

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—Goold Hoyt, Greenville—or to **GEO. HOWARD, Tarboro'.** February 1, 1848.

Dr. Jayne's Family Medicines.

Whooping Cough and Croup.
To Parents.—Jayne's Expectorant, is without exception the most valuable preparation in use, for the above diseases. It converts whooping cough into a mild and tractable disease, and shortens its duration more than one-half, and produces a certain and speedy recovery. From half to one tea spoonful, will certainly cure croup in infants and young children, in half an hour's time. The lives of hundreds of children will be saved annually, by always keeping it on hand ready for every emergency.

Bowel and summer complaint.

Dr. Jayne, No. 8 South Third street, is willing to guarantee that his Carminative Balsam will cure diarrhoea, colics, cramps, griping pains, cholera morbus, summer complaint, and other derangements of the stomach and bowels, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, and in less than half the time that can be effected by any other means.

It is extremely pleasant, and children are fond of it. It is equally as effectual for adults as children, and when the directions are followed, and a cure is not effected, the money will be cheerfully returned. Price 25 and 50 cts. a bottle.

Another Physician's opinion.

The following additional testimony in favor of Dr. Jayne's Medicines has recently been received from a physician of high standing in Lauderdale Co. Miss., under date of August 9, 1846.

"Dr. D. Jayne—Dear Sir—I am intimately acquainted with some of your preparations, and can safely recommend them. Your Expectorant and Carminative Balsam I have used extensively in my own practice, and I state unhesitatingly that I have used no article, or combination of medicines, that have better answered the purpose for which they were prepared than the above, &c.

W. W. JOHNSON, M. D.
Lauderdale Co. Miss."

Prepared only by Dr. D. JAYNE, Philadelphia, and sold on agency by **GEO. HOWARD.** Tarboro', Nov. 9, 1847.

Where may be had the **American Hair Dye**, warranted to change the hair to a beautiful auburn or perfectly jet black, without staining or irritating the skin.



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.**

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. 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 *Asomatic 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, Lenoir; John H. Brodie, Franklin; Lewis H. Kittle, Henderson; R. H. Mitchell, Oxford. May 18.

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 pulling.

Magical Pain Extract.

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.

Indon 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. Spahn's Elixir of Health, for the certain prevention of fevers or 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. Spahn'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. Lin'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, swollen 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 oint, 1 00 tonic vermifuge, 25 cts. carminative, 25 cts. sanative pills, per box, 25 cts. American hair dye, 50 cts. alterative, 1 00; ague pills, 1 00. For sale by **GEO. HOWARD.** Tarboro', Nov. 9.

POLITICAL.



From the *Raleigh Standard.*

The discussion in Raleigh.

In the discussion which took place in this City on the 5th instant, between Messrs. Reid and Manly, many strong points were made by the former, and facts and arguments were advanced, which the latter did not pretend to answer, and which, with all his ingenuity, he could not have met, even had he attempted to do so. Col. Reid, after examining with much force and clearness the Re-Districting Bill, the course of the last Legislature in regard to Field Officers for the North Carolina Regiment, and the infamous "Mexican Preamble," took up the question of EQUAL SUFFRAGE, and presented it in the strongest light to his large and attentive auditory. He said the proposition was plain and simple, and could be readily grasped by any one disposed to investigate it and to decide for himself upon its merits. He had long been in favor of an amendment in the Constitution, so as to permit the qualified voters for members of the House of Commons to vote also for members of the Senate; an amendment which would not deprive the freeholders of any right they exercised at present, but would only elevate an equally meritorious class of our citizens to a level with themselves. It was not true that he proposed to interfere with the taxation basis of the Senate, or with the Federal population basis of the Commons. On the contrary, he was for the Constitution as it stood in these respects. He demonstrated that the proposed reform could not and would not injuriously affect the landed interests, because any tax imposed by the non-freeholders upon the landed interests would operate, not only upon tenants, who were non-freeholders, but upon all who might be in want of the freeholder's products. How could the lands be heavily taxed and all other interests escape the effects of such taxation? Would not the landholder, if oppressed, make himself safe by increased demands upon his tenants, and by higher prices for what his lands produced? And besides, to assume, as Mr. Manly had done, that it would not do to trust the non-freeholders, for fear that they would be so corrupt and selfish as to oppress the landholders, was to strike at the first principle of self-government. No man, in this country, when a great Constitutional reform was proposed, had a right to suppose, and to act upon the supposition, that a majority of the people will become base, selfish, and corrupt. For his part, he had confidence in the masses. He believed they were honest in their action and in their purposes; and he would not refuse to clothe them with power, because it was suggested in certain quarters that they might do wrong.

Col. Reid also alluded to the injustice and inequality which prevail as the Constitution now stands in this respect. A, for instance, owned one acre of land worth \$10,000, and B fifty acres worth but \$50; and yet B could vote in the Senate while A was deprived of that privilege! Was that just? Was it equal? No other State in the Confederacy required fifty acres of land as a qualification for an elector of the Senate; and indeed, almost every State made no distinction whatever between voters for the Commons and the Senate. The qualification required in this State was a remnant of aristocracy; it had been borrowed from England, and it ought to be lopped off. He said he had been told, by his competitor, that if this freehold qualification were abolished we might as well dispense with the Senate and have but one House! Why so? Was

the Senate established for the sole purpose of representing land? And besides, if this idea advanced by his competitor was of any value whatever, how did it happen that where this distinction between freeholders and non-freeholders had been abolished, the Senate was still continued in all its force, just as the House had been?

We regret our inability to do justice to Col. Reid's remarks on this subject. That he convinced many of his hearers of the soundness and truth of his positions, we have no doubt; and we have good reasons for believing that the effects will be seen in his favor, even here, in August next. He told Mr. Manly, in the most emphatic terms, that this principle of Equal Suffrage was sure to triumph in North Carolina; and that it would consign the man and the party who opposed it, to perpetual retirement. The Whig leaders had for a long time been declaring that they were better Democrats than the Democrats themselves; but if they opposed this great reform, and attempted to make a party question of it, THE PEOPLE would see through their conduct and pronounce their doom.

Col. Reid spoke at length, and with animation and eloquence, upon the subjects of the Mexican War—the annexation of Texas—the expenses of the War, so constantly "harped on" by Mr. Manly; and he vindicated, in a masterly manner, the Administration of President Polk and the principles and measures of the Democratic party.

Mr. Manly opened his reply handsomely, but he soon began to repeat his old worn-out slang against Mr. Polk and the Democratic party. He dealt in generalities, and appeared to anticipate awful effects from the present condition of things. He said Mr. Polk had plunged the country into an "unnecessary and unconstitutional" War; that industry was prostrated, and enormous debts hung over us! He appealed to the pockets of the people, and that too at a time when the rights of the country and the national honor were at stake!

He said he was opposed to the acquisition of Territory from Mexico, by way of indemnity; but he took ground with Messrs. Badger and Webster in favor of purchasing a slip of land with the Bay of San Francisco. He said if we annexed Mexican Territory the Negroes in Mexico would become citizens of the United States, and would vote; and that we should soon see a Negro Senator from some new State, sitting in our Senate chamber side by side with Calhoun and Webster!

He said the North was against the South on the question of the Wilmot Proviso; and he charged, but did not prove, that Gen. Cass was an "old Federalist" and a Wilmot Provisoist. He made a great noise about the services performed by Taylor and Scott in Mexico; but he seemed to forget that these heroes of his had won their laurels in what he considered and declared an "unnecessary and unconstitutional" war. He said that Mr. Polk had "intrigued" against Gen. Taylor on account of his popularity; that he, Mr. Polk, had sought to bring Gen. Taylor into disgrace; that though he would not charge that Mr. Polk desired to see Gen. Taylor defeated at Buena Vista, yet he believed Mr. Polk thought an "inglorious retreat" on the part of Taylor would dry up the fountains of his popularity and put him down forever!

Mr. Manly merely glanced at the question of Equal Suffrage. He did not assume to speak for the Whigs generally, but for himself. If he would say, that he was opposed to Equal Suffrage—he preferred to see the Constitution remain as it was in this respect. His remarks on this subject called out no applause—they fell dead upon the audience. Mr. Manly did not pretend to answer Col. Reid on this question. The truth is, with all his opposition to popular rights, and with an evident disposition to prejudice the people against Equal Suffrage, HE COULD NOT ANSWER HIM. So far as the Re-Districting Bill, the Field Officers for the Regiment, and the "Mexican Preamble" were concerned, he regarded them as small matters, and devoted but little time and attention to them.

At a very late hour—the discussion having continued from two o'clock until

about seven, P. M.—Col. Reid rose to reply, and was greeted with loud applause. In a rapid and animated manner he met Mr. Manly on all the important points he had made, and completely and triumphantly routed him. We never heard a more conclusive reply. He exposed Mr. Manly's demagoguism in relation to "Negro Senators" from Mexican Territory, and proved that if "Negro Senators" were to take seats at Washington as the result of the present Treaty, then Senator Mangum would be responsible for the outrage, for he had voted in the Senate for the Treaty! Mr. Manly was silent. Col. Reid also showed, that so far from the North being against the South on the question of the Wilmot Proviso, as Mr. Manly had alleged, a large portion of the Democracy of the North were with us on that question; but he defied Mr. Manly to produce, from the record, the name of the first Whig from the free States who had ever voted in Congress against that Proviso. He vindicated Gen. Cass against the charges brought against him by Mr. Manly, and proved that Gen. Cass, instead of being a Wilmot Proviso man, had not only spoken against it but had voted against it in the Senate. He concluded eloquently upon the question of Equal Suffrage.

The most amusing incident in the discussion—always excepting Mr. Manly's stereotyped anecdotes—was the "Manly Platform" which was produced and read by that gentleman. What that "Platform" is we cannot at present inform our readers, as Mr. Manly declined to furnish Col. Reid with a copy, but promised to do so on some future occasion; but we may say that, as an epitome of Whig principles, it begins as follows: "Honesty and fair play." Who objects to that? And it closes as follows: "And finally, I am for Charles Manly for Governor." Who doubts that? Is Mr. Manly afraid to let the people see his "Platform"?

Upon the whole, the discussion here was of such a character as to inspire new hopes of success among our Democratic friends; and if every County in the State will do its duty to the cause as faithfully as Wake County will, Col. Reid will go into the Gubernatorial chair by a handsome majority.

University of North Carolina.—We understand the late Commencement at Chapel Hill was quite as interesting as any former occasion, though fewer visitors were present than in 1847.

The following young gentlemen graduated on the occasion, viz: Victor Clay Barringer, George T. Baskerville, J. B. Bynum, Richard A. Caldwell, J. W. Cameron, J. X. Campbell, Belfield W. Cave, O. H. Dockery, Seaton Gales, Bryan Grimes, Jr., B. S. Guion, Thomas H. Holmes, Erasmus R. Hooker, J. J. Ireland, William A. Jenkins, P. H. McEachin, Willie Person Mangum, Jr., O. P. Meares, J. N. Montgomery, Hardy Murfree, Hassell Norwood, Lorenzo Dow Pender, Thomas Jefferson Person, Nathan A. Ramsay, J. Kirkland Strange, Rufus S. Tucker, George Washington, John Wilson and Robert W. Wilson.

The Annual Address before the two Societies, which was delivered by William Eaton, Jr. Esq. of Warren, we have heard spoken of in high terms. The Address will of course be printed.

A Eulogy was pronounced by Samuel Phillips, Esq. before the Historical Society of North Carolina, on John Quincy Adams; and a Discourse was made to the graduating Class, by the Rev. John A. Greeter of Greensborough.—ib.

Federal Court.—This Tribunal adjourned on Wednesday last.—The only case of importance decided, by it, we learn was that of James Parish, from Caswell, for robbing the U. S. mail. He was convicted of the offence, and sentenced to five years imprisonment in the Jail of Wake County.—*Raleigh Register.*

Destructive Fire.—A Fire occurred in the City of Norfolk, on the night of the 14th inst., which consumed sixty-two Houses. The loss of personal and real estate is estimated at one hundred and ninety-one thousand and five hundred dollars. The Fire originated in a Lumber Yard, and is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.