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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 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, 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.

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 Expectorant 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 Expectorant, 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 Expectorant 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.



Electoral District Convention.

The democratic Convention for the 2nd Electoral district, composed of the counties of Washington, Tyrrell, Beaufort, Hyde, Pitt, Martin, Edgecombe and Nash, will be held at Greenville, Pitt county, on Thursday, the 8th of June next, for the purpose of selecting some suitable person to be placed on the democratic Electoral ticket for President and Vice President, in this district. The following are the delegates appointed for this county.

David B. Bell, Lawrence Horne, Dr. Armstrong, Jas. D. Barnes, John Gardner, Bassett Sykes, Levi Harrell, Robert Belcher, Henry Johnson, Jesse C. Knight, Kenneth Thigpen, James Whitehurst, Wm. A. Mabry, Wm. S. Baker, J. F. Speight, Dr. Rives, Amos W. Cobb.

From the Union.

YUCATAN.

We lay before our readers a very interesting message, which was yesterday transmitted to both houses of Congress by the President. It called out some remarks in both houses, but in neither was it fully discussed. We have no space left us this morning for the documents which accompanied the message, or for any comments on the facts they disclose, or the measures they recommend. But we have no doubt that the country will stand by the wise, and humane, and moderate policy which the President recommends.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

I submit, for the consideration of Congress, several communications received at the Department of State from Mr. Justo Sierra, commissioner of Yucatan, and also a communication from the governor of that State, representing the condition of extreme suffering to which their country has been reduced by an insurrection of the Indians within its limits, and asking the aid of the United States.

The communications present a case of human suffering and misery which cannot fail to excite the sympathies of all civilized nations. From these and other sources of information, it appears that the Indians of Yucatan are waging a war of extermination against the white race. In this cruel war, they spare neither age nor sex, but put to death, indiscriminately, all who fall within their power. The inhabitants, panic-stricken and destitute of arms, are flying before their savage pursuers towards the coast; and their expulsion from their country, or their extermination, would seem to be inevitable, unless they can obtain assistance from abroad.

In this condition they have, through their constituted authorities, implored the aid of this government to save them from destruction, offering, in case this should be granted, to transfer the "dominion and sovereignty of the Peninsula" to the United States. Similar appeals for aid and protection have been made to "the Spanish and the English governments."

Whilst it is not my purpose to recommend the adoption of any measures, with a view to the acquisition of the "dominion and sovereignty" over Yucatan, yet, according to our established policy, we could not consent to a transfer of this "dominion and sovereignty," either to Spain, Great Britain, or any other European power. In the language of President Monroe, in his message of December, 1823, "we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety." In my annual message of December, 1845, I declared that "near a quarter of a century ago, the principle was distinctly announced to the world, in the annual message of one of my predecessors,

that the American continents, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintained, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European power." "This principle will apply with greatly increased force, should any European power attempt to establish any new colony in North America. In the existing circumstances of the world, the present is deemed a proper occasion to reiterate and reaffirm the principle avowed by Mr. Monroe, and to state my cordial concurrence in its wisdom and sound policy. The reassertion of this principle, especially in reference to North America, is at this day but the promulgation of a policy which no European power should cherish the disposition to resist. Existing rights of every European nation should be respected; but it is due alike to our safety and our interests, that the efficient protection of our laws should be extended over our whole territorial limits, and that it should be distinctly announced to the world, as our settled policy, that no future European colony or dominion shall, with our consent, be planted or established on any part of the American continent."

Our own security requires that the established policy thus announced should guide our conduct, and this applies with great force to the peninsula of Yucatan. It is situated in the Gulf of Mexico, on the North American continent; and from its vicinity to Cuba, to the Capes of Florida, to New Orleans, and indeed to our whole southwestern coast, it would be dangerous to our peace and security if it should become a colony of any European nation.

We have now authentic information that, if the aid asked from the United States be not granted, such aid will probably be obtained from some European power, which may hereafter assert a claim to "dominion and sovereignty" over Yucatan.

Our existing relations with Yucatan are of a peculiar character, as will be perceived from the note of the Secretary of State to her commissioner, dated on the 24th of December last; a copy of which is herewith transmitted. Yucatan has never declared her independence, and we treat her as a State of the Mexican republic. For this reason, we have never officially received her commissioner; but whilst this is the case, we have, to a considerable extent, recognized her as a neutral in our war with Mexico. Whilst still considering Yucatan as a portion of Mexico, if we had troops to spare for this purpose, I would deem it proper, during the continuance of the war with Mexico, to occupy and hold military possession of her territory, and to defend the white inhabitants against the incursions of the Indians, in the same way that we have employed our troops in other States of the Mexican republic in our possession, in repelling the attacks of savages upon the inhabitants who have maintained their neutrality in the war. But, unfortunately, we cannot at the present, without serious danger, withdraw our forces from other portions of the Mexican territory now in our occupation, and send them to Yucatan. All that can be done, under existing circumstances, is to employ our naval forces in the Gulf, not required at other points, to afford them relief. But it is not to be expected that any adequate protection can thus be afforded, as the operations of such naval forces must, of necessity, be confined to the coast.

I have considered it proper to communicate the information contained in the accompanying correspondence, and I submit to the wisdom of Congress to adopt such measures as, in their judgment, may be expedient to prevent Yucatan from becoming a colony of any European power, which in no event could be permitted by the United States; and at the same time to rescue the white race from extermination or expulsion from their country.

JAMES K. POLK.

Washington, April 29, 1848.

From Mexico.

The Richmond Enquirer contains a letter from Col. Hamtramck, of the Virginia Regiment, dated Headquarters, Saltillo, Mexico, April 2nd, 1848, which reads as follows:

My dear friend: I have but a moment to say that I have just received an express from Gen. Price's column, announcing the pleasing intelligence that Gen. Trias, with

all his forces, has surrendered to our arms. Gen. Price entered Chihuahua on the 9th of March, and immediately gave pursuit to the enemy, whom he overtook at Santa Cruz de Rosalio, a strongly situated town some sixty miles South of Chihuahua, on the 16th. The place was invested, and after fighting all day, the plaza and church were nearly attained by burrowing through the houses, when the enemy surrendered. Our loss is one Lieutenant, two non-commissioned officers, and 12 privates—the enemy's loss is 300 and odd killed, and 72 wounded, his whole force [800.] all his artillery, [12 pieces.] 2,000 stand of arms, some 800,000 dollars worth of public property, many field officers, and General Trias at their head. Col. Ralls' command on one side, and Col. Lane's on the other, acted most heroically, and took the place.

My letter from Col. Ralls is dated March 22d. I am, in haste yours, &c.,

Interesting to Travellers.—Judge Anthony, of Northumberland, says stage proprietors are not liable for money put into a trunk, and lost or stolen with the trunk, during the journey. They are liable for the clothing in the trunk.

The Astor Estate.—We learn from very good authority, that the value of the estate of the late John Jacob Astor does not exceed \$7,500,000, of which about \$4,000,000 is real, and \$3,500,000 personal. The real is given in the form of life estates, with power of letting and selling. Mr. Wm. B. Astor has half the residuary personal estate, in his own right,—say \$1,000,000 to \$1,500,000. He is said to have received \$700,000 several years since from an uncle, Henry Astor, which, by good management and economy, with additions from other sources, amounted, at the date of his father's decease, to about \$3,000,000. This, with what he receives from the present estate as the residuary legatee, will form an aggregate approaching the wealth of his father. It is understood that Mr. William B. Astor, has within a few days past, made several very liberal donations, including \$10,000 to Fitz G. Halleck, long the faithful Secretary and Agent of his father, and \$5000 to the Society for the Relief of Indigent Females. Other persons in the employ of the deceased, besides Mr. Halleck, have also shared in the bounty of the son.

The above case affords another illustration of the popular tendency to form extravagant estimates of private fortunes.

Journal of Com.

Turpentine.—The consumption of this article is increasing vastly—much beyond the general calculation and belief. One principal source of this increase is in the use of the distilled spirits of turpentine, known under the name of Camphene, and is used in place of oil in almost every family. Camphene is not explosive, although its combination with alcohol is, and it is therefore safer to use except where there may be a number of children in a family. In making turpentine a medium sized pine tree, with large top, furnishes the turpentine best. In North Carolina, however, trees of only eight or nine inches in diameter are often selected. The tree is tapped in the months of December, January and February. The first turpentine which flows is called virgin turpentine, and care is taken to preserve the pure white color which is natural to it—rosin made from the virgin turpentine is transparent. The sap is distilled like malt and the result is turpentine and rosin and tar. More turpentine is now made in North Carolina and Georgia than in all the rest of the world put together, and the distillation is conducted in the forest, saving all unnecessary transportation of refuse material. Twenty years ago, there was more spirits of turpentine distilled in Europe than in the United States, but the tide has now turned and Europe gets turpentine from America.

Scientific American.

Mysterious Murder.—Jacksonville, (Fa.) April 15, 1848.—Wm. Gibbons, Sheriff of Alluchua county, Florida, has been murdered. The circumstances are as follows:—An individual who gave his name as Black, with a companion, had arrived in Newnansville a few days before the murder occurred, and on the evening of the 4th inst. had been engaged in play-

ing cards with the deceased. A dispute occurred, during which Mr. Gibbons called for his pistols. Black then went out into the piazza of the building, and challenged Gibbons to follow him. He did so, and immediately afterwards a shot was heard, and Gibbons was found alone with a bullet wound through his right side. He lived but a few minutes, and the only person who declares he saw the act committed, was Mr. Watson, a resident of the place.—What complicates the matter more, is that Watson charges Black with the murder, yet he declares he is his own son. He gives us the reason for the false name that a reward is offered in Jackson county, West Florida, for the apprehension of his son for breaking jail, and that he has consequently assumed an alias.

It happened, at the time, that there were two parties in Newnansville, both in pursuit of a pair of criminals. A store and dwelling at Trader's Hill, Camden co., Geo., and another at Holmesville, Geo., had been robbed, and in one, a murder had been committed. Circumstantial evidence all tends to convict Black, and his companion. Upon the arrest of the former, which was accomplished with some difficulty, Maj. Jno. Parsons being shot at while holding Black upon the ground—his companion escaped in the direction of Tampa.

The citizens of New Orleans have sent a cargo of corn to the people of Yucatan, in consequence of the distress occasioned there by the insurrection of the Indians.

Foreign.—We received by yesterday's mail, in the New York and Baltimore papers, further details of the foreign news brought by the America, up to the 15th ultimo, inclusive, a telegraphic summary of which we gave in our paper of Sunday. A part also of our English files has come to hand. The continental news is not without interest, especially that portion of it relating to the hostilities which have occurred between Denmark and Prussia, the treaty of union between the three principal States of Italy, and the alleged neutral position, in the present state of affairs, of the Emperor of Russia.

But the event of most interest, of the week which elapsed between the sailing of the Acadia and the America, is undoubtedly the great Chartist demonstration, which took place on the 10th of April in London. Considered as a revolutionary movement, it is admitted on all hands to have been an entire failure. The middling classes of London seem to have frowned upon it almost universally. It received no considerable countenance even from the working classes of that metropolis, the great bulk of which were arrayed against it. We learn from the English papers, that the English government, though resolved, if necessary, to prevent the procession from passing the bridges by military force, yet kept the soldiers, for the most part, out of sight, though ready for action, relying principally upon the special aids to the police authorities, of whom one account states that 150,000 were sworn in as special constables. The feeling of the English public upon the subject was still further manifested, when, on the evening of the 10th, Mr. Smith O'Brien made his appearance in his place in the House of Commons. Upon rising to oppose the bill introduced by Sir George Grey, on the part of the government, and entitled a bill "for the greater security of the Crown and government," Mr. O'Brien was received with the loudest and most disorderly marks of disapprobation, which continued throughout his speech; and when he referred to the charge of treason which had been hurled against him, he was saluted with ironical and derisive cheers from all parts of the House. The reply to his remarks by Sir George Grey was tumultuously applauded from beginning to end, and the measure of the government was carried on its second reading by the unprecedented majority of 417, only 35 voting against it. It is to be hoped, for the credit of English intelligence and liberality, that these demonstrations indicate less a disposition to prevent reforms, than a conviction that the great and numerous reforms so imperatively needed in Great Britain, and so earnestly demanded by the working classes, can be secured by means less tumultuous than those of the Chartists seem to have been considered.—Union.