



The Tarborough Press,
 BY GEORGE HOWARD,
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Tomato and Slippery Elm
PILLS.

THERE are many family medicines now before the public, some of which, from their intrinsic virtues have justly gained the confidence and gratitude of thousands; but in the light of contrast, and in the scale of curative merit, Dr. Harrell's Tomato and Slippery Elm Pills stand pre-eminently above them all; nor is any apology offered for taking this high ground, unless it is the fact of their superiority, and almost miraculous effects in the cure of diseases. They produce, when taken, a deep and lasting impression that they stand at the head of all other prepared medicines of the day. Fevers, Liver affections, Jaundice, head-ache, loss of appetite, costiveness, female complaints, and every disease within the reach of human means yield readily to the powerful, yet gentle operation of these pills. As a cathartic they are copious and free, as an aperient they are mild and certain, as anonic they are prompt and invigorating, as an alternative they are superior to Calomel or any other known remedy, and as a purifier of the blood they are unequalled in the history of medicines. There is no disease can withstand their life-giving energy when taken in time, or interrupt the system at all when they are administered as a preventative. During sickly seasons, and the prevalence of epidemics, their occasional use will preserve the body from attacks of disease. 50 cents per box. \$54 per gross.
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TESTIMONIALS.
 Charles Bright, Esq. Pasquotank Co., N. C. cured of sick head ache, sick stomach, costiveness, and fever. Josiah Pritchett, Esq. Pasquotank Co., N. C., of bilious pleurisy, pain in the head, and soreness of the whole body. Charles Harrell, Esq. Elizabeth City, N. C., his family of bilious and other symptoms. Capt. J. Smith, Windsor, N. C., of liver complaint and costiveness. Rev. G. M. Reece, Portsmouth, Va., of bilious habit, head ache and nausea. Joseph Ramsey, Esq. Plymouth, N. C., of indisposition. Robert Simpson, Esq. Pasquotank Co., N. C., his wife of loss of appetite, and his servant of diarrhoea. Horatio N. Williams, Esq. Elizabeth City, N. C., of indisposition. James Cartwright Esq. Pasquotank Co., N. C., of loss of appetite, and sick stomach. Rev. James A. Ridgell, Randolph Macon College, of symptoms of Dyspepsia. Mr. Zion Culpepper, Elizabeth City, N. C., of loss of appetite. Rev. Joseph Turner, Elizabeth City, N. C., of sick-stomach, and flatulence. Joseph Sharbor, Esq. Camden Co., N. C., of indigestion, and bilious derangement. Mr. Robert Pool, Pasquotank Co., N. C., of impaired appetite and costiveness. A few selected out of many.

- AGENTS.**
 JAMES M. REDMOND, Tarboro',
 B. Emerson, Norfolk, Va.
 H. Buff & Co. Portsmouth, Va.
 W. Badham, Edenton, N. C.
 W. Fessenden, Plymouth, N. C.
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 N. B. Hassell, Williamston, N. C.
 Webb & Caphart, Windsor, N. C.
 W. M. Mason, Raleigh, N. C.
 S. Small, near Woodville, N. C.
 S. Hall, Newbern, N. C.
 W. & G. Howard, Ocracoke, N. C.
 Sept. 21, 1839.

VARIETY.

[SELECTED.]

ENGLISH CHARTIST'S HYMN.
 God is our guide: from fields, from wave,
 From plough, from anvil, and from loom,
 We come, our country's rights to save:
 And speak a tyrant faction's doom.
 We raise the watchword liberty!
 We will, we will, we will be free!

God is our guide: no swords we draw,
 We kindle not war's battle fires;
 By reason, union, justice, law,
 We claim the birth-right of our sires.
 We raise the watchword liberty!
 We will, we will, we will be free!

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.
 The subjoined is the system of 'Internal Improvement' recommended by the Iowa Sun, and a very good system it is:
 The system of 'Internal Improvement' we plead for, though attended with such toil and expense, will not require a State tax of a single cent, nor much, if any Legislation. It is pre-eminently a 'democratic' system; it is to be begun by the people and will be for the exclusive benefit of the people.

It is only for every farmer to mend up his fences, till his ground well, have it well prepared for planting, have his crops in seasonably, see that his cattle and horses are fed and treated so as to make them thrive, keep his implements in order and place; for every father to rule his family well, govern his children, form their minds and manners by good instruction, train them up in the habits of industry, honesty, and sobriety, provide them with comfortable clothing, send them to school and pay for their tuition, and have a care to the company they keep; for every husband to treat his wife as a bosom companion; for every woman to love her husband, and try to prove a help meet to him, to keep from gossiping, to spin more stockings than street yarn, to keep the house tidy and the family clothing clean and well mended; for every damsel to keep all grease spots from her clothes, darn the heels of her stockings, remove beau catchers from her head, and novels from her library; to do much with needles and store her head with useful ideas; for every young man to go decent, but to buy no better clothes than he can honestly pay for, work hard, behave courteously to others, especially to old men, to guard against self-importance and insolence. If much in company with ladies, to black his shoes, trim his hair, throw away his cigar and quid, attend preaching regularly, and hold his tongue if he cannot speak sensibly, and get married when he is twenty-five if he can find any one to have him; for magistrates to execute the laws; for tavern keepers to have better food than brandy, for towns to have clean streets and good side-walks, to remove every nuisance, and every thing injurious to health; favor good morals; for every district to support good schools. In fine, for it is impossible to enumerate all the objects embraced in our scheme, for every body to cease to do evil, learn to do well, attend church on the Sabbath, mind his own business, and take a newspaper.

Merus Multicaulis.—"Morris's Silk Farmer," of the 28th Sept. contains the following caution to persons growing the Mulberry at the South:
 "Growers at the South should steadily keep in view one most important fact—their trees are far superior in quality to ours, and hence should command a proportionately better price. The prices obtained with us for the small sized and poorly branched trees of the North, ought not to regulate the prices of the large Southern trees. Being better in quality they ought to yield a better price, and cannot fail to do so, unless prematurely forced into Market."

The Editor of the Journal of the American Silk Society, states, in his September number, that the growers of the Multicaulis, need be under no apprehension of their being injured by the inclemency of winter. That they ought not to be taken up, but left standing. Neither the tree, limbs or buds, will be injured by the winter. That it is best not to take off the cuttings intended for planting in the Spring, till the ground is got ready for them in March or April.

Where unripened wood remains on a tree after the fall of the leaf, it ought to be cut off before the severe cold approaches, and buried in the ground in a dry situation, if possible on the north side of a house or fence (but not under trees) where the Sun never shines in winter. Lay the cuttings side by side, but not touching each other; cover the first layer with loose fine earth

one inch. Then lay on other cuttings in the same way till you have disposed of all you have. Then throw on earth, covering the whole about a foot deep, and forming the top of the pile like the roof of a house, to throw off the water. The earth used will be taken from the ditch which you will make around the pile. Care must be taken that no interstices be left among the cuttings as the confined air in them would produce mildew and the loss of the cuttings. This unripened wood, taken from this pile in the Spring and planted, will grow and make as fine trees as the best matured wood.—*Ral. Reg.*

West Point, (Ga.) Sept. 18.
Melancholy Occurrence.—An occurrence, which resulted in the death of four men, citizens of the adjoining county of Chambers, in the state of Alabama, was detailed to us yesterday; and from the respectability of the source we have no doubt of its truth. We have not been able to obtain the names of the sufferers.

It appears that a well, in the neighborhood of Standing Rock, in the county above mentioned, having failed to yield its usual supply of water, the owner determined to have it cleaned out. A person was let down by the well bucket and rope, but showed no signs of action when at the bottom—he was called to, but did not answer. A second proposed to go down and ascertain what was the matter, and he also, as soon as he arrived at the bottom became supine and silent. A third proposed to go down, with the understanding that he was to be drawn up as soon as he called out, the persons present then suspecting, that there was some mephitic gas at the bottom of the well. He went down, but it was only to join his unfortunate companions. When he got nearly to the foot of the well he called to be drawn up; but when about half way up, he fell from the bucket! A fourth then proposed that he should be lashed fast, and he would descend, with the understanding also that he should be hauled up as soon as he called out. He had descended but little more than half way when he gave the word; they drew him up quickly, but had barely time to unlash him before life was extinct. The other three were then taken out of the well with grapples, but none of them showed the least signs of life—the vital spark was forever extinguished! The melancholy catastrophe happened on Thursday and the bodies of the unfortunate sufferers were all consigned to the grave on Friday last.

Thus have four human lives been destroyed, and their spirits hastened to eternity, for the want of a small share of caution. A well should never be descended, when there is the least haze or appearance of vapor within it, without first trying it by introducing therein a lighted candle or torch, if the light will continue to burn there is no danger, but if it is extinguished in its descent, or as soon as it arrives at the bottom, the utmost caution should be observed in descending.

From Smyrna.—We have a letter from Smyrna, dated July 26th, of which the following is an extract:

"The fact that the Turkish power is forever gone, gives us no anxiety. The so-called subjects of the Porte know perfectly that they are not in reality such; but they are far more awed by their relation to that one of the European powers under whose dominion they may happen to fall, and by their general relation to all the European powers who for several years past have in effect governed this empire, than they ever were by any mere Turkish authority.

"It appears that the victory recently gained by the Egyptians over the Turkish army, was on the very point of declaring in favor of the Turks, and that the scale was turned merely by an expert manœuvre by one of Mehemet Ali's French officers. It is supposed that out of 40,000 or 50,000 men engaged in that fight, about 10,000 were either killed or wounded.

"The Young Sultan, who, as you need not be told, governs the empire much in the same way as the piece of brass does with which some other potentates seal their edicts, is said to be near seventeen years of age, and while his grey headed Prime Minister is hard struggling for some measures by which to keep the crazy kingdom together a few years longer, — is marrying wives at the rate of seven a week!"—*N. Y. Jour. Com.*

"A proposition for a Twenty Gallon Law is in agitation in South Carolina. It is espoused by many of the prominent men of the State, and appears to produce a good deal of excitement.

One of the Mr. Rhetts, who is a member of the Legislature, in a letter in the Charleston papers, proposes to the friends of Temperance a somewhat different scheme for carrying out their views. Instead of the Gallon Law, he suggests, a tax, which will amount to a total prohibition of the

sale of ardent spirits; and after the Legislature shall have imposed the tax, it shall be submitted to the people of each district, and shall be binding on those districts only where a majority may vote for it.—*Wilmington Chron.*

"A case of the most heartless and disgraceful levity on the part of a gentleman of this city, is mentioned by the New Orleans papers. We trust the statements are exaggerated, for we will not believe it possible for the individual implicated, to have acted in this manner.—The story is, that a large number of coffins, packed in cases and marked 'pianos' were consigned to a house in New Orleans, accompanied by the following letter:—

"Gentlemen:—On board the —, you will find nine cases of piano fortes, consigned to your order. As the taste for music appears to be making rapid strides in the South, and as instruments such as I send you must inevitably increase in value, I would advise you that at present you merely take them into your ware rooms, permitting them to remain in the cases subject to my future directions."

The further orders came, and the "pianos" were opened, the instructions being to sell them. The members of the New Orleans house were so indignant at the conduct of the consignors that they sold the coffins to the Directors of the Charity Hospital at a dollar a piece—a sum just sufficient to cover the charges advanced.—*N. Y. Gaz.*

Famines in India.—A pamphlet has lately been issued in London by a provisional Committee for forming a British India Society, for the laudable purpose of bettering the condition of the inhabitants of the British Dominions in India—and thus preventing the periodical famines, which desolate the fairest provinces of British India, carrying off thousands upon thousands of the population, though surrounded with all the means of existence. The following is an extract from this pamphlet:

The fact of frequent and inconceivably destructive famines throughout the British territories of India, is one that has been little known, and still less inquired into by the people of this country.—Few, comparatively, (for example,) are aware of the extent of the mortality amongst our India fellow subjects in the upper provinces of Bengal during the past year. In a few short months, more than a half a million perished by famine, and the diseases produced by that calamity. At this moment other parts of India are subjected to a similar visitation. Yet, down to the present time there has been no public investigation, into the causes of these frightful events. Their occurrence is here scarcely known. They have hitherto awakened in this country, no efforts, no sympathy—led to no relief. How far they are avoidable—how far they can be averted—or their consequences mitigated when they arrive—are questions yet to be asked. And shall not these questions be asked, and a true and explicit answer be demanded! Since 1770, (when a famine in Bengal swept off, it has been computed, three millions) there has been a succession of famines, which have destroyed the lives of immense multitudes of human beings;—these human beings have died in a country once deemed the wealthiest in the world and upon one of the richest and most productive soils upon the face of the globe."

Dr. Wm. Evans.—We lately went over to the Doctor's medical establishment in Chatham street. We found upwards of forty persons employed in the various departments of his manufactory. He paid out last year something more than fifty thousand dollars to newspaper publishers for advertising, and for the year ensuing has made his calculations to pay double that amount, intending to advertise in every paper in the Union. As a curiosity, the Dr. showed us his bills for job printing for one year, and we were truly astonished to find their amount exceeding seven thousand dollars! There is another thing about Dr. Evans worthy of remark—no man who has a bill against him is obliged to go twice for his money.

It is said that the Doctor in travelling from New-York to New-Orleans, had no occasion to put up at any hotel, as he was continually solicited to stop at the dwellings of persons whom his medicines had restored from sickness to health.
N. Y. Atlas.

The Yankees beaten.—The Yankee nation has always had precedence in the manufacture of flannel sausages, wooden hams, sticks of pomatum, and many other equally ingenious impositions, not forgetting the celebrated wooden nutmegs.—They must, however, yield their acknowledged pre-eminence in the manufacture of the latter article to a substitute for that spicy production which has lately appeared, and far excels them. The mistress of a cake bakery at No. 53 Brown

street, had lately sent her from a grocery in the neighborhood of Christian and Front streets, a quantity of nutmegs, at a price somewhat cheaper than usual, and was induced to try their quality. The consequence was that her whole batch of cakes was spoiled. On inspection, it was ascertained that the cheap nutmegs were nothing else than a composition of vanilla, ginger, and a sprinkling of saffras bark, to give it the fragrance and the veiny appearance of the genuine article. The imitation is a very ingenious one, and shows the astonishing perfection and matchless boldness which art has attained, in attempting to rival nature in her own work. The grocer was imposed upon, in all probability, also, from not having inspected the article closely.
N. Y. Paper.

Singular incident.—We are informed by a letter just received by Mr. Anby, which was shown to us, that on the 24th of July last, the following singular incident occurred in Crawford county, in this State. A thunder storm came up about 9 o'clock A. M., at which time one Alonzo Robinson, stepping out of his father's house for a pail of water, was struck by a flash of lightning on the top of his head, which tore his hat in pieces, burnt off the hair on the right side of his head, and rent his shirt and pantaloons in pieces. His father was looking out at the window, saw him fall, and ran out of his bed room and found four members of his family lying on the floor—gave them a place near the door—went to his son who was a few paces from the door, found him all on fire and lifeless. He immediately stripped him and applied milk and water. Continuing this treatment, in a short time the body became blistered from head to foot, and in 15 or 20 minutes afterwards, began to show signs of returning life. A physician was called in a few minutes, under whose care he continued to recover.

The others were not seriously injured, although one young woman was so badly burnt as not to be able to help herself the next day.
Scioto (O.) Watchman.

A Machine called an Eecalobion, has been contrived in London, and is now exhibiting there, for hatching eggs by means of artificial heat. It is an improvement on the ancient Egyptian method of artificial incubation in heated ovens. The London machine turns out one hundred chickens daily. The heat required to hatch birds' eggs, is 98 degrees of Fahrenheit—being the same for the eggs of all kinds of birds.

Shingle Machine.—A newly invented machine for making Shingles, is noticed by the Harrisburg Chronicle, as having recently been brought to that place. The greatest simplicity of the machine coupled with its effectiveness, is its chief curiosity, as well as recommendation.—It consists of a large, solid wheel, six feet in diameter, set in a frame like an ordinary grind stone; and the blocks of wood of the proper length being then placed in the frame which the wheel revolves, and to which last, numerous knives are attached, the machine then goes to work, and "grinds" out shingles at the rate of fifteen or twenty thousand in a day.

A black Borealis.—The Fall River Patriot of the twelfth instant, has the following account of a singular phenomenon:

"Night before last the heavens presented a very unusual appearance. It was a clear star light. When a black column began to ascend in the south-west, and north east, directly opposite to each other. The one in the south-west was at first supposed to be a column of smoke, but it soon began to branch off, and the streamers shot off and varied their positions in the usual way, only they were black and so dense as to obscure the stars over which they passed. They stretched away from the opposite columns, so that about ten o'clock in the evening they met in the east. We never before have seen or heard of a black Aurora Borealis."

Cure for Burns.—Some weeks since we published a recipe for the cure of burns &c., which was a mixture of three parts hogs lard, with one of common soot, to be applied plentifully to the wound.—We are happy to learn from one of our fellow citizens, that he has fully tested its efficacy; having received a very severe burn in the hand from taking hold of a heavy piece of hot iron; he applied the mixture, and in twenty four hours the hand was well and sound, with the exception of the scorched and hardened flesh, and free from all pain or inflammation.
Portsmouth Old Dom.

The golden Age.—We live not in the golden age, indeed, but in an age of gold, for it is all powerful.