



FOR GOVERNOR  
**DAVID S. REID, OF ROCKINGHAM.**  
**TARBOROUGH:**  
 SATURDAY, MAY 13, 1848.

**Mr. Reid.**  
 We have the satisfaction to announce that Mr. Reid has reconsidered the matter, and has concluded to accept the nomination as the democratic candidate for Governor. The correspondence appears in the last Raleigh Standard, and we will copy it into our next paper.

**Fire.**  
 Early on Sunday morning last, the turpentine distillery of Col. J. P. Pitt, in this place, was discovered to be on fire, and before the flames could be arrested, it was partially destroyed—loss estimated to be about \$250. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

**"Tar River Steamboat Company."**  
 We are gratified to announce the formation of a Company under the above title—composed entirely of citizens of Edgecombe. The requisite amount of stock has been already subscribed—the stockholders held a meeting and despatched an agent north to purchase the boat. We hope to announce her arrival in our waters in a few weeks.

**Congress.**  
 The Senate, at our last advices, was engaged principally in the consideration of a bill to enable the President to take temporary military occupation of Yucatan. The House, in the consideration of the bounty land bill.

**From the Union.**  
*General Scott's attack upon the War Department, and the Secretary's defence.*  
 —We surrender our columns to-day to the publication of these important documents. They will be read, we doubt not, with the deepest interest throughout the country. We shall publish them in all the editions of our journal, and in our Congressional Register. We trust that our friends of the democratic press will co-operate with us in giving them a general circulation. The very extraordinary attempt made by whig members of the House to suppress the Secretary's letter, when unexpectedly communicated in response to their own premature and hurried call, imperatively demands such a course; while the masterly and victorious ability of the Secretary's vindication of his department and of the administration from the assaults of General Scott, makes the wide circulation of his letter as eminently expedient and desirable as, under the circumstances of the case, it is just and proper.

While abstaining from any extended comment upon these documents, and leaving the facts which they set forth, and the spirit displayed on either side of the controversy, to speak for themselves, we cannot forbear to allude to one point which stands out most prominently on the face of General Scott's letter. It does not at all purport to be written—as official despatches are always supposed to be written—in the due process and transaction of the public-business. It is not a business paper at all. It is, and it professes to be, on the contrary, nothing else than a violent and sweeping official assault—an elaborate and deliberately prepared defamatory diatribe upon the War Department and the administration, by the general, to whom, at his own urgent request, and certainly not without some magnanimity on the part of the government, the chief command in the war had been assigned. With what warrant of facts to sustain him in a course so unprecedented and extraordinary, General Scott has thought fit to hurl this mere official accusation in the face of his government, even while the war is not yet definitively closed, will appear in the perusal of the two documents; and to the judgment of every candid man, so enlightened, we are content to leave it. But the whole design of the General's letter is apparent on its face. It is a studied attempt to present himself before the country as an *unoffending victim of Executive persecution!* And his ultimate object in assuming such

an attitude, will surely not be doubted by those who regard him as now somewhat prominent among the proposed candidates of the whig party for the Presidency.

Nor will his letter permit any reader for a moment to forget that General Scott, in order thus to make himself out a victim of persecution, has not scrupled to charge, boldly and broadly, upon the administration, a crime—or rather a whole series and system of crimes—which, if the accusation is just, ought unquestionably to subject the perpetrators of them to the severest punishment which a betrayed country and an outraged people can inflict. The scope of General Scott's charge is, that the administration sent him and his gallant army to Mexico to be sacrificed; and that in pursuance of this most nefarious design, the War Department malignantly withheld from him all due sympathy and support in the enemy's country! It is, beyond all doubt, a fearful issue, either to the general who makes it, or to the government which meets it before the country. By these documents, and by the rest of the record, let it be tried!

We commend to the especial admiration of the country the calm and dignified power with which the Secretary of War has promptly met and utterly crushed down this most astounding accusation, in all the details and all the pretences on which it assumed to rest. Never was an official vindication more absolutely complete and triumphant. Rarely has so good a cause been placed in hands so eminently adequate to do it full justice. So gross a provocation certainly challenged a corresponding asperity in the reply. But it is at once honorable to the character of the Secretary of War, and indicative of his entire confidence in his cause and in himself, that his vindication, repressing the indignation naturally arising under accusation alike groundless and offensive, contents itself, even in its most searching and pointed passages, with being calmly and severely just.

**Latest from Mexico.**—Letters of a recent date have reached this city from Mexico. They represent the prospects of ratification and of peace as more favorable. One of these letters is dated on the 14th—the other on the 12th April. According to the first, it is believed that there is no danger of any revolution in Mexico—that a quorum of the Congress of Queretaro is certainly expected, and a majority of the Congress is said to be favorable to peace, and that Herrera (the peace man) will probably be the President. Another of these letters calculates confidently on the meeting of a quorum, and the well-informed writer believes that peace will be made. The copy of the treaty, and its modifications by the Senate, which had been published in New York, had reached the capital, had been translated into Spanish, and circulated in the Mexican papers, without exciting any open murmurs or serious opposition from the people.

Mr. Clifford had arrived in Mexico on the 11th, and had been received with the most imposing military honors. Mr. Commissioner Sevier was expected to arrive on the 15th or 16th April. We do not hesitate to believe that they will act with great promptitude and decision, cut off all unnecessary delays, and bring the question of peace or war to an immediate issue.—*ib.*

**From the Raleigh Register.**

The Wilmington & Raleigh Rail Road Company, have adopted a Resolution, that from the 1st instant, the fare on their line between Weldon and Charleston, should be increased to \$13; "and that the President advise the Rail Road and Steamboat Companies between Weldon and Baltimore, that this Company is desirous of establishing a Through Ticket for Travelers, between Charleston and Baltimore, so soon as such an arrangement can be made upon a just and equitable basis."

The New York correspondent of the Union, under date May 1, writes as follows: Within a week, five dead bodies have been picked up in the streets of Boston, all showing marks of violent death and in no case has the cause been ascertained. In the same period, the bodies of some seven or eight infants have been found, either clandestinely buried or in the water, and no trace of the guilty parties obtained. This does not speak well for Boston, the heart of New England.

**Disappearing.**—The Baltimore correspondent of the Washington Union states that the slaves are disappearing from the eastern shores of Maryland, by gangs, supposed to be taken off by some Yankee Schooners!

The Pennsylvania legislature, has, in effect, abolished military trainings, by providing that every person shall be exempt on the payment of 25 cents into a fund, for the benefit of the volunteer companies.

**Foreign.**

The steamer Britannia, has arrived at Boston with Liverpool dates to the 22nd ult.

The prominent intelligence by this arrival is, that the greatest excitement prevailed in Paris, from an attempt to overturn the Provisional Government, and troops were hastening there from the interior of France.

Large meetings in favor of the charter had been held in almost every town in England and Scotland—and in Ireland, it was the general opinion that bloodshed was not far off.

In Italy, Germany, Prussia, &c., affairs were in a very unsettled condition.

The Croiz have set fire to the village of Casselle Nueva, forming a cordon around the village, and 2,000 of the inhabitants were burnt to death, uttering the most appalling shrieks.

The Prussian troops are invading Denmark, and the Danes were defeated in a skirmish.

The Prussian Diet has been dissolved in a most undignified manner.

The news from Austria and Italy is not important.

The Sardinians have gained some slight advantage over the Austrians.

The Pacha of Egypt has hung a deputation from a large meeting, who had been appointed to lay before him the complaints of the people.

The markets in England for breadstuffs had somewhat improved—Cotton was firm, but no change in price.

**Petersburg Market, May 4.**

Our market, for all descriptions of produce, continues very low.  
 Cotton—This article has become quite dull within the past few days, and prices have given way. We quote now at 6 to 6 1/2.  
 Corn—Small sales making at 45 to 50 cents. The market is not active.  
 Bacon—This article is plenty, and prices tend downwards; Va. cured hog round, sells at 6 1/2 to 7; Western sides 4 1/2 to 5; Shoulders 5 1/2 to 5.  
 Lard—There is a fair demand at 7 1/2 to 8 c.

**Wilmington Market, May 5.**

Corn—Received about 4000 bushels from Washington and Hyde county. Sales at 55c. Stock on hand is considered fair.  
 Naval Stores—Only about 3000 barrels have reached the market since this day week, the principal portion of which has been bought by shippers at \$2 25 a \$2 30 for soft, and \$1 25 for hard; Virgin Dip at \$2 87 1/2 a 3.  
 Bacon—The stock is becoming light, and sales of N. C. Bacon at our highest quotations. 7 1/2 a 9 1/2.

**Washington Market, May 10.**

Bacon, 6 a 7 cents; Lard, 7 a 8; Corn, \$2 10 a 2 25; Peas, 45 a 50 cents.  
 Naval Stores—turpentine, \$2 25 a 2 50; scrape, 90 a 95; tar, 1 10 a 1 20.

**Man**

Cannot have his diseases cured but by removing the cause, which is generally internal. No effect can take place without a cause. Therefore,

**No Rheumatism**  
 can affect the head, the foot, or any part of the body, save from the actual presence of those humors whose acrid or precat qualities produce the pain.

**No Bronchial Disease**  
 can be present, nor other affections of the Throat or Windpipe, or Consumption, but from these malignant humors having become seated upon, or near the airvessels of the lungs.

It is in truth these acrid humors which are the occasion of all the aches and pains; all Eruptions and Ulcers; all Skin Diseases, and Swellings of the Feet, and all Inflammations; all Cancers and Tumors; all Piles and Costiveness; all Fever and Agues; all Dyspeptic Affections; all Head-aches and Bilious Affections whatsoever, are all, without exception, surely removable and thoroughly curable, by purgation with the Pills of Dr. Benj. Brandreth.

For sale by **GEO. HOWARD.**

**Valuable Testimony from the South.**

We like, at all times, to give credit when credit is due, and if at the same time we can relieve the distressed, we are doubly gratified; we, therefore, give the following

voluntary testimony as to the beneficial effects of

**Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.**  
 By the editor of the Columbia South Carolinian who appears to have obtained great relief by its use.

[Old Dominion, Portsmouth, Va.

**Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry,**

We seldom resort to patent medicines, having a great respect for the skill of the regular profession; but chance threw into our way the above named medicine, immediately after the close of the last session of the Legislature, when our lungs were almost dried up by the highly rarified atmosphere of our stove-warmed State House. The balsam immediately relieved us of a most harassing cough, which threatened our health in a serious degree. We feel that we are indebted to it for some fifteen pounds of animal weight—which addition once FELT, cannot be forgotten.

None genuine, unless signed **I. BURTS** on the wrapper.

For sale by Dr. A. H. Macnair, Agent for Tarboro', and by dealers in medicines generally.

*Read it! it speaks for itself, and Comments are unnecessary.*

Philadelphia, May 26th, 1845.

Dr. Jayne—Dear Sir; I feel bound to the afflicted to give publicity to the extraordinary effects of your valuable medicine.

I have suffered for several years past with Liver Complaint, and the train of diseases which follow—a complete prostration of the system—so that it was with great difficulty I could walk, and at times I was confined to my room. To add to my misery, a Scrofulous affection appeared in my throat, with Rheumatism in my arms, so that I could not raise my right arm to my head. In the hottest weather my feet and hands would ache with the cold, and perspiration had almost ceased. I now became afflicted with a dry hoarse cough, and gave up all hopes of ever getting well. I had night sweats, and got little or no sleep, with frightful dreams and morbid headache. I seemed to be bordering on *Insanity*, and was denied all study or mental exercise. I could not read a small paragraph in a newspaper without great difficulty. I had great soreness in my stomach, which caused it to swell so much that I was unable to lie down, or even recline, but had to be propped up in a chair.

I had the advice of some eminent physicians, and tried nearly all the remedies used in such cases, but continued to grow worse, and it appeared as though a speedy dissolution was taking place.

I now heard of your medicines, and determined to try your *Sanative Pills*, and to my surprise the soreness left me, so that I could walk about the house. I continued to improve from that time. Shortly after my wife called at your store, and obtained a bottle of your *Alternative*.

After taking which and the Pills for three weeks, there was a decided change for the better, so that when I called upon you, you said that I would get well, and that your *Alternative* would cure me effectually. With no hopes, however, of getting well, I still continued taking your *Alternative*, until I had taken the fourth bottle, when there was a sudden change in my whole system, as though I had got rid of some great burthen, and I could draw my breath as usual. My nerves gradually became strong, and my appetite returned.

It has been about four months since I commenced taking your medicines, and at this time nearly every vestige of disease is eradicated from my system. I am as active, and nearly as strong, as at any period of my life. I have now gained nine pounds in two months.

I have good reason to believe that the use of your valuable medicine, by the blessing of God, has saved me from a premature grave.

**JOSEPH BARBER,**  
 Poplar between Seventh and Eighth Sts., Philadelphia.

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

**GEO. HOWARD.**  
 Tarboro', Nov. 9, 1847.

**Notice.**

**STRAYED** from the subscriber, about the 10th April last, a BLACK MARE, about 4 feet 10 inches high, partly blind in her left eye. Any information respecting her will be thankfully received, and any person who or may take said mare up, and advise me of the same, by addressing the subscriber at Stantonburg, N. C., shall be amply satisfied for all cost and trouble.

**STEPHEN TON PAGE.**  
 April 28th, 1848.



**Saddlery, Harness, &c.**

THE undersigned, having opened a shop in Tarboro', respectfully invites all those who desire fashionable yet strong and substantial

**Saddles, Harness, &c.**  
 To give him a call. He has constantly on hand buggy, carriage and sulky harness, and all kinds of harness made of the best materials and in the latest style—also, saddles, bridles, martingales, &c.  
 Repairing executed neatly and with dispatch.  
**JAMES NELSON.**  
 May 5, 1848.

**Tarboro' Academy, Male Department.**

THE semi-annual Examination of the Pupils in this Institution will take place on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 30th and 31st of May. There will be an Exhibition on Wednesday night. Parents, Guardians, and Ladies and Gentlemen generally are very respectfully invited to attend.  
**J. H. BROOKS,**  
 Princip. of T. A. M. D.  
 April 29th, 1848.

**TARBORO' Classical School.**

THE subscriber's connexion, with the Tarboro' Male Academy, will close on the 1st of June next. He will open a Private School in the town of Tarboro', for the instruction of young men and boys, to commence on the 1st Monday of June next.

The Academic year will be divided into two sessions of five months each. The Spring session will commence on the 2nd Monday in December, and end on Thursday before the 3rd Monday in May. The Fall Session will commence on the 1st Monday in June, and end on Thursday before the 3rd Monday in November.

This arrangement of the Sessions is made in order not to conflict or interfere with those already established at the Academies in this place, and also because it will place the vacations at a very suitable time of the year.

The Languages,—Latin, Greek, French, &c., and all the English branches will be taught to any extent that may be required. Boys preparing for College, will be prepared either for the Freshman or Sophomore Class.

The number of Students will be limited to 25.

Intending to establish a permanent School, and to make it equal, in the advantages and facilities for learning, to any of our Academies and Classical Schools in the State, he will devote his whole time and attention to the subject of instruction.

The School being entirely under his own control, his system of government and discipline will be strict and rigid, and at the same time, mild and parental.

There will be a Public Examination at the close of each session. Students will be charged only from the time they enter.

**Terms of Tuition.**  
 The primary English branches, per session of five months, \$8.  
 The higher English branches, 10.  
 Languages, 15.

Board can be had in the town and vicinity on very moderate terms.

The subscriber has been permitted to refer to the names of the following gentlemen (—well known to the community—) for testimonials of his character, and scholarship, &c.

- Wm. Norfleet, Esq.*
- Wm. F. Dancy, Esq.*
- K. H. Lewis, Esq.*
- Ralph E. Macnair, Esq.*
- Messrs. Jno. Norfleet.*
- Coffield King.*
- Henry S. Lloyd.*
- J. H. BROOKS.**

April 29th, 1848.

**Cotton Yarn.**

THE subscriber has just received a quantity of Cotton Yarn, different numbers, which he will sell very low  
**For cash or barter**  
 Persons desirous of purchasing cheap, will do well to call and see.  
**Geo. Howard.**  
 Feb. 4.