

THE TARBOROUGH PRESS.

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The Tarborough Press.

BY GEORGE HOWARD, JR.

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EXTRAORDINARY!!

A CURE OF BODY AND MIND.

Philadelphia, Jan. 6th, 1846.

Dr. D. JAYNE.—Dear Sir:—Justice compels me to make the following statement of the extraordinary effects of your valuable medicine—the **ALTERATIVE.**

I certify that my wife was afflicted for fourteen years, during which time her disease baffled the skill of several eminent Physicians, and after finding that every means that were used failed to relieve her, I concluded to place her in the Pennsylvania Hospital, hoping that the care and treatment she would there receive from the Physicians in that institution, she might again be restored to health. But to my great disappointment, she grew worse, and became entirely deranged in her mind, and I was obliged to take her home again "INCURABLE" and BEREFT OF REASON. I will here mention that at this time the more prominent symptoms of her disease were Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, attended with sickness of the stomach, and vomiting of a very offensive fetid mucus, pains in her head, back and stomach, and in the region of the heart, with violent attacks of Colic, a troublesome cough from large quantities of phlegm in her throat, which kept her continually gagging and retching to throw it up. She had no appetite, and was very weak. She also suffered very much from a *uterine disease* by which she was confined to her bed. Add to all the above, the deranged state of her mind, (which at this time was truly awful,) and you will be able to form idea of her afflictions.

By the advice of a friend we commenced giving her your **ALTERATIVE**, in the doses of a tea-spoonful three times a day, and found that it helped her; we also gave your *Vermifuge* to increase her appetite, and the *Sanative Pills* to regulate her bowels. She had not taken two bottles of the **ALTERATIVE**, before it operated upon her in a wonderful manner, filling her face with small red pimples, and caused her to expectorate large quantities of corruption, before which, her breath was so offensive we could not remain in the room with her unless the doors were open. Finding the **ALTERATIVE** doing her so much good, we increased the dose according to the directions, and she continued to improve daily, until finally she was RESTORED TO HEALTH, IN BODY AS WELL AS IN MIND!

I hope you will delay no time in laying this before the public, as I am willing to be qualified at any time to the truth of the above statement, and that it was your **ALTERATIVE** which cured her.

Bedford above Marlboro Street.

SAMUEL FIELDS.

The above is from a well known and worthy citizen of Kensington, and a member of the Methodist Church, and hundreds of families in that neighborhood will testify to the truth of his statement.

Prepared only by Dr. D. JAYNE, Philadelphia, and sold on agency by **GEO. HOWARD.**

Tarboro', Nov. 9.

POLITICAL.



From the Lincoln Courier.

Levi Woodbury.

"And by his light shall every gallant youth With ardor move, to do brave deeds."

MR ECCLES: At a recent meeting of the Democracy of our County, the name of the distinguished man, whose name heads this article, was mentioned, in terms of universal commendation, in connection with the next President. It may not be an unacceptable service to our community to trace the character and career of Judge Woodbury, as affording an incentive to emulate his example and admire his many grand and excellent qualities.

Judge Woodbury was born in Francis-ton, New Hampshire, in 1790, and, of course, is now in his 57th year. Blessed with a powerful and athletic frame of body, he enjoys in the meridian of life that which, in the opinion of the ancients, was the perfection of existence, "a sound mind in a sound body." If Republican principles could, like some other qualities in other governments, be considered hereditary, Levi Woodbury may justly be considered as a Republican by inheritance and birth, for all his ancestors were of the faith. He sprung from the people, and all his feelings and sympathies are with "the toiling millions." His early education taught him those trials which are often encountered by those who are nursed in the school of industry and frugality; for at the early age of 14 he was employed to instruct a large school at Pepperell, in Massachusetts. Perhaps in no situation in life are habits of circumspection and discipline, as well as bodily as mental, more firmly acquired than in the pursuits of a teacher. This confidence reposed in so young a man, which was never abused, is strongly indicative of that confidence which in after and more mature years was so implicitly reposed in him by his grateful fellow citizens.

He graduated at Dartmouth College in 1809, with high reputation; and so brilliant was his career, that as early as 1824 his *Alma Mater* bestowed on him the degree of L. L. D.

After studying law in the celebrated school of Judge Reeve, the author of the treatise on "Domestic Relations," and other legal works, he was admitted to the Bar in 1812.

This was a period of our last war with England, and one of intense political excitement. The whole nation was arrayed on one side or the other. Public meetings were held, heated and violent speeches were made, and addresses written and extensively circulated among all classes of society. The young and ardent Woodbury did not hesitate in this hour of darkness and of danger to take side for his bleeding country and her violated honor. At a meeting held at Weare, in the County of Hillsboro', soon after the declaration of war, resolutions drawn up by him were adopted, spirited and eloquent, sustaining the war, which produced a decided effect upon the public mind, and influenced the subsequent course of that county.

This was his first step in political life. True to his country and her cause in early youth, all his subsequent career had been but a constant and consistent exemplification of his confidence in this choice of political principles. Devoted to the cause of popular rights, he has always been a favorite with the people that knew him. "They loved him because he first loved them."

This was proven by the fact, that as soon as his party obtained a majority in New Hampshire (1816) he was selected as Secretary of the Senate, and in January following was elected one of the Judges of the Superior Court, the highest Judicial tribunal in the State.

To a young man of only 26 years of age, his elevation was almost unprecedented, and the fears of some were excited lest the ermine of justice would prove too weighty for one so young and inexperienced. But these fears were idle, for his active and

well disciplined mind, like well tempered steel, only proved its quality, as weight and resistance were presented. The acuteness of his mind, his quick perception of the truth, the extent and variety of his knowledge, as well as his great firmness and moral courage, has even at this day caused his elevation to the bench to be regarded as most fortunate to the State, and his course as a model of judicial department. From this bench, in 1823, Mr. Woodbury was elected Governor of the State of New Hampshire. In 1825 we find him in the Legislature as its Speaker, at which session he was elected Senator in the Congress of the United States. Here seemed to be the proper element of his genius and talents. For six years there was no event in the history of our republic, in which his name does not bear a conspicuous part: His laborious and patient researches for truth and facts, his system and arrangement of material when collected, his power and eloquence when presenting these truths in debate, always caused him to be listened to with profound respect by his associates, and commanded the applause of his audience. The best evidence of this respect is that he was, for four successive sessions, Chairman of the Committee on Commerce, one of the most important committees of the Senate, involving as it does the whole commercial interests of the nation. He was also Chairman of a Select committee, of which Webster, Van Buren, Hayne and Harrison, were members. What a galaxy of talent! Two of them since have been Presidents, the other two have filled the nation with their fame.

When his term of service had expired in 1830, such were the sacrifices of domestic comfort by these repeated separations from his family, as well as other causes, he addressed a letter to the Governor, declining a re-election. He and his numerous friends had hoped, that in the peaceful pursuits of his profession, he would enjoy not only professional emoluments, but domestic happiness at home. In this they were not gratified. The talents of Mr. Woodbury and his strong devotion to Republican principles, had attracted the eye of that "man of his age," Andrew Jackson; and on the re-organization of the cabinet in 1830, he was appointed Secretary of the Navy. No one was better calculated by his admirable system of detail, his familiarity with maritime matters, his mild yet firm demeanor, to preside over this important arm of our National defence. In him Gen. Jackson found an able coadjutor, a devoted and sincere friend. In all the anxious and exciting scenes of that Administration, the halo of whose glory still sheds light and honor on our country's history, Judge Woodbury was a pillar of strength. If, in ancient days, it was honor to have called Cato a friend, Judge Woodbury has as great an honor, for to his last hour he possessed the esteem, love, and confidence of Gen. Jackson; so much so, that the hall of the Hermitage, in the Hero's retirement, was considered honored by the bust of his faithful co-adjutor and friend.

In 1834, Judge Woodbury succeeded Mr. Taney as Secretary of the Treasury. Here was a situation that called forth and demanded all the powers of his active mind. The financial condition of the whole nation seemed to present one widespread scene of ruin and distress. That mammoth institution, the United States Bank, in its convulsive throes, like Sampson, in its blinded and expiring rage, sought to overturn the whole monied system of the country. Added to this, at a date a little afterwards, the State Banks, with millions of the Government funds locked up in its vaults, or squandered on idle favorites, suspended all payment. At that gloomy period, the Treasury Department was placed in the hands of Judge Woodbury; it seemed to require the genius of a Necker, or a Hamilton, to conduct this department, without ruin and disgrace to the Government and the officer presiding over it. Yet, through all these troubles, and the still darker period of 1835-'36, and '37, did Judge Woodbury control the monetary affairs of the nation, and by his labors and assiduity the credit of the nation survived the storm, unspotted and un tarnished. His reports show a most minute familiarity with the detail of every branch of this widely extended department, and presented to the country, in

a plain and familiar manner, the whole system of our finances. At the fall of his party in 1840, he left this department, but only again to enter into the service of the people, for in 1841 he took his seat in Congress as a Senator from New Hampshire. Here his career by no means diminished the laurels formerly obtained by him on the same field of glory, and here he remained until 1845, when President Polk appointed him one of the Associate Judges of the Supreme Court, in place of Judge Story, deceased.

Public opinion, from one end of the Union to the other, approved and applauded this appointment of the faithful public servant to one of the highest tribunals on earth. It might be improper to speak of his career in this elevated position, as being invidious to others; but the respect which is paid to his legal opinions, on his circuit and at Washington; his reputation as a Judge at a still younger age, and the character and dignity that he has conferred on every station he has occupied, is the best evidence of his distinguished worth.

In his person, Judge Woodbury is large and imposing; time has robbed his massive head of most of its luxuriant tresses, yet, in recompense, has stored within deep and varied knowledge. In his domestic relations he is more than happy in the wife of his youth, now the mother of a lovely family, who add grace and beauty to the well earned honors of the husband and father. His eldest daughter married Judge Blair, of St. Louis, Missouri, son of Francis P. Blair, Esq., of Washington city.

Such is the public service and character of Levi Woodbury. Such men constitute the wealth and glory of a nation. With a youth passed in the laborious pursuits of knowledge, unstained by indiscretion or vice, the prime of manhood spent in the service of his country, without a single imputation against his integrity, and in maturer years, with the experience of a whole life of study, he is a fit candidate for any position in the gift of the nation. It is true that he has not fought any battles on the fields of Mexico, or else where; but he has fought in those battles in the Senate and Cabinet, of which guns and soldiers only constitute a subordinate part of the drama, and displayed intrepid courage and moral firmness of the most elevated order.

To the South, altogether a Northern man, and "born on the wrong side of the Tweed," his career in Congress has been liberal and noble. His efforts in the Senate to reduce the odious Tariff on Salt, his able report on "the culture, manufacture and foreign trade of cotton" in 1836, (which shed more knowledge on this great staple than was ever before possessed, and has since become a text-book on the subject to statesmen) his present well known views on the Wilmont Proviso, all render him a favorite with our people, and for President in 1848, LEVI WOODBURY is the choice of the SOUTH.

From the Raleigh Standard.

Death of Judge Daniel.—The Hon. Joseph J. Daniel, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, expired in this City on Thursday evening last, in the 67th year of his age. Judge Daniel's health had been declining for the last three or four months, but it was not until very recently that any serious apprehensions were entertained as to the fatal character of his disease. During his illness he experienced but little pain, and he glided into his last sleep.

Judge Daniel had devoted by far the greater portion of his life to the public service. He had repeatedly, we believe, represented his native County, Halifax, in the Legislature of the State; he was a Judge of the Superior Court for a number of years; in 1835, together with Judge Gaston and Nathaniel Macon, and many other distinguished men, he was a member of the Convention which revised and amended the Constitution of the State; and for the period of fourteen or fifteen years he had been a Judge of the Supreme Court. As a Judge he was unusually accurate and profound; and his decisions, though they evince no effort at display, and no reaching after fine language or well-turned periods, will be long respected for their soundness and for the learning they contain.

As a man, Judge Daniel was plain in his manners, without affectation and free

from guile. He was indeed a pattern of Republican simplicity and honesty, worthy of the noble character and of the best days of our good old Commonwealth. Kind and charitable to the poor—devotedly attached to his friends, and scrupulously honest and candid in all the relations of life, we do not believe he has left an enemy behind him. His public services and his public character belong to the State, and will be inseparably associated with its history; but to his afflicted family he has left the recollection of his numerous virtues and the legacy of a spotless name.

We learn that the Storehouse occupied by Joseph G. Godfrey, at Merry Hill, Bertie County, was entirely consumed by fire on Friday morning the 4th instant, together with his entire stock of goods. Loss not less than three thousand dollars.—ib.

Governor Graham has summoned his Council to meet in Raleigh on the 2d proximo, for the purpose of advising with him in the appointment of members of the Internal Improvement Board.—ib.

Superior Courts.—The Judges of the Superior Courts have made the following arrangements for riding the ensuing Spring Circuits:—

1. Edenton, Judge Settle,
2. Newbern, " Dick,
3. Raleigh, " Caldwell,
4. Hillsborough, " Pearson,
5. Wilmington, " Bailey,
6. Salisbury, " Manly,
7. Morganton, " Battle.—ib.

Honor to Col. Fagg.—A wooden horse was lately paraded before the residence of Col. Fagg in Buncombe. We certainly do not countenance such disrespect to the office, but we think, however gross the insult, the treatment of the North Carolina Regiment in Mexico should warrant no better reception for the man.

Lincoln Courier.

From the Petersburg Republican.

The Cause of the War.—The Boston Post reports Gen. Pierce as stating on his reception in that city, "that, while in the city of Mexico he conversed daily and freely about the war with Mexicans of all professions, and did not find one who attributed its commencement on the part of Mexico to any question of boundary. The army was raised and sent forth for the purpose of reconquering the whole of Texas."

Awful Murder.—On the night of Saturday, the 29th ult., two negro traders, named Thomas P. Trotter and Richard Balton, from Person county, North Carolina, were murdered in Randolph county, Georgia, near Harrison's Store, about eight miles east of Eufala, Alabama. They had disposed of a large number of negroes whom they had brought south for sale, and it is probable were murdered under the expectation that they had a large sum of money with them. In this the murderers were disappointed, as most of the negroes had been disposed of on a credit. They had with them at the time of the murder two negro men and a boy, and were travelling in a carryall. They had camped for the night and fallen asleep together on a mattress, when the negroes cut both their throats at the same moment with razors. Trotter, who was not so disabled as the other, jumped to his feet, but was despatched with an axe.

They took the bodies about a mile to a creek and threw them in, and also a trunk; burnt the notes and papers about their persons, and the bloody mattress; securing whatever money they had, and started with the boy, carryall and horses, towards Marion county. A man passing the creek next morning saw the trunk, and suspecting something, got some of the citizens to go with him, got out the trunk, and hunting the creek for some little distance, found the bodies also. The tracks of the wagon were then followed to where they had camped, and then in the direction they had taken until they were overtaken. The negroes confessed the deed, and are now in jail in Randolph county, Georgia. It was at first thought that white men were concerned in the matter, but the facts above were elicited from the negroes themselves.—Montgomery Advertiser.