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## The "Tarborough Press."

BY GEORGE HOWARD.  
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## Miscellaneous.



### SLEEP.

By Henry Sewell Stokes.  
Sleep! for the night is dark,  
Or kindles to day;  
Sleep till the sun arise, and all  
The living world be joy.  
Betake thee, man of toil,  
Unto thy couch betimes;  
So mayest thou dream a pleasant  
dream,  
Before the midnight chimes.  
Sleep, student, sleep! thy cheek  
Pales o'er the classic page;  
The taper lights thee to the tomb,  
Young genius' heritage.  
Sleep, beauty! though by love  
Illumed the glow-worm's lamp;  
Consumption comes from dazzling  
halls  
Into the night-winds damp.  
Sleep while ye may, for soon  
Will wakeful age come on;  
Your comforts then by the glowing  
hearth,  
And with the embers gone.  
But would ye sleep serene,  
Young, or may be when old,  
Pare be the conscience—else in vain  
The arms to slumber fold.  
Pare be the breast, and calm  
The long last sleep shall be,  
Reposing on the bosom of  
The heavenly clemency.

the country, that those in the city make money with ease and abundantly, correct.—Men undergo more privation and labor harder in the city than they do in the country. Their risks are also much greater, and their cares and anxieties are proportionably increased. True, individuals there are, who acquire larger fortunes in a city than are found in the country; but, compared with the whole number who start in the race of competition, how few there are who are thus successful! The thousands and hundreds of thousands who fail, drop by the way side, are crushed by the moving mass, and are never heard; it is only those who win, who live in large houses, give parties, drive their carriages, wield a powerful influence in banks, and become giants on 'Change, who attract notice and excite envy.

Again; how often is it that even these individuals whose happy lot (false estimate!) excites the envy of their fellow mortals, are seen to strut their brief hour upon the stage, the ruling star of the day, and are then suddenly hurried from their proud eminence, by reverse of fortune, to the depths of poverty and wretchedness! Is the lot of such an one an object to excite envy? No; a thousand, ten thousand times happier is the farmer, who ploughs his field, tends his cattle, gathers his crops, eats bread moistened by the sweat of his brow, and relishes his food and sleep with an appetite which labor and contentment alone can give.

The folly of toiling night and day, for years, to acquire wealth, has been strikingly exemplified by many cases of failure within the two weeks past, both in Philadelphia and New York. The philosopher and man of observation see in these cases lessons of wisdom; the thoughtless pass them by unnoticed.

Philad. Her.

**Time for Matrimony.**—The most proper age for entering the holy bands of matrimony has been much discussed, but never settled. I am entitled to my opinion, and although I cannot here give the grounds on which it rests, the reader may take it for granted that I could adduce, were this the proper place, a great number of weighty reasons, both moral and physical, for dogmas which I am going to propound. The maxim, then, which I would inculcate, is this; that matrimony should not be contracted before the first year of the fourth septennial, on the female, nor before the last year of the male; in other words, the female should be at least twenty-one years of age, and the male twenty-eight years. That there should be seven years difference between the ages of the sexes, at whatever period of life the solemn contract is entered upon, need not be urged, as it is

universally admitted. There is a difference of seven years, not in the actual duration of life, in the two sexes, but in the stamina of the constitution, the symmetry of the form, and the lineaments of the face. The wear and tear of bringing up a family ought alone account for this inequality—but there are other causes inherent in the constitution and independent of matrimony or celibacy.

In respect to early marriage, as far as it concerns the softer sex, I have to observe, that for every year at which the hymenial knot is tied, below the age of twenty-one, there will be, on an average, three years of premature decay of the corporeal fabric, and a considerable abbreviation of the usual range of human existence. It is in vain to point out instances that seem to nullify this calculation. There will be individual exceptions to all general rules. The above will be found a fair average estimate.

On the moral consequences of too early marriages, it is not my intention to dilate; though I could adduce many strong arguments against, and very few in favor of the practice. It has been said that matrimony may have miseries, but celibacy has no pleasures. As far as too early marriage is concerned, the adage ought to run thus: "marriage must have miseries, though celibacy may have no pleasures."

The choice of a wife or a husband is rather foreign to my subject, and has occupied much abler pens than mine, to little advantage. My own opinion is, that were the whole of the adult population registered as they come of age, and each person, male and female, drew a name out of the urn, and thus rendered matrimony a complete lottery, the sum total of happiness, misery, or content, would be nearly, if not exactly, the same as upon the present principle of selection. This, at first sight, will appear a most startling proposition; but the closer we examine it the less extravagant it will be found.

Economy of Health.

**The Wife.**—I have often had occasion to remark the fortitude with which women sustain the most overwhelming reverses of fortune.—Those disasters which break down the spirit of a man, and prostrate him in the dust, seem to call forth all the energies of the softer sex, and give such intrepidity and elevation to their character, that at times it approaches sublimity.

Nothing can be more touching than to behold a soft and tender female, who had been all weakness and dependence, and alive to every trivial roughness while treading the prosperous paths of life, suddenly rising in mental force to be the comforter and supporter of her husband under misfortune, and

abiding with unshrinking firmness the most bitter blasts of adversity.

As the vine, which has long twined its graceful foliage about the oak, and been lifted by it into sunshine, will, when the hardy plant is riven by the thunderbolt, cling around it with its caressing tendrils, and bind up its shattered boughs; so it is beautifully ordered by Providence, that woman, who is the mere dependant and ornament of man in his happiest hours, should be his stay and solace when smitten with sudden calamity; winding herself into the rugged recesses of his nature, tenderly supporting the drooping head, and binding up the broken heart.

I was once congratulating a friend, who had around him a blooming family, knit together in the strongest affection. "I can wish you no better lot," said he, with enthusiasm, "than to have a wife and children. If you are in prosperity, there they are to share your prosperity; if otherwise, there they are to comfort you."

And indeed, I have observed, that a married man falling into misfortune, is more apt to retrieve his situation to the world than a single one; partly, because he is more stimulated to exertion by the necessities of the helpless and beloved beings who depend upon him for subsistence; but chiefly because his spirits are relieved by domestic endearments, and his self respect kept alive by finding that though all abroad is darkness and humiliation, yet there is still a little world of love at home, of which he is the monarch.

Whereas, a single man is apt to run to waste and self-neglect; to fancy himself lonely and abandoned, and his heart to fall to ruin, like some deserted mansion for want of an inhabitant.

Washington Irving.

**Consumption.**—An article has appeared in the New York Express, holding out hopes that Consumption can be cured by surgical means. The Sun gives the following synopsis of the article in question. The surgeon who makes this communication, proposes to cure the consumption (in any case where one of the lungs is affected) in the following manner: An incision is made between the ribs, and an orifice opened to admit the air into the chest outside of the diseased lung—so that no air will be drawn into that lung through the windpipe at all. The lung will collapse, and remain perfectly quiescent, and in that state can be cured by the efforts of nature alone, or removed altogether. As there is a partition between the sides of the lungs, while one of them ceases its action, the other goes on with its ordinary functions. The operation is neither difficult nor painful, and may be performed upon a

person in the last stages of consumption, without danger—as a person in that state would bear the operation better than one in robust health. If this plan succeeds, it will be the most important discovery in the art of healing, in modern times.

**Presbyterian General Assembly.**—This highest ecclesiastical judicatory of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, is now in session at Philadelphia; and its proceedings have been characterized with excitement and important consequences. The first decision made was to abrogate the plan of union existing since 1801 between the Presbyterian Church and the Congregational denomination of New England. As a consequence of this measure, it was resolved that the Synod of the Western Reserve was no longer a part of the Presbyterian Church, from which that body is now cut off. A committee of ten members each from the old and new school parties was appointed to devise, if possible, some peaceable means to divide the church; but the members disagreed, and each side made its own report to the Assembly. The reports were received and the whole matter postponed for the present. The next thing done was the passing of a resolution that the American Home Missionary and American Education Societies cease to operate within any of the Presbyterian churches.—These are all measures of the 'old school,' who appear to have a decided majority in the Assembly.—*Rep.*

**The Zoarites.**—The Buffalo Patriot furnishes some interesting particulars of this industrious religious sect of Germans. Their settlement is called Zoar, and is situated on the Muskingum river, in Tuscarawas county, Ohio. They own several thousand acres of land accumulated by their own industry, since they took up their residence there ten years since. The scene of domestic quiet and happiness, of frugality, temperance and moral propriety, which this community exhibit, presents a picture so pleasing to contemplate, so worthy of imitation, and so perfectly original in its beautiful arrangements, that we cannot forego the pleasure of extracting the following passages from the paper alluded to.

They have an extensive water power, obtained by damming the Muskingum river which drives a large flouring mill, a saw mill and other kinds of machinery. Their meadows extending each side of the river, furnish to the eye of the agriculturist a most beautiful view. Every stick or chip is carefully removed and nothing is presented to the eye but a carpet of verdant green.

Their hills contain great quantities of excellent stone ore, which they use to the

best advantage. Their cattle are of good blood and carefully selected.

Their sheep though not of the finest wool, are bred with a view to the profits arising from them, and divided into small droves, each of which has a shepherdess assigned to it, who takes some light work into her hands, and, with the assistance of a dog trained for that purpose, moves her flocks slowly off to their hills in the morning and gradually returns them to the fold again, by the time the sun is down and the men are returned from their work.

Their milk cows are kept constantly in the stall, fed with the offal of the milk, hay, turnips, &c. and are said to yield some of them twenty quarts of milk per day the year round. Their stables are thoroughly washed every day, and the water used for that purpose is carefully collected in a large reservoir built for the occasion, and daily distributed upon the roots and plants of one of the finest hot houses and gardens in the country.

The hot house is rendered a curiosity, not merely by the neatness with which it is conducted, but by the extensive variety of plants and fruits it contains. The house is considered a great public convenience, inasmuch as it enables all who wish to furnish themselves not only with choice house plants of every description, but to return them there for preservation against frost during the winter. This is done by the inhabitants of Cleveland, and other points on the lake shore, and the line of the Ohio and Erie canal, which passes along the banks of the Muskingum, within a few rods of their village centre. In passing from the canal to their public house, you cross a plain but substantial bridge and enter upon a street that has the appearance of having been swept. Their houses are all painted white and covered with tiles instead of shingles. Their public house is conducted with the utmost propriety and cleanliness, and nothing spared to render those pleasantly situated who visit them.

The wife of Mr. Ephraim Knowles, of Ross co. Ohio, was recently delivered of four children at a birth.

**Punishment for Swearing.**—A schoolmaster as a punishment to one of his pupils for using profane language, ordered him to take a pair of tongs and watch at a hole in the hearth, till he caught a mouse. Obedient to the command, the boy took the tongs and demurely waited for the expected visitor. Directly after, he saw a mouse peeping out of the hole to observe if danger was near. Cautiously placing a leg of the tongs on either side of the hole, he grasped the mouse, and triumphantly exclaimed, "by—I've got him!"