

# THE TARBOROUGH PRESS.

Whole No. 1163.

Tarborough, Edgecombe County, N. C. Saturday, July 29, 1848.

Vol. XIII. No. 31.

## 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 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
" " " 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.

## Asthma cured by Jayne's Expectorant.

Lambertville, N. J. April 27, 1844.

Dr. Jayne—Dear Sir—By the blessing of God, your Expectorant has effected a cure in me of a most distressing complaint. In December last, I was seized with great severity by a paroxysm of Asthma; a disease with which I had been afflicted for many years past. It was attended with a throatiness and soreness of the lungs and ecoughes together with a laborious cough, and complete prostration of strength, and worn out with suffocation, when a bottle of your Expectorant was sent to my house. At first I thought it was nothing but quackery, but seeing it was so highly recommended by Dr. Going, with whom I was well acquainted, I was induced to try it, and in a few days it completely cured me, nor have I ever had any return of the disease since. I have now formed so high an opinion of your medicine, that if I had but a few bottles of it, and could obtain no more, I would not part with them for ten dollars each.

Yours, most respectfully,

JOHN SEGER,

Pastor of the Baptist church at Lambertville, N. J.

## No excuse for a Bald head.

From the Somerville, N. J. Whig.

Sometime since I called upon Mr. P. Mason, of Somerville, for Dr. Jayne's celebrated Hair Tonic, to restore my hair, which was then falling out daily. I procured one bottle, and applied its contents according to the directions. When the bottle was exhausted, I discovered to my great surprise and satisfaction, that the young hair was starting handsomely; I therefore purchased another, and so on till I had used three bottles, and now, as a compensation, my hair is as thick as ever. And what is more surprising, my baldness was not occasioned by sickness, in which case there is a greater hope of restoration—but was hereditary.

JAS. O. ROGERS, Methodist Minister, Mount Horeb, Somerset Co. N. J.

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

GEO. HOWARD.

Tarboro', Nov. 9.

## 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 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 be and 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 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. KUHLS' 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. D. 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.

## POLITICAL.



FOR THE TARBORO' PRESS.

## To the Voters of Edgecombe Co.

It is with feelings of regret, and delicacy, that I find myself compelled at this time to bring my name before the public in matters connected with politics. With an honest and sincere determination to devote myself to my private, and professional business, I withdrew from the canvass of 1846, under circumstances which are familiar to you, and for reasons that were then published, to repeat which are needless. I had no idea then, nor have I yet, of entering the arena for political promotion; indeed whether I shall ever return to politics, is a problem which must be left to the future for solution. I am no longer a public man; I am a private citizen, asking no privilege save that which is guaranteed to every freeman of the republic to repel aspersions on either my private or political action, and at all times to advocate those principles, and doctrines, which will most advance the liberty and rights of man, to exercise the right of suffrage, and such other privileges as every freeman of the republic ought to avail himself of. I repeat, as I have often done in the circle of my private friends, that I have no ambition for political preferment at this time. Nothing but duty to myself, a sense of wrong and injury done me, gross misrepresentations about some of the votes given by me at the session of the Legislature of 1844 and '45.

Self-defence is one of the first instincts of our nature. From intellectual man down to the veriest worm that crawls in the dust, will you see an instinctive disposition to repel any invasion of the rights of person or dominion of things, co-eval with creation itself it pervades all animated nature.

No one possessed of feelings of respect to himself and friends, of instincts common to our nature, can sit still with indifference and hear his motives questioned, actions misrepresented, and slandered, his conduct abused and misconstrued, without raising his voice to repel the unjust, unfair and false charges preferred against him. Endowed with a sense of right and wrong, imbued with those principles which ought to hang at the mast head of every mind; to govern and rule every honest and honorable man in all his actions and conduct, and illumine the path of every sovereign citizen of the republic, no man can be silent—if he is a man he will speak—will be heard and by an enlightened public will receive whatever award he merits.

In the Legislature of 1844 and '45 I had in part the honor of representing you; an honor I shall ever remember—never forget—always have and ever will proudly appreciate. Young, and inexperienced, just having commenced my profession; unskilled in the devious and uncertain ways of life; surrounded by friends who were warm and enthusiastic for my promotion and advancement, contrary to my determination in the outset of life and to a knowledge of my own interest I yielded to their wishes, and became a candidate for a seat in the lower branch of the State Legislature. Distrustful of my ability, and conscious of a want of experience, and preferring that the honor had fallen on some one abler and better qualified than myself, amid the cheers and smiles of warm friends I entered on the duties of the campaign. Aware that I was not exempt from the imperfections, errors and weakness incidental to man, conscious of a full share of human frailties, I looked forward with anxiety and trepidation to the effect which an election might have on my future life. I trusted however that that generosity and confidence of my friends,

which swerved me from my original design of keeping out of politics and devoting myself to my own business, would when I had done the best I knew, throw around my faults and errors the mantle of charity, and would extend to my conduct a scrutiny less severe and rigid than is usual to more experienced years. But unfortunately the errors and honest mistakes of youth frequently chase us thro' life, while the desigas and corruptions of age are considered a good joke, a handsome ruse, or a nice piece of ingenuity; and like the mariner's compass, the longer the voyage—the longer the life—the greater the deviation from the point of destination.

I entered on the duties of a campaign after May Court, and was constantly engaged in the discharge thereof, until the day of the election. The lamented Hoke was then before you a candidate for the office of Governor, with better prospects than any of his democratic predecessors. I felt it a duty not only to become acquainted with you personally, although I had no opposition and my election was certain, but to do all in my power to aid in the gubernatorial canvass. The campaign was to me arduous and disastrous; it came near costing me life—to say nothing of the loss of time from my profession, and the expenses incidental to a canvass in this county.

Just before I went to Raleigh to commence the discharge of my official duties, my physician advised me to resign, telling me that it might endanger my life. I told him that under the circumstances of my election, the generous confidence in me which my constituents had indicated by the flattering and large vote by which I was elected; the importance of the democracy being fully represented at the beginning of the session, made me feel it my duty to go on, and when I could go no longer, stop. I was taken sick a few days after the election, away from home, about the 5th or 9th of August, and was carried home the 10th day of October on my bed, and not until a few months past from that time have I enjoyed health. Time after time during the session I arose from a sick bed to attend to your business. A member of the Judiciary committee, the most important committee of the Legislature, which met five nights of the week, I was up night after night in discharge of the labors of this committee, until 10 to 11 o'clock, and never absent from it but twice and then from sickness. Notwithstanding my health I was absent from no voting of any important question during the session.

Soon after the adjournment of the Legislature I returned home, and hearing no complaint of any votes I had given, supposed the people fully satisfied and content therewith. The first time I ever heard any complaint was in January or February 1846; the year of the succeeding election and from and after this time up to my withdrawal from the canvass, the report was industriously circulated in every part of the county that I had given a rail road vote and divers other votes on propositions that were never before the Legislature. I should have answered these reports then, but I made up my mind to run again and fight it better to wait and explain them to you in my speeches. After the campaign opened I withdrew, for reasons above referred to, and before I had an opportunity of giving any public explanations. After my withdrawal I heard nothing from the reports until just on the eve of the election. Had not sickness prevented I should have answered them at that time. After the election was over, it being generally understood that I would not be a candidate again soon if ever, supposing that all motive for misrepresentation had ceased, I thought time would let out the truth, the whole truth and nothing else but the truth; I therefore deemed it unnecessary to make any statement about the vote. Recently the matter has been dragged in the present canvass, and bruted about the community; and from whatever intention the consequences are the same to me, and therefore it is that I will give you a chance to hear if you wish, to hear the truth on my famous rail road vote. My reason for it is, that my name and vote have been brought before you by others. In making this communication, I do not desire to interfere with the present election. I have no motive but self defence.

The Wilmington and Raleigh Rail road

was the subject of the vote that has been so much misrepresented. This road was incorporated in 1833 with a capital not to exceed one million of dollars; to run from Wilmington to Raleigh. In 1835 the charter was amended so as to allow a capital stock of one and a half million of dollars, and the road to run to Raleigh or some point on the Roanoke, connecting with the Petersburg and Norfolk roads, at the election of the stockholders.

The stockholders elected to run to the Roanoke, and the Legislature of '35 and '36 passed an act instructing the Board of Internal Improvements to subscribe two-fifths of the requisite stock, whenever three-fifths thereof had been taken by individuals. Under this act six hundred thousand dollars was taken by the State.

The capital stock subscribed was not enough to pay for the road and boats, and such other property as was necessary for the successful operation of the enterprise. The road, greatly embarrassed, applied to the Legislature of '40 and '41 for relief; who passed an act authorising three hundred thousand dollars of the bonds of the road to be endorsed by the State. That is, the State became surety for the road in the sum of three hundred thousand dollars, to be paid in instalments of fifty thousand dollars, the first on the first of January, 1842, and one on each succeeding January until the whole debt should be paid, with semi-annual payments of interest; taking a mortgage on the road to secure the payment thereof. The first instalment was met by the road; the second and third were taken up by the Literary Board, and the road asked the Legislature of 1844 to grant them indulgence—not to let them have more money, nor increase the State's liability, but simply not to sacrifice the road or their property invested in it.

The circumstances represented were substantially these. That the road had realized the following net profits:—

1841,	\$62,283 05
1842,	31,084 83
1843,	78,006 82
1844,	85,900 51

Making in am't total profits, \$247,277 21

They further represented that they had sustained by fire and sea a loss of more than one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000 00,) in consequence of which they would be unable to meet the instalments of January '45 and '46. It was said to the State, you are already bound for us, we do not ask you to bind any further, but if you will continue to stand for us two years longer and not sacrifice our property, we, in addition to the surety you already have, will give you mortgage on seventy-nine thousand dollars worth of property. You are bound for the debt, and if you will not sell us out, we will mortgage enough property, lacking twenty-one thousand dollars, to pay the entire amount of the debt we ask you to indulge us on, and will pay the interest semi-annually; the first time we fail, you can take the road and its property. Thus we got property to the amount of seventy-nine thousand dollars, for indulging two years longer on one hundred thousand. Besides the motives addressed to us by the road the time of payment only wanted two or three days of being at hand. There was not a dollar in the treasury. If this law had not been passed how would the State have managed. When Michigan, Illinois, and Indiana said they did not have the money their credit sunk, they were called bankrupts and repudiationists. What, should it be told abroad that North Carolina was so poor, that she could not raise fifty thousand dollars. Recollect this, that when I voted for this law the time had arrived within two or three days of payment, and not a dollar in the treasury.

This, fellow citizens, is the rail road vote of which you have heard so much. Let me suppose this. Your neighbor owes twelve thousand dollars, and you have a mortgage on all his property but eight thousand; the freshets injure his corn crop and the fire burns down his gin house with his cotton, you are his surety, the money is due; the man to whom it is owing says, if you will continue to stand I do not want the money; your neighbor says to you, Mr. A you know I have more than property enough to pay the debt of mine for which you are surety, if you sell it now, as times are hard, I shall be broken up and