



The Tarborough Press,

BY GEORGE HOWARD,

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Advertisements not exceeding a square will be inserted at One Dollar the first insertion, and 25 cents for every continuance. Longer advertisements in like proportion. Court Orders and Judicial advertisements 25 per cent. higher. Advertisements must be marked the number of insertions required, or they will be continued until otherwise ordered and charged accordingly.

Letters addressed to the Editor must be post paid or they may not be attended to.

VARIETY.

SUCCESS TO MANUFACTURES!

We have derived the most heartfelt satisfaction from the evidences which have so rapidly accumulated for two or three years past, that the people of North Carolina are awakening to a sense of their true interests, and the advantages of their position, by engaging in the Cotton Manufacture. Quite a respectable number of Factories are already in operation in different parts of the State, others are now going up, and others still are projected: so that we have much reason to look forward to the period as not far distant, when the extent of works of this description will entitle North Carolina to be ranked among the manufacturing States. At no point in the State will the facilities for the successful prosecution of such works compare with those possessed by our own Fayetteville. Possessing within her limits and the immediate vicinity, cheap water power, sufficient for hundreds of thousands of spindles—labor and living cheap—the market for a rich back country which produces the raw material and provisions in abundance, as well as for the sale of the manufactured goods—the location of Factories at this place will save a heavy expense of freight and transportation which they must encounter in most other situations, either at the North, or in the back country. They therefore enter into the competition for the sale of their goods with a decided advantage, which is made perfectly manifest by the complete exclusion of Northern Yarns from all this region of the State since the Factories have gone into operation here.

We have heretofore had occasion to mention Mr. Mallett's Factory, which, with 1500 spindles, has been in operation for nearly two years, with results entirely satisfactory to the proprietor and the public.

We have now the pleasure of stating that the Cross Creek Mills, owned by Messrs. Beubow & Co. from Guilford County, in this State, commenced operations last week, with 528 spindles, which will be increased to 2500 as rapidly as the machinery can be brought into use. We have been presented by these gentlemen with a specimen of their first manufacture of Yarn, which is of an excellent quality and handsome appearance. We understand it is their intention gradually to introduce Looms into their Mills, for the manufacture into cloth of the greater part or the whole of their Yarn. These gentlemen are practical working men, their machinery new, of the latest improvement, and highest finish, justifying the expectation of that complete success which has heretofore attended similar works here and elsewhere.

We have also the pleasure of stating that a company has been formed, the site fixed on, and the incipient steps taken, towards the speedy erection of a Woolen Factory, on Cross Creek, nearly in the centre of our town, and that is expected to go into operation during the next Fall.

And last, but not least, that the Rock Fish Manufacturing Company, whose movements have been retarded by the pressure of the times, unanimously resolved, at a meeting last week, that their extensive works shall be pressed with all possible expedition. It is hoped that a portion of their machinery may be brought into use in all next Fall or Winter.

These are cheering signs. They indicate the realization of those hopes which have been long entertained of making Fayetteville what nature emphatically intended her for, a manufacturing town.

Fay. Obs.

Specie Payments.—Some of the New York Banks have made a spasmodic attempt to resume Specie payments, but, as might have been expected, are unable to continue. The intelligent Correspondent of the National Intelligencer, at New York says—"There is not a Bank in the State

that pays Specie, in the honest meaning of the term. A good many of them are humbugging for the purpose of deluding the humbugged. Anon, the Merchants in this City will make some decisive move. The present state of things cannot be endured much longer.—*Ral. Reg.*

A Rascal Overreached.—A somewhat original attempt to extort money, was recently made upon Gov. Everett of Massachusetts. A letter was addressed to him, stating that certain parties had it in contemplation to abduct one of his children, and keep it secluded till he should sign a pardon for a convict now in the State Prison. The writer said for ten dollars, to be sent him through the Post Office, he would disclose to the Governor the names of all the parties. The Governor very properly sent the letter to the District Attorney, who caused a letter addressed as requested, to be put into the Post Office, instructing the Postmaster to detain whoever should call for it. A man, named Hollis Parker, did call, was arrested, confessed that he wrote the letter, and insisted that it was true, naming another person as his informant; that person denied under oath any knowledge thereof, of any such conversation as Parker pretended. Parker, for want of bail, was consequently committed.—*ib.*

Mail Robbery.—A letter published in the Washington Globe, from the Postmaster of Mobile, Alabama, dated Mobile January 21st, states that the great Eastern Mail from that city was robbed on the evening of the 19th instant, and the driver murdered. The Robbery was detected at 10 A. M. the next day, but no traces of the mail or robbers could be found.—*ib.*

Foul Murder.—A murder was committed in Gates County, near the Folly, on the 26th ult. on the body of Mr. Joseph Speight, of that county, by one Andrew Harrell, a native of Nausemond county, Va. He effected his object by cutting the throat of his victim, in such a manner as to produce almost death. And while those who were standing by, were attending the murdered man, Harrell made his escape, and has not since been taken. He had been in that neighborhood for some time, and was notorious as a scoundrel, having been several times caught in dishonest acts: Among others, he broke into Speight's smoke house and stole a quantity of bacon. On being charged with the theft, by Speight, he made at him, and before he could be prevented, effected his diabolical purpose.—*ib.*

"A crying Evil."—It has hitherto been the practice of Sheriffs in this State, when they expose a man's property to public sale, for debt, to advertise such property by manuscript notices, which notices, we are bold to say, are not unfrequently torn down by idlers, and destroyed by the weather, so as not to leave "a wreck behind," and that too, probably, within two or three days after such notices are posted, ere any body but the Sheriff has seen them. Who knows of the sale of A's property? Who but the Sheriff, B. and C. whom he told verbally? None. What is the result of A's sale? Who attended it besides the Sheriff, his neighbor B. and C? Nobody, but A. Did A's property sell at good—equivalent prices? Not at all. Why? because no body but the Sheriff, B. and C. attended the sale, and they did not want to buy any thing that was sold unless they could get it for little or nothing. Why did not more persons attend? Nobody else knew any thing about it. What did A's negro man sell for, \$300. Who bought him? C. Well, here is D. (who knew nothing about the sale, until it was over) he'll give C. \$600 for the negro.—Thus sales are made. But let us grant that such Advertisements stand firmly nailed—who reads them? No one, unless he accidentally stumbles against them. Who has an opportunity of seeing them? Not ten out of a hundred, who would gladly attend the sale. Besides there are hundreds of men who are able to buy property that cannot read manuscript, but who can read printed matter—and these men remain in ignorance of the parcels of property which are to be sold, and forsooth in ignorance of the sale itself, unless they casually hear it spoken of by others.

We have stated the "evil," and now for the remedy. What, then, should be done? Our next Legislature should pass an act compelling Sheriffs to make such Advertisements through Newspapers, so that "he who runs may read." This, and this alone, will act as a remedy for the evil complained of, and our word for it, it is a sovereign remedy, and a remedy which the People will like. Every other State in the Union has adopted this remedy, and

we are surprised at North Carolina! Will the people of the State stop to consider? for shame!—Carolina! awake! "shake your dry bones" and down with this "evil!"—*Carolina Patriot.*

A lady in Baltimore perished last week through the carelessness of an Apothecary, who instead of Phosphate of Soda, as prescribed by her Physician, sent a quantity of Precipitate of mercury. What adds to the Apothecary's carelessness, is the fact that, fearful of danger, she sent back the fatal dose to be re-examined, which was again returned to her, and quickly put a period to her existence.

One of the most important and useful inventions lately made by human ingenuity is an article by a gentleman of New York. This is no less than a metallic cap for corns which may be fitted on so as to preserve the corn from pressure and effect a radical cure. They may be made of gold, silver or copper, and come stamped with the recommendation of no less authority than the N. Y. Commercial.

Accidents by Steam.—The passengers, to the number of twenty four, who were in the cars on the Richmond and Fredericksburg Rail Road, at the time of the accident on that road, on the 18th, have published a card in the National Intelligencer, giving their views as to the cause of that accident. The publication is made from a sense of duty to the public. And it may be attended with salutary results, for the public to know that twenty-four of the passengers in the cars at the time of that accident, have under their proper signatures, declared it as their opinion, nay, stronger than that—their "firm conviction," that the accident which resulted in the total breaking up of the engine, tender, and train of cars, producing a general wreck, from which the passengers seem to have escaped "only by the intervention of divine Providence," was occasioned by the great and unusual speed at which the train was propelled, adding to the want of prudence and discretion in the officers. The train set off from Richmond at a very rapid and unusual speed; and after passing the first watering place, the speed was yet further increased, so much so as to excite alarm. In a few minutes after, such was its velocity, that it ran off the rails with a terrible crash, making complete work of all the cars, except the passenger, which escaped with comparatively little injury; certainly not by the good management of those in charge of the engine. The accident occurred in a deep cut; had the cars been thrown off at any other point, the passengers state that total destruction would have been inevitable.

The two Dead Bodies.—The two negroes found in a cask at Burling slip, and destined for Charleston, S. C. were females of about the age of from 20 to 35. The gentleman in a "blue coat" who delivered the cask, resembled, the cartman said, a physician [how?] Said cartman told the captain of the vessel he presumed the contents were "southern pork" [not bad.] The examination of the two bodies showed the individuals had not died a violent death, nor been *Buried.*

The Louisville (Ky.) Journal says: "Our city has been recently the theatre of numerous crimes and outrages. On Saturday night a man in a broil had his skull fractured with a brick-bat. Yesterday a brute shot his wife dead with a pistol. On the same day a man was stabbed and robbed of a small sum of money. On Sunday night an attempt was made to fire the house of Judge Jones."

A gentleman in Augusta county, advertises that he has succeeded in procuring a kind of cotton entirely new. Its recommendations are, that it produces three times the quantity of common cotton; that it is adapted to poor as well as rich soil, and to the northern cotton limit; that its staple is remarkably fine, &c. &c. He gives some certificates, and will sell a few seeds at 50 cents each!—*Mobile Monitor.*

Extensive Roguery prevented.—The police officers of New York have lately apprehended three rogues in that city, who were carrying on a very deep game of villany. It appears that they presented to Messrs. Gurley & Burton, bank note engravers of New York, a forged letter, purporting to be from the cashier of the Bank of Kentucky, in which they were requested to print a large number of the notes of that bank from the plates deposited in the Union Bank of New York, for which plates a forged order was presented. The plates were procured and notes printed to the amount of \$370,000. Informa-

tion, however, was communicated to the police by a young associate of these rogues, whose remorse of conscience induced him to quit their company, and their arrest soon followed. The printed notes were also secured in the hands of the engravers. Another person belonging to the same gang, who had procured a number of notes of the "Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Wisconsin Territory," left New York before the police could arrest him.—*Balt. Amer.*

A Paris Journal has the following interesting account of an event which befel M. Desnamps, a wealthy inhabitant of Lyons.

"He fell into such a state of lethargy on Friday, the 27th Nov. that his friends believed him to be dead, and proceeded to the preliminaries for his interment. The coffin was brought, and his body placed in it. The funeral was to take place on the Saturday; the cortege was assembled and the undertaker was on the point of placing on the lid, and screwing it down, when the supposed defunct suddenly roused from a mere lethargy into which he had fallen, rose up and expressed a desire for something to eat. A sudden panic for a time paralyzed all present, but the sound of the voice dissipated their fears, and every attention was immediately paid him. He declared that he had been conscious of all that was going on, but was unable to make the least movement. He was soon so far recovered as to give assurance of many years of renewed life and activity."

Marry.—If you are for pleasure—Marry. If you prize rosy health—Marry.

And even if money be your object—Marry.

If you love your Creator, you ought to marry, to raise up more worshippers—if you love the ladies you ought to marry, to make them happy—if you love your country, you ought to marry, to raise up soldiers to defend it—in fine, if you wish well of earth and heaven, you ought to marry, to give good citizens to one and glorious angels to the other.

Important Movement.—The Mayor of Georgetown, D. C. at request of a number of citizens has called a meeting of the citizens to consider matters of importance to their rights, interests, future prospect and welfare.

Among the objects to which attention will be given, says the call, are, "the proposed legislation of Congress, in regard to our currency and banking institutions—the improper and wanton interference with our property and constitutional rights, on the part of the people of some of the States, as evidenced by daily petitions thrust upon Congress, seeking the abolition of slavery in the District, and finally to judge and determine the expediency, necessity, and importance of procuring a re-cession of this town, and the portion of Washington county named, to Maryland."

Melancholy Death.—Mrs. Ball, wife of Mr. D. E. Ball, merchant of this city, met with a most melancholy accident on last Friday evening about dark. With her infant child in her arms, she laid herself on the bed near the fire and fell asleep. By some accident the bed clothes caught on fire, which communicated to her clothes, and before she awakened, she was literally wrapped in flames. No one was in the house—she caught up her child, which she carried out doors, when it fell from her arms. Mrs. B. made out to get into a neighbor's house before she fell exhausted. Her clothes were entirely burnt off of her, and her whole flesh almost a crisp. She lived scarcely long enough to tell the sad tale. Her child is still living, but we believe there is not much hopes of its recovery.—*Columbus (Ohio) Statesman.*

Awful Conflagration.—Canton papers received by a recent arrival, contain accounts of an awful conflagration at Surat, which commenced in the afternoon of the 24th of April last, in the house of a Parsee, by the accidental setting on fire of boiling pitch. The wind was high, and the flames spread rapidly, but the conflagration did not reach its height until noon the next day, and continued throughout the night, destroying 6,000 houses, and 500 lives.

Effects of Conscience.—The Cashier of the Merchants' Bank in this place, informs us that he received a few days ago, by mail, a letter enclosing \$120, and requesting him to place the enclosure to the credit of Mr. S.—The letter was without date, and signed "Restitution." The writer, we presume, had, under dire necessity, weakly swerved from the path of strict honesty, and defrauded Mr. S.—of the amount now deposited; for it is impossible

to believe that one whose moral principles have impelled him to atone for an error known only to himself, perpetrated the fraud from a love of gain or a propensity to dishonesty.—*Newbern Spec.*

New York, Feb. 3.—The packet ship Pennsylvania brings dates two days later from Liverpool only. The cotton market, 23d Dec. closed at an advance. The market was well sustained, and the stock, 58,000 bales less than last year at this time. This has had a favorable effect upon our market here. At Havre the cotton market had also advanced.

The Death of Col. Ward.—In our hurried account of the assassination of Col. Ward, there were several inaccuracies and omissions, which in justice to the Messrs. Jones, and the desire of a lamenting public to be in the possession of every circumstance connected with the horrid affair, alone induces us again to revert to the unpleasant subject. We neglected stating that Col. Ward was about to marry his first wife's sister, and aunt to the Messrs. Jones; to this connection they were inveterately hostile, thinking it to be a disgrace to their family, and being unable to prevent the union by mild means, adopted the most hellish one registered in the catalogue of crime; they are probably palliating circumstances connected with the dreadful deed, but none that can render the perpetrators guiltless of imbruing their hands in the blood of a near and dear relative—an uncle, who had been to them a father in every tie of kindness, and towards whom they had seemed devotedly attached. The assertion in our former remarks that the tragedy was from "motives of gain," we think to be unwarranted. The reward for their apprehension is increased to \$4000. *Memphis Enq.*

United States Senator.—James Trotter, E-q. (Van Buren) has been elected to the Senate of the United States by the Legislature of Mississippi, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the Hon. John Black. According to the Globe, the vote was Trotter, 62—Bodley 32—Hudson, 25.—*Balt. Amer.*

Trouble among the Mormons.—The Cleveland Ohio Herald of the 26th inst. says—"We learn from a source to be relied on, that the Mormon society at Kirtland is breaking up. Smith and Rigdon, after prophesying the destruction of the town, left with their families in the night, and others of the faithful are following. The 'Reformers' are in possession of the Temple, and have excluded the Smith and Rigdon party. An exposure of the proceedings of the society is in course of preparation by one Parish, the former confidential secretary of the prophet Smith. He has the records, &c. in his possession."

The Painesville Telegraph says that the printing office at Kirtland, which belongs to the Mormon society of that place, was consumed by fire on the 15th inst. The press, type, &c. was sold the day previous, and bid off by one of the 'reformers,' as those call themselves who have seceded from the 'Prophet.' It is supposed that the building was fired by some of the 'old school,' as the most violent enmity and hatred exists between the two sects.

Some police officers had occasion to visit a house in Cross street a few days since. They found that it was tenanted by 72 women, 65 men, and 135 children, exclusive of the live stock attending upon such a family.—*N. Y. Paper.*

A Large Printing Establishment.—The Raleigh Register states that the present circulation of the National Intelligencer is 1992 copies daily, and 7200 tri-weekly; making on each alternate day an emission of 9192 copies. Whole number of copies per week, 33,552. In the same office is also done the printing of the House of Representatives for the Editor of the Madisonian, and various other jobs, books, pamphlets, &c. The number of hands including 50 females, who fold, stitch and the like, is about 200, and the amount of wages paid weekly \$1500. There is one double cylinder Napier printing press, two single Napiers, two Adams presses, and four of Treadwell's model. The whole are capable of printing 76,800 sheets per day, or 500 reams per week, without working more than the usual number of hours.

County Court.—Our County Court is now in session. We learn from the Clerk that the docket is more than five times as large as it ever was at any previous term. There are 304 cases on the Appearance Docket, and 406 on the Trial.

Voice of Sumpter, (Ala.)