

# THE TARBOROUGH PRESS.

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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
" " " Pictolus	4 00
" " " Washington	5 00
" Tarboro' to Sparta	0 50
" " " Falkland	1 00
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For seats, &c. apply to H. Wiswall, 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.**

### Dr. Jayne's Family Medicines.

Use the proper Means.—If you wish to be successful in any undertaking, you must always "use the proper means." Therefore, if you have a Cough, use *Jayne's Expectant* and be cured, for it is the proper means. Have you Asthma or Difficulty of Breathing, then the only efficient means to cure you is to use *Jayne's Expectant*, which will immediately overcome the spasm which contracts the diameter of the wind tubes, and loosens and brings up the mucus which clogs them up, and thus, removes every obstruction to a free respiration, while at the same time all inflammation is subdued, and a cure is certain to be effected. Have you Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, Pleurisy, or in fact any *Pulmonary Affection*, then use *Jayne's Expectant* and relief is certain, and you will find that you have used the proper means.

Female Beauty!—Culpable neglect.—It has been observed by visitors from all other countries, as well as by persons of the best cultivated taste in this, that in no country is there a larger share of female beauty and excellence than in this city. Yet, while the shoe-fitter, dress-maker, and milliner, are engaged in adorning "nature's best gift to man," one part appears almost totally neglected—*The Hair*. How frequently do the ravages of disease lay waste the delicate form of the fair and beautiful, and though restored again to health, yet those flowing locks which once adorned their heads fall off and never again return to their original beauty. It is inconceivable how any person, more especially a lady, can manifest so much neglect on this point, when a "Never failing Remedy" can be obtained by purchasing *Dr. Jayne's hair Tonic*, which will perfectly restore this only neglected part of female ornament.

What is a dollar or two to complete the crowning point of female beauty. Prepared only by **Dr. D. JAYNE**, Philadelphia, and sold on agency by **GEO. HOWARD, Tarboro', Nov. 9, 1847.**

### Reduced to 75 cents.

**Dr. Champion's Vegetable Aque Medicine,** A safe and certain cure for Fevers of every description—ALSO, **Dr. Champion's anti-bilious pills PURELY VEGETABLE.** For sale by **GEO. HOWARD, Tarboro', Nov. 9.**

## POLITICAL.



From the Raleigh Standard.

### Democratic State Convention.

We refer our readers, with pride and pleasure, to the Proceedings of the Democratic State Convention in to-day's paper. That body, it will be seen, selected for its President that high-toned gentleman and able statesman, Weldon N. Edwards, of Warren County, who, on taking the Chair, addressed the members with his accustomed force and eloquence. He was listened to with profound attention, and was frequently interrupted by loud and prolonged applause.

On Wednesday evening, during the absence of the Committee of thirteen, the Convention was addressed by Mr. Shepard of Cumberland, and Mr. Saunders of Johnston. We were not so fortunate as to hear the remarks of these gentlemen, but we learn that they acquitted themselves handsomely.

On Thursday morning Mr. McRae was loudly called for, and he responded in a speech which we have heard spoken of in high terms. Senators Houston and Douglas, being on a visit to this City, and having been invited by the Convention to take seats in that body, were then conducted to the right and left of the President by Vice Presidents Graves and Marsteller, the latter of whom introduced them to the Convention. Soon after the Committee of thirteen reported through their Chairman, James B. Shepard, Esq; and the Preamble and Resolutions were warmly received and unanimously adopted.

The President then rose and introduced to the Convention, in the most appropriate manner, the Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois, who proceeded to address the large assemblage in attendance. We took a few notes of this great speech, but we shall not do Mr. Douglas the injustice to attempt to report him. For nearly two hours, with a style and force of logic never equalled in that Hall, and with such eloquence as drew tears from the eyes of many in the vast multitude about him, he discussed the leading questions of the day—the "old issues"—the lack of principles recently displayed, as in 1840, by our political opponents—the questions of the boundary and of the war, tracing out, as with the finger of light, the causes of the war, and vindicating most triumphantly the conduct of President Polk and the party which sustains him. Upon the question of the bounary, no unprejudiced man who heard Judge Douglas on this occasion, can longer doubt. We wish every man in North Carolina could have heard him.

The attempt of the Raleigh Register to produce upon the public mind an erroneous impression as to the character and tone of Judge Douglas's remarks, is the best evidence of the strength, soundness, and general power of the effort. It is not true, as asserted by that paper, that his speech was "rabid, demagogical," and "uncourteous."

On the contrary, we have heard Whigs admit that his arguments in favor of the Rio Grande as the boundary, were CONCLUSIVE; and, so far from being "uncourteous," he was particular in acquitting Whigs of bad motives, while in every instance he spoke of distinguished Whig statesmen with becoming respect. It was the TRUTH that made Whiggery flutter and writhe; it was the masterly logic of the speech that broke up and consumed, as with a bolt of concentrated fire, the sophisms and false arguments of the opposition; it was that touching eloquence which always flows from the fountains of pure patriotism—speaking as he did of the seven thousand brave men sent by his own beloved State to the fields of Mexico, to meet the diseases of the climate and the balls and bayonets

of the common foe—which took such hold upon the hearts of the audience, and so aroused their indignation against those who assert, from whatever motive, that the existing war is unjust, unconstitutional and unrighteous. The truth is, the notice taken by the Register of the speech of Judge Douglas, is not endorsed by this community. All with whom we have conversed—both Whigs and Democrats—say that it was "manly and dignified"—but such testimony was not to be expected from the Register.

On Thursday evening the Convention was addressed by the Hon. Samuel Houston, one of the Senators from Texas. The President introduced him as the "laureled Hero of San Jacinto," and he was greeted with enthusiastic applause. Gen. Houston had been anticipated on the leading questions of the day by Judge Douglas, and for that reason his remarks were more discursive, and embraced a wider range, than they would otherwise have done. He gave a connected and most interesting sketch of the early settlement and history of Texas—showed the fact that the Texans had been invited by Mexico to colonize Texas, and alluded to the motives which led Mexico to extend the invitation—described the Revolution in Mexico which subverted the Constitution of 1824, to which Texas was a party, leaving the States of the Confederacy rightfully and properly in full possession of their original liberties and independence—showed how Santa Anna, at the head of a military despotism, marched from State to State, compelling obedience to his mandates and marking his path with devastation and blood, until he encountered Texas and was defeated and captured, and permitted to return home, beyond the Rio Grande, only on condition that he and the officers next him in command, who were not prisoners, should recognize the independence of the Texian Republic. Gen. Houston produced the most unquestionable authority in favor of the Rio Grande as the boundary. Indeed, he said Mexico had never claimed any other line. On every occasion, when her troops were beaten, they were driven or permitted to go beyond that stream; and when they got to it he said they did not wait for orders, but crossed right over, and seldom halted until they had gone many miles into the interior. Mexico could not understand her title to the Neuces. She made war on Texas, and fought for all the territory up to the Sabine; and she commenced the present war against the United States, not upon any question of boundary, but because Texas, from the Sabine to the Rio Grande, had been annexed to this country. This was the true reason, and President Polk was not to blame. He had only done his duty, in enforcing the laws of Congress; and if the blame rested any where in this country, (which he denied) it rested on Congress, and not upon the President.

Gen. Houston defended Texas from the aspersions which had been cast upon her, and dwelt at considerable length upon the benignity of her climate, the fertility of her soil, and her great natural resources. He alluded also to the progress of free principles on this Continent, and we never listened to such a burst of eloquence as that in which he described the mighty advances of our population. Onward, over the Alleghenies and the Rocky Mountains—onward, over the beautiful plains of California and Texas, the wave of American energy and civilization rolled, and no human hand could arrest it. It would not, until the whole Continent was subdued and held, and until the shores of the Pacific sea should brighten, and all those western and southern lands should become vocal with the arts, the arms, and the wonderful genius and power of our people. He referred, also, in thrilling strains, to the movements in Europe, and congratulated the friends of free principles that the day was dawning—and not only dawning, but bursting out in its resplendent glory, when thrones were to become playthings in the people's hands, and when the toiling millions were to rise, break their manacles, and demand, and possess, and use the right of governing themselves.

Gen. Houston was listened to with deep attention, and the audience seemed to feel that his testimony in relation to Mexico and Texas, and the question of the boundary, was peculiarly valuable. He knew,

personally, what he said to be true; and he delivered himself in such a manner as to give the greatest possible effect to his statements and arguments. The Hero of San Jacinto is an orator. He speaks with a fine emphasis, and with much deliberation, except when aroused, and then he dashes on, with his deep-toned voice and with flashing eye, like his own impetuous countrymen when animated in the day of battle. No man can tell a better anecdote than he, or tell it in better style; and his speech on this occasion was replete with humor and good hits, which never failed to "bring down the house" in the most decided and enthusiastic manner.

Both these distinguished Senators met many friends during their visit to our little City. They returned to Washington on Friday last, carrying with them the respect and affection of the Democracy, and the best wishes for their personal happiness of this entire community.

It will be observed, on reference to the Proceedings, that the Hon. Weldon N. Edwards of Warren, and the Hon. Robert Strange of Cumberland, were appointed Delegates from the State at large to the Baltimore Convention; and that William S. Ashe, Esq., of New Hanover, and the Hon. Abraham W. Venable, were named as alternate Delegates. Better selections could not have been made. These gentlemen, we have no doubt, will go to Baltimore prepared to make any sacrifice of predilections or opinions as to men, in furtherance of the great cause we all have so much at heart; and their appointment as Delegates, we have no hesitation in saying, will meet the unqualified approbation of the party.

We hope the Resolutions adopted by the Convention will be read and examined by every man in North Carolina. We invite our Whig friends to look into them—to ascertain for themselves, the facts they present—to weigh Whiggery, without principles, against Democracy with all its principles fully and candidly set forth, and then judge and decide for themselves. And to our Democratic friends we would say, GO TO WORK—LABOR FOR YOUR CAUSE AS IT DESERVES TO BE LABORED FOR, AND YOU WILL REDEEM NORTH CAROLINA. Now is the time to sow the seed. Now is the time, when the people are comparatively calm, and therefore open to conviction, and willing to listen to truth and reason, that we ought to set about the good work. Go before the people with facts and arguments—invite them to examine your principles—tell them to reject them, if they are unsound or bad, but appeal to them to accept them, if they are good and wholesome. *The Whig people will hear you.* Many are already halting between two opinions, and when the result of the Whig National Convention is announced, many more of them will be at once in a position to unite with us, and take sides against Mexico and Wilmot Provisoism.

IN DAVID S. REID, your Candidate for Governor, you have a man who will do his whole duty. As you value your principles and the great cause of Constitutional liberty, do yours. We know him well. He is sound in the faith. He has no personal enemies and no prejudices to encounter. In the Counties of Caswell, Rockingham, Surry, Stokes, Wilkes, and Ashe his popularity is equal—perhaps superior to that of any man that might be named; and he is known to the people of the State generally as an honest and an able man. He has served with some distinction both in the Legislature and in Congress, and his crowning glory is, that he has never misrepresented his constituents or deceived the people. If he accepts the nomination, (and we have no doubt about it) he will canvass the State thoroughly. We have the fullest confidence in his discretion, his talents, and his judgment. We know his habits of labor. We have heard much and we know much of his energy and industry, for he is a self-made man; but we speak of these things only to impress upon our friends, every where in the State, the great importance of increased activity and zeal on their part.

For twelve long years, brother Democrats, you have been struggling to establish your principles and to redeem North Carolina. Now is the time! Second the exertions of your Candidate for Governor—stand by him and sustain him wherever he goes—labor for him and labor with him

—do your duty faithfully, as he will do his; and then, if we are not greatly mistaken in the "signs of the times," you may confidently calculate upon a signal triumph for your cause.

From the Union.

## CLOTHS,

**Cassimeres & Vestings** (and all articles in his line of business which he is prepared to make up, at shortest notice and on reasonable terms. Thankful for the favors already received, he solicits a continuance of the same, by ing all who may favor him with articles of ready-made clothing of high quality to the point of embarkation.)  
**JAS. M'HEGGA**

What is to be the future destiny of this extraordinary man, is beyond the ken of our sagacity to predict; but certain it is, that the whigs can no longer make any capital of the pass which admitted him into Mexico. We have even cause to rejoice at the opportunity which he has enjoyed. These bragging Mexicans cannot now say, "We could have beaten the Americans if we had seen our best general at our head." They are now stripped of this pretext. They have had every advantage which they could command in the contest. They have had three times as much force as we, and acquainted with all the localities of the country. They have been protected by every species of entrenchments. They have had Santa Anna, with all the resources of his fruitful mind—the best general of whom they could boast—at their head. And yet they have been vanquished in every engagement. They can no longer boast of their own prowess in any future war; they must confess themselves decidedly our inferiors. Let us hear no more, then, of the famous pass, nor of the unjust calumnies which the whigs have heaped upon the President's head. It is now rather the theme of congratulation than of complaint.

How far the departure of Santa Anna will affect the ratification of the treaty, and contribute to the restoration of peace, is a problem which admits of some doubt. We had supposed that it would be the forerunner and guaranty of peace; but some few doubts are expressed by experienced officers who have just arrived from Mexico. Having no distinguished leader to rouse up the military energies of her countrymen—Santa Anna gone—Valencia dead—Paredes put down by the power of the existing government,—it was supposed that Mexico would be happy to embrace peace. Nothing, in fact, could create a doubt about it, except the conduct of the opposition in our own country. They are responsible for the prolongation of the war. If Congress had provided, at an early day, the necessary reinforcements with something like unanimity—if Messrs. Gallatin, and Clay, and Webster, and other orators, and writers, and presses, had withheld their clamors, we have not a doubt that peace would now be certainly made—indeed, made before this time. But testimony continues to pour in upon us from our officers—and from whig ones, too—that the whigs have prolonged the war, and now jeopard the fate of the treaty by the relentless opposition they have waged against their own country. If peace comes, we shall rejoice in it with all our heart. If it fails, then we hold the whigs guilty of the failure. It is the "aid and comfort" they have given the enemy, and upon their heads be all the blame.

**Democracy still Triumphant.**—We are gratified to learn from the New York papers, that at the recent election in that city for Mayor, Councilmen, Aldermen, and so forth, the candidate of the democratic party for Mayor, Mr. Havemeyer, has been elected by 919 majority. This, too, in the face of the fact, that Mr. Clay had just made a demonstration in that city, with a view to making friends for himself and party.

The Board of Aldermen comprises 8 democrats and 10 whigs; Board of Assistant Aldermen, 9 of each party. Last year, the whigs had 9 maj.  
*Fayetteville Car.*