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The Tarborough Press,

BY GEORGE HOWARD, JR.

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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, Hensley'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.**

Jayne's Medicines.

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 *Expectorant* 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, viz: Lard stands of various sizes, buckets do do; Coffee pots do do, meaures do do, wash basins Lantens, scoops, milk strainers, cullenders, Oil cans, pepper boxes, cups, dish pans, &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.**

POLITICAL.



From the Raleigh Standard.

NASH COUNTY.

At a Meeting of the Democratic party of Nash County, held at Nashville on Tuesday of March Superior Court, on motion, Dr. Isaac Sessums was called to the Chair and W. H. Smith appointed Secretary, when the following Preamble and Resolutions were submitted and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, it has been recommended that a democratic State convention be held in Raleigh, on the 12th day of April next, to nominate a candidate to be voted for on the democratic ticket for Governor; and whereas, it is important that every County in the State should be fully represented in said convention, in order that a full expression of opinion may be had upon the various political questions of the day.

Be it therefore resolved, That now is the time for action, and that by union and harmony, a strong pull, and a pull altogether, Mexican whiggery will be doomed to defeat in North Carolina in August next.

Resolved, That this meeting approve of the Convention to be held in Baltimore in May, to nominate candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, and that we will support the nominee of said Convention, being satisfied that no one will be selected who is unsound upon the constitutional rights of the South.

Resolved, That the Wilmot Proviso meets with our unqualified condemnation; that its agitation creates sectional prejudices, which will eventually undermine this glorious confederacy, if persisted in by the non-slaveholding States; for we are on the side of the Constitution, where we are determined to stand.

Resolved, That the people can distinguish who are for their country, and will put their seal of disapprobation on the conduct of the whig party in the coming elections.

Resolved, That we will gird on our armor for the approaching contest for the Presidency, and that by union and harmony—everything for the cause, and nothing for men—we can give the whigs "a little more grape" than we did in 1844, be their man who he may.

Resolved, That the Chairman appoint 20 delegates to represent the County of Nash in the Convention to assemble in Raleigh.

Resolved, That we concur with the democracy of Warren and Edgecombe, in holding a Convention in this town, on the 27th of April next, to appoint delegates to represent this Congressional District in the Baltimore Convention, and that we recommend to said Convention the appointment of one delegate from each County, and that the Chairman appoint 20 delegates to represent Nash County in said Convention.

Resolved, That the Chairman appoint 20 delegates to represent this County in the Convention proposed to be held in Greenville, on the 8th day of June next, to appoint an Elector for the 2d Electoral District, composed of the Counties of Washington, Beaufort, Tyrrell, Hyde, Pitt, Martin, Edgecombe and Nash.

Resolved, That the democracy of Nash cordially approve of the administration of President Polk, and especially of his course in successfully conducting and prosecuting the Mexican war.

In obedience to the foregoing resolutions the Chairman made the following appointments, viz: Delegates to attend the Convention to be held in Raleigh: Thomas W. Avent, Samuel L. Arrington, Wm. D. Harrison, W. W. Boddie, Dr. Joseph A. Drake, Redmun Bunn, Moses Joiner, Dr. John H. Drake, Thos. J. A. Cooper, D. M. Deans, John B. Rice, Capt. Willis

Warren, A. B. Baines, Jr., Dr. Rich'd Short, Jas. Sullivant, Alsey J. Taylor, H. W. Boykin, Bastell Deans, Sr., F. M. Taylor, Col. John W. Bryant.

Delegates to attend the Convention to be held in Nashville: Emilius Harrison, Arthur Arrington, Dr. Gray Sills, Maj. J. W. Mitchell, Col. John E. Lindsay, Capt. Willie Ricks, John H. Vick, John Braxwell, Wm. Cooper, Sr., Nelson Bone, Wm. B. Bryant, Matthew Wilder, Ford Taylor, Haywood Hardie, Jas. Bryant, Wm. Balentine, Levi Bailey, Irvin Boykin, Benj. H. Blount, G. W. Ward.

And the following delegates to attend the Convention to be held in Greenville: Laborn Taylor, Jas. Derring, Adams Harrison, W. W. Boddie, Wm. T. Dorch, Capt. John E. Thorn, David McDaniel, Dr. John H. Drake, N. W. Cooper, Redmun Wells, Henry Bryant, Williams Pitt, J. Q. Taylor, Sam'l. Ives, Burtis S. Strickland, David Winborne, Dr. Jos. A. Drake, Redmun Bunn, Dr. Jos. M. Taylor, Jos. Peele.

Oh motion, it was resolved that the Chairman and Secretary be added to the list of delegates to attend each Convention.

On motion, it was resolved that these proceedings be published in the North Carolina Standard.

The Meeting then adjourned.

ISAAC SESSUMS, Ch'n.
Wm. H. SMITH, Sec'y.

A Case of Bigamy!—On the 13th of February last, Erasmus D. Haynes formerly of Portsmouth, Virginia, was married near this City, to Miss Susan Ann, daughter of the late William H. Royster. The marriage was published in the Raleigh papers—and soon after information was conveyed to this place by letter, that Haynes had a wife in Portsmouth, and two or three children! On the 17th instant he left this place for Charleston, South Carolina, taking his last wife with him.

Haynes is a Cabinet-Maker by trade. He has been described to us as quite a small man, with a mild, pleasant, and intelligent countenance. His hair is a dark brown, and nearly black—his beard is red, and his eyes are blue or gray. He took some tools with him in his trunk.—ib.

The Message of the Treaty.—The N. York Herald, of yesterday morning, publishes the following as the copy of the message of Mr. Polk to the Senate, in sending the Mexican treaty to that body, on the 23d ult:

To the Senate of the United States:

I lay before the Senate for their consideration and advice, as to its ratification, a treaty of peace, friendship, limits, and settlement, signed at the city of Gaudalope Hidalgo, on the second day of February, 1848, by plenipotentiaries appointed for that purpose on the part of the Mexican government.

I deem it to be my duty to state, that the recall of Mr. Trist, as commissioner of the United States of which Congress was informed in my annual message, was dictated by a belief that his continued presence with the army could be productive of no good but might do much harm, by encouraging false hopes and delusive impressions of the Mexicans, and that his recall would satisfy Mexico that the United States had no terms of peace more favorable to offer. Directions were given, that any propositions for peace which Mexico might make, should be received and transmitted by the commanding general of our forces to the United States.

It was not expected that Mr. Trist would remain in Mexico, or continue in the exercise of the functions of the office of commissioner, after he received his letter of recall. He has, however done so; and the plenipotentiaries of the government of Mexico, with a knowledge of the fact, have concluded with him this treaty. I have examined it with a full sense of the extraneous circumstances attending its conclusion and signature, which might be objected to, but conforming, as it does substantially, on the main questions of boundary and indemnity, to the terms which our commissioner, when he left the United States, in April last, was authorized to offer; and animated, as I am, by the spirit which has governed all my official conduct towards Mexico, I have felt it my duty to submit it to the Senate for their consideration, with a view to its ratification.

To the tenth article of the treaty there are serious objections; and no instructions given to Mr. Trist, contemplated or authorized its insertion. The public lands within the limits of Texas belong to that State, and this government has no power to dispose of them, or to change the conditions of grants already made. All valid titles to land within the other territories ceded to the United States, will remain unaffected by the change of sovereignty; and I therefore submit that this article should not be ratified as a part of the treaty.

There may be reason to apprehend that the ratification of the "additional and secret article" might unreasonably delay and embarrass the final action on the treaty by Mexico; therefore submit whether that article should not be rejected by the Senate.

If the treaty shall be ratified, as proposed to be amended, the cession of territory made by it to the United States, as indemnity, the provision for the satisfaction of the claims of our injured citizens, and the permanent establishment of the boundary of one of the States of the Union, are objects gained of great national importance, while the magnanimous forbearance exhibited towards Mexico, it is hoped, may ensure a lasting peace, and good neighborhood between the two countries.

I communicate herewith a copy of the instructions given to Mr. Slidell, in November, 1845, as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Mexico; a copy of instructions given to Mr. Trist in April last, and such of the correspondence of the latter with the Department of State not heretofore communicated to Congress, as will enable the Senate to understand the action which has been had with a view to the adjustment of our difficulties with Mexico. **JAMES K. POLK.** Washington, Feb. 22, 1848.

From the Wilmington Gazette.

Corporations.—We commend the following decision of the Supreme Court of the U. S. to the particular notice of those who consider corporations too sacred to be made amendable to the laws, and more particularly to such as consider it sacrilege to think of electing judges upon political issues, and who think that banks should be exempt from the penalty of a forfeiture of their charters, and who favor the repeal of all laws which require the banks to comply with their charters.

Coming right at last—Corporations not quite omnipotent.—The Supreme Court at Washington has lately made a very important decision in corporation cases which reverses some of the humbuggery which has hitherto been considered law. It is the case of the Westbridge Company of Vermont vs: sundry citizens of the county of Wyndham. This company was chartered as a toll bridge company, with full privileges, and no reservation of any right to repeal their charter. In 1842 the county laid out a public road over the company, taking the bridge for public use, and tendering damages under the usual general law where property is taken for public purposes. This of course took the franchise as well as the tangible property of the company, and all the doctrines of the inviolability of charters, vested rights, &c., were unceremoniously invaded. The company resisted the county, and the courts of Vermont sustained the right of the county to take the bridge.

The case then came before the Supreme Court of the United States, under the plea that the clause in the constitution restricting States from impairing the obligation of contracts had been violated; and in its decision the court had triumphantly sustained the republican doctrine that a corporation can have no more rights than individuals, and has declared that the franchise of a corporation is as much property as the materials it owns and as such, may be appropriated for public use, on reasonable compensation; by the power of eminent domain in the State.

This is a great triumph of progress over the absurd but venerable dogmas that have hitherto made charters too holy to be repealed or legislated on.—*Sentinel.*

Ridiculous.—An anti-Sabbath convention at Boston last week, was attended by some 200 persons—antique females and stereotyped males, of the Garrison aboli-

tion meetings. Colleges were pronounced as humbugs, and churches ditto.

Diminution of the Sun—A Joke.—Some weeks ago the proprietors of the New York 'Sun' saw proper to diminish the size of their paper. This was announced in the Mirror as a diminution of the Sun discovered by astronomical observation; and people gazed at the natural luminary through burnt glasses, to discover how he looked when 'shorn of his fair proportions.' The hoax was very generally published; and last week a gentleman in an adjacent county enlightened an audience by the delivery of a lecture on the diminution in the size of the Sun of about one-tenth and attempted to account for the fact from the condensation of the Sun's rays. We have no doubt that many who heard him were satisfied that the solar body had decreased, and perhaps with the fearful anticipation that they might some day be entirely deprived of his light.—*Clipper.*

From the N. O. Commercial Times.
Yucatan.—Distracted Condition of the Peninsula.—We regret to learn that the aborigines of Yucatan, the Indians, as they are called, are in the full tide of successful revolt against the white inhabitants. The most frightful atrocities have been committed by them, who, in their thirst of vengeance, spare neither age nor sex. Invited by the divided state of the country, which during the last eighteen months has been a prey to two factions, the Indians rose some time since, as we have already noticed in this sheet. When it appeared—by the cessation of strife among the whites, and their cordial union against the common enemy—they, for a time, put down the disaffected.—Lately, however, the aborigines have obtained such success in the open country that the whites have been obliged to solicit succor from without; particularly, from the Spanish government in Cuba.

A correspondent of the Patria, in a letter dated Vera Cruz, the 16th inst., writes: "the Spanish brig of war Nervion left this port two or three days ago, bound for Campeachy. The Captain has orders to land his crew and artillery, and hoist the Castilian flag in that city, for the protection of Spanish subjects. It is reported that 7,000 men, and several men of war, are to leave Havana for the same object.

Louis Philippe's Abdication.—The act of abdication, signed by the king of the French before leaving the Tuilleries, is, it is said, exceedingly laconic, and conceived very nearly in these terms: "I abdicate to the hands of the French people, on the head of my grandson, the crown, which I have received from the French nation." So states a Paris letter, in the French Courier, at New York.

Rail Road Accident.—An accident occurred to the train of cars on their way from New York to Philadelphia, on Tuesday last, which is thus described in the New York Courier:

The engine with the train was new and of extraordinary power. The Engineer had only run it two or three times, and, it seems, was not well acquainted with its speed. As he approached Newark at full speed, the draw of the bridge was up, and a sloop was just preparing to pass. The usual signal flag was up and was seen by the Engineer. He immediately reversed the engine, just as the train was going on to the bridge—but it could not be stopped; the locomotive ran off and went to the bottom. The baggage car followed it, and the forward second class passenger car ran half over, when the wood work gave way, which held it to the freight car, and it hung pendent over the chasm.

One person, Mr. Chas. Sanderson, of New Brunswick, a fireman on board the steamer Raritan destroyed by fire on Monday, is said to have lost his life.

The Philadelphia American says—The mails were taken from the water—thoroughly soaked—and sent forward, and reached here perfect *papier mache.*

A telegraphic despatch from Philadelphia to the Baltimore American, dated March 23, P. M., says:—'Ex-President Van Buren has arrived in this city. He was in the cars yesterday when the accident occurred at the bridge over the Passaic at the Newark. His escape from death was narrow, and providential.'