

TARBORO' PRESS.

Whole No. 821.

Tarborough, (Edgecombe County, N. C.) Saturday, December 11, 1841

Vol. XVII—No. 50.

The Tarborough Press,

BY GEORGE HOWARD,

Is published weekly at Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per year, if paid in advance—or Three Dollars at the expiration of the subscription year. For any period less than a year, Twenty-five Cents per month. Subscribers are at liberty to discontinue at any time, on giving notice thereof and paying arrears—those residing at a distance, must invariably pay in advance, or give a responsible reference in this vicinity.

Advertisements not exceeding a square will be inserted at One Dollar the first insertion, and 25 cents for every continuance. Longer advertisements in like proportion. Court Orders and Judicial advertisements 25 per cent. higher. Advertisements must be marked the number of insertions required, or they will be continued until otherwise ordered and charged accordingly. Letters addressed to the Editor must be post paid or they may not be attended to.

Pianos for Sale.

TWO second hand Pianos, in good order, for sale on reasonable terms. Apply to **GEO. HOWARD** Tarboro', July 1, 1841. 27

WARRENTON Female Seminary.

Mr. and Mrs. GRAVES

HAVE the pleasure to inform the friends of education and the public generally, that all the departments of instruction in this Institution are now filled with experienced teachers, who devote their individual attention to the intellectual and moral improvement of their pupils. By extending their supervision to the most minute concerns of the school and securing the services of the most able and successful teachers, they will endeavor to render the Seminary worthy of the patronage which it has so generally received during the few months it has been in operation.

Mr. T. H. Vanden Berg.

Has recently been appointed Professor of Music and entered upon his duties. His thorough acquaintance with the science of music, skill in imparting it, and extraordinary execution upon the Piano and Organ with the vocal part, have deservedly placed him among the first of his profession in Philadelphia.

The village of Warrenton is notorious for the salubrity of its climate, and, being situated within three miles of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail road, is easy of access to pupils from the eastern and southern parts of this State.

The year is divided into two Sessions of five months each. The first, which is the beginning of the year commences on the first Monday in July, and closes the last Friday in November. The second commences the first Monday in January and closes the last Friday in May.

ANNUAL EXPENSES.

Summer Session.	
Board, per session of five months	\$50 00
Tuition for English Branches	12 50
Fuel for School Room	00 50
Stationary	00 75
	\$63 75

WINTER SESSION

The charge for the Winter Session is the same with the exception of Fuel which is \$1 00.

Extras per Session

Music on the Piano	\$20 00
Use of Instrument	3 00
Music on Guitar	20 00
Accordion	5 00
Landscape Drawing & Painting	10 00
Course of Lessons in Wax Flowers	6 00
do in Wax Fruit	6 00
Various kinds of Fancy and Needle work	5 00
Mezzotint and Chinese Painting	8 00
The Languages each	6 00

COUNCIL.

WM. PLUMMER, E. q.
THOS. WHITE, E. q.
H. L. PLUMMER, M. D.
J. B. SOMERVELL, E. q.
WM. EATON, Jr. E. q.

INSTRUCTORS.

N. Z. GRAVES, A. M. } Principals.
Mrs. E. B. GRAVES, }
J. WILCOX, Assistant.
T. H. VANDEN BERG, Professor of Music
48 5

Nov. 20, 1841.

Notice.

THE Subscriber offers for sale on very moderate and accommodating terms,

A good Cotton Gin,

Of 37 saws—it is in prime order and ready for immediate use. Also, one of Harman's Patent Threshing Machines, which with one horse it is said will thresh from 125 to 150 bushels of wheat, rye, oats and rice, and from 150 to 200 bushels of peas per day.

GEO. HOWARD.

Tarboro', June 3, 1841.

VARIETY.



FOR THE TARBORO' PRESS.

Mr. Editor: At the suggestion of a lady I enclose you the subjoined verses for publication. 'Tis believed they have never appeared in print. They are entitled "The Bride," and I think you will concur with me in the opinion, that they are not only inexpressibly tender, but the true emanations of the "imagination all compact." "The mere rhyming of the final syllable," says a writer, "even when accompanied by the presence of a certain number of feet, does not constitute the whole art of poetry." Nay, there must be some portion of fancy and imagination—a liveliness of conception and a power of invention—qualities belonging to those only of the true poetical temperament. The writer is peculiarly happy in the choice of his similes, and seems indeed as if

O'er the harp
He threw his fingers hurriedly, and tones
Of melancholy beauty died away
Upon its strings of sweetness."

Yours, very truly,
Tarboro', Nov. 30th, 1841.

Take her, her earliest love was thine,
And all unchanged still clings to thee;
Twining around thee like the vine
Around its chosen forest tree.

Take her, a frail but lovely flower,
And next thy heart the bright thing wear;
And let her ne'er regret the hour,
That placed her young hopes blushing there.

Take her, and when your morn of joy
The visioned future gilds with light;
Think not that bliss hath no alloy,
Or that low'd sky is always bright.

Take her, and when in after years
The storms of life blow loud and chill;
Be thine the hand to dry her tears,
And thine the voice to comfort still.

UNITED STATES BANK.

United States Bank.—The distress which the utter bankruptcy of this institution has produced, is confined to no nation or tongue. The whole civilized world seems more or less involved in its downfall and ruin. Abroad, in the minds of foreigners, who identify the banks with the Government, our rulers are execrated, and as a nation we are regarded as no better than outlaws and swindlers. Melancholy and disastrous as the result is to individuals, it is equally hurtful to the integrity of the States and the character of the whole country for probity and honorable dealing. Take it for all in all, it is the greatest calamity that has yet befallen the Union. Years of contrition and honorable mercantile intercourse, cannot wash out this foul stain.—North American.

A melancholy picture, but a true one, and very skillfully delineated; yet it is strange that they who so thoroughly appreciate the dreadful evils inflicted upon our country by a National Bank, should be found among those who advocate the creation of another similar institution, and would erect a new Juggernaut while the land is still quivering from the fall of the old idol. What else can they anticipate from such a course, if it could be successful, but results precisely of the same character as those which have brought down ruin at home and disgrace abroad? We shall be told perhaps of modified charters and restricted powers—of a "fiscality" bound in by regulations and confined by laws. But experience has taught us over and over again that a concentrated money power is not thus to be controlled—regulations, restrictions and laws are nothing in its eyes. With it, might makes right, and a new Bank would in all likelihood be again insolvent almost from its outset, again warring for political rule, again scattering bribery and corruption throughout the Union, again having recourse to panics and pressures to blow up at last, with its stock worth four cents in the dollar.

Pennsylvanian.

The London Banker's Circular has the following paragraph, which cuts home: "The affair of the United States Bank is too important to be huddled into a paragraph amongst other matters; it must have one to itself. The proportion of its capital held by British subjects, is nearly four millions sterling; but it may be described as an entire loss. And this loss we venture, upon some consideration, to say, is greater than the aggregate of all the losses sustained by the inhabitants of the British islands from the failure of banks in the country, since Mr. Patterson established the banks of England and Scotland at the close of the seventeenth century. The small population of Guernsey and Jersey hold £290,000 of the stock of this United States Bank. Call it an entire loss, and it

is equal to a levy of three or four pounds on every man, woman and child in the whole community of those islands—a sum greater than was ever raised by taxation in a single year on any people in the whole world. Are these important facts?—if facts they be. Then let statesmen meditate upon them, for by their errors and reckless confidence in delusive theories they have been produced."

A Reverend scoundrel was lately arrested in New Orleans for embezzling the property of a lady whose will he assisted to make just before her death. Owing to the "respectability" (?)—that is the word; the respectability of the parties the culprit was bailed out of jail in the paltry sum of five hundred dollars.—Never say a gain that Justice is blind; she can see a fine coat and a ruffle shirt, although she has a bandage about her eyes. Does any one suppose that a rogue in rags would have fared as well? Huzza! for equal laws; long live the impartial administration of justice. We are a great people.

Old Dom.

Philadelphia Punishment of Bigamy.—Mrs. Broad, alias Foster, a "highly respectable lady," convicted in Philadelphia of bigamy, has been sentenced to thirty days imprisonment. If this sentence becomes a precedent, polygamy will become fashionable.

Mail Robbery.—The great mail made up at Augusta, Geo., on the 23d ult. for New Orleans, has been stolen, with its contents. It is supposed to have contained the New York mail of the 19th ult.

A Yankee Governor.—A late number of the London Courier contains the following extract of a letter from an English gentleman travelling in America.—We should not have ventured its insertion, however, if we had not found it in a Vermont paper: "I am travelling in Vermont for pleasure and information. I have journeyed five hundred miles in my own carriage, by easy stages, and have not seen a single person in my progress, to whom I should have dared to offer alms! As I was detained an hour or two a few days since, I saw a sturdy looking farmer pass the inn, driving a one horse cart loaded with wool, on which he was seated. He drove to a store, shouldered his bales of wool one after another, and placed them in the merchant's shop. Who do you think it was? Palmer, the present Governor of Vermont!"

Proportion of males and females in the United States.—That indefatigable statistician, Hazard, has in the last number of his commercial and Statistical Register, published a series of tables, compiled with great care from the census returns of 1810, showing the comparative male and female population of the United States. From these, it appears that the whole male population is as 100 to 96.52 females. The male population being 8,683,141, and the female 8,380,425, thus giving an excess in the United States of 301,716 males. This is certainly an encouraging view for our fair young friends, as it indicates no lack of husbands, when marrying time shall come.

The ratio of distribution is not uniform in all parts of the country. The States of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and Vermont number 1,110,011 males, and 1,124,811 females—total 2,234,822, being in the proportion of 100 males to 101.33 females; showing in the New England States an excess of 14,800 females. In the Middle States, viz: New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware, the males are in the excess. The joint population is 4,604,345, of which the males number 2,326,117, and the females, 2,278,228, or a proportion of 100 males to 97.90 females. The excess of males in these States, is 47,889. The Southern States, or Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Florida, give an excess of 66,063 males, or a proportion of 100 males to 97.51 females. Their entire population is 5,165,244, or which 2,615,654 are males, and 2,569,591 females. In the remaining, or Western States, the excess of males is 202,564, in a population of 5,058,154, or a proportion of 100 males to 92.29 females.

The States in which exist an excess of females, are New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, and the District of Columbia. The greatest excess is in the District of Columbia, where the proportion is 114.98 females to 100 males. The excess of females is numerically greater in South Carolina and Massachusetts, the first having 8,322 more women than men, and the latter 7,033. The excess of males over females, is numerically greatest in Ohio, rising there to 48,737. Next comes Illinois with 38,375 more women than men. New York follows, having an excess of 33,411. Indiana

has 27,144; Louisiana 23,193; Missouri 22,488; Kentucky 20,344; Alabama 19,408; Mississippi 16,297; Michigan 15,309; Georgia 11,094; Pennsylvania 11,081; Tennessee 10,201; Arkansas 6,582; Wisconsin 6,779; Iowa 5,598; Florida 5,307; Maine 5,605; New Jersey 2,970; Vermont 1,536; and Delaware 427.

One of these tables shows the proportions among the white population exclusively. It decreases the average excess of males in the whole population, the proportion of female blacks being, to the male blacks, as 100.53 to 100, or an excess over males of 7.708. The number of white males in the United States is 7,249,266, and of white females 6,939,842—on a proportion of 100 males to 95.73 females. The white male excess is 309,424.

A curious result is shown when the proportions are applied to the colored slave and free population, distinctly. It has been seen that, in the whole black population, there is a proportion of 100.53 females to 100 males. In the free black population, which amounts to 386,245, or 186,467 males, and 199,778 females, the proportion is 107.13 females to 100 males; while in the black slave population, which is 2,487,213, or 1,246,408 males, and 1,240,805 females, the proportion is 100 males to 99.55 females, showing an excess of females among the free blacks, and an excess of males among the slaves. Between Virginia and South Carolina there is a remarkable difference. While the latter has the large excess of 9,682 females, or 106.10 to 100 males, Virginia shows an excess of 8,235 males, or 100 males to 86.39 females.

We find by these tables that there is in New Hampshire one slave, a woman. In Rhode Island five, 4 males, and one female. In Connecticut seven males and one female. In New York 4 slaves, all females. In Pennsylvania 64 slaves. In Ohio 2 slaves. Indiana 3, Wisconsin, 11; and in Iowa 16.

The tables given, close with a summary view of the proportions of the sexes; in their different classification, which exhibits a proportion in the whole population of 100 males to 96.52 females, in the white population 100 male to 95.63 females, in the colored 100 to 100.53 females, in the free colored 106 to 107.13 females, and in the slave 100 to 99.53 females.

Important Medical Discovery.—A late number of the London Lancet contains an interesting report of a case in the Middlesex Hospital, the result of which was important to the medical profession. A man was admitted into that hospital about six hours after having taken an ounce of laudanum, (containing 26 grains of opium.) At the time of admission, he was apparently lifeless; the surface of the body was cold, countenance pale and livid, lips purple, pupils contracted to a mere point, respiration scarcely perceptible, pulse hardly to be felt. The laudanum was removed by the stomach pump; but, in spite of every exertion, the pulse became more infrequent, and was at times imperceptible, when recourse was had to electro-magnetism, which was applied by means of a small battery, with coil and contact breaker. One wire was applied to the neck, and the other to the region of the heart or epigastrium, and by these a succession of very powerful shocks was given. The good effects were very apparent. The muscles of respiration were set in action, and the diaphragm contracted powerfully; the chest was more fully expanded, respiration was more perfectly carried on, and a corresponding improvement was observed in the countenance. The pulse improved and became more powerful, becoming steady when the current was interrupted for a few minutes. This application was continued for several hours, and was finally successful; thus clearly establishing the influence of electro-magnetism under circumstances hitherto considered hopeless.

New Machine.—A German paper states that a new machine for spinning and twisting silk, of which report speaks favorably, has been invented by a person named Henry Gref, a Swiss from Malhausen, who is now in St. Petersburg. It is expected that by this new machine silk thread may be manufactured by a single operation, and without the application of spindles.

Green and Dry Wood.—It is judiciously remarked, in the Maine Farmer, that a cord of Green Wood contains 1,443 pounds of water, equal to about one hoghead and two barrels. This should be borne in mind by those who haul wood to market; for by cutting down the wood and suffering it to dry some time before it is brought to market, causes the load, (a cord) to be more than a thousand pounds lighter, and of course hauling wood is so much less injurious to the horses that draw it. Besides this advantage to the wood-seller, the wood-buyer would have a much better fire. Many regard it as extravagant to burn dry wood, because it burns out faster than the green. So it does, but your room gets

the advantage of being well and quickly warmed by the dry wood, while a green wood fire keeps you shivering for hours, and when it burns down, your room is not half warmed; for the very good reason, that a large portion of the heat has been carried up the chimney, in the form of steam from the moist wood.

In a Town like ours, where there are no chimney sweeps; there is another advantage in using dry wood; it requires very little light wood to make it burn, and chimneys, therefore, do not so soon become foul, which lessens the danger of the house taking fire from sparks, or flakes of burning soot.—S. C. Advocate.

Nutmegs.—A correspondent wishes to caution the public through the medium of our paper against the deleterious effects of a too free use of Nutmeg. He says:—

"Having recently purchased the article, I took a broken one and put into my pocket and in the course of six hours I had eaten about half of one.—Soon after, I felt a dizziness; and an unaccountable derangement of intellect—transient loss of memory—yet a perfect consciousness of all that I said, or did. I became remarkably loquacious and seemed to be neither in this world nor the other, felt happy and free from any pain—I was truly in an indescribable state. I felt as I have supposed one might feel, that had been magnetized. My friends were greatly alarmed, and the doctor was sent for, post haste. Bleeding was proposed—but, as I thought I knew at least as much as any one, I was not willing to be bled. After keeping them laughing and crying till about 11 o'clock at night, I retired to bed, without any thing having been done for me. I awoke in the morning and was as well as usual, having never been sick a-day in my life. Since this occurrence, several cases have come to my knowledge in which persons having eaten of nutmeg, were affected the same as I had been. Had I eaten a very little more I have no doubt it would have proved fatal, as I learn it has been, in other cases."

New York Commercial Advertiser.

Tobacco a remedy for Arsenic.—A young lady in New Hampshire fell into the mistake, so often committed, of eating a portion of arsenic, which had been prepared for the destruction of rats. Painful symptoms soon led to inquiry; and her mistake was discovered. An elderly lady who was present, advised that she should be made to vomit as speedily as possible, and as she had always felt a perfect loathing for tobacco in every shape, it was supposed that this would at once effect the purpose. A pipe was used, but without producing nausea. She next chewed a large portion of strong tobacco, and swallowed the juice, and that even without a sensation of disgust.

A strong decoction was then made of hot water, of which she drank perhaps half a pint. Still there was neither nausea nor dizziness, nor did it operate at all, either as an emetic or cathartic. The painful sensations at her stomach, however, subsided, and she began to feel well. On the arrival of physicians, an emetic of blue vitriol was administered, and produced one operation. One or two days after there was a discharge of dark green color, approaching to black. No ill consequences followed.

Another case occurred in the same place a few years subsequent, in which arsenic was taken through mistake, by a sick person, and she employed tobacco with the same success. She, too, had always loathed the article, but now chewed it, and swallowed the saliva, without producing sickness at the stomach. No emetic was administered, nor any other remedy.

Dreadful Fire in the Tower of London.—The far-famed Tower of London, including, "The Grand Storehouse and small Armory," containing, in addition to an almost innumerable quantity of trophies and other evidences of British glory, no less a number than 300,000 stand of arms, &c., has recently been totally destroyed by fire. It is stated that the damage sustained by the building, together with the arms destroyed, cannot be replaced for less than one million sterling.

A woman in England, the other day, actually dislocated her lower jaw, while scolding at her husband. He compelled her to nod affirmation to a solemn oath that she would not scold again, before he permitted the surgeon to mend the dislocation.

Tight Lacing.—It is said that the French Fashionables have discarded tight lacing; and that the Grecian models, which are only the fair and beautiful proportions of nature, are henceforth to be the standards of fashions for ladies' waists—instead of the wasp, hour glass, &c. Sound the loud trumpet o'er hill, valley and sea. The tape-strings are broken, and the women are free!