



The Tarborough Press,

By GEORGE HOWARD,
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Doctor Wm. EVANS' SOOTHING SYRUP
 For children Teething,
 PREPARED BY HIMSELF.
 To Mothers and Nurses.

THE passage of the Teeth through the gums produces troublesome and dangerous symptoms. It is known by mothers that there is great irritation in the mouth and gums during this process. The gums swell, the secretion of saliva is increased, the child is seized with frequent and sudden fits of crying, watchings, starting in the sleep, and spasms of peculiar parts, the child shrieks with extreme violence, and thrusts its fingers into its mouth. If these precursory symptoms are not speedily alleviated, spasmodic convulsions universally supervene, and soon cause the dissolution of the infant. If mothers who have their little babes afflicted with these distressing symptoms, would apply Dr. William Evans' Celebrated Soothing Syrup, which has preserved hundreds of infants when thought past recovery, from being suddenly attacked with that fatal malady, convulsions.

This infallible remedy has preserved hundreds of Children, when thought past recovery, from convulsions. As soon as the Syrup is rubbed on the gums, the child will recover. This preparation is so innocent, so efficacious, and so pleasant, that no child will refuse to let its gums be rubbed with it. When infants are at the age of four months, though there is no appearance of teeth, one bottle of the Syrup should be used on the gums, to open the pores. Parents should never be without the Syrup in the nursery where there are young children; for if a child wakes in the night with pain in the gums, the Syrup immediately gives ease by opening the pores and healing the gums; thereby preventing Convulsions, Fevers, &c.

To the Agent of Dr. Evans' Soothing Syrup: Dear Sir—The great benefit afforded to my suffering infant by your Soothing Syrup, in a case of protracted and painful dentition, must convince every feeling parent how essential an early application of such an invaluable medicine is to relieve infant misery and torture. My infant, while teething, experienced such acute sufferings, that it was attacked with convulsions, and my wife and family supposed that death would soon release the babe from anguish till we procured a bottle of your Syrup; which as soon as applied to the gums a wonderful change was produced, and after a few applications the child displayed obvious relief, and by continuing in its use. I am glad to inform you, the child has completely recovered, and no recurrence of that awful complaint has since occurred; the teeth are emanating daily and the child enjoys perfect health. I give you my cheerful permission to make this acknowledgment public, and will gladly give any information on this circumstance.

When children begin to be in pain with their teeth, shooting in their gums, put a little of the Syrup in a tea-spoon, and with the finger let the child's gums be rubbed for two or three minutes, three times a day. It must not be put to the breast immediately, for the milk would take the syrup off too soon. When the teeth are just coming through their gums, mothers should immediately apply the syrup; it will prevent the children having a fever, and undergoing that painful operation of forcing the gums, which always makes the tooth much harder to come through, and sometimes causes death.

Beware of Counterfeits.

Caution—Be particular in purchasing to obtain it at 100 Chatham st., New York, or from the

REGULAR AGENTS.

J. M. REDMOND, } Tarboro'.
 GEO. HOWARD, }
 M. RUSSEL, Elizabeth City.
 January, 1840.

Deferred Articles.

From an English paper.

THE QUEEN'S MARRIAGE.

The ceremony of the Queen's marriage took place on Monday, Feb. 10th, at the Chapel Royal, St. James's.—The day was inauspicious, a heavy rain falling, but immense multitudes assembled to gaze upon the procession.

The officers of the household and the attendants of Her Majesty, began to arrive at Buckingham Palace about half past ten o'clock.

About half after 12, Prince Albert and the Queen having arrived from Buckingham Palace, they proceeded in procession from the drawing room, arranged by Sir Wm. Woods, Garter King of Arms, to the Chapel Royal. The Trumpeters, Herald, and Chamberlains, &c. preceded, then Prince Albert of Saxe Cobourg and Gotha, wearing the order of the Garter, with which he had been previously invested—followed by his brother, the reigning Prince, God save the Queen played by the band of the Coldstream Guards, till the Prince's carriage had passed beyond the precincts of the palace.

Prince Albert, and his retinue, preceded the Queen to the Chapel, on entering which, the drums and trumpets filed off without the door, and the procession advancing, his Royal Highness was conducted to the seat provided for him on the left side of the Altar. His supporters, the Duke of Saxe Cobourg and Gotha, and the hereditary Prince with officers of their suite, occupied seats near Prince Albert.

The officers of the Household returned to the Queen's apartments; and at ten minutes past twelve, her Majesty left the throne room, preceded by a great number of her household, trumpeters, pages, &c. Earl Marshall, royal family, including the Queen's mother. Her Majesty's train was borne by twelve unmarried ladies, mostly of the nobility, followed by grooms, ladies of the bed-chamber, a long retinue of maids of honor and bedchamber.

Prince Albert met her Majesty at the haut pas, and conducted her to her seat on the right hand side of the altar.

His Serene Highness wore a field Marshal's uniform, with large rosettes of white satin on his shoulders.

Her Majesty wore a magnificent robe and veil of most exquisite workmanship. The only ornament on her head was a wreath of orange-flowers, and a small diamond pin, by which the nuptial veil was fastened to her hair. Her train was of white satin, with a deep fringe of lace, and she looked the personification of dignity, gentleness, and love, as she advanced up the aisle to the altar.

Immediately around her Majesty's chair, were her 12 maids of honor, attired in virgin white, while in the centre sat her majesty, the "leading star of every eye," Prince Albert standing on her right, and her royal Highness the Duchess of Kent on her left. A little further to the left stood the Duke of Sussex, the Duke of Cambridge, Lord Melbourne, the Lord Chancellor, and the other great officers of State.

The Archbishop of Canterbury having advanced to the rails, her Majesty and Prince Albert approached him, and the service commenced:

When his Grace came to the words—

Albert, wilt thou have this woman to be thy wedded wife, to live together after God's ordinance in the holy estate of matrimony? Wilt thou love her, comfort her, honour and keep her in sickness and in health, and forsaking all others, keep thee only unto her, so long as ye both shall live?

His serene highness, in a firm tone, replied, "I will."

And when he said—

Victoria, wilt thou have Albert to be thy wedded husband, to live together after God's ordinance in the holy estate of matrimony? Wilt thou obey him and serve him, love, honor, and keep him, in sickness and in health; and forsaking all others, keep thee only unto him, so long as ye both shall live?

Her Majesty looked up affectionately in Prince Albert's face and replied, loud enough to be heard in every part of the Chapel—"I will."

The Archbishop then said—

Who giveth this woman to be married to this man?

His royal highness the Duke of Sussex advanced, and took her Majesty's hand, which he placed in that of the Prince.

The service then proceeded.

Prince Albert then placed the ring on her finger, repeating—

With this ring I thee wed, with my body I thee worship, and with my worldly goods I thee endow; In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Amen.

The service being concluded, the procession left the chapel in the same order in which it had entered, except, that his Royal Highness, Prince Albert, walked by

the side of her Majesty, and held her majesty's hand. Her majesty, as she retired, appeared in excellent spirits, and smiled frequently and in the most affable manner acknowledged the homage of the people as the royal cortege passed.

British Possessions in India.—The existing troubles with China may, or may not, lead to a long and costly war; but it is certain that Russia looks earnestly at every difficulty which may break out in the East, as opening a prospect for undermining the British power in India. The war now prosecuting against Circassia, and the assemblage of a formidable Russian squadron in the Black Sea, all tend to the furtherance of the great object which Russia has so much at heart. Indeed it may be said—and it is a singular fact—that war only exists in the East, and great events may grow out of the troubles in India, Egypt and Turkey. The power of England in India is too formidable to be easily endangered. It is a most remarkable increase of power, influence, and territorial limits, springing up, it may be said, from a mere commercial company. We hear the glory of England frequently spoken of, but the little island is a very small portion of that glory—the gigantic power is in India. The British Empire in the East Indies now includes one hundred millions of people, and extends over 1,250,000 square miles of all climates, from the snows on the mountains of the Gout and Himalaya, to the burning sands of Hindostan; and twelve hundred miles of the navigable rivers Indus, Junga, Sutledge, Ganges and Bramapootia, with large cities like Calcutta, Delhi, Benares, Luceno, Poona, Madras, and Bombay. They hold the Great Mogul & all the reigning princes as their captives, and can bring into the field an army full as large as Russia. Europe cannot, by a combined effort, dislodge England from her vast possessions in the East Indies; and as to the Chinese war, it is evident that if it is protracted, it will be merely to sea fights with the junks and coasters.

N. Y. Star.

Cession of the Californias.—A letter appears in the N. Orleans papers, stating that the British Minister is negotiating for a cession of the two Californias to G. Britain. This would be an extraordinary move on the Chess-board—and one, which we could not help viewing with the keenest suspicion. The letter adds, that Mr. Paekenhack is likely to succeed—enforced, as the proposition is, by British gold.

Richmond Eng.

Railroad Speed on the Water.—A nautical gentleman is about to come forward with a new application of steam to purposes of navigation, by means of which, without paddles or any external apparatus, he undertakes to carry vessels through the water as swiftly as carriages pass along railways on land. He calculates that his discovery will enable the voyagers to pass with ease from Dover to Calais in an hour.—*Dublin Mail.*

The proposer does not appear to be aware, that at a speed greater than thirty-two miles an hour, the boat would carry a body of water along with it equal to itself in size. The only attempt ever theoretically, which promises to do away with this difficulty, will be found in William Van Loan's patent for a marine railway, granted January 15th, 1831.—*N. Y. Era.*

Riot in Philadelphia.—The United States Gazette of yesterday, has the following article:

For several days past, the opposition of the residents and others on and about the line of the projected continuation of the Trenton railroad, has been manifested in serious direct attempts to impede the progress of the workmen; but yesterday the efforts of the assembled multitude reached to an alarming height.

The operations of the laborers were destroyed as soon as completed—the wooden cross pieces and the rails were torn up, and flung away, immediately as the workmen would leave them; while some of the hands in the employ of the company were digging holes for the foundation of certain works, the multitude were following, repaving what had been torn up; farther on, up Front street, some fighting was going on; and, indeed, the feeling of opposition seemed to be so general, that even women, forgetting their sex and sphere, were taking part, and in the course of the day, stoned one or two of the prominent operatives of the company.

It is the object of the Railroad Company to lay a single track along Front street, from the turn of their road down Malden street, to their depot in the upper part of Kensington; and the matter has just been fully argued in the Court of Common Pleas and decided in favor of the company. Those opposed appealed to the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania; but the company have not been inclined to abide so many delays; and this is one great cause of the prevailing excitement.

Sheriff Fitch, with a large posse, was on the ground, and made many arrests.

Since the above was written, we learn that the numbers of the multitude had not only greatly increased, but that between eight, they collected together most of the cross pieces and other lumber, which had been left thereabout, and set fire to the pile which these together made. Attracted by the light, the "Northern Liberty Hose Company" repaired thither, but were received with such demonstrations as to cause them, for the preservation of their apparatus, to retire from the scene. Further outrages were loudly threatened.

Steamboat Disasters.—It is a singular fact, that in despotic countries, "accidents" by steamboats never, or but very rarely happen. The proprietors are held strictly accountable for any disasters which may occasion loss of life and property—and knowing this, precautions are taken to insure the safety of all those who travel in these boats. This shows that disasters are not necessarily connected with steamboat navigation, but are always the result of culpable neglect of carefulness. We presume that statistics will show that there has been a far greater loss of life by steamboat disasters on the American waters, than has taken place in all other parts of the globe! There is a radical evil somewhere, which must be remedied by public opinion.

In regard to the proportionate security of steamboat travelling in England and in America, we make the following extracts from the recently published work of one qualified to form a sound opinion on this subject.—*Mer. Journal.*

The following statements, extracted from the Report of the Commissioners on Steamboat Accidents, will show the casualties which have occurred in England and Scotland in ten years. In 62 vessels destroyed, 308 persons were wrecked, founded, or in imminent peril—77 were killed from explosions of boilers—2 from fires—66 from collapses—120 were lost on board the Erin, Frolic and Superb—40 from accidents in the Thames.—And in Scotland, exclusive of the above, by accidents in the Clyde, 21—making in the ten years an aggregate of 634. The greatest number of lives lost at any one time, occurred in the case of the Rothsay Castle, when 119 perished. The greatest number at any one time from explosion, 24; the greatest from fire, 2.

"The principal portion of this loss of life has been occasioned by vessels being built for sale, and not seaworthy; an occurrence probably too common in England and America." The author of "A Voice from America," states the list of steamboat disasters on the waters of the United States for twelve months out of the years 1837—8, by bursting of boilers, burning wrecks, &c., besides numerous others of less consequence, comprehends the total loss of 8 vessels, and 1080 lives. So that we have in England, loss in 10 years, 634; in one year, 63. In America, in one year, 1080.

"The greatest loss in America by collision and sinking, was in the Monmouth, while transporting Indians, in which 300 lives were lost; Oronoke, by explosion, by which 130, or more were lost; Moselle, at Cincinnati, by which from 100 to 120 were lost. The greatest loss by shipwreck was in the case of the Home, when 100 were lost; the greatest by fire, the Ben Sherrod, in 1837, by which 130 perished."

Add to the above, the more recent casualty by fire, in which not far from 100 have perished in the Lexington—and what a mass of wretchedness from these distressing accidents do we register!

Much curiosity has been excited among the antiquarians of New Orleans by the discovery of a tier of cells or vaults beneath the calaboose. A vault, seven feet in height and similar length and breadth, built of solid masonry and enaged with iron bars, has been cleared in the excavations from which are passages supposed to lead to others of a similar structure. Some relics & bones have been found in them. As the whole pile of buildings fronting the Place d'Armes, including the principal cathedral and municipal police offices, was constructed more than a century ago by the Spaniards, these cells are probably such as were attached to nearly all public buildings of the sort erected by that people in days of yore.

Melancholy Story.—On Saturday, the 29th ultimo, Mrs. McGilvery, residing in St. Louis, (Missouri) took a pistol belonging to her husband, who is absent, which had been laid by for a long time, to clean it—Supposing it not loaded, she put a cap on and snapped it at a Mrs. Ennis, merely with a view of scaring her. It did not go off, and pursuing her amusement she put on another cap and went to the house of Mr. Richard Russell, a neighbor, who was standing in his door. After some frivolous remark, she snapped the pistol at his face, when it went off; the

contents, a leaden ball, entering the left eye, and passing quite through the head, came out at the back of the neck. Mr. Russell fell back into the house, and about four o'clock in the evening expired. From this unfortunate circumstance, Mrs. McGilvery became almost frantic. After the act, she was taken before a magistrate, where all the facts were inquired into, when she was discharged, there being no evidence of malice; on the contrary, all the testimony tended to show, that it was the result of her ignorance of the pistol being loaded. Mr. Russell was a sober, industrious man, the owner of the diving bell, and has for some time been engaged in raising goods from sunken vessels. He has left a wife and several children.

Blood Hounds in Florida.—These animals are leading the warfare against the Indians with considerable success. Several battles have been fought. They are very useful in starting up the Indians from their covert, and if their masters are close in their rear, seldom fail directing them to a fair and open mark for their rifles. One or two of them have been killed by the Indians.

A Girl's Feet in Thick Shoes.—Major McCordle, of the Vicksburg Whig, is in ecstasies with a couple of beautiful feet he saw the other day, belonging to a young and handsome girl, and which were "done up" in good substantial leather shoes, with thick soles. The Major thinks, and we think he is right, that the girl has one of the right kind of mothers at home. As the beautiful creature turned a corner and was hid from sight, McCordle thus broke out to himself: "Ah, your mother loves you as a mother ought to love her children, and she will not allow you to cramp your dear little toes in a thin kid skin, and thus open the way for colds, coughs, asthmas, catarrhs, consumptions, influenzae, and all imaginable diseases to creep into the system; nor does she wish you to lay up a crop of corns to fret over the balance of your life, to spoil your temper and make you blow up your husband when you get one. Speaking of husbands, we are not in a hurry myself, and perhaps we may wait a couple of years or so for you yet. Stick to those thick shoes, and don't make a simpleton of yourself, as some grown up girls have done before now."

A highly successful experiment has been made in London, for the production of gas from water and tar combined. The gas burned with a flame as pure and bright as that from coal, while the expense of its production is much less, and the process is much more simple and expeditious. It was estimated that gas from tar and water could be furnished at one third of the price charged for coal gas by the Companies.

Cooking Food.—The saving of food by cooking and by grinding of grains, is immense. When food is cooked a much larger portion of sustenance is taken up by the animal than when it is consumed in a raw state, and there is not only a saving of food, but the animal is kept in a more growing state when his food is prepared in this way, and he will fat far faster.

Experiments have been made on animals which fattened very slowly on raw food by giving them cooked food, and they have gained so rapidly after the change as to afford profit on the food and trouble too, while all their expense, to say nothing of the trouble.—*Yankee Farmer.*

Advice to men in debt.—Ascertain the whole state of your affairs. Learn exactly how much you owe. Be not guilty of deceiving yourself, when your intentions were far otherwise. Deliberately and fully make up your mind, that come what will, you will practice no concealment, or trick, which might have the appearance of fraud. Openness and candor command respect among all good men. Remember that no man is completely ruined among men, until his character is gone. Never consent to hold, as your own, one farthing which rightly belongs to others. Beware of feelings of despondency. Give not place for an hour to useless and enervating melancholy. Be a man. Reduce your expenditures to the lowest possible amount. Care not to figure as others around you. Industrious pursue such lawful and honest arts of industry as are left to you. An hour's industry will do more to beget cheerfulness, suppress evil rumors, and retrieve your affairs, than a month's moaning. If you must stop business, do it soon enough to avoid the just charge of an attempt to involve your unsuspecting friends. Learn from your present difficulties, the utter vanity of all earthly things.

Job was a patient man, though his temper was afflicted with divers ingenious torments. But there were no newspapers published in the land of Uz, and Job was never called upon to perform the duties of an editor.