

# THE TARBOROUGH PRESS.

Whole No. 1162.

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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.

### State of North Carolina.

Patsy Holland,

vs.

Jno. Holland, Epenetus Holland, & James Stallings and Martha Ann his wife, heirs at law, and devisees of the late David Holland—the two first being non-residents.

Petition for Dower—In Edgecombe Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—May Term, 1848.

THE defendants, John and Epenetus Holland, are hereby notified respectively that unless they appear at the next term of said Court, to be held at the Court House in Tarboro', on the fourth Monday of August next, and then and there plead, answer, or demur to the petition of plaintiff, judgment *pro confesso* will be entered against them, and the cause heard *ex parte* so far as they are concerned.

By Order of said Court—May Term, A. D. 1848.

JNO. NORFLEET, Clerk.



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

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

### Dr. Jayne's Family Medicines.

An Important Cure by Dr. Jayne's Alternative.

We have been informed by Mrs. Mahan, (a grand-daughter of old Gen. Wayne) that she suffered for a number of years from the growth of a large Goitrous Tumor, which besides great deformity, produced both a difficulty of deglutition, and of breathing. Indeed, she says, the pressure upon the wind-pipe was so great, as to prevent her from sleeping in a recumbent position, and often suffocation appeared inevitable. She also laboured under severe indisposition from Liver Complaint and Jaundice, with a horrible train of nervous affections, for which she used Dr. Jayne's Alternative, which she took regularly for six or seven weeks, with occasional doses of his Sanative Pills, her health was completely re-established, and now perceiving some diminution in the size of the Goitrous Tumor, she was encouraged to persevere in the use of the Alternative, until every vestige of the painful Tumor was entirely removed.

We cannot speak too highly of this important preparation of Dr. Jayne, and for the sake of suffering humanity, hope that it may become more generally known.

Public Ledger.

### Worms! Worms! Worms!

To remove those troublesome and dangerous inhabitants of the stomach and bowels, which so often impair the health and destroy the lives of children, use Jayne's Tonic Vermifuge, a certain and safe preparation for the removal of the various kinds of worms, dyspepsia, sour stomach, want of appetite, infantile fever and ague, and debility of the stomach and bowels and organs of digestion. It is without exception one of the best preparations in the world.

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

### State of North Carolina.

Ichabod Moore,

vs.

Benjamin C. D. Eason, Original Attachment—In Edgecombe County Court.

Joshua Speight,

vs.

Benjamin C. D. Eason, Original Attachment—In Edgecombe County Court.

Both cases returned to May Term, 1848, of said Court, with the following return of Sheriff:—

"Executed by summoning Wyatt Moye and R. S. Adams as Garnishees—May 1st, 1848."

THE defendant, Benjamin C. D. Eason, is hereby notified, that both the above cases were returned at May Term, A. D. of Edgecombe Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, and that unless he appear at the next term of said Court, to be held at the Court House in Tarboro', on the fourth Monday of August next, and then and there replevy and plead to issue, judgment by default final will be entered against him, and the debts due from the Garnishees as confessed by them, condemned to satisfy the plaintiff's recovery.

By Order of said Court—at May Term, A. D. 1848.

JNO. NORFLEET, Clerk.

### State of North Carolina

R. & H. Belcher,

vs.

Benjamin C. D. Eason, Original Attachment—In Edgecombe County Court

Returned to May Term, 1848, with the following return of Sheriff:—"The within attachment was this day executed by levying on a certain tract of land, formerly John Thigpen's, adjoining the lands of William Y. Moore, Burrell or Allen Gay, and Levi Harrell—240 acres, be the same more or less—May 1st, 1848."

THE defendant, Benjamin C. D. Eason, is hereby notified, that the above Attachment was duly returned at May term, 1848, of Edgecombe Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, and that unless he appear before the Justices of said Court at the next term thereof, to be held at the Court House in Tarborough on the fourth Monday of August next, and then and there replevy and plead to issue, judgment by default final will be entered against him, and the property levied on condemned to be sold to satisfy the plaintiff's recovery.

By Order of said Court, at May term, A. D. 1848.

JNO. NORFLEET, Clerk.

### Dr. Kuhl's Abyssinian Mixture.

FOR GONORRHOEA, 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.

### POLYMOIAL



FOR THE TARBORO' PRESS.

### To the honest Enquirer for TRUTH.

Being accused of doing gross injustice to the widow of my deceased son David G. Baker, being Executor to his will and Guardian to his children, I feel it due to my character and that of my family, as one that has tried to be an honest man, to publish the following facts, for the public to judge whether I have acted in true faith as an Executor and Guardian.

I am with great respect,  
Your obedient servant,  
MOSES BAKER.

Tarboro', July 18th, 1848.

Mr. Baker: Sir: In compliance with your request, I furnish you with a statement of the facts as they appear of record in the suit of William J. Armstrong and wife vs. Moses Baker and others.

I trust I shall not be considered by reducing these facts, as well as advice which I have given you, to writing, as taking sides with either of you in this controversy. As yet I have had nothing to say in the matter of the election now pending, other than the Governor's.

David G. Baker died in September, 1844. His will was proven at the following court, and a petition filed as well as I now recollect, to February Term, 1846, for a reprobate of the will.

The petition does not charge Mr. Baker with fraud or with having deceived the widow. She alleges as a reason of not having sued sooner that Mr. Baker had promised to compromise, and Mr. Baker swears that the only proposition for a compromise is contained in the following letter, which is made a part of the answer and was addressed to Mr. William Norfleet and myself, Mr. Norfleet was counsel for the widow.

Town Creek, the 27 of Nov., 1845.

Messrs. Norfleet and Bridgers: I was informed last evening that it was desirable for me to come to Tarboro' this day, to see if business could be settled for the satisfaction of Catharine Baker, respecting the will of David G. Baker. I am fully satisfied I have no power by that will to create heirs, or change the will in any manner whatever, being the Executor and Guardian. The only thing I can do is to be silent, and then it does seem to me I shall be guilty of neglect; but if you and the court can clear me of any responsibility, I will be silent so far as the negroes are concerned, so that the widow shall have an equal right with the children; but not to take them until she marries, or the youngest child is capable of receiving its share; and this is as far as I can be silent. And I hope you will not suffer me to commit myself in any way by any entry, that may be made on the record. Permit me to suggest an idea, that at this late hour I, nor no other power, can change the will lawfully. If I am right, my opinion further is, if the property is changed contrary to the will the children's right will be good in them, at their coming of age and can seek it for themselves under their father's will, all of which is respectfully submitted.

MOSES BAKER.

P. S. I do not wish to be understood, that I am unwilling as an individual, for the widow to come in as above stated, I had much rather if the law is in her favor she would obtain it in that way, then I

know I should be clear, but on that ground I am bound to defend the will.

Most respectfully, M. BAKER.

The petition of Armstrong and wife, as well as the answer of Mr. Baker, are sworn to.

Mr. Baker called on me for advice in the matter, and I told him if the widow had of her own accord and without any influence of his neglected to dissent, for his duty I would refer him to the oath which he had taken. He said that he had not influenced her further than this: She called on him for advice, and he told her he thought her situation would be an easy one if she never married—otherwise if she did. Here is a copy of the oath taken by Moses Baker:—

"You swear that you believe this writing to be and contain the last will and testament of David G. Baker deceased, and that you will well and truly execute the same, by first paying his debts and then his legacies as far as the said estate shall extend or the law charge; and that you will well and faithfully execute the office of an executor, agreeably to the trust and confidence reposed in you, and agreeably to law, so help you God."

A copy of Dr. William S. Baker's Deposition (questions omitted.)

I was requested by my brother David to write his will, and accordingly made the necessary preparation for doing so, without interrogating him as to the manner in which he was going to make it, until I had written what may be termed the caption, which I read to him and with which he expressed himself satisfied.

He then seemed to hesitate, as if he was at a loss how to make it, and upon my asking him what I should write, he observed that Catharine had said if I were to die she would not marry again and if I knew such was her intention I should know what to do.

He then sent for Catharine, when my mother came and said that Catharine said, tell him I want him to give all the property to the children. This did not satisfy him, and he told my mother to go back and tell Catharine to come. She then came, and without any question from him or any one else said immediately, if I ever was to marry again I want the children to have every cent of the property. My father observed, that she did not know what she might want. My brother said, go on and write; and I wrote the will as he directed. When it was finished I read the whole of it to him. He sent again for Catharine, who came into the room within three feet of me, and at his request I read it again in his hearing. She said she was satisfied with it, and it was exactly as she wanted it. Col. Williams having called to see him, he was requested to witness the execution, which he did. Some few days after, my brother was expressing his regret that he had not a trusty negro, one in whom he could confide, and who was skilful in repairing implements of husbandry and in the management of a farm, and said he wanted to add to his will a codicil, directing his executor to apply the remainder of the proceeds arising from the sale of that portion of the perishable estate that could be spared after paying his just debts, to the purchase of such a negro if to be found. The will was got, and I wrote it and read it in the presence of a number of his friends who were in the dining room, as I was at the door by which the room in which he was lying and the dining room communicated with each other. In consequence of his intolerance of the light of a candle, he made his mark, being directed by my finger, placed at the point for him to make it.

The foregoing is the language of Dr. Baker. Here he was cross-examined by a great variety of questions, and in a subsequent answer states that the foregoing took place as told, as was all that he heard—and states that he did not before nor afterward hear any one converse with his brother, nor his father nor mother, with regard to the distribution of his brother's property. No one within his knowledge influenced his brother, and his wife seemed not only satisfied at what was done, but seemed to have desired it. All this was brought out in the cross-examination, which extends over several pages of paper, and is omitted in consequence of its great

length—but substantially says what I have stated.

Several witnesses swore that they persuaded the widow, now Mrs. Armstrong, to dissent. Others swore that they have heard her speak of having been persuaded to dissent; and some of the depositions contain long conversations had with Mrs. Armstrong about the will of her husband and her having desired her husband to make it so. Dr. Joseph Garrett, who was family physician, states that Mrs. Armstrong told him, that she did know the contents of the will, but she never supposed that she would be cut out of the property, when the youngest child came of age—nor has any one else. I am sure that none of the counsel engaged in the cause, on either side, ever supposed she would be deprived of her share by any means, except by getting married;—and this conversation occurred since the expiration of the time for dissent.

The other depositions chiefly go to shew a state of highly excited feelings between Mr. Baker and Mrs. Armstrong. And some of them go to shew that some of the witnesses thought she did not understand the will, from the fact that she did not dissent, and from conversations had with her since the difficulty between her and Mr. Baker. These depositions are more the opinions of the witnesses than facts deposed to by the witnesses.

Thus have I complied with your request in a condensed form.

I would have been glad to have given the whole record to you, but I do not think I could have done it much short of a half quire of paper.

I am with great respect,  
Your obedient servant,  
ROBT R. BRIDGERS.

Moses Baker, Esq.

### Foreign.

Arrival of the steamer Niagara—terrible conflict at Paris—eight to ten thousand lives lost—the Archbishop of Paris killed, together with fourteen members of the National Assembly and eight General Officers.

The Niagara has arrived at Boston, having sailed from Liverpool on the 25th ult., and consequently brings seven days' later intelligence, having made her passage in less than twelve days.

She brings the particulars of a terrible conflict at Paris, of which we received telegraphic intelligence by the Caledonia.

The difficulty commenced through some misunderstanding of Armand Marrast, in an interview with a deputation of insurgents, who demanded the resignation of the provisional government. On Thursday night barricades were erected through the city. The rappel was instantly beaten, and the national guard called out.

The insurgents seized that portion of the city about the Foubourg St. Antoine, and threatened the Hotel de Ville. On Friday the fighting began. The insurgents were at first successful. Lamartine rode out with General Cavaignac and staff, and was conspicuous in his endeavors to restore order.

It was at length found necessary to use the artillery; and at night the *emete* had gained ground and strength. On Saturday the assembly declared itself *en permanence*; the provisional government resigned, and the authority was given to General Cavaignac, who declared Paris to be in a state of seige.

The whole day, with the exception of a little while during a thunder-storm, was spent in fighting, which was attended with great bloodshed. Towards night the scene became awful; troops were pouring in from the departments, and the contest was desperate.

The President of the Assembly, on Sunday, announced that, after a frightful sacrifice of life, the government had completely suppressed the revolt on the left bank of the Seine, and that Gen. Cavaignac had given those on the right side until ten o'clock to surrender. The fighting, however, continued all day.

On Monday, Gen. Lamoriciere arrived with reinforcements, and, after ten hours more of terrific slaughter, the government troops were entirely victorious, the insurgents being either slain, scattered, or captured.