

# THE TARBOROUGH 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. Advertisements not exceeding a square will be inserted at ONE DOLLAR the first insertion, and 25 Cents for every succeeding one. Longer ones at that rate per square. Court Orders and Judicial advertisements 25 per cent. higher.



### Fare Reduced.

THE Stage Fare from Rocky Mount to Washington is reduced to \$5—or,

From Rocky Mount to Tarboro'	\$1 50
" " " Sparta	2 00
" " " Falkland	2 50
" " " Greenville	3 00
" " " Pictolus	4 00
" " " Washington	5 00
" Tarboro' to Sparta	0 50
" " " Falkland	1 00
" " " Greenville	2 00

For seats, &c. apply to B. M. Selby, Washington—Goold Hoyt, Greenville—or to **GEO. HOWARD, Tarboro'.** February 1, 1848.

### Jayne's Expectant.

This medicine has already proved itself to be all that it has been recommended, by those who have given it a fair test in this country, and the demand for it increases daily. We have just heard of an important cure of Asthma, which has been effected by the use of it, in a neighboring town—the case was that of a female who had for a long time been under the care of a physician but had received no relief, and her case was considered hopeless. As a last resort she purchased a bottle of Dr. Jayne's Expectant, which caused her to expectorate freely, gradually ceased her cough, and is rapidly restoring her to health. We have no hesitation in saying that this preparation of Dr. Jayne for cure of coughs, colds, influenza, asthma, consumptions, &c. is the most valuable medicine ever offered to the American public. There is no quackery about it—Dr. Jayne is one of the most skilful practising physicians in Pennsylvania; and wherever his various preparations have been thoroughly tested, he is looked upon as a great public benefactor. *Somerset (Me.) Journal.*

**DYSPEPSIA AND LIVER COMPLAINT** may be cured with certainty, and at a trifling expense, by taking every night, at bed-time, two or three of Jayne's Sanative Pills, and a dose of either his Alternative or Vermifuge three times a day. This treatment never fails to cure.

**WELL, WELL! I'M BECOMING BALD,** and can't help it, is frequently expressed by those whose Hair, (like a false friend) is leaving them. Now this is all a mistake; Jayne's Hair Tonic, faithfully applied for a week, will preserve the Hair from falling off, remove all dirt and dandruff, prevent its becoming prematurely gray, cure eruptive diseases of the scalp, and still more, by its continued use reclothe the head with new and beautiful hair.

Prepared only by Dr. D. JAYNE, Philadelphia, and sold on agency by **GEO. HOWARD,** Tarboro', Nov. 9.

### POLITICAL.



### Gen. Taylor.

The following letter from Gen. Taylor to the Hon. Joseph R. Ingersoll, was read at a public meeting in Philadelphia, on the 22nd ult. by Hon. Washington Barrow. Gen. Taylor now beyond dispute stands before the country confessedly "a whig in principle," and as such must be regarded by his supporters for the Presidency.

Head Quarters, Army of Occupation, Camp near Monterey, Mexico, Aug. 3, 1847.  
Hon. Jos. R. Ingersoll—  
Dear Sir—I have the pleasure to ac-

knowledge the receipt of your esteemed letter of the 7th ultimo, which has just reached me, in which you say, "I had the honor of being called on last evening to address a mass meeting of the Whigs of the City and County of Philadelphia. At that meeting your name was frequently mentioned in connection with the office of Chief Magistracy. I stated to that meeting, as I had before stated in my place in the House of Representatives at Washington, that you were a Whig—not indeed an ultra partisan Whig—but a Whig in principle." All of which is entirely correct; and after the discussion which occurred in both houses of Congress at the last session, growing out of the capitulation of Monterey, in which discussion you thought proper to defend my conduct in regard to that transaction, when assailed somewhat, not entirely on party grounds, in the House of which you were a member—for which you have my sincere thanks—which was done in such a way by those who disapproved that measure, *I can hardly imagine how any one who was present and heard the speeches on that occasion, or read them after they were published, could well mistake the complexion of my politics.*

At the last Presidential canvass, without interfering in any way with the same, it was well known to all with whom I mixed, whigs and democrats, for I had no concealments in the matter, that I was decidedly in favor of Mr. Clay's election, and would now prefer seeing in that office to any individual in the Union; certainly much more so at any time to myself. Independent of his great talents and long experience in government affairs, I consider his views and those of the whigs, for the most part, are more nearly assimilated as regards political matters to those of Mr. Jefferson than their opponents—in whose political creed I was reared, and whose opinions in matters of State I have never lost sight of, as well as endeavored to conform to them as near as circumstances would permit. My commission as a Lieutenant in the Army was conferred by him a short time before he retired from public life.

Although no one can appreciate more highly than I do the too favourable opinion I fear you have formed as regards my fitness for the first civil office in our country (which I consider, should I reach it, is rather too much of an experiment) as well as duly grateful for your aid in bringing me so promptly before the nation for the office in question, yet I cannot permit the present opportunity to pass by without repeating to you what I have said to others in respect to the subject of the Presidency—which is, that I am no politician. Near forty years of my life have been passed in the military services of the republic, nearly the whole of which in the field, the camp, on our western frontier and in the Indian territory, I may well say constantly on duty; the two last in Mexico on its immediate border; during which time I have not passed one night under the roof of a house.

You may, therefore, very readily suppose, under such circumstances, I have but little time to devote to the consideration or investigation of great political questions or subjects, or to their discussion, nor have I attempted to do so, or to be mixed up with political men or measures in any way, not ever having voted for one of our Chief Magistrates since I joined the army, having for the most part been serving or stationed beyond the limits of the States. I must say I have no wish for the Presidency, and cannot consent to be exclusively the candidate of a party. And if I am one at all, or to be made so at the coming election, it must be borne in mind that I have been, or will be made so by others, without any agency of mine in the matter.

Independent of my wishes, I greatly doubt my want of the necessary qualifications to discharge the duties properly, of an office which was filled and adorned by a Washington, a Jefferson, as well as several others, of the purest, wisest, and most accomplished statesmen and patriots of this or any other age or country. I almost tremble at the thought of the undertaking. Yet if the good people think proper to elevate me at the proper time, to the highest office in their gift, I will feel bound to serve them, if not from inclination from a principle of duty, and will do so honestly

and faithfully to the best of my ability, in accordance with the principles of the Constitution, as near as I can do so, *as it was construed and acted on by our first Presidents*, two of whom, at least, acted so conspicuous a part in aiding in completing that instrument, as well as putting it in operation.

But very many important changes may take place at home and abroad, between now and the time for holding the election for your next Chief Magistracy; so much so as to make it desirable for the general good, that some one with more experience in State affairs, should be selected as a candidate than myself; and could he be elected I will not say I would yield my pretensions for I have not the vanity to believe I have any for that distinguished station, but would acquiesce, not only with pleasure, in such an arrangement, but would rejoice that the Republic had one citizen more worthy and better qualified than I am to discharge the important duties appertaining to that position; and no doubt there are thousands.

Be this as it may, if ever I occupy the White House it must be by the spontaneous movement of the people, without any action of mine in relation to it; without pledges other than I have previously stated; *a strict adherence to the provisions of the Constitution*; so that I could enter on the arduous and responsible duties appertaining to said office untrammelled; so that I could be the President of the country and not of a party.

With consideration of great respect and esteem, I remain your obedient servant,  
**Z. TAYLOR.**

The following letter of a later date, from Gen. Taylor, was also read at the above meeting.

BATON ROUGE, La, January 20th, 1848.  
Sir—Your communication of the 15th instant, has been received, and the suggestions there offered duly considered.

In reply to your inquiries, I have again to repeat, that I have neither the power nor the desire to dictate to the American people the exact manner in which they should proceed to nominate me for the presidency of the United States. If they desire such a result they must adopt the means best suited, in their opinion, to the consummation of the purpose; and if they think fit to bring me before them for this office, through their legislatures, mass meetings, or conventions, I cannot object to their designating these bodies as whig, democratic, or native. But in being thus nominated I must insist on the condition—and my position on this point is immutable—that I shall not be brought forward by them as the candidate of their party, or considered as the exponent of their party doctrines.

In conclusion, I have to repeat, that if I were nominated for the Presidency, by any body of my fellow citizens, designated by any name they might choose to adopt, I should esteem it an honor, and would accept such nomination; provided it had been made entirely independent of party considerations.

I am, Sir, Very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,  
**Z. TAYLOR.**

PETER SKEN SMITH, Esq., Philadelphia.  
From the Union.

### The Treaty of Peace.

We will not expatiate upon the amount of indemnity which the treaty is said to secure to us. Taking the data which rumor allows as the elements of calculation, we may acquire a territory greater in extent than any country in Europe except Russia. But upon this point, we will do the New York Globe the justice to say that its statements of statistics are more accurate than the others which we have felt it our duty to correct above. The following is the extract from the "Globe" upon this point:

"The fifteen millions we are to pay Mexico is considered by some too great a sum. But when we consider that Upper California contains between four and five millions of square miles, and New Mexico near two hundred millions square miles, the whole expense of the war and the fifteen millions besides make an insignificant sum, when contrasted with the great value of the acquisition. The beautiful bay of San Fran-

cisco will be ours. This bay is said to be large enough to contain the united navies of the whole world. In our future commerce between China and the East Indies and our western possessions, this bay will be of immense value to this government. The sum paid Mexico is a mere trifle, considering the magnitude of the acquisition. In ten years time the bay of San Francisco, and thirty miles around it, could be sold to a commercial company for three times the sum allowed Mexico.

"No matter what others may say, we believe that the whole of Mexico will ultimately be brought into our Union. We take a good slice now—more than one third—with but few inhabitants. In a few years Mexico will be knocking at our door for admission; and we will let her in."

"The following understanding of the boundary proposed in the treaty, is taken from the Express. If it is correct, we get more than at first supposed.

	Square Miles.
New Mexico	200,000
Upper California	376,000
Lower California	57,000
Part of Sonora, say	22,000
Total	655,000

or about 600,000 square miles, without Lower California, about which there are some doubts.

The remaining part of Mexico, which will be left for the territory of that republic, will be about 900,000 square miles; consequently more than one third of the territory of the American States, as it existed before the war, (exclusive of Texas,) is to be ceded to the United States.

"From the most authentic accounts, the population of the acquired territory may be set down as follows.

The Californias	33,439
New Mexico	57,026
Total	90,465

"To this amount we may probably make some additions for the tribes of Indians, also for the emigrants from the United States who have recently settled in California. We shall probably not be far out the way if we call the population of these vast regions at present, one hundred thousand."

We cannot undertake to vouch for the accuracy of these statistics. We give them as we get them, without subjecting them to the rigid test of analysis. But if they approach even the truth, we shall obtain a considerable indemnity, after paying the sum which is said to enter into the stipulations of the treaty.

### ANNEXATION.

The New York Tribune publishes the following telegraphic despatch from Washington:

Washington, Feb. 25, 1848.

I hear that Captain Sibley has arrived with despatches from Gen. Wool, containing propositions from the authorities of Sonora, Chihuahua, Coahuila, New Leon, and other Mexican provinces, to be annexed to this country.

**Banks.**—The New York city correspondent of the Union says: the whole number of banks in the United States is 768, with a capital of \$209,831,000. Twenty-eight cities comprise 194 banks, or about one quarter of the entire number, with a capital of \$136,547,000, or nearly two-thirds of the aggregate capital. This shows that the banks average much larger individual capitals than those in the country.

**The New Loan.**—A rumor has been started that the Rothschilds have offered to take the new loan of sixteen millions. The Union says:—"We have made inquiries at the Department, and we understand that no such proposition has been made at the Treasury. We attach no consequence to any such rumor."

**Jackson and Taylor on Mexico.**—Ten years ago, in 1837, in a special message, endorsed by both houses of Congress, President Jackson declared that the injuries received from Mexico would justify, in the eyes of all nations, immediate war. To those injuries Mexico added, on arming for war, a declaration of hostilities by her President, and an invasion of our territory. Yet there are those among us who call this an unjust and aggressive war on our part. "I cannot doubt," said Gen.

Taylor, October 4, 1845, "that the settlement (with Mexico) will be greatly facilitated and hastened by our taking possession at once of one or two suitable points at or near the (Rio Grande) river."

*Baltimore Sun, neutral.*

**Insurrection in Carracoea.**—We learn from Capt. Hartich, of the *Sehr. Ione*, 15 days from Carracoea, that while there an insurrection broke out in Carracoea, which was going on with great violence. The blacks, Indians, and common people had arisen upon the more respectable portion of the community; and many had been killed. A vessel loaded with passengers who had to escape for safety, came into Carracoea before the *Ione* sailed. An attempt had been made to prevent all vessels from leaving Carracoea, but our Consul gave them to understand that if any of our vessels were detained he would have our ships of war there to blow up the place.

By this arrival we learn that great commercial distress prevails in all the British West Indies—markets were dull and money scarce. The French Islands are consequently glutted with produce.

**Suicides.**—There were 106 suicides in the State of New York during the year 1847—an increase of 42 over the previous year.

**To cut glass with a piece of iron.**—Draw with a pencil on paper any pattern to which you would have the glass conform; place the pattern under the glass, holding both together in the left hand, (for the glass must not rest on any plain surface); then take a common spike or some similar piece of iron, heat the point of it to redness, and apply it to the edge of the glass; draw the iron slowly forward, and the edge of the glass will immediately crack; continue moving the iron slowly over the glass, tracing the pattern, and the chink in the glass will follow at the distance of about half an inch, in every direction according to the motion of the iron. It may sometimes be found requisite, however, especially in forming corners, to apply a wet finger to the opposite side of the glass. Tumblers and other glasses may be cut or divided very fancifully by similar means. The iron must be reheated as often as the crevice in the glass ceases to follow.—*Scientific Mechanic.*

**A new light.**—A Mr. Staite is now lecturing in England on his new mode of lighting houses, stores, and shops, by electricity. The light is said to be of great brilliancy, and to cost only about one-twentieth of what gas costs, which will be cheaper than the cheapest light yet known. The manner of making it is not given.

**A Sermon for Young Ladies.**—An exchange paper says that Dow, Jr., that incorrigible old saint, still continues to preach just as faithful as ever. Here is an extract from his sermon to the young women, in view of the commencement of the new year:

"My young Maidens: I know you all want to get married as soon as you enter your teens; but it is better to remain single and live upon the cold soup of solitude, than to marry misery or wed woe. I have but a poverty-stricken opinion of the majority of my sex. They are corrupted by the miscalled refinements of the age, so inflated with pride, so fooled by fashion, so afraid of the soil on which they live, so given to cultivating whiskers and moustaches, while their morals are in a wretched state for want of weeding, and so overgrown with hair, vanity and laziness, that scarcely one in twenty is worth being trusted with a wife."

"Well," said Mrs. Partington, of our diggings to-day to a friend, "ain't it a pity that such a nice old creature as Gen. Taylor, should take on 'so to drinking. The papers say he is always drunk first, and with all the honors, too. I guess that means that he gets very drunk. Dear me, said the old lady, as she wiped her spectacles, 'ain't it awful?"

Show me the wife, that's on the watch  
For every little rent or scratch,  
And cures it with a timely patch  
Before you know it:  
She's a woman fit to match  
A Lord or Poet.