

THE TARBOROUGH PRESS.

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The Tarborough Press,

BY GEORGE HOWARD, JR.

Is published weekly at Two Dollars per year if paid in advance—or, Two Dollars and Fifty Cents at the expiration of the subscription year.

Advertisements not exceeding a square will be inserted at ONE DOLLAR the first insertion, and 25 Cents for every succeeding one. Longer ones at that rate per square. Court Orders and Judicial advertisements 25 per cent. higher.



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
" " " Pictolus	4 00
" " " Washington	5 00
" Tarboro' to Sparta	0 50
" " " Falkland	1 00
" " " Greenville	2 00

For seats, &c. apply to H. Wiswall, Washington—Goodly Hoyt, Greenville—or to **GEO. HOWARD, Tarboro'.** February 1, 1848.

Dr. Jayne's Family Medicines.

Rheumatism, Gout, and Tic Douloureux.—A respectable gentleman called at our office, as he said, to inform us that he had been afflicted for fifteen years with Rheumatism or Gout, and occasionally with Tic Douloureux; that he has been frequently confined to his room for months together, and often suffered the most intense and excruciating pains; but that lately he had been using **JAYNE'S ALTERATIVE**, from which he found the most signal and unexpected relief. He says he found the medicine very pleasant and effective, and that he now considers himself thoroughly cured.—*Spirit of the Times.*

Life! Life!! Life!!!

"All that a man hath will he give for his life," so we find recorded in the most ancient and best of books, but as we see thousands dying around us with Consumption, Croup, Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spitting blood, and other pulmonary affections, we are led to doubt the correctness of the above assertion, especially since it is so well known that a certain remedy may be obtained, which always arrests those diseases.

DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT never fails to give relief, and cures after every other means have failed. This can be and has been proved in thousands of instances, where it has effected radical cures, after the patient had been given up by all his friends and physicians.

Jayne's Sanative Pills.

Though not recommended as a universal "cure all," have nevertheless proved superior to every thing of the kind, especially in **LIVER COMPLAINT and DYSPEPSIA**; and when used in conjunction with his tonic Vermifuge or Alterative, will not fail one time in an hundred, of effecting a permanent cure.

Prepared only by **DR. D. JAYNE**, Philadelphia, and sold on agency by **GEO. HOWARD,** Tarboro', Nov. 9.

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. Feb. 4. **Geo. Howard.**

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 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 26th, 1848.

Just Received,

A FRESH SUPPLY of Whittmore's concentrated vegetable syrup, a sure remedy for diarrhea and bowel complaint—also, Hemsley's worm-destroying syrup, anti-mineral pills, Whittmore's American plasters—do. on paper, Durkee's Green Mountain vegetable Ointment, For sale by **Geo. Howard,** Tarboro', March 6.

Dr. Kuhl's Abyssinian Mixture.

FOR GONORRHEA, GLEET, FLUOR ALBUS, GRAVEL, &c.

Letter from Dr. James R. Callum, dated Milton, N. C. August 14, 1847.

Dr. J. Kuhl—Dear Sir: Your medicines have given entire satisfaction in this section of country, the Abyssinian Mixture especially, is highly approved of, it has never failed to cure in every case. It sells like hot cakes. I have never had enough to supply the demand. You will please send me a large supply of it as soon as you arrive at home. Yours, respectfully, **J. P. CALLUM,** Milton Drug Store.

From the Milton Chronicle.

Laurel Grove, (near Milton) Jan. 15, 1848.

Dr. Kuhl—Dear Sir: We have now been about seven years, Agents for the sale of your Restorer of the Blood, and other Medicines, and are happy to state they have given in all cases general satisfaction, particularly the *Abyssinian Mixture* has given universal satisfaction, so that every one, who has used it, has received that relief that you guaranteed in your directions. Mr. James M. Vernon, to whom you recommended your *Aromatic Extract*, for Rheumatism, bought a bottle of it at 50 Cents, and two embrocations cured him entirely, and the disease has never returned. Yours, respectfully, **KIRBY & ANDERSON.**

AGENTS—**GEO. HOWARD,** Tarboro'; F. S. Marshall, Halifax; James Simmons, Weldon; C. C. Pugh, Gaston; E. Cook, Warrenton; Henry Goodloe, Warrenton; P. C. Brown, Louisburg; John H. Brodie, Franklin; Louis H. Kittle, Henderson; R. H. Mitchell, Oxford. May 16.

Notice.

SARSAPARILLA, Comstock's compound extract; there is no other preparation of sarsaparilla that can exceed or equal this. If you are sure to get Comstock's, you will find it superior to all others. It does not require puffing.

Magical Pain Extractor,

The most extraordinary salve ever invented for the cure of new or old burns and scalds, and sores and sore eyes. It has delighted thousands. It will take out all pain in ten minutes and no failure. It will cure the piles, &c.

Indian Vegetable Elixir, a sure and safe remedy for rheumatism, acute and chronic, gout, and all the chronic pains of bones, joints and muscles, arising from a too free use of mercury, &c.

Dr. Spohn's Elixir of Health, for the certain prevention of fevers of any general sickness, keeping the stomach in most perfect order, the bowels regular, and a determination to the surface. Colds, coughs, pains in the bones, hoarseness, and dropsy, are quickly cured by it. Know this by trying.

Dr. Spohn's Ague Pills, warranted to cure if taken according to directions; thousands have in one year been cured of ague and fever by them.

Dr. Lan's celestial balm of China a positive cure for the piles and all external ailments—all internal irritations brought to the surface by friction with this balm; so in coughs, swelled or sore throat, tightness of the chest, this balm applied on a flannel will relieve and cure at once. Fresh wounds or old sores are rapidly cured by it.

Lin's temperance bitters, on the principle of substituting the tonic instead of the stimulant principle, which has reformed so many drunkards.

The celebrated compound Chlorine Tooth wash, renowned for its efficacy in purifying the breath, and preventing the decay of teeth, and keeping the gums healthy and sound.

For sale by **GEO. HOWARD.**

Reduced to 75 cents.

Dr. Champion's Vegetable Ague 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.

Names and prices of Dr. Jayne's Family Medicines, viz:

Jayne's Expectorant, per bottle, \$1.00; Hair tonic, 1.00; tonic vermifuge, 25 cts. carminative balsam, 25 cts. sanative pills, per box, 25 cts. American hair dye, 50 cts. alternative, 1.00; ague pills, 1.00. For sale by **GEO. HOWARD,** Tarboro', Nov. 9.

POLITICAL.



REPLY OF GEN. CASS,

To the Committee appointed by the Baltimore Convention to inform him of his nomination.

WASHINGTON, May 30, 1848.

Gentlemen: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th instant, announcing to me that I have been nominated by the Convention of the democratic party its candidate for the office of President of the United States, at the approaching election.

While I accept, with deep gratitude, this distinguished honor—and distinguished indeed it is—I do so, with a fearful apprehension of the responsibility it may eventually bring with it, and with a profound conviction that it is the kind confidence of my fellow citizens, far more than any merit of my own, which has placed me thus prominently before the American people. And fortunate shall I be, if this confidence should find, in the events of the future, a better justification than is furnished by those of the past.

I have carefully read the Resolutions of the Democratic National Convention, laying down the platform of our political faith, and I adhere to them as firmly, as I approve them cordially. And while thus adhering to them, I shall do so with a sacred regard to "the principles and compromises of the constitution," and with an earnest desire for their maintenance "in a spirit of moderation and brotherly love, so vitally essential to the perpetuity of the Union, and the prosperity and happiness of our common country;"—a feeling which has made us what we are, and which, in humble reliance upon Providence, we may hope is but the beginning of what we are to be. If called upon hereafter to render an account of my stewardship, in the great trust you desire to commit to me, should I be able to show that I had truly redeemed the pledge thus publicly given, and had adhered to the principles of the democratic party with as much fidelity and success as have generally marked the administration of the eminent men to whom that party has hitherto confided the chief executive authority of the government, I would prefer no higher claim to the favorable consideration of the country, nor to the impartial commendation of history.

This letter, gentlemen, closes my profession of political faith. Receiving my first appointment from that pure patriot and great expounder of American democracy, Mr. Jefferson, more than forty years ago, the intervening period of my life has been almost wholly passed in the service of my country, and has been marked by many vicissitudes and attended with many trying circumstances, both in peace and war. If my conduct in these situations, and the opinions I have been called upon to form and express, from time to time, in relation to all the great party topics of the day, do not furnish a clear exposition of my views respecting them, and at the same time a sufficient pledge of my faithful adherence to their practical application, whenever and wherever I may be required to act, any thing further I might now say, would be mere delusion, unworthy of myself, and justly offensive to the great party in whose name you are now acting.

My immediate predecessor in the nomination by the democratic party, who has since established so many claims to the regard and confidence of his country, when announcing, four years ago, his acceptance of a similar honor, announced also his determination not to be a candidate for reelection. Coinciding with him in this view, so well expressed, and so faithfully carried out, I beg leave to say, that no cir-

cumstances can possibly arise, which would induce me again to permit my name to be brought forward in connexion with the chief magistracy of our country. My inclination and my sense of duty equally dictate this course.

No party, gentlemen, had ever higher motives for exertion, than has the great democratic party of the United States. With an abiding confidence in the rectitude of our principles, with an unshaken reliance upon the energy and wisdom of public opinion, and with the success which has crowned the administration of the government, when committed to its keeping, (and it has been so committed during more than three-fourths of its existence,) what has been done, is at once the reward of past exertion and the motive for future, and, at the same time, a guarantee for the accomplishment of what we have to do. We cannot conceal from ourselves that there is a powerful party in the country, differing from us in regard to many of the fundamental principles of our government, and opposed to us in their practical application, which will strive as zealously as we shall, to secure the ascendancy of their candidate in the coming contest. That party is composed of our fellow citizens, as deeply interested in the prosperity of our common country as we can be, and seeking as earnestly as we are to promote and perpetuate it. We shall soon present to the world the sublime spectacle of the election of a Chief Magistrate by twenty millions of people, without a single serious resistance to the laws, or the sacrifice of the life of one human being—and this, too, in the absence of all force but the moral force of our institutions; and if we should add to all this, an example of mutual respect for the motives of the contending parties, so that the contest might be carried on with that firmness and energy which accompany deep conviction, and with as little personal asperity as political divisions permit, we should do more for the great cause of human freedom throughout the world, than by any other tribute we could render to its value.

We have a government founded by the will of all, and administered for the good of all. The very first article in the democratic creed teaches that the people are competent to govern themselves: it is, indeed, rather an axiom than an article of political faith. From the days of Gen. Hamilton to our days, the party opposed to us—of whose principles he was the great exponent, if not the founder—while it has changed its name, has preserved essentially its identity of character; and the doubt he entertained and taught of the capacity of man for self-government, has exerted a marked influence upon its action and opinions. Here is the very starting point of the difference between the two great parties which divide our country. All other differences are but subordinate and auxiliary to this, and may, in fact, be resolved into it. Looking with doubt upon the issue of self-government, one party is prone to think the public authority should be strengthened, and to fear any change, lest that change might weaken the necessary force of the government; while the other, strong in its convictions of the intelligence and virtue of the people, believes that original power is safer than delegated, and that the solution of the great problem of good government consists in governing with the least force, and leaving individual action as free from restraint as is compatible with the preservation of the social system, thereby securing to each all the freedom which is not essential to the well being of the whole.

As a party, we ought not to mistake the signs of the times; but should bear in mind, that this is an age of progress—of advancement in all the elements of intellectual power, and in the opinions of the world. The general government should assume no powers. It should exercise none which have not been clearly granted by the parties to the federal compact. We ought to construe the constitution strictly, according to the received and sound principles of the Jefferson school. But while rash experiments should be deprecated, if the government is stationary in its principles of action, and refuses to accommodate its measures, within its constitutional sphere—cautiously indeed, but wisely and cheerfully—to the advancing sentiments

and necessities of the age, it will find its moral force impaired, and the public will be determined to do what the public authority itself should readily do, when the indications of popular sentiment are clear and clearly expressed.

With great respect, gentlemen, I have the honor to be your obedient servant,
LEWIS CASS.

Hon. A. Stevenson, President of the Democratic Convention, and the Vice Presidents of the same.

From the Union.

Public Sentiment.—We have watched the signs of the fit moment with much interest and anxiety. We find them all well, except a murky atmosphere in New York, and a fitting cloud in South Carolina. The democratic press, in all quarters from which we have heard, is sound to the core, and full of the finest enthusiasm. From every hill and every valley, cheer is answering to cheer—the watchfires are beginning to flame up—the trumpet is sounding to the charge—and the broad banner of democratic principles is unfurled with the ticket of "Cass and Butler" inscribed upon its floating folds. It is, indeed, refreshing to see such a spectacle exhibited among a free people. It is delightful to hear the democratic press echoing the nomination of the Baltimore Convention with such stirring enthusiasm. The signs have already extended on the broad Atlantic road from Boston to Richmond, and everywhere the republican sentinels, who watch on the watch-towers, are responding in full unison to each other.

From the Raleigh Register.

Colonel Paine.—The "Edenton Sentinel" says—We much regret that in consequence of the limited time of absence of Col. Paine from his post of duty in Mexico has prevented his partaking of the hospitality tendered him, by the citizens of Edenton, of a Public Dinner. We learn he contemplates leaving his home here for Mexico early in next month, June.

From the Fayetteville Carolinian.

N. C. Regiment.—This Regiment is now stationed at Ceralvo, under command of Lt. Col. Fagg, and is in good health and fine spirits. It was reviewed by Gen. Wool at Monterey, and complimented for its appearance and high state of discipline.

A letter received in Mobile from Albany, Ga., states that a young man by the name of Macon, a connexion of the Alstons of Florida, was shot about fifteen miles from that place by a Dr. Monroe. It is said Macon died soon after he was shot.—*Fay. Car.*

From the Petersburg Republican.

INDIAN WAR IN OREGON.

Four Battles—The whites Victorious—Massacre of Missionaries!—In the *Pittsburg Gazette*, we find the following important telegraphic despatch, dated Louisville, May 21, 1848:

By the arrival of Major Meek, from the West, we have late and important news from Oregon, where all is confusion and bloodshed between the Whites and Indians. Four powerful tribes have united, and commenced a deadly war. Four battles took place in January, in three of which the whites were successful in beating their enemies. Five hundred whites fought a body of two thousand Indians a whole day, when the Indians retreated, after wounding a great number of whites.

On the 29th of November, a most horrid and brutal massacre was committed by the Cayuse Indians, at the Presbyterian mission, at the Wallah-Wallah Valley. Dr. White, his man and wife, with eighteen others were killed, and sixty or seventy taken prisoners. The houses of the missionaries and their neighbors were burned to the ground. The unfortunate prisoners were subsequently ransomed, through the agency of Peter Sken Oden, chief factor of the Hudson Bay Company.

Major Meek pushed up the river yesterday, on his way to Washington, with despatches for the government, asking for immediate aid on the part of the Oregon settlers.