

# THE TARBOROUGH PRESS.

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Vol. XXIII. No. 38.

## The Tarborough Press,

BY GEORGE HOWARD, JR.

It 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
" " " Paeolus	4 00
" " " Washington	5 00
" Tarboro' to Sparta	0 50
" " " Falkland	1 00
" " " Greenville	2 00

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

## Piano Tuning and Repairing.

### Charles Eyle,

FROM the Piano Factory of Messrs. Knabe & Gaehle, Baltimore, (whose testimonials of ability he bears,) offers his services to the citizens of Tarboro' and vicinity, in

## Repairing and Tuning Pianos

Of every description. Having been regularly bred to the business, and thoroughly understanding its requirements, he feels confident of giving entire satisfaction to all who may favor him with employment.

Mr. EYLE will remain sometime in Tarboro', if suitably patronized, and will return again next spring.

Orders may be left for him at the Printing Office in Tarboro'. August 25, 1848.

## Bowel and Summer complaint,

### NO CURE NO PAY.

Dr. Jayne will guarantee that his Carminative Balsam will cure Diarrhoea, Colics, Cramps, Gripping Pain, 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 it 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, & a cure is not effected, the money will be cheerfully returned. Price 25 and 50 cents a bottle.

From the Rev. Charles C. Crosby.

Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands—I am glad to inform you that the medicine sold by you for bowel and summer complaints has proved singularly efficacious in my family. My wife has for years been extremely liable to a most distressing dysentery in hot weather; but by the use of Jayne's Carminative Balsam for two seasons, the attack has been obviated in the course of two or three hours. I have known children, when attacked by a violent Diarrhoea, cured immediately by this medicine. I consider Dr. Jayne's medicine prepared with great skill, and highly beneficial to our infirm human nature.

Yours respectfully, C. C. P. CROSBY.  
New York, Sept. 1, 1837.

Dr. D. Jayne—Dear Sir—Having used in my family, for eight years, your Carminative Balsam, I deem it due to yourself and the public to state that I have uniformly found it efficient in relieving and removing the complaints for which it is intended. I am strongly opposed to all quackery, but touching the above medicine, "I have testified that which I do know," and that which I have experienced.

Respectfully yours, JOHN C. HARRISON.  
Pastor of Baptist Church, Bordentown, N. J.  
June 1, 1839.

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

## Commercial Bank

### of Wilmington.

August 8th, 1848.

A DIVIDEND of Five per cent. on the Capital Stock, will be paid to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, on the first day of September next. By order, T. SAVAGE, Cashier.  
August 9th, 1848. 33-3

## POLITICAL.



From the Wilmington Journal.

**Mr. Calhoun's Position.**—Considerable difference of opinion having arisen in Charleston as to the correctness of the report of Mr. Calhoun's speech, delivered in that city on the 19th ult., and also as to his position with regard to the respective candidates for the Presidency, the editor of the Charleston Mercury addressed him a note, accompanied by that paper's report of his remarks, with a request that he (Mr. Calhoun) would say whether or not they were correct. The following letter in answer to this communication, we find in the Mercury of Tuesday morning last. Mr. Calhoun, it will be seen, occupies an entirely neutral position. We need not ask for this short letter a careful perusal, knowing, as we do, that anything coming from such a source, under present circumstances, will necessarily command attention:—

Fort Hill, September 1, 1848.

My dear Sir: Your report of my remarks, considering the circumstances under which it was made, was as good as could be expected. It will not be possible for me to write out my remarks in full, as you desire. I find my engagements, during the short interval until the next session, are such as will fully engross all my time, and leave me no leisure for relaxation, which I greatly need and desire. Among others, I have a speech to write out from notes I brought with me from Washington, which will, in part, embrace the views I took in that I delivered in Charleston.

There is, I think, but little excitement as to the Presidential question in this quarter. I fear it is not the case with you. I see, after all the pains I have taken to be distinctly understood as to my position, I have not escaped misconception; which I attribute to party zeal. If my friends, on both sides, would regard me as taking no part between the two candidates, and as standing on independent ground, ready to support or oppose the successful, as his measures may or may not accord with the principles and views of policy which have long governed me, they would avoid all misapprehension. I see much to condemn and little to approve in either candidate. Yours truly,

J. C. CALHOUN.

**David S. Reid.**—Whether our gallant leader—Col. Reid—is really our Governor or not, one thing is certain, and that is, he has endeared himself to the whole State, in a manner that will never be forgotten by them.—He assumed their standard when it was comparatively speaking, dragging in the dust, and he has borne it aloft most gallantly in triumph. As a democrat and a humble member of the democratic press, we tender him our sincere and hearty congratulations for the gallant fight he has made for us as our standard bearer in the memorable struggle thro' which we have passed. Col. Reid has done nobly. He has revolutionized, or rather, under his gallant lead, the State has been completely revolutionized. Whether elected or defeated, he will always bear with him the respect, admiration and gratitude of the Republican party. If he does not fill the gubernatorial Chair on the 1st of January, 1849, he will do so on the 1st of January, 1851. We wish this to be remembered.—ib.

**General Taylor on the Wilmot Proviso.**—The editor of the New Haven Journal pledges his veracity for the con-

fidence that may be placed in the following letter, addressed to him by a writer whom he knows:—

"August 22d, 1848. The confidence expressed by you in the leading article of your paper of yesterday, in regard to General Taylor, in reference to the free soil question, is, I can assure you, well founded. A friend of mine, in whom I repose implicit confidence, had a conversation with the general on this subject last May, and in a letter to me, dated the 10th of that month, he reports that conversation in full. The ground taken by him is, that the ordinance of '87 having been passed by Congress, approved by Washington and upheld by the judiciary, the constitutionality of the measure has been settled by all departments of the Government, and consequently there is no ground left for the interposition of the veto. He told my friend that he would neither veto the Wilmot proviso, nor would he intrigue against it, nor do any thing to embarrass its passage through the two houses of Congress.

## Foreign.

The steamer Niagara arrived at New York on Thursday night, Aug. 31, at 10 o'clock, with news one week later.

Ireland was quiet, and no further outbreak is expected short of winter. Arrests were made daily. Three Americans and two Frenchmen had been taken while going from Scotland to Armagh, with large sums of money. Meagher and O'Donohue were also arrested. O'Brien's trial is shortly to take place. France is tranquil, though Paris was still in a state of siege. Lamartine was about to withdraw from the national Assembly. The Austrians have been expelled from the Papal dominions. The German blockade was renewed on the 15th Aug. In Great Britain the crops promise unfavorably. The potato rot is extensive, and the weather wet and cold. Breadstuffs have advanced materially. Cotton dull, but no decline in prices.

## Gen. Taylor's Northern Face.

The Pittsburg Gazette of the 14th, contains the extract of a letter from Thomas Ewing of Ohio, to Wm. H. Johnson of that city. The "Old Salt Boiler," as he is familiarly called, declares in favor of Gen. Taylor, and, among other reasons, assigns the following:

Cass or Taylor will be our President.—Cass is in favor of the exercise of the veto power: General Taylor is opposed to it. If we have a protective tariff and improvements of rivers and harbors, we must have them by a vote of the two houses of Congress. Taylor will not use Executive influence against either of those measures; Cass will. Taylor will not veto either of them; Cass will veto both. We gain everything by electing General Taylor that we could gain with the most thorough friend of those measures; we lose all, if Cass is elected. *The same is the case as it respects free and slave territory.—Union.*

**An Incident of the War.**—The following is the extract of a letter from New Orleans, published in the Philadelphia Ledger: You will remember that Gen. de la Vega was taken prisoner at his battery in the first battle on the Rio Grande—that there Duncan's battery and his opposed each other in mortal fight. Now it is remarkable that on the morning of our evacuation of the capital, Gen. de la Vega commanded the Mexican battery that saluted our flag, and that Duncan's battery saluted the Mexican flag on its raising to float again over the palace. Thus the batteries of the two men which first opened on each other at the war's commencement in May 1846, on the Rio Grande, exchanged in amity the national salutes in the city of Mexico, in June 1848, at the war's ending.

## From the Union.

**The Sierra Madre Expedition.**—The whig journals continue to discuss the alleged Sierra Madre movement; & the National Intelligencer of yesterday publishes a statement that a large number of wagons, said to have been used by our army in Mexico, have been purchased for the expedition.

We deem it proper, therefore, to reiterate our former statements, that the government is fully resolved to exert its legal authority, to execute in good faith the treaty with Mexico, to preserve the peace between the two countries, and to repress any movement whatever in our country, of an illegal character, tending to disturb our peaceful relations with Mexico, or to violate our position of strict neutrality and non-interference between the Mexican government and any disaffection existing in the northern Mexican provinces. Considering the many rumors now in circulation of such a contemplated movement, our government has already taken efficient measures of precaution, in the shape of proper instructions both to our civil and military authorities on the frontier, to effect these objects, and to cause our neutrality laws to be faithfully enforced; & neither vigilance nor energy will be wanting by our government to see that these instructions are effectually carried out.

**From our new Acquisitions.**—We have received the "Santa Fe Republican" of the 8th July—the quickest trip by which we have ever received intelligence from that distant point; and we are indebted to it for the following items:

Mr. Elliott Lee who we reported in our last number as having been killed, is still living. He was found by Mr. Boggs, not far from the place where he was left by the party, who supposed him dead. He was shot through the thigh. He was taken into the settlement at the Moro, where they left him doing finely.

**The Navijo Treaty.**—On the evening of the 5th instant, a large party of Navijos arrived at this place, for the purpose of completing the treaty. They brought with them a large head of horses, from which our quartermaster soon selected some fifty head, which completed the number they were to give to our government. They also brought in some two or three more captives, and they say that they would have procured all in the nation, and delivered them over, had it not been for a Mexican expedition which had been out against them, and drove a large party of Navijos from the country, or to such a distance that they were not able to come in.

The Navijos manifested great parental affection on meeting with their children and wives, who had been taken as prisoners by the Mexicans.

We have every reason now to believe that this savage nation are sincere in their desire for peace, and we can but say that we believe all hostilities will cease unless the Mexicans are the first to transgress.

In regard to this expedition, we must say that it is the first that has ever amounted to anything, and Col. Newby is deserving of all the credit.

**Vetoes.**—Since the first establishment of the Government the veto power has been exercised twenty-five times only, that is to say, By Washington 2. By Jackson 9. " Madison 6. " Tyler 4. " Monroe 1. " Polk 3.

The whole number of acts passed and approved since the origin of the government is about 7000, which will make 280 acts to one veto. We have no doubt, as was remarked by Mr. Johnson, of Tenn., the other day, that it would have been much better for the people, if ten times the number had been vetoed. The federal party have always advocated the notion of legislating the people into prosperity—a political heresy as dangerous as it is deceptive. Witness the dim effects of their class legislation on Tariffs, Bankrupt laws, Banks, &c.

Messrs. Calhoun, Butler and Burt, addressed a public meeting in Charleston on Saturday, 19th inst. They pledged themselves to no candidate in particular, but decidedly incline to Cass and Butler. On Monday night following, the Democrats had an immense meeting, and adopted resolutions setting forth the reasons why they cannot support Gen. Taylor, and the reasons why they will firmly support CASS and BUTLER. The meeting was composed of the ablest and most influential men of Charleston. The Charleston Mercury has at length come out openly for the Democratic nominees, and says:

"We cannot doubt that, for the same rea-

sons, [given in the foregoing part of the article,] the Legislature of South Carolina will cast the vote of the State for Cass and Butler."

South Carolina is certain for Cass and Butler.—*Raleigh Flag.*

**Murder in the Family of a Congressman.**—The Louisville Journal of the 28th ult., contains the following:

"In Hartford, Ky., on Monday last, a Mr. Hart, son in-law of Dr. Peyton, M. C., killed a Mr. Kincheloe, Dr. Peyton's brother-in-law, by cutting him in several places with a bowie knife. Kincheloe survived half an hour."

A Washington letter to the Philadelphia Bulletin, gives the following details of this melancholy affair: "A melancholy circumstance has occurred in the Hon. S. O. Peyton's district, (a member of Congress from Kentucky.) During that Gentleman's attendance here, his daughter eloped with a young man, to whom, it appears, she was subsequently married.

Upon the return of the parties to the young lady's house, an uncle, (the guardian of the doctor's domestic affairs in his absence,) upbraided the groom for his conduct, whereupon an angry altercation took place, in the midst of which, the latter drew a pistol from his pocket and shot the former. The wounded man died in a few moments after. This double affliction so severely fell upon the wife of the doctor, (that is, Mrs. Peyton,) that she is now lying at the point of death, while as may be supposed, the entire family, including some of the first persons in the State, and numerous in their relations, are perfectly overwhelmed with the first calamity. A telegraphic dispatch was received yesterday by Mr. P., in which the details are given, and in twenty minutes after its reception, he was on his way home."

Many of the returning volunteers of the North Carolina Regiment, have lately passed through this place on their way to their homes. We have had the pleasure of conversing with some of them, and heard from others, and we have yet to meet the first Taylor man, though we have been informed that there are somewhere about eight or ten of these curiosities in the regiment.—*Meck. Jeff.*

## From the Petersburg Republican.

Major Gen. Tom Thumb, from North Carolina, said to be the smallest man in the world, will hold a levee in the Mechanics' Hall to-day, where he will be happy to entertain the Petersburg public with his peculiar representations of the Statues, dancing, &c.

We regret to learn through a friend, just from King William, that a melancholy accident occurred in that county, on Saturday last, by which a promising youth lost his life.

Thomas Dabney, son of Major Thomas Dabney, whilst in the woods hunting squirrels, had a portion of his skull completely torn away, and was killed instantly, by the discharge of his gun, it is thought, whilst in the act of loading it.

This melancholy occurrence should be another of the many warnings to young men to be careful how they manage their fire-arms when in pursuit of game.—*Richmond Republican.*

**Singular Case at Waltham.**—There has been and is now, considerable excitement in Waltham, occasioned by the following facts:—A young lady in that town was taken sick recently, and during her illness dreamed, three nights in succession, that she should go into a trance; and that her friends, thinking her dead, would undertake to bury her body; but that, as it was being placed in the tomb, symptoms of returning life would induce them to desist, & that she would finally be restored. Last Monday morning at 4 o'clock, she ceased to breathe, since which time none of the appearances usually seen upon the dead have occurred. The limbs are not rigid, but as pliable as in life. No sign of mortification appears, and the flesh has not that cold and hard feeling that follows death. The attending physician has pronounced her dead, but the family resolve upon not burying till decay commences. A consultation of physicians was to be held this day, and attempts made to restore life.—*Chelsea Pinner.*