



The Tarborough Press,

BY GEORGE HOWARD,

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

VARIETY.



From the Louisville Journal.

THE DESERTED FARM.

We gazed upon the peasant's home;
It was a pleasant scene,
Secluded in a little dell,
A stream kept ever green;
While a small strip of faded grass
Shew'd where a swing had been—
Ah, many a merry-hearted boy
Had frolic'd there, I ween.

My heart grew sad, the walls were bare,
No breathing thing was near,
And fancy sicken'd at the thought
That death had revelled here.
On the green sod we pitying dropped
A sympathetic tear,
To mourn the happy group that once
Had congregated here.

There was a wild rose trained with care,
A mark of woman's taste,
A drawing rudely scratched with chalk
Some childish hand had traced;
And every where the neat white walls
With pictures rude defaced;
Oh what had made this humble home,
So pleasant once, a waste!

New was the ruin, yet I found
A mark of man's decay;
A broken crutch upon the floor,
In one dark corner lay,
Which once methought might have sustained
A dame or grandsire gray;
I called aloud—the echoing hills
Repeated; "where are they?"

We left with hearts oppress'd and sad
The desolate abode,
And saw a sturdy rustic lad
Come whistling down the road;
We asked what caused that ruined scene,
And begged him to direct us—
"Why, stranger, that was Brown's old place,
Who broke and went to Texas."

From the Globe.

MONEY MARKET.

The New York Express says: "Both the State and General Governments are in the market for loans. In addition to this, our city government is constantly in the market. It is understood that the Secretary of the Treasury will not want at this time but a million and a half of the twelve million loan. Propositions have been sent to this city and to Philadelphia for this portion of the loan. What the result will be is not known. Money is abundant and if the loan had twenty years to run, there would be no difficulty; but as it is redeemable on six months' notice, it will operate as an objection to an investment. The banks take Treasury notes freely, and are glad to employ their idle capital in this way; but this description of paper is getting scarce."

The New York American says the same thing. In what light does it place the Whig Congress and Administration, in contrast with the sensible and practicable policy of the Democratic party! Treasury notes were issued under Mr. Van Buren to meet the exigencies of the Government. They were esteemed a great convenience in the commercial circles; but still the Whigs denounced them, whilst they also denounced the Administration as hostile to commerce, to credit, and the productive pursuits. As a matter of course they must try to supersede them when accident places power in their hands, and in the attempt provide for a Government loan which no one will take. At the same time the Whig press confesses that money is abundant, and Treasury notes are taken freely. The conclusion is irresistible.

Depreciation of the paper of the Bank of the United States.—The Journal of Commerce publishes the following letter from Philadelphia, dated August 5, 1841. There is quite a panic here among the holders of the notes of the United States Bank. The discount upon them in the last three or four days, has run from 18 to 23 per cent.; and indeed few purchasers are found at the latter price. Some of the brokers refuse to buy them at less than 25 per cent. off for currency, or 28 for specie. There are many, who, under the favorable repre-

sentations put forth by the managers of the Bank and its retainers, that it would pay, not only all its debts, but leave some thing like half its capital, invested their money in its notes, under the system which the Bank adopted of funding its circulation at 6 per cent. interest, payable at any time in the same currency. Many of these funders are now frightened, and are drawing their deposits and crowding them on the market for whatever they will bring.

The loss which the public is constantly compelled to suffer, from the depreciation of bank paper, is beyond calculation. It is an universal and distressing tax in the ordinary state of things, but when it falls with the weight of one fourth part of ten or twelve millions of dollars, it is enough to stun the public feeling—and this seems to be the case, or it could not be so patiently endured.

The Journal of Commerce assigns as a cause for the immense recent losses which have been sustained, the deprivation of morals among Bank officers. We quote a part of its notice:

"Defalcations.—Almost every mail brings intelligence of some new act of villany perpetrated upon banks; and two of them by bank officers themselves. It seems as if the ancient landmarks of honesty and justice were removed. Ruined in their fortunes, not a few have become desperate in character, and rush on to destruction by the nearest road.

As new defalcations are constantly developed, who can say how much remains behind? It will be long, we fear, before the public see to the bottom of the frightful gulf of fraud and villany which has been opened by and in consequence of the late revulsion. Experience proves that such catastrophes are quite as disastrous to public morals as to pecuniary interests." In every point of view they are to be deprecated as among the greatest of evils; and the same may be said of the causes which produce them."—*ib.*

From the Farmer's Advocate.

Establishment at Brinkleyville.—Our feeding of silk worms has been quite successful, and we have now our principal crop nearly ready to spin—have made between 20 and 30 bushels of cocoons—chrysalis killed with camphor,—they reel fine so far as we have tried them. We think camphor the cheapest and best method every way of killing the chrysalis.

We use lime freely, to sprinkle our worms daily or every other day, with the happiest effect. The discovery of lime for silk worms, has opened a new and still more propitious era in the silk business; and connected with the American improvements, will make the silk a very sure, as well as very profitable crop.

My vineyard is finally loaded with grapes. I expect to make ten or twelve barrels of wine; the greater part of which, as heretofore, to bring me two dollars a gallon.

When a little more at leisure, I will make you a communication as to kinds of grapes,—mode of culture, and process of making wines.

SIDNEY WELLER.

Surgical Science.—Dr. George H. Taylor, a young Physician of Newbern, N. C., has succeeded in a desperate case of deformity, which admitted of little hope of success, in affording relief to a patient whose situation was truly appalling.

He was a black man about 21 years of age, who was left exposed, when two weeks old, in a damp place, and since then has been a helpless cripple, incapable of standing, walking or even extending his limbs. Dr. Taylor found him afflicted with club feet, the upper part completely turned down; the left knee so contracted that the calf of the leg touched the thigh; his right knee and left arm also much contracted; and there was likewise a spasmodic affection of the muscles which threw him into spasms when he attempted to speak. In addition to this, the crouching posture in which he had passed his life caused a considerable curvature of the spine. Unappalled by such a complication of difficulties, the Doctor immediately resorted to the most approved methods recently introduced of dividing the muscles, some of which were so tense that on the touch of the instrument they snapped with considerable noise. The club feet were soon brought to their proper position, the legs and arms straightened, and in two months the patient was so far recovered as to be able to stand, and speak with comparative ease, and no doubt is entertained of the ultimate recovery of the use of his limbs.

Great Battle in the Indian Country.—Under this head the St. Louis Argus, of the 23d, contains the following important and interesting piece of intelligence.

"Large numbers of Indians, negroes and mongrels from Florida, have been placed upon the borders of Arkansas and Missouri.

By a gentleman direct from Fort Leavenworth, we learn that some 600 negroes from Florida, and runaways from the Choctaws and Cherokees, and from the whites, united with a few Indians, and perhaps a few white men, have been gradually associated in the fastnesses west of Arkansas. Not long since they marched high up Red river, and camped for the purpose of hunting buffalo. They built a very tolerable fort with logs, surrounded with a ditch to protect themselves against all dangers! They caught but few buffaloes, and therefore to supply their wants, invaded the possessions of the Choctaws and carried off cattle, poultry, grain, &c. The Choctaws followed but finding their numbers and fortifications an overmatch, they retired and sent to Fort Gibson for the United States Dragoons. Moore, of Company D, was sent to capture them with three companies of Dragoons, but after arriving upon the Red river, he found their entrenchments too strong, and their number too great to venture an attack. He accordingly sent to Fort Towson and was reinforced with a fine company of infantry and a couple of pieces of cannon.

"The cannon were shortly brought to bear upon the works, and soon made splinters fly and the logs move so queerly, that the refugees, at a signal, rushed outside of their fortifications, and began to form upon the Prairie in front of their works. Ere they fully succeeded in doing so, Captain Moore and his gallant Dragoons charged upon them at full gallop. The carnage that ensued is represented as terrific—the Dragoons routed them in all directions; and after putting large numbers to the sword, succeeded in capturing the whole body! The conduct of the Dragoons is represented as worthy of all commendation as regards skill and bravery. The bravery and number of the refugees availed absolutely nothing against the irresistible charge of the mounted Dragoons.

"This decisive blow will give security to that exposed portion of our frontier, and convince the refugee negroes and Indians that our dragoons may not be trifled with. The loss of the dragoons was unknown to our informant—he said an express brought the news to the fort."

"The St. Louis Republican states that the citizens of Illinois town, opposite St. Louis, have for some time past been troubled with a gang of gamblers, pickpockets, and burglars, who have committed many depredations. Recently, however, they determined to bear with them no longer. A number of the citizens repaired to the coffee-house in which the desperadoes resided and demolished every moveable article and all the gambling apparatus, and placing the proprietors of the house and their guests in a ferry boat, sent them over to St. Louis.

A Would-be Sailor.—The ship Algonquin, Capt. A. Turley, from Liverpool, arrived this morning, and among her passengers is a healthy stout female, 16 years of age, who shipped in Liverpool as a sailor boy, being dressed in the habiliments, neatly rigged from top to toe, and actually performed the duty of a lad on board, going aloft, &c. for several days when some suspicion arose among the crew, which led to the sex. Capt. T. immediately had her removed from the fore-castle to the steerage, and her dress changed for female apparel. It appears she is a destitute girl, who had taken this method to get to America, where she expects to find friends. She shipped under the name of "Billy Stewart," and says her name is Isabella Stewart.—*Nat. Gaz.*

A Valuable Discovery.—A man in Cincinnati says, he has discovered a manner of manufacturing ink, which will prevent frauds in Banks!

We presume to make it effectual, the Presidents and Directors must be headed up in hogheads of the liquid, and left to soak for a week.

About these indelible inks we have a true story. Just after it was stated that the Bank of England had the secret of an indelible ink, a very ingenious gentleman from New Orleans submitted a preparation of his own, to the bank in this place. It was submitted to various chemical tests, and resisted all—when the President of the Bank of Charleston dipped a small sponge in pure cistern water, and wiped out the writing completely. The ink stood every thing but water.

Charleston Mercury.

Science Preparing the way for Religion.—The Albany Advertiser says that H. Rawls & Co. of that city, have prepared some valuable philosophical apparatus, which has been purchased for the use of the missionaries in India. One of the greatest obstacles to the spread of Christianity there, has been the conflict between the Missionaries and Brahmins on questions of natural science. The religion of the latter strictly forbids the use of animal

food in any shape: the Missionary with the microscope shows them that every drop of water teems with animal life, and that a strict compliance with their tenet is impossible. The Brahmin believes that in an eclipse the moon is swallowed up by a great fish; the telescope forever dispels this absurdity. The same thing is true of nearly all their popular prejudices; they may be dispelled, and a way prepared for the reception of religious truth, by the simplest philosophical invention. Christianity and Science may then go hand in hand.—*New York Tribune.*

One Hundred years in Prison.—A French paper states that a young man aged 18 years, in 1724, was condemned to the galleys in France, for the period of one hundred years, which was probably intended by the judge to confine him for life. Remarkable as it may appear, in 1824, the man being in perfect health, after an unremitted series of hardships for one entire century, was discharged, being 118 years old.

Death—a Warning.—Mr. Peter Hughes, near Savannah, lost his life recently by an act of carelessness which is very common. He had been riding round the farm of which he was manager, and upon returning and whilst near the house, he was sitting on his horse with both feet on one side.—Whilst in this position the animal became frightened, started off and threw him to the ground. His wife, who was the only witness of the accident, hastened to his aid, but could only let him recline in her arms, in which position he expired.

New Orleans, July 23. Sentence of Wm. H. Williams.—This individual, who was found guilty in May last of bringing into the State twenty-four slaves who had been convicted for divers offences in Virginia, was brought up yesterday to receive his sentence. The penalty of the law is, that he forfeits the twenty-four slaves; that he be fined \$12,000, and committed to prison till the same, together with the costs of Court, be paid.

The Richmond Star gives an account of a bloody piece of business which occurred in that city on Thursday evening. A cabinet maker named Robert Harris and a printer named James McDermott, got into a drunken fight. The former stabbed the latter in near a hundred places, cutting the throat, laying bare the wind-pipe and carotid artery, through the nose, in the left shoulder, in the chest, upon his thighs, and indeed literally slashing him to pieces. McDermott fought until he fell, when Harris mounted him and hacked his body at his pleasure; during the whole of which time five men were looking on and not interfering at all. Strange to say, that the wounded man will probably recover, although the surgeon pronounced it the most perfect piece of butchery he ever witnessed.

Saturday last a team of mules, attached to a cart loaded with coal, passing along the South Bank of the Basin, rushed headlong down the shelving bank into the Basin—the bed of which at the point descends to a great depth.—and the cart running upon them with much force, carried them down, and they, together with the driver, were drowned. The cart and mules were soon gotten up, but the body of the driver was not recovered till yesterday morning. The day was very warm, and the mules it is supposed, ran into the water to cool themselves and drink.

Rich. Comp.

The Rev. Mr. Bagans, Philadelphia, was on Tuesday convicted of larceny, in the Session Court of that city. It will be recollected that this worthy divine got hold of the illiterate wife of an industrious mechanic, indoctrinated her in the faith of the Battle-Axers, and induced her to steal all the money she could from her husband, and give it to him—because her husband was a sinner, and he a saint.

The Census.—The editor of the Cincinnati Chronicle has been examining the six returns of the census, taken at intervals of ten years each since the adoption of the constitution. The investigations show some curious facts.

1. The population of the United States increase exactly 34 per cent. each ten years, and which doubles every twenty-four years. The law is so uniform and permanent, that when applied to the population of 1790, and brought down to the present time, it produces nearly the very result as shown by the census of 1840. And thus we may tell with great accuracy what will be the census of 1850. It will be nearly twenty-three millions.

2. But though this is the aggregate result, it is by no means true of each particular part of the country, for New England increases at the rate of 13 per cent. each

ten years, while the North Western States increase 100 per cent. in that period.

3. The slave population increased at 30 per cent., but since at less than 25 per cent. The free population have, however, increased at the rate of 86 per cent. At this rate, therefore, the difference between the free and slave population is constantly increasing.

4. Another fact is, that the colored population increase just in proportion to the distance South; and that slavery is certainly and rapidly decreasing in those States bordering on the free States.

This state of things continued, would in half a century extinguish slavery in these States, and concentrate the whole black population of the United States on the Gulf of Mexico, and the adjacent States on the Southern Atlantic.

A Sham Fight.—The Norfolk Herald states that the visitors at Old Point Comfort had recently an opportunity of witnessing the exercises of the crew of the Delaware 74, lying at anchor about 2 miles off. The operation of a regular fight with blank cartridges was gone through, the cannon firing from every part of the ship and the intervals filled up with the rattling of musketry from the tops & quarter deck. The exhibition was as novel as it was terrific to those unaccustomed to such sights.

Murder.—In Portsmouth, Ohio, about a week ago, whilst a party of persons were amusing themselves dancing, a gang of rowdies broke into the house, attacked the persons assembled there, broke the window & stabbed several individuals. In the affray, Henry Stamshorn, an unoffending German, was struck with a stick of wood and killed. The villains then fled, but were pursued by the sheriffs, and three of them apprehended. They were brought back and lodged in jail.

Union of Episcopalians and Methodists.—The London Magazine states, that the Bishop of Exeter complains that Unitarian and Universalist principles are gaining ground in England with unexampled rapidity, and seriously threatening to overturn the national church. He says it is now absolutely necessary, that some of the large dissenting churches should re-unite with them, and make a stout defence against their "common enemy." He calls first and most earnestly on the Methodists, who, he argues, do not differ from his church in any point which should now be considered essential. He smooths the path by withdrawing the name of Dissenters, heretofore used, and substituting "Separatists," as a milder term, and one of less reproach.

For the Bite of a Snake, the most simple and convenient remedy I have ever heard of, is Allum. A piece of the size of a hickory nut, dissolved in water, and drunk, or chewed and swallowed, is sufficient. I have good authority for saying that it has been tried many times on men and dogs, and they have invariably recovered. I know of some planters whose hands are exposed to be bitten by rattlesnakes, who keep themselves always provided with it in their pockets, and that they have several times found use for it.

Macon Messenger.

Valuable Recipe.—The worst cases of cholera morbus, dysentery, bloody flux, Nausea, Distension of the Stomach and Bowels, Incipient Diarrhoea, Flatulence, Habitual Costiveness, Blotched or Sallow Complexion, and in all cases of Torpor of the Bowels where a Cathartic or an Aperient is needed. They are exceedingly mild in their operations, producing neither nausea, griping nor debility.

The immense and increasing popularity of these pills, is another proof of the infallibility of the old adage, that "truth is powerful and will prevail." Other pills are only puffed, but Dr. Peters' are purchased and praised, and recommended until the demand for them has become almost universal.

Dr. Peters would impress this fact upon the public, that his pills are not quack medicine; but a scientific compound of simples, which has been the result of many years' intense application to a profession in which he was regularly bred; hence it is as popular with the regular faculty as with the people at large.

One of the many peculiar virtues of the Vegetable Pills, is, that while very powerful in their effects, they are particularly mild and gentle in their action. Unlike the generality of medicines, their application is never attended with nausea or griping.

Without an exception in any age or country, no medicine has spread with such rapidity and given such universal satisfaction.

The above Pills are for sale at the Post office & Printing office in Tarborough, March, 1841.