours
JULIA A. WOODFORD.
Prepared only by Dr. D. JAYNE, Philadelphia, and sold on agency by
GEO. HOWARD.
Tarboro', Nov. 9.

Names and Prices of Dr. D. Jayne's FAMILY MEDICINES, viz:
Jayne's Expectorant, per bottle, \$1 00
" Hair Tonic, 1 00
" Tonic Vermifuge, 0 25
" Carminative Balsam, large, 0 50
" " " small, 0 25
" Sanative Pills, per box, 0 25
" American Hair Dye, 0 50
" Alterative, 1 00
" Ague Pills, 1 00
For sale in Tarboro' by
GEO. HOWARD.
October 5, 1847.

New Arrangement.

THE STAGE
From Rocky Mount to Washington, COMMENCED running on the 1st instant under the new schedule, viz: leaving Rocky Mount on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 6 o'clock, A. M. and arriving at Washington before 11 o'clock, P. M. same day—leaving Washington at 4 o'clock, A. M. on Sundays, Tue. days, and Thursdays, and arriving at Rocky Mount before 5 o'clock, P. M. in time for passengers going North to take the Wilmington train of cars the same day.
The fare will be reduced from Washington to Rocky Mount to \$5 50, viz:
From Washington to Greenville \$2 00
" Greenville to Tarboro' 2 00
" Tarboro' to Rocky Mount 1 50
For seats, &c. apply to Benj. M. Selby, Washington—Gold Hoyt, Greenville—and at the Printing Office in Tarboro'.
The subscriber will not consider himself responsible for packages, &c. sent by stage, unless entered on the way bill.
GEO. HOWARD.
Tarboro', Nov. 4, 1847.

TURNER'S ALMANACS,
NORTH CAROLINA
For 1848,
For sale by **GEO. HOWARD.**
November, 1847.
Constables' blanks for sale,
AT THIS OFFICE.

DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

Though the remote or primary causes of skin diseases may be various, as Impurity of the Blood, Liver complaints, Scrophula, &c. &c., yet the immediate cause is always the same, and that is an obstruction in the pores of the skin, by which the perspiration, in its passage from the body, is arrested and confined in and under the skin, causing an intolerable itching, or an eruption of Pimples, Pastules, Ringworm, Itch, Salt Rheum, &c. &c.
For all these affections Jayne's Alterative has been found an invaluable remedy, as it removes both the primary as well as the immediate causes—purifying the blood, curing the Liver Complaint, and effectually eradicating Scrophula from the system, while at the same time it frees the pores of their obstructing matters, and heals the diseased surface.

"The work goes bravely on,"
The following is from the Rev. John R. Corney, Jr.
Tranton, N. J., Oct. 31st, 1846.
Dr. D. Jayne—Dear Sir—I am extremely happy in being able to inform you that I have entirely recovered my health from using your *Expectant*. I have suffered with a severe cough, pain in my breast, and great prostration of strength for the last eighteen months, so that I was compelled to relinquish my charge of a church which I held in this place. I had resorted to a great many different prescriptions as well as the attendance of several respectable physicians, but they did not appear to reach my case. I resorted to your *Expectant* through persuasion of Brother Parker Wood, and the use of three bottles has entirely cured me.
Believing it to be an act of justice due to yourself, as well as to those similarly afflicted, I enclose to you a testimonial, which you are at liberty to use as you may think proper.
Respectfully, yours,
John R. Corney, Jr.
Prepared only by Dr. D. JAYNE, Philadelphia, and sold on agency by
GEO. HOWARD.
Tarboro', Nov. 9.

CANCER, SCROFULA AND GOITRE.

Ample experience has proved that no combination of medicine has ever been so efficacious in removing the above diseases, as Dr. JAYNE'S ALTERATIVE. It has effected cures truly astonishing, not only of Cancer, and other diseases of the chest, but has removed the most stubborn diseases of the Skin, Swelling of the Liver, Complaint, Dyspepsia, &c. &c. This medicine enters into the circulation, and eradicates disease wherever seated. It purifies the blood and other fluids of the body, removes obstruction in the pores of the skin, and reduces the enlargements of the glands or bones. It increases the appetite, removes headache and drowsiness, and invigorates the whole system, and imparts animation to the diseased and debilitated constitution. There is nothing superior to it in the whole materia medica. It is perfectly safe and extremely pleasant, and has nothing of the disgusting nausea accompanying the idea of swallowing medicine.

NO APOLOGY FOR WEARING A WIG.

Haddonfield, N. J., Feb. 2d, 1846.
Dr. Jayne: Sir—I take great pleasure in informing you that the bottle of Hair Tonic which I obtained of you last October, has proved most satisfactory and successful. My hair had for a long time been exceedingly thin, but for two or three years past it had so fallen out that my head had become almost entirely bald. I was under the necessity of concealing the baldness, by combing the hair on the sides over it. But now, after using a bottle of the Tonic, I have as luxuriant a growth of hair as I ever had.
C. C. PARK,
Late Pastor of the Baptist church at Haddonfield, N. J.
Prepared only by Dr. D. Jayne, Philadelphia, and sold on agency by
GEO. HOWARD.
Tarboro', Nov. 9, 1847.

Bridge Building.

THE Subscriber informs the Public, that he is now fully prepared to
Build Bridges,
Either on the plan of driving the posts, or by mud sills. Commissioners for building Bridges, or individuals desirous of contracting for the same, of any dimensions, will please address the Subscriber, at Battleboro' P. O. Edgecombe county, N. C.
SAM'L MARSHBOURN.
April 29, 1847.



PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

(continued from last No.)

We are indebted to the Newbernian, for the following abstract of the latter part of the Message, which we regret that we cannot conveniently insert at length.

The President thinks the difficulty with the Brazilian government will be soon adjusted. Efforts are making for the adjustment of claims against the independent Powers of South America, and the friendly relations existing are favorable thereto.—The government of Peru had paid two installments of the indemnity awarded our citizens, and the claimants will be paid on demand.

He urges Congress to make provision for the trial of American citizens in China guilty of offences, who agreeably to our treaty with that power, are amenable to the laws of the U. S.

Treaties with the Sublime Porte, Tripoli, Tunis Morocco and Muscat, have been made, which require the action of Congress.

He asks for appropriations for opening diplomatic relations with the Pope of Rome, and the republics of Bolivia, Guatemala and Ecuador. Also for an appropriation to be paid to the Spanish government for distribution among the claimants in the Amistad case.

For a detailed statement of the Finances, he refers to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury. The exhibits of that document, show the imports for the year ending 30th June, 1847, were valued at \$146,545,638; of that amount \$2,110,158 were exported. The exports for the same period were \$258,648,622, including the exports of foreign merchandise.

The receipts into the Treasury for the same period, were \$25,346,790.37 cts; of which \$23,747,864.65 cts were collected from the customs. The net revenue from the customs for the year ending Dec. 1st, 1847, was about \$31,500,000, being an increase over the last year under the Tariff of 1842 of more than \$8,500,000.

The expenditures for the year ending 30th June, 1847, were \$59,451,177.65 cts, including \$3,522,082.37 cts, on account of public debt, principal and interest, including treasury notes redeemed.

The estimated receipts from customs, sales of lands, &c., including the balance in the treasury on the 1st July last, for the year ending June 30th, 1848, will be \$42,886,545.30 cts, and the expenditures for the same period if the Mexican war continues and is prosecuted as proposed, will amount to \$58,615,660.07 cts.

On the 1st inst., the public debt actually incurred including treasury notes, was \$45,639,550.40 cts., which includes the public debt due on the 4th March 1845, of \$17,788,799.62 cts. To meet the expenditures of the remainder of the fiscal year ending 30th June 1848, a loan of \$18,500,000, will be required. If a duty on tea and coffee should be imposed, the prices of the public lands be reduced and graduated, and the military contributions made upon Mexico be increased, so much would not be required. Should the war continue until June 1849, an additional loan of \$20,500,000, would be required, if those plans to increase the revenue be not adopted. The President only asks for the first loan at present.

The President lauds much the Tariff of 46 attributing to it a powerful agency in the general prosperity of the country, and he hopes that its principles have become the fixed policy of the country. He asks for a duty to be laid on tea and coffee, being demanded by the country in a state of war, and to prevent the augmentation of the public debt. When the war is over, he urges that the surplus in the treasury, be a sinking fund, to reduce the funded debt.

He thinks the "warehousing system," though new in this country, is working well. The "Subtreasury," he says, has been eminently successful though some of the details of the law require modification. The mint and its branches coined the past year, upwards of \$20,000,000. He

thinks a branch mint at New York desirable on account of the large amount of foreign coin received at that port, and urges its establishment.

The public lands which will be surveyed and ready for sale in 1848, will be not less than ten millions of acres. The President urges a modification of the pre-emption laws, so that they shall operate prospectively, and thus give greater encouragement to the opening and settlement of these lands. He urges the reduction of the price of those lands which have been in market but remain unsold.

He repeats the recommendation he made to the last session, to establish a Territorial government in Oregon. Our friendly relations with the Indian tribes remain undisturbed. In addition to the number of war steamers already authorized, built and in course of construction, the President suggests that five more be added, making eighteen in all, which will be of great service after the war is at an end.

The duties of the War and Navy Departments have been very onerous, and have been managed to the President's satisfaction.

The revenue derived from the Post Office Department will be sufficient to meet its own demands. Our postal arrangements with Bremen are satisfactory, but they are unsettled with Great Britain; and the President recommends that if the efforts of our Minister at that Court, fail to secure us an equal advantage with Great Britain in transporting the mails across the Atlantic, that the Postmaster General be authorized to adopt the necessary measures for so doing. Having gone through the matters of business interest to Congress, the President concludes his Message with the following appropriate remarks:

"In view of the existing state of our country, I trust it may not be inappropriate, in closing this communication, to call to mind the words of wisdom and admonition of the first and most illustrious of my predecessors, in his farewell address to his countrymen.
That greatest and best of men, who served his country so long, and loved it so much; foresaw, with "serious concern," the danger to our Union "of characterizing parties by geographical discriminations—northern and southern, Atlantic and western—whence designing men may endeavor to excite a belief that there is a real difference of local interests and views," and warned his countrymen against it. So deep and solemn was his conviction of the importance of the Union and of preserving harmony between its different parts, that he declared to his countrymen in that address, "it is of infinite moment that you should properly estimate the immense value of your national Union to your collective and individual happiness; that you should cherish a cordial, habitual and immovable attachment to it; accustoming yourselves to think and to speak of it, as a palladium of your political safety and prosperity; watching for its preservation with jealous anxiety; discountenancing whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can in any event be abandoned; and indignantly frowning upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts."
After the lapse of half a century, these admonitions of Washington fall upon us with all the force of truth. It is difficult to estimate the "immense value" of our glorious Union of confederated States, to which we are so much indebted for our growth in population and wealth, and for all that constitutes us a great and a happy nation. How unimportant are all our differences of opinion upon minor questions of public policy, compared with its preservation; and how scrupulously should we avoid all agitating topics which may tend to distract and divide us into contending parties, separated by geographical lines, whereby it may be weakened or endangered.

Invoking the blessing of the Almighty Ruler of the Universe upon your deliberations, it will be my highest duty, no less than my sincere pleasure, to co-operate with you in all measures which may tend to promote the honor and enduring welfare of our common country.
JAMES K. POLK.
Washington, Dec. 1847.

Post Office Department.—The report of the Postmaster General, which we give in to-day's paper, will be found a highly interesting document. It presents the condition of the Department in a most favorable aspect, reflecting the highest credit upon those entrusted with its management, and furnishes the most ample and conclusive refutation to many allegations of misconduct and mismanagement in its administration. Of all the Departments of the Government, the Post Office is that which is brought most frequently and intimately into connection with the people, and in whose regular and efficient action they are most deeply interested. Penetrating and extending in its ramifications into every neighborhood throughout the Union, the slightest derangement or irregularity in the workings of its vast and complicated machinery is at once detected, and this is but too frequently made the pretext for political vituperation, and the Postmaster General causelessly assailed, while the delinquent mail contractor is altogether overlooked.

It will be perceived from the report that during the year ending 30th June last, the extent of mail service was 38,887,800 miles, for which was paid \$2,406,848. The receipts of the Department for the same period were \$3,945,893, and the expenditures \$3,979,570, being an excess of expenditures of only \$33,677. This is much better than was anticipated when the law reducing postages went into operation. The receipts for the current year are estimated at \$4,315,157, and the expenditures \$4,099,206; leaving a surplus of \$213,951.

Report of the Secretary of War.—This document states that, in consequence of the dispersed situation of the troops in the service, accurate statements could not be returned by the Adjutant General; but from the best means of information the aggregate force is estimated at 43,586; of which 21,509 are regular troops and the remainder volunteers. Of this number there are under Gen. Scott, in garrison, &c., on the line, 32,156. Under Gen. Taylor 6,727. In Santa Fe, and that section 3,634. In California about 1,000. Allowing for deductions by reason of sickness and other casualties, the effective force is considerably below this estimate.

Married Women in Vermont.—The Vermont legislature has passed an act providing that all real estate, and the rents, issues, and profits which may have belonged to a woman before marriage, or which she may inherit during marriage, shall be exempt from attachment or levy for the sole debts of her husband, and that no transfer of either made by the husband shall be valid, unless she shall sign a deed. Married women are also authorized to devise property by will.

Who wants a Crown.—The sale of his crown by the Duke of Lucca, for twelve hundred thousand livres of rent, is the brilliant achievement which Paris has last admired. It is, every way, a gain to the little ex-Sovereign. Nobody was ever likely to hear of him as one of the series of Grand Dukes of Lucca. Every body will hear of him as the man that sold his throne, and made a good trade of it. As a government, Lucca was to him a nest of petty troubles, with a perpetual prospect of assassination. Its territory was but thirty leagues square, and its population one hundred and forty-five thousand. He has sold every league to the Duke of Tuscany, therefore, for about forty thousand livres of annual rent, and every subject for eight franks of annuity per head. It is said that the princes and petty monarchs of the Germanic Confederation are all in a ferment, anxious to sell out at the Luccese rate, and dying to go and live like gentlemen of pleasure at Paris, on princely incomes. Six Principalities, Electorates and Duchies are actually for sale at the present moment, subject only to the approval of the Cabinet at Vienna.

A Sweet Tempered Girl.—"You should never let the young men kiss you," said a venerable uncle to his pretty niece. "I know it, uncle," returned she, penitently, "and yet I try to cultivate a spirit of forgiveness, seeing that when one has been kissed there is no undoing it."