

THE TARBOROUGH PRESS.

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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
" " " 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—Gold Hoyt, Greenville—or to **GEO. HOWARD, Tarboro'.** February 1, 1848.

Whiskey, Pork, &c.

Just Received,
By schr. Mary from New Orleans,
300 barrels rectified whiskey,
30 half barrels ditto, a superior article,
150 barrels mess Pork,
10,000 lbs Bacon, sides,
Molasses, in whole and half barrels.

IN STORE.
Molasses in hogheads,
500 bushels heavy St. Martin's Salt,
20 bales Cotton Yarn—For sale by
JOHN MYERS & SON.
Washington, 26th June, 1848. 27

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

Dr. Jayne's Family Medicines.

Loss of Hair and Baldness. ITS REMEDY.

Hear what Dr. Quigley says:
Shepherd's Town, Va. Oct. 10, 1843.
Dear Sir—You inquire of me whether I have used your Hair Tonic, and the effects. Several years ago my hair began to fall rapidly from the scalp, and I had the prospect of premature baldness. During several years I used various preparations recommended for the hair, from which I derived no benefit. At length a friend recommended your Hair Tonic. I used three or four bottles according to the printed directions and at the end of six months my hair was thick set, and since its tendency to turn gray was arrested. I have never before given a certificate recommending patent medicines, which indiscriminately used, as they often are, do much injury, but in a case like the present where I know the article to be beneficial, and that it can do no harm; I have no scruples in stating facts within my own knowledge.
Yours, &c. **JOHN QUIGLEY, M. D.**
To Dr. D. JAYNE, Philadelphia.

CHILDREN DIE OF WORMS—Aye, and grown up people too. **DR. JAYNE'S VERMIFUGE** has never been known to fail to cure in the worst stages.
Symptoms of Worms.—These are headache, vertigo, paleness of the lips, with flushed cheeks, grinding the teeth during sleep, disturbed dreams, sleep broken off by fright and screaming, convulsions, feverishness, thirst, bad taste in the mouth, offensive breath, difficult breathing, itching of the nostrils, pain in the stomach, nausea, squeamishness, voracious appetite, leanness, tenesmus, slight chills or shiverings, drowsiness, fatigue, swollen stomach or limbs, rising and choking in the throat, turbid urine, frequent desire to evacuate the bowels, discharge of slime and mucus, &c.
For nervousness, sick headache, palpitation of the heart, &c., it gives immediate relief. It also neutralizes acidity of stomach, creates an appetite, strengthens the whole system, and cures the piles.
Prepared only by Dr. D. Jayne, Philadelphia and sold on agency by **GEO. HOWARD, Tarboro', Nov. 9.**



From the Fayetteville Carolinian.

LIST OF ACTS

Passed at the 1st session Thirtieth Congress.

An act to provide for the purchase of the manuscript papers of the late James Madison, former President of the United States.
An act to provide additional Examiners in the Patent Office, and for other purposes.

An act exempting vessels employed by the American Colonization Society in transporting colored emigrants from the United States to the coast of Africa from the provisions of the acts of the 22d of February and the 2d of March, 1847, regulating the carriage of passengers in merchant vessels.

An act amending the act entitled "An act granting half pay to widows or orphans, where their husbands and father have died of wounds received in the military service of the United States, in cases of deceased officers and soldiers of the militia and volunteers," passed July 4, 1846.

An act to require the holders of military land warrants to compensate the land officers of the United States for services in relation to the location of those warrants.

An act in amendment of an act entitled "An act to amend the act entitled 'An act to reduce the rates of postage, to limit the use and correct the abuse of the franking privilege, and for the prevention of fraud on the revenues of the Post Office Department,'" passed the 3d of March, 1845.

An act to extend the provision of existing pension laws to enlisted men of the ordnance corps of the United States army.

An act to remit the duties on books, maps, and charts imported for the use of the library of Congress.

An act explanatory of an act entitled "An act to raise for a limited time an additional military force, and for other purposes," approved 11th February, 1847.

An act for the relief of the bona fide settlers under the acts for the armed occupation and settlement of a part of the Territory of Florida.

An act for the payment of liquidated claims against Mexico.

An act to carry into effect certain provisions in the treaties between the United States and China and the Ottoman Porte giving judicial powers to the ministers and consuls of the United States in those countries.

An act to compensate R. M. Johnson for the erection of certain buildings for the use of the Choctaw academy.

An act for the relief of the widows and orphans of the officers, seamen and marines of the brig of war Somers.

An act to extend the time for locating Virginia military land warrants, and returning surveys thereon to the General Land office.

An act to amend an act entitled "An act to re-organize the General land office," approved July 4th, 1846.

An act to authorize a loan not to exceed the sum of sixteen millions of dollars.

An act making appropriations for the payment of Revolutionary and other pensioners of the United States for the year ending the 30th June, 1849.

An act to confirm the boundary line between Missouri and Arkansas.

An act to amend the act to provide for the transportation of the mail between the United States and foreign countries, and for other purposes.

An act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of Government for the year ending the 30th day of June, 1849, and for other purposes.

An act for the admission of the State of Wisconsin into the Union.

An act making appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department for the year ending the 30th day of June, 1849.

An act in addition to an act therein mentioned, [relating to the Wabash and Erie Canal lands.]

An act to continue, alter, and amend the charter of the city of Washington.

An act to refund money for expenses incurred, subsistence or transportation furnished for the use of volunteers, during the present war, before being mustered and received into the service of the United States.

An act to regulate the exchange of certain documents and other publications of Congress.

An act giving the consent of the Government of the United States to the State of Texas to extend her eastern boundary so as to include within her limits one-half of the Sabine pass, Sabine lake, and Sabine river as far north as the 32d degree of North latitude.

An act to prevent the importation of adulterated and spurious drugs and medicines.

An act to surrender to the State of Indiana the Cumberland road in said State.

JOINT RESOLUTIONS.

Joint resolution of thanks to Maj. Gen. Taylor.

Joint resolution providing for payment of the regiment of Texas mounted troops, called into the service of the United States under the requisition of Col. Curtis, in the year 1847, and for other purposes.

Joint resolution in relation to the transportation and discharge of the military forces of the United States at the close of the war with Mexico.

Joint resolution relinquishing to the State of Missouri certain trophies of Doniphan's victorious expedition.

Joint resolution of thanks to the officers, sailors, and marines of the United States navy.

Resolutions tendering the congratulations of the Americans to the French people.

Resolution authorizing the presentation to the Government of France of a series of the standard weights and measures of the United States, and for other purposes.

Resolution authorizing the proper accounting officers of the Treasury to make a just and fair settlement of the claims of the Cherokee nation of Indians according to the principles established by the treaty of Aug. 1846.

Resolution granting to the Jackson Monument Committee certain brass guns and mortars captured by Gen. Andrew Jackson, and for other purposes.

Resolution authorizing the erection on the public grounds in the city of Washington of a monument to Geo. Washington.

From the Union.

The "Buffalo Hunt!"—The National Intelligencer continues its quotations from the New Orleans Bulletin, in relation to an expedition into the region of the Sierra Madre, which it alleges to be on foot in our southwestern country, and which it impliedly, at least, represents to be of an illegal character—an armed invasion, in fact—and in which the design of its articles plainly is to implicate both our government and one or more distinguished military officers. We have already most positively disclaimed any sort of connexion, direct or indirect, on the part of the government, with any such movement. We have also stated—as, indeed, the President has stated in his message—that the government, having just concluded a treaty of peace and boundary with Mexico, will religiously observe in good faith all its stipulations. This will of course be done to the full extent of the legal authority of the federal government, which is clearly sufficient, under existing laws, to reach the case of any expedition organized within our borders, to make an armed and hostile invasion of any country with which the United States are at peace. All this is so plain a duty of our government under the treaty, as scarcely to require any statement from us; and, as to the distinguished officers named in connexion with the subject, it is already known that the administration has designated Gen. Shields for a very different service in a different region. Surely all this ought to put an end to the

idea that the government has anything whatever to do with the matter, except to see that our laws are faithfully executed, and the stipulations of the treaty of peace faithfully observed.

General Shields.—The members of the Emmet Club of St. Louis, gave Gen Shields a supper. In reply to a complimentary sentiment, Gen. S. made a speech, the substance of which is thus noticed by the Union:—"He referred to the many current rumors with regard to his designs. He stated plainly that he should have no connection with the Buffalo hunt, nor engage in any other enterprise contrary to his duties as a citizen of this republic. He considered that his first duty was to his country, and that in all things he must abide by its laws and treaties. He repudiated, also, the idea of forming brigades in this country to invade Ireland. Other, and more practicable modes of succoring struggling freedom there, could be used and ought to be used.

Governor of Oregon.—We understand that Gen. Shields declines the honor of the appointment the governorship of Oregon, in consequence of the state of his health. He is afraid that his wounds will scarcely permit him to cross the Rocky mountains, perhaps in the depth of winter.

We understand that Gen. Lane, of Indiana, has been appointed in his place by the President of the United States.

N. Y. Journal of Com.

North Carolina.—The Charleston Mercury has the following reflections on the result in North Carolina:

"The recent election in this State for governor and members of Assembly has given a blow to Taylorism, which, like all first blows, will tell with wonderful effect on the whig party. Gov. Morehead, the President of the Philadelphia Convention, made large promises for North Carolina. She was to set a glorious example, as being the first to lead off; but she has proved stubborn, and evinces decided symptoms of a desire to swing away from her mooring, and bear around to democracy. The returns show a greatly lessened whig majority; and even the whig journals (some of them) are very lugubrious on what they suppose the result."

The efforts of the Taylor whig press to trace the result in North Carolina to local causes, unconnected with the presidential question, are matters of course. The New York Tribune states facts, which effectually dispel all such representations. It says:

"A friend just from North Carolina informs us that the choice of the Philadelphia Convention exerted a most powerful influence there. Especially in the great whig stronghold, Guilford county, he saw the steady old Quakers, who form the backbone of our party, come up and stand around the polls in scores, listless and utterly determined not to vote. In vain Governor Morehead (whom they knew and loved him as an old-fashioned Clay whig) expostulated with and entreated them—they heard him patiently, but would not vote, saying, 'Your Convention put aside the man we love and confide in, and nominated one of whom we only know that he is a man of blood, and that we do not like.' So they went away; and whig majority in their county is some 400 less than usual—not by any democratic gain, but by a whig falling off. Now there has not been a word of public whig dissent in North Carolina—not a single whig journal has murmured—no dissenting journal has any considerable circulation there. Yet the people will think, and will act, or else evince their convictions by masterly inactivity.' It is idle to quarrel with human nature—we must study and take counsel from it."

But the Tribune's informant is mistaken, if he supposes there is a great falling off in the whig vote in the State. In 60 counties, the whig vote is within about 1,000 of the vote of 1844—whilst the democratic vote is increased by 2,744—aggregate increase since 1844, about 1,700 votes.

Albany Argus.

From the Petersburg Republican.

A melancholy affair.—By the southern papers of yesterday, we have received

accounts of a rencontre between the Hon. A. H. Stephens and Judge F. H. Cone, both of Georgia, at Atlanta, Geo., on Sunday last, in which Mr. Stephens received several stabs, supposed to be mortal. It seems that Mr. Stephens made an attack on Judge Cone because of remarks made by the Judge in reference to Mr. Stephens' agency in defeating the late Compromise Bill, and that in the fight Mr. Stephens received five wounds inflicted with a knife.

The accounts which we have seen are so hurried, and, of course, imperfect, that we must await the arrival of other information which shall give the particulars as obtained after the heat and excitement of the affray have passed over.

Stampede of Slaves from Baltimore county.—The New York correspondent of the Union, under date 7th inst. writes:

The abolitionists have been at work most effectually in Baltimore county, no less than twenty slaves having broke ground on Monday night, and are now probably far on their way towards Canada. They had doubtless crossed the Pennsylvania line before they were missed by their owners—where, it is supposed, "aid and comfort" was in waiting for them. Six of the number belonged to the Hon. Mr. Worthington, late member of Congress from the third congressional district.

Disastrous Conflagration.—A correspondent of the Baltimore American under date New York, Sept. 10, writes:—

A terrible fire took place in our opposite sister city of Brooklyn last night, extending over 12 acres, and leaving not a house standing within that limit. Three churches were destroyed and three hundred houses.

It broke out about the hour of midnight in a frame house in Fulton street and spread to Cranberry, thence down to Henry street, sweeping in its course every building. Recrossing Fulton street, all the houses from the corner of Sands to beyond the Methodist church were consumed. It then spread through to High and Nassau streets, to Concord, and above Henry to Orange street. The whole loss is estimated at two millions of dollars. To add to the calamity many persons were injured, and one unfortunate fireman killed.

The flames were not arrested till nine o'clock this morning, and then only by blowing up houses. The destruction is of course immense, and the suffering great.

Counterfeits.—The Norfolk Herald says that a gang of counterfeiters are on the way from Shelby county, Kentucky, to Virginia, with a large amount of counterfeit bank notes, some of which are said to be of the denomination of \$100, of the Exchange Bank of Virginia. The Cincinnati Times the other day described these as being dated June 1, 1846, the impression on the back of the note being smaller than the genuine.

In the list of new counterfeit notes given in Thomson's Reporter, we find enumerated 10's and 1's on the Bank of the State of South Carolina.

Prospects for Exports.—The New York Herald says:—"Since the arrival of the Niagara, large sales of breadstuffs have been made for export, and the quantity of flour and grain offering for shipment has been so large that an advance in freight has been realized. Engagements have been made for the shipment of about 100,000 bushels of Indian corn; and we have no doubt that double that quantity will be afloat this week on its way from this port to England and Ireland. An advance of one or two Shillings has already been submitted to on flour, and three to six cents on corn. The market is so unsettled operators are undecided how to act. Ship owners are closely watching the corn markets, and any advance in prices for breadstuffs is immediately followed by an advance in freights.—There has been, during the past week, more activity in cotton, in the way of shipments, particularly to Havre. All admit, our export trade is rapidly improving, and the returns for this month will we trust, be more satisfactory than those for August."

Encke's Comet, it is said, will be visible to the naked eye sometime in October next.