



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 erupting 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 lancing 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.

VARIETY.



FOR THE TARBORO' PRESS.

TO A FAIR LADY.

I will not forget Thee.

I will not forget thee! the light of thy brow,
And the smile of thy lip, is the beam o'er me now;
Will rise in my moments of darkness and bring
To the winter of memory the greenness of spring.
Though thou like the song bird of passage will roam,
From our cold-hearted Tarboro' to thine own home;
Yet thy memory will hang round the bliss thou hast made,
As the sun leaves its warmth when its light hath decayed.
I will not forget thee! upon this dark earth,
A spirit like thine is more priceless in worth,
Than the rock of whose splinters the Indians do sing,
That each grain is a jewel might ransom a king.
I will not forget thee! thine own gentle powers,
Have formed the gold thread which hath joined the heart's flowers;
And oh! while the wreath in existence shall be
Will its fragrance in gratefulness flow unto thee)
Farewell! and when age at the close of time's strife
Shall breathe his chill air over the garden of life;
Among the last flowers that shall yield to her spell,
Is the one I now love and favor so well.
B**** HURT.

COTTON PLANTER.

We have this day seen a machine for planting Cotton, which, we think, well merits this notice. It was invented in Yanceyville, N. C. by two young men of the name of Minor and Phelps, who are Carriage Makers, by trade; and for which they have obtained a patent right. The merits of the machinery consists in its opening the furrow, sowing the seed, and covering it, which we are informed and believe it does with more regularity than can possibly be done in the usual way, all in the same time and with as much ease, as simply ploughing a furrow. It is so constructed as to be used for planting Corn, either in checks or drills.

Salisbury Watchman.

A few weeks since two intimate friends, at the Concord Academy, Va. purchased of a fellow student a beautiful pair of pistols, each taking one. While examining their new purchase, one of them placed a cap upon his and pointed it at his friend, saying he could kill him at that distance, and snapped the pistol. His friend then presented his, in a playful way, and said he could kill him—the other replied that he could not. He snapped the pistol, it exploded, and his friend, to his horror, fell mortally wounded, and died in about ten days after. Neither of them thought the pistols were loaded. This is another of those warnings against the careless use or playing with deadly weapons, with which all are familiar.

The Devil Incarnate.—We have to record a series of the most horrid murders ever perpetrated by a single individual who had been raised on human gore.

It appears by a verdict of the Jury called by Jas. M. Williams, Esq. Coroner, to view the dead bodies of Betsy Freeman, Eliza Freeman, her daughter, and two small boys, children of said Eliza, that on the night of Wednesday, the 22d ultimo, James E. Lanier, living near the White Oak Mountain in this County, accompanied by three negro men (belonging to his father,) whom he had procured to aid him in the savage deed, proceeded to the house in which the four persons above spoken of resided, and after deliberately beheading one or two of its inmates, did beat out the brains of the others with an axe which he had carried with him for the purpose. Having despatched his victims, the wretched piled their bodies in the middle of the floor, covered them with straw, which had been previously procured by his accomplices, and having set fire to them and to the house, returned home well pleased with the desolation he had wrought.

We are sorry to say that the circumstances of this tragical event are greatly aggravated by the fact, that the two boys were the children of the murderer, and that he was prompted to the hellish deed by the desire to rid himself of the legal liability of providing for their support.

It appeared in evidence that one of the boys (a little fellow about four years old) alarmed by the murder of his mother and grandmother, caught the monster around the legs and implored him in piteous accents to spare his life. He had scarcely uttered the request when his head was severed from his body by a single blow.

We regret to state that the murderer has not been apprehended. His accomplices are in Jail.—Danville Va. Rep.

A Man Eaten by Hogs.—An inquest was held yesterday at Mrs. Margaret Nevius, No. 274 Seventeenth street, on the body of William Nevius, her husband, aged 50, a native of England. He was a cooper by trade, had been married 28 years, had several children, and worked in a shop on a lot in the rear of his residence. Mrs. Nevius went out at 10 o'clock in the morning, and returned at half past 2 o'clock, and finding her husband absent, went out and called for him as did also her daughter, but received no answer. After a time, she looked into the shop, and found her husband lying on the ground in one corner of it, and the hogs tearing the flesh from his face. She screamed and called assistance, & the body was removed into the house. Doctors Wells and Horsefield made a post mortem examination, and pronounced that the deceased died of apoplexy.—N. Y. Star.

Fatal Disease.—A disease, most fatal in its attacks has made its appearance in Tennessee. The Paris Press of the 4th ult. records four deaths in one family, and a number of others had taken place. The victims were taken with a dull, heavy pain across the forehead, accompanied with some difficulty in breathing, soreness of the throat, a slight, vague shudder of the system that could scarcely be called a chill, followed by a general and rapid prostration of the nervous system, which terminated in death in the course of a few hours.

A rogue caught in his own trap.—A singular incident occurred during the holidays on the opposite side of the river. Two ladies who resided in Illinois came to the city to make purchases. A well-dressed man followed them into several stores, at one of which one of them got a ten dollar bill changed, receiving the change in small bills. In the evening, on their return home when a short distance from the Ferry in the prairie, the same man they had seen in the city rode up to them and demanded their money. The one who had the money drew it out, and in attempting to hand it up to him the wind caught the bills and carried them off on the ground. The man dismounted to pick them up, and as soon as he was down the ladies put whip to their horses and made off as fast as possible. On their way they heard the clatter of a horse's hoofs following them, but were too much terrified to stop or look back. When they reached their own gate, behold, the robber's horse was with them, a fine animal with a good saddle and a pair of saddle bags, &c. but the man was nowhere in sight; they suppose his horse escaped while he was picking up the bills. On examining the saddle-bags a large sum of money was found and several articles of wearing apparel, but nothing by which his name could be discovered. Up to Saturday last no one had appeared to claim the horse or property.

The above facts we have from a respectable gentleman of this city, who assures us that, singular as the circumstances may appear, they are strictly correct.
St. Louis Republican.

Twelve month's Clock.—A correspondent of the Newark, N. J. Advertiser has furnished the editor of that journal with the annexed account of a curious and important invention by an ingenious mechanic of that city:

I see in your paper a notice of a Clock recently invented by Aaron D. Crane, of this city. Having had some opportunity of seeing and testing its movements, I can assure you, Mr. Editor, that it is a most remarkable piece of mechanical ingenuity and must form quite an epoch in the history of Horology. Mr. Crane's ingenuity has been exhibited on former occasions. The clock which he erected in the steeple of Trinity church, in this city is probably unequalled as a chronometer by any in the U. States. During the past season it has hardly, at times, varied more than a minute in a month. The time-keeping part is down in the body of the steeple, just above the front door by which you enter the church, 60 feet below the dial, while the only connexion is a slender wire. Of course it is entirely unaffected by wind or weather, and always indicates the true time, even when the hands on the external dial are stopped by incrustations of ice or any derangement in the works above.

The principle on which the clock is constructed is precisely that of a ship-chronometer, only that the pendulum is used in place of the balance. The pendulum therefore is wholly detached and there is the least possible amount of friction.

But Mr. Crane's genius was not satisfied to rest here. His busy mind was continually on the alert, until one of those accidents, as it were, which have ushered in almost all the great discoveries of modern times, suggested to him a new and simple plan by which to measure the progress of time. He had for some purpose or other suspended a weight by a slender spring and given it an impulse which communicated a rotary motion. After a certain time the motion was reversed by the re-action of the spring. We have seen the same thing probably an hundred times. Many an apple fell before Newton's time and many a tea kettle lid was raised before Fulton made his steamboat. But it was reserved for a mechanic of our city to apply so simple a movement to the art of time-keeping. It was the thought of an instant. And I well remember the expression of countenance, when he came to me immediately afterward and communicated his discovery. It certainly was with the feeling, if not in the language of Archimedes, when he rushed forth from his bath with the solution of the problem respecting Hiero's crown.

The principle once discovered there was still great difficulty in its application, and it has not been until after months (nearly a year, indeed,) of patient study and toilsome labor, that he has at length brought his plan to perfection, and produced a clock—the fellow of which the world has never seen. In the train which belongs to the time-keeping part there are but four wheels—two additional being required for striking. The whole is moved by one power, hardly equal to that of an eight-day clock,—and when once wound up will go with the sun throughout his annual course. In bulk, it is about equal to the common French mantle clock, and can be made to suit any taste or fancy. But its most remarkable property and greatest excellency, is the extreme accuracy with which it is calculated to keep time. A great variety of experiments have enabled him to supply a spring which is perfectly isochronal, and of course when properly regulated, the movement must be entirely faultless.—Having now secured a patent, as well in Europe as in this country, the clock will doubtless soon be before the public, when they can judge for themselves.

Henry Woods, Esq. late Postmaster at Groton, Mass. committed suicide on Tuesday afternoon in Charlestown, by hanging himself. He was intelligent, amiable, enterprising, and upright in his business and intercourse with his fellow men, was independent in his circumstances and happy in his domestic and social relations, and the act of self destruction is attributed solely to the deranged state of his mind.

Double Suicide.—The effects of passion terribly illustrated yesterday by the suicide of a husband and wife under the following circumstances. A pavior named Daniel Hogan, aged 42, residing in the upper part of the house No. 193 Mulberry street, had an altercation with his wife yesterday about two of his children by a former wife. They were sitting at dinner, from which he jumped up went into another room, and took a musket loaded with ball, and placed it in such a position as to enable him to fire the contents into his left side. The ball passed upwards through his heart, and killed him instantaneously. The wife heard the report, and heard the noise caused by the fall of her husband's lifeless body on the floor. Herself and the children, about whom they had been hotly in dispute, ran into the room, and the appalling sight which presented itself so affected her that she instantly snatched up and swallowed a quantity of bed bug poison—corrosive sublimate. The shrieks of the children and the noise of the gun had, by this time, alarmed the other inmates of the house who on discovering what had occurred sent for medical assistance, which was immediately procured, and directed to the woman, but it availed her nothing. She lingered for a few hours in great agony and died. The tongue was enormously swollen, and protruded from the mouth and the stomach presented the usual appearance of intense inflammation. A small portion of the contents of the bottle remained, and on being tested, were found to be what was supposed, a strong solution of the corrosive muriate of mercury. Verdict in both cases, death by suicide. Hogan was a respectable tradesman, and both he and his wife had always borne good characters.

From the following paragraph from an English paper, it appears that the Mormon delusion has taken root on the other side of the Atlantic. Verily it would seem

that the present generation is ready for any thing. Certain it is that no imposture can be too gross, in these days, to receive a prompt and cordial reception any where. And if we mistake not, old England is likely to become as much indebted to this country for improvements in theology and morals, as she is for her supplies of cotton and tobacco.

A New Sect.—One of the most recent developments of fanaticism is the appearance of a new sect in different parts of England, entitled, "Later day Saints." We believe that it made its first appearance in Hertfordshire and Leicestershire, from which counties great numbers of its members have lately emigrated to the United States. The sect has extended to Lancashire and Yorkshire by the labor of its preachers, and is now travelling northward into Durham, and Northumberland. The "Later day Saints" assume to do many extraordinary things. Among other accomplishments peculiar to those who believe in the new doctrines, they are declared to possess the power of casting out devils, or curing the sick by laying hands on them, of resisting the operations of the deadliest poisons, of speaking with new tongues and of working miracles of various kinds. In addition to the Bible, they state that they are in possession of another work of equal authority, entitled, "The Book of Mormon," the original of which was found engraved in brass plates in the central land of America. Finally, they consider this is the last generation of mankind, and that they have been sent into the world expressly on purpose to prepare the way for the Son of Man!—Leeds Times.

Mahomedans and Jews.—Striking changes have, within a few years, taken place in the character of Mahomedanism. What it was in the year 1832, appears from the following passage copied from the "Quarterly Observer" of that year.

"Mahomedanism has its principal seat in Turkey. Heretofore it has raised there a haughty front against the religion of Jesus Christ. Its laws have imposed tribute, or the forfeiture of life, on unbelievers, & denounced inevitable death on apostates." Its attitude is now far different, as will be seen from the following paragraph from an English paper.

"On the 30th of November, 1839, an assembly was convoked at Constantinople; at which the Grand Seignor, the high officers of State, of the Army and of Religion, Representatives from Foreign Powers, and the Heads of the several Christian sects, were present. Before them and the people, the Hali Pasha, the Commander in Chief, in the name of the Sultan, read the Hatti Scheriff, which is a Proclamation of Religious Liberty to all.

On this interesting event, the Editor of the "New York Star," Mordecai M. Noah, himself a Jew, makes the following remark:

"This at once raises to the degree of citizens and freemen, four millions of Jews, many of whom inhabit, as captives, the land of their heritage; Dispenses to each, equal liberty and equal law, and if honestly carried out, is the most important step in the restoration of the Jews, which has been taken since their dispersion, and may be deemed a wonderful sign in the East."

A late London paper says:—There seems to be a movement among the Continental Jews in relation to the late events in the East. The following is the concluding paragraph of an address to the Jews, published in the Der Orient, a German newspaper:

"People of Jehovah, raise yourselves from your thousand years' slumber! Rally round leaders! have really the will, a Moses will not be wanting. The right of nations will never grow old; take possession of the land of your fathers; build a third time the temple of Zion, greater and more magnificent than ever. Trust in the Lord, who has led you safely through the vale of misery thousands of years. He also will not forsake you in your last conflict."

Repentant.—The St. Louis Gazette of the 4th inst., states that Mr. Mitchell, of that city, had on that morning received, through the post office, fifteen dollars, for a fourteen dollar shawl which was taken a few days since from his store."

Attempted Murder.—An actor at the Theatre in Washington, D. C., on Saturday, was about to fire a pistol at Miss V. Monier, in the play of Zarah, when taking a notion to examine it, he found it loaded with ball! Another pistol which was to have been discharged at a Mr. Johnson was also found loaded with ball! When the pistols were first loaded they simply contained powder.

Analgamation.—A report has been made in the Legislature of Massachusetts, in favor of abolishing all laws which forbid the marriage of blacks and whites.