



The Tarborough Press,

BY GEORGE HOWARD,

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The above preparations are offered to the public generally and Physicians especially, not as nostrums, or panaceas, but as neat and convenient preparations made on strictly scientific principles. They contain the active virtues of their respective ingredients, in a concentrated form, and will do all in removing disease that such medicines can possibly effect. Since their invention, many afflicted with the preceding diseases have been restored by their transcendent virtues; and the great and desirable reward of health still awaits those who avail themselves of their use according to prescribed directions. They are for sale at the office of

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VARIETY.



FOR THE TARBORO' PRESS.

Extract from an unpublished Poem, entitled "College Reveries," EPISODE TO MISS

STANZA XIX.

Gem of beauty! loveliest flower, That decks the waste of earthly scenes, The hyacinth of summer's hour, The hour of my fancy dream;

In thee alone I own the power Of female beauty o'er my schemes Of mad ambition. Curse them all, I worship at thy shrine, Miss XX.

When first I saw the bonnie smile, That plays around thy girlish face, The coy reserve—the artless wit— The beaming eye—the matchless grace— I own I was enchanted while I looked on thee. I lov'd to trace The lineaments of beauty's sheen, Pencil'd in glory on thy mien.

Oh! how like Byron, could I dwell Alone with thee in desert isles— The wilderness, my nonpareil, Would blossom 'neath thy gentle smiles, I'd care not what mishap befel, So not on thee—misfortune piles Her cloud of grief and hapless woe, Alike on either friend or foe.

Is there a heart that never lov'd? Thus ask'd a bard in times of yore, Yes, I alone have stood unmov'd 'Midst beauty's tracery and bore Up against all. I've proved Too strong. My heart's core Was seal'd within me. I withstood The charms of all—the beautiful, the good.

But now my spirits changed. I feel New springs within me. I love The waterfall—the craggy rock—the peal Of the hoarse thunder—muttering above. The minstrelsy of birds reveal The deep music of nature. I move In a new atmosphere and feel Its fragrance o'er my senses steal.

Adieu, sweet girl, but 'hear my vow Before I go." Thus Byron wrote, (The extract you'll excuse just now.) I too, like him by Cupid smote, Have hung my harp upon the bough, Its symphony has lost its note Of melody. Adieu, adieu, There's nought on earth so fair as you.

POPULAR ERRORS IN MEDICINE

By an Edinburg Physician.

Many people put great faith in the wholesomeness of eating only one dish at dinner. They suppose that the mixture of substances prevents easy digestion. They would not eat fish and flesh, fowl and beef, animal food and vegetables. This seems a plausible notion, but daily practice shows its absurdity. What dinner sits easier on the stomach than a slice of roasted or boiled mutton, and carrots or turnips; and the indispensable potato? What man ever felt the worse for a cut of cod or turbot, followed by a beef-steak, or a slice of roast beef and pudding. In short, a variety of wholesome food does not seem incompatible at meals, if one do not eat too much—here the error lies.

It is a common practice with bathers, after having walked a hot day to the seaside, to sit down on the cold damp rocks till they cool before going in the water. This is quite erroneous. Never go into the water over-fatigued and after profuse and long continued perspiration, but always prefer plunging in while the first drops of perspiration are on your brow. There is no fear of sudden transitions from heat to cold being fatal. Many nations run from the hot bath and plunge naked into the snow. What is to be feared is sudden cold after the exhaustion of the body, and while the animal powers are not sufficient to produce a reaction or recovery of the animal heat.

There is a favorite fancy of rendering infants and further advanced children, hardy and strong, by plunging them into cold water. This will certainly not prevent strong infants from growing stronger, but it will, and often does, kill three out of every five. Infants always thrive best with moderate warmth and a milk warm bath. The same rule applies to the clothing of infants and children. No child should have so light clothing as to make it feel the effects of cold; warm materials, loose and wide made clothing, and exercise, are indispensable for the health of the little ones. But above all things, their heads should be kept cool and generally uncovered.

Many people so laud early rising as would lead one to suppose that sleep was one of those lazy, sluggish and bad practices, that the sooner the custom was abolished the better. Sleep is as necessary to man as food, and as some do with one third

the food that others absolutely require, so five hours sleep is sufficient for one, while another requires seven or eight hours. Some men cannot by any possibility sleep more than four or five hours in 24; and therefore, true to the inherent selfishness of human nature, they abuse all who sleep longer. No one should be taunted for sleeping eight hours if he can.

Many people do not eat salt with their food, and the fair sex have a notion that this substance darkens the complexion. Salt seems essential to the health of every human being, more especially in the moist climates. Without salt the body becomes infested with intestinal worms. The case of a lady is mentioned in a medical journal, who had a natural antipathy to salt and never used it with her food; the consequence was, she became dreadfully infested with these animals. A punishment once existed in Holland, by which criminals were denied the use of salt; the same consequence followed with these wretched beings. We rather think a prejudice exists with some of giving little or no salt to children. No practice can be more cruel and absurd.

Trial at Palmyra.—Three Abolitionists sentenced to the Penitentiary for twelve years.—The three Abolitionists (Hurr, Work and Thompson,) who were caught in the act of enticing away slaves from this State, have been tried, convicted and sentenced to the Penitentiary for 12 years. Thus has justice been awarded to three of the greatest rascals unhung.

We hope the result of this case, will have a salutary influence upon these deluded fanatics in other parts.

St. Louis Bulletin.

A Noble Compliment.—The Louisville Journal says: "We understand that the citizens of Woodford have purchased the fine farm, in that county, on which the Hon. J. J. Crittenden was born, and made him a present of it. The price paid was seventeen thousand dollars."

Steam Navigation.—A gentleman named H. Burden, of the Troy (New York) Iron Works, has addressed a letter to the Editor of the Whig of that city, in which he proposes a radical change in the form of the Steamboats now in use, whereby any degree of speed attainable on a Rail Road, may be attained by boats on the Hudson, and we presume, on any other river affording equal facilities for navigation. The author of this plan, who is said by the Editor of the Whig to be well known as a gentleman of great mechanical genius, as well as of great practical skill, assures those who may treat his proposition with ridicule, that the principle will most assuredly be carried out.

Latest from Texas.—By the Kingston, which arrived in port yesterday morning, we have received our files of Galveston and Houston papers to the 15th and 16th inst.

The arrival in Texas of the Minister from Yucatan, as noticed in an extract below, was occasioned by the known movements of Santa Anna in Mexico, leaving no doubt of his intention to march an army into the Peninsula—besides the pretty well ascertained fact that he has contracted for two steamers and several vessels of war. A brig, for Mexican use, is understood to be receiving her armament in Havana. We are informed by a gentleman who came up in the Kingston, that Com. Moore was preparing with two of the Texan schooners, to intercept this Mexican craft on her leaving the port of Havana.

The general election is over, and returns have come in from several counties, indicating pretty clearly that Gen. Houston will be the next President, and Col. Burleson the Vice President.

New Orleans Bulletin.

A mighty chain of Rail Road.—We learn from Batavia, that the rail road thence to Buffalo will be very soon completed.—On the Rochester and Auburn line but seven or eight miles remain to be finished; the cars already cross the Cayuga Lake on the new bridge erected for the purpose, and will in a few weeks run over the whole line. The Boston road to Albany is nearly completed; in a very short time therefore the "last link" will be completed in the great chain from Buffalo to Boston, a distance of near six hundred miles! The whole world cannot exhibit a specimen of railroad enterprise to equal this. The longest one in England is not more than one third the length of this.

A Horrid Murder.—A young woman, named Stevenson was lately murdered at the Cambridge Almshouse, Cambridgeport. (Mass.) by a man named William H. Britton, about fifty-seven years old, who possesses some literary acquirements, and was employed as a teacher in the establishment. He had conceived a violent attachment for the girl while in the course of instruction under him, and proposed to marry her, but

she declined his offer. While she was reading the Testament to her companions on Sunday, Britton entered the room, seized her, and drawing a large carving knife from his bosom, plunged it between her right shoulder and breast quite through her heart and lungs, and out under her left shoulder blade. She advanced towards the door, and fell dead on the threshold. The deceased was a native of Ireland, about twenty years of age, quite handsome, and very intelligent, and exceedingly desirous of mental improvement. She was very much respected, on account of her excellent conduct, notwithstanding her poverty Britton was committed to jail.

Raleigh Star.

Self Marrying.—A curious instance of profane hypocrisy on one side and simplicity on the other was exhibited on Monday before the Police Court of Boston. A German named Hohnholz, officiating as pastor of a German congregation, was brought up on a charge of immorality. The witness against him was a German Girl named Regina Hellmich, who deposed in substance that Hohnholz met her in the street—offered to find a place at which she could go into service—took her to his boarding-house—made love to her—persuaded her that he was authorised to marry himself to her—took her into his room and made a prayer, which he represented as equivalent to the marriage ceremony, and then made her accompany him to Salem, where they passed the night as man and wife.

Returning the next day he locked her up in his room and kept her from Friday to Sunday morning when he took her to his Church and preached as usual. The poor girl was firmly convinced that she was lawfully married to her betrayer. We presume that the up-shot of the matter will be a more efficient marriage secundum artem.—N. Y. Com. Ado.

Stopping a Horse.—As a horse harnessed to a char-a-blanc was yesterday running off at full speed down the faubourg St. Martin, a locksmith boldly placed himself in the middle of the street, and, in spite of all the warnings of the bystanders, quietly awaited the arrival of the frightened animal. On the horse reaching him, he, with the greatest presence of mind, seized it by the nose with such force as to throw it to the ground. A crowd soon assembled, in the midst of which the bold locksmith walked away.—A woman had been knocked down by the vehicle in its progress, but was not seriously injured.

French paper.

Action of the Pulse.—A physician of Paris has made an important discovery in medicine. He has invented an instrument, which he calls a sphygmometer, the property of which is to expose to the eye the action of the pulse, the strength of which it measures, while at the same time it develops the system and all the anomalies. Experience has shown the exactitude and utility of this instrument, which allows the physician to calculate the action of the heart, and extend his experienced assistance in the most difficult case.

Dreadful Accident.—On Saturday last, five lads, between the ages of twelve and fifteen years, were playing about a sand bank a short distance from Baltimore on the Bel Air road, when the bank gave way and buried three of them under it, from which they were not extricated until they were dead.—It appears that the three went into the pit and endeavored to throw down the bank by loosening the earth with sticks. The two who were on the top saw the earth giving way, and warned their companions of their danger, but before they could retire, the earth fell on them. Assistance was immediately procured and the bodies taken out after a lapse of about forty minutes, but all exertions to restore life were unavailing.—American.

Dreadful Shipwreck—Forty-One Lives Lost.—We learn from the Quebec Gazette that the bark Amanda, Captain Davis, from Limerick, bound to Quebec, went ashore at Little Metis Point on the 26th ult. She had 40 passengers on board and a crew of 18.—Of the former 29, and of the latter 12 were lost.

Iron Steam Ship.—The Philadelphia Inquirer remarks that the great Iron steamer now being built at Bristol, Eng., will no doubt, when completed, be regarded as one of the most extraordinary mechanical wonders in the world.—She will carry five masts, and her tonnage will reach the enormous extent of 3600. Her length on deck is 324 feet. She will have four engines of 300 horse power each, and she is expected to be completed by the 1st of May next. She is designed in the first place, for the Archimedes screw; but should that fail, she is so constructed that paddles may be readily resorted to. The hull is divided into compartments so that if one should become injured, the accident

would not affect the safety of the vessel.—Her workmanship throughout is described as of the very highest style of art. She will be filled with water before she is launched, and thus her tightness tested. The iron (all wrought) is more than half an inch thick. She will cost something like \$500,000, and, as is supposed, will be commanded by Captain Hosken.

Mr. Geo. K. Griffin has taken out a patent for an invention to raft Cotton bales like wooden logs down rivers in the driest season. He envelops the bales in waterproof canvas, throws them into the river and attaches them together. Such a raft will float in water only 6 or 8 inches deep. The envelops will last a number of years. The cost and risk of transporting Cotton in this way are said to be very trifling.—Ral. Reg.

The Copperhead.—A young man in Saline county, by the name of Carroll, was bitten last week by a copperhead, and so rapid was the diffusion of the poison through the system, that he was unable to get to the house, although in hauling distance, but was found by his friends lying upon the ground and unable to speak, but pointed to a bush where the reptile had concealed himself, and died in a few minutes.—Arkansas Gazette.

Fortunate Rescue.—The Rio de Janeiro Journal du Commercio, of the 25th of July, contains the following account of the loss of an English ship by fire, and the rescue of the passengers and crew:

The French whaler Roland, Capt. Cozannet, arrived to-day at this port. On the 19th inst. in latitude 16 44, S. E. longitude, 33 35 East of Greenwich, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, he came in sight of a vessel about eight miles to leeward, which from the mast head appeared to be on fire.

He lost not an instant in making sail for her, and fortunately reached her in time to save 198 passengers, among whom were 40 females. She proved to be the English bark India, on her passage from Greenock to New Holland, the mate of which at 7 o'clock the same day, had gone into the store-room with a light to draw some brandy, which had caught fire.

Capt. Cozannet, notwithstanding a heavy sea and high wind, succeeded in two hours, in transporting all the passengers and crew on board his vessel, excepting 18, who precipitated themselves into the sea against the remonstrances of Capt. Cozannet."

Rail Road Disaster.—The Philadelphia Saturday Courier of the 9th inst., gives the following account:

Dreadful Rail Road Accident.—A horrid accident occurred on Wednesday on the new line between Boston and Hudson. The trains from the West came in contact with that for the East, by which the cars behind the tender were shivered, and it is supposed that from 20 to 25 of the passengers were dreadfully injured. Among whom were: Mr. Taylor, engineer, badly wounded. Mr. Warren, conductor, shockingly mutilated. A young lady, niece of Maj Whistler, is said to be dangerously hurt. Col. Harvey Chapin is much bruised, but not dangerously, as is much hoped. "The Rev. S. Elliot, an Episcopal clergyman from S. Carolina, and family, left here this noon, were brought back to the United States Hotel this evening, in sad condition. The ladies were not seriously hurt, but his two sons were wounded—one scratched and bruised, and the other had his leg broken above the knee."

Chill and Fever.—Mr. Editor: I observed in your paper of Saturday an excellent recipe for Chills and Fevers and Intermittents; but, as some of the articles are rather difficult to procure, I send you the annexed, which has never failed, in an extensive practice, of effecting a cure:

Take of red Peruvian bark, and Cremer Tartari, each, one ounce; powdered cloves, one drachm; mix them well together, and commence eight or ten hours before the usual time for the chill, and take a tea-spoonful every hour until the chill time.

I would say that a cure need not be expected from this, or any other prescription, unless the stomach is previously cleansed. For this purpose, while the fever is on, take a twelve grain calomel pill; six hours after a dose of salts, and then the prescription above. I will insure the result.

British Steamships on the Lakes.—The New York Express remarks, that a good deal of solicitude has been produced on the frontier by the British Government building several armed steamships on the Lakes, and the opinion prevails that it has been done in violation of the treaty between Great Britain and this country, which limits each to one vessel on Lake Ontario not exceeding 100 tons burthen, with an 18 pound cannon. On the Upper Lakes a vessel under similar limitation, and also on Lake Champlain under the same restrictions. Six months notice from either side requisite to annul the treaty.