

# THE TARBOROUGH PRESS.

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## The Tarborough Press,

BY GEORGE HOWARD, JR.

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### 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.

### Swift Creek Land FOR SALE.

OFFER for sale the tract of Land I formerly lived on, lying on the south side of Swift Creek, within three miles of Battle's Depot, adjoining the lands of Samuel Marshbourn, Eli Cutchin & others,

Containing 400 Acres, well adapted to the culture of corn, cotton and wheat—there is a small Dwelling house,



And good-out houses, with a good well of water—and is a healthy situation. Persons wishing to buy, can view the premises and judge for themselves.

ALSO, one other tract, lying on the north side of Tar river, containing 60 Acres, adjoining the lands of Richard Harrison, Col. David Williams and others.

F. H. KNIGHT.

August 12th, 1848. 33

### Dr. Jayne's Family Medicines.

DISEASES OF THE SKIN CURED.

From Mrs. Sisome, formerly Mrs. James, of Phila.

Bristol, Pa., Jan. 16, 1846.

Messrs. Editors:—I write to inform you and the public, that my son was under the treatment of our family doctor for more than a year, for a very troublesome disease of the skin, without obtaining any relief. I then applied to several other physicians, who gave him so much medicine, and dieted him so low, that I thought he would die from its effects. One physician told me that it was a disease to which some families were subject, and could not be cured. Some called it scrofula, and others tetter, salt rheum, eczema, leprosy, &c. After trying every means for nearly five years without effect, I was advised to give him Dr. Jayne's Alternative. At this time he was literally sore from his head to his feet. Sometimes it would dry up and scurf off, and then break out again as bad as ever, and itch and burn so intolerably as to drive him almost to distraction. He had not taken the Alternative, however, two weeks before there was a change for the better. He went to school all the time while taking the medicine, and partook of the same kind of food as the rest of the family, and ran about through thick and thin, the same as the other boys of the school, until he was perfectly cured, and became fat and hearty, and though now over five years ago, yet not a symptom of the disease has ever made its appearance. He took altogether twenty six bottles of the Alternative, and no other medicine while using it. Yours respectfully,

MARY ANN SISOME.

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

## POLITICAL.



### GEN. BUTLER.

The following is the letter of acceptance of Gen. Butler of his nomination for the Vice Presidency, by the Baltimore Convention. As the Union very justly remarks: General Butler's reply is everything that it should be. It recognises the right of the people to understand the opinions of those who ask their confidence. It takes a comprehensive view of his own political principles, expressed with all the frankness of the soldier. We are satisfied it will prove perfectly acceptable to his countrymen.

Washington, August 8, 1848.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication as the organ of the Baltimore Convention—which reached me only yesterday—announcing my nomination by that body as the democratic candidate for the office of Vice President.

For this distinguished mark of confidence and trust, I am most deeply grateful to my friends; and cannot but the more appreciate the honor done me, when I reflect that this nomination was made without my knowledge, while absent in a distant country, and by the unanimous voice of the convention. My acceptance is a matter of course.

It is at all times proper in a free country, and at a crisis like this I deem it indispensable in our own, that an aspirant to office should be distinctly understood on all important questions of national policy, and my nomination for the office of Vice President has, no doubt, been made with a full knowledge of mine.

My position while a member of Congress compelled me to take a decisive, though not a conspicuous part, in all the leading questions of the day. I might therefore appeal to the past as the best and safest guaranty for my future political course. Some of those questions are, however, daily growing in importance, and as I cannot consent to win the good opinion of others by disguising my own, and as I design this communication to be final, it may be proper that I should be more explicit. I feel the more impelled to this course from the consideration that my action as a member of Congress may not be accessible to the public at large.

With this object in view I have examined carefully the proceedings of the Convention by which I was nominated. I recognize in the resolutions passed by that body, the great line of separation between the Democratic and Whig parties—lines that should ever be kept before the people, and which are so plainly laid down in the resolutions referred to, that the way-faring man cannot err therein. These resolutions have been widely circulated, and are within the reach of all. I deem it sufficient to say, that they meet my entire and unqualified approbation.

Permit me, in conclusion, sir, to tender to you, and through you to the entire democracy represented by the body over which you so ably presided, my grateful thanks for the distinguished honor they have done me.

With high regard, I remain truly your friend.

W. O. BUTLER.

Hon. ANDREW STEVENSON, President of the Democratic Convention.

### From the Union.

THE SECOND COMPROMISE KILLED.—We regret to state that the House of Representatives yesterday voted down the Missouri compromise (proposed in the Senate as an amendment to the Oregon bill) by a vote of 82 ayes, 121 nays. Every

southern vote went for it—along with Mr. Birdsall, of New York, and Messrs. Brodhead, Charles Brown, and Charles J. Ingersoll, of Pennsylvania. All the other representatives from the non-slaveholding States, whether democrats or whigs, voted against the amendment. Thus, in both houses, while 14 northern democrats voted for the bill, not a whig in the non-slaveholding States voted for it.

The rejection of this bill is a melancholy sign of the times. We are afraid that nothing in the way of compromise can be effected at the present session, and that the whole struggle will be transferred to the next.

All debate in the House was yesterday cut off by the previous question.

Mr. Trist's Letter.—We observe that Mr. N. P. Trist has just emerged from the obscurity into which he entered on his return from Mexico, and laid a very farcical and crazy letter, "with accompanying papers," upon the Speaker's table in the House of Representatives. As the House we believe, has not seen fit to order it to be printed, we do not know that we shall publish it entire in our columns, but we promise our readers a laugh over some extracts at an early day.—ib.

New Purchase.—A correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce, under date Washington, Aug. 8 writes:

Mr. Webster appeared in the Senate today. He has arrived just in time to aid Mr. Calhoun and others in the adoption of the wise project for the purchase of the territorial rights of the Hudson's Bay and Pajet's Sound Companies.

The topic in which the matter is presented, in the Senate, is an advisory resolution. The Executive will promptly act, on the advice of the Senate, in regard to the purchase. It will only remain to obtain the necessary appropriation of a million of dollars from Congress, in order to carry the project into execution.

Important from Washington.—The Hudson Bay Company, it is stated in dispatches from Washington to the eastern papers, have made proposals to our government to sell out all their possessions. The proposition was discussed on Friday in secret session of the Senate.

Baltimore Sun.

Interesting from Cuba.—The following is the copy of a letter to a member of Congress from Florida, written by a gentleman of high character at Pensacola, and can no doubt be relied upon:

Pensacola, July 27, 1848.

"At this moment, just before the departure of the mail, I snatch the little time I have to say that, by the arrival of the schooner General Bennett from Key West, we received accounts of an insurrection at Havana, Island of Cuba. Five hundred of the insurrectionists were killed. It seems their plot was discovered before it had fully matured. Finding that their conspiracy was detected, they forcibly possessed themselves of ammunition from the stores, after an engagement with the regular troops, and retired to the mountains.

"This is the beginning of what must follow, and fore-shadowing what it will be necessary for our government to do in relation to this great gateway to our southern and western commercial interests."

[We publish the letter as we find it, without professing to understand precisely the import of the last paragraph, or passing any opinion at all upon the subject.]

Washington Union.]

The lost letter.—General Taylor don't pay postage on TRASH.

The papers will have their own fun out of this strange affair, and among them, the Athens (Ga.) Banner, draws the following "Rough and Ready" picture:

"It seems that Old 'ROUGH' is not exactly up to the etiquette of his destiny—not very 'READY' to pay his money for any such trash as a Whig nomination! Ordinary men, under such circumstances, would at least have been on the look out for so distinguished a friend as Gov. Morehead's Whig missive; but extraordinary man as the old General certainly is, he lumped the whole affair together, the

Whig nomination and all, and sent them back to Washington City! "A bad omen—an unlucky omen!" as Napoleon's soldiers exclaimed when he tumbled from his horse and rolled in the sand on the banks of the Niemen, "we think a Roman would recoil!" Let old Zack alone. He is a right down rough old Virginia farmer, who loves his money too well to be paying postage on such trifles as a Whig nomination for the Presidency. We would suggest to our Whig friends in order to get their nomination into his presence, either to pay the postage or raise a fund to enable him to pay for all his letters. Five hundred bags of cotton a year, with two hundred slaves, besides army pay and rations, is certainly too small a fund to be drawn upon for the postage bill of a candidate for the Presidency of the United States.

The Wilmot Proviso.—Our readers in general are not aware that a direct question on the principles of the Wilmot proviso was taken in secret session of the Senate, on the ratification of the Mexican treaty the proceedings of which are now published.

Mr. Baldwin, of Connecticut, moved to insert at the end of the 5th Article of the Treaty, the following words:

Provided, That there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in the territories hereby ceded, otherwise than in punishment of crimes, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted.

The name of Cass is amongst the nays. Against this motion of Mr. Baldwin, there were eleven votes from non-slaveholding States, all democrats, General Cass among the number. Among the fifteen yeas, only three were democrats.

The foregoing amendment embraces the principles of the Wilmot proviso, and we believe is couched in its very words.

N. O. Courier.

The Dead Sea Expedition.—We are pleased to learn from private letters, that the Dead Sea Exploring party have successfully and satisfactorily completed their task, and returned to Jerusalem, where they were the 19th of May. They have sounded the sea in all its parts, to the depth of 600 feet, and found the bottom crusted with crystallized salt. The pestilential effects attributed to the water turn out to be fabulous. Ducks were seen skimming over the surface, and partridges abound along the shore. The party were upon the sea in their boats or encamped on its borders for some two months, and their researches and estimates have been of the most thorough and interesting character.

All were in excellent health and spirits, no sickness or accident having occurred. By the Arabs they had been received and uniformly treated with the utmost kindness and attention. The Syrians consider "the men of the Jordan," as they call them, the greatest heroes of the day. Lieutenants Lynch and Dale will visit many of the places made memorable in Scripture history; and we may expect from them a highly interesting account of their explorations of the Dead Sea and their adventures in the Holy Land.

Boston Transcript.

It will be seen that both Houses of Congress have agreed to adjourn sine die on the 14th Aug.—and that Mr. Hanegan has expressed the opinion that no compromise of the territorial question will be adopted during the present session. Thus, the eight Southern Whig Taylor members of Congress, have for wretched party purposes, defeated a measure which was in every way agreeable to the South, and which would have put the disunionists under the ban. They have wilfully broken the olive-branch of peace and the Constitution, and by furnishing new aliment to the firebrand of discord, sacrificed the rights of the South and perilled the Union. The Union says that on Saturday, Mr. Bowden of Alabama delivered "one of the most powerful and eloquent speeches of the present session. He scourged the Southern Whigs who shrunk from their duty to the country, and paid the most beautiful compliment to the iron-nerved Democracy of the North, who had stood up for the constitution and the Union of their country."—Rich Eng.

Easily Pleased.—Mr. Badger voted against the compromise bill on the slavery question, and the whig papers of North Carolina think it all right. Mr. Mangum voted for the compromise, and they have no fault to find with him either! Really, this is a curious time in politics. Messrs. Mangum and Badger are true representatives of Taylorism. One voted for the treaty and the other against it—one voted for the Clayton compromise and the other against it. So that North Carolina whiggism can be quoted on either side. Very convenient! Put those two Senators before the people of North Carolina, on the merits of those two votes, and Mr. Mangum would take three-fourths of the suffrages.—Fay. Carolinian.

Sword to Major Stokes.—The non-commissioned officers and privates of the N. C. Regiment presented a sword to Major Stokes at Smithville a few days since. Wilmington Chron.

Sword to Capt. Singeltary.—A sword was yesterday presented to Capt. Singeltary by the members of New Hanover Company N. C. Volunteers.—ib.

Sword to Major Stokes.—The non-commissioned officers and privates of the North Carolina Regiment presented a sword to Major M. S. Stokes on Sunday afternoon last, at Smithville.

Col. Fagg, we suppose, went home without a sword, and Col. Paine is indebted to the citizens of Wilmington for one.

It must have been mortifying to the Colonel, to see a junior officer honored, and himself neglected, in so marked a manner.

The friends of Col. Paine, in Wilmington, seeing this move on the part of the Regiment to mortify the Colonel, got a subscription up among themselves and determined that Col. Paine should have a sword, in case he should want to use it in the Legislature the next time he jumps up on the desks and banter the "locofocos" to a fight.—Fayetteville Car.

From the Raleigh Standard.

Castor Oil.—Mr. Wm. H. Mead, of this City, has handed us a bottle of Castor Oil, manufactured at his Mills in this county. We have no disposition at present to try it, as our health is not only "tolerable," but quite good; but judging from its appearance we should say its quality was as fine as that manufactured in other quarters. It seems to be clear and pure, and looks like good medicine.

Mr. Mead deserves much credit for his enterprising spirit. He is raising the Palmetto Christa, or Castor Bean, in large quantities; and we hope his profits may continue to increase.

Remarkable Presentiment of Death.—A young lady of this city, highly esteemed and respected, who had been sick for some length of time but was supposed to be convalescent, had a dream a few nights since, in which, it appeared to her that she would die at 8 o'clock the same evening. On awakening, she informed the family of her dream, and remained firmly impressed with the idea that she should die at the hour designated, and under that belief called her brothers and sisters around her, giving them good advice with reference to the future. Strange to say, and remarkable as it may seem, on the approach of 8 o'clock she manifested a calm resignation. Almost as the clock struck the hour, her spirit took its flight! Thus she foretold, by a singular presentiment, the day and hour of her death. Rochester, N. Y. Dem.

From Martinique.—The French ship Industrie arrived yesterday with a large number of planters as passengers, from Martinique, who left their plantations with the crops growing, on account of the insurrection. They state that they had applied to government in order to ascertain whether they would be recompensed for their property, and received no satisfaction. The blacks would have the control of the whole island in a few days, and were massacring the white inhabitants. The Government had taken no means to put them down.—N. Y. True Sun.