

THE TARBOROUGH PRESS.

Whole No 1138.

Tarborough, Edgecombe County, N. C. Saturday, January 29, 1848.

Vol. XVIII. No. 5.

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.

Advertisements not exceeding a square will be inserted at One Dollar the first insertion, and 25 cents for every succeeding one. Longer advertisements at that rate per square. Court Orders and Judicial advertisements 25 per cent. higher.

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, Tuesdays, 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—Gould 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.

A VOLUNTARY WITNESS FOR JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.

John Van Valkenburgh, Esq., writes to Dr. Jayne, Sept 28th, 1846, and says: I would cheerfully accept of an agency for the sale of your family Medicines, because I feel satisfied, that if I had not taken your Expectorant, I should before this day have been in my grave. In the month of August, 1845, I had a very severe attack of Typhus Fever and Inflammation of my Lungs, which reduced me very low. In a few days after my fever left me and I began to gain strength; I had a bad cough and raised large quantities of matter from my lungs or stomach. As my strength increased, my cough also increased. I told my physician, that I wanted to take your Expectorant. He thought it was not best.

He made me some syrup for my cough, which I took for two or three weeks, but it did me no good. My cough still increased so much that my stomach and lungs felt as if they were all raw, there was such a soreness. I raised a very large amount, and it appeared to me that I was as bad off as many people I have seen in the last stages of consumption, and that I could not live but a short time. I there fore determined to be my own physician. I sent to Castkill for half a dozen bottles of your Expectorant, and commenced taking it, and in less than twenty-four hours there was quite a change in my feelings, and before I had taken two bottles of it, I was restored to my usual health.

I sold two or three bottles of it to a lady in this place. She has told me within three weeks, that she believes that it has been the means of saving her life. If you think what I have stated, to be worth publishing, you are at liberty to do so. Respectfully yours,

John Van Valkenburgh, P. M.

Lexington, Green Co., N. Y.

Prepared only by Dr. D. Jayne, Philadelphia, and sold on agency by

GEO HOWARD.

Tarboro', Nov. 9, 1847.

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.

TURNER'S

NORTH CAROLINA

ALMANACS,

For 1848,

For sale by GEO. HOWARD.

November, 1847.

POETRY.



COL. MARTIN B. SCOTT.

The Gallant Soldier who fell in Mexico.

BY CALEB LYON, OF LYONSDALE.

No more thy rifle's voice will ring,
Through rocky glen and cavern dark;
The panther there again will spring,
Unharm'd by thy unerring mark.

And o'er the wild prairie plain,
Where wreathed snow in waves are piled,
Unawed the wolf will now remain,
To hunt the red deer through the wild.

No more the forest's sons will greet,
Their pale faced idol of the chase,
Nor in their lodges shall he meet,
The hunter's welcome and embrace.

Unreached the heron now can soar;
The eagle's safe upon his pine,
And by St. Anthony's dim roar,
The loon pours forth his chaunt divine.

There's sadness in our northern land,
And honest tears are shed like dew;
For there was aye an open hand,
And there a heart both warm and true.

POLITICAL.



From the Raleigh Standard.

MEETING IN LINCOLN COUNTY

At a large meeting of the Democrats of this county, held at the Court house on the 8th December, Col. F. A. Hoke was called the Chair, and A. P. Cansler and Thomas J. Eccles appointed Secretaries. On motion it was resolved to appoint a committee to draft resolutions for the consideration of the meeting.

Col. Wheeler, R. Williamson, Henry Cansler, A. W. Burton, and W. W. Munday, Esqrs. constituted the committee, who reported the following resolutions, which were adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That in the present momentous crisis of our National and State Governments, it is the duty as well as the unalienable right of freemen to assemble together and to express freely and fairly their opinions.

Resolved, That inasmuch as our Nation is at war with a foreign foe, it is the duty of every patriotic citizen to sustain his country; yet with great regret do we see distinguished leaders of a great political party denouncing their own country and aiding and abetting the enemy. The history of Mexico towards the United States, for many years previous to the present state of war, has been one of outrage, rapine, plunder and murder, and as long back as the administration of Gen. Jackson, as he stated in his message to Congress, she afforded us ample cause of war. The forbearance of our nation only increased their insolence, until by an open attack on our troops on the Rio Grande, the assassination of Col. Cross and others, compelled us to resort to that last appeal of nations, open war, which Congress with an unparalleled unanimity declared "existing by the act of Mexico," and both parties in Congress voted liberally men and money for its active prosecution.

Resolved, That we rejoice with heartfelt exultation at the glorious victories achieved by American arms, in the brilliant affairs of Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, Cerro Gordo, Buena Vista, Contreras, and the capture of the City of Mexico, over a force sometimes five times their number, entrenched behind formidable fortifications. These achievements, not excelled by any nation at any period of history, afford to the rest of the world the undeniable truth, that the American people have within themselves a force of citizen soldiers that may defy any future effort to subdue us, and that in defence of our rights and liberties "a world in arms" cannot conquer us.

Resolved, That the idea that the war

was brought on by the American troops taking position on the Rio Grande is absurd, and merely used for political capital. The Rio Grande is the acknowledged boundary of Texas. When ceded by France in 1805 to the United States, this boundary is recognised; when by the Florida treaty it was by us ceded to Spain in 1819, it was then stated to be the boundary; when Mexico revolted from Spain, the State of Texas, by the constitution of 1824, was bounded by the Rio Grande; when in April, 1836, Texas proved her valor on the plains of San Jacinto, and overthrew the Mexican power, by a treaty made with the President of Mexico, Santa Anna, and subsequently recognised by the authorities of Mexico, the Rio Grande was the acknowledged boundary of Texas. The great champion of whigery, Mr. Clay, states in his letter from Raleigh, just before the last Presidential election, that this was the true boundary, and that Texas extended to the Rio Grande. Under this state of facts, under the recommendation previously given by General Taylor himself, our forces took position on our own territory, on the Rio Grande. Here they were attacked—here American blood was spilled on American soil; and here our brave troops, under Gen. Taylor, covered themselves and the American arms with honor and glory. With what justice then can Mr. Clay, as he did in his last speech at Lexington, a few weeks ago, state this to be the direct cause of the war, and laying all the blame on his own country, vindicate Mexico. Such conduct deserves the reprobation of every true American, and the author is guilty of moral treason to his country.

Resolved, That in the last Presidential election, by a solemn verdict of the nation, from which there can be no appeal, the American people decided that Texas should be annexed. Her boundary was the Rio Grande. Our acts of Congress prove that we have established a custom house in the territory; we have made in it post routes and roads, created courts of justice, opened land offices, granted land on the Rio Grande. This territory is represented in the Texas Legislature as well as in the Congress of the United States. With what justice or truth can any statesman or party urge in the face of all these facts that Mexico has the title to this country, and that we were but pirates and land robbers in taking possession of it. No friend of American rights and honor can take this ground, and those that do, have but "one thing more to do, to go over and join the ranks of the enemy in the field."

Resolved, That we view war as a calamity, but we view our country's disgrace as a much greater one, and that we demand before peace is made, indemnity for the past, and security from future insults and invasions. When the war will end we know not; but as the brave and lamented Captain Walker is said to have told Mr. Webster, when asked—"when the war would end?" "Not until you, sir, and your friends cease to abuse your own country, and praise our enemies."

Resolved, That we rejoice that the modification of the Tariff by the last Congress has resulted in an increase of the revenue, and that in the midst of an expensive war, and a period of severe pecuniary embarrassment, the credit and finances of the Union were never more prosperous.

Resolved, That the thanks of the people are due to President Polk, for his constant efforts to carry out the great principles that elected him to office, and to vindicate the honor and integrity of the nation. Disappointed ambition may carp at his conduct, and treason rear its hydra head to embarrass his efforts, yet the people confide in his virtues and integrity, and future history will turn to this Administration as one of the brightest eras of the Republic.

Resolved, That we do not despair of seeing "the Old North State" where she was in her better days, (in the days of her Macon and others) in the Republican ranks; eschewing her present unnatural alliance with federal Massachusetts and abolition Vermont. That our motto is "Fight on, fight ever!" We agree with our Democratic brethren, that a convention to nominate a candidate for Governor should be held at Raleigh, and the Chairman of this meeting is hereby directed to appoint twenty Delegates from this county.

Resolved, That we sincerely believe, that if the good people of North Carolina could see and know the real acts and doings of the last Legislature, that it would be the last whig legislature that would ever meet in the capitol. The unjust and almost unheard of exercise of despotism—the re-districting the State—is subversive of all order, and only intended to secure position and place for a few leaders; the denial of the liberty to the brave officers and soldiers who had volunteered, to go to Mexico, to choose their own field officers, and placing the power in the hands of a partizan who exercised it like a partizan, and not as a patriot, would, if fairly and fearlessly presented to their view, shock the moral sense of the whole people. This last act has already produced its legitimate fruits. Under such officers, the Regiment of North Carolina has not only reaped no laurels, but has been the subject of reproach and scorn. While the Regiments of South Carolina and Tennessee, our neighbors, have covered themselves and their States with immortal honor, the regiment of North Carolina, from the ignorance and arrogance of its commander, has been the scene of mutiny and disgrace. Who would not prefer the fate of the gallant Butler, nobly leading his brave South Carolinians in the thickest of the battle, and falling himself crowned with glory, to the position of Col. Paine, although he may be decked with Gov. Graham's epaulettes, and mounted on his noted wooden horse, with no trophy save that derived from the blood of one of his own soldiers.

Resolved, In order to ensure concert of action in this Senatorial district, that we recommend respectfully to our sister counties, Catawba and Gaston, the propriety of a Convention, composed of Delegates from each Captain's district to meet at some suitable time and place, then and there to select suitable candidates to maintain in the approaching animating struggle, the great truths of Republicanism.

The following gentlemen were appointed under the 9th resolution:
Dr. Pritchard, W. W. Munday, William J. Hoke, David Crouse, A. P. Cansler, Andrew Killian, David Seagle, Joseph Stamey, Henry Cansler, Albert Deter, Col. D. A. Lowe, Col. J. H. Wheeler, J. F. Leonard, A. W. Burton, T. J. Eccles, T. T. Slade, Dr. Coleman, Wm. McCaslin, Absalom Brown, W.M. Reinhardt.

Previous to a motion for adjournment it was

Resolved, That these proceedings be published in the Lincoln Courier, Charlotte Jeffersonian, Raleigh Standard, and Washington Union.

F. A. HOKE, Chm'n.

A. P. Cansler, } Secretaries.
Thos. J. Eccles, }

How He rose—A true sketch.—About forty years ago, somewhere in the woods, near the line between Tennessee and Kentucky, in a log cabin sixteen feet by eighteen, which was already occupied by a brood of ten or twelve children, was born a youngster—the hero of our sketch. In his infancy he was fed on hog and hominy, bear meat, and the flesh of such "wild varmints" as were caught in the woods. At twelve years of age, he was put out to work with a neighbor as a farm boy, and drove oxen, hoed corn, raised tobacco in summer, cured it and prized it in winter, till he was seventeen years old, when he took to making brick; to which he added the profession of a carpenter; and by these successive steps in mechanical arts he became able, by his own unassisted skill to rear a house from the clay-pit, or from the stump, and complete it in all its parts, and to do it, too, in a manner that none of his competitors could surpass. His panel doors are to this day the wonder and admiration of all the country, in which they continue to swing on their hinges. He never saw the inside of a school house or church till after he was eighteen years old. By the assistance of an old man in the neighborhood, he learned, during the winter evenings, to read and write, when a farm boy. Having achieved these valuable acquisitions by the aid of another, all his other education has been the fruit of his own application and perseverance. At the age of twenty-two, he conceived the idea of fitting himself for the practice of law. He at first procured an old copy of Black-

stone, and having, after the close of his daily labors, by nightly studies over a pitch-knot fire in his log cabin, mastered the contents of that compendium of common law, he pursued his researches into other elementary works. And having thus, by great diligence, acquired the rudiments of his profession, he met with an old lawyer, who had quit practice, or whose practice had quit him, with whom he made a bargain for his scanty library, for which he was to pay him \$120 in carpenter's work; and the chief part of the job to be done in payment of these old musty books was dressing and laying down an oak floor or floors, for three dollars per square of ten feet. The library paid for, our hero dropped the adze, plane and trowel, and we soon after hear of him as one of the most prominent members of the Mississippi bar, and an able statesman and orator. "I heard him one day," says one, "make two speeches in succession, of three hours in length each, to the same audience, and not a movement testified any weariness on the part of a single auditor, and during their delivery the assembly seemed swayed by the orator as reeds by the wind."

That poor farm boy is at the present time at Washington, a member of Congress from Mississippi. His name is Patrick W. Tompkins. He is a self-made man, and his history shows what a humble boy can do, when he determines to try.
Saturday Rambler.

Aeful Tragedy.—The Salisbury

Watchman, of the 6th inst, says:—"About a fortnight since, a truly afflicting tragedy, of a domestic character, took place in this County, about ten miles to the Northwest of our Town. A messenger to the Coroner brought tidings that a young woman had taken the life of her husband, by cutting his throat with a razor. Upon an investigation of the affair by the proper Jury, it turned out to be horribly true, that the female, Mary Coil, had in all probability, destroyed the partner of her bosom, in the manner described.

"The Coroner, under the stern mandate of the law, did his duty by committing her to the County Prison. As soon as possible, however, she was summoned under a writ of Habeas Corpus, before his Honor, Judge Pearson, at Mockville, on Thursday, the 30th ultimo, with the proper witnesses in attendance.

"A long and critical examination of all the facts of the affair thereupon ensued, in which his Honor exhibited his well known legal tact.

"The unfortunate object for trial was clearly shown to have been laboring under 'Insanity' at the time of the commission of the deed; and under that peculiar form well known to the Medical Profession, as—Puerperal or child-birth mania. * * * * She was released, and the family required to enter into bond of five hundred dollars for safe keeping. His Honor took occasion to remark that a Lunatic Asylum was the proper place for her."

From the Wilmington Journal.

According to the report of the Adjutant General, our loss in killed and wounded in all the battles in Mexico, amounts thus far to 1,177, and our wounded 3,769. The Mexicans killed have been 12,865, and the wounded 13,600.

Money Matters at the North.—Considerable excitement has prevailed in New York within the last fortnight, on account of the bursting up of several Banking institutions, which are said to have sometime since been known to be unsafe. By last accounts the panic had subsided, and money matters were more easy.

Important Decision in the Supreme Court.—We learn from Washington that a decision was pronounced in the Supreme Court yesterday, in the case of Mrs. General Gaines. It will, it is said, lead to the recovery, by her, of the extensive property which she claims in New Orleans, valued at several millions of dollars.—Baltimore Clipper.

What is the reason a lady can't whistle? Because she can't stop talking long enough to pucker her mouth. Well she can't.