

# THE TARBOROUGH PRESS.

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## The Tarborough Press,

BY GEORGE HOWARD, JR.

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## 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
" " " Pactolus	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.

## Just Received,

**A FRESH SUPPLY** of Whittemore's concentrated vegetable syrup, a sure remedy for diarrhea and bowel complaint—also, Hemsley's worm-destroying syrup, "anti-mineral pills, Whittemore's American plasters—do. on paper, Durkee's Green Mountain vegetable Ointment, For sale by **Geo. Howard, Tarboro', March 6.**

**Purify the Blood and Cleanse the Body.**—It is an established fact that a very large class of diseases can only be cured by such remedies as will enter into the Blood, and circulate with it, through every portion of the body, for only by this means can the remedy be brought into immediate contact with the disease; and to attain this desirable end, no preparation has ever been so uniformly successful as **Dr. Jayne's Alterative.** Scrofula, King's Evil, Cancer and Cancerous Tumors, White Swellings, Enlargement of the Bones, Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Eruptive diseases of the skin, old and indolent Ulcers, Gouty Swellings of the Throat, &c., are cured with a certainty, that has astonished every beholder. It is, besides, one of the most pleasant articles that can be taken into the stomach, operating as a tonic, and removing Dyspeptic and Nervous affections, and imparting a glow of animation and health, unequalled by any thing in the whole Materia Medica.

**Fever and Ague—Cure Warranted.**—**Jayne's Ague Pills,** which may be had at No. 8 South Third street, Philadelphia, are warranted to cure the worst forms of Fever and Ague. The money will be refunded in all cases if they fail to cure—but they never do fail.

**Beware of that Cough,** for coughing denotes irritation in the throat or lungs, which is the immediate precursor of Inflammation, Abscess, Bronchitis, Consumption and Death. Now, there is no need of coughing at all, for **Jayne's Expectant** will immediately relieve the cough, subdue the inflammation, cleanse the lungs and throat from all irritating or obstructing matter, and effect a speedy cure.

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

**GEO. HOWARD.**

Tarboro', Nov. 9.

## Tin Ware.

THE Subscriber has just received a fresh supply of **TIN WARE,** manufactured at Washington, in this State, consisting of

Lard stands of various sizes,  
Buckets of do. do.  
Coffee Pots of do. do.  
Lanterns, wash basins, culenders,  
Milk strainers, scoops, measures,  
Pepper boxes, oil cans,  
Cups, dish pans, &c., &c.  
which will be sold on reasonable and accommodating terms.

Orders for gutters, conductors, and tin ware of every description, will be attended to forthwith.

**Geo. Howard, Tarboro'.**

March 23rd, 1847.

## POLITICAL.



From the Raleigh Standard.

### Letter from Mr. Leak.

We invite the attention of the public, and especially of the Democratic party of the State, to the following letter from **Walter F. Leak, Esq.,** of Richmond County. The Lincoln Courier, in laying this letter before its readers, says: "Mr. Leak has been our first choice, and would be still, did we not believe that now, if ever, the State should be canvassed." The Mecklenburg Jeffersonian says:

"**WALTER F. LEAK, Esq.** We have seen a letter from this gentleman, addressed to a Democrat of Lincoln county, in reply, we believe, to one addressed to him, upon the subject of the gubernatorial nomination. In this letter, Mr. Leak takes strong and decided grounds against the canvass of the State, and, at the same time that he agrees to accept the nomination if tendered, he wishes it distinctly known that if he does receive and accept the nomination, it will be subject to an express understanding to the above effect. Whatever our own views upon this question may be in the abstract, in the present position of affairs, and the peculiar crisis of our State and National politics, we must most decidedly avow ourselves in favor of a canvass. It is not now, when by one bold effort, the State may be freed from the stain of Whiggery, that we are to fold our arms, and abandon any honorable means that may contribute to produce this desirable result."

Mr. Leak's letter, it will be seen, is addressed to **William Lander, Esq.,** of Lincoln County.

MARCH, 14, 1848.

**W. W. HOLDEN, Esq.** My Dear Sir: Enclosed you have for publication a copy of a letter (with slight immaterial alterations) which was forwarded to **W. Lander, Esq.,** of Lincoln county, on the 15th ultimo. Not having noticed its publication in the "Lincoln Courier," I fear it may have miscarried.

My present position before the Democratic party, is the apology I offer for the request made.

You will therefore please publish the letter, with this note, as explanatory thereto. Respectfully, your obt. serv't.

**W. F. LEAK.**

ROCKINGHAM, FEB. 15, 1848.

**WM. LANDER, Esq.** My Dear Sir: Your letter of the 1st instant has been received, through which I am informed of the desire of many of the good citizens of Western Carolina, to present my name to the favorable consideration of the Democratic State Convention, as suitable to be run for the Gubernatorial Chair. You ask if I would accept a nomination.

I gladly seize this opportunity of giving publicity to my views; for from the tone of public sentiment, to which you have alluded, as well as from what I have collected from my private correspondence, it is more than probable that my name would have been presented to the Convention, with an implied understanding, that I would conform to the present usage of "canvassing" the State.

Of the propriety of this "usage," I have from its first introduction, had my doubts; which have ripened into a conviction, that the practice is fraught with evil, and should be discontinued.

In theory it seems but to accord with the spirit of our institutions, but when carried out into practice, its inconveniences are so great and its consequences so pernicious, that it contravenes the principle which seemingly upholds it; leaving it in theory right, but in practice wrong.

I am opposed to it, for the reason that although Republican in its appearance, it is Aristocratic in its effects; for it restricts the circle from which the choice might be made, and confines it to but one class—the man of "fluency of speech"; and, as if still further to narrow the range of selection, it interposes a barrier to his aspirations, unless he be a man of wealth, for none but such (if they be prudent men) can sacrifice both the time and the means which a canvass requires.

To myself, individually, although this might be a matter of small consideration, yet, I need not say that there are hundreds in North Carolina, who would adorn the Executive Chair, against whom it would operate to their entire exclusion.

"Democracy" is the same in all ages, and under all circumstances, and when honestly carried out, looks to the same result—to the elevation of man to that state of equality among his fellows, as will best secure, both socially politically, all the advantages which it is the business of a well ordered government to confer.

If this be correct—and you will find none to controvert its truth—in what, I ask, does the difference consist whether you, in so many words, confine this office to men of wealth, or continue a practice so expensive as to accomplish that result?

The tendency of a practice should be watched with the same distrustful jealousy as the incorporation of a new principle into the "organic law." For, but let the propriety of this party usage become a "throned opinion," deep rooted and settled in the minds of the people, and it will require a high degree of moral courage to assail it, and a still higher degree of self-sacrificing patriotism to put it down.

I am opposed to the practice for the reason that an energetic canvass at that season of the year, not only endangers the health but the life of the candidate.

In this I feel sustained by the almost unanimous opinion of Western Carolina, that but for this, the lamented Hoke might have been spared to fill those stations for which his talents and virtues so pre-eminently distinguished him.

If other proof was wanting that there were not idle apprehensions, we have it in the more recent fact that already a highly respectable gentleman of the opposition has been forced to decline a nomination, resting his objections upon similar grounds.

I am opposed to it, because it will eventuate in the substitution of an improper standard as a test of qualification; for although we may not yet have had cause to complain, that either usefulness as a citizen, enlarged and comprehensive views as a statesman, or character as a man, has been overlooked, yet, that such will be the consequences of the practice, if continued, I honestly think.

I am opposed to the practice, because, while it is not called for to enlighten the public mind upon questions of National or State policy, (and such alone, in extraordinary emergencies, can justify it) it directly draws off the Executive from the seat of Government, where the law for obvious reasons intended he should remain, equally and at all times accessible to the different parts of the State, for the exercise of any of the prerogatives with which he may be clothed.

Finally, I am opposed to the system of canvassing from considerations which, though strictly speaking may not be considered political, yet they are eminently so, in the more enlarged and comprehensive meaning of that term, and which should never be overlooked even by the politician proper, still less by the moral and reflecting portion of the State. That the excitement which it gives rise to leads to excesses injurious to the morals of the people.

We all recollect the shameful excesses of what has been appropriately called the "hard cider" campaign, brought about by the Presidential candidates visiting from State to State. This system of canvassing from County to County, will lead to a like result. Excitement will beget excitement, and one imprudent outlay will call for another, until finally he is the most successful who is the most profuse.

In this condition of things, the real interests of the State will be sacrificed, the morals of its citizens debauched, and the office filled by the mere demagogue, who, by inflating himself with the "fumes" of

an excited populace, has risen to a station beyond his merit.

Now, if to the reasons given—and that they are mainly true, I appeal to the intelligence and candor of both parties—we add the labor and fatigue, both mental and physical, and which few constitutions are equal to, our estimate of the evils of this practice may be raised, if not to a full conception, yet to such a view as ought to incline every patriot to desire its abandonment.

Think not for one moment that the zeal hitherto evinced by me for the furtherance of Democratic principles has undergone the slightest abatement. By no means. Age, while it may have "tempered zeal," has but deepened former conviction; and if there was but one Jeffersonian Democrat in North Carolina, I should be proud of that distinction.

In conclusion, let me say to you, and through you to my friends in Western Carolina, and other portions of the State, that while I am neither insensible of the honor which they seek to confer, nor unmoved with gratitude at its exhibition, yet entertaining the above views, I could not accept a nomination if made with an understanding that I should canvass the State. Very respectfully, your obt. serv't.

**W. F. LEAK.**

From the Baltimore Republican and Argus.

**The Call for a Taylor Meeting.—A Whig Trap.—Democrats, beware!**—In looking over the "American" this morning, I saw a long list of names—some fourteen or fifteen hundred appended to a call for a meeting, to be held on the 20th inst. by the friends of "Rough and Ready, without distinction of party." Being well acquainted in Baltimore, I thought I would search the list, and see who were whigs and who were democrats. I read the list; and, to my surprise, out of one thousand and upwards whom I knew personally and by reputation, there were not forty democrats; and of these latter, some are men of disappointed hopes, and the rest always lukewarm. There is not a prominent party man among them. Look at the whig names, and what do you see? Men at the head of their party, their prominent orators, wealthiest merchants, most rabid politicians, and grovelling office-seekers. In collecting their list, they scoured the city, passing by the doors of those democrats who are "firm in the faith," and knocking only for admission to those whom they thought lukewarm; and what is the result? Why, after prating about "it's not being a party movement," they have succeeded in getting, out of many thousands, some forty lukewarm men, many of whom will desert the cause as soon as they fully discover its object. Democrats, beware! let them not deceive you. Our opponents are men whose political fortunes are "desperate." They will resort to anything in order to ride into power. Though many of those—nearly all of them—whose names crown the above-mentioned list, have denounced the war—called it unjust, murderous, "unconstitutional and uncalled for"—yet they are willing to elevate Gen. Taylor to the Presidency; not because he is an orator, or a statesman, or anything good—it is simply because he has been the successful instrument in conducting a war which is popular. It matters not how unjust, how cruel or wicked this war is, in their opinion; the people go for it, and will vote for Taylor. Taylor is a whig—he is available—we must nominate him. Thus they argue; and the time is fast rolling around when these men will find out their mistake. They will learn that democrats are not to be deceived—that they cherish the motto, "Principles, not men"—and will vote for no man who is not a true democrat. It matters not how many victories he has won, how many laurels encircle his brow; he must avow his principles, (for all men have some kind of principles,) or they cannot sustain him.

**REAL DEMOCRACY.**

From the Union.

**The Post Office.**—As the Union complained some days ago of the failure of money which had been sent to the office, and ascribed it in part to the post offices, it is nothing but correct that we should

comply with the request to lay before our readers the following communication. We feel the less scruple in making it public, because a similar account, though inaccurate in some of its details, has already appeared in the "Baltimore Sun" of Saturday last. Our mail letters had been frequently purloined from our locked leather bag, by a young but very ingenious messenger, who had applied a process of his own to extract our letters from it. But it will give the "Baltimore Sun" some pleasure to be told that we have recovered the money by the assistance of the honest father of the boy:

Washington, D. C., March 10, 1848.

Sir: A case of reported mail depredation between Rocky Mount, N. C., and Washington, D. C., having been committed to me for investigation, I have to report the facts as follows: It appears that, on the 2d inst., a letter was mailed at the first-named office, addressed to Messrs. Ritchie & Heiss, containing, in bank notes, \$150, and a check for \$125, together with sundry accounts. This letter came into the possession of Messrs. Ritchie & Heiss on Tuesday, the 7th inst., but enclosed only the check and accounts. The envelope which covered the letter was addressed to "Thomas Ritchie, esq.," in a hand which I at once recognized. This circumstance induced the belief that the letter had been rifled by some one in Mr. Ritchie's employ, having access to his papers, (and probably by the messenger who received the mail from the post office.) using this old envelope to avoid detection. Upon a further investigation, I have ascertained that the suspicion was well founded. The servant boy of Mr. Ritchie has been implicated in this and other depredations; and, although no evidence has as yet been procured upon which to base a prosecution, the conviction, I believe, is clear in the minds of the gentlemen sustaining the loss, that it occurred in the manner stated.

Respectfully, your obedient servant.

**J. B. B. HALE, Special Agent,  
Hon. C. JOHNSON.**

**Santa Anna and Mr. Polk.**—When this war began, the Mexicans were the most bragging, vain, arrogant nation on the face of the earth. They had only to issue a pronouncement, and they expected it would be accomplished. Their national vanity, the fruit of their blind ignorance, encouraged as it was by the flattery of their military usurpers, was so great that they thought themselves superior to every people who might land upon their shores. Santa Anna was their favorite champion. They had great confidence in his prowess, and he had great confidence in himself. In one of the first edicts which he issued on landing, he threatened to gather his laurels on the banks of the Sabine. If this chieftain had not put himself at the head of the nation, they never would have been satisfied that they could not have vanquished us with his assistance. They have now tried the experiment, with three or four times as many troops as we have had to meet them in the field—with every advantage of entrenchments—with their best general at their head, and armed with all his resources—and they have been overwhelmed. It is fortunate for us, therefore—for our own glory, and for our future security—that Santa Anna has been among them. He is now anxious to escape.—ib.

**Selling a Free Boy.**—A man named John Parker, (real name supposed to be Kirkman) from Guilford county, was arrested on Saturday, for selling a free negro boy to Mr. Richard Grant, of this town. He was yesterday afternoon, before a Court of Magistrates, and fully committed for trial at the next Superior Court. The boy is named Ned, about 15 years old, and came with Parker to this place. **Wilmington Commercial.**

**Americanisms in London.**—A London correspondent of the New Haven Register, says that it is not uncommon to see posted in the streets—American cheese—American lard—American empty barrels—corn bread, with the corn stalk out at the door, to show that it is the real stuff—American boots, overshoes, &c., and even the new American invention, baby jumpers, all advertised conspicuously for sale.