

THE TARBOROUGH PRESS.

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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.



CABINET FURNITURE.

FROM the IMMENSE INCREASE of our business, we have been under the necessity of taking the whole up-story over L. Pender's Store, at the sign of Pender & Brother, where may be found

AN IMMENSE Stock of Furniture,

Consisting of the same articles which will be seen advertised at the Old Stand. Persons that have not had an opportunity of seeing a magnificent stock of furniture, are respectfully solicited to call, as prices and quality shall surely suit. Furniture repaired at either place at the shortest notice.

F. L. BOND.

N. B. In order that a man may do himself justice, let him see articles of Furniture before purchasing. No body likes to buy a cat in a bag.

Tarboro', Sept. 29, 1848.

Mrs. J. C. HOWARD,

HAS just received her Fall supply of Goods, which as usual comprises a general assortment of the most neat, useful and ornamental articles, in the

Millinery line.

All of which will be sold on her usual liberal and accommodating terms.

Nov. 2, 1848.

Jayne's Medicines.

Hear the words of an old Soldier.

Philadelphia, August 16, 1846.

To the Public:—When a soldier in the American camp, in 1778, I, with many others (owing to great exposure) had a violent attack of disease of the lungs, by which I was disabled from duty for a long time. Since that period until recently, I have never been free from cough and a difficulty of breathing. Year after year I have expectorated over a gill a day; often much more, and sometimes mixed with blood. For months together, night after night, I have had to sit or be bolstered up to obtain my breath. The weakness and debility caused by such constant expectoration, frequently brought me to a state bordering on death. I have had skillful physicians to attend me, and every thing done that was thought likely to give me relief, without any beneficial effect. Last winter I had another very severe attack of Inflammation of the Lungs, which I fully expected would be the last. I then considered my case as past the aid of medicine, when I was advised to use Jayne's Expecto-*rant*. I did so with a strong hope that, as it had cured many of my acquaintances of various diseases of the lungs, it might at least mitigate my sufferings. Need I say how gratified I feel? It has effectually cured me. As soon as I commenced taking it, I found it reached my case, and I began to breathe with more freedom. My expectoration became easy, and my cough entirely left me. I now feel as well as ever I did in my life, and am better than I have been for the last sixty years. Now after suffering so long, and finding at last such signal relief from Dr. Jayne's Expecto-*rant*, I feel anxious to inform my fellow citizens where relief may be had.

Nicholas Harris, Sen., 28 Lombard St.

Mr. Harris has long been a worthy member, (we believe a deacon) of the First Baptist Church in this city, and implicit confidence may be placed in his assertions.

Sat. Evening Post.

Prepared only by Dr. D. JAYNE, Philadelphia, and sold on agency by Geo. Howard, Tarboro'.

An unequalled Remedy

1. ST. for colds and feverish feelings and preventing Fevers. 2nd. For asthma, liver complaint and bilious affections. 3d. For diarrhoea, indigestion and loss of appetite. 4th. For costiveness in females and males. 5th. For stomach affections, dyspepsia and piles. The great joint-ache, it is not bad to take, never gives pain, and never leaves one unwell!! For all these things it is warranted unequalled, and all who do not find it so may return the bottle and get their money back. This medicine is LONGLEY'S

Western Indian Panacea.

We assert there is no family medicine of half its virtues, and none that will so delight the users of it, and to convince all that these are facts, we offer as above. Try it without price, if you are not charmed by its effects. Fuller descriptions and an Almanac for 1848 gratis, with the agents for the county. (See below.)

The Human Hair

Is admitted by civilized as well as barbarous nations to be when full, flowing and perfect, the greatest ornament, and when imperfect or wanting the greatest disadvantage to the personal appearance of male or female. That it is a duty to preserve and beautify it, all will admit. This article has been for more than 20 years used extensively. It has the testimony of many of the most respectable citizens in this country, who certify to the fact that the

BALM OF COLUMBIA

First, in all cases stops the hair falling out or restores it in most if fallen, and in all cases if lost by sickness; and keeps off dandruff and scurf on infants and adults. Second, perfumes the hair and preserves it to old age from turning gray. Should always be used at toilet. Third, gives great vigor and rapid growth to the hair, and causes it to curl beautifully. Lastly, prevents all filth or its consequence on children's heads, and exceeds all other articles for the hair in quality, quantity and cheapness. Many articles have been started on the reputation of this, and are without merit though they have been and are sold at double the prices of this balm.

The piles, all sores, rheumatism, &c.

Jays' Liniment

Is an article more justly celebrated as a cure for the above, than any or all others. The cases of cure are almost innumerable, and it is only necessary to let those who know the article and have used it with such great success, know that it is to be had true and genuine, (for there are counterfeiters) of Dr. Lucius Comstock, 21 Cortlandt st. New York, and so of the rest of the articles here named.

To the halt and lame—Dr. Hewes' nerve and bone liniment is the most effectual cure for rheumatism and contracted cord- and muscles.

The gray haired will find the Indian Hair Dye perfect and effectual.

For worms—Kohn-stock's Vermifuge—and Fish-*nestock's*—will eradicate and cure all children and adults who have worms. Caution. Beware of all unless the name is spelled Kohn-stock's, the old Dutch name of the inventor.

Sold wholesale by Comstock & Co. 21 Cortlandt st. New York—by Geo. Howard, Tarboro'—M. Wesson, Gaston—F. S. Marshall, Halifax—Bennett & Hyman, Hamilton—F. W. Moore, Wilmington—and by one person in every village in the United States and Canada. Nov. 9.

Dr. Kuhl's

Abbyssinian Mixture.

FOR GONORRHOEA, 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. Pugh, Gaston; E. Cook, Warrenton; Hen-*ry Goodloe*, Warrenton; P. C. Brown, Louisburg; H. H. Brodie, Franklin; Louis H. Kittle, Hen-*rierson*; R. H. Mitchell, Oxford. May 16

POLITICAL



INAUGURATION OF GOV. MANLY.

The ceremony of inauguration of Chas. Manly, Esqr. Governor of North Carolina for two years, came off in the Commons Hall on the 1st inst. before the two Houses of the General Assembly. The oath of office was administered by Chief Justice Ruffin, after which Gov. Manly delivered his Inaugural address.

Dr. Langdon Cheves Manly has been appointed the Governor's Private Secretary.

The following gentlemen have been appointed his Aid-de-Camp, who are commissioned and entitled to the rank of Colonel, viz: John Hargrove of Granville, John A. Lillington of Davie, Martin W. Leach of Randolph, and John Winslow of Cumberland.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and of the House of Commons:

In entering upon the duties of the high station to which I have been called, I avail myself of the earliest opportunity to tender to you, and to our common constituents, my thanks for the distinction conferred upon me; and to express my own patriotic pride in being deemed worthy of filling the Chief Magistracy of my native State.

To be elevated to the highest office within their gift, by a people justly renowned for public virtue and social order, for uncompromising devotion to the Union, and an habitual respect for the supremacy of the laws; to wear the mantle of such Patriots as Caswell, Nash, Burke, Johnston and Davie, might well satisfy a loftier ambition than mine.

It will not be expected that so near the termination of your session, I will present to your consideration, any specific scheme of policy.

The distinguished gentleman I am about to succeed, has discharged that duty with a zeal and ability that the most patriotic and gifted of his successors in coming time will commend and admire.

Whilst, then, I make no specific proposition for the future, I may be permitted, I trust, on this first day of the natural and political year, surrounded by the Executive, the Legislative and the Supreme Judicial Functionaries of the commonwealth: having testified my devotion to the State by an appeal to the highest sanctions of our religion, to bestow one thought upon the past.

There is no heart so cold as not to consider it meet and proper at this time, in this place, and under these circumstances, to acknowledge with devout gratitude the goodness of God, to thank him for the multiplied blessings conferred upon our country, and earnestly to supplicate a continuance of His favors.

We have, most truly, just cause to be thankful—thankful for our country, her climate and her soil—thankful for her institutions, and for the law-abiding hearts of our people.

Prominent among the events of the year that has just closed, is the great political Revolution through which we have passed. I allude to it here in no spirit of vain glory and exultation at a Party triumph. God forbid that on an occasion like this, our hearts should swell with any other emotion than love for our country, our common country, our whole country.

In the formation of the Federal-constitution; there was no subject of such anxious and painful consideration as the arrangement of the Executive department. The elective monarchies of the old world had proved the most defective of all systems of government. Many virtuous and able Statesmen feared that any scheme by which the Chief Executive Magistrate should be chosen at brief intervals; must produce universal tumult and confusion, and prove eminently wanting in stability and security.

The most ardent and confident advocates of Republican governments, regarded it as the pivot on which the success or failure of our great experiment in political science was to turn. Nor did the success which marked every step of our National progress in its early career, serve to dispel their gloomy apprehensions.

The illustrious Chief, to whom was first committed the helm of State, can scarcely be regarded as having passed through the process of election. His great qualities and eminent services, had elevated him above all competition. He, and he only without compeer, was "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen." The problem remained to be solved, could our Institutions withstand the shock of popular elections, occurring at stated intervals? Would not the difficulties increase as our population multiplied and our boundaries extended?

With each successive trial, the hopes of the friends of free government have grown brighter and stronger.

The History of the Seventh of November 1848 will, it is believed, go far to settle this question.

That three millions of Freemen, the proprietors of as many millions of square miles, between the rising and the setting sun, should calmly and intelligently record their verdict upon the great issues submitted to them, is a more stupendous miracle in political science, than ever, the wonderful agency in Physics, by which this verdict was transmitted in a like interval from the extremities to the heart of this extended Country.

Since the world began, where but here in this glorious Union, are peaceful Revolutions witnessed? Whilst other nations are agitated and convulsed, and the high places of power approached only through the battle field, here alone do one set of Rulers give way to another without resistance; and the policy of yesterday upturns that of yesterday by the peaceful magic of the ballot box. Though all this may have aroused the elements of Party spirit, and excited the popular mind by intellectual conflicts for the mastery; though badges and banners proclaim the ardor of contending hosts; in one short day, without tumult or bloodshed, the struggle is ended.

The next witnesses the cordial salutations of the victors and the vanquished. All is calm; and that civil spectacle exhibited sublime and inimitable, of an almost universal submission to the will of the majority.

What can better illustrate the consummate wisdom of our Institutions or the benign influence of that spirit breathed in them by the foresight and patriotism of our ancestors? May this spirit be ever cherished and perpetuated by the virtuous energy and intelligence of our people.

Let it be remembered by the unsuccessful Party in the recent Presidential election, that the triumph of their opponents was the triumph of brethren and not of foes; and that a factious opposition now will bring them in conflict with that fundamental and vital principle of republicanism, an absolute acquiescence in the decision of the majority. And let it be borne in mind by the successful Party, that with us it was a contest for Principles, and not for the petty rewards and trappings of office. That our political opponents are not to be regarded as a conquered enemy to be crushed beneath the heel of power—but as countrymen, bound up in the same destiny with ourselves—joint inheritors and owners of a common government—copartners in the same great charter that guarantees justice and equal rights to all—in a word, Our Fellow Citizens.

In the important prerogative of Legislation, the Executive branch of our State Government is wholly excluded.

Our early history exhibits on every page, the clearest evidence that no Colony under the dominion of the Mother Country was misgoverned and oppressed to an equal extent with North Carolina. Hence, as a natural consequence, no one of our State Constitutions furnishes such marked proof of the jealousy of Executive power. The Governor possesses neither an initiatory nor veto authority in legislation—and the mere privilege of recommendation has been assumed and sanctioned by usage, in imitation of the course under the Federal Constitution, rather than derived from any

provision in our own.

I may be allowed, however, to remind your honorable body, that the very object and purpose for which our constituents have clothed you with the law-making power is, that you will exercise it for their good—for the improvement of their condition, intellectual and physical;—for the development of the resources of the State; the increase of her revenue commensurate with the wants of the Treasury and the maintenance of the public credit;—for perfecting the system of Education among the people, and extending all prudent and practical help in aid of the agricultural, manufacturing, and commercial interests of our State.

To stand still amidst the improvements which aggrandize and enrich our sister States, is to recede.

To gaze with wonder on the achievements of others and ignobly do nothing for ourselves, will surely incur the guilt of the unprofitable servant that buried his talent.

The people of the State, generous and confiding, expect you to do something on these subjects, and will sustain your honest efforts.

Let then, I pray you, the mere stratagems and schemes of Party, be stifled by the voice of patriotism which is calling you to action—and let the point of emulation be, who shall go farthest in that true "progress" which improves, enriches and exalts a State.

To these sentiments, awakened by the occasion which has brought us together, I have only to add, in conclusion, that with a firm reliance upon that Being who is Supreme over all, I assume with humility, the obligations imposed upon me by the Constitution and the Laws—and in their faithful discharge, according to the best of my skill and ability, I will consult the best interest, the dignity, and the honor of North Carolina.

From the Raleigh Register.

Dividend.—The Bank of the State has declared a semi-annual dividend of four percent on its Capital Stock, payable at the Principal Bank on the 1st inst. and at the Branches on the 16th inst.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

Popular vote for President.			
	Taylor.	Cass.	V. B.
New York	218,591	114,307	121,395
Massachusetts	61,071	35,232	38,095
Delaware	6,440	5,910	80
Rhode Isl'd	6,775	3,644	729
New Jersey	40,009	36,880	849
Pennsylvania	185,514	171,973	11,263
Vermont	23,122	10,848	13,837
Connecticut	30,316	27,047	5,003
N. Hampshire	14,781	28,763	7,560
Maryland	37,702	34,528	1,25
Ohio	138,360	154,774	35,347
Alabama	30,482	31,363	
Maine	35,273	40,195	12,157
Georgia	47,459	44,573	
Virginia	44,210	45,506	
N. Carolina	44,084	35,455	
Tennessee	63,920	57,959	
Kentucky	64,433	47,439	
Illinois	48,923	51,784	15,524
Mississippi	24,357	25,284	
Louisiana	17,528	14,594	
Florida	1,000		
Indiana		4,500	
Michigan		7,200	
Wisconsin		1,500	
Iowa		1,500	
Missouri		8,000	
Arkansas		3,000	
Texas		2,000	
S. Carolina, chosen by the Legislature.			
	1,184,351	1,044,913	261,96
	1,044,913		

Tr over Cass 139,488

The Rail Road Journal estimates the whole amount of capital invested in Rail Roads within the last twenty-five years, at one thousand millions of dollars; and the enhanced value of property in consequence, at double that amount.

Death of a Wealthy man.—Peter C. Brooks, the wealthiest land holder in N. England, and father-in-law of Edward Everett, died recently. His fortune is estimated at between 7,000,000 and 8,000,000.