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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, 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, measures do do, wash basins, Lantens, scoops, milk strainers, culenders, 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 Newbern Republican.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

At the Court House in Washington, 7 o'clock, Wednesday evening, 22nd March, 1848.

The meeting of Democratic citizens of the county of Beaufort was called to order, by Wm. Ellison Esqr., and on his nomination, Geo. Houston Esqr., was appointed chairman, and BENJ. RUNYON, Secretary.

The object of the meeting was briefly stated by the chairman.

On motion of John W. Latham, a committee of 5 was appointed by the chair to draft resolutions expressive of the views of the meeting: Whereupon J. K. Hatton, J. W. Latham, Wm. Ellison, J. W. Williams, and Wm. E. Smaw, Esqrs., were appointed to that duty. The Committee retired, and after an absence of about three quarters of an hour—during which time Henry I. Toole, and William Mege, Esqs. were severally called upon to address the meeting, and, in their usually interesting manner, occupied the time and entertained the audience, chiefly upon the questions which divide the political parties of the day, and before the latter gentleman had concluded—returned and reported the following resolutions, to wit:

Resolved, That the war with Mexico was caused by the injustice and aggressions of that country; that, in the opinion of the Democrats of Beaufort county, it is a just and constitutional war; that the ardor with which the citizens of the U. S. have rushed to arms at the call of their country is honorable to them, and shows a spirit worthy of their sires; that we honor the gallant chiefs and privates who, in their country's cause, on a foreign soil, have performed deeds worthy of heroes; and to the brave dead, we render the tribute of admiration and grief.

Resolved, That we rejoice in the prospect of returning peace, and approve the treaty ratified by the Senate, so far as it is known to us, as just, honorable and expedient.

Resolved, That the Administration of President Polk receives our hearty support; that the Tariff of 1846 has reduced the Taxes, and has rendered them more equal and therefore more just, while it has confirmed the anticipations of its advocates in supplying a greater amount of revenue to the Treasury; that to its beneficial operation in great measure is owing the subsequent prosperity of our country; that the operation of the Independent Treasury has been salutary, and has preserved our country from the Commercial distresses, which have recently prevailed in England, and which on similar occasions have heretofore invariably extended to us.

Resolved, That the great principles of free trade, of equal rights, of a separation of the government from the Banks, a rigid construction of the Constitution, and an economical expenditure of the public money, under which standard the Democratic party has heretofore triumphed, are still dear to us, and that we will not be induced by any personal predilections, to abandon these old time honored and long cherished principles; that we approve the meeting of a Convention in Baltimore on the 4th Monday of May next to nominate Democratic Candidates for President and Vice-President, and that we will support the nomination.

Resolved, That we approve the holding of a Democratic State Convention in Raleigh, and that the Chairman of this meeting nominate a proper number of delegates to represent this county in the same.

Resolved, That we recommend the holding a Democratic Convention of represen-

tatives from this electoral district in Greenville on the 8th day of June, to choose a Democratic Elector for this electoral district, and that the chairman of this meeting appoint one delegate from each precinct of the county to attend the same.

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting appoint delegates to represent this county in a Convention to be held at Newbern on the first Monday in May for appointing delegates to attend the Convention at Baltimore.

Resolved, That this meeting will support for Governor the nominee of the Convention to be held at Raleigh.

Resolved, That in case of the inability to attend the convention at Raleigh of any of the delegates hereby appointed, that such delegates are authorized and requested to appoint suitable substitutes to represent their respective precincts in their stead.

These resolutions were unanimously adopted.

On motion of Jno. W. Latham Esqr., it was resolved that 2 delegates be appointed to the Convention at Raleigh, from each election precinct except Washington, to represent which 4 delegates be appointed.

The following persons were appointed to attend the State Convention at Raleigh: Tranters Creek, W. A. Lanier, D. H. Latham; Washington, Wm. Ellison, Jno. W. Latham, Dr. Wm. T. Bryan, B. F. Latham; Upper Broad Creek, Jacob V. Little, Francis Allgood; Long Acre, Caswell Oden, Moses Windley; Bath, Charles C. Bonner, W. H. Oden; North Creek, John Pairtree, Oden Bailey; Lower Broad Creek, Sam'l Topping, Jno. B. Clark; Leachville, Sam'l Clark, Dr. S. S. Satchwell; Pungo River, Wm. Allen, Isaiah Allen; Chocowinity, Aaron Ernul, Sidney Archbell; Blount's Creek Jno. W. Williams, Baker Evtitt; Durhams Creek, C. W. Crawford, Major Archbell; South Creek, Owen O. Neil, I. B. Simpson; Goose Creek, Jno. Potter, Wm. Potter.

To attend the Convention at Greenville, on the 8th of June next, the following delegates were appointed.

Tranters Creek, W. A. Lanier; Washington, Wm. Ellison; Upper Broad Creek, Jacob V. Little; Long Acre, Caswell Oden; Bath, C. C. Bonner; North Creek, James Pairtree; Lower Broad Creek, Sam'l Topping; Leachville, Sam'l Clark; Pungo River, Isaiah Allen; Chocowinity, Aaron Ernul; Blount's Creek, Jno. W. Williams; Durhams Creek, C. W. Crawford; South Creek, Owen O. Neil; Goose Creek, James Potter.

To attend the Convention at Newbern on the 3rd of May, the following delegates were appointed.

Tranters Creek, Jno. G. Hodge, W. A. Lanier; Washington, Jno. W. Latham, W. A. Blount jr.; Upper Broad Creek, Hardy Allgood, B. F. Brown; Long Acre, H. N. Waters, Annet Waters; Bath, W. B. Windley, Dr. J. F. Tompkins; North Creek, Jas. Pairtree, Tilmor Dougherty; Lower Broad Creek, Jno. G. Adams, W. H. Davis; Leachville, Caleb Clark, Wm. Clark; Head Pungo River, Isaiah Allen, Wm. Allen; Chocowinity, W. B. Winfield, Robert Hill; Blount's Creek, Wm. J. Adams, Benajah Caton; Durhams Creek, Tuton Roe, David Roe; South Creek, G. W. Jarvis, Owen O. Neil; Goose Creek, Isaiah Lupton, Whitfield Lewis.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Newbern Republican, Tarboro' Press, and Raleigh Standard.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman and Secretary being passed, the meeting adjourned.

Geo. Houston, Chm'n.
Benj. Runyon, Sec'y.

Propeller to Baltimore.—We learn that Messrs. J. Corner & Sons of Baltimore are making arrangements to run an iron Steamer, driven by Erickson's propeller, between Newbern and Baltimore to be called the Albemarle. She is to carry about 800 barrels and will make the inside passage thro' the Dismal Swamp Canal. She is to be fitted up with accommodations for a number of passengers, and will make regular trips between the two places, leaving Newbern every other Saturday, and Baltimore the alternate Saturdays. From the increasing trade between the two pla-

ces, we should judge that it would prove a profitable enterprise. The Baltimoreans have already, or are about to establish regular lines of propellers between that city and Wilmington and Charleston. They are determined to secure to themselves an increased share of Southern trade, and their efforts deserve success.—*Newb. Rep.*

Dr. Coolidge, of Augusta, (Me,) has been convicted of murder in the first degree, and sentenced to be hung, after an imprisonment of one year. The circumstances are peculiar, and similar to the Epes case. He was a dashing fellow, respectably connected; but becoming involved, borrowed money (\$2,000) of an associate, Mathews, and to conceal the debt killed him—persuading him to drink brandy which had been secretly drugged with prussic acid.—The chief witness was a medical student, who had assisted the doctor in concealing the dead body of the victim, who was represented as having met with an accidental death.

Another Republic.—By the arrival at New York, on Sunday, of the barque D. Godfrey, Captain Bears, from Palermo, the Courier and Enquirer has dates to the 12th of February. Capt. B. states that up to the period of his sailing, the difficulties in Sicily, so far from ceasing, were rather on the increase, and the revolution was gaining greater strength and consequence.

King Ferdinand had made the concessions required of him, but they came too late. The people had imbibed the idea of a republic, and the despatch containing the announcement of the yielding to their wishes for chartered privileges was torn to pieces.

The castle at Messina alone, of all the island, remained in possession of Ferdinand's troops, and that was hotly besieged by the citizens, who were receiving succor and arms from Palermo. The whole population of the island were in arms, and two large vessels loaded with munitions and arms had left Palermo for Messina, where the munitions were to be distributed among the people.

The nobility favored the people. A meeting was to be held on the 1st inst., to decide upon a form of government, and it was very probable a republican form would be adopted.

From the Fayetteville Carolinian.

Animal Magnetism.—For the last two weeks, Dr. B. B. Williams has been lecturing and experimenting in this place on the curious effects of animal magnetism. We believe that every man, woman, and child, has been interested in the subject to a greater or smaller degree; and the question appears to be now rather "who disbelieves" than "who believes" in the truth of the experiments made.

Men are not very ready to believe any thing they do not understand; and yet they do believe many things that they do not understand; simply because they have been taught to believe them. Now, the fact is, no man disbelieves in animal magnetism from any other cause than that he does not understand the principles of its operation; and upon the same principle he ought not to believe nearly one-half of what he never thinks of doubting.

We attended but two of Dr. Williams' lectures, because we had other uses for time; but believing as we did before, in the principle of the thing, we saw nothing to make us doubt what we before believed; and although some of the experiments were of a most singular nature, they added nothing to our convictions. We believed as much before we saw Dr. W's experiments as we believe now.

And what is it we believe? Why one simple proposition: that there is electricity in man's body. And upon this simple fact is based every experiment that is made in animal magnetism. At least such is our opinion. And what stronger proof is needed of the existence of electricity in man's body, than the fact that he can be shocked by a galvanic battery; or that his nerves are subject even in health, while asleep, to convulsive twitches; or that his hair emits sparks by friction; or that a galvanic battery of considerable power, when applied to a man, dead, but not cold, will give him motion, and some have believed that it might be made to restore life itself.

And doubtless, the reason why it cannot give life, while it gives the action of life, is, that it cannot inflate the lungs with the breath of life, after that breath has departed.

To be sure, it is said, that many cannot be operated on by magnetism. Some are powerfully affected; others only partially, and others not at all. But that proves nothing against magnetism. It proves that all persons are not alike; just the same as it is proven by the fact that medicine that will cure one man, will not cure another; that poison that will kill one man, will not kill another; and that some men will sicken another.

It is also asked why, in these experiments, are such imperative terms used, and commands given with such austerity. The simple answer to this is, that man is acted on by impressions made on his mind to an extent which he little dreams of. Who has not seen men suspect a thing, or in other words, have his mind impressed with a certain idea, and religiously believe it, when at the same time there was no truth in it. Faith is an all powerful element in man's composition, and it is from a knowledge of this fact that it is written "unless ye have faith ye cannot inherit the kingdom of heaven"—and also "faith without works availeth nothing."

The lectures and experiments of Dr. Williams have been attended by gentlemen of this place, of all shades of capacity and intellect; and some who hooted at magnetism have been forced to acknowledge their conviction of its truth, while others, who were willing to test it, have been confirmed. A number of gentlemen of our town, among them some of the best educated men, have paid the fee to receive instructions in the mystery; and have made the same experiments that Dr. Williams has. These gentlemen did it, not to deceive any body, but to convince themselves, and others who have confidence in them, of the truth or falsity of animal magnetism. Now the question is, can any one believe that these gentlemen, our fellow-citizens, are deceived, and are trying to deceive others? Although it would add nothing to the truth of their assertions, we rather think that the man who should undertake to tell them so, seriously, would meet with a "knock down" argument.

With regard to the "therapeutical" agency of magnetism, or its power as a practical alleviator of the ills that flesh is heir to, we know nothing except from hearsay. Dr. Williams is overrun with patients—the sick—the lame—the blind—the deaf—all flock to him. Thus far, it is said that he has restored one man from lameness to the use of his limbs—another case of lameness he appears to be succeeding remarkably well with. But even if he succeeds in curing many, it remains to be seen whether the cure will be a permanent one, or whether the patient will not again relapse into the same state, and require, from time to time, this magnetic influence to be renewed. Such we think will be the case, in many instances, where the patient is benefited; but if this should be the case, it proves nothing against magnetism; for when a physician enables a man to rise from his sick bed, he does not guarantee that he shall be sick no more; nor do people have less faith in physicians because they do not so guarantee; or because men do get down sick, again and again.

But, to close the subject, suppose that neither Dr. Williams nor magnetism had ever been heard of before, and he had appeared here and said he could do these things. Thousands would have been astonished; but we have made up our minds not to be astonished at any thing. How can any man who knows of the events that have occurred within the last fifty years, be astonished at any thing? Are not events occurring every year enough to make us so familiar with astonishment that if it were possible, we could feel no such emotion?

Therefore, we say, that with the light of the last fifty years before us, we consider it decidedly unsafe, and certainly unwise, in any man, to declare what is, and what is not impossible. Looking to the next fifty years, who can say what miracles will be performed by the never-tiring and never-ceasing labors of the mind of man? Who can say that even greater wonders than animal magnetism can boast, are not in futurity? Let them doubt that choose—this is a free country.