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The Tarborough Press,

BY GEORGE HOWARD, JR.

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

Dr. Jayne's Family Medicines.

Everybody praises Jayne's Hair Tonic and for the best reason in the world, because it is the only hope that the bald-headed can have of once more regaining the full flowing locks of hair, with which nature adorned their heads in youth, which it does to the admiration of all who use it as directed. Try it, all of you who need more or handsomer hair. It is the very thing for you.

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 most valuable preparations in the world.

Hear Dr. Higby's opinion.—Dr. L. J. Higby, Milwaukee, W. T., Nov., 1845, writes to Dr. Jayne, and says, Your Carmine Balsam, Hair Dye, and Hair Tonic, all go well, and the Balsam goes finely. It has saved many lives this season. I had to get twice supplied from New York in September last. I shall want of you at least 200 bottles. I have on sale, and have seen tried many of the "crack articles" for this Bilious Diarrhoea, which we are subject to; and of all, yours is invaluable. I could get \$5 per bottle for it, if it could not be had for less, and any quantity of certificates of the strongest kind. These Diarrhoeas are the worst diseases we have here, and your Balsam is the only thing that cures them.

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

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.

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 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 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 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, Louisville; John H. Brodie, Franklin; Louis H. Kittle, Hen; derson; R. H. Mitchell, Oxford. May 16.

POLITICAL.



GEN. TAYLOR.

The following is the letter of acceptance of the nomination for the Presidency by the Whig Convention:—

Baton Rouge, La., July 15th, 1848.

Sir: I have had the honor to receive your communication of June 10th, announcing that the Whig Convention which assembled at Philadelphia on the 7th of that month, and of which you were the presiding officer, has nominated me for the office of President of the United States.

Looking at the composition of the Convention, and its numerous and patriotic constituency, I feel deeply grateful for the honor bestowed upon me, and for the distinguished confidence implied in my nomination by it, to the highest office in the gift of the American people.

I cordially accept that nomination, but with a sincere distrust of my fitness to fulfill the duties of an office, which demands for its exercise the most exalted abilities and patriotism, and which has been rendered illustrious by the greatest names in our history. But should the selection of the Whig Convention be confirmed by the people, I shall endeavor to discharge the new duties then devolving upon me so as to meet the just expectations of my fellow citizens, and preserve undiminished, the prosperity and reputation of our common country.

I have the honor to remain,

With the highest respect,

Your most obedient servant,

Z. TAYLOR.

To the Hon. J. M. Morehead, Greensboro', Guilford Co., No. Ca.

From the Petersburg Republican.

GENERAL TAYLOR'S POLITICAL SENTIMENTS.

As the views of Gen. Taylor on political subjects are important at this time, we have carefully selected his opinions from his correspondence. It will be observed that he has, without one single exception, declared his unalterable purpose to refuse the adoption of party principles and the control of party influences. If in his letter of acceptance of the party nomination he has just received, he shall change his political position before the country, it will depreciate very much his high character.

In a letter addressed to James W. Taylor, of Cincinnati, dated Camp near Monterey May 18, 1847, he says in reference to the Presidency:—

"I am not prepared to say that I shall refuse if the country calls me to the Presidential office; but that I can and shall yield to no call, that does not come from the spontaneous action of the free will of the nation at large." &c.

To Mr. Edward Deloney, dated Monterey, Mexico, June 9, 1847, he says:

"Should I ever occupy the White House, it must be by the spontaneous move of the people, and by no act of mine, so that I could go into the office untrammelled and be the chief magistrate of the nation and not of a party."

To Gen. Peter Sken Smith, of Phila., July 6, 1847 he says:

"If I ever fill that high office it must be untrammelled with party obligations or interests of any kind, &c."

To J. A. Barkery, Esq., July 13, 1847, he says:

"I am not willing to be the candidate of any party, to pledge myself to any political creed save that which proceeds directly from the constitution."

To the Hon. J. R. Ingersoll, Aug. 3d, 1847, he says:

"At the last Presidential election, I

was decidedly in favor of Clay's election, and would now prefer seeing him in that office to any individual in the Union.

I must say I have no wish for the Presidency, and cannot consent to be exclusively the candidate of a party.

To F. S. Brownson, of Charleston S. C., Aug. 10, 1847, he says:

I need not hardly add that I cannot in any case permit myself to be brought before the people exclusively by any of the political parties, that now so unfortunately divide our country, as their candidate for this office."

To Wm. S. Good, Esq., of N. Y., Sept. 23, '47, he says:

"I do not feel myself at liberty to express any sentiment having the nature of a pledge to any political party."

To the Hon. Andrew Stewart, Pa., Nov. 25, 1847, he says:

"I have no wish or intention of changing the position in which I stand toward the people of this country, in relation to the Presidency, or the course which I have felt it my duty to pursue."

To Wm. M. Murphy, and others, Jan. 30, '48, he says:

"I shall offer no active opposition to the use of my name in connection with this responsible office as long as they continue to use it thus independent of party distinction."

To Gen. Peter Sken Smith, of Phila., Jan. 30, 1848, he says:

"If they (the people) desire such a result, (a nomination of President,) they must adopt the means best suited to their opinion, to the consummation of the purpose, and if they think fit to bring me before them for this office, through their legislatures, mass meetings, or conventions, I cannot object to their designating these bodies as Whig, Democratic or Native. But in being thus nominated I must insist on the condition, and my position on this point is immutable, that I shall not be brought forward by them as the candidate of their party or considered as the exponent of their party doctrines."

To Col. Mitchell of Ohio, Feb. 12, 1848, he says in substance:

"If I am elected I will look to the constitution and not to a party for my rule of action."

To Messrs. Baldwin & Gallaher, April 20, '48, he says in substance:

1st. "That if Mr. Clay is nominated he will not withdraw his name from the canvass. 2d. That he has never said that he was in favor of the tariff of 1846, nor the subtreasury, nor that he originated the war, nor that if elected he would select his cabinet from both political parties."

To Capt. J. S. Allison, May 1, 1848, he says in substance:

1st. "That he is a Whig, and if elected he would not be the mere President of a party. 2d. That he is opposed to the exercise of the Veto power. 3d. That the judgement of Congress is the measure of their power."

To Brantz Mayer, of Baltimore, he says in substance:

"If elected I will serve the people strictly as a constitutional, and not as a party President."

All his Life in Office.—This is a whig objection to Gen. Cass. Unluckily, it is an argument with a double edge, its keenest one being for Gen. Taylor. Gen. Cass has filled a variety of civil offices, all of which were schools in which to form the man of business and the statesman. Gen. Taylor entered the army as lieutenant at 19 years of age, has been in the army, and in the pay of the government, for 43 years. He holds at this moment the highest rank in the army, while a candidate for the Presidency, and receives between 7 and \$8,000 annual salary. And, although all his life in office, it has not been in offices where he could learn how to make a President. He acknowledges that himself.

Boston Post.

From the Union.

A long Session and an important Vote.—The session of the Senate, which commenced on Friday last at 11 o'clock, A. M., and ended on the next morning at 8 o'clock, A. M., (21 hours,) is the longest, we believe, on record. The Territorial bill, settling, at least for the present, the question of slavery in the territories, was under consideration, and its friends were

determined to press it to a vote. Throughout the long night, grave Senators kept their seats, whilst speech after speech, for the most part against the bill, was made.

At last, as we have elsewhere noticed, the bill was put to a final vote a little before 8 o'clock on Saturday morning. It may not be entirely uninteresting to analyze this vote. The vote stood 33 yeas to 22 nays. Of the 33 Senators who voted for the bill, 25 are from slaveholding States, and 8 from the free States. Of those who

voted for the bill from the slave States, 19 are democrats and 6 whigs. Of the 8 Senators from the free States who voted for the bill, 7 are democrats and 1 only is a whig. Of the 22 Senators who voted against the bill, 4 were from slaveholding States—all whigs—viz. Mr. BADGER

of North Carolina, Mr. John Bell of Tennessee, and Messrs. Underwood and Metcalfe of Kentucky. Of those who voted against the bill, 18 were from the free States, 9 of them whigs and 9 of them democrats. Two whigs and one democrat were absent. All the Southern democrats voted for the bill. Out of the 8 Northern votes for the bill, only one was a whig vote. There was only 7 whig votes altogether cast for the bill.

We cannot imagine what reason George E. Badger of N. C., has to offer to his constituents why he voted with the North on this great sectional question. We have not seen his reasons. We do not know what can excuse him. It will be seen from an examination of the vote as stated above, that the democratic Senators, both North and South, supported the bill,—we mean as a body,—whilst the whig Senators, as a body, voted against the bill.

Why this was the case, we are not at the moment of writing this article, prepared to say. So soon as we get the facts fully before us, we shall recur to the subject again.

The Compromise.—The following are the main features of the bill reported by Mr. Clayton, in the Senate, for the organization of the territories of Oregon, New Mexico and California, and which finally passed that body on the 27 ult., 33 to 22.

1. That the present laws of the Oregon territory are confirmed until they shall be altered by the popular territorial legislature, under the new organization, and as these laws are now understood to exclude slavery, the bill so far, perhaps, admits the right of the territorial legislature to pass laws on that subject. 2ndly. That California and New Mexico are left open to the immigration of all persons with their property of every kind, and if their right to introduce slaves be contested under the general principles of the constitution, the question of right will be decided in the first instance, by the territorial judges, and in the last resort, by the United States Supreme Court. The gubernatorial and Judicial Legislatures of these territories being prohibited from passing laws on the subject of slavery, the principle of non-interference is distinctly acknowledged.

This scheme of compromise emanated from a committee of eight, by ballot of the Senate—four from one section of the Union, and four from the other—half of them democrats, half whigs; Mr. Clayton, Chairman of the committee, being from a State situated in the middle of the Union—neither, in fact, north or south.

The N. C. Regiment.—The four companies of the N. C. Regiment, under command of Lt. Col. Fagg and Major Stokes, now at Old Point, are an orderly and fine looking set of men. We heard it remarked with pride, by one of the officers of the Regiment, that none of his men were seen drunk or disturbing in any way, the quiet of the neighborhood in which they were. They had cheerfully borne the exposures, perils and privations of the camp, in the service of their country, and were now only awaiting an honorable discharge in order to return to their homes.

Norfolk Beacon.

PA Paris letter writer says that with each company of the Garde Mobile, behind the drummers but in front of the company, marches a pretty girl, in pantaloons, frock coat and fanciful hat and feather; to indicate her office, she carries a bottle of wine in one hand, and a glass tumbler in the other. She is called the Cantatrice. Jour. of Com.